



, plays June 26, 2024

MR. JOHN R. GREENEWALD JR.  
THE BLACK VAULT  
SUITE 1203  
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD  
CASTAIC, CA 91384

FOIPA Request No.: 1353346-000  
Subject: FBI Story A report to the People

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The FBI has completed its review of records subject to the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed documents were reviewed under the FOIPA, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

<b>Section 552</b>		<b>Section 552a</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(1)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(A)	<input type="checkbox"/> (d)(5)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(2)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(B)	<input type="checkbox"/> (j)(2)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(C)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(1)
<u>50 U.S.C. § 3024(i)(1)</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(D)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(2)
_____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(E)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(3)
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(F)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(4)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(4)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(8)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(5)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(5)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(9)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(6)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(6)		<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(7)

247 pages were reviewed and 242 pages are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

Based on the information you provided, we conducted a main entity record search of the Central Records System (CRS) per our standard search policy. For more information about records searches and the standard search policy, see the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum General Information Section.

This is the eighth and final interim release of information responsive to your FOIPA request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. “Part 1” of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. “Part 2” includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. “Part 3” includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia). Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov). Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP’s FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP’s website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by emailing the FBI’s FOIA Public Liaison at [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov). The subject heading should clearly state “Dispute Resolution Services.” Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at [ogis@nara.gov](mailto:ogis@nara.gov); telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,



Michael G. Seidel  
Section Chief  
Record/Information Dissemination Section  
Information Management Division

Enclosures

## FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

### Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia) website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

### Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

### Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files.
  - a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
  - b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at [www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks). Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at [www.edo.cjis.gov](http://www.edo.cjis.gov). For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

## EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information ( A ) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, ( B ) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, ( C ) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, ( D ) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, ( E ) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or ( F ) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

This document is made available through the declassification efforts  
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

# The Black Vault



The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages released by the U.S. Government & Military.

**Discover the Truth** at: <http://www.theblackvault.com>

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET  
FOI/PA# 1353346-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 5

Page 170 ~ b7D;

Page 171 ~ b7D;

Page 172 ~ b7D;

Page 177 ~ b7D; b7E;

Page 178 ~ b7D; b7E;

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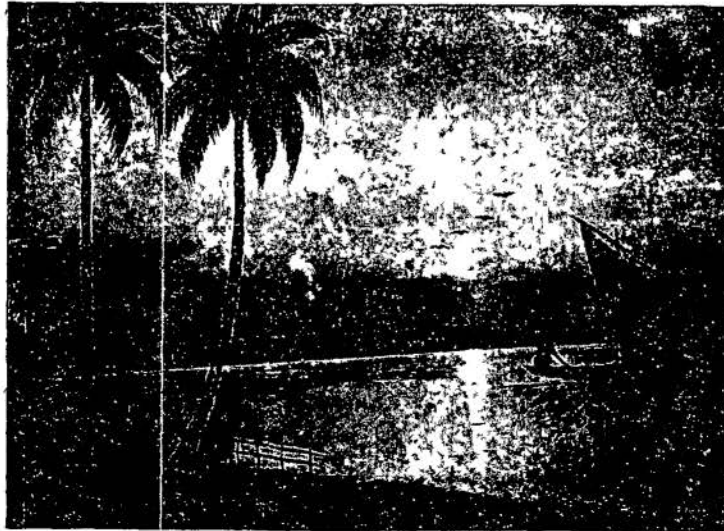
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କ୍ଷତପୁରଣ ସ୍ୱରୂପ ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି ଖୋଜୁଛି ଏବଂ ମୋ ଅନୁମାନ ସତ୍ୟ ହେଲା ।

ହଠାତ୍ ଗୋଟିଏ ଡାକ୍ତରୀ ଚିଲାର ଶୁଣାଗଲା — “ସେ ମୋତେ କାମୁଡ଼ି ଦେଇଛି ।” ତାହାପରେ ଚାରିଆଡ଼େ ପଦଶବ୍ଦ ହେଲା । ବଗିଚାରେ ଓ ଚାନ୍ଦିଆନାମରେ ଲୋକଙ୍କ କଲରବ ଶୁଣାଗଲା ଓ ଖୁବ୍ ଅଳ୍ପ ସମୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଦ୍ୱାର ଭାଙ୍ଗି ଲୋକେ ସେଠାରେ କୋଠରୀ ଭିତରକୁ ପ୍ରବେଶ କଲେ । ଚାରିଆଡ଼େ ଆଲୋକର ଉଦ୍‌ଭାସିତ ହେଲା । ସମସ୍ତେ ସିଲଭାନୋର ଦୁଇଟି ହାତ ଜାବୁଡ଼ି ଧରିଥାନ୍ତି ।

କଣସି ସେ ଦିନ ଘଟିଥିଲା, ପରେ ମୁଁ ଜାଣିବାକୁ ପାଇଲି । ହତଭାଗ୍ୟ ନିବୋଧ ସିଲଭାନୋ ସେ କୌଣସି ଉପାୟରେ ମୁହଁକାର କ୍ଷତପୁରଣ ପାଇବାକୁ ଇଚ୍ଛାକରି ମୃତବନ୍ଧୁର ମୁଖାଭ୍ୟନ୍ତରକୁ

ହାତ ପ୍ରବେଶ କରାଇ ସୁନାଦାନୁଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ କାଢ଼ିଆଣିବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିଥିଲା । ସେ ଭାବିଥିଲା ଯେ ଦାନୁଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଦନ୍ତ ଚିକିତ୍ସକର ଚିମୁଟାର Forceps ବିନା ସହାୟତାରେ ଫୁଲପତ୍ର ସହଜରେ ଉଠାଇ ଆଣିବ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଖୁବ୍ ଶକ୍ତି ପ୍ରୟୋଗକରି ଖଣିବାଦ୍ୱାରା ଶବ୍ଦର ମୁଖ ବନ୍ଦ ହୋଇ ଯାଇଥିଲା ଓ ସିଲଭାନୋ, ଶବ୍ଦଟି ତାକୁ କାମୁଡ଼ି ଦେଇଛି ମନେକରି ଲୟରେ ଚିଲାର କରି ଉଠିଥିଲା । ଏ ସବୁ କଥାପରେ ମୁଁ ଥାନାରେ ବସି ଜାଣିଗାରିଥିଲି । କିନ୍ତୁ ସେହି ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ଅବରୁଦ୍ଧ କୋଠରୀରୁ ବାହାରି ସିଲଭାନୋ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ମୁଁ ରଗରେ କ୍ରମ୍ପକ୍ କର ଚାଲିଲେ । ତାହାପରି ନାହିକାୟୁକ୍ତ ଲୋକେ କେବେ କିଛି କରି ପାରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ । ଆଜି ତର ଜେଲଦଣ୍ଡ ଭୋଗକରିବା ପାଇଁ ମୁଁ ନିଜେହିଁ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ-ରୂପେ ଦାୟୀ, କାରଣ ମୁଁ ଏହି ସାଧାରଣ କଥାଟି ଆଗେ ହୃଦୟଙ୍ଗମ କରିପାରି ନ ଥିଲି ।



# “ମୁଁ ନାଗାସାକିରେ ଆମ୍ବ ବୋମ୍ ପକାଇଥିଲି”

ମୂଳ ରଚନା—ଫ୍ରେଡ୍ ଅଲିଭ୍

ଅନୁବାଦ— ଶ୍ରୀ ଅଶ୍ୱିନୀକୁମାର ଦ୍ୱିବେଦୀ

ସାକିକର କହିବାକୁ ଗଲେ ଏହା ମୋ ଜୀବନର ଏକ ଫୁର ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦିସ୍ୱଦ୍ଦ ଘଟଣା । ଗତ ଦଶବର୍ଷ ଧରି ମୁଁ ବାରଂବାର ଚେନ୍ନାଇ କରୁଥିବା ପାଇଁ । ଗଭୀର ନିଃଶ୍ୱାସ ରହିରେ ମୁଁ ନିନ୍ଦାଯିବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଇଣ୍ଡିଆର ନିକଟରେ ବାରଂବାର ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା କରିଛି — ଯେପରି ସେ ଦିନର ସ୍ୱଳ୍ପ ମାନସପତ୍ତରୁ ମୋର ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଲିଭିଯାଏ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଗତବର୍ଷ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଶୀର୍ଷ ସମ୍ମିଳନୀ ଭାଙ୍ଗିଗଲା, ସେତେବେଳେ କଲୋ ଓ ଲର୍ଡସର ଘଟଣାବଳୀରୁ ମନେହେଲା, ପୁନଶ୍ଚ ଯେ କୌଣସି ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀୟ ସୁଦ୍ୱିପାତ ହୋଇପାରେ । ସେହି ଦିନଠାରୁ ପୁନଶ୍ଚ ସେଇ ଫୁର ସ୍ୱଳ୍ପ ବାରଂବାର ମାନସପତ୍ତରେ ମୋର ଚକ୍ଚକ୍ କାଟିବାକୁ ଲାଗିଲା । ହୃଦୟର ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦିସ୍ୱଦ୍ଦ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣା ଚିରଦିନ ପାଇଁ ମୋର ନିନ୍ଦା ଛଡ଼ାଇନେଲା ଯେମିତି ।

ଯେଉଁ ସ୍ୱଳ୍ପ ମୋର ଜୀବନକୁ ହାହାକାରମୟ କରି ଦେଇଛି, ମନର ଶାନ୍ତି ଓ ରହିର ନିନ୍ଦା ଛଡ଼ାଇ ନେଇଛି, ତା’ ହେଲା ଗତ ମହାଯୁଦ୍ଧର ସରୁଠାରୁ ଅମାନୁଷିକ, ହୃଦୟବିଚାରକ ଏବଂ ଭୟଙ୍କର ଘଟଣା । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ମୁଁ ଭାବି ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୁଏ ଯେ, ମୋପରି ଜଣେ ସାଧାରଣ, ନଗଣ୍ୟ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ସେଇ ଘଟଣାଟି ପାଇଁ ଦାୟୀ । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ କି ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟଭାବେ ରୁପାନ୍ତରିତ ହୋଇଛି । କିଛି ଦିନ ଆଗେ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ବିଷୟରେ କୌଣସି ଗୋଟିଏ ବଡ଼କାମ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ନେପୋଲିୟନ୍ କିମ୍ବା ଓ ପିଟିନଙ୍କ ପରି ଲୋକ

ଦରକାର ପଡ଼ୁଥିଲେ । ସେମାନେ ଯାହାକିଛି କରୁଥିଲେ, ହୁଏତ ଭାବିଚିନ୍ତି କରୁଥିଲେ । କିନ୍ତୁ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ମୋପରି ଜଣେ ସାଧାରଣ ସୈନିକ ଏପରି ଗୋଟିଏ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନାୟକ ହୋଇପାରେ ଯେ, ଯାହାର ପ୍ରତିଫଳ ବର୍ଷପରଂପର ପାଇଁ ରହିଯିବ ।

ଅବଶ୍ୟ ଏହାର ଅର୍ଥ ନୁହେଁ ଯେ, ସେଇ ବିଷୟ ଐତିହାସିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟଟି ପାଇଁ ମୋ ମନରେ କୌଣସି ଗୁଣ ଅଛି ବା ମୁଁ ନିଜକୁ ଦୋଷୀ ମନେକରୁଛି । ମୁଁ ମୋର କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟମାତ୍ର କରୁଥିଲି ଏବଂ ହୁଏତ ସେଇ ସମୟର ରାଜନୈତିକ ପଛଭୂମିକାରେ ଯୁଦ୍ଧର ଯଦନିକା ଟାଣିବା ପାଇଁ ତାହାକୁ ଏକମାତ୍ର ଉପାୟ ଥିଲା । କିନ୍ତୁ ତଥାପି ମୋର ହୃଦୟର ଏକାନ୍ତ କାମନା ଯେ ମାନବ ସମାଜର କଲ୍ୟାଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ସେପରି ଘଟଣାର ପୁନଶ୍ଚରୁଣି ଯେପରି ନକରାହୁଏ । ଯେ ସେଇ କାଳରହିକୁ ଦେଖିନାହିଁ, ତା ପକ୍ଷରେ ତାର ଭୟାବହତା ଅନୁମାନ କରିବା କଠିନ ।

ଘଟଣାଟି ହେଲ ଗତ ମହାଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ନାଗାସାକିରେ ଆମ୍ବ ବୋମ୍ ପକାଇବା ବିଷୟ ନେଇ । ସେଇ ଫୁର, ଭୟଙ୍କର, ଅଗ୍ନିମୟୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟଟି ଯେ କରିଥିଲା, ମୁଁ ହେଉଛି ସେଇ ବିମାନ-ଗୁଳକ, ପ୍ରେତ୍ ଅଲିଭ୍ । ଯଦିକ ସେଇ ଭୟାବହ ବିସ୍ଫୋଟଠାରୁ ମୁଁ ଭବିଷ୍ୟଦ୍ୱାରା ଫୁଟି ଉଠିଲେ ଥିଲା, ତଥାପି ମୁଁ ଜାଣେ ତାହା କିପରି ଭୟଙ୍କର ଏବଂ ଦାନବିକ ।

ପ୍ରଥମରୁ ଅରମ୍ଭ କରେ । ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ଗୁଲିଥାଏ । କେନ୍ଦ୍ର କେନ୍ଦ୍ରହେଲେ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରୁନଥିଲେ ଏପରି



ବୋମା ତଥା ହୋଇଛି ବୋଲି । ସେ ବିଷୟରେ ସେମିତି ଗୁଞ୍ଜିଲ୍ୟକର ଖବର ମଧ୍ୟ ନଥିଲା । କିଏ ବା ଜାଣିଥିଲା, ଆମେରିକା ନିକଟରେ ଏପରି ଏକ ବୋମା ଅଛି, ଯାହାକି ପ୍ରଂସର ତାଣ୍ଡବ ଲାଳା ଛୁଟାଇ ଦେବ ! ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ ନିଜେ, ଯେଉଁମାନେ କି ଏପରି ବୋମା ପକାଇବା ପାଇଁ କେତୋଟି ବର୍ଷଧରି ଶିକ୍ଷାଲାଭ କରୁଥିଲୁଁ, କେବେହେଲେ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣରୂପେ ଏକଥା ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରିପାରୁନଥିଲୁଁ । ଆମେ ଥିଲୁଁ ଛବିଖ ଜଣ । ଆମକୁ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦିଆହେଉଥିଲା କିପରି ବୋମା ନେଇ ଆକାଶକୁ ଉଠିବାକୁ ହେବ, କିପରି ଉଡ଼ିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ବ ବୋମା ପକାଇ କିପରି ଫେରି ଆସିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ବ, ଆଉ କିପରି ଆତ୍ମରକ୍ଷା କରିବାକୁ ହେବ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଏ ସମସ୍ତ ସତ୍ତ୍ୱେ ସମସ୍ତ ଘଟଣାଟି ଏକ ଭୂତଗଳ୍ପ ପରି ମନେହୁଏ । ଯାହା ଆମେ ପଢ଼ିଥାଉଁ, ପଢ଼ି ରୋମାଞ୍ଚିତ ହେଉଁ, କିନ୍ତୁ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରିପାରୁନାହିଁ । ଆମର ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଓ ସରକାର ପୁସ୍ତକାଳୟେ ଆମକୁ ଜଣାଇ ଦେଉଥିଲେ ଯେ ଏଇ ବୋମାଦ୍ୱାରା ଯେତେ ନର ସଂହାର ହେବ, ମାନବ ଜାତିର ଇତିହାସରେ ତାହା କଲ୍ୟାଣ କରିବା ଏ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସଂଭବ ହୋଇନାହିଁ । ଏହା ଜଣାଇଦେବା ପରେ ଆମକୁ ପତର ଗଲା ଯେ, ଆମେ ଇଚ୍ଛା କଲେ ପଦତ୍ୟାଗ ପଦ ଦେଇପାରୁଁ । ଆମେ ସମସ୍ତେ କେତେଟି ମିନିଟ୍ ପାଇଁ ଛୁଟା ହୋଇ ରହିଲୁଁ, କାହାରି ମୁହଁରୁ ପଦେହେଲେ କଥା ବାହାରିଲା ନାହିଁ । ବାସ୍ତବିକ ଆମେ ସେତେବେଳେ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରିପାରୁ ନଥିଲୁଁ ଯେ, ଆମେ ଏପରି ଏକ ବିରାଟ କାମରେ ହାତ ଦେବାକୁ ଯାଉଛୁଁ । ସବୁକିଛି ଆମକୁ ଜଣାଗଲା ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଜାଲପରି । ଏଭଳି ବିଷୟରେ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ନଆସିବା ମଧ୍ୟ ଅତି ସ୍ୱାଭାବିକ ଅନ୍ତତଃ ଯେତେବେଳେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ତାହା ନିଜ ଆଖିରେ ନ ଦେଖିଲୁଁ । କିନ୍ତୁ, ହାୟ, ମଣିଷ କି ହତଭାଗ୍ୟ ! ଯାହାକୁ ମୁଁ ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରି ପାରୁନଥିଲି, ତାହା ଦେଖିଲି ମୁଁ ମୋର ନିଜ ଆଖିରେ, ଠିକ୍ ତନଦିନ ପରେ ।

ଆମକୁ ଦୁଇ ଭାଗରେ ବିଭକ୍ତ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ଗୋଟିଏ ଦଳକୁ ପଠାଗଲା ହୁସ୍ତେସୀମାରେ ବୋମା ନିକ୍ଷେପ କରିବା ପାଇଁ । ମୁଁ ଥିଲି ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଦଳଟିରେ । ଆମେ ସଜବାଜ ହେଉଥିଲୁଁ ମାତ୍ର ବାଂସୁର ଘଣ୍ଟା ପରେ କୋକୁର ନାମକ ସହରରେ ବୋମା ପକାଇବା ପାଇଁ । ଦୁଏ ତ ଆପଣ ଏ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ କୋକୁର ନାମ ଶୁଣି ନଥାଇ ପାରନ୍ତି । କିପରିଭାବରେ ଆମେ କୋକୁର ଉପରେ ବୋମା ପକାଇବାକୁ ଯାଇଥିଲୁଁ, କିନ୍ତୁ ତା ନକରି ନାଗାସାକରେ କିପରି ବୋମା ପକାଇ ଆସିଲୁଁ, ତା’ର ମଧ୍ୟ କାହାଣୀ ଅତି ବିଚିତ୍ର । ଯେତେବେଳେ ଆମେ ସେଠାରେ ପହଞ୍ଚିଲୁଁ, ସେତେବେଳେ କୋକୁର ଉପରେ ମେଘନ ଏକ ଘନ ଆସ୍ତରଣ ଗୁଲ ଯାଇଥିଲା । ପୂର୍ବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ ନିମ୍ନତାଠାରୁ ତଳକୁ ଖସିବାକୁ ଆମେ ଅସମର୍ଥ ଥିଲୁଁ । ତା ନ ହେଲେ, ଆମେ ନିଜେ ଆଟମ୍ ବୋମ୍ କବଳରେ ପଡ଼ିଯିବାର ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ସଂଭାବନା ଥିଲା । ସେଇ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଉଚ୍ଚତାରୁ କୋକୁର କେତେ ମାଇଲ ଦୂର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ମେଘ ତାଙ୍କି ଯାଇଥିବାରୁ, ଆମେ କିଛି ଦେଖିବାକୁ ପାଇଲୁ ନାହିଁ । ଆମକୁ ଆଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା ଯେ, କୌଣସି କାରଣ ବଶତଃ ଆମେ ଯଦି କୋକୁରରେ ବୋମା ପକାଇ ନପାରୁଁ, ତାହେଲେ ଯେ କୌଣସି ପ୍ରକାରେ ନାଗାସାକ ଉପରେ ବୋମା ପକାଇ ଆସିବୁଁ । ଥରେ ଦୁଇ ଥର କୋକୁର ଉପରେ ନକ୍କର ଦେଇ ଆମେ ନାଗାସାକ ଆଡ଼କୁ ମୁହାଁଇଲୁ । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ମୁଁ ଅନେକ ସମୟରେ ଭାବେ, “ଲକ୍ଷ ଲକ୍ଷ ମଣିଷ ବଢ଼ି ଯିବା ବା ନଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଯିବା, କେତେ ଭୁଲ ଏବଂ କେତେ ନିରର୍ଥକ ଘଟଣା ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଭରଶୀଳ ! ଯଦି ସେ ଦିନ କୋକୁର ଆବହାଣ୍ଡା ପରିସ୍ଫାର ଆ’ନ୍ତା, ତେବେ ଲକ୍ଷ ଲକ୍ଷ ମଣିଷର ଭାଗ୍ୟର କି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ନ ଘଟି ଆ’ନ୍ତା । ବାସ୍ତବିକ ଏ ମଣିଷର ଭାଗ୍ୟ କି ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଧରଣର !”

ନାଗାସାକର ଆବହାଣ୍ଡା ବଶେଷ କିଛି ଭଲ ନଥିଲା । ସ୍ଥାନେ ସ୍ଥାନେ ବେଶ ମେଘ ଜମା ହୋଇଥିଲା । କିନ୍ତୁ ବୋମା ତ ପୁଣି ପକାଇବାକୁ ହେବ ! ବୋମା ସାଇରେ ଆମେ କେବେହେଲେ ଓହ୍ଲାଇ ପାରିବୁଁ ନାହିଁ । ଓହ୍ଲାଇବା ସମୟରେ ଏକ ହାଲୁକା ଧକ୍କା ଆମକୁ ତ ଦୂରର କଥା, ସଫୁର୍ତ୍ତ ବିମାନ ବନ୍ଦର ଏବଂ ଚତୁର୍ଦ୍ଦିଗର କୋଡ଼ିଏ ମାଇଲ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସବୁକିଛି ବିସ୍ମୟ କରିଦିଅନ୍ତା । ଯେତେବେଳେ ଦାନବ ମୁଖ ବ୍ୟାଦାନ କରିଛି, ସେତେବେଳେ କାହାକୁ ନା କାହାକୁ ଗର୍ଭସାତ୍ କରିବ । କିଏ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରିବ ଯେ, ଖାଲି ପ୍ରାଣ ନେବା ପାଇଁ ନୁହେଁ, ନିଜକୁ ବଗୁଲବା ପାଇଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଆମେ ବୋମା ନିକ୍ଷେପ କରିଥିଲୁଁ । ବୋମାବର୍ଷକ ‘ନିୟୁହନ’ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ମେଘର ଭିତରେ ଥାଇ ଗୋଟିଏ ସ୍ଥାନ ଖେଳି ଖୋଜି ବାହାର କଲ ଏବଂ ତା ପରେ, ହୁଁ ଠିକ୍ ତାପରେ, ମୁଁ—ମୁଁ ସେଇ ଭୟଙ୍କର ବସ୍ତୁଟି ପକାଇ ଦେଲି । ଦେଖିଲି ମୁଁ ନିଜେ ସେଇ ବିସ୍ଫୋରଣ ; ଶବ୍ଦ ଶୁଣି ନାହିଁ, କାରଣ ଆମେ ଅନେକ ଉଚ୍ଚରେ ଶବ୍ଦ ପହଞ୍ଚିବାର ପରିଧର ବାହାରେ ଥିଲୁଁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ପରକ୍ଷରେ ବିସ୍ଫୋରଣ ତରଙ୍ଗର ଏକ ଧକ୍କା ଆମେ ଅନୁଭବ କଲୁଁ । ଏଇଟି ଆମର ଅସ୍ତିତ୍ୱକୁ କଂପାଇ ଦେବାର ସବୁଠାରୁ ଭୟଙ୍କର ଅନୁଭୂତ । ସେଇ ଧକ୍କାଟି ଆମ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ଅତି ଗୁରୁତରଭାବେ ଘୋଡ଼ାଇ ଦେଇଥିଲା । ଆମର ବିମାନ, ଆମର ମନ, ଆମ ଦେହର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକଟି ଅଙ୍ଗ ପରି ଉଠିଲା । ଯେତେବେଳେ କୌଣସି ଉପାୟରେ ତାଠାରୁ ବନ୍ଧା ପାଇଲୁଁ, ସେତେବେଳେ ଆମ ମନରେ ଏକ ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦମ ବାସନାର ଉଦ୍ରେକ ହେଲା । ସେ ହେଉଛି, ଯେଉଁ ପୁଂସର ଲୀଳା ଆମେ ଘଟାଇଲୁଁ, ତାହା ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ କରିବାର ବାସନା । ଏ ବିଷୟ ନେଇ ଆମକୁ ଦିଆ ପାଇଥିବା ଆଦେଶ ଅତି ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ ଥିଲା — ‘ବୋମା ପକାଅ ଏବଂ ପଳାଇ ପାଅ । ଯଦି ଏକ ମିନିଟ୍ କେଉଁଠାରେ

ରହୁଯାଅ, ତେବେ ଭୟରେ ପରିଣତ ହୋଇଯିବ କ୍ଷଣକ ଭିତରେ ।’ କିନ୍ତୁ, ହାୟ ! କି ବିଚିତ୍ର, ସେ ବାସନା ! ମନୁଷ୍ୟର କୌତୂହଳ କି ଅଭୁତ, ନିଜର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଉପରେ ଏ ମଣିଷର କି ମମତା ! କାମଟି ଭଲ ହେଉ ବା ମନ୍ଦ ହେଉ, ତାର କୌଣସି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ବା ବିଚାର ନାହିଁ ।

ମୋର ମନେଅଛି, ମୁଁ ଗୁରୁଦିଗରେ ନିଜର ସଙ୍ଗୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ଏବଂ ଶେଷରେ ନିଜର ଦଳପତିଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ନିକ୍ଷେପ କରି ଆଣିଲି । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକଙ୍କର ସେଇ ଅସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ କାମନାକୁ ହୃଦୟଙ୍ଗମ କରିପାରିଲୁଁ । “ଓଁ କେ !” — ଦଳପତିଙ୍କର ସମ୍ମତ ପରେ, ଆମେ ସାଠିଏ ଉଚ୍ଚାଁ କୋଣାକୋଣୀଭାବେ ଉପରକୁ ଉଠିବା ବଦଳରେ ତଳକୁ ଖସି ଆସିଲୁଁ, ଏବଂ ଗୁରୁଦିଗରେ ଚକ୍ରର ଦେଉଁ ଦେଉଁ ତଳର ଦୃଶ୍ୟ ଦେଖିବାରେ ଲାଗିଲୁଁ । ମୁଁ ସେଇ ଭୟାନକ, କଲ୍ୟାଣତ, ଲେମ୍ବୁର୍ଷକ ଦୃଶ୍ୟ ଦେଖିଛି । ଦୁଏ ତ ମାନବ ଇତିହାସରେ ଏତେବଡ଼ ପ୍ରାଣଘାତୀ ଭୟର କଲ୍ୟାଣ କୌଣସି ସମୟରେ ମନକୁ ଆସିନି, ଯେତେଠା ମୋର ମନରେ ସେତେବେଳେ ଉଦ୍ରେକ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ତଳ ଆଡୁ ସେଇ ଦାନବରୂପୀ ପୁମୁର ଛନ୍ଦାକାର ମେଘ ପ୍ରତି ମିନିଟରେ ଏକମଇଲ ବେଗରେ ଉଠିଆସୁଥିଲା ଉପରକୁ । ଆମେ ଜାଣିଥିଲୁଁ, ଥରେ ତାର କବଳରେ ପଡ଼ିଲେ ଭୟରେ ପରିଣତ ହେବା ନିଶ୍ଚିତ । ତେଣୁ ଆମେ ପଳାଇବାକୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କଲୁଁ ।

କିନ୍ତୁ ସେତେବେଳେ ଟିକିଏ ବିଳମ୍ବ ହୋଇ ପାଇଥିଲା । ଗୁରୁଟି ଭୟାନକ ଧକ୍କା ଆମେ ଅନୁଭବ କଲୁଁ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକଟି ଆମକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ପଥରେ ଦୂରକୁ ଘୁଆଇ ଦେଲା । ବିମାନ କଂପିବାକୁ ଲାଗିଥିଲା ଏବଂ ଏପରିକି ଆମର ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣର ବାହାରେ ଥିଲା । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକଟି ଧକ୍କାର ପରେ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ପାଉଥିଲା ଯେ, ଆମେ ସେଇ ମେଘର ମୁଖଅଡ଼କୁ ପେଲି ପାଉଛୁ ଏବଂ

ଯେତେବେଳେ ଟିକିଏ ଆଗକୁ ଯାଉଥିଲି, ସେତେବେଳେ ହିଁ ଡାକ୍ତରୀ ଥକ୍କା ଭାବରେ ଆସି ଲାଗୁଥିଲା ଏବଂ ଆମେ ମେଘଠାରୁ ନିକଟତର ହେଉଥିଲୁ । ତାହା ରୁଷି ମାତ୍ର ଏକମିନିଟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ କିପରି ମୁଁ ଏବଂ ମୋର ବଧୂ ସୁଇଚ୍ ଖେପ ନିଃଶ୍ୱାସର ଶକ୍ତି ଖଟାଇ ବିମାନଟିକୁ ଘୁରାଇଲେଲି, ଏବଂ ମାତ୍ର ତିରିଶ ଗଜ ଦୂରତୁ ରଖି ଏଇ ବିରାଟ ଦାନବଠାରୁ ପଳାଇ ଆସିଲି । ମୃତ୍ୟୁଠାରୁ ମାତ୍ର କେଶାଗ୍ର ଦୂରତୁ ରଖି ବଡ଼ ଗୁଳିଆସିଲୁ ବୋଲି ହୃଦୟଙ୍ଗମ କଲୁ ।

ହସ୍ତାଣ୍ଟି ପଥ ଆମେ ଅଭିନିତ କରି ଗୁଳିଆସିଲୁ । କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ‘କ’ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଶବ୍ଦ ବି କରିନା । ସମସ୍ତେ ବେଶ୍ ହୃଦୟଙ୍ଗମ କରୁଥିଲୁ ଯେ ଆମେ କେବଳ ଗୋଟିଏ ବୋମା ଫକାଇ ଆସିନାହିଁ, ପରନ୍ତୁ ପୃଥିବୀର ଗୋଟାଏ ବିରାଟ ପ୍ରେଶାନ୍ତକ ଶକ୍ତିକୁ ସମଗ୍ରଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଉନ୍ମୁକ୍ତ କରି ଆସିଲୁ । କେତୋଟି ବର୍ଷ ପରେ ମୁଁ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଗୋଟାଏ କାମରେ ଯାଇଥିଲି, ସେତେବେଳେ ହଠାତ୍ ସେଇ ସମୟର ବନ୍ଧୁ ସୁଇଚ୍ ସଂଗେ ଦେଖାହେଲା । ଏକ ସଂଗରେ ପଦଗୁରଣ କଲୁ, ପାନଭୋଜନ କଲୁ କିନ୍ତୁ ଦୀର୍ଘ ଗୁଣ୍ଡିଘଣ୍ଟା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବି ସେଇ ଦିନର କଥା ଗୋଟାଏ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତ ପାଇଁ ଭୁଲିଯାଇ ପାରିଲି ନାହିଁ ।

ମୁଁ ଭଲକରି ଜାଣେ, ଆମ ଦଳର ଜଣେ ସଦସ୍ୟ ବାରଂବାର ଡକାୟତ କରିବାରେ ଅଭିଯୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇ ଜେଲ ଯାଉଥିଲା । ଯେଉଁ ମନୋବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ତାର ପରୀକ୍ଷା କରୁଥିଲେ ତାଙ୍କର ମତ ଅନୁସାରେ “ସେ ନିଜକୁ ନଷ୍ଟ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହେଁ । କାରଣ ଆଣବିକ ବୋମା ପକାଇଥିବା ଯୋଗୁଁ ଅବଚେତନ ମନରେ ସେ ନିଜକୁ ସର୍ବଦା ଅପରାଧୀ ବୋଲି ଜ୍ଞାନ କରୁଛି । ମୁଁ ବି ଏକଥା ଜାଣେ ଯେ, ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ମୋର ମା’, ଯେ କି ବଞ୍ଚିମାନ ମୃତ, ସେ ମୋର ଏଇ କାମରେ ଭ୍ରାସଣ ଦୁର୍ଲ୍ଲଭ ଥିଲେ । ଯେତେବେଳେ ମୁଁ ଫେରିଆସିଲି, ଏବଂ ସେ ଜଣି ପାରିଲେ ଯେ, ମୁଁ ନାଗାସାକରେ କେମା ପକାଇବା ଦଳରେ ଥିଲି, ସେତେବେଳେ ସେ ମୋତେ ସ୍ତମ୍ଭ ଭାବରେ ପ୍ରଶଂସାକଲେ—“ପ୍ରେତ,

ତୋର ଆତ୍ମା ତୋତେ କଣ ଦେଉଛି ?” ସେତେବେଳେ ମୁଁ ତାଙ୍କୁ କି ଉତ୍ତର ଦେଇଥାନ୍ତି ? ମୁଁ ତ କେବେହେଲେ ଗୁଡୁଁ ନଥିଲି ଯେ, ଲକ୍ଷ ଲକ୍ଷ ଲୋକର ଜୀବନ ନଷ୍ଟ ହେଉ, କିନ୍ତୁ ମୋର ଉପାୟ ବା କି ଥିଲା । ସେଇ ମାତ୍ର ଗୋଟାଏ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପରେ ଅତି ମୋର ଆଦରର ମା’ ସାର୍ ଜୀବନ ପାଇଁ ମୋ ସଂଗେ ପଦେମାତ୍ର କଥା କହିନା । କିନ୍ତୁ ଦିନେ ସର୍ବିରେ ମୁଁ ଯେତେବେଳେ ତାଙ୍କର କୋଠରୀ ପାଶ୍ୱ ଦେଇ ଯାଉଥିଲି, ସେତେବେଳେ ହାୟ—ମୁଁ ଦେଖିଲି ମୋର ନିଜ ଆଖିରେ, ମା’ ମୋର ଆଶୁମାତ୍ର ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା କରୁଛି, “ହେ ଈଶ୍ୱର, ମୋର ପୁତ୍ରକୁ କ୍ଷମା ଦିଅ ।” ଆଉ ମୋର ଦାମ୍ପତ୍ୟ ଜୀବନ ? ଇଶ୍—ତାହା ପୁଣି ହେଲ କ’ଣ । ହଁ, ଲେଖିବି ନି କାହିଁକି, ଲେଖୁଛି । ମୋତେ ଦେଖିଲାମାତ୍ରେ ମୋର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ କାନ୍ଦ ଉଠେ ଶିଶୁଟିଏ ପରି କଇଁ କଇଁ ହୋଇ । ସବୁଦିନ ପାଇଁ ତାର ରକ୍ତମ ଅଧରରୁ ହସ ଗୁଲିଗଲ କୁଆଡ଼େ ! ଇଶ, ନା—ଆଉ ଲେଖିବି ନି, ମହୋତ୍ସବମୟ ଜୀବନ ପୁଣି ପରିଶତ ହେଲା କେଉଁଥିରେ । ଏକ ପ୍ରେଶାନ୍ତକ ଅନୁଭୂତ ନେଇ ମୁଁ ଭାବେ—ସାର୍ ଜୀବନ ପାଇଁ ଭାବୁଥିବି ଏମିତି । ମୁଁ କୌଣସି ସଜନୀତ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଫଲଗୁ ହେବାକୁ ଚାହେଁନା । ମୋର ପେଷା ମଧ୍ୟ ସଜନୀତ ନୁହେଁ । ମୁଁ ମାତ୍ର ଜଣେ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ନାଗରିକ, ଅଠତରିଶ ବର୍ଷ ବୟସର ସିଡଲ୍ ଇଞ୍ଜିନିୟର ; ଯିଏ କି ଘଟଣାଚକ୍ରରେ ପଡ଼ି ସେଇ ଦଳରେ ଥିଲା । ମୁଁ ଜାଣିଛି ଆଣବିକ ବୋମା କ’ଣ ଏବଂ ସେଥିପାଇଁ ଏଇ ବିଦରଣଟି, ନିଜର ଅନୁଭୂତଟି ଲେଖୁଛି ।

ଆଜି ମଧ୍ୟ ଯେତେବେଳେ ମୁଁ ଆଖି ବଦଳରେ, ସେତେବେଳେ ସେଇ ଭୟଙ୍କର ବିସ୍ଫୋରଣକୁ ସଜୀବ ରୂପରେ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ପାଏ । ମୁଁ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ପାଏ ସେଇ ନୀଳର ପ୍ରେତପରି ଆଲୋକ, ଯାହା ଗୁଲି ଯାଇଛି ଦିଗନ୍ତ ବ୍ୟାପି ଏବଂ ଯାହାର ଭୁଲନାରେ ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଦେଖା ଯାଉଛି ଏକ ଲିଭିଯିବା ମହମବତୀ ପରି ।

ଈଶ୍ୱର କରନ୍ତୁ, ଆଉ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସେଇ ନୀଳର ପ୍ରେତର ଆଲୋକ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ନପାଉ ।



# ହିନ୍ଦି କାବ୍ୟ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ରୂପରେଖ ଓ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ରୀତି କାବ୍ୟ

ଡଃ ବୁଲମଣି ମହାପାତ୍ର

ଯୁଗ ଓ ରୁଚର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଆଲୋଚନାର ମାନ ଓ ଶୈଳୀ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପଥେଷ୍ଟ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଦେଖାଯାଉଛି । ଭାରତୀୟ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଭିନ୍ନ ଭିନ୍ନ ଦିଗରେ ଉନ୍ନତ କରିବାରେ ଲାଗିଛନ୍ତି । ତେଣୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ବିଶେଷତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କରିବାକୁ ହେଲେ ଆମକୁ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଭାରତୀୟ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତି ଦୃଷ୍ଟିପାତ କରିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ୁଛି ।

ଭାରତୀୟ ସାହିତ୍ୟ କଥା ବରୁର କରିବାକୁ ଯିବା-ସମୟରେ ରଞ୍ଜିତା ହେବାକୁ ଯାଉଥିବା ହିନ୍ଦି ସାହିତ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଥମେ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ପଡ଼େ । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ନେଇ ଆମେ ଏ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପଥେଷ୍ଟ ଗର୍ବ କରି ଆସିଛୁ । ମାତ୍ର ଅନ୍ୟ ସହିତ ଟିକିଏ ତୁଳନା କରି ନ ଦେଖିଲେ ଆମ ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ସ୍ଥାନ ନିଦେଶ କରିବା କଷ୍ଟକର ହୋଇ ପଡ଼ିବ ।

ହିନ୍ଦିରେ କାବ୍ୟ ସାହିତ୍ୟକୁ ସାଧାରଣତଃ ଦୁଇ ଭାଗରେ ବିଭକ୍ତ କରୁଛନ୍ତି । ମୁକ୍ତକ ଓ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ସାହିତ୍ୟ । ମୁକ୍ତକ ରଚନା ହିନ୍ଦି ଭାଷାରେ ବହୁଳ ଭାଷାରେ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମିଳେ । ମାତ୍ର ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମଧ୍ୟ ଯୁଗୀୟ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ମୁଖ୍ୟତଃ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ସାହିତ୍ୟ, ଏ ଦିଗରେ ହିନ୍ଦି ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବିଶେଷ ଅଗ୍ରଗତ କରିପାରି ନାହିଁ । ଉପମା ଓ ରୂପକର ଏକ ନୂତନ ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଓ ଅପୂର୍ବ ଭଙ୍ଗୀ ହିନ୍ଦି କାବ୍ୟ ରଚିକମାନଙ୍କୁ ପଥେଷ୍ଟ ଆନନ୍ଦ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରୁଥିଲା । ମାତ୍ର ଓଡ଼ିଆ କାବ୍ୟକାରମାନେ କେବଳ ଏହିକ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ସମ୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ନ ଥିଲେ । ସେମାନେ ତାହା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଗନ୍ଧର ସ୍ୱମଦ

ବିକାଶ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ବିଶେଷ ଆଗ୍ରାହୀ ଥିଲେ । ପ୍ରଣୟୀ ପ୍ରଣୟିନୀର ହୃଦୟର ବ୍ୟଥା ମୁକ୍ତକରେ ଯେ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ରୂପ ନ ପାଇଛି, ଅସ୍ୱୀକାର କରି ହେବନାହିଁ । ପ୍ରେମ ବିଦଗ୍ଧ ହୃଦୟର ଆବେଗମୟ ଉଚ୍ଛ୍ୱାସ, ପୁଷ୍ପରଣୀ ନଦ ନଦୀ ପର୍ବତ ଓ ବନରୁମିର ଅପୂର୍ବ ଶୋଭା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କରିବାରେ କାବ୍ୟକାରମାନେ ଶ୍ରମବ୍ୟୟ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଶବ୍ଦ ପ୍ରୟୋଗରେ ଚମତ୍କାରତା ଓ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନାରେ ବୈଚିତ୍ର୍ୟ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବାରେ ହିନ୍ଦି କବିମାନେ କମ୍ ପ୍ରୟାସ କରି ନାହାନ୍ତି । ଓଡ଼ିଆ କବିମାନେ ଏ ସବୁର ମଧ୍ୟ ପଥପାତୀ ଥିଲେ । ମାତ୍ର ବାଣଭକ୍ତି, ମାଘ ଓ ଭୂରଗାଙ୍କର ଆଦର୍ଶକୁ ଅକ୍ଷରେ ଅକ୍ଷରେ ଅନୁକରଣ କରିବାରେ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ପ୍ରବଳ ପିପାସା ଥିଲା । ଝପେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଭଞ୍ଜ ଅନେକ ସମୟରେ ଗୁରୁଙ୍କୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଟପିଯାଇଛନ୍ତି । ଯେତେବେଳେ ଆକଚର ଦିଲ୍ଲୀର ବାଦଶାହ ଥିଲେ, ସେତେବେଳେ ମହମ୍ମଦ ଜାୟସମ ପଦ୍ମାବତ୍ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ କାବ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଣୟନ କରିଥିଲେ । ସେଥିରେ ପ୍ରଣୟର ସୂତ୍ରପାତ ପାଇଁ ସାଧୁ ଓ ଶୁକ ପ୍ରଭୃତିଙ୍କର ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ସେ ନେଇଛନ୍ତି । ପଦ୍ମାବତ୍ରେ ପ୍ଲୀରମନ୍ ଶୁକର କାହିଁକିଲାପ ହିତୋପଦେଶ ବା ପଞ୍ଚତନ୍ତ୍ରରେ ଥିବା ପଶୁପଞ୍ଚାମାନଙ୍କର ଅନୁରୂପ ଥିଲା । ଓଡ଼ିଆ କାବ୍ୟ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଣୟ ବ୍ୟାପାରରେ ଶୁକର ଅବତାରଣା ମଧ୍ୟ କମ୍ ହୋଇନାହିଁ । ଝପେନ୍ଦ୍ର-ଭଞ୍ଜଙ୍କର କୋଟିପ୍ରସ୍ତାଣ୍ଡସୁନ୍ଦରୀ କାବ୍ୟରେ ଶୁକ ଓ ଶାଶୁଙ୍କର ମୁଖରେ ନାୟକ ନାୟିକାଙ୍କର ରୂପ ପୌର୍ବନ ଓ ବିକ୍ରମ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ଅତି ମନୋଜ୍ଞ, ପାଣ୍ଡିତ୍ୟ-ସୂର୍ତ୍ତି ଓ ମୌଳିକ ହୋଇଛି ।

ଶୁକ ବ୍ୟତୀତ ସାଧୁ ଓ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏଥିରେ ଦୂତ କାମ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ରୁକ୍ମିଣୀ ବିବାହରେ ରୁକ୍ମିଣୀ ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ନିକଟକୁ ଏକ ଦ୍ଵିଜକୁ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ପଦ୍ମାବତ୍ କାବ୍ୟରେ ଅଣୀ ହଜାର ସାଧୁଙ୍କର ସିଂହଳ ଆକ୍ରମଣ ଯେପରି ଅଲୌକିକ ସେହିପରି କୌତୁକପ୍ରଦ ।

ପ୍ରଣୟ ବ୍ୟାପାରରେ ଦେବତାମାନଙ୍କର ସହାୟତା ଗୁରୁଜନମାନଙ୍କର ଆଶୀର୍ବାଦ ବରଦର ଉପଲବ୍ଧ ହୋଇଛି । ଶଣୀ ସେଣାରେ ଶିବ ପାଦତୀଙ୍କ ବରଦାନ ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ ରହିଛି । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ପ୍ରଣୟକୁ ସୁଗାୟା ବୋଲି ପ୍ରମାଣିତ କରିବାର ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରାଯାଇଛି । ଏପରିକି ନାୟକ ଓ ନାୟିକାଙ୍କ ମିଳନ ମୂଳରେ ମୁଦ୍ରାଳୟର କାହାଣୀମାନ ଅବତାରଣା କରାଯାଇ ଯୁବକ ଯୁବତୀଙ୍କୁ ଶାପପତ୍ର ଦେବତା କିମ୍ବା ଗରବ ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଇଛି । ଅବଶ୍ୟ ପଦ୍ମାବତ କାବ୍ୟର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଥିଲା ପୃଷ୍ଠକ୍ । ଏହା ଏକ ରୂପକ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ମାତ୍ର । ଏଠି ଜବ ପରମର କଥା କୁହାଯାଇଛି । ପରମାତ୍ମାଙ୍କ ସହିତ ମିଳନ ପାଇଁ ଜୀବାତ୍ମାର ଆକୂଳତା ଏଥିରେ ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ହୋଇଛି । ‘ଜୀବ ମନ କରଣ ସମାପ କଥା’ରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଦେହ ନଗର, ସୁଖ, ଦୁଃଖ, କ୍ଷୁଧା, ତପାଦି ପ୍ରକା, ଅସୁ ସମ ରକା, ବୁଦ୍ଧିଦେବା ପାଟିରାଣୀ ଓ ମନ ପ୍ରଧାନ ମନ୍ଦି ରୂପରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ ହୋଇଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ଦୈନିକ ବସମାନଙ୍କର ଚିନ୍ତାଧାର ସହ ଏ ଶ୍ରେଣୀୟ ହିନ୍ଦି କବିମାନଙ୍କର ଚିନ୍ତାଧାରର ସମ୍ପର୍କ ସାମ୍ୟ ରହିଛି । ଦୈନିକ କବିଗଣ ସାଧୁକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ପ୍ରେମଲୀଳାରେ ପରଂବ୍ରହ୍ମଙ୍କ ଲୀଳାର ସ୍ଵାଦ ପାଇ ଆସନ୍ତି । ହିନ୍ଦି ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ଅସଂଖ୍ୟ ରୂପକ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହୋଇଛି । ଏହାଛଡ଼ା ମନ୍ଦ ତନ୍ତ୍ର ଓ ପାତୁକତ୍ୟର କରମତ ମଧ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥାନେ ସ୍ଥାନେ ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ହୋଇଛି । ଲବଣ୍ୟବତୀ ଓ ବିଦଗ୍ଧ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରାମଣିରେ ପେଗମାୟାଙ୍କ ଶକ୍ତିଦ୍ଵାରା ନାୟକନାୟିକାଙ୍କର ମିଳନ ସମାଦାନ, ଉପେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଭଞ୍ଜଙ୍କର ସୁଭଦ୍ରା ପରିଣୟରେ ସତ୍ୟଭାମାଙ୍କ ମନ୍ଦୁଲି ପ୍ରସେପଣରେ କବିଟି ପିତାକବୀ

ଓ ଅର୍ଜୁନଙ୍କୁ ବଶ କରିବା ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ ଏହାର ସାକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଦିଏ । ହିନ୍ଦର ‘ମୃଗାବତୀ’ କାବ୍ୟରେ ରାଜକୁମାରୀ ମୃଗାବତୀର ଜାଦୁବଦ୍ୟରେ ଏହିପରି ପାରଦର୍ଶିତା ଲଭ କରିଥିଲା । ‘ମଧୁମାଳତୀ’ରେ ସୁରଜୟନ୍ ଓ ନାୟିକା ମଧୁମାଳତୀ ଯେପରି ଅପ୍ସରମାନଙ୍କଦ୍ଵାରା ଘୋର ରାସିରେ ଏକ କୋଠରେ ଏକତ୍ର ହୋଇଥିଲେ ତାହା ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଭାଗୁ ଲବଣ୍ୟବତୀ କିମ୍ବା ରାଧା ଓ କୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ମିଳନର ଅନୁରୂପ ଥିଲା । ପାର୍ଥକ୍ୟ ଏତକ ସୁରଜୟନ ଓ ମଧୁମାଳତୀ କଥା କହୁ କହୁ ନିଦରେ ଶୋଇ ପଡ଼ିଲେ ମାତ୍ର କୃଷ୍ଣ ଓ ରାଧା ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରନ ଆଶାୟୀ ଥିଲା- ବେଳେ ଯୋଗ୍ୟାୟାଦ୍ଵାରା ବିଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ ହେଲେ । ବିରହରେ ହତାଶ ପ୍ରାଣରେ ଆହୁରି ତାକୁ ବିଷ ବୋଲି ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ବିଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନର ବେଳକୁ ଏପରି ମର୍ମହୁତ ଓ ଲୋଭନୀୟ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଏହିପରି ଦେଖିବାକୁ ଗଲେ ଏ ଦୁଇଟି ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ଅନେକ ସାମ୍ୟ ପରିଲକ୍ଷିତ ହୁଏ । ମାତ୍ର ଏମାନଙ୍କର ସଂଯୋଗ ସୂତ୍ର ମୃଗ୍ୟତଃ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଯୋଗୁଁ କହିଲେ ଚଳେ ।

ବିଦଗ୍ଧ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରାମଣିରେ ରାଧା ଓ କୃଷ୍ଣ ପ୍ରକୃତ ଓ ପୁରୁଷ ହୋଇ ପାରନ୍ତି, ମାତ୍ର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନାଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଅତି ସମ୍ପେଦନଶୀଳ । ଅବଶ୍ୟ କେତେକ ସ୍ଥଳରେ କବି ନିଜର ଧର୍ମଭାବର ଅଭବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ପାଇଁ ନିରସ ଦାର୍ଶନିକ-ବାଦର ପ୍ରଭୁର କରିଛନ୍ତି । ହିନ୍ଦରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ପଦ୍ମାବତ୍ ପରି କାବ୍ୟ ସରସ ଓ ବିଲେଳମୟ ପ୍ରବାହକୁ ସ୍ଥଳ ଦେଇ ମାୟା ପ୍ରଭୃତର ଅବତାରଣା ଦ୍ଵାରା କାବ୍ୟଟିକୁ ଅପଥା ଦୈରାଗ୍ୟସୂଚକ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ସେ ସବୁ ସୁପୀ-ମାନଙ୍କର ପ୍ରଭାବର ହେତୁ । ବଙ୍ଗଳାର ପଦାବଳୀ, ଓଡ଼ିଆର ଦୈନିକାୟ କାବ୍ୟ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଓ ହିନ୍ଦର ସୁପୀ କାବ୍ୟରେ ଦାର୍ଶନିକ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଯାହା ଆଉନା କାହିଁକି ମନୋରମ କ୍ଳାସିକ୍ ସୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଦାନ ଯେ ଅବସୁରଣୀୟ ଏଥିରେ ସନ୍ଦେହ ନାହିଁ ।

ହିନ୍ଦି ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁର ଅବତାରଣା ଠିକ୍ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ଅନୁରୂପ । ପ୍ରାୟ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ

କାବ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରେମର ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୁଏ ଗୁଣ ଶ୍ରବଣ, ଚିତ୍ତ ଦର୍ଶନ ଅଥବା ପରସ୍ପର ଦର୍ଶନରେ । ତାପରେ ନାୟକ ତାର ପ୍ରିୟାକୁ ପାଇବାକୁ ବିଶେଷ ଯତ୍ନଶୀଳ ହୁଏ । ଏହି ସମୟରେ କୌଣସି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ବା ଦୈବଶକ୍ତି ଯୋଗୁଁ ବିପଦ ପଡ଼େ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଆଧିଦେବିକ ଶକ୍ତି—ଅପ୍ସର, ବିଦ୍ୟାଧର ପ୍ରଭୃତିଙ୍କ ସହଯୋଗରେ ନାୟକ ବିପଦରୁ ଉଦ୍ଧାର ପାଏ ଓ ପ୍ରିୟା ଗାତ୍ର ଦର୍ଶନ ପାଏ । ମାତ୍ର ଓଡ଼ିଆ କାବ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କର ବିରହ ଉପରେ ଟିକିଏ ବିଶେଷ ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ଦିଆଯାଇଥାଏ । ବିରହରେ ଛଅଭିତ୍ତର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ଏକ ପରଂପରା ମାତ୍ର । ହିନ୍ଦ ଓ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ସମୃଦ୍ଧ ଓ ଅପଲ୍ଲଂଗ ସାହିତ୍ୟକୁ ଏସବୁ ପାଇଥିବେ ।

‘ମଧୁମାଳତୀ’ରେ ପ୍ରଣୟିଣୀ ଓ ପ୍ରଣୟିନୀ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଥମ ପ୍ରେମର ବିକାର ଅତି ସୁନ୍ଦରଭାବରେ ଚିତ୍ରିତ ହୋଇଛି । ନାୟକର ହାତ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ନାୟିକାର ହାତଟି ଆବଳ । ପ୍ରଥମ ପୁର୍ଣ୍ଣର ଏକ ଅଲୌକିକ ପୁଲକ ପ୍ରଣୟିଣୀ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କି ଭାବନାର ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରେ । ତାର ହାତ କିପରି କଂପିତ୍ତଠେ, କି ମଂହନ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କରିଛନ୍ତି -

କୁଅଁର ପକରି କର ପଞ୍ଜବ ଗୁପୀ  
ସଦନ ସ୍ୟାମ ଜନୁ ଦାମିନୀ କାଁପୀ ।

ଓଡ଼ିଆ କବିମାନଙ୍କ ପରି ହିନ୍ଦ କବିମାନଙ୍କ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନାରେ ବିଶେଷ ମୌଳିକତା ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମିଳେ । ରମଣୀର ରୂପ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନାରେ ନଖଶିଖ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ଠିକ୍ ସମ୍ପୃକ୍ତର ଅନୁରୂପ ।

ମୁଖ - ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବଦନା ଛବି ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ନିଗାଧା  
ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରର ସଦୃ ଜନୁ ଚହେ ଗରାଧା (ନଳ ଦମନ)  
ଆଖି - ବର କାମିନୀ ଚକ୍ର ମୀନ ସମ ନାମିଷ ହେଉତ କାହି  
ବନ୍ଦୁର ଜନମ ଭର ମୀନ ଜମି ପଲକ ନ  
ଲଗି ତାହି ।

ଅଧର - ବିସ୍ମ ଅରୁନ ସୋ ସର ନ ଭୁଲନା  
ଅତି ଲଜାନ ବନ ଜାଇ ଦୁର୍ବନା (ବିଷାବଳୀ)

ଦନ୍ତ - (କୃତ୍)ବେଲି କୃତ୍ ଚମେଲୁ ପୁଲ(ପୁତୁପାବତୀ)  
(ତାଳମ୍ବ) ଜାରିଉଁ ସର ଜୋ ନ କେ ସକା  
ପାଂଡେଇ ହିୟା ଦରକ୍‌କି (ଜାୟସୀ ଗୁଛାବଳୀ)

ଗ୍ରୀବା - ସଂଖନ ସମ ଭ୍ରା ସାଂଝ ସଂବାଗ  
ତାଡ଼େ ଜହଁ ତହଁ କରେ ପୁକାର (ଚିତ୍ରାବଳୀ)

ଭୃକ୍ - କନକ ଦଣ୍ଡ ଦୁଇ ଭୃକ୍‌ଜା କଲଇ  
ଜାନୌ ଫେରି କୁବେରେ ଭାଇ (ଜାୟସୀ)

ଅଙ୍ଗୁଳି - ବିଦୁମ୍‌ ବେଲି ସୋ ଅଙ୍ଗୁର ଦାଠୀ  
ବହ କଠୋର ମୁଁଗ କଲ୍ଲ ସମ ।

ପେଟ - ପେଟ ପାନ ପତର ମୁକ୍ତମାରୁ ( ନଳଦମନ )  
ରୋମାବଳୀ - ରୋମାବଳୀ ନାଗିନୀ ବିଷଭଣ୍ଡ (ମଧୁମାଳତୀ)

ସାମ ଭୃକ୍‌ଜିନୀ ରୋମାବଲ୍ଲ, ନାଭି ନିକସି  
କମ୍ବଲ କହୁଁ ଚଲ୍ଲ ।

କଟି - ବରଦୌ ଲଂକ ଅଂକ ଜସ ଗୁରୁ (ପୁତୁପାବତୀ)  
ନିତମ୍ବ - ବିବି ନିତମ୍ବ ଛବି ସୁଜେ କେସନ  
ଉଦୟାଚଳ ଅସ୍ତାଚଳ ବେ କେସନ ( ,, )

ଜଘ - ବରଦୌ ଜାଘ ସୁଭଗ ଜସ ଜାଗ  
କଦଲ୍ଲ ଖମ୍ବ ତେ ଅଧିକ ସଂବାଗ (ହିଂସ ଜବାହିର)

ଉପମା ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବାରେ ପରଂପରର ଅନୁସରଣ କରାଯାଇଥିଲେ ହେଁ କେତେକ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ବିଶେଷତ୍ୱ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ ହୁଏ । ନିତମ୍ବକୁ ଉଦୟାଚଳ ଅସ୍ତାଚଳ ଓ ପେଟକୁ ପାନ ପତର ସହିତ ଭୁଲିନା କରିବାରେ ନୂତନତା ରହିଛି । କର୍ପୂର ମଞ୍ଜିର ପ୍ରାକୃତ ନାଟକରେ ନାୟିକାର କଟିକୁ ଜଣେ ଛୋଟ ପିଲା ତା ହାତରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଧରିପାରେ ବୋଲି ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ ଅଛି । ଏଥିରେ କଟିର କୃଷତା ବିଜ୍ଞପିତ ହୁଏ । ସୁନ୍ଦରୀପରିଣୟରେ ୪ ଅଙ୍କର ମଧ୍ୟସ୍ଥଳ ବୋଲି କଟିକୁ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କରାଯାଇଛି । ହିନ୍ଦରେ ଅନୁରୂପ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନାମାନ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ।

ଅଭିମନ୍ୟୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କବିଗଣ ପ୍ରେମ ଉପରେ ଯେପରି ଦାର୍ଶନିକ ମତ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିଛନ୍ତି, ହିନ୍ଦରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ତାର

ଅଭାବ ନାହିଁ । କବି ପ୍ରସାଦ ପ୍ରେମକୁ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ବୋଲି କହିଛନ୍ତି ।—

ପ୍ରେମ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ରାଜା କେ ରାଜା  
ହାୟ, ଦୁହାଇ ସୁନା ଜାତ ନପୁଂ କାଜ ।

ବୋଧା କବିଙ୍କର “ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମ ପ୍ରେମକୋ ପଂଥ କରଲ ହେ  
ଶ୍ରୀ ଚଳକ'ର ଧାରଣେ ଧାବନୋ ହେ ।

ଅଭିମନ୍ୟୁଙ୍କର “ବଡ଼ କଠିନ ସେ ପ୍ରୀତି ପଲିବା,  
ଘଷଣ ଅସୀ ଧାରେ ପଥ ଚାଲିବା ସହିତ ସମାନ । ଅଭିମନ୍ୟୁ  
ଆଉଟିକିଏ ଆନକୁ ଅଗ୍ରସର ହେ'ଇ ପ୍ରେମ ବ୍ରତରେ  
ବ୍ରତା ହେବାର ବିପଦକୁ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି ।  
ହୃଦୟରେ ପ୍ରେମର ସ୍ପର୍ଶ ଯେଉଁ ବହୁଳ ଜଳାଇ ଦିଏ,  
ତାକୁ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ ରୂପ ଦେବାରେ ସବୁ କବି ବିଫଳ ହୋଇ-  
ଛନ୍ତି । ତେଣୁ ନାନା ରୂପକମାନ ଦେଇ ତାକୁ  
ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କରିବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିଛନ୍ତି । Victor  
Hugo ପ୍ରେମର ଅଲୌକିକତାରେ ବିହ୍ୱଳ ହୋଇ  
କହିଛନ୍ତି, Oh love, that is to be two, yet  
one, a man and a woman mingled into  
an angel. ହୁଏତ Scot ଏହାକୁ ଏକ secret  
sympathy ବୋଲି ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କରିଛନ୍ତି । ସେ ଏହାକୁ  
silvery link ଓ silken tie ବୋଲି ମତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ  
କରିଛନ୍ତି ।

ଏହି ପ୍ରେମର ଅନୁପସ୍ଥିତି ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଜୀବନକୁ  
ନିରସ କରେ, ନିଦାରୁଣ କରେ । ତାହା ଜୀବନ  
ନୁହେଁ ଜୀବନ୍ତ ମରଣ କହିଲେ ଚଳେ । ସମ  
ନରେଣ ହିପାଠୀ ମଧ୍ୟ ସେହି କଥା କହିଛନ୍ତି

ଗନ୍ଧବିଦ୍ୟାନ ଫୁଲ ହେଁ ଜୈସେ  
ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରକା ଦ୍ୱାନ ॥  
ସୌଁ ହୁଁ ପିକା ହେଁ ମନୁଷ୍ୟକା  
ଜୀବନ ପ୍ରେମ ବିଦ୍ୟାନ ॥

ଉପେନ୍ଦ୍ରଙ୍କର “କୋଲେ ଧରି ନାହିଁନ୍ତି ଯେ ନାଗରୀ,  
କୋଡ଼ି କୋଦାଳ କରେ ବଞ୍ଚିଯାଇଁ” ଠିକ୍ ସେଇ  
କଥାର ସୂଚନା ଦେଉ ନାହିଁ କି ?

ଅଭିମନ୍ୟୁ ସାମନ୍ତ ସିଂହାରଙ୍କ “ବନ୍ଧାଇବ ଯେ  
ଦ୍ୱାରରେ ଗୁଡ଼କି, ମତ ବଳାଇବ ସେହି ପ୍ରୀତିକି”ରେ  
ପ୍ରକୃତ ପ୍ରେମର ଦୁସ୍ତ୍ରୀତା ସୂଚିତ । ଜୟଶଙ୍କର ମଧ୍ୟ  
ସେହିପରି ପ୍ରେମ ନେଇ ଏକ ଦାର୍ଶନିକ ମତବାଦ  
ଜ୍ଞାପନ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ତାଙ୍କ ମତରେ ପ୍ରେମ ଏକ ଯଜ୍ଞ ।  
‘ପ୍ରେମ ଏକ ଯଜ୍ଞ’ କବିତାରେ ଅଛି ।

ପ୍ରେମଯଜ୍ଞ ମେ ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥ ଭୀର କାମନା  
ହବନ କରନେ ହୋଗା  
ତବ ତୁମ ପ୍ରିୟତମ ସ୍ୱର୍ଗ ବିହାଶ  
ହୋନେକୋ ଫଲ ପାଠ୍ୟେଗା ।

ହିନ୍ଦି କାବ୍ୟରେ ଆଜି ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରେମ ଉପରେ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ  
ପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଉଛି । ମାତ୍ର ଏହା କ୍ରମଶଃ ମାନସିକ  
ହେବାରେ ଲାଗିଛି । ବିହାଶଙ୍କ ମୃକ୍ତକରେ ଦେହର  
ଯେଉଁ ଆବେଦନ ଥିଲା, ତାହା ହିମେ ବିସ୍ମୃତ  
ଗର୍ଭରେ ଲିଭି ଲିଭି ଯାଉଛି ।

ନାୟକ :—

ସମ୍ପ୍ରତିର ଆଲଙ୍କାରିକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଦେଶିତ  
ପନ୍ଥାକୁ ଅନୁସରଣ କରି ହିନ୍ଦି ଓ ଓଡ଼ିଆ କାବ୍ୟକାର-  
ମାନେ ନାୟକର ରୂପଗୁଣ ଓ ଶୌର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା  
କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଧୀରେଦାତ୍ତ, ଧୀରେକିତ, ଧୀରଲଳିତ  
ପରି ବିରାଟୀକରଣ କିମ୍ବା ଦକ୍ଷିଣ, ଅନୁକୁଳ, ଶଠ,  
ଧୃଷ୍ଣ ପରି ବିରାଟୀକରଣରେ ବିଶେଷଭାବରେ ପୁରୁଷ-  
ମାନଙ୍କର ଗୁଣପ୍ରତି ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ଦିଆ ଯାଇଛି । ନାୟକା-  
ମାନଙ୍କର ଗୁଣ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ରୂପଗତ ବିଶେଷତ୍ୱ  
କାବ୍ୟକାରମାନଙ୍କୁ ଅଧିକ ଆକୃଷ୍ଟ କରିଛି । ମାତ୍ର  
ପୁରୁଷ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନାରେ ସେ ସବୁ ଠିକ୍ ଓଲଟା ।  
‘ଲବଣ୍ୟବତୀର ଦର ଚୟୁହର ଧୀର ପ୍ରଶଂସାର,  
ସାର ସାୟକର କର ଏ ସଂସାର ପ୍ରଭୃତି ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା  
ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଭାନ୍ୱର ଗରଭୁ ଓ ପୁରୁଣମାନଙ୍କର ପରିଚୟ ଦିଏ  
ମାତ୍ର । କେବଳ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ହିନ୍ଦି କାହିଁକି ସମ୍ପ୍ରତିରେ  
ମଧ୍ୟ ପୁରୁଷର ରୂପ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ଅତି ଗୌଣ । ଠାଏ ଠାଏ  
ଗୋଟା ଗୋଟି ଭାବରେ କହିଦିଆଯାଇଛି । ଅବଶ୍ୟ

କୃଷ୍ଣ ଆମ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ନାୟକ ହେଲ ପରଠାରୁ ପୁରୁଷମାନଙ୍କ ରୂପ ପ୍ରତି ଦୈତ୍ୟ କବିମାନେ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । କୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କର ତାହା ହେଲ ନଟବର ରୂପ । ଆମ କାବ୍ୟକାରମାନେ ପୁରୁଷକୁ ସର୍ବଦା ନଟବର ନାଗର ରୂପେ ଚିତ୍ରିତ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହାନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ ।

ମାତ୍ର ଏପରି ବିଚାର ପଛରେ ଯେ କିଛି ଯୁକ୍ତି ନାହିଁ, ତାହା ନୁହେଁ । ଯୁଗେ ଯୁଗେ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ସର୍ବ ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟର ଆଧାର ଓ ଲବଣ୍ୟବତୀ ରୂପରେ ପରିଗ୍ରହଣୀତ । ପୁରୁଷକୁ କର୍ମରେ ପ୍ରେରଣା ଦେବାଲାଗି ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର ଏ ବିଶ୍ୱ ମୋହିନୀ ରୂପ । ପ୍ରକୃତ ରୂପିଣୀ ନାରୀ ପୁରୁଷକୁ ସର୍ବଦା ତନ୍ମୟ କରି ଜାଗ୍ରତ କରି ଚଞ୍ଚଳ କରେ । ବିନା ପ୍ରେରଣାରେ କର୍ମର ସମ୍ୟକ୍ ସଂପାଦନ ଅସମ୍ଭବ । ତେଣୁ ନାରୀର ରୂପ କେବଳ ଆହ୍ୱାନ-ଦାୟିନୀ ନୁହେଁ, କଲ୍ୟାଣମୟୀ ମଧ୍ୟ । ମାତ୍ର ଏ ଆଦର୍ଶକୁ କବିମାନେ ସର୍ବଦା ଦୃଢ଼ରୂପେ ଧରି ନାହାନ୍ତି । କିମ୍ପେ କବିମାନେ ନିଜ ଦୁର୍ଲ୍ଲଭକୋଣରୁ ବିଚାର ନକରି ନାୟକାର ଆଖିରେ ନାୟକକୁ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଫଳରେ ନାୟକର ଗୁଣ ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ରୂପର କମନାୟତା ଉପରେ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିଛି । କୋଟି ବ୍ରହ୍ମାଣ୍ଡ ସୁନ୍ଦରରେ ପୁଷ୍ପ କେତୁଠାରେ ବିଷ୍ଣୁଙ୍କ ଦଶ ଅବତାରର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରମାନ ନାହିଁ କା ଦେଖି ପାରିବୁ ।

କଣ୍ଠ ଶଙ୍ଖଜିତ ମନ୍ଦର ତାତନ ବସନ୍ତବର ଅଭ୍ରତ ସେ ନର-କେଶରୀ ବଳୀଧୂସୀ ତେଜେ ସହସ୍ର କର ବିଦିତ ରେ ସଦ୍ୱି, ନାମେ ନାମ ବଳଖ୍ୟାତ ମଦ୍ଧା,

ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ହାସେ ମୋହି । ବିଷ୍ଣୁ ଦଶରୂପ ତାପରେ ପୁରୁଷର ସୁନ୍ଦର ନ'ସାଟି ମଧ୍ୟ ନାହିଁ କା ହୃଦୟରେ ଚମତ୍କାର ଭାବ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ କରିଛି । କୋଟି ବ୍ରହ୍ମାଣ୍ଡ ସୁନ୍ଦରୀ ବିରହକ୍ଳାମାରେ ଦଗ୍ଧ ହୋଇ କହିଛି —

ଉକ୍ର ଭାଣ ବ୍ୟାଜେ ଚଞ୍ଚୁକୁ ଟେକି କି ପୁରୁଷରମ୍ୟକ ଦାପ ସମ ନାଗରାଣ ସାସନାଣ ଲଗ୍ନେ ବାହାରିଛି ଖଗାଧିପରେ

ସଦ୍ୱି, ଲୋକେ ମୁଁ ପୁଣି ସମା ବୋଲାଇ,  
ମୋତେ ଘେଟିଛି ବିରହ ଅଦ୍ୱି ।

ଆଧୁନିକ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ଜନ୍ମଦାତା କବିବର ସ୍ୱଧୀନାଥ ସୟ ପୁରୁଷର ରୂପ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କରିବାକୁ ପାଇ ନାୟକର ନିଶକୁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କରି କହିଛନ୍ତି—“ବାଳ କମଳକୁ ବେତେଇଛି ଅବା କଳା ଭ୍ରମରେ ।” ନାରୀର ଭ୍ରୁ ପେପରି ମୁଖ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନାରେ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଅସନ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଛି, ପୁରୁଷର ନିଶ ମଧ୍ୟ ସେହିପରି ନାରୀ ହୃଦୟରେ ବିରହର ଅଗ୍ନିକୁ ଜାଳ ଦେଇଛି । ତା ନ ହେଲେ ନାରୀର ମନକୁ ଆକୃଷ୍ଟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ପୁରୁଷ ନିଶର ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଏତେ ନିଅନ୍ତା ନାହିଁ ।

ମାତ୍ର ଦ୍ୱିନ୍ଦ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ନିଶର ଏତାଦୃଶ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ମଧ୍ୟ ବିରଳ ନୁହେଁ — ଅଧର ଓ ନିଶକୁ ଏକତ୍ର କରି କବି ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟର ବୁଦ୍ଧି ସାଧନ କରିଛନ୍ତି ।

ଅଧର ଭନୌ ବନୁ କମଳ କୋ ପୁଲ  
ଦେଖି କେ ଅଧର ମଧୁପ୍ରତ ଭୁଲ ।  
ତେହିପର ସ୍ୟାମ ମୋଛ କର ସେମା  
ସୋଇ ଜସ କଲ୍ଲକ ସସ ସୋମା ।

ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଉପରେ କଳଙ୍କ ପରି ମୁଖଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଉପରେ ନିଶର ଆବିର୍ଭାବ ନାରୀର ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ହୃଦୟ କର୍ତ୍ତନ କରୁଥିବ ।

ଆଜିକାଲି ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବିଶେଷତ୍ୱରେ ଗତାନୁଗତକତା ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଭର ନ କରି ମନସ୍ତାତ୍ତ୍ୱିକ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ ଓ ବୋଧଶକ୍ତି ଉପରେ ବିଶେଷ ନିର୍ଭର କରୁଛନ୍ତି ।

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସହିତ୍ୟରେ କାବ୍ୟ ଯୁଗର ଇତିହାସ ଘଟିଥିଲେହିଁ କାଁ ଭାଁ କଦବା କେତେବେଳେ ଖଣ୍ଡେ ଖଣ୍ଡେ ଆଧୁନିକ କାବ୍ୟ ଆମ ଆଖିରେ ପଡ଼େ । ସ୍ୱଧୀନାଥ ତ ଖଣ୍ଡକାବ୍ୟ ରଚନା କରିଥିଲେ, ମାତ୍ର ତାଙ୍କର ବହୁତ ପରେ ଆଧୁନିକ କବିମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେହି କେହି କାବ୍ୟ ରଚନାରେ ପାରଦର୍ଶିତା ଦେଖାଇବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିଛନ୍ତି । ସେଥିମଧ୍ୟରୁ ବିଚ୍ଛନ୍ଦ



ଚରଣଙ୍କର ଭାବନା ଭାବନା ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀୟ ଶୌଳୀର । କବି ମାନସିଂହଙ୍କର କମଳାୟନ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅନୁରୂପ ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ କାବ୍ୟ । ମାତ୍ର ଏ ଉଭୟରେ ନୟକ ନାୟିକାଙ୍କର ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତି ଓ ସ୍ଥିତି ଏତେ ଆତମ୍ଭର ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ନୁହେଁ । କମଳାୟନର ଭାଷା ନିତାନ୍ତ ସରଳ ଓ ନାୟକ ନାୟିକା ଆମରି ଭିତରୁ, କେବଳ କବିତା ଆକାରରେ ଗପଟିଏ କୁହାଯାଇଛି ମାତ୍ର । କାବ୍ୟ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରୁ ଭାବନା ଭାବନାର ସ୍ଥାନ କମଳାୟନ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ଉଚ୍ଚରେ ।

ମାତ୍ର ଆଧୁନିକ କବିମାନେ କାବ୍ୟ ରଚନା କରିବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କଲେହେଁ ସେହି ପ୍ରେମକୁ ଏକମାତ୍ର ଅବଲମ୍ବନ କରିଛନ୍ତି । କାମଳାୟନର ନାୟକ କଲେଜରେ ଭଲ ଉଚ୍ଚବିତର ବୋଲି ନାୟିକା ପ୍ରାଣରେ ପ୍ରେମ ସଞ୍ଚାର କରି ପାରନ୍ତି, ମାତ୍ର ଆଧୁନିକ ଯୁଗରେ କାବ୍ୟ ରଚନା କରିବାରେ ଯଦିଓ ପ୍ରତିବନ୍ଧକ କିଛି ନାହିଁ, ତଥାପି ଏହାକୁ ରୁଚିର ଅନୁକୂଳ ଓ ସମସ୍ୟାସୂକ କରିବା ଉଚିତ । କର୍ମପ ଯାହାକିଛି ସାହିତ୍ୟ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଆଜିଯାଏ ଗୁଞ୍ଜଳ୍ୟ ଖେଳାଇ ଆସିଲ ସେତକି ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ପ୍ରେମ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ସମସ୍ୟା ଦେଶ ଆଗରେ ବଡ଼ । ସମସ୍ୟା ଆଗରେ ପ୍ରେମକୁ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚରେ ବଳି ଦିଆଯାଇ ପାରୁଛି । ତେଣୁ ଆଧୁନିକ କାବ୍ୟକାରଗଣ ରୁଚିର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଦେଖାଇ ସ୍ୱନ୍ଦର କାବ୍ୟ ରଚନା କରିପାରନ୍ତି । ମାର୍କିଜ ସମାଲୋଚକ Bauton ଏପରି ପ୍ରେମକର୍ମିନୀର ବାହୁଲ୍ୟକୁ ଘୋର ସମାଲୋଚନା କରିଛନ୍ତି । ବୟସ ଦୋଷ ଓ ଅଦୃଷ୍ଟ ବୈରାଗ୍ୟ ହେତୁ ପ୍ରେମଦୃଢ଼ରେ ଅରୁଚି ଅସିବ । କେତେକଙ୍କ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ପସନ୍ଦଯୋଗ୍ୟ ନ ହେଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ କେବଳ ବୟସ ଦୋଷ ହେତୁ ପ୍ରେମ ସାଗରରେ ଅହୋରାତ୍ର ନିମଜ୍ଜିତ ହୋଇ ରହିବାରେ କୌଣସି ଯୁକ୍ତି ନାହିଁ । ପ୍ରେମ ଜୀବନରେ ଏକ ଅପରିହାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ହେଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏକମାତ୍ର ମାନସିକ ବିକାଶ ନୁହେଁ । ଆଜିର କବି ଏହା ହୃଦୟଙ୍ଗମ

କରିଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ମଧ୍ୟଯୁଗର କୌଣସି ଦାୟାଦ ଯୁଗର ନବରୁଚି ଓ ନବ ସମସ୍ୟାକୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରି ପାରିନଥିବା ବଡ଼ ଦୁଃଖର ବିଷୟ ।

ମାତ୍ର ହିନ୍ଦି ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଏତଦୃଷ୍ଟିରୁ କିମ୍ବଦ୍ତ ପରିମାଣରେ ଆମର ପଥପ୍ରଦର୍ଶକ । ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ନରେଶ ହ୍ରୀପାଠୀଙ୍କ ‘ପଥକ’ କାବ୍ୟ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖଯୋଗ୍ୟ । ଏଥିରେ ଏକ ଦେଶସେବୀ ପଥକ ସତ୍ୟାଗ୍ରହୀ ହୋଇଛି । ଅତ୍ୟାଚାରୀ ରଜାର ପୀଡ଼ିତ ପ୍ରଜାଙ୍କୁ ସେବା କରିଛି । ସେବା ପଥରେ ଆସିଛି ସଙ୍କଟ । ପୁତ୍ର ଓ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ମୁଖରେ ପଡ଼ିଛନ୍ତି । ନିଜେ ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାଣ ଦେବା ଉପରେ । ମାତ୍ର ତଥାପି ସେ ବିଚଳିତ ନୁହେଁ । ପ୍ରାଣ ଦେବାର ଠିକ୍ ପୂର୍ବ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ଜନତା ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣିତ ହୋଇ ତାଙ୍କୁ ଉଦ୍ଧାର କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଅତ୍ୟାଚାରୀ ରଜା ନିବିଧିତ ହୋଇଛି । ଜନତା ସ୍ୱରାଜ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥାପନ କରିଛି ।

‘କିସାନ’ କାବ୍ୟରେ ଏକ କିସାନକୁ ଫିଜି ଦ୍ୱୀପକୁ ଧରି ନିଆଯାଇ ବହୁ ଯାତନା ଦିଆଯାଇଛି । ଅବଶେଷରେ ସେ ସେଠାରୁ ଉଦ୍ଧାର ପାଇଛି । ଗିରମିଟ ପ୍ରଥାର ପ୍ରତିଫିୟା ସ୍ୱରୂପ ଏ କାବ୍ୟଟି ରଚିତ ହୋଇଛି ।

ଗୁଲବ ଚନ୍ଦ ଜୈନଙ୍କ ‘ନୌକରକା ସତ୍’ ରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଗୁକରର ଦମ୍ଭନାୟ ଦଶା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ ହୋଇଛି । ମହାଦେବ ପ୍ରସାଦଙ୍କ ‘ମକ୍ଷିରୁସ୍’ରେ ଗୋଟିଏ କୁଆରୀର ଆତ୍ମ କାହାଣୀ କୁହାଯାଇଛି ।

ପ୍ରଜାକବାଦ ଆମ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ନୂଆ ନୁହେଁ । ଆମର ପୁରାଣଗୁଡ଼ିକ ନିଛକ ପ୍ରଜାକବାଦର ନମୁନା । ମହାଭାରତରେ ଧର୍ମରାଜ ଯୁଧିଷ୍ଠିର ନ୍ୟାୟ ସତ୍ୟର ପ୍ରତୀକ । ଦୁଃଶାସନ ଓ ଦୁର୍ଯ୍ୟୋଧନାଦି ଅଧର୍ମ ଓ ଅସତ୍ୟର ଅବତାର । ସ୍ୱମାୟୁଣରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏହି ଭଲ ଓ ମନ୍ଦର ଫଳନ ନେଇ କାହାଣୀ ଗଠି ଉଠିଛି । ଆଜି ଦ୍ୱିଏତ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରୀୟ ପ୍ରଜାକବାଦ ଆମ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ

ସ୍ଥାନ ପାଇବାକୁ ପାଉଛି । ଗୋକୁଳଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମାଙ୍କ “ଗାନ୍ଧୀ ଗୌରବ”ରେ ସର୍ତ୍ତାୟୁ ପ୍ରଠକବାଦୀ ପୁଷ୍ପାନ୍ୱିତ ହୋଇଛି । ସେଥିରେ ଅତତ୍ତାୟୀ ଶାସକ ଦେଉଛି ଦୁଃଶାସନ ଓ କଂସ । ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ସେନାଶି ଗାନ୍ଧୀ ଆଦି ବୀର ହୃଦ୍ୱିଜ ଅବତାର । ନିର୍ଯ୍ୟାତତା ଭାରତମାତା ଦେଉଛନ୍ତି ଦେବକୀ ଓ ଦ୍ରୌପଦୀ ପରି ରମଣୀ । ଯେଉଁ ଦାକ୍ଷିଣ୍ୟ ଶୂଳୀ ଉପରେ ଚଢ଼ୁଛନ୍ତି ସେ ପିଣ୍ଡା ସତ୍ୟାଗ୍ରହୀ ଦେଉଛି ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ପ୍ରହ୍ଲାଦ । ପୁତ୍ର ଦେଉଛି ଏକ ଭାରତୀୟ ଆତ୍ମା ।

ପୁସ୍ତକକୁ ନେଇ ଆଜିର କିଛି ନୂତନ କଲ୍ପନା କରୁଛି ଓ ଏହା ପଥେଷ୍ଟ ଉପଭୋଗୀ ମଧ୍ୟ ହୋଇ ପାରୁଛି । ତେଣୁ ଆଜି ଏ ରକେଟ୍ ଯୁଗରେ କାବ୍ୟର କେଉଁ ପରିମାଣରେ ଉପଯୋଗିତା ଅଛି, ବିଚାର କରିବାକୁ ହେବ । ଅଦଶ୍ୟ ଜୟଶଙ୍କର ପ୍ରସାଦଙ୍କ ‘କାମାୟନୀ’ ଦେଉଛି ଆଧୁନିକ ଏପିକ୍ । ଯେଉଁଥିରେ କି ଦୟା ଶାନ୍ତି ଓ ସତ୍ୟ ଆଦିଙ୍କୁ ମୁଣ୍ଡି କରି ଦେଇଛି । ଆଜି ଏ ଉତ୍କଟ ବାସ୍ତବବାଦୀ ଓ ଜଡ଼ବାଦୀ ଯୁଗରେ ସତ୍ୟ ଓ ନ୍ୟାୟର ଅବତାରଣାରେ ପଥେଷ୍ଟ ଯୁକ୍ତିଯୁକ୍ତତା ଓ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ରହିଛି । ଚେଣ୍ଟି ଆଧୁନିକ କାବ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତତଃ ଆଧୁନିକ ସମସ୍ୟାକୁ ନେଇ ଗଠିତ ହେବା ଉଚିତ ।

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ପ୍ରେମ ଯୁଗର ପରଂପରା କହିପାରିବୁ । କେବଳ ଓଡ଼ିଆ କାହିଁକି ବିଶ୍ୱସାହିତ୍ୟ

ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରେମକୁ ଗୌଣ ସ୍ଥାନ ଦେବାକୁ ବଳି-ପରିକର । ମାତ୍ର ତାହା ବୋଲି କାବ୍ୟର ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ସେ ମୋଟେ ନାହିଁ ଏହା କହିବା ଭ୍ରମାସୁକ । ଆଜି ଓଡ଼ିଆ କବିମାନଙ୍କ ଚେଷ୍ଟ ଏହି ଦିଗପ୍ରତି ଆକୃଷ୍ଟ ହେଉ ।

ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଜୀବର ଜୀବନରେ ପ୍ରେମ ପ୍ରଭବ ଅପରାଜେୟ । ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ପ୍ରେମରେ ଆଦର୍ଶ ଭାବର ସ୍ପର୍ଶ ଦେଇ ତାକୁ ସୂର୍ତ୍ତାୟୁ କରି ରଖିଛି । ଆଜି ବିଂଶ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀର ମଧ୍ୟସ୍ଥଳରେ ମାନବ ପ୍ରେମର ପ୍ରବାହରେ ଦର୍ଶୟୁଛି ଦେଶଲକ୍ଷ୍ମେ ସେଥିରେ ଆସ୍ତ ବିସର୍ଜନ କରିବାକୁ ସୁଯୋଗ ପାଇଛି । ଏହା ଏ ଯୁଗର ବିଶେଷତ୍ୱ । ଏଥିରେ ଯୁଗକୁ ଦୋଷ ଦେଇ ବାରି ନାହିଁ । ଆଜି ଜୀବନରେ ସମସ୍ୟାର ବହୁମୁଣ୍ଡିତ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଜୀବନକୁ ଅଧିକ ଚଳନଶୀଳ କରି ପାରିଛି । ଏ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନକୁ ଯେ ଯେତେ ଶୀଘ୍ର ଆଦର ନେଇ ପାରୁଛି, ତାର ଅଗ୍ରଗତି ସେତେ ଯିଏ ଓ ଗଞ୍ଜଳ । ପରଂପରାକୁ ନ ପରି ଅନ୍ୟ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ସହିତ ତଳ ଦେଇ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଗଠି କରୁ । ତାର କାବ୍ୟାଦର୍ଶର ଛାୟାରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସମସ୍ୟାକୁ ରୂପଦେଇ ସଜୀବ କରୁ । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ଦିନେ ବିଶ୍ୱ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ସେହିପରି ଏକ ସମ୍ମାନଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଆସନ ଦାସ କରି ପାରିବ ।



# ଆଧୁନିକ ଚିତ୍ରଶିଳ୍ପ ଓ ମୁଁ

ଶ୍ରୀ ଅଶୋକ ମୋନିନ୍

ମୁଁ ଯେତେବେଳେ ସମକକଂରଙ୍କ ରଚିତ ମୁର୍ତ୍ତି (ବା ଯା କହିବେ) ଦେଖେ, ମୁଁ ବହୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା ସତ୍ତ୍ୱେ କିଛି ବୁଝି ପାରେ ନାହିଁ । ତାହାର ସେହି Symbolismର ଗୋଟାଏ ହେଲେ Symbol ମୋ ସାଧାରଣ ଆଖିରେ ବୁଝିହୁଏ ନାହିଁ । ପୁଣି ଯେତେବେଳେ ଦେଖେ ପ୍ରେକ୍ଷକୋର୍ତ୍ତ ଉପରେ କଳାକାର ଓ ପୋସ୍ତ-ଦାନା ଦେଇ ବିଶ୍ୱକବି ରବୀନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥଙ୍କ ନାମାଙ୍କିତ ଶିଳ୍ପ, ତାହା ମୋତେ କେବଳ ବିସ୍ମୟ ଛଡା ଆଉ କେଣି କିଛି ଆନନ୍ଦ ଦିଏ ନାହିଁ । ପୁଣି ସେହିପରି ଯେତେବେଳେ ଦେଖେ - "The art of to-day is the psychological and mental sketch of the Artist. Shape-making of a model is not at all an art. It is a copy ..", ସତେବେଳେ ମୁଁ ବୁଝିପାରେନା ଅର୍ଥ କାହାପାଇଁ । ପୁଣି ଫଟୋପୁର ସିଫି ବା ଶିଂଘଲର କାନ୍ଥରେ ଯେଉଁ ମୋଗଲ ଅଂଳର ଡେଲଗ୍ରାଫ ରହିଛି ବା ଅଜନ୍ତା ଓ ଇଲେଗ୍ରାଫରେ ଯେଉଁ ପଥର ଖୋଦାଇ ଅପୁର୍ବ ଶିଳ୍ପ ସାମଗ୍ରୀ ରହିଛି ତାହା କାହିଁକି ଅତୁଲ୍ୟ, ମୁଁ ବୁଝି ପାରେନା । କିନ୍ତୁ, କେବଳ ଏତକ ବୁଝିପାରେ ବା ବୁଝିବାକୁ ନେତ୍ୱାକରେ ଯେ ଆଧୁନିକ ଶିଳ୍ପ ଆଉ ସାଧାରଣ ସ୍ତରରେ ନାହିଁ ; ତାହା ଅସାଧାରଣ ଏବଂ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଅଧିକ ବା ଅଧିକାଧିକ ହୋଇ ଯାଇଛି । କିନ୍ତୁ ସାଧାରଣ ଏକ ଦର୍ଶକ ଦ୍ୱିସାବରେ ମୁଁ ଏହି ଅର୍ଥରୁ କେତେଟିକେ ରସ ଆହରଣ କଲି ? ଯେଉଁ ରସ ପରିବେଶିତ ହୋଇଛି ତାହା କେତେ ଜଣଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ? ମୁଁ ଯଦି କବି ହୁଏ ତେବେ କଅଣ ସେଥିରେ ମୋର ମାନସୀର ଗୁଣା

ଦେଖେ - ସେ ଗୁଣା ବିକୃତ ନା ଅବିକୃତ—କମନାୟ ନା କଦର୍ଯ୍ୟ । ତାହା ମୁଁ ବୁଝି ପାରେନା, ମୁଁ ନିଜେ ଯେହେତୁ ଜନସାଧାରଣରୁ ଏକ ସାଧାରଣ ମାତ୍ର । ମୋର ଦୋଷ - ଯେହେତୁ ମୁଁ ଜଣେ Intellectual ହୋଇ ପାରିନାହିଁ— ସେଥିପାଇଁ ମୁଁ ଅପାଂକ୍ରେୟ ।

ଦା ଭିନସି' "ମୋନାଲିସା"ର ହସକୁ ଯେଉଁ ତୁଳୀରେ ଆଙ୍କିଥିଲେ ତାହା ଆମ ହାତକୁ ଅସିବ ନାହିଁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଆମେ ତାର ସେହି ଅଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ହସକୁ ଉପଭୋଗ କରୁ କିପରି ? ଯେହେତୁ ତାର ପୃଷ୍ଠଭୂମି ପୁରୁପୁର ବାସ୍ତବ ଉପରେ । କିନ୍ତୁ ପଣ୍ଡିତେ କହିଲେ ବାସ୍ତବକୁ ବାସ୍ତବ ରୂପେ ଆଙ୍କିବା "Copy" ଛଡା ଆଉ ଅଧିକ କିଛି ନୁହେଁ । ତେବେ କଅଣ 'ଦା ଭିନସି' କପିକରି ଅମର ହେଲେ ।

ନିରୀକ୍ଷଣ ସମୟରେ ଦିଗରୁ ପୁରୁତନ ପତ୍ତା ଲେଖି ପାଇ ଅଧୁନା ସ୍ୱଳ୍ପ ବ୍ୟୟରେ ତଥା କରବା ପ୍ରୟାସ ଦେଖି ଦୃଷ୍ଟିଗୋଚର ହେଉଛି । କାଠ କୋଇଲ ଓ-ଚକ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚି ନିର୍ମାଣ ହେଉଛି ଏବଂ ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପରେ Dry Brush ଓ Washing ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାରେ ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ହୋଇ ପାରୁଛି । ଯଦି ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସୁଖର କଥା କିନ୍ତୁ ମୁଁ ଏକ ସାଧାରଣ ମଣିଷ ସେଥିପ୍ରତି ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ଦେବାକୁ ଚାହେଁନା । ଶିଳ୍ପୀ କୋଇଲରେ ଆଙ୍କୁ କି କରତଗୁଣ୍ଡରେ ଆଙ୍କୁ କି ସୁନା-ପାଣିରେ ଆଙ୍କୁ ସେଥିରେ ମୁଁ ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ହେଉ ନାହିଁ । ମୁଁ ଚାହେଁ ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ । ଶିଳ୍ପୀର କଅଣ ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ, ସର ଯାଇଛି ? ସେ କଅଣ ଆଉ ମୋନାଲିସାର ହସ ଦେଖେନା ? ସେ ଦେଖେ କେବଳ କ୍ଷୁଧାର୍ତ୍ତ ଦୁର୍ବଳ ମା ମଂସପାନ ହାତରେ ପୁଅକୁ ଟେକି ପଢ଼ୁଛି । ମୁହଁରେ

ବିଷାଦର କଳା ଦାଗ । ଏହାର ବୈଷମ୍ୟରେ ପୁଅ ହାତ ବତାଇ ଆକାଶର ଗୁମ୍ଫାକୁ ( ଯଦିଓ ନିଷ୍ଠୁର ଓ ଅନୁକୂଳ ଅଲୋକ ବିକାରଣ କରୁଛି ) ଧରିବାକୁ ବେଢ଼ା କରୁଛି । ( ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ୟାମଳ ଦତ୍ତସୂକର “ମା” ଚିତ୍ରଟି । ) ଯଦିଓ ଏହାର ଭାବ ବାସ୍ତବ ଧର୍ମୀ ଏବଂ ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ ବାସ୍ତବତାର କଣ୍ଠା ନିଷ୍ପେଷଣରେ ସାଧାରଣ ମଣିଷ (ବା ମା) ଏ ପୁଣ୍ୟରେ କିପରି ନିଷ୍ପେଷିତ ହୋଇ ମଧ୍ୟ କିପରି ନିଜର ଆକାଂକ୍ଷାକୁ ବଞ୍ଚାଇ ରଖିଛି, ତଥାପି ଏହା ସାଧାରଣ ମୋ ପରି ଦର୍ଶକର କଅଣ ଭାବ ଉଦ୍ଘେକ କରାଇବ ? ମୁଁ କହିବି କେବଳ ପୁଞ୍ଜୀଭୂତ ବିଚ୍ଛନ୍ନ ଓ ଆଧୁନିକ ଚିତ୍ରତା ଉପରେ ବେଶୀ କିଛି । ଏହା ଆମକୁ କି କେବଳ ଆମେ କିପରି ଅଛୁ ତାହା ଦେଖାଇ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ । ବୋଧ-ହୁଏ ତାହା । ଯଦି ତାହା କେବଳ ତାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୁଏ ତାହା ଆମର ଏକ ରକମ ମଙ୍ଗଳ କରୁଛି । କିନ୍ତୁ କେବଳ ସେତିକି ନୁହେଁ । ତାହା ସହିତ ଅଛି ଏକ ନଗ୍ନତାର ପ୍ରକାଶ । କାହିଁକି ? ମଣିଷ ବଞ୍ଚୁଛି । ତାର ଆକାଂକ୍ଷା ଆଜି ସବୁ “ଆକାଶ ଝିପ୍ପା, ଚିଲିକା ମାଛ”, ତେବେବି ଏହି ଦୁଃଖକୁ ଆଟରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଇଁ ନଗ୍ନତାର ଅବତରଣ କାହିଁକି ? ହାହାକାରକୁ ଶିଳ୍ପୀ ବସ୍ତ୍ରାବରଣରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରି ପାରେ ନା କି ? ନା ନଗ୍ନତା ଆମ ମନକୁ ବେଶୀ ପୀଡ଼ିତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ? ମୁଁ ସାଧାରଣ । ମୋର ଏତେ ବୁଝିବାର ସମତା ନାହିଁ । ତେଣୁ ମୁଁ ବୁଝେନା । ମୁଁ ଅପାରଗ ।

ବହୁପୁସ୍ତକନ କାଳରୁ ଲୋକେ ଛବି ଆଙ୍କୁଥିଲେ । ସାଧାରଣ ହାତପାଖର ଚେଷ୍ଟା - କୋଇଲି, ମାଟି ( ମାଟିର ଅନେକ ରଙ୍ଗ ଅଛି ) ବା ସେମିପରି କିଛି ଦ୍ଵାର । ସେଥିରୁ ବଦଳି ବଦଳି ନାନାପ୍ରକାର କେମିକାଲ ରଙ୍ଗ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ଛବି ଆଙ୍କିଲେ । ତା ପରେ ପୁଣି ତାହାକୁ ହଠାତ୍ ଦେଇ ଆରମ୍ଭ କଲେ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ରଙ୍ଗ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ । ପୁଣି ସେଥିରେ ନାନା-ପ୍ରକାର କାର୍ବର ଆରମ୍ଭ ହେଲା । ଯେପରି Dry

Brushing ବା washing ବା scratching ଇତ୍ୟାଦି । କିନ୍ତୁ ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁର ଏବଂ ତତ୍ଵଲଗ୍ନ ଭାବର ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତନ ପାଇଁ ଏତେ କାର୍ବର କାହିଁକି ? ମୁଁ ଶୁଣିଛି Parisର ଏକ ଶିଳ୍ପୀ କ୍ୟାନଭାସରେ କେବଳ ନୀଳ ରଙ୍ଗ ବୋଲି ବର୍ଣ୍ଣାରେ ଧୋଇ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ । ତତ୍ଵାର୍ଥ କେତେକ ରଙ୍ଗ ଧୋଇଯାଏ ଏବଂ କିଛି ରଙ୍ଗ ପାଣି ଛୁଟି ଅନୁସାରେ ବିସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ହୋଇଯାଏ । ଏହା ଶିଳ୍ପୀଙ୍କ ମତରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣର ଠିକ୍ ରୂପରେଖ । ( ସତେ ଯେପରି ବର୍ଣ୍ଣା ନିଜ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ନିଜେ କରିଦେଲା । ) କିନ୍ତୁ ମୁଁ ଯେ ସାଧାରଣ । ମୁଁ ଏହା ତଳେ ହେଲେ ବୁଝିପାରୁ ନାହିଁ । ପୁଣି ବୁଝିପାରେ ନାହିଁ କଅଣ ଦେଖି ଏହି ଚିତ୍ର ପାଇଁ Londonରେ ଦେଖାଙ୍କ ଭିତରେ ଭାଷଣ ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗିତା ହୋଇଥିଲା ।

ପୁଣି ନୁଆ ଏକ ରୂପ ଖୋଲିଛି ଏହି ଶିଳ୍ପଜଗତର ତାହା — ସୁନାମଧନ୍ୟ Cubism ବା ଜ୍ୟାମିତିକତା । ମନର ଅବସ୍ଥାକୁ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର ବୃହତ୍ ଜ୍ୟାମିତିକ ଖୋପ ଖୋପ କରି ଆଙ୍କି ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବାରେ ଯେ କେଉଁ ବାହାଦୁର ଅଛି ମୁଁ ବୁଝି ପାରେ ନା । ମଣିଷ ଆଙ୍କିବାକୁ ହେଲେ ତାର ଆଖି, ନାକ, ମୁଖର ଅବସ୍ଥିତି ବାସ୍ତବରୁ ଅନେକ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତିତ ହୋଇ-ଥାଏ । ସେହିପରି “Abstract” ଶିଳ୍ପର ଭାବ ଯଦିବ ସହଜେ ଅନୁମାନ କରିହୁଏ ନାହିଁ ତେବେହେଁ କିଛି ଗୋଟାଏ ଜଟିଳ ବସ୍ତୁ ବୋଲି ମନେ ହୁଏ । ଯେପରି ଆମେରିକାର Robert H Bradley ଙ୍କର “ଅପବହୁ ପାଞ୍ଚିଆ” ଶ୍ରୀ ଦାନପ ଦାସଙ୍କର କେତେକ ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛଦ ଶିଳ୍ପ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି । ପ୍ରଥମ ଚିତ୍ରଟିରେ କେବଳ କଳା କେତେକ କଳା ଓ ଧଳା ( ଦା ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵସିଆ ଖୋପ ଛତା ଆଦି କିଛି ନାହିଁ । ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ଶିଳ୍ପୀଙ୍କର ମଧ୍ୟ ଚିତ୍ର ତତ୍ତ୍ଵପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ । ସମକାଳରଙ୍କର କେତେକ Abstract ଚିତ୍ରରୁ କିଛି ଭାବ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିହୁଏ । ଯେପରି “ରଘାନ୍ତନାଥ Abstract” ଚିତ୍ରଟି ଦେଖିଲେ ହିଁ ବେଶ୍ କିଛି ରଘାନ୍ତନାଥ ଉପରେ ବା ତାଙ୍କ ଚିତ୍ରର

ଦୈନିକ ଜୀବନରେ ଭାବ ଅଧିପାରେ । କିନ୍ତୁ ସେ ଭାବ ପ୍ରାଣକୁ ସ୍ପର୍ଶ କରନ୍ତା ଅସମ୍ଭବ । କାରଣ ତା ଦିଏ ଏକ ଭାବନା — କଅଣ ଏ ଚିତ୍ର କହୁଛି । ଦୁଃଖ ନା ସୁଖ ଚିନ୍ତା ନା ଲେଖା, ବିଷାଦର ମୂର୍ତ୍ତି ନା ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟର — ଏହା କେବଳ ଦିଏ ମନରେ ଏକ **Compact effect** କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହି ଚିତ୍ରରୁ ମୁଁ ଏକ ସାଧାରଣ ମାତ୍ର ହୋଇ ଚାହୁଁପାରେ ନା ଯେ ଏଥିରୁ କେତେଟିକେ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ମୁଁ ପାଇ ପାରବି । ଏହି ପାଇବି ନ ପାଇବାର ବ୍ୟଥା ବଡ଼ ମର୍ମହୁତ । ସତେ ଯେପରି ଶିଳ୍ପ ଓ ମୋର ମନ ଲଘୁକାଳୀ ଖେଳନ୍ତି । କେହି କାହାରିକୁ ଧରା ଦେବେନାହିଁ । ମୁଁ ଏହାର **Symbol** ର ଅର୍ଥ ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ । ତେଣୁ ମୁଁ କପରି ଚାହୁଁବି ଏହାକୁ । ଏହି **Symbolism**ଗତ ଚିତ୍ରରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଉପଦେଶ୍ୟ ବା ବୋଧଗମ୍ୟ ଚିତ୍ର ଅଛି । ଯେପରି ବିଖ୍ୟାତ ଶିଳ୍ପୀ “ପିକାସୋ”ଙ୍କର ମୃତ “ଶକ୍ତି ଓ ପାରାବତ” ଚିତ୍ରଟି । ତାର ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ ଏକ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଓ ଏକ ପାରାବତର ଅଙ୍ଗ ମିଶ୍ରାମିଶ୍ର ହୋଇଛି ଏବଂ ଏହି ଭାବ ଦେଖାଇଛି ଯେପରି ଶକ୍ତି ଓ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଅବିଚ୍ଛେଦ୍ୟ । ଚିତ୍ରଟିକୁ ଦେଖିଲେହିଁ ଏକ ଶାନ୍ତିର ଆତ୍ମାଦି ହୃଦୟରେ ଧକ୍କା ଦିଏ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଶ୍ରୀ ନିରେଦି ମଜୁମଦାରଙ୍କ ‘ଏକାକୀ’ ପରି ଏହା କେବେ ମୋତେ ବିରକ୍ତ କରିନାହିଁ ।

ପୁଣି ଏକ ନୂଆ ଧରଣର ଆର୍ଟ ବାହାରିଛି । ପୁରୁଣା କଣ୍ଠା, ପିନ୍, ଲଙ୍କା ଛେଚ ଛେଚ ଲୁହା କିନିଷ ଦେଇ ଏଫି ଭାବରେ ‘ସେଟ୍’ କରାଯାଏ ଯାହାକି ମନରେ ଏକ ଭାବ ପକାଏ ବା **effect** ଦିଏ । ଏହା ତଦନୁରୂପେ ଏକ ‘**Modern Art**’ କିନ୍ତୁ ଶିଳ୍ପୀ (ତଥାକଥିତ) ଏହାକୁ **set** କରି ଗୁଡ଼ ଦେଲେ କିନ୍ତୁ ସେ ତାର କୌଣସି ଭାବ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରି ପାରଲେ କି ? ଯେପରି ଏହି ଶ୍ରେଣୀରୁ “ଗୀର୍ଜା ଫେରନ୍ତା” — ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ( ଅବଶ୍ୟ ମୋପରି

ସାଧାରଣ ଆଖିରେ ) ଛେଚ ବଡ଼ ଦୁଇଟି ଜଳଧର ଲୁହା କଣ୍ଠା ଏକ ଉତ୍ସାହ ଖଣ୍ଡର ସମ୍ମୁଖରେ ଦଣ୍ଡାୟମାନ । ଏଥିରୁ କଣ ଭାବ ପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଉଛି । କୌଣସି ଗୀର୍ଜା ଫେରନ୍ତା ଲୋକକୁ ଏପରି ଦେଖାଯାଏ କି ? କେବଳ ଏତକ ଚାହାଁଯାଏ ଯେ ଶିଳ୍ପୀର ମନ ରୋଗଗ୍ରସ୍ତ । ଏହାଠାରୁ କିଛି ଭାବିବା ମୋ ପରି ସାଧାରଣ ଲୋକ ପକ୍ଷରେ ସମ୍ଭବ ନୁହେଁ ।

ମୁଁ ଶିଳ୍ପ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏହି ଗତରେ ଧାବମାନ । ପୃଷ୍ଠାଏ ବସ୍ତୁର ତନୋଟି ଉତ୍ତରାକୁ ରଖି ପାଲସ କରିଦେଲେ ସେ ହେଉଛି — “ବସିଥିବା ରମଣୀ” ବା ଖୁବ୍ ଲମ୍ବା ଦୁଇଟି ସରୁ ଓ ଅଫଲଗ୍ନ ନୋଡ଼ ଉପରେ ବିବସ୍ତ ବିକୃତ ମଣିଷରୂପକ ଆକୃତ ହେଉଛି — “ଆକାଂକ୍ଷା” ବା ଏକ ପିଣ୍ଡାକୃତ ବସ୍ତୁ ଉପରେ ଗଣ୍ଠିଗଣ୍ଠିଆ ଅଳ୍ପ ଉଚ୍ଚ ମୁର୍ତ୍ତି ହେଉଛି — “ଦୁଃଖ” — ପୁଣି ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଦୁର୍ବୋଧ ହେଉଛି — ଯେପରି ଛେଚ ଛେଚ ଲୁହା ଛଡ଼ ପରି ଲଙ୍କା ରିକ୍ତ ଆକୃତର ଦୋଳନା ଉପରେ ତଦ୍ରୂପ ଚାତୁଷ୍ଠେଶ ସୁଲନ୍ତା ଆକୃତ ହେଉଛି — “ପକ୍ଷୀ ଓ ନାଡ଼ ।” ଏହାର ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥକତା କେଉଁଠି ? ଏହି ଶିଳ୍ପକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଶତକଡ଼ା କେତେଜଣ ? ପୁଣି ମୁଁ ପଚାରିବି ଏହି ଶିଳ୍ପର ଭାବଧାରା କଅଣ ? ମୁଁ କହିବି ବିକୃତ ମନର ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ । ବିକୃତ ନ ହେଲେ କେହି ଉତ୍ସୁକତାକୁ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରେ ନାହିଁ ଆକୃତର ଲମ୍ବା ବତାଇ ଦେଇ ବା ପ୍ରିୟ ବିଦୁନେ ପ୍ରିୟାର ମନର ବିମର୍ଷ ଭାବକୁ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରେ ନାହିଁ ପ୍ରିୟାକୁ ଛିଣ୍ଡି ଠାଣିରେ ମୁଖ ଚକ୍ଷୁମାନ କରି ।

ପୁଣି ଦେଖାଯାଉଛି ମଡ଼େଲର ବ୍ୟବହାର ଦ୍ୱାରା ଚିତ୍ରକୁ ଭୀଷଣ ଭାବରେ ଭାବଗତକ ବା **Emotional** କରି ଦିଆ ହେଉଛି । ଏହା ଏତେଦୂର ହେଉଛି ଯେ ସାଧାରଣ ଦର୍ଶକ ଯେଉଁ ବାସ୍ତବ ଉପରେ ଗୋଡ଼ ପକାଇ ଶିଳ୍ପୀର କଲ୍ୟାଣକୁ

ଅନୁସରଣ କରି ରସ ଆହରଣ କରିବ — ତାହା ମଧ୍ୟ ରହୁ ନାହିଁ । ତେଣୁ ଦର୍ଶକ ଏହି ମଧ୍ୟବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ପାହାଚଟି ନ ପାଇ ତଳେ ପଡ଼ି ଘଣ୍ଟା ଚକଟା କରି କେବଳ ବିକୃତ ରସକୁ ପାଉଛି । ତେଣୁ ସେ ଅସନ୍ନୁଷ୍ଠ । ଯେପରି Paris ର ଏକ ଶିଳ୍ପୀ ତାଙ୍କର ମଡେଲର ଖୋଲ ଦେହକୁ ରଙ୍ଗ ଲଗାଇ ଦେଇ କ୍ୟାନଭାସ ଉପରେ ତାର ଏକ ଦୈନିକ ସ୍ଥପ ନେଇ ନିଅନ୍ତି । ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଦେହର ଏକ ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵର ଉତ୍ତପ୍ତାନ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସ୍ଥପ ମାତ୍ର ରହିଗଲା । ଏତକରେ ଶିଳ୍ପୀର କାମ ଶେଷ । ସେଇ ଚିତ୍ର ( ଯାହାକୁ ଚିତ୍ର ନ କହିଲେ ବି ତଳେ ) ଭୀଷଣ ମୂଲ୍ୟରେ ଲୋକେ କଣି ନିଅନ୍ତି । ପୁଣି ସେହିପରି କଳକତାର ଏକ ଚିତ୍ର ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନୀରେ ଥରେ “ବିଷୋଭ” ନାମକ ଏକ ଚିତ୍ର ଆସି ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶିତ ହେଉଥିଲା । ଚିତ୍ରଟିରେ କିଛି ଥିଲା ନାହିଁ । ଥିଲା କେବଳ ଛୁରି ଦ୍ଵାରା ଗୁରି ଛଅଟା ଦାଗ ମାତ୍ର । ଏହି ଦାଗ କେଳିଟି କି ‘ବିଷୋଭର’ ଭାବ ଆଣି ପାରୁଛି ? ଏହି ଧାରଣର ଶିଳ୍ପକୁ ମୋ ପରି ଏକ ସାଧାରଣ ଜୀବନକୁ କଅଣ ଦିଏ ? ବେଳେ ବେଳେ ମନେହୁଏ ସତେ ଯେପରି ଶିଳ୍ପୀ ସମାଜ ଓ ଏହି ସାଧାରଣ ସମାଜ ଏକତାରେ ଅଲଗା । କିନ୍ତୁ ଶିଳ୍ପୀ ଯେ ଆମ ଉପରେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ । ଆମେ ତାର ହିତାସନରେ ଏକ ଏକ ଅଣ୍ଟି ବା ପରମାଣୁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ସେ କି ରହିପାରିବ ?

ମୁଁ ହେଉଛି ସାମାନ୍ୟ ମାତ୍ର ଦର୍ଶକ । ଯଦିଓ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ମୁଁ ହେଉଛି ସେଇ ସହସ୍ର ସହସ୍ର ରସଗ୍ରାହୀ ଏବଂ ଶିଳ୍ପୀଙ୍କର ପରିସ୍ଫୁଟକ ଜନତାର ଏକ କଣିକା । କିନ୍ତୁ ମୁଁ ଆଜି ଶିଳ୍ପୀମାନଙ୍କ ଙ୍ଵରେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ରଖି ପାରୁନାହିଁ । ମୋର ଏତେ ଗର୍ଭର ଚିନ୍ତା ବା ଶିକ୍ଷା ନାହିଁ ଯେ ମୁଁ ଶ୍ରୀ ନିରେଦ ଫଲ୍ଗୁନୀରଙ୍କ “ନବପଦ୍ମିକା” ବା ଶ୍ରୀ ଅନିମେଷ ନନ୍ଦଙ୍କ “କମ୍ପୌଜସନ” ବା ଶ୍ରୀ ଅରୁଣ ବସୁଙ୍କ ‘ପକ୍ଷୀ ହାତରେ ମଣିଷ’ର ଠିକ ( ଶିଳ୍ପୀ ଅନୁପାୟୀ ) କଲ୍ପନା ଓ ଭାବକୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିପାରୁ । ମୋର ଯେଉଁ ଅଳ୍ପ ସମୟ ଅଛି

ସେଥିରେ ମୁଁ ଏହିସବୁ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଶିଳ୍ପକୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରି ପାରେନା । କିପରି ବା ପାରିବି । ମୁଁ ବୁଝେ ନାହିଁ । ମୋ ପାଖରେ, ଯାହା ମୁଁ ବୁଝେ ନାହିଁ ବା ବୁଝାଇବା ସମ୍ଭବ ନୁହେଁ ତାହାକୁ ଆର୍ଟ କହିବାରେ ବାଧା ଲାଗେ । ଆର୍ଟ ଯଦି ଜୀବନକୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ଫୁଟିତ କରି ନ ପାରିଲ ତେବେ ତାର ସାର୍ଥକତା କାହିଁ ? ଆଜର ଆର୍ଟ ଏହି ରସଲିପ୍ସୁ (ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ମୋ ପରି ସାଧାରଣ ଲୋକର) ସମାଜକୁ ଧରୁଥାଁ ଦେଉନାହିଁ । ଏହା କଅଣ ଭଲ କଥା ? ଶିଳ୍ପୀ ଯଦି ତାର ମନର ବ୍ୟାକୁଳ ଚିନ୍ତାଧାରକୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ଫୁଟିତ କରି ସମାଜର ମଣିଷକୁ ବୁଝାଇ ନ ପାରିଲ ତେବେ ସେ ଶିଳ୍ପୀ ନୁହେଁ । ସେ ହେଉଛି ସ୍ଵାର୍ଥପର — ଦ୍ଵାନ । ତାର, ଇଚ୍ଛା କେବଳ କିପରି ଏକ ଜଟିଳତା ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରି ନିଜକୁ ଲୋକ ମନରେ ଉଚ୍ଚ ହେବ । ଯେହେତୁ ଲୋକସାଧାରଣ ଏହି ଜଟିଳତାକୁ ଅସ୍ଵୀକାର କରିବେ ନାହିଁ ସେଥିପାଇଁ ଏହାରି ସୁଯୋଗରେ ଯେ କୌଣସି ପ୍ରକାରର ଅବାନ୍ତର ଓ ଅହଲଗ୍ନ ଭାବକୁ ରୂପ ଦେଲେ ତାହା ଶିଳ୍ପ ହୋଇଯିବ । କିନ୍ତୁ ସେ କି ଭୁଲି ଯାଇଛି ଯେ ଶିଳ୍ପ ମଣିଷ ତିଆରି କରେ । ତାର ଶକ୍ତି ଅଛି ଯାହା ଅନ୍ୟକୁ ମଧୁମାଣ୍ଡୁପରି ତାର ଶିଳ୍ପ ପାଖକୁ ଟାଣି ନେଇଯାଏ । ମଧୁମଞ୍ଜୁ ମଧୁ ପାଇଁ ଘୁରେ । କିନ୍ତୁ ସେ ଯଦି ମଧୁ ନପାଇ ପାଏ ଏକ ଲଳ Chemical ମଧୁପରି କୃତ୍ରିମତା ତେବେ ସେ ? ଜୀବନରେ ଆଉ କେତେବେଳେ ତାହା ପାଖକୁ ଫେରିଯିବ ନାହିଁ । ଆମର ଏହି ସାଧାରଣ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଅବସ୍ଥା ସେହିପରି । ଆମେ ଭାବୁ ଶିଳ୍ପୀ ଆମକୁ ତାର କଲ୍ପନାର ସୃଜ୍ୟର କେତେ ବେଦନା, ମୂର୍ଚ୍ଛନା, ସଂଘୀତ ଓ ବିଷାଦକୁ ଆମକୁ ଉପହାର ଦେବ ତାର କଳା ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ । କିନ୍ତୁ ତା ପାଖକୁ ଗଲେ “ଦୂର ପବତ ସୁନ୍ଦର ଦିଶେ” ପାଖକୁ ଗଲେ ସେ ପଥର । ଶିଳ୍ପୀ ତାର ଅଜ୍ଞାନ ପୁତ୍ରୁ ଥରେ ଆମର ଏହି ସାଧାରଣ ଲୋକଙ୍କ କଥା କେବେ ଭାବେକି ?



# ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଓ ଜୀବନ

ଶ୍ରୀ ନିର୍ମଳଚନ୍ଦ୍ର, ଶାମଲ

ଜୀବନ ସହିତ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ଅବିଚ୍ଛେଦ୍ୟ ସଂପର୍କକୁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟକରି ଏହାର ଏପରି ସଂଜ୍ଞା କରାଯାଇଛି । ସାହିତ୍ୟର ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଆତ୍ମେମାନେ ଭ୍ରାତୃଗଠନ ଶିଦ୍ଧିବିଧି, ବ୍ୟାକରଣ, ଅନୁପ୍ରାସ, ଚରଣ ଚିତ୍ରଣ, ପ୍ରକୃତ ଚିତ୍ରଣ, ଇତିହାସ, ଗଣିତ, ଜ୍ୟୋତିଷତତ୍ତ୍ୱ, ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଓ ସଂଗୀତ କଳା ପ୍ରଭୃତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ବିଷୟର ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ପାଇଥାନ୍ତି । ସଂସ୍କୃତର ପ୍ରଥମ ଆରମ୍ଭରେ ଏହାର ଜନ୍ମ ହୋଇଅଛି ଏବଂ ମାନବର ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ତାହାମଧ୍ୟ ଫଳଣୀ ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ହୋଇ ଉଠୁଅଛି । ସମସ୍ତ କଳାକାର ସାହିତ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମନୁଷ୍ୟର ସୁସ୍ଥ ଚେତନା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ନିହିତ ଥିଲା । ଆତ୍ମିକ ବିକାଶ ସଂଗେ ସଂଗେ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ଫଳେ ଫଳେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ହୋଇ ଉଠୁଅଛି । ଏହି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦେୟ ଦେଶବିଶେଷ, ଜାତିବିଶେଷ, କାଳବିଶେଷ କିମ୍ବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବିଶେଷ ମଧ୍ୟ ଦେଇ ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ହେଉଅଛି । ସାଧାରଣର ଅଭିଜ୍ଞତା, ଅନୁଭୂତି ଏବଂ ଆବେଗରୁ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବିକଶିତ ହୋଇ ନାହିଁ । କେତେବେଳେ କାବ୍ୟ, କେତେବେଳେ କଥା, କେତେବେଳେ ନାଟ୍ୟ ଏବଂ କେତେବେଳେ ଉପନ୍ୟାସ ରୂପେ ଯୁଗଯୁଗାନ୍ତରୁ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବିଶେଷ ପ୍ରଭାବ ମଧ୍ୟ ଦେଇ ପରିପୁର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସ୍ୱରୂପ ଲାଭ କରିଅଛି ।

ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଏକ ସଂଘବଦ୍ଧ ଜୀବ । ଏକାକୀ ସେ ବଞ୍ଚି ରହି ନ ପାରେ ; କେବଳ ନିଜ ଚିନ୍ତା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସେ ବୁଝି ରହି ନ ପାରେ । ସେ ଯେଉଁ ପରିମାଣରେ ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥପର ହେଉ ପଛଛାଡ଼ି, ଅପରକୁ ସେ ସୁଖ ପାଇଥିବ, ଅପରର ସଂସ୍ରବରେ ସେ ଆସିବ । ସେ ଅରଣ୍ୟବାସ

କଲେ ହେଁ ଯୁଗ ଯୁଗାନ୍ତରର ସମ୍ପୃକ୍ତ ପୁରଂପୁରୁଷର ଚିନ୍ତାସିଦ୍ଧି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟାନ କରିବାକୁ ଅସମର୍ଥ । ଅପର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସେ ନିଜକୁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ କରିଥାଏ, ନିଜ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସେ ଅପରକୁ ଅନୁଭବ କରିଥାଏ ବୋଲି ଅପର ତାହାର ଚିନ୍ତା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଆପଣାର ହୋଇପାଏ । ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଜପରେ ମନୁଷ୍ୟର ସହାନୁଭୂତି ରହିଅଛି ଓ ରହିଥିବ । ଏହି ସହାନୁଭୂତି ପେତେକ ଗଭୀର ଏବଂ ବ୍ୟାପକ ହୁଏ, ମନୁଷ୍ୟକୁ ସେହି ପରିମାଣରେ ଉଦ୍‌ବୁଦ୍ଧ ହୋଇ ଉଠିଥାଏ । ଏହି ସହାନୁଭୂତି ବିଷୟରେ ମୁଁ, ତୁମ୍ଭେ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ତେ ହିଁ ଜଡ଼ିତ । ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ମାନବର ଜୀବନକୁ ମାନବର ସାଧାରଣ ଅନୁଭୂତିର ସ୍ତୂଳ । କେଉଁଠାରେ ଜୀବନର ସଂପର୍କ, ମନୁଷ୍ୟର ଚିନ୍ତା ସେଠାରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଅପତ ଏହି ଭାବନା ଯେ ଦୁଃଖର କାରଣ ତାହାମଧ୍ୟ ନୁହେଁ । ମାନବ ଜୀବନର ଆଲୋଚନାରେ ମନୁଷ୍ୟର ଗୋଟିଏ ଅକାରଣ ଆନନ୍ଦ ରହିଅଛି । ଏହି ଅହେତୁକ ଆନନ୍ଦରୁ ହିଁ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତି ।

ଲୌହ ଚୁମ୍ବକ ନିକଟରେ ରଖିଲ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ସେହିପରି ମନୁଷ୍ୟର ମନ ନିକଟରେ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ପ୍ରାଣର ଅସ୍ତିତ୍ୱ ମିଳେ, ସୁତରାଂ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଓ ମାନବ ଜୀବନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏଭଳି ଗୋଟିଏ ଅବିଚ୍ଛେଦ୍ୟ, ଗଭୀର ଏବଂ ନିରୁତ୍ତ ସଂଯୋଗ ରହିଅଛି । ଜୀବନର ସଂପର୍କ ରହିଅଛି ବୋଲି ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଆତ୍ମମାନଙ୍କର ଆଦରର ସାମଗ୍ରୀ । ଜୀବନଧର୍ମ ବିଚ୍ୟୁତ ହେଲେ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ ଧର୍ମଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ହୋଇପାରେ, ଦର୍ଶନ କିମ୍ବା ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ହୋଇପାରେ, ମାତ୍ର ସାହିତ୍ୟ ହୋଇପାରେ ନାହିଁ । ଯେଉଁ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥରେ ଯେଉଁ ପରିମାଣରେ ବିସ୍ତୃତ ଏବଂ

ଗଭୀର ଜୀବନ ଆଲୋଚନା ମିଳେ, ସେ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ ସେହି ପରିମାଣରେ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ସାହିତ୍ୟ । ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଆତ୍ମେମାନେ ଚିରକାଳ ଜୀବନକଲ୍ଲୋଳ ଶୁଣିଥାଉଁ । ବାଇଦାସଙ୍କ ଭଜନ, ସାମନ୍ତସିଂହାରଙ୍କ ଗୁଣ, ରାଧାନାଥଙ୍କର କାବ୍ୟ, ଫକୀର ମୋହନଙ୍କର ଉପନ୍ୟାସ, ବିଶ୍ଵନାଥଙ୍କର ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ — ଏସମସ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅଲ୍ପାଧିକ ପରିମାଣରେ ଏହି ଜୀବନ ସଂଗୀତ ଗୀତ ହେଉଅଛି ବୋଲି ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ । ସଂସାର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯେପରି, ସାହିତ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସେପରି ଆତ୍ମେମାନେ ମାନବ ହୃଦୟର ପରିଚୟ ପାଇଥାଉଁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ସଂସାର ମଧ୍ୟସ୍ଥିତ ଯେଉଁ ପରିଚୟ ତାହା ଆଂଶିକ ପରିଚୟ, ଅସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପରିଚୟ କିମ୍ବା ଭ୍ରାନ୍ତ ଅବା ଏକତେଣୁଦର୍ଶିତ ପରିଚୟ । କିନ୍ତୁ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯେଉଁ ପରିଚୟ, ତାହା ବ୍ୟବସାୟ, କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ କିମ୍ବା ଅଂଶର ନୁହେଁ, ତାହା ସମଗ୍ର ହୃଦୟର ଆନନ୍ଦପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପରିଚୟ ।

ସମାଜର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଘଟେ । ସାହିତ୍ୟର ପ୍ରଭାବରୁ ଧର୍ମ ସମାଜ, ଶକ୍ତିନୀତି, ଅର୍ଥନୀତି ପ୍ରଭୃତି କେହି ବଞ୍ଚିତ ନୁହନ୍ତି । ସମାଜର ଶିକ୍ଷା, ସଭ୍ୟତା, ରୁଚି ଓ ଭାବଧାରା ପ୍ରଭୃତିର ଗଠନ ଓ ଢଳଣ ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଭର କରେ । ସାହିତ୍ୟ କିପରି ମନୋଧାରକୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରେ, ତାହା ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଉଦାହରଣରୁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟମାନ ହେବ ।

ପୂର୍ବକାଳରେ ମହାମାନ୍ୟ ଉଷିଶେଷ୍ଠ ରାମାୟଣ ରଚୟିତା ବାଲ୍ମୀକି ବଙ୍କାର ଆତ୍ମିନାଦରେ ବ୍ୟଥିତ ହୋଇ ବ୍ୟାଧକୁ ଅଭିଶାପ ଦେଇଥିଲେ —

“ମା ନିଷାଦ । ପ୍ରଭଞ୍ଜାଃ ଭ୍ରମଗମଃ ଶାଶ୍ଵତାଃ ସମାଃ  
 ଯତ୍ କୌଞ୍ଚି ମିଥୁନାଦେକମବଧୀଃ କାମମେ ଦୁଃମ୍ ।”  
 ଏହାହାର ସେ ମାନବ ସମାଜକୁ ଦୟା, ମୈତ୍ରୀ ଓ କରୁଣାର ବାଣୀ ଶ୍ରବଣ କରାଇଛନ୍ତି ।

ନାନା ବିବଦମାନ ଧର୍ମମତ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଉଦ୍ଭ୍ରାନ୍ତ ହୋଇ ହିନ୍ଦୁ ସମାଜ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଅଜ୍ଞାନାନ୍ଧକାରରେ

ଗତ କରୁଥିଲା, ସେତେବେଳେ ‘ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବଦ୍-ଗୀତା’ର ଶିକ୍ଷା ଓ ନିଦେଶ ନୂତନ ଜ୍ଞାନାଲୋକ ଦେଇଥିଲା । ଏହାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅନାସକ୍ତ କର୍ମଯୋଗ କେବଳ ଭ୍ରତରେ କାହିଁକି, ସମଗ୍ର ମାନବ ସମାଜରେ ଏକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ପକାଇଛି । ଏହା ଏକା-ଧାରରେ ଏକ ଧର୍ମଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ଓ ଦାର୍ଶନିକ ସାହିତ୍ୟରୂପେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ହୋଇ ପାରିଅଛି । ସେହିପରି ଗୃଣ୍ୟକ୍ୟ ତାଙ୍କର ଅର୍ଥଶାସ୍ତ୍ରଦ୍ଵାରା ଏକ ସୁଫଳକ ସମାଜ ଓ ଶାସନ ପ୍ରଭଞ୍ଜା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିଥିଲେ । ଆଧୁନିକ ଯୁଗରେ ସ୍ଵଜନିତକ ଜାଗରଣ ପାଇଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ଆଶ୍ରୟ ନିଆ ଯାଉଅଛି । ସାହିତ୍ୟର ସମାଜର ରୁଚି ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ପରିଗୁଳିତ, ଯେପରି ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସମାଜର ରୁଚି ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉପନ୍ୟାସ ରଚିତ ।

ସେହିପରି ଏ ଯୁଗର ସତ୍ୟ ଓ ଅହିଂସାର ଚରମ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାପକ ଗାନ୍ଧୀ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ସାମାଜିକ ଚେତନାକୁ ବହୁତ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରି ପାରିଛି । ସତ୍ୟ ଓ ଅହିଂସା ଯେ ଏକ ଦୁର୍ବଳ ଜାତିର ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଅସ୍ତ୍ର ହୋଇପାରେ, ତାହାହିଁ ଗାନ୍ଧୀ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ପ୍ରଧାନ କଥା । ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଯେପରି ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଶିକ୍ଷାବଳରେ ଜାତୀୟ-ଜୀବନ ସଂଗଠିତ କରେ, ସେହିପରି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ସଙ୍ଗର୍ଷ ଜୀବନକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରସାରିତ ଓ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରିତ କରେ । ଏ ପ୍ରଫୁଲ୍ଲରେ ଆମର ଅତି ପରିଚିତ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଏଠାରେ ଉଦାହାରଣ । ସମ୍ଭବ କଲ୍ୟାଣ ନାମନ୍ତେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ସ୍ଵାର୍ଥତ୍ୟାଗର ଆହ୍ଵାନ ସେ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । ସେ ବଦାଶଳାରେ ଥାଇ ମଧ୍ୟ ତାଙ୍କର ସ୍ଵଦେଶପ୍ରିତି ଓ ଜାତିପ୍ରିତିର ପରିଚୟ ନିମ୍ନ କେତୋଟି ପଦରେ ଦେଇ ପାରିଛନ୍ତି ।

“ବରଜ ବିହାରୀ ଗୋପୀ ମନୋହାରୀ  
 ଗୁଣେ କରନ୍ତି ଯହିଁ ବିହର,  
 କି ଉପମା ତାରେ ସେହି ସୁଷମାରେ  
 ସେହି ସ୍ଥାନ ପଟାନ୍ତର ତାହାର ।



ବସନ୍ତ ମାଧୁର୍ଯ୍ୟ                      କୁଂଜେ କୁଂଜେ ପୁରି  
 ପଢ଼ୁଥିବେ ଯହିଁ ଉଚ୍ଛୁଳି ସତେ,  
 ଦେବଦତ୍ତ ଧାମ                      ମୋ ପ୍ରିୟ ଅଶ୍ରମ  
 ପଢ଼ନ୍ତୁ କି ତବ ନୟନ ପଥେ ?  
 ମୋ ସଖା ସୋଦର                      ପ୍ରିୟ ପରିକର  
 ଅନ୍ତେବାସୀ ବଧୂ ପଡ଼ୋଶୀଗଣ  
 'ଛନ୍ଦିତ କୁଶଳେ                      କର ହେ ବିକଳେ  
 ବିବଶ ବିଷଣୁ ନୁହେଁ ବଦନ ?'

×                      ×                      ×

ଅଧୁନକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଓ ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ତୁଳନା କଲେ ଦେଖିବା ଅଧୁନକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଓ ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଦୁଇ ଭିନ୍ନ ଧରଣର ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ଅନୁପ୍ରାପ, ରଚନାଶୈଳୀ, ଶବ୍ଦବିନ୍ୟାସ, ପ୍ରକୃତ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା, ଅଳଙ୍କାର, ଭକ୍ତିରସାତ୍ମକ ଭାବ ପ୍ରଭୃତ ଅତି ସୁନ୍ଦର ଓ ଚମତ୍କାର । ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ଝଲଲର କବି ସମ୍ରାଟ ଉପେନ୍ଦ୍ରଭଞ୍ଜ ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ କବି ରୂପେ ପରିଗଣିତ । ତାଙ୍କର ଭାଷା ଶବ୍ଦବିନ୍ୟାସ ଓ କବିଭାବ ଅନୁପମ । କଞ୍ଚିକ ଅଶ୍ୱିନୀ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ମଧ୍ୟ କିପରି ପାଠକଙ୍କ ଚିତ୍ତକୁ ଶତଗୁଣରେ ମୋହିତ କରେ, ତାହା ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଉଦାହରଣରୁ ସହଜରେ ଜଣାଯାଏ ।

“ଗଣ୍ଡ ମଣ୍ଡଳ ପାଟଳ ବୃକ୍ଷିକରେ  
 ତାମ୍ବୁଲବୋଳ ତ ଲଗିଛି ।

ପାନ ବଣରେ ରଜବାସ ବିଶେଷ  
 ଶୋଭା ଦନ୍ତପତେ ହୋଇଛି ।  
 ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରବଦନ । ଠାବେ ଠାବେ ଅଙ୍ଗେ ଜଡ଼ିଛି,  
 କାମ କାତରେ ଭଞ୍ଜିଛି ତରତରେ  
 କଙ୍କଣ ମଦରେ ପୀଡ଼ିଛି ।” ( ଲବଣ୍ୟବତୀ )

ଜୀବନ ଦର୍ଶନର ପୁଞ୍ଜୀନୁପୁଞ୍ଜ ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତି, ମନସ୍ତତ୍ତ୍ୱର ଉଦ୍‌ବେଗ, ସୁନିତତ୍ତ୍ୱର ଅଗାଧ ଗାମ୍ଭୀର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଓ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନାର ଚମତ୍କାରିତା ପ୍ରଭୃତ ଉପେନ୍ଦ୍ରଭଞ୍ଜଙ୍କ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମିଳେ ।

କବିବର ଶ୍ୟାମାଧି ତାଙ୍କର କାବ୍ୟ-କବିତା-ଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ପ୍ରକୃତର ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି । ସେ ପ୍ରକୃତ ବିବାଦିନୀ ଥିଲେ । ପ୍ରକୃତ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟରେ ସେ କିପରି ସିଦ୍ଧହସ୍ତ ଥିଲେ, ତାହା ତାଙ୍କର 'ଚିଲିକା'ରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ପଦମାନଙ୍କରୁ ସହଜରେ ଅନୁମେୟ ।

×                      ×                      ×

ଦୂରେ ଘେନିଯାଏ ନିଦାରୁଣ ଯାନ,  
 ଆସେ ପୁଣି ତରୁଣିଳା ବ୍ୟବଧାନ ;  
 ନିମିଷେ ଲଘୁଏ ନିମିଷେ ଦେଖାଏ,  
 ସ୍ୱପ୍ନଲଭ୍ୟ ପ୍ରିୟ ପ୍ରତମା ପରାଏ ।  
 କାହିଁ ଦିଶେ ନୀଳ, କାହିଁ ସୁଶ୍ୟାମଳ,  
 କାହିଁ ବା ଧୂସର କାହିଁ ବା ଧବଳ  
 ନାନା ଛାନ୍ଦେ ନାନା ରଙ୍ଗେ ଦୀର୍ଘକାୟା  
 ପ୍ରକାଶି ଚିଲିକା କରୁ କେତେ ମାୟା ।”

ଭକ୍ତ କବି ମଧୁସୂଦନଙ୍କର ଭକ୍ତିରସାତ୍ମକ କାବ୍ୟ, କବିତା ପାଠକଲେ ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ଭାବର ସମ୍ପୃକ୍ତ, ଦୁଃଖାନ୍ତ ପରିଲକ୍ଷିତ ହୁଏ । ତାଙ୍କର ରଚିତ, 'ଜୀବନଚନ୍ଦ୍ରା' 'ନଦୀ ପ୍ରଭ' 'ପଦ୍ମ' ଓ 'ସୀତାବନବାସ' ପ୍ରଭୃତ ପାଠକଲେ, ତହିଁରେ ଆଦର୍ଶବାଦର ଓ ଓ ଭକ୍ତିଭାବର ସ୍ୱପ୍ନସ୍ୱ ନିଦର୍ଶନ ମିଳେ ।

×                      ×                      ×

କଲୁଷ ପଙ୍କେ ମୁହିଁ କେତେ ମଳିନ  
 କେମନ୍ତେ ସରି ତୋର ହେବି ନଳିନ,  
 ପଙ୍କଜ ଅଛି ତୁହି, ତେଣୁ ଭରସା  
 ତୋ'ପରି ଶୁଭ୍ର ହେବି ଲଭି ସୁଦଶା । (ପଦ୍ମ)  
 ପୁଣି— “ରେ ଆସନ୍ । ନିଦ୍ରା ପରିହରି, ଫେଡ଼ି  
 ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରାର ଲେତନ କର କର ନିଶ୍ଚିନ୍ତ  
 ନିଶ୍ଚିନ୍ତେ ଜୀବନ-ସ୍ତ୍ରୋତ ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରେ  
 ଭେଟିବାକୁ ମୃତ୍ୟୁ-ସିଧୁ କରାଳ ଲହରୀ ।”

(ଜୀବନଚନ୍ଦ୍ରା)

ଏହିପରି ପ୍ରାଚୀନ କବି ଦାନନୁଷ୍ଠ, ଗଙ୍ଗାଧର, ସଦାନାଥ, ବଳଦେବ, ଭକ୍ତଚରଣ, ଫକୀରମୋହନ ଓ ପଞ୍ଚସଖା ପ୍ରଭୃତ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ଯେପରି ଭାବ ଓ ଭାଷାର ଶୈଳୀ ଦର୍ଶାଇଛନ୍ତି, ତାହା ଆଧୁନିକ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ପାଶ୍ଚାତ୍ୟ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର । ଫକୀରମୋହନଙ୍କୁ ବ୍ୟାସକବି ବୋଲି ଆଖ୍ୟା ଦିଆଯାଇଛି । ସେ ତାଙ୍କର ଜୀବନକାଳ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବହୁତ ଉପନ୍ୟାସ ଓ ନାଟକ ରଚନା କରି ଯାଇଛନ୍ତି । ସେହି ସମୟ ସୂତ୍ରକମାନଙ୍କରେ ସମସାମୟିକ ସମାଜର ଅବସ୍ଥା ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ ଭାବରେ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିଛନ୍ତି । “ଝୁ” ମାଣ ଆଠଗୁଣ୍ଠ, ଉପନ୍ୟାସରେ ସେ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣମାନଙ୍କୁ ସମାଲୋଚନା କରି ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରିଛନ୍ତି ।

“ଶୁଣ ପଦ୍ମାସ ନରନାଥ, ତାମ୍ବିତା ଶୁଣୁଆ ପଖାଳଭୃତ

ଶୀଅକ୍ଷର ବିବହୃତି, ଚିତା ପଇତାଦି ଶୋଭତ

ବିଲ ବାଣ୍ଟିବାକୁ ଅଗ, ଦହିତଡ଼ାକୁ ବାଘ,

ସୋହରୁ ନପିଟେ ପାଟି ନାମଟି ଦୁଇର ହୀପାଠୀ ।”

ଆଧୁନିକ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ଦେଖିବା ପରିସ୍ଥିତିକୁ ଓ ଜାତୀୟ-ଜୀବନକୁ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିପାରିଛନ୍ତି । ଆଧୁନିକ ସାହିତ୍ୟକମାନେ ସମାଜର ତଳକୁ ଘଟଣାବଳୀ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବାକୁ ଆହ୍ୱାନ ଦେଉଛନ୍ତି । ଆଧୁନିକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଜ୍ଞାନ ଦିଗରେ ଗତ ନ କରି ଦେଶୀ ପରିମାଣରେ ଭାବ ଦିଗରେ ଗତ କରିଛି । କିନ୍ତୁ ଜ୍ଞାନ ବିନା କେବଳ ଭାବ ପ୍ରକାଶ କଲେ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଏକ ଦେଶୀୟ ହେବାର ଅଶଙ୍କା ଅଛି । ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ଜ୍ଞାନ ସହିତ ଭାବ ସମନ୍ୱିତ ହେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ । ଏପରି ହେବାଦ୍ୱାରା ସାହିତ୍ୟର ମାଧୁର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଓ ସରସତା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହୁଏ ।

ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଏ ଯୁଗରେ ନବ୍ୟ ଲେଖକମାନଙ୍କର ଏକାଧିକତା । ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଲେଖକ ସେ ଏକାଦେଲେ ନାହାନ୍ତି ତାହା ନୁହେଁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ସେମାନେ ଯେପରି ଏକପାର୍ଶ୍ୱକୁ ଆଡେଇ ଯାଇ ଛୁଟା ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଅନେକ ଛୁଳରେ ନବ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ସହିତ ମିଶିବା

ସ୍ଥାପନ କରି ନବ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କର ଅନେକ ଋଣବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା, ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥଣ କରିବା ଶ୍ରେୟଜ୍ଞାନ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଲେଖାସମୂହରେ ଯେଉଁ ସମସ୍ତ ଦୋଷ ରହିଅଛି, ତହିଁ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବ୍ୟାକରଣ ଦୋଷ ସହିତ ଅନ୍ୟ ପ୍ରକାରର ଏଭଳି ଅନେକ ଦୋଷ ଦୃଷ୍ଟ ହୁଏ ଯେ, ଯାହା ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଲେଖା ସମୂହରେ ଦୃଷ୍ଟ ହେଉ ନଥିଲା କିମ୍ବା ଅତ୍ୟଳ୍ପ ମାତ୍ରରେ ଦୃଷ୍ଟ ହେଉଥିଲା ଏହି ସମସ୍ତ ଦୋଷର ମୂଳ ମାନସିକ ଅସାଧାରଣତା ଏବଂ ଚରଣର ଦୂର୍ବଳତା । ସ୍ୱଦେଶାନୁସରଣ, ସ୍ୱଜନପ୍ରିୟତା, ପଦ୍ମପଦ୍ମାଭିପ୍ରିୟତା, ପ୍ରୀତି, ଭକ୍ତି ଦୟା ପ୍ରଭୃତ ମାନବ ହୃଦୟର ଉଚ୍ଛ୍ୱେଷ ଭାବ ସମୂହ ଆତ୍ମମାନଙ୍କର ନାହିଁ । ମାତ୍ର ଆତ୍ମମାନଙ୍କର ଲେଖା ପଢ଼ିଲେ ଅପର ମନେ କରିବେ ଯେ, ଆତ୍ମମାନଙ୍କ ଭଳି ସ୍ୱଦେଶାନୁସରଣ, ପ୍ରୀତିଭକ୍ତିପଦ୍ମପୁଷ୍ପ, ଦୟାକୁ ଓ ପଦ୍ମପଦ୍ମାଭିପ୍ରିୟତା ପ୍ରଭୃତ ସୂତ୍ରରେ ଅଧିକ ନାହାନ୍ତି, ଆତ୍ମମାନେ ପିତା-ମାତାଙ୍କୁ ଭକ୍ତି ଅର୍ପଣ କରି ନ ଥାଉଁ, କିନ୍ତୁ ବଜ୍ରତା, ସୂତ୍ରକ, ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ଏବଂ ସମ୍ବାଦପତ୍ର ସମୂହରେ ସୂତ୍ରଗାର ପରଲୋକଗତ ମହାସ୍ୱାଗୁଣମାନଙ୍କର କଥା ଏଭଳି ଗର୍ଭ ଗର୍ଭ ଭାବରେ କହିଥାଉଁ ଏବଂ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଧୂଳୀ ନ ହେଲେ ଏତେ ଡାକୁ ଭରଣା ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କର କର୍ଣ୍ଣଗୋଚର କରିଥାଉଁ ଯେ, ଆତ୍ମମାନଙ୍କୁ ପେଉଁମାନେ ଜାଣନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ, ସେମାନେ ଦୋଧଦୁଧ ମନେ କରନ୍ତି ଯେ, ଭକ୍ତି ନାମକ ଗୁଣଟି ଧୂଳିକରେ ଆତ୍ମମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସର୍ବ ପ୍ରଥମେ ଦୃଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଅଛି । ଆତ୍ମମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସର୍ବ ପ୍ରଥମେ ସହୋଦରମାନଙ୍କ ମେଳ ନାହିଁ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଆତ୍ମମାନେ ବଡ଼ ବଡ଼ ପ୍ରେମତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଲେଖି, ଶଶିପ୍ରେମର କଥା ଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ସୂତ୍ରକ, ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ, ପଦ୍ୟ ପଦ୍ୟିକା ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କରି ଦେଇଥାଉଁ । ଏ ଭଳି ଅନେକ ଶିକ୍ଷଣ ଦେଖି ଯେ, ଆତ୍ମମାନଙ୍କ ଅନ୍ତରରେ କିଛି ନାହିଁ, କିନ୍ତୁ ମୁଖରେ ଏବଂ ଲେଖନୀରେ ବିଶ୍ୱପ୍ରଭାଶ ରହିଅଛି । ଆତ୍ମମାନେ ପ୍ରୀତି, ଭକ୍ତି ପ୍ରଭୃତ ପେସର ଦେଖାଇ ହେଉଁ, ଚିନ୍ତାଶୀଳତାକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସେହିପରି

ଦେଖାଇ ଦେବାକୁ ଉଲ୍ଲସିତ । ଆହେମାନେ ଗଭୀର କଥା କହି ପାରିବୁ ନାହିଁ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଗଭୀର ଲେଖକ ଦେବାର ପ୍ରଶଂସା ନେବାକୁ ଲାଳାୟିତ । ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ବିପରୀତ ବାଗ୍‌ଜାଲ ବିସ୍ତାର କରିବା ବ୍ୟତୀତ ଆତ୍ମ-ମାନଙ୍କର ଅନ୍ୟ ଉପାୟ ନାହିଁ । ସହଜ କଥାରେ ବକ୍ତବ୍ୟ କହିଲେ ଲୋକେ ଚିନ୍ତାଶୀଳ କହିବେ ନାହିଁ, ଏହା ମନେ କରି ସେ କଥାକୁ ପରୋକ୍ଷରେ ବୁଲାଇ, ଫୁଲାଇ ବିଷମଭାବରେ ବୁଲାଇ କରି କହିଥାଉଁ । ପରସ୍ପାର ଭାବରେ କଥା କହିଲେ ସମସ୍ତେ କହିବେ ଏହା ସମାନ୍ୟ କଥା, ଏହା ନ କହିଥିଲେ ଚଳିଥାନ୍ତା । ଏହି ଦେହରୁ ପ୍ରାଣାନ୍ତକର ପ୍ରୟାସରେ ପ୍ରହେଳକା-ଛନ୍ଦରେ କଥା କହିଥାଉଁ, ସତେ ଯେପରି କଥା ମଧ୍ୟରେ କେତେ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଲିଖିଲେ ରଖିଅଛୁ, ତୁମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କର ବୁଦ୍ଧି ଥାଏ ତ ବୁଝିପାରିବ । ଏହି ସମସ୍ତ କାରଣରୁ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନର ଲେଖା ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣରେ ଅନେକ ଗୁରୁତର ଦୋଷର ଆବିର୍ଭାବ ହେଉଅଛି, ବାହୁଲ୍ୟ ଦୋଷକୁ ବିଷମ

ଭାବରେ ଆତ୍ମପ୍ରକାଶ କରିଅଛି । ଆଉ ମଧ୍ୟ ଆଧୁନିକ ଯୁଗରେ ଯେ ମନେ କରୁଛି ସେ ଗୋଟିଏ କରି ପାଲଟି ଯାଉଛି । ଏହାଦ୍ୱାରା କି ସାହିତ୍ୟ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ବିକାଶ ସମ୍ଭବ ହୋଇ ପାରିବ ?

“ସଜନା ଗଛମୂଳେ କୁଡାଇଲି ପାଉଁଶ -

ତୋତେ ଦେଖି ମୋର ଭାରି ଶରଧା ।”

ଏହା କି ହେଲ ଗୋଟିଏ କବିତା । ଏହାଦ୍ୱାରା ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସାହିତ୍ୟର କି ବିକାଶ ସାଧନ ହେବ ? ସେ ଯାହାହେଉ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଯୋଗୁଁ ଜନସମାଜ ପ୍ରାଣବନ୍ତ ହୋଇ ରହିଅଛି । ଏହାର ଉତ୍ତରୋତ୍ତର ବିକାଶ ଏକାନ୍ତ ବାଞ୍ଛନୀୟ । ଏହା ବ୍ୟତୀତ ଜନସମାଜରେ ସରସତାର ସ୍ଥାନ ନାହିଁ । ଭାବୁକ ଭାବନାସୂତ୍ୟରେ ବିଚରଣ ପୂର୍ବକ ଯେଉଁ ରହିଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ସଂଗ୍ରହକରି ସମାଜରେ ଭେଦେଷଣ କରେ, ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସେ ଜାତୀୟ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ଓ ସଭ୍ୟତାକୁ ଶ୍ରୀମଣ୍ଡିତ କରିବ, ଏଥିରେ ସନ୍ଦେହ ନାହିଁ ।



# ଭାରତ ଓ ବିଶ୍ୱଶାନ୍ତି

ରୁମାଲ ମଂଜୁଳା ମହାନ୍ତି

ଆଧୁନିକ ଯାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ ସଭ୍ୟତା ଓ ନିରନ୍ତର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ କର୍ମବାଦର ବିକାଶିକାମୟ ଦୁର୍ଜୟ ସଂଘର୍ଷ ସଙ୍ଗେ ପୃଥିବୀର ସାମ୍ରାଜ୍ୟବାଦୀ ପୁଂଜିବାଦୀ ଓ ଏକଚକ୍ରବାଦୀ ଗଜନୀତିକ ହଟତମଟ ବା ଗ୍ଳାନକୂଟନୀତି ପ୍ରୟୋଗାପ୍ରୟୋଗ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବିଶ୍ୱଶାନ୍ତି ଚିରଇପସିତ ଏକ ଅଲୀକ ମରାଚିକା ପରି ହେଲେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ଚିରଦୁର୍ଲଭ ବୋଲି ମନେ ହୁଏ । ଜଡବାଦୀ ବିଶ୍ୱସମାଜ ସମସ୍ତ ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ଚେତନା ତଥା ଆଦର୍ଶକୁ ବିସ୍ମୃତ ହୋଇ ପଡ଼ିଛି । ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ବିପୁଳ ସାଫଲ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଧାନତଃ ଇୟାବଦ୍ ମାରଣାୟ ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମରେ ହିଁ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବସିତ ହୋଇଛି । ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଦାନବର ନିର୍ମମ କଠୋର ନିଷ୍ପେଷଣ ତଥା ଜୀବନ ସଂଗ୍ରାମର ଅଶାନ୍ତ ଭାତପ୍ରଭଭାତ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସାଧାରଣ ମାନବର ଅନ୍ତର୍ନିହିତ କୋମଳ ମନୋବୃତ୍ତି ଯଥା କରୁଣା ପ୍ରେମ ମୈତ୍ରୀ ଓ ସମବେଦନା ଅଜି ବିଲୁପ୍ତ ପ୍ରାୟ । ବିକୃତ ଯାତ୍ରକ ଆଧୁନିକ ସଭ୍ୟତା ଆମର ଜୀବନକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ବିକୃତ ଓ ବିକଳ କରି ଦେଇଛି । ଆମର ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ, ସୁସ୍ଥ ଓ ସହଜ ଚିନ୍ତାଧାରା ବ୍ୟାହତ ହୋଇ ପଞ୍ଜୁ ଓ ପଞ୍ଜିଲ ହୋଇ ପଡ଼ୁଛି ।

ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଓ ସମସ୍ତ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଅଜି ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ । ବିଶ୍ୱଶାନ୍ତିର ପରିପତ୍ତି ଯେ କେବଳ ଆଧୁନିକ ଯାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ ସଭ୍ୟତା, ତା ନୁହେଁ । ଉଗ୍ର ବା ଉଚ୍ଚ ଜାତୀୟତା ଭାବ ଓ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱସଙ୍ଗେ ଉପନିବେଶ ବାଦ ଓ ତାହା ବିରୁଦ୍ଧରେ ମୁକ୍ତକାମୀ ଜାତିର ନିରବଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ ସଂଗ୍ରାମ ପୁଂଜିବାଦ ଓ ସମ୍ୟବାଦ ଏହି ଦୁଇସମାଜ ଓ ଆଦର୍ଶ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ନିର୍ମମ ସଂଘର୍ଷ ପୃଥିବୀର ଦୁଇଟି ବିରାଟ ଶକ୍ତିଶାଳୀ ବିବଦମାନ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ତୀବ୍ର ପ୍ରତିଦ୍ୱନ୍ଦ୍ୱତା ଏବଂ ସବୋପରି ବିରାଟଶାଳୀ ଧନକୁବେର

ଦେଶମାନଙ୍କର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ବିଳାସମୟ ସମାଜ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟ ପକ୍ଷରେ ଦରିଦ୍ର ନିଷ୍ପେଷିତ ଦେଶମାନଙ୍କରେ ହତଭାଗ୍ୟ ବୁଦ୍ଧିଷ୍ଟ, ରୁଗ୍ଣ ନରନାରୀଙ୍କର ମର୍ମଭେଦା ହାହାକାର ଏ ସମସ୍ତ ବିଶ୍ୱଶାନ୍ତିକୁ ବିପଲ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ କରି ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି ।

ଉପରେକୁ ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷିରେ ବିଶ୍ୱଶାନ୍ତିକୁ ଭାରତର ଅବଦାନ କଣ ଓ କେତେଦୂର ଫଳପ୍ରଦ ତାହାହିଁ ବିଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟ । ଯୁଗ ଯୁଗ ଧରି ଭାରତର ଐତିହ୍ୟ ଇତିହାସ ଓ ପରମ୍ପରା ପ୍ରତି ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ନିକ୍ଷେପ କଲେ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ ପରିଲକ୍ଷିତ ହୁଏ ଯେ, ଭାରତ ଶାନ୍ତି ମୈତ୍ରୀ ଓ ସୌହାର୍ଦ୍ଦ୍ୟର ଏକ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଅଗ୍ରଦୂତ ରୂପେ ମହାନାୟ ଭୂମିକା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରି ଅସିଛି । ଏ ଦେଶର ଧର୍ମ ଶିକ୍ଷା ସଂସ୍କୃତ ଅଦର୍ଶବଦ — ଏ ସମସ୍ତ ଶାନ୍ତି ଓ ମୈତ୍ରୀର ଅମର ବାଣୀ ପ୍ରଚାର କରି ଅସିଛି — ବିଶ୍ୱକୁ ଯୁଗେ ଯୁଗେ ପ୍ରେରଣା ଦେଇ ଉଜ୍ଜୀବିତ କରିବାର ଆନ୍ତରିକ ପ୍ରୟାସ କରି ଅସିଛି । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଯୁଗରେ ସଂଘର୍ଷମୟ ପୃଥିବୀରେ ଯୁଦ୍ଧର ଇୟାବଦ୍ ଭିନ୍ନଭାଷା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ତମିରୁଦ୍ଧେ ଅଶାନ୍ତ ଭଗ୍ନ ମନୋରଥ ମାନବ ହୃଦୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଶାନ୍ତିର ଆଲୋକବର୍ତ୍ତୀକା ଜାଳି ପାରିବାର ଗୌରବ ଅର୍ଜନ କରି ପାରିଛି ଭାରତ ।

ବୈଦିକ ଯୁଗରୁହିଁ ସମଗ୍ର ମାନବଜାତିର ଶାନ୍ତି ଓ ସୁଖ ଭାରତର କାମ୍ୟ ହୋଇ ରହିଛି । ଭାରତର ଲକ୍ଷିକଣ୍ଠରୁ ଦେବତା ପାଖରେ ଏହି ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନାହିଁ ନିଃସୂତ ହୋଇଥିଲା — “ସବେ ସୁଖିନଃ ଭବନ୍ତୁ ସବେ ସନ୍ତୁ ନିରାମୟଃ ।” ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଯୁଗରେ କରୁଣା ଓ ପ୍ରେମର ଅବତାର ବୁଦ୍ଧଙ୍କର ଅମରବାଣୀ ଏବଂ ପୁଣ୍ୟଗଣ୍ଡାକ ଅଶୋକଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସୁଦୂର

ଦେଶମାନଙ୍କରେ ଶାନ୍ତି ଓ ମୈତ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବାର ବିପୁଳ ପ୍ରୟାସ, ବିଶ୍ୱଇତିହାସରେ ସ୍ୱର୍ଣ୍ଣାକ୍ଷରରେ ଲିପିବଦ୍ଧ ହୋଇ ରହିଛି । ଅଦୂର ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟଯୁଗୀୟ ଓ ତତ୍ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ କେତୋଟି ଶତାବ୍ଦୀର ଇତିହାସ ପ୍ରତି ଦୃକ୍ଷତ କଲେ ପୃଷ୍ଠ ପରିଲକ୍ଷିତ ହୁଏ ଯେ ମୁସଲମାନ ସୁଲତାନ ଓ ସମ୍ରାଟମାନଙ୍କର ସ୍ୱଜନ୍ମ କାଳରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଭାରତୀୟ ଆତ୍ମାର ଅନ୍ତର୍ନିହିତ ଶାନ୍ତି, ମୈତ୍ରୀର ଫଲଗୁଧାର ଅବ୍ୟାହତ ରହି ଆସିଥିଲା । ଅବଶ୍ୟ ହିନ୍ଦ, ମୁସଲମାନ ବିଦ୍ରୋହ ଓ ଧର୍ମାନ୍ତତା ସମୟ ସମୟରେ ବିଷମୟ ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟିତ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରୁଥିଲା । ତଥାପି କବୀର, ନାନକ, ଶଙ୍କର, ସମାନନ୍ଦ ଭୂଲସୀଦାସ ଓ ଚୈତନ୍ୟ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ମହାତ୍ମାମାନୀ ଯୁଗମାନବ-ମାନଙ୍କର ଆବିର୍ଭାବ ସମୟ ସାଗର ବନ୍ଧରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଗୋଟିଏ ଅଲୋକ ସ୍ତମ୍ଭ ପରି । କବୀର ମୁସଲମାନ ପରିବାରରେ ଛୁମିଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଥିଲେ । ମହାହିନ୍ଦୁ ମୁସଲମାନ ଉଭୟ ଧର୍ମର ମହନୀୟ ସାରମର୍ମକୁ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ କରି ଈଶ୍ୱରଭକ୍ତି, ପ୍ରେମ, କରୁଣା ଓ ମୈତ୍ରୀର ଯେଉଁ ଅମରବାଣୀ ତାଙ୍କର ସାବଲୀଳ ସରଳ 'ଦୋହା' ବା ପଦ୍ୟାବଳୀର ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ସେ ପ୍ରଚାର କରିଥିଲେ, ତାହା ଉଭୟ ସଂପ୍ରଦାୟର ପ୍ରଧାନ ଓ ଆଦିଗୁରୁ ନାନକ ସମସ୍ତ ଜାତିଭେଦକୁ ଅଗ୍ରାହ୍ୟ କରିଥିଲେ । ସେ କୌଣସି ସଂପ୍ରଦାୟର ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ତାଙ୍କର ଶିଷ୍ୟ ହୋଇ ପାରୁଥିଲା । ସମାନନ୍ଦ, ଭୂଲସୀଦାସ ଓ ଚୈତନ୍ୟ ଆଦି ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରେମ, ମୈତ୍ରୀ ଓ କରୁଣାର ବାଣୀ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଯୁଗରେ ଶୁଣାଇ ଆସିଛନ୍ତି । ସରଳ ଈଶ୍ୱର ପ୍ରେମ ଅହଂସା, ମୈତ୍ରୀ ଓ କରୁଣା ଏହାହିଁ ଶ୍ରୀଚୈତନ୍ୟଙ୍କ ଅମରବାଣୀର ସାରତତ୍ତ୍ୱ । ଏଇ ମହାପୁରୁଷମାନଙ୍କର ବାଣୀରେ ଉଦ୍‌ବୃତ୍ତ ସମାଜ ସମସ୍ତ ବିଦ୍ରୋହ ଓ ହିଂସା ଭୁଲି ଯାଇଥିଲା । ସର୍ବଶେଷରେ ଆଧୁନିକ ଯୁଗରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ମହାତ୍ମାମାନଙ୍କ ମହାତ୍ମା ଗାନ୍ଧୀ ସମଗ୍ର ବିଶ୍ୱରେ ଶାନ୍ତି, ସତ୍ୟ ଓ ଅହିଂସାର ଯେଉଁ ମହାନ ଆଦର୍ଶ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ

କରି ଯାଇଛନ୍ତି ତାହା ସମଗ୍ର ବିଶ୍ୱକୁ ବିସ୍ମିତ, ବିମୁଗ୍ଧ ଓ ଆଶାନ୍ୱିତ କରିଛି । ଭାରତ ସେଇ ଶାନ୍ତି ଅହିଂସା ଓ ମୈତ୍ରୀର ମହନୀୟ ଆଦର୍ଶକୁ ତାହାର ଅପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନୀୟ ନୀତିରୂପେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିନେଇ ବିଶ୍ୱର ସମସ୍ୟାଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସମାଧାନ କରିବାକୁ ସଚେତୁ ଅଛି । ସନାତନ ଆର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ଅଦମ-ପ୍ରଭାବରୁ ଏଜାତିକୁ ଯେଉଁ ମହାନ ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକତା-ଓ ଆଦର୍ଶବାଦ ପ୍ରେରଣା ଓ ପ୍ରାଣପ୍ରାଣୁତ୍ୟରେ କରି ଆସିଥିଲା- ତାହାର ପବନ ସ୍ୱଦୁର୍ଭ ଭଞ୍ଜ ଉପରେହିଁ ସଂପ୍ରତି ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ-ଭାରତର ଅର୍ଥନୀତିକ ଉନ୍ନୟନ, ପରିକଳ୍ପନା ତଥା ନିରପେକ୍ଷ ଶାନ୍ତିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବୈଦେଶିକ ନୀତି ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ।

ଅବଶ୍ୟ ଭାରତର ହିନ୍ଦୁ ବିତ୍ତମୁନା ପାଇଁ ଶାନ୍ତିକାମୀ ଭାରତର ଆନ୍ତରିକ ବନ୍ଧୁତା ଓ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ପ୍ରତି ଘାନ ବିଶ୍ୱାସଘାତକତା କରି ଆଜି ଚୀନ ଅତର୍କିତଭାବରେ ସୈନ୍ୟ ପରିଗୁଳନା କରି ଭାରତର ଲତ୍ତାକ୍, ଅଂତଳର ପାବତ୍ୟ ମାଲଭୁମିରୁ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦୦ ବର୍ଗମାଇଲ ଅଧିକାର କରି ନେଇଛି । ନେହେରୁଙ୍କ ପଞ୍ଚଶୀଳନୀତି ପ୍ରତି ଆଜି ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ-ସେ-ଭୁଙ୍ଗଙ୍କ ଏକତ୍ତେସବାଦ ବା ଛଦସାମ୍ରାଜ୍ୟବାଦ ପୁଣ୍ୟପୁରି ବିଶ୍ୱାସଘାତକତା କରିଛି । "ହିନ୍ଦିଚୀନ ଭାଇ ଭାଇ" ତାଙ୍କ ଆଜି ଦୁଶମନ୍ଦର ତାଙ୍କରେ ପରିଣତ ହୋଇଛି । ବୋଧହୁଏ ଚୀନ ଭୁଙ୍ଗନେତାଙ୍କ ତତ୍କାଳୀନ ସୌକନ୍ୟ ମୂଳରେ ରହିଲା ତାଙ୍କର ସାମ୍ରାଜ୍ୟବାଦୀ ମନୋଭୂତି । ତଥାପି ଭାରତ ନେହେରୁଙ୍କ ନିଦେଶରେ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସହିତ ଶାନ୍ତିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭାବରେ ଏହାର ମୀମାଂସା କରିବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରୁଛି । ସେହିପରି କାଶ୍ମୀର ସମସ୍ୟା ଭାରତର ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ଜଟିଳ ସମସ୍ୟା । କାରଣ କାଶ୍ମୀର ନେଇ ଭାରତ ଓ ପାକିସ୍ତାନର ବିବାଦ । ପାକିସ୍ତାନ ଅପମେଦିକା ବଳରେ ବଳିୟାନ୍ ହୋଇ ନିଜର ସୈନ୍ୟବାହିନୀକୁ ଖୁବ୍ ଶକ୍ତିଶାଳୀ କରି ସାରିଲଣି । ପାକିସ୍ତାନର ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ମତ୍ତଗତ ଓ ବିଚ୍ଚେନର ଭାରତ ପ୍ରତି ବର୍ଦ୍ଧିଷ୍ଠ ତନ୍ତ୍ରତା—ଏ ଦୁଇଟି

ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦିରୁ କାଶ୍ମୀରର ନିରାପତ୍ତ ଅଶଙ୍କା ବଦଳ ସମେତ ନାହିଁ । ଭାଷା, ଅର୍ଥ ଓ ପ୍ରାଦେଶିକତା ସୁଦ୍ଧରେ ଗୃହବିବାଦ ଆଜି ଭାରତର ଚରକାମ୍ୟ, ଚରଅଭିଳାଷିତ ଏକତା ଓ ଶାନ୍ତିକୁ ଗ୍ରାସ କରିବାକୁ ବସିଛି । ଗଣତାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ ସଙ୍ଗଠନରେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତା ଶୁଭସୁଚକ ନୁହେଁ ଜାଣିପୁଞ୍ଜା ତାହାର ପ୍ରସାର ଚାଲିଛି । ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥୀତା ହୋଇ ଆଜି ଦେଶରେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ଦେଶା ପାଇଛି । ଭାରତର ସାମାଜିକ ଜୀବନ ଆଜି କଲୁପ୍ତିତ — ତେଣୁ ସଂକଟାପନ୍ନ ।

କିନ୍ତୁ ଭାରତର ଏଇ ସଂକଟାପନ୍ନ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀଙ୍କ ନିଷ୍ଠାପର ଶିଷ୍ୟ ବିନୋବା ଦାଶିଣାତ୍ୟର ଏକ ଅଜ୍ଞତ ପଲ୍ଲୀରେ ପ୍ରେମ ଓ ମୈତ୍ରୀର ପ୍ରାଣସ୍ପର୍ଶୀ ବାଣୀଦ୍ୱାରା ଯେଉଁ ଶୁଭପ୍ରଭାତରେ ଭୂଦାନର ସୁଦ୍ଧପାତ କଲେ, ତାହା ଆଧୁନିକ ଭାରତ ଇତିହାସରେ ଏକ ଗୌରବାନ୍ୱିତ ଅଧ୍ୟାୟ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିଛି । ଭୂଦାନର ଅନ୍ତର୍ନିହିତ ଆଦର୍ଶ ସୁଗନ୍ଧୀର ଓ ଅତି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ । ପୁରପଲ୍ଲୀରେ ଓ କମଣ୍ଡ ସମଗ୍ର ଦେଶରେ ଧନା ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ, ସର୍ବେ ଅସର୍ବେ, ପୁଞ୍ଜିପତି ଶ୍ରମିକ—ଏ ସମସ୍ତ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବ୍ୟାପକ ବ୍ୟବଧାନର ବିଲୋପ ସଂଧନ ଏବଂ ପରସ୍ପର ପ୍ରତି ସୌହାର୍ଦ୍ଦ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରାହଣ ଓ ସ୍ନେହାପ୍ନୁତ ସମବେଦନା ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରି ଏକ ଶାନ୍ତିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଅସୁବ ସମନ୍ୱୟ ଆଣିବାକୁ ବିନୋବାଙ୍କର ଚରମ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ । ସଂସେପରେ କହିବାକୁ ଗଲେ ଆମ୍ଭର ସାମାଜିକ ଜୀବନର ଅବରୁଦ୍ଧ ମାନବିକତା ଓ ବିସ୍ମୃତ ବା ସୁପ୍ତ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକତାକୁ ଜାଗ୍ରତକରି ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦିର ସହନାୟ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଆଣିବାକୁ ବିନୋବାଙ୍କର ପରିକଳ୍ପିତ ଭୂଦାନର ମୌଳିକ ଅବଦାନ ।

କିନ୍ତୁ ଭାରତର ଆତ୍ମ୍ୟନ୍ତରାଣ ବ୍ୟାପାର ଯା'ହେଉ ନା କାହିଁକି, ତାହାର ବୈଦେଶିକ ନୀତି ଆଜି ସମଗ୍ର ପୃଥିବୀରେ ଅଦ୍ୱିତ ଓ ଗ୍ରହଣୀୟ । ପରସ୍ପର ଦେଶ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସଦ୍ଭାବ, ଶାନ୍ତିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସହାବସ୍ଥାନ, ପରସ୍ପର ଦେଶପ୍ରତି ସହାନୁଭୂତି ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ, ପରସ୍ପର

ଦେଶକୁ ବଦ୍ଧ ଆକମଣରୁ ରକ୍ଷା କରିବା — ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପଞ୍ଚଶୀଳ ନୀତିର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ । ସେଇ ନୀତିଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରକରି ଭାରତ ସର୍ବଦା ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ଏଡାଇବାରେ ଯତ୍ନବାନ ହୋଇଛି । ଭାରତର ଭୂଦାନେତା ଚୁର୍ଚ୍ଚିତ୍ତ - ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ନୁହେଁ, କିନ୍ତୁ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର ଶାନ୍ତିକୁ ଭାରତର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ । ‘ବଞ୍ଚ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟକୁ ବଞ୍ଚିବାକୁ ଦିଅ’ — ଏହା ଭାରତର କାମ୍ୟ । କିନ୍ତୁ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନର ବିଶ୍ୱପରିସ୍ଥିତିକୁ ଅନୁଶୀଳନ କଲେ ଭାରତ ତାହାର ଶାନ୍ତିକୁ କିପରି ଭାବରେ ଅକ୍ଷୁଣ୍ଣ ରଖି ପାରିବ ତାହାକୁ ଚିନ୍ତାର ବିଷୟ । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନର ପୃଥିବୀ ସମେତ ଆଉ ଦୁଣ୍ଡାର ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ ମାତ୍ର । ଏଇ ସମେତ ଆଉ ଦୁଣ୍ଡାର ଅବତାରଣାକୁ ଦୁଇଟି ମହାସମରର ଅବଦାନ କମ୍ ନୁହେଁ । ପ୍ରଥମ ମହାସମର ପରେ ଯେତେଗୁଡ଼ିଏ ‘ଇଜିପ୍ଟ’ ମୁଣ୍ଡ ଟେକି ଥିଲେ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କମ୍ୟୁନିଜିମ୍ ବା ସାମ୍ୟବାଦର ଅଗ୍ରଗତି ତାହାପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସମଗ୍ର ପୃଥିବୀରେ ଗଣତାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ ସାମ୍ୟବାଦୀ ଆଦର୍ଶ ଓ ଗଣତାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ ସୁଞ୍ଜିବାଦୀ ଆଦର୍ଶ ମତବାଦ ଭିତରେ ଯେଉଁ ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦି ଚାଲିଛି ତାହାର ସମାଧାନ ଲାଗି ବୋଧହୁଏ ତୃତୀୟ ମହାସମର ଅପେକ୍ଷା କରିଛି । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଗଣତାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ ଆଦର୍ଶର ସୁଯୋଗ ନେଇ ଭିନ୍ନ ଭିନ୍ନ ଦେଶ ତଥା ଜନସାଧାରଣ ନିଜ ନିଜର ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥ ବଜାୟ ରଖିବାରେ ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ । ତା ଫଳରେ ଭିନ୍ନ ଭିନ୍ନ ଦେଶରେ ବିଭେଦ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହେଉଛି ଏବଂ ଏହି ବିଭେଦର ସୃଷ୍ଟି ନେଇଛନ୍ତି ସୁଞ୍ଜିବାଦର ପ୍ରସାରକରୁଣ ଆଉ କମ୍ୟୁନିଜିମ୍ ସଂଗ୍ରାହକ ଏବଂ ଅପର ଦିଗରେ ଗଣତାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ ସଂଗ୍ରାହକ ନିଜ ନିଜର ଦୁର୍ବଳତା ଉପରେ ନଜର ନଦେଇ କେବଳ ତାଙ୍କର ଜୟଗାନ କରିବାରେ ଲାଗିଛନ୍ତି । ତେଣୁ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସମୟରେ ନିଜ ନିଜର ନିରାପତ୍ତ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରୁ ଗଣତାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ ସଂଗ୍ରାହକ ଏକତାବଦ୍ଧ ହୋଇ ଭିନ୍ନ ଦେଶ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀବିବାଦ ନ ବଢାଇ ତାଙ୍କ ନିଜର ସହାବସ୍ଥାନ

ପାଇଁ ସତେଷ୍ଟ ନହେଲେ ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ରର ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ଅବଶ୍ୟତାପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ । ଖାଲି ଅର୍ଥନୈତିକ ଉନ୍ନତ ଓ ଧନୀକରଣ ମେଣ୍ଟ ଅକମ୍ୟୁନିଷ୍ଟ ଦେଶଗୁଡ଼ିକ କମ୍ୟୁନିଷ୍ଟ ବିପଦରୁ ରକ୍ଷା କରି ପାରିବନି - ଅର୍ଥନୈତିକ ଉନ୍ନତ ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ପ୍ରତି ପଥୋପପତ୍ୟ ମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଦା ଏବଂ ନୈତିକ ଉନ୍ନତ ଏକାନ୍ତ ବାସ୍ତବିକତା ଏବଂ ଏହି ନୈତିକ ଉନ୍ନତ ପତ୍ତା ଦେଉଛି - ପରସ୍ପର ସୁବିଧା ଅସୁବିଧା ବୁଝି ନିଃସ୍ୱାର୍ଥପର ଭାବରେ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ସମାଧାନ । କିନ୍ତୁ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଏକ ଦୁଇଟି ବଡ଼ଶକ୍ତି ଆମେରିକା ଓ ରୁଷିଆ ଯେଉଁଠାରେ ଗଣତାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହେଉନା କାହିଁକି ସେଠାକାର ଆନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟତା ପରିସ୍ଥିତିରେ ହସ୍ତକ୍ଷେପ କରୁଛନ୍ତି । ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମତରେ ପୃଥିବୀରେ ଶାନ୍ତି ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବା ତାଙ୍କର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ । କିନ୍ତୁ କ୍ରଷ୍ଟୋଭ ତାଙ୍କ ବିଶ୍ୱ-କମ୍ୟୁନିଷ୍ଟ ସମ୍ମୁଖାନ୍ତର ସୂଚୀକୁ ବାସ୍ତବ ରୂପ ଦେବାରେ ଲାଗିଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ସମ୍ମୁଖାନ୍ତ କେନେଡି ତାଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରତିରୋଧ କରିବାରେ ଲାଗିଛନ୍ତି । ଏ ଦୁଇଟି ସମ୍ମୁଖାନ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପରୁ ସହକରେ ଅନୁମାନ କରିହୁଏ - ଏମାନେ ପତ୍ୟକ୍ଷରେ ହେଉ ବା ପରୋକ୍ଷରେ ହେଉ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଦେଶଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ନିଜ 'କବଳରେ ରଖିବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରୁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ସେଥିପାଇଁ ଦୁଏତ ଭିନ୍ନ ଭିନ୍ନ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ପରସ୍ପର ବଳ କଷାକର୍ଷଣ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି । ଫଳରେ ବିପଦଗ୍ରସ୍ତ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ଏକ ନୂତନ ସମ୍ମୁଖାନ୍ତ - ଯେଉଁମାନେ ଦୀର୍ଘ ଦିନର ପରସ୍ପରତାର ଶୁଙ୍ଖଳରୁ ମୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତାର ସ୍ୱାଦୁ ଭୋଗ କରିବାକୁ ଯାଉଛନ୍ତି । କ୍ରଷ୍ଟୋଭ କହୁଛନ୍ତି - ତାଙ୍କର ଜାତିତାବସ୍ଥାରେ ସେ ସମଗ୍ର ପୃଥିବୀରେ କମ୍ୟୁନିଷ୍ଟ ପତାକା ଉତ୍ତୁପ୍ତବାର ଦେଖିବେ । କିନ୍ତୁ ସେ ହୃଦୟଙ୍ଗମ କରିଛନ୍ତି ଯେ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସମୟରେ ଖାଲିକି ନୀତି ଯୁଗୋପଯୋଗୀ ନୁହେଁ - ତେଣୁ ସେ ନୀତିକୁ ଉପେକ୍ଷା କରି ଶାନ୍ତିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସହାବସ୍ଥାନ ନୀତିକୁ ଅନୁସରଣ କଲେ । ଅପର ଦିଗରେ ଚୀନ

ଏକ ନୀତିକୁ ଉପେକ୍ଷା କରି ଭାରତ ସହୃଦ ତାର ସମ୍ମୁଖକୁ ଡକ୍ତ କରିବାକୁ ବସିଛି । ତେଣୁ ଦୁଏତ ଚୀନ ରୁଷିଆ - ରୁଷିଆ ଅନ୍ୟଦେଶ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ଏକ ନୀତି ଅବଲମ୍ବନ କରୁ କିନ୍ତୁ କ୍ରଷ୍ଟୋଭ ତାଙ୍କର କପୋଳକଳ୍ପିତ କମ୍ୟୁନିଷ୍ଟ ପୃଥିବୀ ଗଠନ କରିବାକୁ ବଦଳାଇବ । ତାଙ୍କ ମତରେ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସମୟକୁ ପୃଥିବୀରେ ସାମ୍ୟବାଦ ପ୍ରସାରର ପ୍ରକ୍ଷୁ ସମୟ । ଏ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରୁ ତାଙ୍କର କଳ୍ପନାକୁ ଚରିତାର୍ଥ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସେ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଉପାୟ ଅବଲମ୍ବନ କରିବାକୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ । ତେଣୁ ସେ କୌଣସି ଦେଶ ପରୋକ୍ଷରେ ବା ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷରେ ଦିନେ ନା ଦିନେ ସେ କ୍ରଷ୍ଟୋଭଙ୍କ ଶିକାର ହେବେ ଏଥିରେ ସନ୍ଦେହ ନାହିଁ । ଏହିପରି ଅର୍ଥନୈତିକ ଓ ସାମାଜିକ ହତ ହିନଜା ସମଗ୍ର ବିଶ୍ୱପରିସ୍ଥିତିକୁ ସଂକଟପତ୍ନ କରି ରଖିଛି । ସାମାଜିକ ପରିବେଷ୍ଟନା ଏତେ ବେଶୀ କଲୁକ୍ଷିତ, ବିଷାକ୍ତ, ତନ୍ତ୍ର ହୋଇଛି ଯେ ପୃଥିବୀର ଦୁଇଟି ବଡ଼ଶକ୍ତି ଯେ ପରସ୍ପର ବିଭେଦକୁ ଭୁଲି ନ ଯାଇ ସତପଥ ଅବଲମ୍ବନ ନ କରିଛନ୍ତି, ସେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଶୀତଳ ଯୁଦ୍ଧର ଅବସାନ ହେବନି । କାରଣ ଏକ ଦୁଇଟି ବିଦେଶୀ ସମତାଗୋଷ୍ଠୀର ପ୍ରତିଦ୍ୱନ୍ଦ୍ୱିତା ଦ୍ୱାରା ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହୋଇଥିବା ଶୀତଳ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ପୃଥିବୀର ଶାନ୍ତିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବାତାବରଣକୁ ଧ୍ୱଂସ କରିଦେବାର ଆଶଙ୍କା ସବଦା ଦେଖା ଯାଉଛି । ଅଲ୍ପ କେତେଟି ବର୍ଷର ଘଟଣାବଳୀ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟଲେଚନା କଲେ ଏହା ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ କରାଯାଇପାରେ । କମ୍ୟୁନିଷ୍ଟ ସମ୍ମୁଖାନ୍ତ ରୁଷିଆର ଆଜ୍ଞାବଦ୍ଧ ହୋଇ ନରହି ଟିକିଏ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରୟାସୀ ହେବାରୁ ରୁଷିଆର ପ୍ରକୃତ ଆକ୍ରମଣର ଶିକାର ହେଲା । ସେ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ରୁଷିଆ ପୃଥିବୀର ଜନମତ ତଥା 'ଶାନ୍ତିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସହାବସ୍ଥାନ' ନୀତି ପ୍ରତି ଭ୍ରଷ୍ଟେପ ମଧ୍ୟ କଲ ନାହିଁ । ସେହିପରି କୋରିଆରେ କମ୍ୟୁନିଷ୍ଟ ଓ ଅନ୍ତକମ୍ୟୁନିଷ୍ଟ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅନ୍ତସୂତ୍ର ଏକ ବ୍ୟାପକ ଭାଷଣ

ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ପରିଣତ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ସେଠାରେ ଆମେରିକା ଓ କମ୍ୟୁନିଷ୍ଟ ଚୀନ ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ବ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ହୋଇ ପଡ଼ିଲେ । ଇସ୍ରାଏଲରେ ଇନ୍ଦୁଧା ଓ ଆରବୀୟମାନଙ୍କ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ଯୁଗ ଧରି ଗଢ଼ି ଆସିଥିବା ଶବ୍ଦତା ‘ଗାକା’ ନିକଟରେ ଏକ ନିର୍ମମ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ପରିଣତ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ନୂତନ ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତା ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ କଙ୍ଗୋରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟୁଦ୍ଧର ଶେଷ ଅବସାନ ଏପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ହୋଇ ପାରିନାହିଁ । ଏହା ବ୍ୟତୀତ ଲର୍ଡସ୍ ଓ ଭଏତ୍‌ନାମରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟୁଦ୍ଧର ବିଭାଷିକା ଦେଖା ଦେଇଥିଲା । ଏ ସମ୍ପ୍ରସ୍ଥ ସେତେରେ ଭାରତ ଶାନ୍ତିର ପୁନଃ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ପାଇଁ ନିଜେ ଏକାକୀ କିମ୍ବା ଜାତିସଂଘ ଜରିଆରେ ଉଦ୍ୟମ କରି ଆସିଛି ଓ ବିଶ୍ଵସମାଜରେ ତାହାର ଏଇ ଭୂମିକା ବିଶେଷ ମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଦା ଓ ସମ୍ମାନ ଲାଭ କରିଛି । କଙ୍ଗୋରେ ଜାତିସଂଘର ଆହ୍ଵାନ ଫିମେ ଭାରତ ନିଜର ସୈନ୍ୟବାହୀନୀକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ନିୟୋଜିତ କରି ଶାନ୍ତିରକ୍ଷା କରିଛି । ଲର୍ଡସ କମିଶନ୍‌ରେ ନେତୃତ୍ଵ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରି ସମାଧାନର ପଥ ଆବିଷ୍କାର କରିଛି ଭାରତ ।

ଏତଦ୍ ବ୍ୟତୀତ ଜାତିସଂଘରେ ଓ ଜେନେଭାରେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ନିରସ୍ତ୍ରୀକରଣ ସମ୍ମିଳନୀରେ ମାତ୍ସ୍ୟକ ପରମାଣୁ ଅସ୍ତ୍ରଶସ୍ତ୍ର ଧ୍ଵଂସକରି ନିରସ୍ତ୍ରୀକରଣ ଦ୍ଵାରା ବିଶ୍ଵଶାନ୍ତିକୁ ସ୍ଵତନ୍ତ୍ରରୂପେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଭାରତ ନିରବଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ ସାଧନା କରି ଆସିଛି । ମାତ୍ର ପ୍ରତି ସେତେରେ ପ୍ରାଚ୍ୟ ଓ ପାଶ୍ଚାତ୍ୟ ବା ରୁଷିଆ ପ୍ରଭୃତ କମ୍ୟୁନିଷ୍ଟ ବସ୍ତୁ ପରମ୍ପରକୁ ସନ୍ଦେହ ଓ ଇର୍ଷ୍ଠ କରୁଥିବାରୁ ଭାରତର ପ୍ରଚରଣ୍ଡା ଏପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସଫଳ ହୋଇ ପାରିନାହିଁ । ନିକଟରେ କ୍ୟୁବା ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ରୁଷିଆ ଓ ଆମେରିକା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯେଉଁ ଆକର୍ଷକ ସଂଘର୍ଷର ସୁଚନା ଆସିଲା ହୋଇ ଉଠିଲା— ତାହା ଅବଶ୍ୟ କ୍ରଣ୍ଡେଇ ଶାସିତ ରୁଷିଆ ଭଳି ସାମ୍ୟବାଦୀ ବସ୍ତୁର ହଠାତ୍ ବେଶଶ ଚ୍ୟୁନତକ ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଅପସାରିତ ହୋଇ ଯାଇଛି । ମାତ୍ର ଏହି ଘଟଣାଟିର

‘ପ୍ରଭାବ’ ଭିତରେ ଲାଗି ରହିଛି ଆହୁରି ଏକ ଅନାଗତ ଭୂଷଣ ପରିଣତର ଇଚ୍ଛା । ତେବେ ଏସବୁ ହଠାତ୍ ଆସିଲା ସଂଘର୍ଷବେଳେ ଆଶଚକ୍ତ ମାରଣାସ୍ତ୍ର ବା ସେପଣାସ୍ତ୍ର ହିଁ—ହଠାତ୍ ମହାଯୁଦ୍ଧକୁ ଏଡ଼ାଇ ଯିବାରେ ପରୋକ୍ଷରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରୁଛି ।

ପୃଥିବୀର ପୂଜ୍ୟ ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀଙ୍କ ବକ୍ତୃଗନ୍ଧାର ଉପଦେଶ —‘ସଂଗ୍ରାମ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଶାନ୍ତି ସମ୍ଭବ ନୁହେଁ—ଯୁଦ୍ଧର ଆଶ୍ଵସ୍ ଅଗ୍ରଗତର ସୁଚନା ନୁହେଁ’—ପୃଥିବୀର କୋଣେ କୋଣେ ପ୍ରତିଧ୍ଵନିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ପୃଥିବୀର ସମସ୍ତ ଭୂକାଳେନେତା ନତମସ୍ତକରେ ଏଇ ନିଦେଶ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରି ନେଇଥିଲେ । ତଥାପି ଅଗ୍ରଗତର ତାଳେ ତାଳେ ପୃଥିବୀରେ ଶାନ୍ତି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତରେ ଦେଶ ଦେଶ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ହିଂସାଭାବ ଓ ପରମ୍ପର ବିରୋଧୀଭାବ ବଢ଼ି ଚାଲିଛି ଏବଂ ଏହା ମୂଳରେ କେବଳ ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ପ୍ରଭାବ ଦାୟୀ କରାଲେ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ହେବନା । ସୃଷ୍ଟିର ଆଧୁନିକ ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଇଁ ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତି - କିନ୍ତୁ ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଉଦ୍ଭାବନକୁ କେବଳ ଧ୍ଵଂସାଭିମୁଖୀ କରିବାରେ ଉଚିତ ଦେଶମାନେ ବ୍ୟାକୁଳ । ଉଚିତ ସଭ୍ୟଦେଶ ହିସାବରେ ରୁଷିଆ ଅହମିକା ଦେଖାଇଛି ଏଇ ପରମାଣୁ ବୋମା ପରୀକ୍ଷା କରିବା ଛଳରେ । ତେଣୁ ପୃଥିବୀର ଦେଶ ଦେଶ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବୈଶାଭାବ ପ୍ରବଳ-ଭାବରେ ଜାଗି ଉଠିଛି—ଏବଂ ପ୍ରତିମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ଭୃତ୍ୟାୟ ମହାସମରକୁ ଆଶଙ୍କା କରାଯାଉଛି । ତେଣୁ ବିଶ୍ଵ-ଶାନ୍ତିକୁ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ନ କରିବାକୁ ହେଲେ ରୁଷିଆ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନରୁହିଁ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ କରିବା ଉଚିତ୍ ଯେ,— ଆଦର୍ଶ କେବେହେଲେ କାହାରି ଉପରେ ଲଦିଦିଆ ଯାଇ ନପାରେ । ଅପର ଦିଗରେ ଆମେରିକା ତାର ଗଣତାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ ପରକାଣ୍ଡା ଉପରେ ନଜର ରଖି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବା ଉଚିତ୍ ଏବଂ ଏଇ ଦୁଇଟି ଦେଶ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଭିନ୍ନ ଭିନ୍ନ ଦେଶଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଚୁହଭର ସ୍ଵାର୍ଥ ପ୍ରତି ସମ୍ମାନ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ କରିବେ—ସେତେବେଳେ ଭିନ୍ନ ଭିନ୍ନ ଦେଶ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ପରମ୍ପର ଆଡ଼କୁ ଟାଣି ହୋଇ ଆସିବେ । ଏବଂ

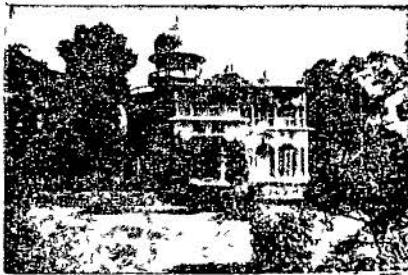


ଯେତେବେଳେ ସେମାନେ ପରସ୍ପର ବିଶ୍ୱାସଭାଜନ ହୋଇ ପରସ୍ପର ସମ୍ମାନ ପ୍ରତି ସଚେତନ ହେବେ— ସେତେବେଳେ ନିରସ୍ତ୍ରୀକରଣ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ଆପେ ଆପେ ହୋଇଯିବ ।

ସମଗ୍ର ପୃଥିବୀରେ ଅଶାନ୍ତିର ଦାତା ବୋହୂଥିବା ସମୟରେ ଭାରତର ବୈଦେଶିକ ନୀତି ଏକ ଆଶୀର୍ବାଦ ରୂପରେ ଆତ୍ମପ୍ରକାଶ କରିଛି । ଏଇ ବୈଦେଶିକ ନୀତିର ଧର୍ମକୁ ଚରିତାର୍ଥ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଭାରତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷରେ ହେଉ ବା ପରୋକ୍ଷରେ ହେଉ ସମଗ୍ର ପୃଥିବୀ ସହିତ ଫଣ୍ଟି ଶୁ ହୋଇ ରହିପାରିଛି । ଭାରତ ଯୁଦ୍ଧର ପକ୍ଷପାତୀ ନୁହେଁ—ତେଣୁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଦେଶ ସହିତ ଚଳାଚଳରେ ଚଳିବା ଓ ଶାନ୍ତିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଉପାୟରେ ସମସ୍ତ ବିବାଦର ସମାଧାନ କରିବା ଭାରତର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଓ ଆଦର୍ଶ । ବିଶ୍ୱଶାନ୍ତିକୁ ଭାରତର ସର୍ବଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ଦାନ ହେଉଛି ନିରପେକ୍ଷତା । ଏଇ ନିରପେକ୍ଷ ନୀତି ପୃଥିବୀରେ ଶାନ୍ତି ସ୍ଥାପନ କରିବାରେ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିଛି, କରୁଛି ଆଉ କରିବ ସନ୍ଦେହ ନାହିଁ ।

କିନ୍ତୁ ବିଶ୍ୱଶାନ୍ତିର ପଥପ୍ରଦର୍ଶକ ଭାରତ ଅଜ୍ଞ ଇତିହାସର କୂର ପରିହାସର ପାତ୍ର ହୋଇଛି । ଯେଉଁ ଚୀନ ଭାରତ ୧୯୪୪ ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟାବ୍ଦରେ ଶାନ୍ତି ଓ ମୈତ୍ରୀର ପ୍ରତୀକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ପଞ୍ଚଶୀଳ ନୀତି ଘୋଷଣା କରି ଜଗତକୁ ଶାନ୍ତିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସହାବସ୍ଥାନର ଦାଣ୍ଡରେ ଚମତ୍କୃତ କରିଥିଲା

ଅଜ୍ଞ ସେଇ ତଥାକଥିତ ବିଶ୍ୱସ୍ତ ବଧୂ ଚୀନ ଚରମ ବିଶ୍ୱାସଘାତକତା କରି ଭାରତ ଉପରେ ବିପୁଳ ସେନାବାହନୀ ସହ ବ୍ୟାପକ ଅଭିଯାନ ଚଳେଇଛି । ଭାରତର ଅଦର୍ଶବାଦ ଅଜ୍ଞ ବାସ୍ତବତାର କଠୋର ଘାତପ୍ରତିଘାତରେ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟସ୍ତ । ଏ ଦେଶର ଉତ୍ସୁକାୟୁକଗଣ ସ୍ୱପ୍ନକଳାସୀ ପରି ଶାନ୍ତିର ସ୍ୱପ୍ନସ୍ୱକ୍ଷ୍ୟରେ ବିଚରଣ କରି ଚୀନର ଚତୁର ପ୍ରତାରଣାପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଅଭିନୟକୁ ସତ୍ୟ ବୋଲି ଧରିନେଇଥିଲେ — ଫଳରେ ଦେଶର ସୁବିସ୍ତୃତ ସୀମାନ୍ତରେ ପ୍ରତରକ୍ଷା ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ସୁଦୃଢ ହୋଇ ପାରି ନଥିବାରୁ ଚୀନ ସହସ୍ରା ଆକ୍ରମଣ କରିବାରେ ସାହସୀ ହେଲା । ଗଣତାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ ଆଦର୍ଶ ଓ ଚୀନକମ୍ୟୁନିଜମ୍ ର ଚରମ ସଂଘର୍ଷ ଅଜ୍ଞ ଦେଶକୁ ବିପନ୍ନ କରି ଦେଇଛି ସତ୍ୟ, ମାତ୍ର ସରକାର ତଥା ସମଗ୍ର ଜାତି ଜାଗ୍ରତ ଏକତାବଦ୍ଧ ଓ ଶତ୍ରୁଦ୍ରମନ ପାଇଁ ଦୃଢ଼ପ୍ରତିଜ୍ଞ ଅଜ୍ଞ । ଶାନ୍ତିକାମୀ ଭାରତ ପ୍ରତି ପ୍ରାୟ ସମଗ୍ର ପୃଥିବୀର ଆନ୍ତରିକ ସହାନୁଭୂତି, ସମର୍ଥନ ଓ ଅକୂର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ମିଳିଛି । ତେଣୁ ଭାରତର ବିଜୟ ଅବଶ୍ୟମ୍ଭାବୀ । ଚୀନର ଆକ୍ରମଣ ଆକ୍ରମଣରୁ ଭାରତ ଶିକ୍ଷା କରିଛି ଯେ ବିଶ୍ୱଶାନ୍ତିର ଅଗ୍ରଦୂତ ହୋଇଥିଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ନିଜର ସାବଧାନତା ଓ ପବିତ୍ର ମାତୃଭୂମିର ଅଖଣ୍ଡ ରକ୍ଷା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସାମରିକ ଶକ୍ତି ଓ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତି ଅପରିହାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ତା' ହେଲେ ଯାଇଁ ଏ ଶିଶୁଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ରର ପୁରକ୍ଷା ହୋଇ ପାରିବ ।



# ଆମର ଜାତୀୟ ସଂହତ

ଶ୍ରୀ ଗଦାଧର ପରିଡ଼ା

ମଣିଷ ଜନ୍ମର ଇତିହାସ ବହୁ ପୁରୁଷ ଦେଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଣିଷ ଆତ୍ମେ ଆତ୍ମେ ଉନ୍ନତ ପଥରେ ଅଗ୍ରସର ହୋଇ ବିଂଶ ଶତାଦ୍ଦୀରେ ଏକ ଅତୁଟପୁର ଉନ୍ନତରେ ପଦାର୍ପଣ କରିଅଛି । ସେହି ଉନ୍ନତର ଚରମ ସୀମାକୁ ପହଞ୍ଚିବା ପାଇଁ ମଣିଷକୁ ବହୁ ଆତ୍ମାସଂସାଧ୍ୟ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିଛି ଏବଂ ପୃଥବୀର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଜାତି ବୃହତ୍ତର ମାନବ-ସମାଜର ବିବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଆତ୍ମାର ଏକ ଶକ୍ତିକୁ ମୂର୍ତ୍ତି କରି ବଢ଼ି ରହିଛି । ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକତାର ପୁଣ୍ୟ ବଳରେ ଭାରତ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏକ ଅମର ଜାତିରେ ପରିଣତ ହୋଇଛି ଏବଂ ତାହାର ପୁନଃ ଜାଗରଣ, ଉତ୍ଥାନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଆତ୍ମାତ୍ମନକଭାବେ ଆଜି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ବଢ଼ି ରହିବା ପଣ୍ଡାତରେ ଏହି ରହସ୍ୟକୁ ନିହିତ ଅଛି । ଶ୍ରୀ ଅରବିନ୍ଦଙ୍କର କଥାନ୍ତୁସାରେ “ଭାରତର ଅଗ୍ରତ୍ମ ପନ୍ଦରକୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ପୁରତନ ଯୁଗର ପରିସମାପ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ନୂତନ ଯୁଗର ଶୁଭାରମ୍ଭ । କେବଳ ଯେ ଭାରତ ଲାଗି ଏହି ଦିବସର ବିଶେଷତ୍ତ୍ୱ ରହିଛି, ତାହା ନୁହେଁ—ସମସ୍ତ ମାନବଜାତି ସକାଶେ ଏହାର ଗୁରୁତର ଅର୍ଥ ରହିଛି । ସେ ଅର୍ଥ ହେଉଛି ଗୋଟିଏ ନୂତନ ଶକ୍ତିର ଆବିର୍ଭାବ ଫଳରେ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ପୃଥିବୀର ବା ମାନବଜାତିର ସାମାଜିକ, ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ ଏବଂ ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ଜୀବନ ଗଠନ ପାଇଁ ଅବଦାନର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ।”

ଆଜିକୁ ଭାରତ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ହେବାର ପନ୍ଦର ବର୍ଷ ଅତିବାହିତ ହୋଇଛି ଏବଂ ଏହା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଭାରତ ଗୋଟିଏ ଶକ୍ତିଶାଳୀ, ସଚ୍ଚିତ୍ତ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ରରେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ହେବାକୁ କଠୋର ଉଦ୍ୟମ କରି ଆସିଛି । ଏହା କିପରି ସମ୍ଭବ ଓ ଉନ୍ନତ ଜାତିମାନଙ୍କ ସହିତ ସମକକ୍ଷ ହେବ—ସେଥିପାଇଁ ବରଦର ଆକାଂକ୍ଷା ରଖି ଆସିଛି ।

ଯୋଜନାବଦ୍ଧତାରେ ଦେଶର ବହୁବିଧ ଉନ୍ନତକୁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟରଖି ବହୁ ସମସ୍ୟାର ସମାଧାନ କରିଆସିଛି । ପଞ୍ଚବାର୍ଷିକ ଯୋଜନାଦ୍ୱାରା ଦେଶରୁ, ଦାରିଦ୍ର୍ୟ, ଅଭାବ, ଅନାଟନ, ଦୂର କରି ଏକ ଜନକଲ୍ୟାଣ ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ଗଠନ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ମିଳିତ ସାମର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଓ ବହୁ ଅର୍ଥ ବିନିଯୋଗ ଫଳରେ ଘାସକୁଦ, ସଭରକେଲ, ଭୂମାନଙ୍କଲ, ଦୁର୍ଗାପୁର ପ୍ରଭୃତ ବୃହତ୍ ବୃହତ୍ ଶିଳ୍ପମାନ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରି ଦେଶର ଶିଳ୍ପ ସମ୍ପଦ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବାକୁ ଆଗନ୍ତର ହୋଇଛି । ଶିକ୍ଷା ଓ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସେସରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ପାଇଁ ବହୁ ଉଦ୍ୟମ ଚାଲିଛି । ଏପରିକି ଶିକ୍ଷା, ଖାଦ୍ୟ, ସମ୍ପ୍ରା, ଘାଟ, ପାନୀୟ, ତାଳୁରଖାନା, ଶିଳ୍ପକେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଇତ୍ୟାଦି କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରବୃହତ୍—ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ସମସ୍ୟାର ସମାଧାନ କରିଆସୁଛି । ବିରାଟ ଦେଶରେ ଏକ ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ଗଣତାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ ପରମ୍ପରା ଓ ବାତାବରଣ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହେବା ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଭାରତର ଉତ୍ଥାନ—ଏକ ନିରପେକ୍ଷ ନିଷ୍ଠାପର ଓ ସମାଜବାଦୀ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ରରେ ବହୁ ଦେଶର ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ଆକର୍ଷଣ କରାପାରିଛି । ଭାରତର ‘ପଞ୍ଚଶୀଳ’ ନୀତି ଦେଖି ବିଦେଶରେ ପ୍ରଶଂସିତ ହୋଇଛି ଏବଂ ଏହାଦ୍ୱାରା ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ଶକ୍ତି ଓ ସାମର୍ଥ୍ୟର ଯଥାର୍ଥ ବିନିଯୋଗ ହୋଇ ପାରିଛି । ତଥାପି ଭାରତ ଜାତି ହିସାବରେ ତାହାର ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତାର ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ ସାଧନ ଓ ଜାତୀୟ ସଂହତ ଓ ଏକୀକ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବାରେ ସାମର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଲାଭ କରି ପାରିଛି କି ?

ଭାରତ ପର୍ୟ୍ୟାନ୍ତ ଥିବା ସମୟରେ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରାଯାଉଥିଲା ଯେ— ଇଂରେଜମାନେ ଏ ଦେଶରୁ ବିଦାୟ ନେଲେ ଦେଶରେ ଜାତୀୟ ସଂହତି ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ହେବ । ଭାରତ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ହେଲା ସତ, କିନ୍ତୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଭେଦନୀତି ଫଳରେ

ଭାରତ ଦ୍ୱିଖଣ୍ଡିତ ହେଲା । ଯୋଜନା ଆଗେଇ ଚାଲିଲା ସତ, ସ୍ୱଜନାତିକ ଦୁର୍ବଳତା ଭଲ ଭଲ ଆକାରରେ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ହୋଇ ଭାରତକୁ ଦୁର୍ବଳ କରିବାରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କଲା ।

ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଦେଶର ବାହ୍ୟ ଓ ଆଭ୍ୟନ୍ତରୀଣ ବିପଦ ଯୋଗୁଁ ଏକ ଗୁରୁତର ସମସ୍ୟା ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହେଉଛି । ଆଭ୍ୟନ୍ତରୀଣ ବିପଦ ଯୋଗୁଁ ଜାତୀୟ ସଫତ ଓ ଅଖଣ୍ଡତା ଲୋପ ପାଇବାକୁ ବସ୍ତି ଏବଂ ବାହ୍ୟ ବିପଦ-ଦ୍ୱାରା ଭାରତର ଉତ୍ତରାଧିକାରୀ-ବିଶେଷ କରି ଚୀନଦ୍ୱାରା ବିପନ୍ନ ହୋଇଛି । ଦେଶର ସଫତ ଓ ଅଖଣ୍ଡତା ରକ୍ଷା କରି ଭବରେ ହେବ ତାହା ଏକ ବିରାଟ ସମସ୍ୟା ହୋଇ ଉଠିଛି । ଏଥିପାଇଁ ଭାରତ ସରକାରଙ୍କଦ୍ୱାରା ‘ଜାତୀୟ ସଫତ କମିଟି’ ଅଶୋକ ମେହେଟାଙ୍କ ସଭାପତିତ୍ୱରେ ଗଠିତ ହୋଇଛି । ଉକ୍ତ ମେହେଟା କମିଟି ଆଜି ଦେଶର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସ୍ୱଜନାତିକ ନେତା ଶିକ୍ଷାବିତ୍ ଓ ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀ ବିଜ୍ଞ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିମାନଙ୍କ ସହିତ ଆଲୋଚନା କରି ଉପଦେଶମାନ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଉକ୍ତ ଆଲୋଚନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଗତ ଅକ୍ଟୋବର ୧, ୨୨ରେ ଶେଷ ହୋଇଛି । ଆଲୋଚନା ପରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀର ସଭ୍ୟମାନେ ଭଲ ଭଲ ମତ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଶ୍ରୀକ୍ଷ୍ମି ସ୍ୱାମୀ ତରଫରୁ କୁମାରୀ ଅନୁତ କଉରଙ୍କ ମତରେ “ଦଳୀୟ ଶାସନ ଭାରତ ସଫତର ସହାୟକ ନୁହେଁ । ଏହାଦ୍ୱାରା ସଫତ ରକ୍ଷା ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତରେ ଅନୈକ୍ୟ ବଢ଼ୁଛି ।” ଦ୍ୱି-ମୁମହାସଭାର ସଭ୍ୟ ଶ୍ରୀ ଭି. ଜି. ଦେଶପାଣ୍ଡେଙ୍କ ମତରେ “ଜାତୀୟ ସଫତ ନାମରେ ସଂପ୍ରଦାୟ ଭିତ୍ତିରେ ଗଠିତ ସ୍ୱଜନାତିକ ଦଳମାନଙ୍କୁ ବେଆଇନ କରିବା ଅନୁଚିତ ।”

ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଝୁଠୁଛି— ଜାତୀୟ ସଫତ କ’ଣ, ଏହାର ପ୍ରଧାନ ବିପତ୍ତି କ’ଣ ଓ ଏହାକୁ ରକ୍ଷା କରିବାର ଯତ୍ନ ଉପାୟ କ’ଣ ? ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ପଃସ୍ଥିତିରେ ଭାରତର ଯେଉଁ ପରିସ୍ଥିତି ଦେଖା ଦେଇଛି, ସେଥିରେ ଭାରତ କେଉଁ ଆଦର୍ଶ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବ ତାହାହିଁ ଚିନ୍ତାର

ବିଷୟ ହୋଇଛି । କାରଣ ଆମେ ପାଶ୍ଚାତ୍ୟାନୁସାରି ହୋଇ ପାରିବୁ ନାହିଁ । ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଜୀବନ ଯାପନ ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଓ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଐତିହ୍ୟ ଉପରେ ଗଠିତ ହୋଇଛି । ସେମାନଙ୍କ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ଅନୁକରଣରେ ଆମର ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱ ଲୋପ ପାଇବ । ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ଦିଗରେ ଭାରତ ଜଗତକୁ ଦେଇଛି ପରମାର୍ଥର ସନ୍ତାନ ଓ ଶିଖାଇଛି ଅଜ୍ଞାନ ଅନ୍ଧକାର ଭେଦ କରି ମାନବାସାର ଗୁଡ଼ ରହସ୍ୟ ଉଦ୍‌ଘାଟନ କରିବାର ଉପାୟ । ଶ୍ରୀ ଅରବିନ୍ଦଙ୍କ କଥାମୁତାରେ, “ଭାରତବର୍ଷ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଦେଶଭୁଲ୍ୟ ନିଜ ସକାଶେ ଜାଗ୍ରତ ହୋଇ ନାହିଁ ବା ବଳଶାଳୀ ହୋଇ ନାହିଁ । ଦୁର୍ବଳକୁ ଗୋଡ଼ରେ ଦଳିଦେବାକୁ ଉଠିନାହିଁ । ତାହା ପାଖରେ ନ୍ୟସ୍ତୁଥିବା ଶାଶ୍ୱତ ଜ୍ୟୋତିକୁ ଜଗତରେ ବିକାରଣ କରିବ ବୋଲି ତାହାର ଉଦ୍‌ଘାଟନ ହୋଇଅଛି । ଭାରତ ଚରଦିନ ବଡ଼ ରହିଛି ବିଶ୍ୱମାନବ ସକାଶେ—ନିଜ ସକାଶେ ନୁହେଁ ; ଆଉ ଆଜି ତାକୁ ବଡ଼ ହେବାକୁ ହେବ ବିଶ୍ୱମାନବ ସମାଜ ନିମନ୍ତ—ନିଜ ନିମନ୍ତ ନୁହେଁ ।”

ଭାରତର ଜାତୀୟ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନର ପ୍ରଥମ ପୁରରେ ଲୋକମାନ୍ୟ ତିଳକ, ଶ୍ରୀ ଅରବିନ୍ଦ, ଲାଲ୍ ଲଜପତସାୟ ପ୍ରଭୃତି ସ୍ୱନାମଧନ୍ୟ ଜାତୀୟ ବୀରମାନେ ଦେଖା ଦେଇଥିଲେ ଏବଂ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ସାଧନା ଓ ସିଦ୍ଧି-ବଳରେ ଭାରତ ଉଦ୍‌ଘାଟନର ଅଭିନବ ରହସ୍ୟକୁ ଅନୁଭବ କରି ପାରିଥିଲେ । ପରେ ଭାରତ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନର ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପୁରରେ ଦେଖା ଦେଇଥିଲେ ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀ । ତାଙ୍କର ଭାବଧାରା ମୂଳତଃ ଧର୍ମଭାବପନ୍ନ ଥିଲା । କାରଣ ସେ ଥିଲେ ସତ୍ତ, ସାଧୁ, ମନାସୀ ଓ ସତ୍ୟନିଷ୍ଠ ଅହଂସାପସ୍ତୟଣ, ନୈତିକବାଦୀ । “ଗୀତାହିଁ” ଥିଲା ତାଙ୍କର ଜାତୀୟ ପ୍ରେରଣାର ମୂଳମନ୍ତ । ତାଙ୍କର ନୈତିକତା ଓ ମାନବବାଦ ଉପରେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ଗାନ୍ଧିବାଦ ଦେଶକୁ ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥୀନ ପଥରେ ଆଗେଇ ନେଇ

ଏବଂ ତାଙ୍କର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଗୁଣନାରେ ଦେଶ ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥୀନତା-  
ଲଭ କଲ କିନ୍ତୁ ଗାନ୍ଧୀଙ୍କ ପରିକଳ୍ପିତ 'ସମରକ୍ୟ'  
ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ସ୍ତମ୍ଭରେହିଁ ପରିଣତ ହେଲ । କାରଣ ସେ  
ତାଙ୍କର ଦାୟାଦମାନଙ୍କୁ ଯେଉଁ ଆଦର୍ଶ ଦେଇଗଲେ,  
ତାହା ତାଙ୍କର ତିରୋଧାନ ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଲେପ  
ପାଇଲ । ଶକ୍ତିଶାଳୀ ଓ ସଜନାତି ବ୍ୟାପାରରେ ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ  
ଲିପ୍ରତାହିଁ ସତ୍ୟ, ନ୍ୟାୟ, ପ୍ରେମ, ଅହିଂସା, ଲାଭୁତ୍ତ  
ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ଅବସ୍ଥରଣୀୟ କରିବାରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କଲ  
ଏବଂ ଭାରତୀୟ ସମାଜ ଦେଶ ଓ ଜାତି—ଦେଶ  
ଜାଗରଣର ତୃତୀୟ ସ୍ତରରେ ଉପନୀତ ହେଲ ଏବଂ  
ପୁନର୍ଗଠନ ଭିତ୍ତି ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣରୂପେ ପାଣ୍ଡିତ୍ୟ ଭାବ, ଚିନ୍ତା ଓ  
ପରମ୍ପରା ଉପରେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ହେଲ । ଏହିଠାରେହିଁ  
ଭାରତୀୟ ନେତବର୍ଗ ଆର୍ଥନାତିକ ସମାଜଦାତ୍ରକୁ  
ଦେଶର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଓ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ବୋଲି ଗ୍ରହଣ  
କରି ଦେଶରୁ ଦାରିଦ୍ର୍ୟ, ଅଭାବ ଦୂର କରିବାକୁ ବଳ-  
ପରିକର ହେଲେ ଏବଂ ବୃହତ୍ତମ ଶକ୍ତିଶାଳୀ ଦଳ ଏହାକୁ  
ଆଦର୍ଶ ବୋଲି ଗ୍ରହଣ କରି ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟକୁ ଗୌଣ  
ମନେ କଲେ । ଯେଉଁ ଭାରତର ଉତ୍ଥାନ ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ  
ଭିତ୍ତି ଉପରେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ଥିଲା, ତାହା ଆସ୍ତେ ଆସ୍ତେ  
ଦୁର୍ବଳ ହୋଇ ଆମର ଦର୍ଶନ, ଶକ୍ତିଶାଳୀ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଓ  
ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ଲେପ ହେବାକୁ ବସିଲା । ତେଣୁ  
ଜାତୀୟ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ଓ ଐକ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥାପନ ନିମିତ୍ତ ପ୍ରଥମେ  
ଆମର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ, ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଓ ଦର୍ଶନ ଇତ୍ୟାଦିକୁ  
ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ଭିତ୍ତି ଉପରେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବାକୁ ହେବ ।

ଶକ୍ତିଶାଳୀ ଐକ୍ୟ ଓ ଜାତୀୟ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାରେ  
ଶିକ୍ଷା, ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଓ ସମ୍ପୃକ୍ତର ଆବେଶକତାର ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ  
ପରିମାଣରେ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ରହିଛି । ଆଜି ଯେଉଁ ଅପଥୀ  
ବିଭେଦ ଦେଖା ଦେଇଛି, ତାହା ଦ୍ୱାରା ଶକ୍ତିଶାଳୀ ଦୃଢ଼ତା  
ଓ ଏକତା ବିପନ୍ନ ହେଉଛି । ତେଣୁ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଶିକ୍ଷା  
ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ମଣିଷର ମନ ଓ ହୃଦୟର  
ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଆଣିବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ । ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦ୍ୱାରାହିଁ  
ମଣିଷର କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟଜ୍ଞା, ସୌଜନ୍ୟ, ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରସା,

ସହିଷ୍ଣୁତା, ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥୀନତା ଓ ଉଦାରତାର ବିକାଶ ହୋଇ  
ମନୁଷ୍ୟତ୍ୱ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଦେବତ୍ୱର ବିକାଶ ହେବା ସଙ୍ଗେ  
ସଙ୍ଗେ ଦେଶ ଦେଶ, ଶକ୍ତି ଶକ୍ତି ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା ଅଶାନ୍ତି,  
କଳହ ମନୋମାଳିନ୍ୟ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ଲେପ ପାଇବ ।

ପୁରୁଷ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ଶିକ୍ଷାର ଅଗ୍ରଗତ ବହୁଳ ଭାବରେ  
ପ୍ରସାର ଲଭ କରିଥିଲେ ହେଁ ଜାତିର ଅବନତି ଯେପରି  
ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ଆଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ, ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥପରତା ଓ ପାପର ଫଳ,  
ଜାତୀୟ ଉନ୍ନତ ମଧ୍ୟ ସେହିପରି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ପରିଶ୍ରମ,  
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟଦକ୍ଷତା ଓ ସାଧୁତାର ସମସ୍ତ ମାତ୍ର । ମାନବ  
ଜୀବନ ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ଅନୁଶୀଳନ ଦ୍ୱାରା, ସାହିତ୍ୟ  
ଅପେକ୍ଷା ଆଦର୍ଶଦ୍ୱାରା, ଜୀବନ ଦର୍ଶନପାଠ ଅପେକ୍ଷା  
ଚରିତ୍ର ଦର୍ଶନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଅଧିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟମୂଳକ ଜ୍ଞାନ ଲଭ  
ହୋଇଥାଏ । ସାମାନ୍ୟ କର୍ମପାଇ ପରିବାରରେ ଜନ୍ମ-  
ଗ୍ରହଣ କରି ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟମୂଳକ ଜ୍ଞାନ ଦ୍ୱାରା  
ସେକ୍ସପିଅର ସର୍ବଜନ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ସୃଷ୍ଟିକରି ଚିଣ୍ଡିଖାତ  
ଲଭ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ମଣିଷ ଜୀବନରେ ସୁଖ ଅପେକ୍ଷା  
ଦୁଃଖର ମାତ୍ରା ଅଧିକ ହୋଇ ଥିବାରୁ ପୁରୁଷକାଳରେ  
ଭାରତରେ ଗୁରୁଆଶ୍ରମରେ ଗୁଣପାନେ ରହି ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ଶିକ୍ଷା  
ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ବ୍ରହ୍ମଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟମୂଳକ  
ଶିକ୍ଷାରେ ପାରଦର୍ଶିତା ଲଭ କରୁଥିଲେ ।  
ବିବେକାନନ୍ଦଙ୍କ ଭାଷାରେ ମଣିଷ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯେଉଁ  
ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣତା ରହିଛି, ତାହାର ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣବିକାଶହିଁ,  
ସେତେବେଳେ ସବୁବ ହୋଇ ପାରୁଥିଲା । କିନ୍ତୁ  
ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଆତ୍ମମାନଙ୍କର ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଶିକ୍ଷା-ଜ୍ଞାନ  
ଲଭ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ନୁହେଁ — କେବଳ ଅର୍ଥଲଭ  
ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ, କାରଣ କିରାଣିଗର, ମାଟ୍ଟିଗିରି,  
ନେତାଗର, ଓକିଲଗିରିରେ ଏହାର ଲଭ କଣ ?  
ଅଜ୍ଞି ଧର୍ମଶିକ୍ଷାର ବିଭେଦରେ ଯେଉଁମାନେ ଯାଉଛନ୍ତି,  
ସେମାନେ ଜାଣନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ ଯେ ଧର୍ମ ମୂଳରେ ସାର୍ବ-  
ଭୌମତ୍ୱ ସତ୍ୟ ନିହିତ ଅଛି । ଅର୍ଥୋପାର୍ଜନ  
ଜୀବନର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ହେଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ସର୍ବାଙ୍ଗୀନ ଶିକ୍ଷା  
କୌଣସି ଗୁଣକୁ ପରିତ୍ୟାଗ କରେନାହିଁ । ତେଣୁ

ଆଜିକାର ପରିସ୍ଥିତିରେ ଶିକ୍ଷାର ଆଦର୍ଶ ଉଚ୍ଚ ନହେଲେ ମଣିଷ କୌଣସି ଭଲତ ଲାଭ କରିପାରିବ ନାହିଁ । ତେଣୁ 'ଜାତୀୟ ସଂଘତ କମିଟି' ଜାତୀୟ ଶିକ୍ଷାର ପ୍ରସାର ପାଇଁ ବିଶେଷ ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଜାତୀୟତାର ସୃଷ୍ଟି ନିମିତ୍ତ ଜାତୀୟ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକରୂପେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଓ ଶିକ୍ଷ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯେଉଁ ଫେଡ଼ା ଓ ବିଚାରର ଭାବ ଦେଖାଦେଇଛି, ତାହାର ଦୁଇକରଣାର୍ଥେ ବିହତ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ହେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ । ପୁଣି ବହୁତ ସେକ୍ସରେ ଗୁରୁଜୀଙ୍କ ଆଡ଼ୁ ଯେତକି ଆଦର୍ଶ ଉତ୍ସାହ ଓ ପ୍ରେରଣା ମିଳିବାର କଥା ତାହା ନ ମିଳିବାରୁ ଶୁଣ ଓ ଗୁରୁଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ମନୋମାଳିନୀ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହେଇଛି । ଏହାର ପ୍ରଧାନ କାରଣ ହେଉଛି ମାନବିକତାର ଅଭାବ । ତେଣୁ ଲେଖି ଶିକ୍ଷାନୀତିକୁ ଦେଶରେ ଦେଶସ୍ୱରୂପର ବାତାବରଣ ସୃଷ୍ଟିକାରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିପାରିବ ଏବଂ ଉଚ୍ଚମାନ ଜାତୀୟ ନାଗରିକମାନଙ୍କର ଚରିତ୍ର ଗଠନ କରିପାରିବ ।

ଭାରତରେ ଯେଉଁ ପ୍ରାଦେଶିକ ମନୋଭାବ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହୋଇଛି, ତାହାର ବହୁଃପ୍ରକାଶ ଭଲ ଭଲ ଆକାର ଧାରଣ କରି ସାର୍ବ ଭାରତରେ ପ୍ରାଦେଶିକ ଓ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ମନୋଭାବର ଆତ୍ମପ୍ରକାଶ କରିଛି । ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ପରେ ଭ୍ରଷ୍ଟାନ୍ତରେ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ପୁନର୍ଗଠନ ହେଲେ ପ୍ରାଦେଶିକ ମନୋଭାବର ପରିସମାପ୍ତି ହେବ ବୋଲି ଯେଉଁମାନେ ପଚାରିଲେ, ତାହା ସେହି କାଳରେ ହିଁ ରହିଛି । ତେଣୁ ପ୍ରାଦେଶିକ ମନୋଭାବକୁ ଦୂର କରି କିପରି ଭାବରେ ଭାରତକୁ ଏକ ଶକ୍ତିଶାଳୀ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ଆନ୍ତର୍ଜାତିକ ସେକ୍ସରେ ସମାନ୍ୱିତ କରିବାକୁ ହେବ — ତାହାହିଁ ପ୍ରଧାନ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ।

ଏଥିପାଇଁ ଦେଶରେ ଏକ ଲେଖି ଜାତୀୟ ମନୋଭାବ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବା ଦରକାର । ଭାରତର

ଅନୈକ୍ୟ ଉଦ୍‌ଘାସ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ହେଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଇଂରେଜମାନଙ୍କ ଅମଳରେ ଭାରତ ଏକ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ମନୋଭାବ କଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଦେଶରେ ଜାତୀୟ ମନୋଭାବ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରି ପାରି ନ ଥିଲା କିମ୍ବା ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତାର ପନ୍ଦର ବର୍ଷପରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ସେହି ମନୋଭାବ ହୋଇ ପାରିନା । ତେଣୁ ସାର୍ବ ଭାରତରେ ସେହି ଐକ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବାକୁ ହେଲେ ଗମନାଗମନର ଅସୁବିଧା ଦୂର କରିବା ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଏକ ପ୍ରକାର ଲିପିସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବାକୁ ହେବ । ସବୁପ୍ରକାର ଭ୍ରଷ୍ଟା ପାଇଁ ଗୋଟିଏ ପ୍ରକାର ଲିପି ହେଲେ ଏହି ଅସୁବିଧା ଦୂର ହେବ ବୋଲି ଅନେକେ ଅନୁଭବ କଲେଣି । ହିନ୍ଦୀକୁ ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ଭାଷା ରୂପେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଭାରତର ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଲୋକେ ହିନ୍ଦୀ ପ୍ରତି ବିରୋଧୀ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ କରୁଛନ୍ତି । ତେଣୁ ଭାରତ ପରି ଦେଶରେ ଆନ୍ତର୍ଜାତୀୟ ଭାଷାଦ୍ୱାରା ଅଧିକ କିଛି ଆଶା କରାଯାଇ ପାରୁ ନ ଥିବାରୁ ଭାରତକୁ ହରିଶ୍ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଙ୍କ ଭାଷାରେ "ନିଜର ଭାଷାର ଭଲତ ଦ୍ୱାରାହିଁ ସମସ୍ତ ପ୍ରକାର ଭଲତ ସମ୍ଭବ ହୋଇ ପାରିବ ।" ତେଣୁ ଦୂରଦୃଷ୍ଟିର ସହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କଲେ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତାମନୋଭାବର ବିକାଶ ହେବା ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର ଜାତୀୟ ଯାହା ନିଜସ୍ୱ ତାହା ସମ୍ମିଳିତ ହୋଇ ପ୍ରାଦେଶିକ ଭାବରୁ ମହାଭାରତୀୟ ଜାତୀୟ ଭାବର ବିକାଶ ଲାଭ କରିବ । ତେଣୁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତାରେ ଭିନ୍ନ ଭିନ୍ନ ଭାଷାର ଶିକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ଗୋଟିଏ ଗୋଟିଏ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ରହିବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ । ଏହାଦ୍ୱାରା ସାମାଜିକ, ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ, ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ, ଐକ୍ୟାତ୍ମକ ମନୋଭାବ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହୋଇ ପାରିବ ।

ସଂଘତ ରକ୍ଷା ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତିରେ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ଦଳଦ୍ୱାରା ଅନୈକ୍ୟର ଚୁକ୍ତି ହେଉ ଥିବାରୁ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ଦଳମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏକ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବାକୁ ହେବ । ଲୋକଶାସନ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ରର ମୂଳମନ୍ତ୍ର ହୋଇ ଥିବାରୁ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା

ଦଳମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏକ ବୈମୁକ୍ତିକ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ । ସ୍ଵାର୍ଥ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରୁ ସ୍ଵଜନାତ୍ମକ ଦଳମାନେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ସମସ୍ୟା ଉପରେ ଗୁରୁତ୍ଵ ଦେଇ ଆଜି ଜାତୀୟ ସମସ୍ୟାକୁ ଅବହେଳା କରୁଛନ୍ତି । ତେଣୁ ପ୍ରାଦେଶିକ ଭାଷା ଉପରେ ଗୁରୁତ୍ଵ ଦିଆ ଯାଇଛି । ସବୁଦଳ ମିଶି ଏକ ସଞ୍ଜନାମା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମକୁ ଭିତ୍ତି କରି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କଲେ ଦେଶରୁ ବିଭେଦ ଦୂର ହୋଇ ଏକ ଶାନ୍ତପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବାୟୁମଣ୍ଡଳ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହୋଇ ପାରିବ । କୃପାଳିନୀଙ୍କ ମତରେ “ସଞ୍ଜନୈତକ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଶିକ୍ଷିତମାନେହିଁ ସାଂପ୍ରଦାୟିକତାକୁ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିଛନ୍ତି ।” ତେଣୁ ପ୍ରାଦେଶିକ ଓ ସାଂପ୍ରଦାୟିକ ମନୋଭାବ ଦୂର କରିବା ପାଇଁ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରସମତା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ସଂପର୍କରେ ଯେଉଁମାନେ ମତ ପୋଷଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି— ତାହା ଏକ ସଫଳ ମନୋଭାବ ବ୍ୟତୀତ ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି ନୁହେଁ ।

ଦେଶରେ ବଳିଷ୍ଠ ଜନମତ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବାକୁ ହେଲେ ଆର୍ଥିକ ଅସାମ୍ୟତା ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରୁ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଯୋଜନାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ବିଭାଗକୁ ସମ ଭାବରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରଦେଶରେ ବଣ୍ଟନ କରି ସଞ୍ଜ ସମାନତା ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ୟମ କରିବା ପ୍ରଧାନ କରିବା । ତାହାହେଲେ ପ୍ରାଦେଶିକର ଉନ୍ନତି ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଭାରତର ସମୂହ ଶକ୍ତିର ବିକାଶ ହୋଇ ଜାତୀୟ ସଫଳି ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ହେବ ଏବଂ ବିଶ୍ଵର ଯାବତୀୟ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଜାତି ଧର୍ମ-ନିର୍ବିଶେଷରେ ପରସ୍ପର ପ୍ରତି ଭ୍ରାତୃଭ୍ରମୂଳକ ସ୍ନେହ, ସହାନୁଭୂତି ବା ମମତା ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ କରିବାର ମାର୍ଗ ଦେଖାଦେବ । ତାହାହେଲେ ବିଶ୍ଵର ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଜାତି ଜାତି ଏବଂ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଭ୍ରାତୃଭ୍ରମ ସ୍ଥାପିତ ହୋଇ ବିଶ୍ଵଭ୍ରାତୃତ୍ଵର ବିକାଶଲାଭ କରିବ ଏବଂ ପରସ୍ପର ନିରାପତ୍ତ ଓ ପୁଣ୍ୟ ଶାନ୍ତି ବର୍ଦ୍ଧନ ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ବିଶ୍ଵକୁ ଦୃଢ଼ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ଦିଗରେ ନିୟାମକ ରୂପେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବ ବୋଲି ଆମର ଆଶା ।



# କା ଓ ପାଉଁଳିୟନ ଅଫ ଓମେନ୍

ଶ୍ରୀ ଗୌରୀ କିଂକର ଦାସ

ଅନେକେ କହନ୍ତି, କାହ୍ନୁଚରଣଙ୍କ 'କା' ଉପନ୍ୟାସ ନବେଲ ପୁରସ୍କାରପ୍ରାପ୍ତ Pearl S. Buckଙ୍କର 'ପାଉଁଳିୟନ ଅଫ ଓମେନ୍' ( Pavilion of women ) ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥରେ ଲିଖିତ । ଏ ସବୁ ଅତି ଗୌଣ ମନୋରୁତ୍ତର ଦୈବତ୍ୟ ଦିଏ । କାହ୍ନୁଚରଣ ଯଦି 'କା' ଟି ଲେଖିଦେଲେ ସଂଗେ ସଂଗେ ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ ଆସିଗଲା, ଯେ ସେ ଅନୁକର ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥରେ ଲେଖିଦେଲେ । ଏ ଗୋଟେ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ଅନେକ ସମାଲୋଚକଙ୍କର ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ନିୟମ ହୋଇଗଲାଣି । ହିଁ ଗୋଟେ ବିଚାର କରନ୍ତୁ, ଯୁକ୍ତି କରନ୍ତୁ—ତାହାହେଲେ ଗୋଟେ ସାଜନ୍ତା ନା ତା ନ କରି ଟେକିଲି ବାଡେଇ ଯୁକ୍ତି କଲଲି ନିଜର ଯୁକ୍ତିକୁ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବାକୁ ସତତ ସେମାନେ ଜାଗ୍ରତ । ତେବେ ଯାହାହେଉ, ସେ ସବୁର ବିଚାର ଅନ୍ୟ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ । ତଥାପି ଯେଉଁମାନେ ଏ ସବୁ କହୁଛନ୍ତି ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ମୋର ଏତକ ଅନୁରୋଧ ସେମାନେ ଟିକେ ବୁଝି ବୁଝି କୁହନ୍ତୁ ଅଥବା ଗୁଡାଏ ଅପୌକ୍ତିକ କଥା ନ କହି ଯାହା ସତ୍ୟ, ଯାହା ବାସ୍ତବ, ଯେଉଁଠା ଠିକ୍ ତାହାହିଁ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ କରନ୍ତୁ । ତେଣୁ ଅଗଣିତ ପାଠକ ପାଠିକା ଦୁଃଖିନୀ ମୁଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଉକ୍ତ ଦୁଇଟି ପୁସ୍ତକର ସମ୍ୟକ୍ ଆଲୋଚନା କରିବାକୁ ଯାଉଛି ଜାଣେନା କେତେଦୂର ସାଫାଲ୍ୟ-ମଣ୍ଡିତ ହେବ—ଅପଣମାନେ ହିଁ ତାର ବିଚାରକ ।

'କା'ର ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ— ବିବାହର ସାତୋଟି ବର୍ଷ ବିତ୍ତ ଯାକଥିଲେ ହେଁ ସୁନନ୍ଦ ନିଃସନ୍ତାନ । ପଡୋଶୀ ଗଂଜଣା, ଶାଶୁର ଅଧିକାର ବ୍ୟବହାର, ପୁଣି ଡାକ୍ତର ଭୋଜଙ୍କ ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ ଓ ସତ୍ୟବାପର ସନ୍ତାନ ଖେଳାଇବାର ବାସନାକୁ ଚରତାର୍ଥ କରିବା ପାଇଁ

ନନ୍ଦକା ବ୍ୟଗ୍ର ହୋଇଉଠିଛି । ଫଳତଃ ପତ୍ନୀ ନନ୍ଦକାର ଅନୁରୋଧରେ ତଥା ବାଧ୍ୟରେ ପରିସ୍ଥିତିର ବାତାବରଣ ଭିତରେ ପଡ଼ି, ସୁନନ୍ଦ ବିବାହ ହୋଇଛି ଲଳିତାକୁ । ଲଳିତା ଓ ନନ୍ଦକା—ସ୍ଵଭାବର ଭେଦଭାବେ ନାହିଁ । ଲଳିତା ସତରେ ଯେମିତି ନନ୍ଦକାର 'କା'—ଖେଳରେ ଯେମିତି ଜଣେ ମଉଗଲେ ବି ତାର କା ବଚିଥାଏ, କା ଓ ଖେଳାଳୀ ଦୁଇଟି ଯେମିତି ଅଛନ୍ତି—ଠିକ୍ ଯେମିତି ଲଳିତା ଓ ନନ୍ଦକା ସୁନ୍ଦର ଓ ଯଥାର୍ଥ ନାମକରଣ । ତାପରେ ଲଳିତା ଯାଏ କଟକ—ସେଠାରେ ତାର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଫଳତଃ ସୁନନ୍ଦର ବି—ପରିଶେଷରେ ସେଠାରେ ଗୋଟେ କୋଠା ତୋଳା ହୋଇଛି, ସେ ପାଇଁ ସୁନନ୍ଦ ବାରଂବାର ଗାଁକୁ ଆସି ନନ୍ଦକାର ସମସ୍ତ ଗହଣା ନେଇଯାଇଛି ଓ ପରିଶେଷରେ କମି ମଧ୍ୟ ବିକିଛି—ଗଲ୍ଲର ଶେଷ ଆଡକୁ ନନ୍ଦକାର ପ୍ରସବ ବେଦନା, ସେତେବେଳକୁ ସୁନନ୍ଦ ପୁରୀରେ—ଲଳିତା ସିନେମା ଘରେ—ପରିଶେଷରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଅତନୁବାବୁଙ୍କର କୁ-ବ୍ୟବହାରରେ ଲଳିତାର ପୁତ୍ରମୂତ ଫେରି ଆସିଛି । ସେ ଅନୁଭବ—ଗାଁକୁ ଫେରି ଯାଇଛି । ଗାଁରେ ନନ୍ଦକାର ବେଦନା, ପୁଣି ଶାଶୁର ଅସୁସ୍ଥତା । ଲଳିତା ଆସିଛି—ସୁନନ୍ଦର ନନ୍ଦକାର ପୁଅ ହୋଇଛି । ଏବଂ ସାତଦିନ ପରେ ତାର ମୃତ୍ୟୁ । ଏହାହିଁ ଗଲ୍ଲର କଥାବସ୍ତୁ ଏହା ସହ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ Plotର ସଂଯୋଜନରେ 'କା' ଉପନ୍ୟାସ ଗଠି ଉଠିଛି ।

ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କରିବାର କଥା, କାହ୍ନୁଚରଣଙ୍କ ସମସ୍ତ ସାହିତ୍ୟିକ କୃତ କେବଳ ବ୍ୟାସିଲ୍ ଲଂଘନାଦ୍ଵାରା ଉଦ୍ଵେଗ । ତେଣୁ କୋପଦୁଃଖ ଅନେକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଦୁର୍ବଳ । ଖାଲି ଏଠି ନୁହେଁ କାହ୍ନୁଚରଣଙ୍କ ପ୍ରାୟ

ସମସ୍ତ ଉପନ୍ୟାସରେ କା ବି ବାଦ ଯାଇଛି । ସବୁ-  
 ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଚରିତ୍ର Plain ବା ସରଳ । ଫକୀରମୋହନ  
 ଭଳି—ପ୍ରଧାନ ନାୟକ ସୁନାମ । ତାର ଚରିତ୍ର  
 ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଏତକ କହିଲେ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ହେବ, ଯେତେ-  
 ବେଳେ ନନ୍ଦକା ଓ ଲଳିତା ଦୁଇଟି ଘରେ ପ୍ରତୀକ୍ଷାମାଣା,  
 ସେତେବେଳେ ନିଜକୁ ଦୁଇଭାଗ କରିବା କିଂବା  
 ଦୁଇଟି ଶରୀର ମିଶାଇ ଏକ କରିବାର ମନୋବୃତ୍ତି  
 ଯାହାର, ସେ ଚରିତ୍ର ମଧ୍ୟ ହଠାତ୍—ଅହେତୁକ ଓ  
 ଅଯଥା କଳଂକିତ । ‘ସୁମାମା’ ଦିନକର ଚଢ଼େଇ  
 ଗୋଟିଏ ଦିନରେ ଉଡ଼ିଯାଇଛି । ସହ - ହଠାତ୍  
 ପ୍ରଣୟମତ୍ତତାରେ ଏକ ଏଇ ହିମାମା ଦେବାଙ୍କର  
 ଅବତାରଣାରେ ଖାଲି ସୁନାମ ଚରିତ୍ର କଳଂକିତ  
 ହୋଇନାହିଁ । ଅଯଥା ଉପନ୍ୟାସର ପୁଷ୍ପ ବୃଦ୍ଧି  
 ମଧ୍ୟ କରିଛି ।

ନନ୍ଦକା—ତାର ଚରିତ୍ର ମଧ୍ୟ Plain—ଅଦର୍ଶର  
 ଗଣ୍ଡି ଭିତରେ ରହିବି ଯେମିତି ରହିପାରି ନାହିଁ ।  
 ବିରୁଦ୍ଧ ଘଟିଛି । ସୁନାମର ଲଳିତା ସହ ବିବାହ ପରେ  
 ନନ୍ଦକା ସହ ସହବାସ ନନ୍ଦକା ଭଲ ନାହିଁ ମୁଣ୍ଡି—  
 ଚରିତ୍ରର ଗୋଟେ ଦୁର୍ବଳ ନୁହେଁ କି ? ବିବେକର  
 ଏତେ ସଫର୍ଦ୍ଧ ସହେ, ରହି ପାରିନାହିଁ । ରହି  
 ପାରିନଥାନ୍ତା କି ? ବିବାହର ସାତତାଟି ବର୍ଷ ଚାଲି-  
 ଯାଇଛି । ପୁଣି ରକ୍ତର ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତୀକୁ ଚାପି ଦେବାର  
 ଶକ୍ତି ନନ୍ଦକା ଭଲ ନାହିଁ ଯେତେବେଳେ ସମ୍ଭବ ।  
 ଗୋଟେ ଉଦ୍ଭୂତ ନନ୍ଦକା ଓ ଲଳିତା ଦୁଇଟି  
 ପ୍ରକୋଷ୍ଠରେ ପ୍ରତୀକ୍ଷାମାଣା—ସୁନାମ ଅଛି ତୁଳସୀ-  
 ଚଉରା ମୂଳରେ—ପରିଶେଷ ଜନ୍ମଭୂତ ଉଦ୍ଭୀପକ  
 ବାତାବରଣ—ନନ୍ଦକା ଓ ଲଳିତା ଆଲମ୍ବନ ବିଭାବ—  
 ସୁନାମର କାମନା ଜାତ ହେବା ଅସ୍ଵାଭାବିକ ନୁହେଁ ।  
 ପକ୍ଷାନ୍ତରେ, ନନ୍ଦକାର ମଥାରୁ ଓଡ଼ଣା ଖସିତେଇଛି ।  
 ଯାହା ମଥାରୁ କେବେ ଓଡ଼ଣା ଖସେ ନା—ସମ୍ଭବତଃ  
 ତାର ମଧ୍ୟ ଶିବରଣ ଆସିଛି । ଫଳତଃ ବାହାରକୁ  
 ବାରଂବାର ଅନାଉଛି । ପରିଶେଷରେ ନନ୍ଦକା ଆସିଛି

ସୁନାମ ପାଖକୁ । ତାର ହାତଧରି ନିଜର ପ୍ରକୋଷ୍ଠ  
 ସମ୍ମୁଖରେ ଠିଆ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ପୁଣି ଏଇଠି ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ  
 କରିବାର କଥା, ନନ୍ଦକାର “ଦେହର ଅତୀତ ଅନୁଭୂତ  
 ଜୀବନ୍ତ ହୋଇଉଠୁଛି । ସତେ କି ହାତରେ ଲାଗୁଛି  
 ସୁନାମର ହାତ, ମୁହଁରେ ଓଠର ପରଶ, ଦୁଇଟି ଚଞ୍ଚଳ  
 ବାହୁର ନିଦହର ନିଶିତ ବନ୍ଦନ, ଅଶାୟୀ ଆସାର  
 ଆଗ୍ରସ୍ତାଭର ଆହ୍ୱାନ ।” ତଥାପି ସେ କି ନିଜେ,  
 ସୁନାମ ବି କଠୋରରେ ପ୍ରବେଶ କରିନାହାନ୍ତି ।  
 ଆଲଂଗନ ବି ନାହିଁ । ପଥର ମୁଣ୍ଡି ଭଳି ଠିଆ  
 ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି । ପରିଶେଷରେ ନନ୍ଦକା ସୁନାମର ହାତଧରି  
 ଛାଡ଼ିଆସିଛି ଲଳିତାର ପ୍ରକୋଷ୍ଠରେ । ଏତେବତ  
 ଯେ ତ୍ୟାଗ କରୁଛି ଏ ପରିସ୍ଥିତିରେ, ଏଭଳି ଏକ  
 ଶେଷ୍ଠ ଉଦ୍ଭୀପକ ବାତାବରଣ ଭିତରେ ଯେଉଁଠି ଦେହର  
 ଅତୀତ ଅନୁଭୂତ ଜୀବନ୍ତ ହୋଇ ଉଠିଛି ତାହା ହେଲେ  
 ଅନ୍ୟ ସମୟରେ କାହିଁକି, ନନ୍ଦକା ଚରିତ୍ରର ହଠାତ୍  
 ଏ ଦୁର୍ବଳତା ।

ଲଳିତା ଚରିତ୍ର ବି Plain ବା ସରଳ । ବହିର  
 ଅଧରୁ ଲଳିତା ଚରିତ୍ରର ବିକାଶ । ଗୋଟିଏ କଥାରେ—  
 ଲଳିତା ଚରିତ୍ର ସେତେ-ଦୁର୍ବଳ ନୁହେଁ । ଯଦିବି  
 ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନରେ ହିକେ ଅସ୍ଵାଭାବିକ ମନେହୁଏ—ଲଳିତା  
 ପ୍ରେମାଳୟରେ ଆଗରେ ଧଳା ପରଦା—“ଅଭିସାରିକା  
 ଧର ପଡ଼ୁଛି । ପ୍ରେମିକର ହାତରେ ତାର ପଶତ, ହୀନ  
 ବାସ ହୁଗୁଳି ଆସିଛି । ଲଜ୍ଜାବତୀ କୁମ୍ଭୀର ମୁହଁରେ  
 ମୁହଁ ଲଗାଇଛି । ଗୁଞ୍ଜର ଉଠିଛି ।” ତେଣୁ ଏ ଭଳି  
 ଏକ ପରିବେଶ ଭିତରେ ଲଳିତା ଭଳି ଚରିତ୍ରର  
 ଅସ୍ଵାଭାବିକ ବିରାଗର ସୂଚନା ସମ୍ଭବ ଆଣେ ?  
 ତେବେ ବି ଆଗରୁ ବିରାଗର ସୂଚନା ହେତୁ ଏ  
 ଦୁର୍ବଳତା ଅନେକ ପରିମାଣରେ ସୀମା ।

ଏଇ ହେଲ ‘କା’ ଉପନ୍ୟାସର ପ୍ରଧାନ ତନୋଟି  
 ଚରିତ୍ର । ଫକୀରମୋହନ ଯେମିତି ବାପ ଅଜା ଚଉଦ  
 ପୁରୁଷର ଖବର ରଖନ୍ତୁ ସେଇଭଳି କାହ୍ନୁଚରଣ ମଧ୍ୟ



ଗୋଟିଏ ଗୋଟିଏ ପରିଚ୍ଛେଦ ନେଇଛନ୍ତି । ତେଣୁ ଫକୀରମୋହନ ଉପନ୍ୟାସର ପେମିତ ଏ ସବୁ ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱ ସ୍ୱୀକୃତି କରେ ଏଠାରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ତାହାହିଁ ହୋଇଛି—ପତଙ୍ଗରେ ବିରକ୍ତ ଜାତ କରାଏ । ରସ ସୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ବ୍ୟାଘାତ ଘଟାଏ । ତେଣୁ ବୋଧେ ଅପଥା ଉପନ୍ୟାସର କଳେବର ବୃଦ୍ଧି—ଅନେକ ସମୟରେ ଗୋଟେ ଶବ୍ଦର ଗୁଡ଼ାଏ ପ୍ରତୀକ୍ଷା ଦେଇ ବିରକ୍ତ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଅନେକ ଦୋଷ ଦୁର୍ବଳତା ତ ଅଛି । ତେବେ ଆଉ ଗୋଟେ ସଂଧାରଣ ଭୁଲ ଦେଖାଇଦେବା ଉଚିତ ମନେକରୁଛି । ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କରିବାର କଥା—୧୭୩ ପୃଷ୍ଠାର ଆଉ ଗୋଟେ ପରିଚ୍ଛେଦ ପେଟେଟେଲେ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହେଉଛି, ତାର ପ୍ରଥମ ଧାଡ଼, “ଗୋଟେ ବର୍ଷ କଟିବାକୁ ବସିଲଣି ତ ଏ ଘରେ ପାଦ ଦେଲ ଦାନ, ସଉତୁଣୀ ସେ ଦେଖି-ନାହିଁ ।” ଏ କଥା ଭାବୁଛି କିଏ ? ଲଳିତା ତେଣୁ ତାର ବିବାହର ଗୋଟେ ବର୍ଷ ନ ହେଲେହେଁ ୧୦୧୧ ମାସ ବିତଯାଇଛି ପୁଣି କିଛି ଦିନ ଯାଇଛି । ତାପରେ ଲଳିତା କଟକ ଆସିଛି । ଦୁର୍ଗାପୂଜାରେ, ତାପରେ ୨୪୩ ପୃଷ୍ଠାରେ ୨ୟ ପରିଚ୍ଛେଦରେ, “ମାସ ୮ରେ ମାସ କଟି ଯାଇଛି, ଶୀଃକାଳ କଟି ଗୋଷ୍ଠ ମଳୟ ବୋହୁଲଣି ।” ଅର୍ଥତଃ ଫାଲ୍‌ଗୁନ ମାସ, ଦୁର୍ଗାପୂଜାରୁ ଇସ୍ତେ ୪ ମାସ ଏଇମିତ ଅନୁତଃ ପକ୍ଷରେ ୧୫ ମାସ ପୁଣି ତ ଆଗରୁ ଓ ପଛରୁ କିଛି ଦିନ ଯାଇଛି । କିନ୍ତୁ ଲଳିତା ବିବାହ ନ ହେଉଁଣୁ ୧୧ ପୃଷ୍ଠା କହେ, “ଦେହରେ ଉଷ୍ମ ପରଶ, ଚିରୁକରେ ଅଧାଗତ ଶିଶୁର ନିମନ୍ତେ ଚିତାଇର ମୋହର” ତା ପରେ ୪ ମାସ ବିତଯାଇଛି । ନନ୍ଦକାର ପୁତ୍ର ହେବାତ ଦୁଇର କଥା, ପୁଣି ଆହୁରି ୨୫୪ ପୃଷ୍ଠାର ୨ୟ ପରିଚ୍ଛେଦରେ କୁହା ହେଉଛି—“ଅଠମାସ ପୁତ୍ର ନଅମାସ ଚାଲିଲ” —ପେଉଁଠା କି ଅତ୍ୟାଧିକରେ ଅସ୍ତାଭାବକ । ସହର କାଶେ ଗାଣିତକ ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ସାହୁତ୍ୟକ ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ନୁହେଁ ତଥାପି ଏ ଗୋଟେ ସାଧାରଣ ଭୁଲ ହୁଏତ ଏ ଗୋଟେ ସାଧାରଣ ଜ୍ଞାନ ।

କାର ଗଠନଶୈଳୀ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଏତିକି କହିଲେ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ହେବ ଯେ, ଆରମ୍ଭ ଓ ପରିଣତି ବେଶ ସୁନ୍ଦର କିନ୍ତୁ ଆରମ୍ଭର ପରେ ପରେ ବାପ ଅଜାର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ଆବେଗତାରେ ବାଧା ଦିଏ । ହଠାତ୍ ସାଧାରଣ ଭାବରେ ସୁନ୍ଦର - ପରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରିବ । ଗଲ୍‌ର ପରିଣତି (Climax) ବେଶ ସୁପରିକଳ୍ପିତ । ତେଣୁ ସୁନ୍ଦର ଯଥାର୍ଥ ସନ୍ତାନ ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତି ପରେ ଯେଉଁ Plotର ହଠାତ୍‌କନ ହୋଇଛି ସେଥିରେ ଆବେଗତା ରହେନା, କାରଣ ପୁତ୍ର ଜନ୍ମ ପାଖରେହିଁ ଗଲ୍‌ର ପରିଣତି ବା Climax—ତାପରର ଘଟଣା ବିନ୍ୟାସ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଏତିକି କୁହାଯାଇପାରେ ଯେ, ସମ୍ଭବତଃ କାହ୍ନୁଚାରଣ ନନ୍ଦକା ଚରିତ୍ରର ବୈଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ଓ କା କୁ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣିଙ୍କ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ତାର ଅବତାରଣା କରିଛନ୍ତି । ନନ୍ଦକା ବରିଥିଲେ ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱ ରହନ୍ତା ନାହିଁ । ତେଣୁ ତାର ମରଣ ଲଳିତା ଜୀବନକୁ ବା ତାର ବିବାହତ ଜୀବନକୁ ସୁନ୍ଦର କରି ତୋଳେ । ତେଣୁ ଗଲ୍‌ର ବିଷୟ ବସ୍ତୁ—ତାର ଆରମ୍ଭ ଓ ତାର ପରିଣତି କିଛି ମନ ନୁହେଁ । ବରଂ ଆରମ୍ଭ ଓ ପରିଣତି ଅଧିକ ସୁନ୍ଦର, ସୁଚିନ୍ତିତ, ସୁପରିକଳ୍ପିତ । ତେଣୁ ଉପନ୍ୟାସର ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱ ବୃଦ୍ଧିରେ ସହାୟକ ।

**Pavilion of women** — ମାଡ଼ାମ୍ ପୁଙ୍କର ଚୋରଣ ବର୍ଷ ହେଉଲେହେଁ ମି ପୁ ବେଶ ସୁଖ । ଯୌବନର ଉନ୍ମାଦନା ତାଙ୍କର ଯାଇ ନଥାଏ । ତେଣୁ ମାଡ଼ାମ୍ ପୁ ନିଜକୁ ତଥା ସ୍ତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ପୁଣି କରାଇବା ପାଇଁ ଭାବିଥିଲେ ‘Tomorrow I shall ask my husband to take a concubine’ ଏବଂ ପରିଶେଷରେ ମି: ପୁ Chiuming କୁ ନିଜ ଘରକୁ ଆଣିଥିଲେ—ଏହାପରେ ଫାଉଲ୍‌ୟୁନ୍ ଅଫ ଓମେନ୍‌ର ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭଲ—ତେବେ ଏଇଠି ଦେଖିବାର କଥା, ମି: ପୁ କନ୍‌କ୍‌ବାଇନ୍ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି ଯାହାର ଖାଣ୍ଟି ଓଡ଼ିଆ ‘ରସିତା’—ତାଙ୍କ ଦେଶର ଚଳଣି ଅନୁପାୟୀ ମେଙ୍ଗ (Meng) ଭାଷାରେ

ତାହା ପୁସ୍ତକ—କନ୍‌କୁବାଇନ୍ ନିଜ ଶରୀରର ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଯିବ ବୋଲି ସନ୍ତାନ ଇଚ୍ଛା କରେ ନା — ତେଣୁ କନ୍‌କୁବାଇନ୍‌ର ସ୍ଥାନ ଅପଣମାନେ ବେଶ୍ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ କରି ପାରୁଥିବେ । କିନ୍ତୁ “କା”ରେ ଲଳିତା କନ୍‌କୁବାଇନ୍ ନୁହେଁ— ସେ ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧକାମିନୀ, ନିଜର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ—ଘରର ଘରଣୀ—ଏପରିକି ନିଜକା ଅପେକ୍ଷା ତାର ଅଧିକାର ସୁନ୍ଦର ଉପରେ ବେଶୀ—କୁହା ଯାଇପାରେ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣତଃ ତେଣୁ ପେଭଲିୟନ ଅପ ଓମେନର କନ୍‌କୁବାଇନ୍ ଗ୍ରହଣ ‘କା’ରେ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଗ୍ରହଣରେ ତେଜ ଫରକ ।

ଗଲ୍ପଭିତ୍ତି—ମାତାମ୍ ପୁଙ୍କ ପରିବାର । ଚାଷି ଗାଈତ ସନ୍ତାନର ମା ସେ—ଏବଂ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀମା, ଶାଶୁ, ବୋହୂ, ନାତି, ନାତିଣୀ, ଚାକର ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ନେଇ ଗୋଟେ ପରିବାର । ତେଣୁ ଏକଲି ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ମି: ପୁଙ୍କ କନ୍‌କୁବାଇନ୍ ଗ୍ରହଣ କେତେଦୂର ବିଶ୍ୱାସଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଓ କେତେଦୂର ଗ୍ରହଣଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଦେଖିବ ର କଥା—ଗୋଟେ ଧାଉଁ ମାତାମ୍ ପୁଙ୍କର ‘It is only for his own sake and mine.’ ତେଣୁ ଏଠାରୁ ବୃହାସପତ୍ନୀ କନ୍‌କୁବାଇନ୍ ଗ୍ରହଣରେ ମି: ପୁଙ୍କର ବି ପୁଅ, ମାତାମ୍ ପୁଙ୍କର ବି ପୁଅ- କାରଣ ମି ପୁ ପାଇଁ ଚାଲିଶ ବର୍ଷ ହେଲେହେଁ ଯୌବନର ଉଦ୍‌ଘାମତା ଯାଇନାହିଁ—ମାତାମ୍ ପୁ ଭାଷାରେ, You are a young man, still—she went on. ‘Yours fires are burning and strong. You ought to have more sons’—ତେଣୁ ମାତାମ୍ ପୁ କନ୍‌କୁବାଇନ୍ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ବାଧ୍ୟ କରିଛନ୍ତି । କିନ୍ତୁ ପକ୍ଷୀମୁରେ, ଦେଖିବାର କଥା, ମାତାମ୍ ପୁଙ୍କର ମଧ୍ୟ ଯୌବନର ମଳିନତା ଅସିନାହିଁ—ମି ପୁ ଭାଷାରେ ‘You are more beautiful than a Jessamine flower’ ବା ‘you have been more beautiful than any woman I ever saw, and you are still more beautiful now than

any woman.’ ଖାଲି ମି: ପୁ ଭାଷାରେ ନୁହେଁ ଯୁଇଙ୍ଗ ଭାଷାରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ‘Lady, you look like a young girl’. ପୁଣି Little sister Hsia ଭାଷାରେ, ‘Madam Wee, you look twenty.’ ପୁଣି ମି: ପୁ ପଶ୍ଚ କରନ୍ତି ‘Is it necessary for you to bear a child?’ ମାତାମ୍ ପୁ ଉତ୍ତର ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି, ‘It is always possible.’ ତେଣୁ ଏଥିରୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ ଯେ ଖାଲି ମି: ପୁଙ୍କର ସନ୍ତାନ ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତିର ଶକ୍ତି ଅଛି ତାହା ନୁହେଁ, ମାତାମ୍ ପୁଙ୍କର ମଧ୍ୟ ଅଛି । ଖାଲି ମି: ପୁଙ୍କର ଯୌବନର ଉଦ୍‌ଘାମତା ନାହିଁ, ମାତାମ୍ ପୁଙ୍କର ମଧ୍ୟ ଅଛି । ତେଣୁ ଏକଲି ପରିସ୍ଥିତିରେ ନିଜର କାମନାକୁ ଦମ୍ଭନ କରି ମି: ପୁଙ୍କୁ କନ୍‌କୁବାଇନ୍ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଇବାରେ ବାଧ୍ୟ କରାଇବା ଦୁର୍‌ବଳ, ଦୁର୍‌ବଳ କାହିଁକି, ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ଠିକ୍ ନୁହେଁ—ତେଣୁ ଗଲ୍ପର ଏଭିତ୍ତି ଅସ୍ଥାଭାବକ, ଅବାସ୍ତବ, ଅଭିଳାଷ, ଅସ୍ତମର ବରଂ ଅହେତୁକ, ଖାମ ଶିଆଳି, ବାଳଚପଳତାର ପର୍‌ଚୟ ଦିଏ । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଦେଖିବା ମାତାମ୍ ପୁ ପକ୍ଷରେ ଏ କେତେ ଦୂର ଗ୍ରହଣଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଓ ସ୍ଥାଭାବକ—ମାତାମ୍ ପୁ କହିଛନ୍ତି—It looks very ill for a woman over forty to bear a child,’ ଏମିତି କଣ କେହି ଚାଲିଶ ବର୍ଷ ଉପରେ ଛୁଆ ଜନ୍ମ କରୁନାହାନ୍ତି ? ଏ ଭିତ୍ତିରେ ମି: ପୁଙ୍କୁ କନ୍‌କୁବାଇନ୍ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ପ୍ରବର୍ତ୍ତାଇବା ଅତି ହାସ୍ୟାସ୍ପଦ ଓ ଛୁଆଖେଳ ।

ପୁଣି ଆଉ ଗୋଟେ ପୃଷ୍ଠ ‘A woman’s fortieth birthday in a rich and old fashioned family was a day of dignity. କାରଣ ଏହି ଦିନରେ ତାଙ୍କର ଶାଶୁ ତାଙ୍କୁ ଘରର ସମସ୍ତ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ଦେଇଥିଲେ । ତେଣୁ ସେ ମଧ୍ୟ ସେ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ । ତେବେ ଏ ଗୋଟେ ଧନୀ ଆଉ ପୁରୁତନପତ୍ନୀ ପରିବାରର ପ୍ରଥା—ସେ ପାଇଁ ମାତାମ୍ ପୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ—କିନ୍ତୁ ସେ ଘରର ଭାର ବୋହୂକୁ ଦେବାପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କି ? ନା- ସେ ଭବିଷ୍ୟନ୍ତି, ‘I shall ask my

husband to take a concubine.’ ତେଣୁ  
 ଘରର ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ଦେବାସହ କନକ୍‌ବାଇନ୍ ପ୍ରହରଣ  
 ସାମଞ୍ଜସ୍ୟ ବା କଣ ? ତେଣୁ ଏ ଯୁକ୍ତି ଗୋଟେ  
 ଯୁକ୍ତିସ୍ଥାନ ଯୁକ୍ତି, ଚେକ୍‌ଲ ବାଡ଼େଇବା ଯୁକ୍ତି—ନିରର୍ଥକ  
 —ତେଣୁ ପରିତ୍ୟାଜ୍ୟ । ଏଇ ହେଲ ଗଲର ଭିତ୍ତି—  
 ଯେମିତି ସୌଧ ନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇଁ ବାଲକା ଭିତ୍ତି—  
 କୌଣସି ଯୁକ୍ତି ସବଳ ନୁହେଁ, ବରଂ ଲଘୁ,  
 ଅହେତୁକ, ବାଲକପଲ ତେଣୁ ଏଲି ଭିତ୍ତିରେ  
 ବସବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ହୋଇ ମିଃ ଯୁକ୍ତ କନକ୍‌ବାଇନ୍ ଗ୍ରହଣ ପାଇଁ  
 ବାଧ୍ୟ କରାଇବା ଯେମିତି ଗୋଟେ କଟକ୍‌ର ଖେଳ—  
 ତେଣୁ ଏଭିତ୍ତି ସୁନ୍ଦର ନୁହେଁ—ସୁଦୃଢ଼ ନୁହେଁ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ-  
 ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ବି ନୁହେଁ—କିନ୍ତୁ କର ଏ ଭିତ୍ତି ଅତି ସୁଦୃଢ଼,  
 ଯଥାର୍ଥ, ଦେଶୀୟ ଜଳବାୟୁ ସହ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣମାତ୍ରାରେ ଖାପ  
 ଖାଉଛି—ତେଣୁ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ୍ୟ ଓ ସୁନ୍ଦର । ବିବାହର  
 ସାତୋଟି ବର୍ଷ ଶତ ଯାଇଥିଲେହେଁ ନନ୍ଦକାର ପିଲା  
 ହୋଇନାହିଁ, ପିଲା ଯାହାର ନନ୍ଦୁଏ ସେ ଯେ ଏ  
 ଦେଶରେ କେତେ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଶରରେ ଶରବ୍ୟ ହୁଏ  
 କହିବାର ନୁହେଁ ନିହାତ ସତ—ପଦ୍ମ ବି ଏହାକୁ  
 ସେ ଏଡ଼ନ୍ତା ତଥାପି ନିଜଘରେ ଶାଶୁଙ୍କର ବ୍ୟବହାରକୁ  
 କେମିତି ଏଡ଼ଏ ? ପୁଣି ନନ୍ଦକା ଭଲ ନାଶ ସୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ।  
 ପୁଣି ଏଭିତ୍ତିକୁ ଆହୁରି ଦୃଢ଼କରେ ତାହାର ଭୋଇଙ୍କ  
 ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ, ଯେ, ନନ୍ଦକାର ପିଲା ହେବନାହିଁ—ଏଇ  
**Plot** କୁ ଅତି ସୁନ୍ଦରଭାବରେ ଯଥା ସ୍ଥାନରେ  
 ସଂଯୋଜନ କର ହୋଇଛି । ଗଲ ଭିତ୍ତି ପାଇଁ ଏ  
 ଗୋଟେ ସୁଦୃଢ଼ ଯୁକ୍ତି । ତେଣୁ କୁଳରେ ଜଣକୁ  
 ରଖିଯିବା ପାଇଁ ଓ ସୁନନ୍ଦର ସନ୍ତାନ ଖେଳାଇବାର  
 ବାସନାକୁ ଚରିତାର୍ଥ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସେ ବାଧ୍ୟ ହୋଇଛି  
 ଲଳିତାକୁ ଆଣିବା ପାଇଁ । ତେଣୁ ଗଲର ଏ ଭିତ୍ତି  
 ସୁଦୃଢ଼, ଯଥାର୍ଥ, ସୁନ୍ଦର, ସୁଚିନ୍ତ, ଦେଶଜ—ତେଣୁ  
 ବିଶ୍ୱାସ୍ୟ—ଏବଂ ଏ ଭିତ୍ତି ପେଡ଼ଲିୟନ୍ ଅର୍ଥ ଓମେନ୍‌ର  
 ଗଲ ଭିତ୍ତିଠାରୁ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପୃଥକ୍ ବରଂ ବିପରୀତ  
 କୁହାଯାଇପାରେ । ତେଣୁ ଯେ ଯାହାର ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର—

ପୁଣି ଉପନ୍ୟାସର ସଫର୍ଷ ବି ଯେ ଯାହାର ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର  
 —ପେଡ଼ଲିୟନ୍ ଅର୍ଥ ଓମେନ୍‌ରେ ଏହାର ଅବତାରଣା  
 ପାଇଁ ଜନ୍ମରତ ପରିବେଶ—ମି. ଯୁକ୍ତ ଆଖିରେ  
 ଯୌବନର ମାଦକତା—କିନ୍ତୁ ମାତାମ୍ ଯୁକ୍ତ ଚିନ୍ତା  
 ଅଲଗା—ନିଜ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ସାଧନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ।  
 ‘Have I offended you ? he asked He  
 was now wholly awake. She saw his  
 dark his clear. ‘No’—she said. ‘How  
 can you offend me after twenty-four  
 years ? But I come to an end ’

× × ×

ତାପରେ ସେ ବସିଲେ—ଦୁଇ ଆଖି ଉପରେ  
 ହାତରଖି ମି ଯୁକ୍ତ ନିଜର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଜଣାଇଥିଲେ—  
 କିନ୍ତୁ ମିଃ ପୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ରଜି ହୋଇ ନାହାନ୍ତି ।

ତେଣୁ ଏଠାରେ concubine ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବା  
 କଥା ପିଧାସଳଖ ଅବତାରଣା କର ହୋଇଛି ଏବଂ  
 ରଜି କରାଇବା ପାଇଁ Madame Wu ସେ ଭଲ  
 କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିନାହାନ୍ତି । ତେଣୁ ସଫର୍ଷ  
 ସେତେ ଚମତ୍କାର ନୁହେଁ । ‘କା’ରେ ଏହାର  
 ଅବତାରଣା ପାଇଁ କାହ୍ନୁଚରଣ ଗୋଟେ ପରିବେଶ ସୃଷ୍ଟି  
 କରିଛନ୍ତି । ‘କା’ରେ ନନ୍ଦକା ଅସିଛି ବରବେଶରେ ।  
 କିନ୍ତୁ ସିନ୍ଦୂର ଧୋପାଟି ରହିଯାଇଛି—ସୁନନ୍ଦ ସେ  
 ସିନ୍ଦୂର ଧୋପା ପୋଛିଦେଇ ତାକୁ ଠିକ୍ ଗୋଟେ ବର  
 କରିବା ପାଇଁ ହାତ ବତାଇଛି ମଧ୍ୟର ସିନ୍ଦୂର ପୋଛି-  
 ବାକୁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ନନ୍ଦକା ଧରିପକାଇଛି ତାର ହାତ ।  
 “ଅଜଣା ଭୟରେ ତାର ଅନ୍ତରାତ୍ମା ଧରି ଉଠିଛି,  
 ଆଖିରେ ଭରିଉଠିଛି ଲୋତକ, ନିଜର ଛଳନା  
 କରିବାର ପରାଧର ସେ ପାଇଛି ।” ମଧ୍ୟର ସିନ୍ଦୂର  
 ଯାହାକି ନାଶ ଜୀବନର ଗୌରବ ତାକୁ ସେ ପୋଛି-  
 ବାକୁ ଦେଇନାହିଁ ଏବଂ ଭାବି ଭାବି କାନ୍ଦ ଉଠିଛି ।  
 କିନ୍ତୁ ସୁନନ୍ଦ ବୁଝିପାରିନାହିଁ ଏ କଥା । ଲଳିତାର  
 ବିବାହରେ ଅସମ୍ମତର ଫଳ ଭାବି ସୁନନ୍ଦ କହିଛି

ଲଳିତାକୁ ବିବାହ କରିବ ବୋଲି । ଆଦର୍ଶର ଅବତାରଣା କରାହୋଇଛି ସତ, ଫର୍ଣ୍ଣସ୍ Pavilion of women ର ଫର୍ଣ୍ଣସ୍ଠାରୁ ହୃଦୟଲୋଡ଼ନକାରୀ ସତ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଅତି ସାଧାରଣ ବା ଅତି ଶସ୍ତ୍ରାଧରଣର । ନନ୍ଦିକାର ବରବେଶ ଆଜି ହେବା ଗୋଟେ ହସ ଖୁସିର Plot କିନ୍ତୁ ହଠାତ୍ ପରେ ନନ୍ଦିକାର କାନ୍ଦନା ଗୋଟେ ଅବାସ୍ତବ, ଅସ୍ଵାଭାବିକ ମନେ ହୁଏ - ଏ ଫର୍ଣ୍ଣସ୍ରେ ଆବେଗତା ଅଛି ସତ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଗମ୍ଭୀରତା ନାହିଁ । ଖାଲି ଏ Plot ନୁହେଁ ଏଭଳି ଅନେକ Plot ଅତି ଅସ୍ଵାଭାବିକ ସିନେମାରେ ଯେମିତି ଘଟଣା ବିନ୍ୟାସ ହୋଇଥାଏ କିନ୍ତୁ ସେ ବିନ୍ୟାସ ସେଇ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତପାଇଁ ଅତି ଆବେଗ ଆଣେ । ସତରେ ଯେମିତି ଅତି ଚମତ୍କାର । ଆଉ ଗୋଟେ ଉଦାହରଣ ଦେଉଛି ସୁନନ୍ଦ ରାଗି ଗୁଲିଯାଇଛି କଟକ । ପୁଣି ଘରକୁ ଫେରି ଆସୁଛି, ସେ ଭାବୁଛି ନନ୍ଦିକା ମୁହଁ ମାଡ଼ ଶୋଇଥିବ । ଆଉ ଲଳିତା ଆତ୍ମହତ୍ୟା ବୋଧେ କରୁଥିବ ବିଷ ଖାଇ । ଏଇ ଭାବନାର ସାମଞ୍ଜସ୍ୟ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି ଅତନୁବାବୁଙ୍କ ସିନେମାର ‘ସପନୀ’ ଉର୍-ସେଠି ବି ସେମିତି ଅଛି । ସେ ଗଲର ଅବତାରଣା ଓ ଭାବନା ସହ ସାମଞ୍ଜସ୍ୟ ପୁଣି ଘରେ ଯାଇ ଦେଖିଲବେଳକୁ ନନ୍ଦିକା ହାତରେ ଦୁଧଗାସ, ଯେମିତି ‘ସପନୀ’ ଚନ୍ଦରେ ବିଷପାତ୍ର ଛତାଇ ଆଣିଥିଲ ସେମିତି ସୁନନ୍ଦ ବି ନେଇ ଆସିଛି । ଏ ସବୁର ଫଯୋଜନ ଅତି ସାଧାରଣ-ଶସ୍ତ୍ରା-ଗର୍ଭୀରତା ନାହିଁ-ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତକର ଅବେଗ-ଆମେ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟବାହୁକ ଭାବରେ ପଢ଼ିଆସୁଁ ସେତେବେଳେ ଆମର ମନ ଏମିତି ଗୋଟେ ପ୍ରଭୁକୁ ଗୁଲି ଆସିଥାଏ ଯେ, ଗୋଟେ ଉଦ୍ଘାସ ଭିତରେ ଭାସିଯାଇ ଆମେ ଭାବୁଁ ଏହା ଅତି ଚମତ୍କାର । ଅତି ସୁନ୍ଦର ଇତ୍ୟାଦି - ଯେମିତି ସିନେମାର ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ - ସନେମାରେ ଯାହା ଦେଖୁ ହୁଏତ ସେ ସବୁ ଅସ୍ଵାଭାବିକ ହୋଇପାରେ କିନ୍ତୁ ସେଇ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତକ ନିମିତ୍ତ ତାହା ଆମକୁ ଭୋଲ କରିଦେଇଥାଏ । ସେ

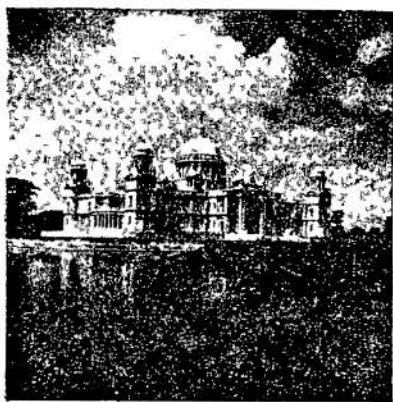
ଯେମିତି ଦେଖାନ୍ତି - ପ୍ରେମିକାର ହାତରୁ ପ୍ରେମିକର ଫଟେଟି ଖସି ପଡ଼ିବ ଆଉ ଠିକ୍ ସେତିକି ବେଳେ ଅନ୍ୟ ଗୋଟିଏ ସହରରେ ପ୍ରେମିକ ତାର ଦୁର୍ଘଟଣାରେ ପଡ଼ିଥିବ - ଏ ସବୁ ଜିନିଷ ସେଇ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତ ପାଇଁ ଆମକୁ ଏତେ ତନ୍ମୟ କରି ଦେଇଥାଏ ଯେ ଆମର ସମୀକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରକୃତ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣମାତ୍ରାରେ ନିସ୍ଫେଳ ହୋଇଯାଇଥାଏ ।

ପ୍ରକୃତରେ ଏ ସବୁ ଯଦି ସେଇ ପ୍ରେସାଲମ୍ପୁରୁ ବାହାରକୁ ଆସି ଭାବିବ ସେତେବେଳେ ମନେହେବ ଏ ସବୁ ନନ୍ଦସେନ୍ସ ଆଜିକାଲିକାର ଇଂରାଜୀରେ “ଭ୍ରାଣ୍ଟାଲିଜମ୍” କାହ୍ନୁତରଣଙ୍କ କା ମଧ୍ୟ ଅନେକ ପରିମାଣରେ ଏଇ ଧରଣର । ଏହା ଉଚ୍ଚ ମନୋବୃତ୍ତିର ପରିଚୟ ଦିଏ । ଏହା ଆମର ସମୀକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରକୃତକୁ ହତ୍ୟା କରେ । ଯେମିତି ଉଚ୍ଚେକ୍ତିର ଉପନ୍ୟାସ - ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତକ ପାଇଁ ଆମେ ଏତେ ତନ୍ମୟ ହୋଇଥାଉଁ ଯେ, ଆମେ ଜାଣି ପାରୁନା କେମିତି ଗୁରୁପୁଟ ମଣିଷ ଛଅପୁଟ ହୁଏ - ଏହା ଆମର ସମାଲୋଚନା ପ୍ରକୃତ ଆମର ସହଜାତ ପ୍ରକୃତକୁ ନଷ୍ଟକରେ । ଏ ଦେଷ ନରହତ୍ୟାଠାରୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ବଳି । ନ୍ୟୟ ବିଚାରବୋଧ ଆମର ନଷ୍ଟ ହୁଏ । ଏହା ଉଚ୍ଚତ ମସ୍ତିଷ୍କର ବା ଗର୍ଭୀର ଚିନ୍ତାର ପରିଚୟ ଦିଏ ନା । ଆଦର୍ଶକୁ ନେଇ ଘଟଣା ବିନ୍ୟାସ ଠିକ୍ ହୋଇପାରି ନାହିଁ । ତେଣୁ ଏହାର ମାନ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଏତିକି କୁହାଯାଇପାରେ “ଏହା ଶସ୍ତ୍ରା ଉପନ୍ୟାସର ଟିକେ ଉଚ୍ଚରେ” କିନ୍ତୁ ଉଚ୍ଚ ନୁହେଁ ।

ସେଇଭଳି ମନସ୍ତୁତ୍ତି ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣରେ ମଧ୍ୟ । ଗୋଟେ ଉଦାହରଣ ଦେଉଛି Pavilion of women ରୁ - Madame Wu, Chiuming କୁ ପ୍ରତି ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି Mr. Wu କୁ ପ୍ରକୋଷ୍ଠରେ । Left alone, Madame Wu sat for some time without moving her body. Nor did a thought stir her mind.

Then she lifted her head. Her mouth quivered. Did not a soul unborn exist also in the womb in just such emptiness. So, she, too might be born again. She rose and went out to the court and lifted her face to the dark sky. The night was soft and black and the square of the sky above the courtyard was covered with clouds through which no stars shone. There would be rain before morning. But she always slept well on a rainy night. ଏହା ମନସ୍ତାଡ଼ିକର ଏକ ଗଭୀର ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ, ଗର୍ଭର ବିନ୍ୟାସ୍ତ୍ରୀରୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ । 'କା' ଉପନ୍ୟାସରେ ଏଭଳି ଗର୍ଭରତା ଦୃଷ୍ଟିଗୋଚର ହୁଏ ନା ଯଦିଏ ଏଭଳି ବହୁ ପରିଚ୍ଛେଦ ଧରି ମନସ୍ତାଡ଼ି ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ ହୋଇଛି ତାହା ପାଠକକୁ ଗର୍ଭର ଭାବପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କରେ ନା—ମନକୁ ଉତ୍ତ କରୁ ତୋଳେନା—କଠୋର ଆଉ କରୁଣ କରି ତୋଳେନା—ଗର୍ଭର କରେ ନା—କରୁଣ ସହ କଠୋରତାର ଯେତେବେଳେ ସମନ୍ୱୟ ହୁଏ ସେତେବେଳେ ଯେଉଁ ଭାବ ତାହା ମାନବିକତାକୁ ଅତି ଉଲ୍ଲକ୍ଷିତ ତୋଳେ ସେ କଠୋରତା ଭିତରେ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ

ପାଳନର ଏକ ଦୃଢ଼ ତପସ୍ୟା—'କା'ରେ ମନର ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ଅଛି ସତ, କିନ୍ତୁ ସେ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟରେ ଗର୍ଭରତା ନାହିଁ— ଉଲ୍ଲତ ବୋଧ ନାହିଁ—ସାଧାରଣ—କରୁଣ ସହ କଠୋରତା ନାହିଁ—ତେଣୁ କା ରେ ପାଠକ ପଡ଼ିଯାଏ ଗୋଟିଏ ନିଃଶ୍ୱାସରେ । ଗୋଟିଏ ଉଚ୍ଛ୍ୱାସ, ଗୋଟିଏ ଆବେଗରେ ବଶବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ହୋଇ କିନ୍ତୁ ଏଠି (Pavilion of women) ରେ ପାଠକ ହୁଏ ଗର୍ଭର,—ତେଣୁ ଏହା ପରିପକ୍ୱ ମସ୍ତିଷ୍କର ତଥା ଉଲ୍ଲତ ଆଦର୍ଶବୋଧର ଓ ଗର୍ଭର ଚିନ୍ତାର ପରିଚୟ ଦିଏ । ଯଦିଏ ତାର ସଫର୍ଷ ସିଧା ସଳଖ ଭାବରେ ଅବତାରଣା କରାହୋଇଛି— ତେବେ କହପାଶବ ନାହିଁ Pavilion of women ରେ ସଫର୍ଷ ନାହିଁ ବୋଲି କିନ୍ତୁ ଯେତକି ତାର କାର ବିଷୟରେ ସହ ତୁଳନା କରିବାର ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ସେତକି ସହ କେବଳ ତୁଳନା କରି ଦେଖାଇ ଦେଇଛି ଯେ ଏହାର ସଫର୍ଷ ଯେଉଁଠି କି 'କା'ର ସଫର୍ଷ ସହ ତୁଳନାୟ ସେହି ସଫର୍ଷ ସିଧା ସଳଖ ଭାବରେ Pearl S. Buck ଅବତାରଣା କରିଛନ୍ତି କିନ୍ତୁ କାହୁଁକରଣ ତାର ଅବତାରଣା ପାଇଁ ଗୋଟିଏ ପରିସ୍ଥିତି ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଏବଂ ପରିଶେଷରେ ଦୁଇଟି ଉପନ୍ୟାସର ସଫର୍ଷରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଯେ ଯାହାର ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର—ସ୍ୱୟା ପଢ଼ିନାହିଁ କହିଲେ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ହେବନାହିଁ— ।



# কুঁড়ির সাথ

কুম্ভারী প্ৰতিমা কুঁড়

ফোটা ফোটা কবে মুমুৰ্ত্ত কুঁড়ি  
মুমুৰ্ত্তেবে গেল ঝৰি,  
পিয়াসী ভ্ৰমৰ মধু না নিতেই হৰি ।  
সুবৰ্ত্তি সমীবে বেখেগেল ওব  
অচেনা অজানা স্থতি,  
শ্ৰাবণ গগনে বাদল পবনে  
গেথে গেল ওষে গীতি ।  
অচেনা চামেলী সবাবে যে গেলবলি  
“তোমৰা ফুটোগো, আমি চলগেলে,  
দক্ষিণা সমীবে মধু ঢেলে ঢেলে,  
পৰ্থিক জনেব চলাব পথেতে  
পাপৰ্ত্তিব মালা ফেলি ।  
আমি আজ সাথী যে মালা ষাঁথিনি  
যে সুব পাৰিনি সাধিতে,  
আমাৰ মনেব বীণা বেখেগেৰু  
ওগো পেই সুব বাঁধিতে ।  
আমি বেখেগেৰু ডালে ডালে ফুলে  
পাতায় পাতায় কলিকা,  
জীৱন সত্তাব আনন্দে ওগো  
তোমৰা সাজাযো বীথিকা ।”





ছোট্ট পিঁউঁ বোঝেনা, কেন আব হাঁসিব মাঝেও টল টল কবছে একফোঁটা চোখেব জল। পবম নির্ভবতায় সে জড়িয়ে ধবে বাপীব হাতটি নিষ্ঠূব দুনিয়া তাব বাপীকে পাববেনা ছিনিয়ে নিতে তাব বন্ধন থেকে মুমিয়েপড়ে পিঁউঁ বাপীব হাতটি জড়িয়ে ধবে তাব ছোট্ট মুঠিতে কিন্তু ধীবে সবিয়ে নেয় জয়ন্ত তাব হাতটি, তাকে যে যেতে হবে পিঁউঁ স্বপ্ন দেখছে তখন, 'তাব বাপীব কোলে সে হাঁসছে।'

তখনো জাগেনি পৃথিবীব মানুষ, জাগেনি কোন প্রাণ। আকাশেব শেষ কোণে জ্বলছে অকল্পতী সিঁটি হাঁসিটি নিয়ে। 'যদি ফিবে আসি, আবার দেখাহবে,' আধাবেব মাঝে হাবিয়ে যায় জয়ন্তেব সুব। থব থব কবে কাঁপে, মিতাব কঠ, 'আমি থাকবো তোমাবই পথ চেয়ে। তুমি ফিবে আসবে'—ঝবে পড়ে মুক্তাবিন্দু দুটি চোখ বেয়ে, যেন এক এক ফোঁটা বক্ত।

কেউ জানলোনা, হযিবীব কোন প্রান্তে হাবিয়ে গেলো ছোট্ট দুটি প্রাণ, ভেসে গেলো এক স্বপ্নেব তাজমহল, আকাশে বাতাসে ভাসে এক বিষাদ করণ বাগিনী।

"দিনগুলি মোব সোনাব খাঁচায় বইলোনা।

সেইয়ে আমাব নানাবসেব দিনগুলি—।"

শুধু অপলক নয়নে চেয়ে বইলো দুবেব অকল্পতী তাবাটি।

তাবপব। যুদ্ধেব দাবানল জ্বলে উঠেছে দেশেব বুকে। অগণিত সন্তানেব বুকেব বক্তে বঞ্জিত মাব অঞ্চলপ্রান্ত। কতো প্রাণপ্রদীপ যায় নিভে।

এপাবে পথ চেয়ে বসে আছে মিতালী। দিন যায়, আসে বাত। অনাগত কোন দিনেব

আশায় বিন্দু চোখে চেয়ে থাকে একটি অসহায় প্রাণ। ছোট্ট পিঁউঁ, অনেক ভেবেও বোঝেনা, কোথায় হাবিয়ে গেলো তাব বাপী। তাব মাব হাঁসিটা আব কোনদিনও সে খুঁজে পায়নি। এতো ব্যথা কোথায় লুকিয়ে ছিলো। কে বাখে তাব খবব। পাতা ঝবে, হাবিয়ে যায় বসন্ত। মিতালীব পথ চাওয়ার শেষ নেই আজও। তাব অশান্ত মন খুঁজে বেড়ায় তাব পবম জনকে, দুবে বাজে বিবহ বাগিনী।

'সেই যে আমাব নানা বসেব দিনগুলি।'  
'কবে যে আসবে?' কে দেবে এব উত্তব?

তাবপব, যে কোন দুঃসহ ক্ষণ। খববেব কাগজে বিবাত হবপে দেখাদেয়, 'দেশেব অবিস্মবণীয় নেতা জয়ন্ত চোঁধুরী প্রাণ হাবিয়েছেন দেশ মাতাব মুক্তিপণে।'

নিভেগেলো ভালোবাসাব ছোট্ট দীপশিখা, ভেসে গেলো এক সার্থক তাজ, চিৎকার কবে ওঠে এক অসহায়, বুভুক্ষু প্রাণ। এ হতে পাবেনা, সেয়ে ফিবে আসবে, সে যে আসবেই।—ধসে যায় এক সুখেব নীড। অবাক চোখে চেয়ে থাকে পিঁউঁ, এতোবড দুনিয়ায় তাব বাপীকে সে আজও খুঁজে পায়নি। যাব দুচোখ বেয়ে বইছে জলেব ধাবা, যেন এক এক ফোঁটা বক্ত, যাব আঁচলে চেপেধবে পিঁউঁ, মা, বাপী কবে আসবে?'—হাসছে মিতা, হ্যাঁ, হ্যাঁ, সে যে ফিবে আসবে, তাকে যে আসতেই হবে, হাঁসছে মিতা, উদ্ভ্রান্ত তাব দৃষ্টি, পাগলিনীব হাঁসি। ভয় পায় ছোট্ট পিঁউঁ, কান্দে তাব প্রাণ, 'মা!' সবকিছু ছাপিয়ে ভেসে বেড়ায় গাগলিনীব কঠ 'সে আসবে,' আকাশে, বাতাসে ভেসে বেড়ায় সে সুব 'সে আসবে'—ভেসেগেলো, হাবিয়ে গেলো একটি সুখেব নীড। কেউ জানলোনা।





# भाषा में विकल्प के कारण

श्री चन्द्रसेन कुमार जैन

निश्चिन्त मनुष्य ने भाषा के द्वारा मनकी बात करने

और समझने की शक्ति आधिकार किया उसीदिन  
 उसने पशु-जगत से अपना सम्बन्ध तोड़कर विकल्पका  
 प्रयोजनीय भाषा अपनाया। उसदिन उसके लिए  
 सम्बन्ध और संस्कृतिका विरुद्ध धर्म उजाल हो गया।  
 मानव जातिका यह स्वर्ण-विद्यमान कव करे और  
 विकल्पका हुआ इस पर प्रकाश डालने वाले प्रमाण काल  
 के गाम्भीर्य विरहित हो चुके हैं।

अबतक भाषा सम्बन्धी लोकोके फलस्वरूप विज्ञान  
 प्राचीनतम भाषाओं का बोधप्रदान हो सका है सभी  
 इदानी विकल्पित अवस्था में है कि उनके पीछे असंख्य  
 पीढ़ियोंके प्रयोगों की परम्परा स्पष्ट परिलक्षित होती है।  
 इनकेद्वारा भाषा परिवर्तन की प्रवृत्तियोंका संकेत तो  
 मिलता है परन्तु भाषाके प्रारम्भिक स्वरूप का अनुमान  
 करना कठिन होता है।

अठारहवीं शताब्दीके अन्त्यमें भाषा की प्रतिक्रिया  
 की प्रतिक्रिया के आधारपर भाषा का निर्माण भी परम्परा  
 सम्पत्तियों के द्वारा प्रतिपादित किया।  
 अठारहवीं शताब्दी में लुसेने सम्राज्य समान में सम्पत्तियों  
 लिया है जिससे उसके प्राचीनतम मध्य लिखे गये हैं।  
 विश्वको के अनुसार उस भाषाकी ईश्वर प्रदत्त भाषामात्र  
 का श्रेय प्राप्त है, इसप्रकार प्रत्येक देशने अपने धार्मिक  
 धारणियों की दृष्टि में वैदिक संस्कृत की देव वाणी होने  
 के सम्बन्ध के अनुसार यह सब भाषा हिन्दू थी तो  
 विकल्पित भाषा भी प्रदान की। बाइबिल के अन्तर्  
 धारणा थी कि ईश्वर ने मनुष्यकी सृष्टि कर उसे एक  
 मनुष्य मात्र की यही

सकने बाद विकल्पवाद के सिद्धान्तों भाषातत्त्व सम्बन्धी  
 मान्यताओं में भी अमूल्य परिवर्तन की प्रेरणा दी।  
 प्रयत्न, शरीरविज्ञान, मनोविज्ञान, समाज विज्ञान इत्यादि  
 अन्य अध्ययन क्षेत्रों में की गयी खोजोंने भी  
 भाषा विकल्प के अध्ययन की नयी दिशा प्रदान की।  
 फलस्वरूप भाषा की उत्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में अनेक नवीन  
 सिद्धान्त प्रकाश में आये। इनमें से निम्नलिखित  
 उल्लेख योग्य हैं शारीरिक आजापी भाषातत्त्वविद् इनेसे  
 आधिक सत्य का दृष्टान्त स्वीकार करते हैं—

भाषा विकास में सहजक मानवैज्ञानिक तत्त्वों को समझने के लिए हमें भाषा की वास्तविक उपयोगिता पर ध्यान देना होगा। मनुष्य केवल इसलिए बोलता है कि सुननेवाला उसके मन की स्थिति को जान सके और उससे प्रेरणा ग्रहण कर अनुकूल कार्य में लग जाय। इसके अलावा भाषा एक मजिदक रूप में मजिदक रूप में शब्दों को वास्तविक बनाने के लिए है। वही वास्तविकता को वास्तविक बनाने के लिए है। वही वास्तविकता को वास्तविक बनाने के लिए है। वही वास्तविकता को वास्तविक बनाने के लिए है।

### भाषा विकास की मानविक-वैज्ञानिक प्रवृत्तियाँ

१। मनुष्य की वाचन शक्ति

२। सामाजिक वातावरण

३। मनुष्य की मजिदक

और उसके बनने के लिए

मौलिक शक्त भाषा विकास में तीन मौलिक तत्वों की

भाषा-विकास के अंतर्गत में स्थिति उपर्युक्त

विकास की सामाजिक गति को तीव्र कर देता है।

४। दो या अधिक संकेतियों का संयुक्त भाषा

शक्ति नहीं सकती।

अवधान अवश्य उपलब्ध करनी है परन्तु उसे एकदम

तथा देना ही भाषा-विकास की सामाजिक गति

५। परिनिष्ठित वास्तविकता को वास्तविक बनाने

भाषा में स्थानीय में उपलब्ध हो जाती है।

६। किसी वस्तु के अर्थ को एक ही

अवधारणक है।

७। कालक्रम से भाषा में परिवर्तन की

आवृत्तियाँ हैं।

८। भाषा मानव मजिदक का एक अत्यंत

विकास

मौलिक शक्तों के अंतर्गत में एकदम ही लिए मनुष्य

भाषा-विकास की भाषा के अंतर्गत में सामाजिक

तथा सुननेवाले के अंतर्गत में उच्चतम शक्ति के

एकदम से स्वीकार किया गया है। भाषा के

कारण माना गया है तथा उसके क्रमिक विकास की

सामाजिक अवधारणक को भाषा की उपलब्धि का

उपर्युक्त सभी सिद्धांतों में मानवैज्ञानिक प्रेरणा का

आवृत्तियों की अवधारणक से भाषा की गति

९। भाषा, श्रुति, प्रेरणा इत्यादि के समान परस्पर

परिचयन भाषा का मूल अवधारणक है।

१०। भाषा-विकास के लिए मूल-भाषा में

प्रारंभ करने की शक्ति भाषा का मूल है।

११। भाषा-विकास के अंतर्गत में भाषा की

गति का अर्थ है।

१२। सामाजिक कार्य के समान उपलब्ध अवधारणक

कथन का अर्थ है।

उपलब्ध। अतः सुलभ अवधारणक के अंतर्गत में भाषा का

१३। भाषा-विकास के अंतर्गत में मनुष्य के मूल से स्वतः

से है।

१४। भाषा-विकास का क्रमिक प्रारंभ के अंतर्गत में







# अनंदा पापविचन

श्री सुरेशचन्द्र गुप्त

अपनी बही बूँडों के बीच राज् दादा मुस्कय

उठे ।

फिशोरकी माँ काप उठी फिर बोली "आञ्ज  
बैठी, मैं चाच बनाऊँ ।"

चाप की प्याली राजकी तरफ बढ़ा दी और फिर  
कुशल-खेम पूछने लगी । राज् दादा थोड़ीदेर तक

दुखर उधर की बातचीत करते रहे फिर उठकर चलेगये ।  
फिर जाकर वह चौका बदन में लगा गयी । कल

फिशोरकी पीस देनी होगी । परसें सब सामान नदरद  
है । वह सोची थी कि सब दिनकी तरह दसबार भी

राज् दादा कुछ देकर जायेगे । लेकिन वे तो बीसे  
आये थे बीसे ही चले गये । अब दूकानदार भी उधर

देने के लिए मनाकर चुका है । हंस राम । अब क्या  
करूँ ? वह निराश्रमन से राज्के फिये हुए चाप की

प्याली लाने चलपही । फिर प्याली उठाते ही उसकी  
अपनीमें चमक आगई । प्याली के निचे रखे दो नाथी

नोट ने उसकी चौक की हलका करदिया । वह अटसे  
घरकी सारी सामग्री ले आई । फिशोर की पीस

निकालकर रख दी और रसाईं घरमें घुसगई । दालका  
अटहन चढादिया और वही उठकर आटा गूँथने लगी

और आटा गूँथते ही सोचने लगी । अपने  
राज् भैयाके बारेमें । जाने कैसे भैया कहानियाँ लोग

उन्के बारेमें कहते हैं । लेकिन इसकेबावजूद फिशोर  
कोमल दिल है राज् दादाके पास ? इसे कोई निहालकी  
माँ से पूछे .. ।

शामका हलका हलका अंधरा छा रहा था । सूरज

करीब करीब डूब चुका था । उसकी विदाई के समय  
जो ललिमा आसमान के छोरपर उभर उठी थी वह

भी धीरे धीरे धूमिल पडती जा रही थी । खिडकीके  
निकट खड़ी फिशोर की माँ अपने आप में खी गई

थी । अपने विचारां में डूबी थी वह । वह अपने भविष्यके  
विषयमें सोचरही थी । उसका भविष्य आशा निराशाके

बीच ऊम-चूम होता हुआ जान पडा । वह अपनी  
सारी सदीख्खाने राज् दादाको दे रही थी जिसके कारण

वह फिशोर सहित अपनी जीवन नैया खे रही थी ।  
उसीसमय राज् दादा आने दीखपडे । उन्हें

देखतेही फिशोर की माँ बोली—"आओ...आओ ..  
भइया—अबकी तो बहुत दिनबाद ही दिखगई दिरए ।

भइयो तो सब ठीक है न !"  
"हैर दीदी !" सब ठीक ही है ।

"दिलगई दसखिण्ड, नही पडा कि ससुराल चला गया  
था ।"

"सू समझी नहीं भइया । तुम्हारी शादी कब  
हूँ ?" फिशोरकी माँ बोली ।

"अरे दीदी बोल चलागया था बोल !" बीसे ने  
राज् देन पुलिसवालों के पत्रों में कमी नहीं आता ।

लेकिन कमी कमी किसमत साथ नहीं देती दीदी ।  
तो फिलीके भासों चौका भी डूट जाता है ।  
और राजकी भी वज... .. ।"

तो उसका कलिया धक धक करने लगा था वह डरती थी आये । ऐसा समाचार जब किसी की माँ को मिला गया । धाव अन्तर्गत हीनेपर राज दादा अस्पताल से चले गए । उसके बगानके अन्तर्गत मोचीराम जेल चले गए दादा की अस्पताल में भरती कराया गया किया ।

“मैंने तो कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ी है” उसने अहहसास क्या गुमने उसे बानसे मारडाला ।”

धीरे धरेम गई । सहेमने हूँ चोली थी -“तो...तो जब वह अपनी चौकीको घुमा रहा था तो वह भीतर ही पीट पीट कर कर्बूमर निकाल दिया । इस कहानीको मोचीरामको सन्तोष नहीं हुआ और उन्होंने बाससे बाला था उनके दादा गालमें जा घुसा । फिरभी थोड़ा फिसल गया था और वह हूँ जा जो छालीमें घुमने हूँ आई । राज दादा बगहसे हटगये थे । नियोगा की बागल किया । गयी मोचीराम की छुटी सनसनीकी दादाको धर लिया । राज दादा ने एक बाससे ही बहुरी रहैया । एकदिने मोचीरामने अपने गुट सहित राज आबाबास के गुण्डों को मिलकर एक गुट तैयार कर राज दादा को वह हरे हरे सुला देना चाहता था । कि राज दादासे अकले निपटना बहुरी मुश्किल है । कड़ेबार मुठभेड़ हो चुकी थी । मोचीराम समझ गया था पर अपना अड्डा बना लिया । मोचीराम से उसकी राज दादा ने कुलदिनोंके बाद एक लजाबिस मन्दिर और एक डलकेमें एकही बरमाश रहता है ।

रहता है । एक भान में एकही लज्जार रहती है । रहता था । एक कहियत है कि बगालमें एकही घोर अर्धों में गया गुण्डा ‘राज दादा’ कर्णों की तरह लटकता परिस्थितियों से बाध्य हो गुण्डा बना था । मोचीरामकी

सुझकल हो जाता था । मोचीराम जेल जात तो उसे अपनी आगककी रक्षा करना उनका परामर्श है । उनका परामर्श है । जब कर्णिक समझके रससे विवाचने उ. है बलाया था पति ही छालीपर परधर रखकर सन बर्दास करना पड़ता था । फिकना अपमान जनक जीवन बिलाना पड़ता था । आगे ही फूलना पड़ता था । एक सौदागिन को पानी पीपीकर दिन कटने पड़ते थे । पास पलौसके आठ दिन भर नहीं लीटता था । उसकी पत्नीको कटिया था । कभी कभी मोचीराम सल-सल आठ-नगी में चूँ उस निर्दय पतिने उसे मारने मारने बंदम जीवन की गार्ड जोड़ दी गई थी । सोहागारतकोही लने उसमें थी । उसे बंदबन्दन पुल्लक साय उसकी चौकी से आगमकर जराधीना, जूआ खेला, मोचीराम को हूँ लल नहीं थी बर्णिक मोचीरामसे न हो ।

करदी थी - जो की नामजाला गुण्डा था । सक्ते के कारण उसके मामने उनकी शारी मोचीरामसे उसे एक बलके गले बाँध दियागया था । दहेज न दे रिसे की शांलआत हूँ थी । जब गादी के नामपर शर्बासे । सबसे पहले बिन्दगी के सबसे दलीले एकके बाद एक कर नाच उठी किसीकी माँके बिन्दगी की धरिब कहियत चलयिब की तरह करदी थी - जो की नामजाला गुण्डा था ।

सक्ते के कारण उसके मामने उनकी शारी मोचीरामसे उसे एक बलके गले बाँध दियागया था । दहेज न दे रिसे की शांलआत हूँ थी । जब गादी के नामपर शर्बासे । सबसे पहले बिन्दगी के सबसे दलीले एकके बाद एक कर नाच उठी किसीकी माँके बिन्दगी की धरिब कहियत चलयिब की तरह



है और तुम अभी बदल चुकने आये हो...।" दहेरात और तुलसे हुईं मरने राजके धुरे था म लिखे। वह फूट फूट कर रो पड़ी।

राजें दादा ने कहा - "बहन...।"

"भया कहा।" मरने मयपीत नजरसे पूछे।

"हाँ बहन मैं बदल लेने नहीं आया हूँ। मुझे गलत न समझो।"

राजें दादा ने उनकी बहूँ धामकर उठया।

मर की समझमें कुछ नहीं आ रहा था। बोली- "तो... तुम यहाँ आये हो?"

"मैं यह देखने आया हूँ कि हमलोग कितने

लचार हैं... कि अपने बैसे ही किसी आदमीकी जानलेने

में नहीं हिचकते। इस लडाकी छपीपर एक छोटोसा

पुधर रखती फिरमी नहीं उठा सकया किन्तु कितना

हाममा मचा रखा था। बहिन! यह बलमका निशान

जिसने मेरे बहरेको मयकर बना रखा है. मीचीरामका

दिआ हुआ है। किन्तु दोष मेरा ही है. न मैं इसका

राज्यसे आता और न मुझे यह छूरा मारता और न

पुलिखा ही इस ले जाती। तब न इसकी मौतही होती।

इसकी मौतका जिम्मेदार... मैं ही हूँ।"

फिर मधीर खरसे बोले "बहिन! मैं छूरा बदल

लेनेके लिए नहीं लया हूँ बल्कि प्राणदिवर करने आया

हूँ। जो इसी छूसे मेरा अनन कर अपने प्रति

की कामना पूरी करे।"

किशोरकी मरने ऐसे अचुते प्राणदिवरपर ही बूँ व

आसू गिरा दी।

किशोरकी मरका इंसय राजके प्रति प्रेमसे भर

उठी और सिधक पड़ी 'भया. मुझे इतना छुरा न

समझो।"

कि कही राजें दादा बदलेकी भावनासे बूँटकी नुकसान न

पहुँचाये। पतिकी आरसे वरं निरिचव थी. मयफिक

मीचीरामकी बेलमें कुछ ही नहीं सकता। तभी एकदिन

किशोरकी मरकी बिन्दगीका सत्रसे दुःखद समाचार

मिल। अखबार पढकर एक पछीसीने सुनादिथा।

राहेरका बदनाम गुण्डा मीचीराम बेलसे भागने

समय गोलकी फिकार।

किशोर की मरने सुना तो छपी पीट थी और

दिखलपर फिर पटक दिथा था आजता उसका पतिमी

दुनिषट से चलबस। वह रोती रही, अत तो बीचन

मर रोनाही था।

अंत में पसपड़ीसवाल की मददसे वे लडा ले

आई। तब प्रदन यह उठा कि अ तिम क्रिया कैसे हो ?

धरने तो बहरे खानेके लिए भी पूसा नहीं था। वह

अपने बच्चे सहित रोती रही। उधी समय दृष्टा हुआ

राजें दादा का नाम सुनते ही. मर का कलेजा सिक्कड़

गया। तुल दरेदशतमें बदल गया। बत राजें दादा

अर्गानमें आखेह हुएतो मर का सरा तिरम एकबारगी

सहम गया। वे डर रही थी कही राजें दादा पतिकका

बदला देदेसे न ले।

किशोर की बीचन कर छपी से सटा लिथा और

करपे कटसे बोली 'तुम।

है. म. राजें. मेरे प्रति का दुश्मन।" राजें

दादाकी आवाज मधीर ही गई। किशोरकी मर

किशोर सहित पीछे दहती चली गई पर दिवाल पडजाने

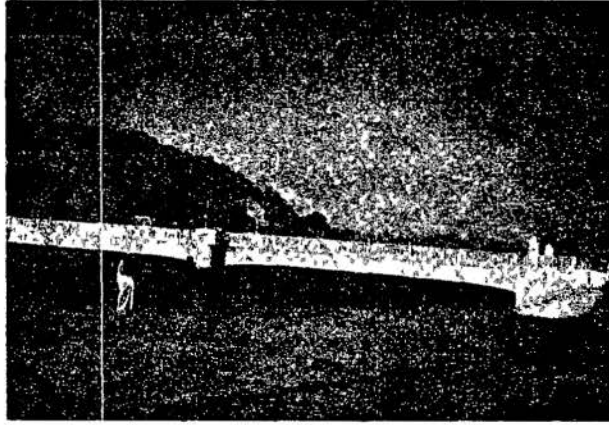
से उहरे जानाबल। राजें दादा रायमें छूरी लिखे आने

बदलाही आया। वे बीचपड़ी" चले जाओ... गुहारा

दुश्मन मर चुका है। धरके आगन में पति की लाश रखी

सबके सामने राजू दादाने लशके उपर कफनदिया कभी कष्ट न हो सका । किन्तु राजू की मृत्युके बाद और श्मशान ले गये । क्रियाकर्म का मभी खच उहोंने क्या होगा ?

ही किया । जबसब कामशेष हो गया तो वे घरसे चले उसी समय बिल्लीकी टोकर से कलछुल भनभनाती गये । जाते जाते मुन्ना किशोरकी जेब मे दो कागज हुई गिरपडी । माँकी भावनाके तार टूट गये । जब डाल गये । वे दो नम्बरी नोट थे । इसीबहाने वे देखा तो दाल जल चुकी थी और भ्राटा सूख चुकी थी हमेशा किशोर को कुछ रूपये दे जाते । माँ बेटेको वह फिरसे काममे लग गई ।





*By Asoke & Ashok*



*Photo by . Sri Purna Chandra Rath  
( B Sc. Final Part II )*



**Planning Forum**  
*Economic Survey Party*



*By Asoke & Ashok*



*By Asoke & Ashok*

# The Plan and the National Emergency.

S. V. Ramayya, M. A.

**W**E are in the midst of the Third Five Year Plan. We proposed to spend Rs 7500 crores of rupees in the public sector. When we are grappling with the problem of finding the resources of this order, we are suddenly confronted with an unabashed and shameful invasion by Communist China whom we have befriended all these years. In order to face this menace and safeguard our freedom, we have to strengthen our military and industrial potential which again involves unexpected expenditure of immense magnitude.

We have to reorganise the priorities in the Third Plan so that the whole economy might be geared to the war-effort. Modern wars require not only man-power but industrial and scientific power to back them. Scientific knowledge is needed for production, health, economic growth and wars. But unfortunately this aspect has not been given the highest priority which is the need of the war. Our total defence expenditure for the last few years on the average varied between Rs 250 crores to Rs 300 crores per year. In the new situation we have to rapidly increase not only the strength of the army and the airforce but also the striking power which again involves complete modernisation. It is considered essential to have a standing army of a

million men with another million men as home-guards. All these require on the average an annual expenditure of Rs 1000 crores. The Chinese have spent on an average from 1957 to 1959 a sum of Rs 1200 crores per year on their armed forces.

Once we realise the magnitude of the problem we come face to face with the task of finding the resources. In some quarters we hear suggestions of curtailing and even dropping development schemes envisaged in the Third Plan. This suggestion is based on mistaken premises. Modern wars are not fought only at the battle front with ammunition and arms. The entire country's resources, industrial and agricultural, must back the fighting forces. That involves that the economic development must take place rapidly and on a greater magnitude. In fact it was presumed that one of the purposes of China in invading our country was to hinder our economic growth. Hence we should not fall into this trap of the enemy.

In what way then are we to modify the Plan? Evidently strategic and allied industries have not only fully utilised but expanded rapidly. The fourth steel plant must be started very early and the existing plants expanded as steel happens to be one of the sinews of war. The building of strategic roads has to be

hastened and the needs to expand power-projects hardly requires emphasis. The stepping up of production of anti-biotics and surgical instruments and the agricultural production especially of food production should be given highest priority. As we have to import arms and other ancillaries from foreign countries and as we do not have the necessary foreign exchanges the export drive has to be attended to. But the rephrasing of the plan with altered priorities, requires not merely securing foreign exchanges but also mobilising domestic resources.

Utmost economy has to be observed in all types of expenditure. The conservation of trained man-power and the training of a large number of technicians should receive top priority in the revised schemes. The collection of heavy arrears in taxation has to be expedited. It must be considered as a patriotic duty to pay the taxation arrears to the Government. Whenever bonuses are given to the workers, they must be given in defence bonds. The heavy expenditure on military and planned development may lead to inflationary pressures. Hence consumers' co-operative societies must be strengthened throughout the country, so that the people may be assured of minimum supply of goods at reasonable prices. In order to increase the production of agriculture it is necessary to allot topmost priority for the completion of medium and minor irrigation projects. The running of strategic industries, round the clock, requires more power. Hence power-projects must be completed soon. It may be necessary to put a ceiling on the incomes of all the employees. However

as an interim measure all the Government servants getting incomes above of Rs 1000 per month must be paid over this amount only in defence bonds.

In the above context it is better to remind ourselves that during the year 1961-62 there had been a slackening in the tempo of economic development. The Reserve Bank of India survey report points out "There was evidence of strains and stresses from bottlenecks in fuel, power and transport and from deficiencies in the supply of technical and managerial personnel which retarded economic progress .. .. Where there was a large and growing internal market, there was a tendency to overlook industrial efficiency." It warns that "the need to step up exports in the present balance of payments position .. .. makes it a necessity for securing maximum development at the lowest cost with the minimum of resources remaining unutilised or underutilised."

There is also another aspect of the plan. So far there seems to have been a weak implementation of the Plan. Mr Nanda, the Planning Minister spoke of "our own inadequacies in organisation in personnel and even in our knowledge and understanding of the many complex and uncertain elements involved." One of the basic defects of planning in India has been our inability to measure achievement in physical terms of growth which is really what matters. If internal and external resources are raised and spent but if there is no commensurate growth in physical terms, the results would be injurious to the economic growth. The distressing fact is that there had been great fluctuations in

national income from year to year. There are to a certain extent due to the fact that agricultural production itself fluctuates. But the purpose of planning in India is to see an increase in the contribution of industry to the Gross National Product and reduce relatively the dependence of G N P on the value of the agricultural output from year to year.

That these mistakes cannot be allowed to be repeated requires no mention. In order to strengthen the agriculture sector we must meet the shortages in fertilizers by increases in output internally and if necessary by imports from abroad.

The standing committee of the National Development Council which has met recently seems to have realised these defects. Enormous resources have to be raised to meet domestic planning and defence efforts. The expenditure may raise the price level inevitably. That a substantial portion of the total money has to come from deficit financing should not be overlooked. More

indirect taxation (especially customs and excise) may also tend to raise the price level. Hence there is absolute need to control the price-line. By keeping the prices of essential goods within reasonable limits and ensuring their continued supply to the people much progress can be made in the defence efforts. We plead for the scrapping of prohibition. Further the public enterprises must be made to create greater surpluses to meet the increased expenditure.

About mobilising the gold reserves in the country, it is desirable that a ceiling be imposed on the amount of gold ornaments which every woman in the family may possess. The surplus over this ceiling may be invested in gold bonds. I think this step would be more fruitful. All these measures would involve certain burdens. But a democratic country has to bear these burdens to preserve its independence. Given the will, we are sure, we will be able to rise to the occasion to meet this challenge.



# Automation.

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**S**ELF-regulative mechanisms are an inherent feature of innumerable processes in nature, living and non-living. So automatic control is not a new thing in the world. Men have long recognized the existence of such mechanisms in living forms. The deliberate construction of self-regulating machines is no innovation, the history of such devices goes back at least several hundred years.

The general notion of automatic control may be ancient, but the formulation of its principles is a very recent achievement. The systematic exploitation of its principles, their theoretical elaboration and practical applications must be credited to the present century. There is surely a profound difference between a primitive recognition that some mechanisms are self-regulative while others are not, and the invention of analytic theory which not only accounts for the gross facts but guides the construction of new types of systems.

The basic theories of the self-regulative systems are simple. Every automatic system starting from a pump to an electronic brain exhibits a characteristic pattern of behaviour, and requires a supply of energy and a favourable environment for its continual operation. When variations in its intake of energy or changes in its internal and external conditions become too large,

any system will cease to function. But the distinction of an automatically controlled system from others is that it possesses working components which maintain at least some of its typical processes despite such excessive variations. Generally the components employ a small part of the energy supplied to compensate for environmental changes.

The degree of automatic control may vary from system to system. A system's susceptibility to control depends on the complexity of its behaviour pattern and the range of variations under which it can maintain that pattern. Responses of automatic controls to changes affecting the operation are in practice rarely instantaneous, and never absolutely accurate. Therefore an adequate science of automatic control must develop the ways of differentiating and measuring variations in quality; it must learn how signals may be transmitted and relayed, it must be familiar with conditions under which self-excitations and oscillations may occur, and it must devise mechanisms which will anticipate the probable course of events. Our present theories of automatic systems are based on contemporary theoretical science. Their future developments depend upon the continued advance of basic research in mathematics, physics, chemistry, physiology and psychology. Now in this revolutionary midsection of the century the

coming of these astonishing feedback mechanisms is second only to atomic energy.

In western countries automatic controls have been fairly introduced into modern industry because of the desire to offset rising labour costs. They are in fact not primarily an economy measure but a necessity, dictated by the nature of modern services and manufactured products and by the high demand for goods of high quality. Many articles in current use must be processed under conditions of speed, temperature, pressure, and chemical changes which make human control impossible on extensive scale. Moreover modern machines themselves must satisfy high standard of quality which is only possible by automatic controls. Therefore the automatic control of both the manufacturing process and the quality of the product manufactured is indispensable. Now-a-days automatic controls are widely used in nuclear research where it is not safe to handle the radioactive substances directly.

The consequences of large-scale automatic control in current technology are already evident. Industrial productivity

has increased. Many products are now of finer quality than they have ever been before. Working hours have been generally reduced. However, commentators on automatic control also see it as a potential source of evil and express fears concerning its ultimate effect. There is first the fear that continued expansion in this direction will be accompanied by a large scale technological unemployment. In addition, there are signs of a new type of professional man—the automatic control system engineer. There is next the fear that an automatic technology will impoverish the quality of human life, robbing it of opportunities for individual creation, for pride of workmanship and for sensitive qualitative discrimination. There is finally the fear that an automatic technology will encourage the concentration of political power. The automatic controlled weapons like Intercontinental ballistic Missiles have become a new danger now. Thus, the expansion of automatic technology does raise a number of serious problems. But it also provides fresh opportunities for the exercise of creative ingenuity and extraordinary wisdom in dealing with human affairs.





group tests and individual tests. The university examination is a form of group test where a task is successfully completed within the given time. In the individual test the individual's ability is measured in terms of the total time required to complete a job, e. g., performance test. It is the method to measure the intelligence of the illiterates who are given to perform some kind of motor activities for which directions are given orally. Verbal test is a group test where a number of words are given for which opposite words are to be given within a stipulated time.

Analogies are also group tests when three terms are given, the first two have a particular relationship to each other and the fourth term is to be found out so that the relationship between the third and the fourth is the same as between the first and the second, as for example Dogs Bark ; Donkeys ... .. ( answer Bray ). Another form of group test is reasoning test—which contains some questions for which answers are to be supplied, as for example, three boys are sitting in a row. Hari is to the left of Prabir. Ananta is to the left of Hari. Which boy is in the

middle? There are certain written tests to measure intelligence such as Alexander's pass along test, Block Design test, cube construction test etc.

The attention of the psychologists today has been drawn to measure the differences in intelligence between the two sexes. Most studies have shown that girls in the early school years excel boys in tests of intelligence. In the later school years the boys are found generally to excel the girls. But this variability is not very rigid.

Intelligence is an important constituent in one's personality. Modern intelligence tests have helped us to discard the old ideas that girls are less intelligent than boys or that a particular race is inferior to the others. Hence the intelligence tests have helped us to understand more fully the nature of intelligence itself. We can exhibit intelligence not only in puzzling out answers to elaborate abstract teasers but also in solving a jigsaw puzzle, in searching for the cause of a break-down in our motor-car, in burgling a house or in other practical problems.

# On Alexander's retreat from India.

Sri P. K. Mishra

“THE king who never knew defeat at the hands of his enemies, accepted defeat from his own men.”

The year 334 B C. unfolded a new chapter in the story of East-West conflict. During spring of that year the valiant Macedonians under Alexander commenced a career of conquest and aggrandisement and came towards Asia. It appeared as if Alexander was paying a return visit to the metropolis of the Achæmenian Empire with motives best known to him. The episodes of Marathon and Thermopylæ, the destruction of Athens were still vivid in the Greek memory. Their past humiliation was avenged when in the battle of Arbella the Persian Empire with its immense potentiality and countless militia crumbled to pieces due to Greek valour, discipline and leadership. Alexander's performance at Arbella was miraculous and convincing. Success against Persia made him more daring and ambitious. He saw visions of world dominion and wished to surpass the mythical exploits of Dionysus, Heracles and Cyrus.

After the fall of Persia the gates of India were flung open before Alexander. India's fabulous wealth lured him. In 327 B C he laid his sprawling war machine over the mountain plateaus of Hindukush. It was the belief of the world that an invasion upon India was not only fatal for the mortals, but also for the gods. Since

the task before Alexander was quite formidable he had to reinforce his army. In Plutarch's estimation this reinforced army consisted of 120,000 infantry, and 15,000 cavalry. It was an army intoxicated with success and anxious to see the Legendary Land of Aryavarta.

The stupendous war machine of the Greeks rolled on towards the Gangetic Valley. Lands and rivers were crossed and the kings were crushed. After Taxila and Hydaspes Alexander arrived on the banks of river Hyphasis in September 326 B C and there he stopped abruptly. The swelling tides of Greek Invasion unexpectedly calmed down. It was the turning point of Alexander's career of conquest.

It is told by Arrian that reports about the Indians beyond Hyphasis killed Alexander's eagerness to advance further. The Greeks in apprehension of ignominy and death declined to advance. The eloquence of Alexander, his persuasions and intimidations met with irritating gusts, hysteric tumult and streaming tears. What were the reasons that worked so devastatingly upon the morale of an army which had seen the victory of Arbella? How is it that Alexander's hypnotic spell failed to galvanise them with the prospect of an Indian dominion?

It is likely that the war weariness and nostalgia of his army gave Alexander this

Imperious check Quite natural. An army engaged in never-ending battles in lands unknown and far off from Greece would ask for a home-ward journey. But was it the sufficient cause for a Greek soldier to be mutinous ?

In his persuasive exhortations to the soldiers on the banks of Hyphasis Alexander had stated,

*"I am not ignorant that during the last days the natives of this country have been spreading all sorts of rumours designed expressly to work upon your fears"*

These rumours were relating to Indian heroism, their invincibility and patriotism Arrian spoke about the Indians as 'brave in war and living under an excellent system of internal Government.' Curtius and Diodorus state that all the nations beyond Hyphasis were most powerful Alexander was informed that Aggrames ( Dhana Nanda ) kept in readiness an army of 2,00,000 Infantry, 20,000 Cavalry, 3000 elephants and 2000 four-horsed chariots to guard the approaches of his kingdom This report was obtained from king Phegeus and was confirmed by Poros. At last Alexander also believed that the reports were neither incredible nor exaggerated. But why should a conqueror like him be deterred by the formidability of Indian nations ? He was after all the Victor of Arbella, the son of God 'Ra', and the Captain General of the Macedonian Phalanx If he could smash the Persians, he could also vanquish the Indians !

But actually he was hoping against hope. The psychology of his army was weak,

damped with nervous debility. Plutarch has stated that "The battle with Poros depressed the spirit of the Macedonians and made them very unwilling to advance further into India For as it was with the utmost difficulty they had beaten him when the army he led amounted only to 20,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry, they now most resolutely opposed Alexander when he insisted that he should cross the Ganges." He further informs that "the kings of the Gangaridai and Prasi were waiting for him ( Alexander ) with an army of 80,000 horse, 2,00,000 foot, 8000 war chariots and 6000 fighting elephants" These statements are corroborated by Diodorus who has recorded that "Among the Southern Countries the first under Kaukasos is India, a kingdom remarkable for its vast extent and the largeness of its population, for it is inhabited by very many nations, among which the greatest of all is that of the Gangaridai, against whom Alexander did not undertake a expedition being deterred by the multitude of their elephants"

Hence it is obvious that one of the reasons of Greek mutiny in Alexander's Camp was the terror struck in their mind by authentic rumours, rumours that crept into Macedonian fortitude There were other reasons too The battle of Hydaspes against Poros depressed the spirit of the sons of Hellas and made them unwilling to proceed further.

Alexander's triumph over the Achæmanian empire was accomplished with comparative ease and perfection. But his campaigns and operations in India against small principalities were both difficult and

desperate. His initial successes in Aryavarta were against tribal native states and not against the Imperial Nandas. The martial vigour and patriotic fervour of the Indians when compared to the Persian catastrophe appears astonishing. With the unlimited resources of a vast empire, the countless horde of disciplined and well-drilled army, the inimitable military talent with which he was equipped Alexander's fight against the small tribal principalities with their scattered resources was an unequal struggle. But surprising it is to note that these Indian Liliputs could inflict upon the Greek Gulliver terrible losses and fatal wounds. Troubles and problems mounted daily. At Messaga even the women fought against the Invading Yavanas. The Greeks did not expect to meet a Poros after vanquishing a Darius. The pride of Indian heroism impressed them profoundly—a fear of it haunted their mind—war against unknown Poros and stiff opposition disconcerted them. They soon came to realise that the Indian antagonists of Alexander were quite different from the emasculated and effete troops of Persia

which was after all a huge Colossus stuffed with sand.

Thus the Greeks were demoralised at the dreadful thought of Indian heroism. This demoralisation had set in since Alexander crossed Hindukush and became ripe when he was on the banks of Hyphasis. Fear of the Nandas was coupled with war weariness caused by interminable and prolonged campaigns of Alexander in strange lands, and compelled the Greeks to revolt. Consequently the Retreat History thus could not record the story of a struggle between Alexander and Aggrammes. What would have been the result of such a clash remains unpredicted and unpredictable. Might be Alexander's Superior Generalship would have prevailed at the end. But another possibility was also lurking. By fording Beas he would have entered into the interiors of India—further penetration might have brought for him the same fate which in a later period was reserved for Napoleon after the capture of Moscow.



# “Far Away”

Sri Nirmal Chandra Sen

P. U. Science.

**K**ONARKA, the temple of Sun God, is still echoing the glorious past of Kalinga standing on the beach of the fathomless sea, exposed to the sun and rain, for hundreds of years. But the name of the small village Haripur has been put out from the history for good though it was once known to inhabitants of far off countries, as it was the centre of business near Konarka. No merchant was as great as Binod Bihari. He was famous even in far off countries.

Not only was he a great merchant, but he was also a generous and liberal man. His generosity endeared him to all. His only daughter Bhanumati flooded his house with light. She was in the full bloom of her youth. She possessed unparalleled beauty. It was a problem on the part of Binod Bihari to whom to offer Bhanumati in marriage.

One day in the spring season Chandrakanta came to this place in order to sell his merchandise. He was a very handsome young man. Only the trouble of remaining at a new place affected his health but he got well soon.

When Bhanumati saw him, a stream of unfading love flowed in her heart. She chose him as the best companion on this earth who would fill her heart with a melody of undying love. Therefore, she

kept Chandrakanta as the king in the core of her heart. She told father that no man on this earth would make her happy except Chandrakanta. The father complied with the request of his only daughter. He approached Chandrakanta and told him the sincere desire of his only daughter Bhanumati.

Chandrakanta agreed without any hesitation, because our hero was accustomed to marrying so many brides. Further Bhanumati was also a paragon of beauty. On an auspicious autumn day, the marriage ceremony took place with due pomp and magnificence. Binod tried his utmost to make this couple happy.

Thus two hearts were joined together with the bonds of love,—one was pure and sincere and the other was just the opposite.

The last days of Binod Bihari drew near. He offered his all to his only heir, Chandrakanta, wishing him a prosperous life with Bhanumati. Accidentally he met his death one day when he was about to tell some important things to Bhanumati.

No longer did fortune favour Bhanumati. Thousand other Bhanumatis flashed in the mind of Chandrakanta and he became utterly restless. He went away taking a large amount of money. Bhanumati did not intervene in her husband's affair, as her simple heart trusted Chandrakanta.

Time rolled on. Every night Bhanumati prayed the thousands of twinkling stars to send her husband back without delay and every day she prayed to the goddess "Manasa", who, she believed, would bring back her husband. But Chandrakanta was enjoying his life amidst thousands of Bhanumatis forgetting one in the far off land.

The amount of money which supported Chandrakanta in the far off land was spent within a year. Then he recollected one Bhanumati and came to her. The hungry eyes of Bhanumati were satisfied seeing Chandrakanta after a long period of one year.

Remaining for a few days with Bhanumati, Chandrakanta became again restless and indifferent. The laughters of thousand Bhanumatis were calling him from different corners. He again prepared to go. But this time Bhanumati tried to stop her husband. She made a sincere request to Chandrakanta not to go leaving her in gloom. But the calling of thousand Bhanumatis did not allow him to comply with Bhanumati's requests. He went away taking a large amount of money. Chandrakanta was happy now amidst thousand Bhanumatis. But on the other hand the heart of one simple maid was totally broken. Nothing on this earth delighted her. She lived in a small cottage on the sea. The numberless waves of the sea gave a little pleasure to the agonised mind of Bhanumati. She had to remain for days together without food due to sheer poverty. Days passed on. Her prayer did not reach Chandrakanta who was in the alluring company of thousand Bhanumatis.

It was a stormy night. The wind was

roaring. The unceasing roar of the sea could be heard from far away. It seemed that nature could no longer endure a simple maid's grief. The wind was expressing its sincere sympathy through the leaves of thousand trees. The "Chandra" in the sky hid himself behind the black clouds leaving the earth in gloom, just like Bhanumati's "Chandra" who had left her in darkness. Bhanumati slept in her cottage starving for days together. Her limbs were no longer active. Her delicate body was turned into a frame of bones. Her eyes were longing to see her Chandrakanta. The waves in the sea were rising and falling. Later a shower of heavy rain fell.

The money of Chandrakanta had been spent. He was returning that night. This time he was sorry, because he had been deceived by thousand Bhanumatis. He determined to implore Bhanumati to forgive him. Somehow or other he came to Bhanumati. But it was the last stage of Bhanumati. When she noticed that Chandrakanta had come, her eyes lighted up. She wanted to get up, but could not do so. She fell back and died. The flash of lightning made her face visible to Chandrakanta. He cried out "Bhanu". But Bhanu was dead. The word "Bhanu" was reverberated by the waves of the sea and by the trees.

Time passed on. No man knew what happened to Chandrakanta. Most probably he went back to his country. But the cottage remained desolate and only a starving mongrel, once a pet of Bhanumati, remained prowling along the sea-beach, whining and whining as if its heart would break.

# Science and Modern Life.

Sri Nityananda Kar

I. B. A.

“LIFE today” as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru remarked, “is governed and conditioned by the offshoot of science” Broadly speaking life is the science of sciences. Popularly by science we mean acquiring vivid knowledge about a thing From remote antiquity science has evolved to a great extent and it will be evolving in future In spite of this fact it is evident that the science will bring its own destruction to the entire mankind. Science is an inborn quality of humanity. It has developed by the dint of their merit. So it can be aptly remarked that man is born in science, lives in science and dies in science.”

In the primitive age men were living in caves and jungles like animals. They were at that time ‘food gatherers’ not ‘food growers’. In course of time agriculture came into existence With the coming of agriculture men turned into ‘good growers’ from ‘good gatherers’ At that time they were illiterate and superstitious. They thought that everything is done by Almighty God For instance, when flood comes in the river they thought that this is only due to the anger of God They worshipped God only to please Him.

The progress of science, we may say mathematically, is a direct function And the whole development of humanity as such is intimately dependent upon the progress of science. Our present develop-

ment is nothing but men plus science. The most important contribution of science to human welfare is the rationalisation of the human mind itself and thus making our outlook more scientific Let us see how

The study of science helps us to develop our intellect and morality Science helps us in our unending search for truth With the development of science we can know our position in the universe with respect to the tiny atoms By the development of science we begin to do research about a thing The scientists invented Radio, Cinema etc Now-a-days the communication problem has been solved by man In olden days they used to go to their destinations on foot By the invention of motor, Railway engine and aeroplane we go from one place to another in a short time We can know everything that happens in distant countries by the help of radio, sitting, at home inside a room Radio gives us relaxation and at the same time increases our intellectual power. We can see things which are being done at distance places through television. Now-a-days science has conquered time and space By the great development of science the western countries were able to solve the food problem.

Fatal diseases are no longer dangerous ; science has invented cures and alleviated suffering. Modern drugs which are the

by-products of science have reduced the death-rate of human beings. Now-a-days Scientists are very successful in solving the causes and nature of some of the worst diseases like cancer. Now-a-days science is working like magic. It means by the help of magic we can do whatever we like. The jet-plane and Rocket travel round the world with unimaginable speed. Once our mankind believed in the supernatural power of sages but to day due to the development of science, we wonder at the ignorance of our forefathers. Science has given us an abundant store of knowledge. Pure science has played an important role in moulding the life of man. By the scientific development every thing is possible on the part of mankind to solve. We can change the climate and condition of earth, turn barren land into fertile land. In short we can say, we will make the world our love and pride. We can dream of a good world only when all

the scientific energies are harnessed towards human welfare and not towards the annihilation of the human life.

Now a-days science also makes man idle. Now the automatic machine runs the factory. By that so many people go out of employment. A time will come when mankind will be paralysed by the development of science. Now nuclear bombs may be used for the destruction of mankind. In these advanced days every country is trying to show its pride before other countries. So they take the help of destructive machines. We will be the main cause for the destruction of mankind if we use science in bad way.

Science has two ways, the good and the evil. When we use science in good ways, it will help us. But, if we use it in bad ways it will destroy mankind and the world.





## College Notes, 1962-63.

IT is a matter of gratification to us that the number of students in our College increases year by year, as this clearly indicates the spread of higher education in this district. This year 674 students are on the rolls of the College. Subjects offered for study are also increasing in number. Political Science is now taught (from the beginning of this session) in the First Year of the Three Year Degree Course. It is hoped that in the near future this subject will be taught in B. A. Final Parts I & II.

There were a number of transfers this year. We wish all success and prosperity to Sri B. Rout, M. A., Lecturer in Oriya, Sri A. C. Samanta, Lecturer in English, Sri S. K. Nanda, M. A., Lecturer in Philosophy and Sri J. Patnaik, M. A., Lecturer in

History, who left this College on transfer this year. We welcome Sri B. Mohanty, M. A., Lecturer in Oriya, Sri H. N. Ray, M. A., Lecturer in Philosophy, Sri N. Hazary, M. A., Lecturer in Politics, Sri D. K. Sarangi, M. A., Lecturer in History, who joined this College on transfer in this session. We welcome also Sri N. K. Pujari, M. A., Lecturer in English, who was appointed and posted to this College this year.

The response of this College, students and members of staff, to the call for Defence effort is heartening. A sum of Rs. 7324/- was contributed by the College to the National Defence Fund. We are happy that the College has risen nobly to the occasion.

# The College Union, 1962-63.

**T**HE following students were elected as the office-bearers of the College Union Executive body for the year 1962-63.

*President*--Sri Prabir Kumar Pal,  
( III B Sc )

*Vice-President*--Sri Parameswar Behera,  
( II B A )

*Secretary*--Sri Kartikeswar Mohanty,  
( I B A. )

*Asst Secretary*--Sri Nagendra Nath  
Mohanty, ( I B A. )

## *Class Representatives —*

Sri Basanta Kumar Rout, ( III B. Sc )

Sri Ganapath Rup ( III B A )

Sri Nagarmal Agarwalla, ( II B Sc )

Sri Ashok Momin ( II B A )

Sri Bijoy Krishna Mohanty ( I B Sc )

Sri Brundabana Das ( I B A. )

Sri Debakumar Tripathy ( P U Sc )

Sri Kartik Chandra Rout ( P. U. Arts )

## *Women Representatives —*

Sm Mandira Ghosal ( III B A. )

Sm. Indulata Kar Mohapatra, ( II B Sc )

The activities of the Union were variegated and numerous during this session

The 'Teachers Day' was celebrated on the 5th August, 1962 as the first function of the Union. Mr B C Mallik, Mr C. S. K Jain and Mr B. Sahu explained to the students the significance of the day.

The College Union organised a charity film show in the local Cinema hall in aid of

the Union Fund. We are grateful to Sri P C Bhanj Deo, Proprietor, K. M. B M. Talkies for his kind help in this connection.

The College Union invited Sri Sreeharsha Mishra, Joint Editor of the 'Samaj' who addressed the Union on the 23rd September, 1962. The talk was followed by a musical performance.

The College Union met in an extraordinary meeting on the 24th October to condemn the Chinese aggression on our soil. Mr P K Mishra, lecturer in history, explained to the students and the lecturers present in the meeting, the historical background and the nature of the Chinese aggression. The members of the Union, in a resolution expressed their solidarity with the Government of India and resolved not to take rest till the Chinese troops completely vacate the last inch of our land. The College Union donated a sum of Rs 100/- to the National Defence Fund out of the total donation ( of the sum of Rs 7500/- ) of the College. Another sum of Rs 250/- was raised from the students by the Union and donated to the said Fund. Some of the leading members of the Union visited different parts of the district and mobilised public opinion against the Chinese invasion during that tense period.

The 'United Nations Day' was observed by the College Union on the 1st November, 1962. Mr. S. V Ramaya, Mr P K Mishra and Mr. N Hazary, lecturers of the College, addressed the students on the occasion.

During the session under review, we had to bid farewell to Mr. Benudhar Rout, lecturer in Oriya, Mr. S Nanda, lecturer in Philosophy, and Mr. J Patnaik, lecturer in History who went on transfer to B. J. B. College, Bhubaneswar, S C S College, Puri and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack respectively.

The 'Vivekananda Birth Century' was observed by the College Union on the 19th January, 63 Prof. H N. Roy gave a brilliant talk on the life and Philosophy of Swami Vivekananda.

The Union condoled the death of Dr B. B Roy and Padmashree Lakshminarayan Sahu in this meeting.

The Union conducted a number of debates and discussions both in Oriya and English as detailed below

1. The regional languages should be the medium of instruction at the University level.
- 2 କଲେଜରେ ଦତ୍ତଶିକ୍ଷା ଅବାସ୍ଥିମୟ ।
- 3 The policy of non-alignment is a dead horse.
- 4 Religion is detrimental to the progress of science
- 5 ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ଭାଗେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭୂ ଶାନ୍ତିର ପଥ ଅଟେ ।
6. Civil administration should be entirely left to the women to allow all our men to join the defence.

Sri Parameswar Behera of II B A and Sri Brendra Chandra Das Patnaik of III B A represented the College in the Inter-College-Oriya Debate Competition organised by the F M College Union, Balasore. Sri

Parameswar Behera of II B A. represented the College in the Zonal-Inter-College Debate Competition conducted by the Utkal University. Sri Kartikeswar Mohanty of I. B. A. represented the College in the Inter-College English Debate Competition organised by the Bhadrak College Union.

The Union presented a variety-show performance on the occasion of the Independence-Day Celebration. On the 12th February, 63 a musical performance was held in which a girl-artiste of Calcutta sang beautiful songs.

On the 16th February, 63 an interesting debate was organised between the local lawyers and the lecturers of the College. The subject for the debate was :

*"More education and not legislation is conducive to human welfare"*

There was a mammoth gathering Mr. P C Mohanty, District Judge, Baripada presided over the function We are grateful to the lecturers and the lawyers who participated in the friendly discussion Even though, to our great surprise and pleasure, our Principal took the side of the lawyers to encourage them, the motion was carried with overwhelming majority.

On 17-2-63 an elocution contest was held in Oriya on 'କବି ଗୋଦାବରୀ' for the award of the 'Khiroda Memorial Running Cup' offered by Sri C M Bindhani in memory of his son's late wife Khiroda Bindhani.

The College Union Day was observed on the 18th February, 1963. Sri Ajoy Kumar Dash, Chairman, Mayurbhanj Zilla Parishad was the Chief-Guest. The successful competitors

in debate competitions, best literary contributor to the college magazine and some of the volunteers of the Union were awarded certificates. Members, standing 1st in their respective class-examinations were awarded premium prize bonds along with certificates. After the prize distribution was over we presented a musical performance, an one-act play, a dance drama and a fancy dress competition.

We are grateful to our Principal Mr J. Mahanty, Adviser Mr R. M. Mohapatra, Associate Adviser, Mr C S Rath for their kind help, encouragement and guidance. All our respected teachers have helped us ungrudgingly whenever we have sought their help. We are highly grateful to them.

Kartikeswar Mohanty,  
*Secretary.*

### Socio Economic Survey Report

A socio economic survey of five villages of Betanati Community Development Block in the Mayurbhanj district of Orissa was undertaken by the Planning Forum of M P C. College, Baripada. Prof S. V. Ramaya, Prof B. C. Mallick and Prof N. Hazary along with 30 students reached Betanati at 7 A M on 4th November, 1962. The students were distributed into five batches under five group leaders in the following villages having the following population: Betanati (1950), Sathilo (1100), Bahanada (920), Tulsichaura (642) and Pandu Garia (267). The method adopted in the survey was interview method. A questionnaire was prepared and information was elicited from the people by meeting them personally.

The total area of the five villages is nearly 5 sq miles and the population is 4930. The occupation pattern is traditional and rigid. 71% of the population is dependent on agriculture and the rest are engaged in weaving, pottery, carpentry, masonry, business, Government service etc. The average income of a family was found to be Rs 845 per annum. The villagers are engaged for a period of 213 days per year in their chief occupation and the rest of the days in subsidiary occupations like rope-making, basket making etc. The landless labourers are more than 20% of the total population. A person who earns Rs 200 per acre from paddy spends as much as Rs 100 on labour, seed, manure, implements etc. Rise in prices of agricultural commodities has benefited the villagers in general no doubt, but it has been nullified to a great extent by the rise in prices of other commodities like salt, kerosine, matches, sugar, cloth, gold etc. The labourer class resents the fact that there has been no proportionate increase in the wage level.

Roads to the villages are narrow and not properly maintained. Sanitation is worse. Even though there are as many as 18 tanks, 69 wells and 5 tube wells in all the five villages Sathilo and Pandu Garia depend wholly on tank water for drinking purposes which is dirty and unhygienic. We found water flowing on the village street of Bahanada and on enquiry it was learnt that for four months the condition remains the same.

There is one L. P. School in each village. But the strength of the schools both in Pandu Garia and Tulsichaura is only 25. The U P School at Bahanada was established

in 1890. Sathilo has one L. P as well as one U. P School. Betanati has five L. P. Schools, one U P School, one Girl's M E. School, one E T School, one High School as well. Play ground, Library, Radio, Recreation Centre, Child Welfare Centre, Mahila Samiti, Yuvak Sangh etc. are only found in Betanati and Bahanada, the former Panchayat Samiti H. Q., and the latter Gram Panchayat H. Q

The attitude of the people towards family planning was found to be vague. These people seem to have fantastic fears of operation, prejudices against contraceptives and fear of death of existing children in case of vasectomy etc. Two men of Bahanada have done vasectomy.

Plans have had little impact on the rise of per capita income of the poor. An agriculturist has been more benefited from the rise in prices of agricultural commodities than any improvements aimed at agriculture. The landless labourer is in a worse position. The prices have risen and he has been benefited the least by the plan. The only compensating factor is that wages have also risen by 35%. Though progress in a village like Sathilo is made at a snail's pace, an inhabitant of Bahanada Mr Nabakishore Patnaik, B. A., B L, who over-whelmed us with cordiality emphatically asserted that the health of the people has definitely changed for the better after the plans. Especially cholera in the village has been checked after the provision of pure drinking water. That Betanati is a village-cum-town with a Panchayat Samiti, Primary Health Centre, High School, Police Station, Thermal Sub-Station, Training cum-production Centre has provided opportunities for improvement of

economic condition of the other four villages. Because the road from Baripada to Balasore passes through Betanati and because it is a railway station, and because the other four villages surround Betanati within a radius of one mile, the villages are increasingly becoming responsive to outer contacts.

The villagers are prepared to work voluntarily for road construction and other works of the village but there is no proper guidance. Poverty, illiteracy, as well as the rigid caste system make them self-centred. Panchayati Raj has given the people a sense of self-confidence but inefficiency, red tapism and want of proper leadership seem to undermine the confidence of the people in this popular institution.

For the economic betterment of the villagers reclamation of waste land, construction of bunds irrigational projects and roads, establishment of drains, poultry farms, pisciculture and bamboo growing schemes for the area are recommended. It is hoped that in the near future power from Betanati thermal sub-station will be used in the surrounding villages for lighting, agricultural purposes and running small scale industries.

Sri Narayan Hazary,  
*Lecturer in Political Science.*

#### **Economics and Political Science Association.**

*President*—Sri J. Mahanty, M A (*Principal*).

*Vice-President*—Sri S. V. Ramaya, M A.

#### *Members —*

Sri D D Jena, M A.

Sri B C Mallik, M. A.

Sri N. Hazari, M A.

*Secretary*—Sri Amaresh Chandra Panda,  
1 Year Arts, B. A.

*Asst. Secretary*—Sri Shyam Sundar Agrawala,  
1 Year Arts, B. A.

*Class Representatives* —

Sri Gopal Chandra Giri (Final Part II).

Sri Narendra Mohan Dhal, (Final Part I).

Sri Durga Prasad (P. U. Arts).

The society purchased books worth nearly Rs 400/- for its lending library. An amount of Rs 700/- has been donated to the National Defence Fund. The Society purchased two wooden almirahs' Annual photo of all the members of the association and the executive body was taken. In view of the National Emergency the society has cancelled its annual function. However, the society has helped the Planning Forum in all its activities.

The association expresses its gratitude and thanks to the Principal, Vice-President and members for their kind co operation and guidance.

Amaresh Chandra Panda,  
*Secretary*

**Planning Forum.**

*President*—Sri J. Mahanty—*Principal*

*Vice-President*—Sri S. V. Ramayya, M. A.

*Secretary*—Sri Birendra Chandra Das Patnaik

*Asst. Secretary*—Sri

Elections were held for the posts of the class representatives of the Planning Forum and the following members were elected.

Sri H. K. Mohanty, (B. Sc Final Part II).

Sri K. C. Tunga, (B. A Final Part II).

Sri N. Agarwala, (B. Sc Final Part I)

Sri B. P. Mohapatra, (B. A Final Part I)

Sri S. S. Behera, (I B Sc)

Sri B. K. Nanda, (I B A)

Sri G. Misra, (P. U. Science)

Sri A. Bej, (P. U. Arts).

The Planning Forum celebrated the National Plan Week commencing from 31st August 1962. Debates, Reading of papers and essay competitions were conducted and the following members were adjudged as the winners

**DEBATE :**

*First*—Sri Birendra Chandra Das Patnaik

*Second*—Sri Khirod Chandra Mohanty

*Third*—Sri Kalyan Pra-anna Mishra

Sri Kartikeswar Mohanty

**ESSAY —**

*First*—Sri Birendra Chandra Das Patnaik

*Second*—Sri Gautam Kumar Misra

*Third*—Sri Khirod Chandra Mohanty

**READING OF PAPERS**

*First*—Sri Gadadhar Parida

*Second*—Sri Birendra Chandra Das Patnaik

*Third*—Sri Sanat Kumar Das Patnaik

On the concluding day of the National Plan Week Celebrations, the Government of India Publicity Department had exhibited films on Planning in the College Hall. The Planning Forum received a grant of Rs. 50/- towards expenses in this connection.

The Planning Forum was addressed by Sri B. N. Ratha, Regional Planning Officer on

'Plan and the National emergency'. Principal J. Mahanty, had presided over the function.

The Planning Forum conducted a socio-economic survey of five villages of Betanoti Block area with the funds provided by the government. The survey revealed interesting materials on the progress of the plan.

This year the Planning Forum had opened an Economic Seminar for the distribution of books to the needy students

The Planning Forum expresses its thanks to the President, Vice-President and members for their help and co-operation.

Birendra Chandra Das Patnaik,  
*Secretary*



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Casper	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
DeLoach	✓
Evans	✓
Gale	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele Room	✓
Holmes	✓
Gandy	✓

TO Mr. DeLoach

FROM M. A. Jones

DATE 10-3-63

SUBJECT "THE FBI STORY"

*File 8 ✓  
m.p. - [unclear]*

The new edition of "The FBI Story," I feel, has a great deal of appeal for young people. The many photographs, the format, the large print, the sturdy and durable binding, all go to make an attractive book. I feel there will be a good demand for this book provided we give it publicity in the field and at the Seat of Government immediately.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Exhibit Section prepare a flyer advertising the book, its retail price of \$3.95 and the employee price of \$2.95.

2. That the attached letter to the field, setting forth data on the new book, be approved.

*[Handwritten initials]*

*10/3*

*[Handwritten initials]*  
10/4

*7 flyers distributed to all 500 divisions & field offices. 10-28-63 mbm*

Enclosure - detached part

BMS:jks (4)

*jks*

OCT 3 1963

REC-9  
*Worked in Exh. Sect. Flyer being prepared 10/9/63*

62-102693-1796  
11-1  
12 OCT 30 1963

**CRIME RESEARCH**  
*[Handwritten signature]*

53 NOV 8 1963

*Bms*



MR. JONES  
NOV 7 12 41 PM '63  
RECEIVED  
F B I

REC'D DE LUACH  
F B I  
OCT 8 10 35 AM '63  
REC'D - MOHR  
F B I  
OCT 7 11 06 AM '63

RECEIVED-MECHANICAL  
F. B. I.  
OCT 27 11 02 AM '63

REC'D REC-DIRECTOR  
OCT 4 12 50 PM '63  
OCT 8 12 23 PM '63  
OCT 7 10 25 AM '63

RECEIVED-TOLSON  
F B I

REC'D DE LUACH  
F B I  
OCT 4 10 24 AM '63

REC'D-TOLSON'S OFFICE  
OCT 4 10 24 AM '63

*11-7*

copy  
51

A. J. ... - 70 THE PEOPLE

(B) "THE FBI STORY" - "The FBI Story," written by Pulitzer Prize-winning author Don Whitehead and published by Random House in 1956, has been revised, brought up to date and republished as a book for young people. The new edition, one of the Landmark Giant Series of Random House, is illustrated with many photographs and is most attractive in appearance.

While the new edition will retail for \$3.95, through the FBI Recreation Association it will be possible for Bureau employees to obtain it for \$2.95. Each office should determine the number of copies of the book desired and submit orders to the Bureau by routing slip marked "Attention: Crime Research Section." One check covering the entire order and made payable to the FBI Recreation Association should accompany each office's request.

Copies of "Masters of Deceit," "A Study of Communism" and the original version of "The FBI Story" will, of course, still be available at the usual discount prices.

(Security Letter on attached page)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-04-3419

62-102693-  
NOT RECORDED  
126 OCT 16 1963

10/8/63  
SAC LETTER NO. 63-51

63-31932

*h*

Mr Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

10-21-63

*g*  
*Tom*

Mr. DeLoach:

**RE: FLYER ON REVISED EDITION  
 OF "THE FBI STORY" BY  
 DON WHITEHEAD FOR DISTRIBUTION  
 TO FIELD AND SOG**

*W. J. Smith*

Attached is a proposed flyer on the revised edition of "The FBI Story" prepared by the Exhibits Section for distribution to employees at the Seat of Government and in the Field.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this be approved for printing and distribution.

*h*

*M. A. Jones*  
M. A. Jones

Enclosure  
 BMS:l jg lgg  
 (5)

*A. J. ...*

*mm*

*Distributed to all  
 Divisions at SOG  
 and all field offices.  
 10-28-63  
 mbn*

REC-9

*62-102693-797*

12 NOV 1 1963

EX-116

81  
61 NOV 7 1963

*Tom*

November 19, 1963

REC-82

62-102693-798

APPROX 1952

*R. [Signature]*

NOV 19 11 29 AM '63  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

b6  
b7C

Mr.  Bonistalli  
  
Floral Park, New York

Dear :

Special Agent Leon F. Schwartz has advised me of your recent operation, and I sincerely hope this note finds you feeling much better. I can certainly understand how difficult it must be for a young man of your age to remain inactive for any length of time, but I trust you will take this opportunity to rest and regain your full strength. You have my best wishes for a speedy recovery.

Mr. Schwartz purchased a copy of "The FBI Story" for you and asked me to autograph it to you. It is indeed a pleasure to comply with his request, and I am sending it to you, under separate cover.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 11  
NOV 9 1963  
COMM-FBI

*JFK*  
*Schwartz*

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
NOTE: See R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan memorandum dated 11/15/63 captioned  Bonistalli,  Floral Park, New York,

b6  
b7C

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Evans \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Correspondence Matter. "

JCF:ped (5)

*den R/115*

*JFK*

*den*

*JCF*

72 NOV 2 1963

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Evans \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

1 - Sullivan  
 1 - DeLoach  
 1 - Smith

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE 11/15/63

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*

1 - Schwartz

SUBJECT:  BONISTALLI  
  
 FLORAL PARK, NEW YORK  
 CORRESPONDENCE MATTER

b6  
b7C

Captioned individual is eleven-year-old son of John Bonistalli who is personal friend of SA Leon F. Schwartz of Domestic Intelligence Division. His parents are responsible citizens who have been known to SA Schwartz for over ten years.  Bonistalli recently underwent surgery   His present condition is good, but he faces difficult recovery. Both  and his father are very much interested in the Bureau's work. His father has many times expressed admiration for the Director and the Bureau. His father is extremely active in church activities and veterans affairs and is highly respected in his community. Bufiles contain no information identifiable with John or  Bonistalli.

ACTION:

It is respectfully requested that attached copy of "The FBI Story" which was purchased by SA Schwartz be autographed by the Director and forwarded to  Bonistalli with appropriate cover letter wishing him a speedy recovery.

Enclosure

LFS:jak  
(5)

*jak hst*

*over just*

*done 11/19/63 JF*

*WCS*  
*ack 11/19/63 JF*

REC-82

*62-107693-798*

NOV 21 1963

*8-jef*

*mm*

February 4, 1964

*REC-11*

*62-102693 - 799*

Miss Marjorie Currey  
Random House, Inc.  
457 Madison Avenue  
New York 22, New York

*File DeLoach*

Dear Miss Currey:

Shortly before he left the city today, Mr. DeLoach asked that I write you to advise that we have no objection to your entering into an agreement with Franklin Publications, Inc., such as is outlined in your letter of January 29th.

He also wanted me to point out that our records reflect an exchange of correspondence with you in July, 1958, concerning the request of Franklin Publications for Indonesian language rights to "The FBI Story."

Sincerely yours,

Frances M. Lurz  
Secretary to  
Mr. C. D. DeLoach

*mailed 2/4/64 omh*

*ms*

NOTE: Bufiles reflect that Franklin Publications, Inc., of New York is a nonprofit organization which translates American books into languages primarily of the East and Near East. In July, 1958, Miss Currey was advised that the Bureau had no objection to the granting of Indonesian language rights for Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story" to Franklin Publications, Inc. In her letter of January 29, 1964, Miss Currey again lists Indonesian among a group of Asian and African languages for which Franklin Publications, Inc. desires rights to "The FBI Story."

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Evans \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

FFB 671984 (6) *gung*  
MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

*Plc File in 62-102693*

*A*



**RANDOM HOUSE, INC.**

457 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NY

TELEPHONE PLAZA 1-2600

January 29, 1964

Miss Cartha DeLoach  
The Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Miss DeLoach:

*- Report to The People*

We have an opportunity to license certain Middle Eastern and Oriental language rights to ~~THE FBI STORY~~ by Don Whitehead. The prospective licensee is Franklin Publications in New York which maintains offices throughout the Middle East in order to cooperate with local publishers in bringing out books which will give a favorable exposure of the United States to the foreign reader. In other words, Franklin does the same thing that the United States Information Agency does.

The particular language rights in which Franklin is interested for this book are: Arabic, Armenian, Bengali, Indonesian, Mala, Persian, Peshtu, Urdu, and the indigenous languages of Africa such as Ga, Twi, Ewe, etc.

*e*

Since our contract requires that we obtain the approval of The Federal Bureau of Investigation before concluding any license agreement, I am writing to ask whether the Bureau would approve this sale to Franklin Publications.

I do look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

*Marjorie Currey*  
Marjorie Currey

MC:jd

*make  
ack 2-4-64  
GWB:pm*

REC-137

62-102692-799

11 FEB 5 1964

*(Signature)*

March 2, 1964

REC-105

62-102693-800

old.

Mr. [redacted]  
[redacted]  
Rockville, Maryland

b6  
b7c

Dear [redacted]

Mr. Robert H. Burkart sent me your letter concerning "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead.

It was a pleasure to learn that you like this book, and I certainly enjoyed reading your remarks. I am sure Mr. Burkart will tell you that it is not as difficult as it may seem to go to work in the middle of the night because every Agent realizes that his efforts are contributing to the protection of our Nation.

You have my best wishes for all possible success in the years to come.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles indicate one prior letter to Mr. [redacted] and he was sent an autographed photograph in December, 1962.

*Alla [unclear] was [unclear] [unclear] from Robert H. Hoover*

CJJ:eje  
(4)

MAILED 10  
MAR 3 - 1964  
COMM-FBI

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Evans \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

MAR 2 3 30 PM '64  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

*[Handwritten notes]*



March 2, 1964

REC-105

62-102693-800

Mr. Robert H. Burkart  
601 Blossom Drive  
Rockville, Maryland

Dear Bob:

Please accept my thanks for your note of February 26th and for your thoughtfulness in sending me the letter from [redacted]

I am enclosing a copy of my letter to him which I thought you might like to read.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAR 2 3 30 PM '64  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

Enclosure

NOTE: Mr. Burkart is on the Special Correspondents' List and is known to the Director on a first-name basis. He EOD 6-5-39, resigned 5-26-45, was reinstated 10-28-46 and retired 2-14-64.

CJJ:med  
(3) *med*

*Leig*

*Speicher*

*Keenan*

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Evans \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED 10  
MAR 3 1964  
COMM-FBI

22 MAR 6 1964

*John*

*Adm  
B-2*

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

b6  
b7C

TRUE COPY

February 26, 1964

The Honorable John Edgar Hoover  
Director  
The Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover: -

On the occasion of my retirement from the FBI, I presented the book, "The FBI Story for Children." to [redacted] Rockville, Md. [redacted] is ten years old and his ambition is to become a special agent of the FBI. During the past year, you have corresponded with him along this line.

Enclosed is a letter from [redacted] which note some of his reactions to the book. I thought that you might be interested in a short book review by a ten year old.

b6  
b7c

With all good wishes to you and Mr. Tolson, I remain

Sincerely,

Bob Burkart

ENCLOSURE  
1 TC 2-2-64  
med

REC-105

62-102693-800

MAR 5 1964

ack 3-2-64  
(59) med

Robert H Burkart  
601 Blossom Drive  
Rockville, Maryland

February 26, 1964

The Honorable John Edgar Hoover  
Director  
The Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.  
Dear Mr. Hoover. -

On the occasion of my retirement  
from the FBI, I presented the  
book, "The FBI Story for Children," to

[Redacted]

b6  
b7c

Rockville, Md. [Redacted] is ten years old  
and his ambition is to become a  
Special Agent of the FBI During  
the past year, you have corresponded

CORRESPONDENCE  
FBI

ENCLOSURE

BURKART - DM (SCL  
recd) 5

with him along this line.

Enclosed is a letter from  which note some of his reactions to the book. I thought that you might be interested in a short book review by a ten year old.

With all good wishes to you and Mr. Todd, I remain

Sincerely,  
Bob Burkart

---

ack 3-2-64  
CJS/mcd

1 TC 2-28-69  
mcd

TRUE COPY

Dear Mr. Burkheart,

Thank you very much for that F. B. I. book you got me.

I have been reading a story a night and one every time I have some free time.

The stories are very detailed and extremely interesting. The story "Death of a Child" I found very good. It was rather sad and I imagine the parents were very sad. The story "The F. B. I. Fights Back," was good especially when Dingeller came out of the theater. I hear they finally deported Anna Cumpanas, 'The Woman In Red.'

When the 'hollowed out nickel' came into one of the stories I found it very interesting.

A funny thing is that 'The F. B. I. Story' by Qunten Reynolds didn't have a word about Dillenger. That and 'The Story of the Secret Service' I have had out of the library about 50 times.

I was reading about the qualifications of an F. B. I. agent. One of them is he must be able to be called on any time, night or day. I won't be use to that. I can hardly get up Sunday mornings to do papers.

By the way, [ ] gave me his paper Route, so don't expect your newspaper on time anymore. If your lucky you will be able to read Saturday's news Sunday.

Did you know that Beethoven's Birthday came on a Monday last year and this year it will come on a Wednesday? Boy, talk about a wierd guy.

Wedl thanks again for the book.

Sincerely yours,

[ ]

b6  
b7c

62-102693-800

ack 3-2-64  
cost/mud

~~10 MAR 4 1964~~

TC 2-28-64  
mud/JP

ENCLOSURE

Dear Mr. Burkheart,

Thank you very much for that  
T.B.L. book you got me.

I have been reading a story a  
night and one every time I have some  
free time.

The stories are very detailed and  
extremely interesting. The story "Death of  
a Child" I found very good. It was  
rather sad and I imagine the parents  
were very sad. The story "The T.B.L.  
Fights Back," was good especially when  
Dillinger came out of the theater. I hear  
they finally deported Anna Cumpanas, The  
Woman in Red.

When the 'hollowed out nickel' came  
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very interesting.

A funny thing is that 'The  
T.B.L. Story' by Quentin Reynolds didn't  
have a word about Dillinger. That and  
'The Story of the Secret Service' have  
been out of the library about 50 times.  
I was reading about the qualifications  
of an T.B.L. agent. One of them is

TC  
2-2-64  
small

ack 3-2-64  
CJS  
small

small

he must be able to be called on any time, night or day. I won't be use to that, I can hardly get up Sunday mornings to do papers.

By the way, [ ] gave me his paper Route, so don't expect your newspaper on time anymore. If you're lucky you will be able to read Saturday's news Sunday.

Did you know that Beethoven's Birth-day - came on a Monday last year and this year it will come on a Wednesday?

Boy, talk about a weird guy.

Well thanks again for the book.

Sincerely yours,

[ ]

b6  
b7c

March 19, 1964

*eva*  
EX-108  
REC-124

62-102693-801

MAR 19 12 22 PM '64  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

Mrs. Agnes Veronica O'Reilly Patty  
25121 Johnson Street  
Barstow, California

*N.Y.*

Dear Mrs. Patty:

Your letter of March 13, 1964, has been received, and I appreciate your interest in writing me.

With reference to your inquiry in connection with the Lindbergh kidnaping case, FBI files reflect that the meeting on April 2, 1932, took place in St. Raymond's Cemetery in the Bronx, as indicated on page 93 of "The FBI Story." Dr. Condon and "John" did, however, meet on March 12, 1932, at Woodlawn Cemetery, at which meeting the payment of ransom was discussed. I hope that this clarifies the matter for you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 19  
MAR 19 1964  
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Mrs. Patty is not identifiable in Bufiles. Bufiles reflect the location of the meetings as indicated above. Postal directory reflects Lenwood as a section of Barstow and it is not being included in address.

*REP*

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Evans \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JVA.blh *blh*  
(5)

*9*  
*see first*

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*  
*in 2*  
*[Handwritten signature]*

MAR 19 1964  
MAR 19 1964

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT



TRUE COPY

March  
Friday 13, 1964.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am reading the Book, "The FBI story by Don Whitehead, and in Chapter 11, Rebellion Against Crime, it tells of the Kidnapping of The Lindburgh baby and since I lived in the Bronx at The Grand Concourse and Kingsbridge Road, I used to take my dog for long walks and in to Yonkers. I know the cemetary mentioned in the book as Woodlawn Cemetary, its Post Van Cortlandt Park on Jerome Ave, Please tell me why it is called St Raymonds in the book? or is this the old name perhap's of Woodlawn Cemetary

Respectfully

Mrs Agnes Veronica O'Reilly  
Patty  
25121 Johnson st  
Lenwood, Barstow Route, Calif.

62-102693

NML  
ack: let to Patty  
3/17/64 JVA, lhh

*St/John*

REC-124

62-102693-861

10 MAR 20 1964

EX-108

March  
Friday 13, 1966

Dear Mr Hoover,

I am reading  
the book, 'The FBI Story'  
by Don Whitehead, and  
in Chapter 11, Rebellion Against  
Crime it tells of the kid-  
napping of the Lindbergh  
baby and since I lived  
in the Bronx at the Grand  
Concourse and Kingsbridge  
road I used to take my  
dog for long walks and drive  
in to Yonkers

CORRESPONDENCE  
MAY 13 1966

I know the Cemetery mentioned  
in the book as Woodlawn  
Cemetery, its past Rev Corstlandt  
Park on Jerome Ave, Please  
tell me why it is called  
St Raymond's in the book?

or is this the old name  
perhaps of Woodlawn Cemetery

Respectfully

Mrs Agnes Veronica Kelly

Sally  
2512 1/2 Johnson St  
Lenwood, Burston Route, Calif.

MAR 15 3 19 PM '64

REC'D-777  
FBI  
FOUR

MAR 16 1964

8

Jackson Heights  
April 14 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover

Received in due time my copy  
of Don Whitehead's book "The  
F.B.I. Story" which you were so  
kind to autograph and I am  
most grateful.

When Don was our neighbor here  
to the right of our apartment, down  
the hall to the left was the apart-  
ment of Joseph Brock whom  
we greatly admired. Mrs.  
Harriet Brock is still our friend.

EX-103 REC 4 62-102693-802  
~~EXP. PROC.~~

142

56 APR 22 1964

APR 15 1964

40


APR 15 1964

With Jack Reed being an "old"  
young friend we sort of feel  
"related" to the F.B.I. and  
we are very proud of you  
and "your" Bureau.


We certain will cherish our  
Book with the two most  
important signatures.

Thanking you again,

Yours very truly

 Sullivan  
& Mrs Sullivan

b6  
b7c

  
Jackson Heights 72  
New York.

RA

Jackson Heights  
April 14, 1964

Mr Tolson	_____
Mr Belmont	_____
Mr Mohr	_____
Mr Casper	_____
Mr Callahan	_____
Mr Conrad	_____
Mr DeLoach	✓
Mr Evans	_____
Mr Gale	_____
Mr Rosen	_____
Mr Sullivan	_____
Mr Tavel	_____
Mr Trotter	_____
Tele Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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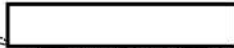
We certain\_ will cherish our Book with the two most important signatures.

Thanking you again,

Yours very truly

 Sullivan  
& Mrs. Sullivan

b6  
b7c

  
Jackson Heights 72  
New York

COPY:nm

Thumper - No Mike New  
Broom  
4-16-64

*McQuell*

*Spain*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

Mr. Mohr

DATE July 7, 1964

FROM C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT  BUCK  
REQUEST FOR AUTOGRAPHED  
COPY OF "THE FBI STORY"

*D.C.*  *Born APPROX 1951*  
 Buck is the 13-year-old daughter of Bob Buck of New York City, who is a personal friend of SA Hanning. The Bucks were recent visitors in Washington and their daughter is a great admirer of the Director and the Bureau. She has always alleged that her greatest ambition is to be the "first FBI woman Agent." Accordingly, upon seeing the Bucks in Washington recently, SA Hanning presented  Buck with a copy of "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead. Miss Buck said she would be very thrilled and honored if the Director would autograph this book to her. w: b6  
b7c

There is no derogatory information in Bureau files concerning the Buck family.

RECOMMENDATION:

It would be appreciated if the Director would autograph the attached copy of "The FBI Story" to  Buck, and the book be returned to SA Hanning, Crime Records Division, for delivery to Miss Buck. Σ

Enc. *att*

*JPH  
7/8*

*TW  
7-8-64*

1 - Mr. Jones

DGH:amr  
(3) *amr*

EX-114

REC 10 62-102693-803

3 JUL 9 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

64 JUL 17 1964

November 3, 1964

*John*

*X*  
Mr. Paul K. Lapolla  
Random House, Inc.  
457 Madison Avenue  
New York 22, New York

Dear Paul: *L. LAPOLLA*

Re: Account Number 11270

Enclosed you will find a check in the amount of \$500 to apply on our account. At this moment the balance should be \$1,606.88. This covers a balance of \$1,245.23 on the Revised Edition of "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead, and \$361.65 for 100 copies of the original edition of "The FBI Story" which were received in October, 1964. This item is covered on your invoice number 092451691, dated September 28, 1964.

With the application of the enclosed check of \$500 to our account, it will leave a balance of \$1,106.88 according to our records.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

*D*

C. D. DeLoach  
Assistant Director

Enclosure

BMS:jks (5)

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Evans \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*jks*  
*ENCLOSURE*  
*11-3-64*

EX-117

REC-28

*62-102693-804*

*File*  
NOV 3 1964

*BMS*

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT





- Random House, Inc.

ALFRED A. KNOPF INC. — THE MODERN LIBRARY  
VINTAGE BOOKS — PANTHEON BOOKS  
33 WEST 60th STREET • NEW YORK 23, N Y

STATEMENT

FED BUREAU OF INVEST

ACC# 11270

WASHINGTON 25 D C

SEPT 1964

PLEASE DETACH AND RETURN WITH YOUR REMITTANCE.

DATE	INVOICE NO	CHARGES	CREDITS	BALANCE
		PREVIOUS BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD,		1,545.23
SEP 30CS	4		300.00	1,245.23

+ 361.65

Balance \$1,606.88

Less FBS RA Check

# 420, dated 11/3/64 - - - -

500.00

\$ 1106.88

*Let to Lapolla  
De Boer's signature  
11-3-64  
BMS: jfw*

YOUR BALANCE  
IS LAST AMOUNT  
IN THIS COLUMN

PLEASE WRITE AT ONCE IF ANY DISCREPANCIES EXIST  
RANDOM HOUSE, INC

33 WEST 60TH STREET • NEW YORK 23 N Y



# RANDOM HOUSE, INC.

ORIGINAL INVOICE

ALFRED A. KNOPF INC. THE MODERN LIBRARY - VINTAGE BOOKS - PANTHEON BOOKS  
and your books to - 33 West 60th Street, New York N Y 10021  
Author's Returns - 3 Lawrence Street, Bloomfield, New Jersey  
not responsible for books sent by mail

SHIPPED

*W.N. Prepaid*

NO DAY YR  
09 28 64

IF WRITING MENTION BOTH NUMBERS  
ACCOUNT INVOICE NO  
11270 092451691

VIA STORE DEPT CUSTOMER ORDER NO OR DATE PAGE NO  
PREPAID 092364 1

*Add all charges*

BOOKS TO

FED BUREAU OF INVEST  
WASHINGTON 25 D C

SM 14

SHIP TO

FED BUREAU OF INVEST  
WASHINGTON 25 D C

*Att Mr Bernard M Luther*

TERMS: 30 DAYS NET 30 E.O.M.

FOB WAREHOUSE NO ANTICIPATION ALLOWED

CARTONS	ADDITIONAL UNITS	LOC	TITLE CODE	TITLE	QUANTITY ORDERED	PRICE	DISC	NET AMOUNT
	100	2	2454	F B I STORY	100	5.95	400	35700
				<i>Beed 10-5-64 R. Allen</i>				
				<i>700-4647 ✓</i>				
	100		092451691	BEGINNER BOOKS VINTAGE BOOKS ALLABOUT BOOKS EASY-TO READ BOOKS LANDMARK BOOKS LEGACY BOOKS	100	SALES TAX		\$ 35700
				INVOICE NO		TRANSP CHARGES		465
				185		TOTAL CHARGES		<del>35700</del> 36165



NP - Not Yet Published (\*)  
OS - Out of Stock (\*)  
OSI - Out of Stock Indefinitely (\*)  
OP - Out of Print Order Cancelled

\*Note Numbers Following Above Alpha Code Indicate Days Title Will Be Unavailable

62-102693-804  
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
DeLoach	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO Mr. DeLoach

FROM M. A. Jones

SUBJECT 1956 EDITION OF "THE FBI STORY"  
BY DON WHITEHEAD, PUBLISHED  
BY RANDOM HOUSE

DATE 12-9-64

*M.A. Jones*

From the publication of this book until recently, the retail price has been \$4.95 and the price to the FBI was 40 per cent less than this price or \$2.97 per volume, plus freight. Up until our last invoice was received, we have been paying an average of \$3.02 to \$3.05 per volume according to the freight charges which vary. We sold this book to employees for \$3.15 and this small profit had to absorb the District of Columbia Tax on all books sold in the District of Columbia as well as gratis copies.

Probably because of the continuing rise in the price of printing, paper, labor, etc., Random House decided to raise the retail price of this book from \$4.95 to \$5.95. Our last invoice, as well as the new dust covers, reflected the retail price as \$5.95. Deducting 40 per cent it would make our price \$3.57 per volume plus freight or about \$3.62. Each time we mail a copy of this book for an employee to a particular person, it costs about 19 cents for each copy mailed. That brings our cost to \$3.81. We must also pay three per cent D. C. Tax on each volume sold in the District. These costs plus gratis copies make it mandatory that we charge no less than \$3.95 per volume. This would still be \$2 less than the new retail price of \$5.95 which any employee would have to pay in a retail book store.

*W*

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the new price to employees be \$3.95 and if this is approved, that notification be made to the field immediately of this change in the retail price as well as the change we necessarily must make in our price to employees.

- 1 - Miss Gandy
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

ENCLOSURE  
*256*

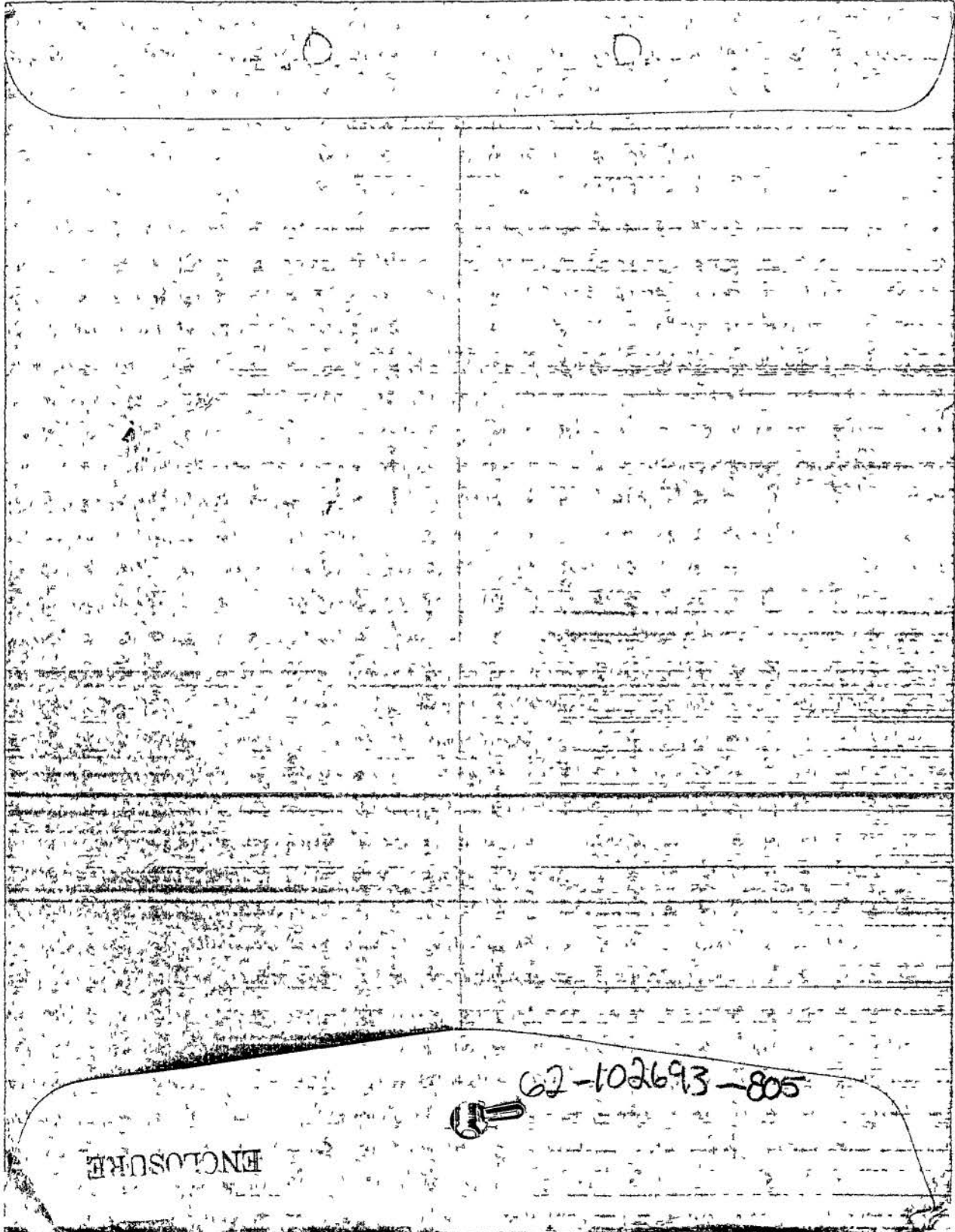
REC-7 62-102693-805  
EX-100

25 JAN 6 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

67 JAN 15 1965

*Bms*



ENCLOSURE

62-102693-805

(Continued from front flap)

Boy Floyd, Machine-Gun Kelly and Al Capone. Here, too, are the Lindbergh kidnaping, the Kansas City Massacre and many other cases which first placed the FBI in the forefront of the public's imagination.

THE FBI STORY is the story, too, of Pearl Harbor, the capture of the Japanese espionage messages, the German saboteurs' invasion of the United States and their capture, and other behind-the-scenes dramas of World War II. The book tells of the FBI's secret operations in South and Central America and the experiences of its Special Intelligence Service (SIS). How the FBI tricked the Germans through double agent radio stations is a "stranger than fiction" story. You'll read of the FBI's role in combating postwar crime as Don Whitehead reports on the brutal kidnap-murder of little Bobby Greenlease and on the murder of a mother by her son high over a Colorado beet field when a plane fell carrying passengers and crew to their death.

The fight against communism in the United States, Smith Act prosecutions and the gathering of evidence which made these prosecutions possible are all portrayed. Also related are the cases of Hiss and Klaus Fuchs and the theft of the atomic secrets and the Rosenberg and Greenglass cases, which are revealed in detail.

The history of the FBI in reality represents the people's efforts to achieve government by law. THE FBI STORY, then, is the story of America itself and the struggle to attain this ideal.

Jacket design by Mitch Havemeyer and Hoyt Howard

RANDOM HOUSE, INC.

457 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York  
Publishers of The American College Dictionary  
and The Modern Library

Printed in U S A

### From the Foreword by J. Edgar Hoover

For more than thirty years, as the FBI's Director I have watched the story of the Bureau being reported on a day-to-day basis by the press, radio and, now, television. In magazine articles and books, many phases of the Bureau's work have been recorded. Some of those accounts were correct, others were distorted and some were the figments of the imagination.

Through these past years, no one could find in a single volume the real story recounting the FBI's birth, development and struggles.

In the summer of 1955, Don Whitehead revived a request he had previously made to do a book which would span the entire history of the Bureau. Mr. Whitehead was well known on the Washington scene. He had won two Pulitzer Prizes for distinguished reporting on domestic and foreign affairs. He was generally regarded as one of the top war correspondents in World War II and in the Korean war. He had written stories on the Bureau and we had complete confidence in his integrity, ability and objectivity.

The author was free to ask questions and we felt it was our duty to provide him with full facts so that he could form his own independent judgment on our policies, procedures and performance. In extending our cooperation to the author it was with the full approval of the Attorney General of the United States, the Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.

This volume, then, is Mr. Whitehead's report. He has selected the material which has been used and the facts reported are supported by the Bureau's record.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

RANDOM HOUSE

Whitehead

A report to the People



The

THE

FBI

FBI

Story

STORY

BY DON WHITEHEAD

Foreword by J. EDGAR HOOVER

# THE FBI STORY

A report to the people

by DON WHITEHEAD

What is the FBI? How did it come into being? What has it accomplished? What are its powers? Above all, what does the mere fact of its existence mean to *Every Citizen of the United States?*

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THE FBI STORY, written by one of America's top reporters, Don Whitehead, and with a Foreword by J. Edgar Hoover, takes you behind the scenes and into the FBI files to reveal the record of America's crusade against crime and subversion.

THE FBI STORY names names, places and events. You'll read about the cases which have made today's headlines as well as about the celebrated cases and notorious events which made yesterday's.

You'll read about the Black Tom explosion and other acts of sabotage which were the prelude to America's entrance into World War I. You will find the case histories of the Wall Street Explosion and Palmer's "Red Raids", the Harding Era and Gaston Means.

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(Continued on back flap)

\$4.95

(Continued from front flap)

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Printed in the U S A

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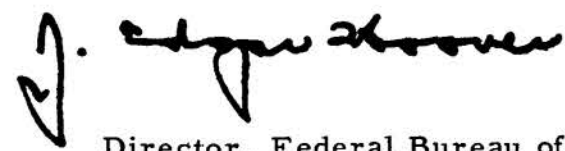
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Whitehead

A report to  
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The THE

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RANDOM  
HOUSE

BY DON WHITEHEAD

Foreword by J. EDGAR HOOVER

\$5 95

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(Continued on back flap)

January 5, 1965

AIRMAIL

REC-44

62-102693-806

Mr. George W. Sponcler  
West 301 1/2 Main Avenue  
Spokane, Washington

JAN 5 11 38 AM '65  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

Dear Mr. Sponcler:

Your letter dated December 23rd and enclosure have been received.

- A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE

With regard to your inquiry, you may wish to purchase a copy of "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead which describes the history, activities and responsibilities of this Bureau, as well as sets forth many factors contributing to crime. It was published by Random House, Inc., 457 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York, in 1956. Copies of the book are not available through the FBI but can be purchased for \$5.95 through bookstores.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Extensive research fails to identify the specific series of articles to which correspondent referred. "The FBI Story" was serialized in many newspapers during the period he mentions and he may be referring to this fact. Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Correspondent's enclosure a self-addressed, stamped envelope, was utilized in reply.

DCL:kaf (4)

MAILED 8  
JAN 5 - 1965  
COMM-FBI

- Olson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

66 JAN 13 1965

TELETYPE UNIT

*DeLoach*  
*W.C. Sullivan*  
*del*  
*you are*

W. 301½ Main Ave.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Dec. 23, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Supervisor  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

It was, I believe, in June, 1957 the Seattle P. I. paper published a series of 24 articles which had been with your consent copied from your book describing how crime in many cases had been built up here in the United States, and what was the object of the people who manufactured such crime.

Will you please advise if it is still possible for me to get a copy of that book, and if so, please quote price as early as convenient for you to do so.

Hoping I may hear regarding, and thanking you, I am

Very truly yours,

*George W. Sponcier*  
George W. Sponcier  
W. 301½ Main Ave.  
Spokane, Wash.

*ack 1/4/65  
DCL:kof / ufp*

*Envelope*  
ENCLOSURE  
*let.*

REC-44

62-102693 - 806

JAN 7 1965

CORRESPONDENCE



REC-21

EX-112

68-102173-807

March 5, 1965

Mr.

Nashville, Tennessee 37205

Dear Mr. :

Your communication of March 1st has been received.

With respect to your request, if you are unable to obtain a copy of "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, from your local library or bookstore, it is suggested you may wish to write directly to the publishers, Random House, Inc., 33 West 60th Street, New York, New York 10023. I am, however, enclosing some material regarding our activities which I hope you will find of interest. There is no charge.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI  
MAR 5 3 53 PM '65

b6  
b7c

MAILED 2  
MAR 5 1965  
COMM-FBI

- Enclosures (5)
- SA Position Sheet
- The Role of The Lawyer in The FBI
- The Lawyer's Place in the Role of Leadership Story of the FBI...
- Facts about a Career in the... FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

EFT:fcl (3)

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

66 MAR 15 1965

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
Viceroy  
JEM  
DMS  
EJK

TRUE COPY

3/1/65

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am thinking about becoming a lawyer and I belong to an Explorer's Post at Vanderbilt Law School. I was wondering where I could get a copy of "The F.B.I. Story"?

11

Thank you

[Redacted signature box]

Nashville, Tenn 37205

b6  
b7c

*[Handwritten signature]*

REC-21

62-102693-807

6 MAR 8 1965

*[Handwritten initials]*

*Rec'd 3-5-65  
EFT: fcl*

*ITC  
3-5-65  
ymw*

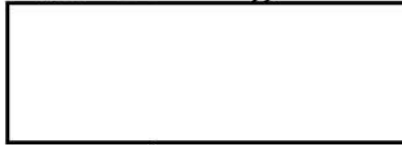
*nmw*

3/1/65

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copy of "The FBI Story"?

Thank you



Nashville, Tenn  
37205

g. eff.

b6  
b7c

ack 3-5-65  
EPT:bel

ITC  
3-5-65  
jim

mmh

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
DeLoach	✓
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO Mr. DeLoach

DATE 4-20-65

FROM M. A. Jones ✓

SUBJECT MRS. HELEN GREENSPON  
 [REDACTED]  
SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND  
REQUEST FOR DIRECTOR'S  
AUTOGRAPH ON "THE FBI STORY"

*JR*  
 Mrs. Helen Greenspon, wife of <sup>MRS,</sup> Marshall E. Greenspon of the above address, has submitted a copy of "The FBI Story" adapted for young readers which she wishes to present as a Bar Mitzvah present to her son, [REDACTED] Greenspon. *U.S.*

b6  
b7C

She has expressed great admiration for the Director and would consider it an honor if he would kindly autograph the attached book for this purpose.

Bufiles reflect no derogatory information concerning Mr. or Mrs. Greenspon and no record on [REDACTED] Greenspon.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Director autograph the attached book for [REDACTED] Greenspon. This book should be returned to Room 4704 for mailing to Mrs. Greenspon.

*mailed  
4-22-65  
8/8/65*

1 - Mr. DeLoach

*JRH*

*JRH*

JRH:rs (3)

*rs*

*DLA*

REC-130

62-102693-808

10 APR 23 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

58 APR 29 1965 *44*



**RANDOM HOUSE, INC.**  
 457 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 22 NY  
 TELEPHONE PLAZA 1-2600

*File 8*

May 10, 1965

*M.A. Barber*  
*Secretary to Mr. Cerf*

Mr. Cartha D. DeLoach  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation  
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. DeLoach:

Thank you for your check for \$500. In accordance with your request, we are sending you at once 100 copies of THE F.B.I. STORY.

Sincerely,

*Mary Barber*

Mary Barber  
 Secretary to Mr. Cerf

EX-116

62-102693-809

REC 61

~~MAY 13 1965~~

MAY 13 1965

69 MAY 18 1965

June 16, 1965

*(Handwritten circled number 38)*

REC-19

*gm*  
EX-100

62-102693-810

Miss Marjorie Currey  
Random House, Inc.  
457 Madison Avenue  
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Currey:

Thank you for your letter of June 14, 1965, concerning the desire of Akane Shobo Limited, Tokyo, to publish a condensed version of "The FBI Story."

We are making appropriate checks and will advise you as soon as possible if this is satisfactory.

Sincerely yours,

C. D. DeLoach

*mailed by Mr. DeLoach's office 6/16/65*

NOTE: Correspondence with Random House has in the past been over Mr. DeLoach's signature.

JVA:mm

(8)

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

58 JUL 8 1965

*M. Jones*  
*4264*

*mag/m*  
*[Handwritten signature]*

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT



**RANDOM HOUSE, INC.**

457 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NY

TELEPHONE PLAZA 1-2600

June 14, 1965

Mr. C.D. De Loach  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. De Loach:

As your records will show, we are required to obtain your approval of any foreign contract we make in connection with THE F.B.I. STORY by Don Whitehead.

Since we have licensed the translation rights to this book to quite a number of foreign publishers, you have in the past eight or nine years given your approval to each of the deals we have negotiated.

The Japanese publisher, Akane Shobo Ltd., of Tokyo, wants to publish a simplified, condensed, version of the book, using a limited vocabulary. The idea is to prepare a book that will help children who have just learned to read to increase their comprehension and vocabulary.

The Japanese Institute of Foreign Affairs has already published a translation of the work as an adult trade book, and they have given their consent to the production of a simplified version for young readers.

I would be grateful therefore if we could have in writing your approval of the contract we wish to grant to Akane Shobo Ltd.

Thank you very much in advance.

REC-19 62-102693-810

JUN 29 1965

Yours sincerely,

*Marjorie Currey*  
Marjorie Currey

ST-113

MC:jd

*Let Mr. DeLoach sign  
6/22/65  
mmh  
ack let me  
Mr DeLoach's signature  
JUN 17 1965  
6/16/65  
6/16/65  
you*

*Japan*

*d*

*Starn*

June 22, 1965

EX-100

REC-22

62-1021013-811

gmm

Miss Marjorie Currey  
Random House, Inc.  
457 Madison Avenue  
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Currey:

Reference is made to our previous correspondence regarding the desire of Akane Shobo Limited, Tokyo, to publish a condensed version of "The FBI Story."

We have no objection to your entering into an agreement with this firm; however, we would appreciate the opportunity to review the manuscript prior to publication. This review can be handled by our representative in Tokyo, Mr. Harold L. Child, Jr., at the American Embassy there, and the Japanese publisher should feel free to communicate with him when the manuscript is completed.

Sincerely yours,

C. D. DeLoach

C. D. DeLoach

MAILED 25  
JUN 22 1965  
COMM FBI

- 1 - Tokyo - Please advise Bureau when manuscript has been reviewed.
- 1 - Foreign Liaison

NOTE: Legat, Tokyo, advised that Akane Shobo Limited is a reputable publisher, and has advised that if the Bureau desires to have the manuscript reviewed, the review can be handled by the Legat. It is felt that we should so advise Miss Currey.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JVA:mm  
(6)

69 JUL 6 1965

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT



6-16-65

CODE

CABLEGRAM

DEFERRED

REC-22 62-102693-211

TO LEGAT TOKYO

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

EX-100

"THE FBI STORY," RESEARCH, CRIME RECORDS

AKANE SHOBO LIMITED, TOKYO, DESIRES TO PUBLISH

CONDENSED VERSION OF "THE FBI STORY." DISCREETLY

DETERMINE BACKGROUND, REPUTATION AND RELIABILITY OF THIS

PUBLISHER. SUCAB NO LATER THAN JUNE TWENTY TWO.

VIA CABLEGRAM  
JUN 16 1965  
9:27 PM BJH

NR. 574  
ENC. [initials]  
CK. [initials]  
APPROVED BY [initials]  
TYPED BY [initials]  
LOGGED BY [initials]

FBI-READING-ROOM

JUN 16 4 45 PM '65

Lepr

1- Mr. DeLoach (sent direct)  
Foreign Liaison Unit

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JVA:mm  
(5)

INITIALED  
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

M. A. [initials]  
4264

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

maple

Jim

[handwritten mark]

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach  \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# DECODED COPY

AIRGRAM     CABLEGRAM     RADIO     TELETYPE

SD 02  
 DEFERRED 6-18-65  
 TO DIRECTOR  
 FROM LEGAT TOKYO NO. 806

"THE FBI STORY", RESEARCH, CRIME RECORDS.

REBUCABLE JUNE 17TH.

AKANE SHOBO LIMITED, TOKYO, IS REPUTABLE PUBLISHER SPECIALIZING IN EDUCATIONAL AND CHILDRENS BOOKS. FIRM ESTABLISHED 1949 AND HAS RECEIVED MERITORIOUS AWARD FROM JAPANESE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION. ITS PUBLICATIONS REPORTED STRONGLY SUPPORTED BY SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES IN JAPAN. NO ADVERSE RECORD WITH PRINCIPAL UNITED STATES AGENCIES IN JAPAN. LEGAT HAS EXAMINED BOOK AND PROMOTIONAL MATERIAL PUBLISHED BY THIS FIRM, AND QUALITY APPEARS VERY GOOD. IF BUREAU WISHES TO RESERVE RIGHTS TO REVIEW MANUSCRIPT PRIOR TO PUBLICATION, REVIEW CAN BE HANDLED BY LEGAT.

HAROLD L. CHILD JR.

RECEIVED: 5:25 AM MLT

REC-22 62-102673-

JUN 29 1965

*See letter to [unclear] 6/22/65 [unclear] (cc to Tokyo) [unclear]*

*cc. Mr. MA Jones*

*[Handwritten signature]*

3RD CC MR BRENNAN

December 3, 1965

*X*  
Mr. Bennett Cerf  
President  
Random House, Inc.  
457 Madison Avenue  
New York 22, New York

Account Number 11270

Dear Bennett:

Enclosed you will find a check in the amount of \$540.41 which covers your invoice number 082470100 dated August 24, 1965, and covers 150 copies of "The FBI Story," 1956 edition. A copy of your invoice is enclosed along with the check.

Our supply of the 1956 edition of "The FBI Story" is again low, due to a sudden demand for copies in the last two weeks. I would appreciate your sending 200 copies of the 1956 edition of "The FBI Story" immediately as it appears we will have a continuing request for it prior to Christmas.

With every good wish to you for a happy Christmas Season and with my kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

C. D. DeLoach  
Assistant Director

*M*  
REC 38  
~~62-44042-11~~  
62-102693-811X  
18 JAN 11 1966

1-ENCLOSURE  
*Mailed 12/3/65 Row*

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Wick \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosures (2)  
1 - Mr. DeLoach

BMS:jks (4)

*42*  
*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

JAN 11 1966  
MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT



# RANDOM HOUSE, INC.

ALFRED A. KNOPF INC - THE MODERN LIBRARY VINTAGE BOOKS PANTHEON  
 So or check to 33 West 60th Street, New York N Y 10023  
 A rized Returns 5 Lawrence Street Bloomfield, New Jersey  
 Not responsible for books sent by mail

ORIGINAL INVOICE

SHIPPED

IF WRITING MENTION BOTH NUMBERS  
 ACCOUNT INVOICE NO

WAREHOUSE NO ANTICIPATION ALLOWED

MO DAY YR 08 24 65  
 ACCOUNT 11270 INVOICE NO 082470100  
 VIA TELETYPE STORE DEPT CUSTOMER ORDER NO OR DATE 081965 PAGE NO 1

SOLD TO

FED BUREAU OF INVEST  
 WASHINGTON 25 D C

SM 14

FED BUREAU OF INVEST  
 WASHINGTON 25 D C  
 MR C D DELOACH

TERMS 1/10 EOM NET 30 EOM

CARTONS	ADDITIONAL UNITS	LOC	TITLE CODE	TITLE	QUANTITY ORDERED	PRICE	DISC	NET AMOUNT
	150	2	2454	TELETYPED ORDER F B I STORY	150	595	400	53550
	150			082470100 INVOICE NO	150	SALES TAX		\$ 53550
				BEGINNER BOOKS VINTAGE BOOKS ALLABOUT BOOKS EASY-TO READ BOOKS LANDMARK BOOKS LEGACY BOOKS		TRANSP CHARGES		4711
				NP - Not Yet Published (*) OS - Out of Stock (*) OSI - Out of Stock Indefinitely (*) OP - Out of Print -- Order Cancelled *Note: Numbers Following Above Alpha Code Indicate Days Title Will Be Unavailable		TOTAL CHARGES		53550



62-102693-811X

ENCLOSURE

94-14142-46

December

- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Mr. Wick
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am so anxious to see you personally at the F.B.I. building and read so many books of the F.B.I. and in one of them it said that you captured Alvin Karpis Public Enemy Number 1, is that true or false? In the same book it said the F.B.I. surrounded a cottage where George (Machinegun) Kelly was trembling in a corner of a room. The agents got into the house and found him in the corner. He had his hands up saying "Don't shoot G-men Don't shoot G-men" and that was how you got the name G-men, Every body I watch the F.B.I. on T.V. I hope that some day I get a letter from you.

9 years old

ck  
1-5-66

Phila, Pa. 19150





January 12, 1966

REC-13 62-102693-813



Berkeley, California 94704

Dear Mr. Zee:

Your letter of January 7th has been received, and I want to thank you for sending us a copy of the Chinese translation of "The FBI Story."

It was a pleasure to learn you have completed your studies, and we have made a note of your new address.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

- 1 - San Francisco - Enclosure
- 1 - Tokyo - Enclosure
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit - Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent is a graduate in good standing of the 27th Session FBI National Academy. (July - October 1944). The book has not yet been received. Stops have been placed for it.

SAW:emm

(6) *emm*

*REC-13*

b6  
b7c

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-102693-3399

JAN 17 9 57 AM '66  
FBI READING ROOM

*z*

*Re: [Signature]*

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Wick \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED 7  
JAN 12 1966  
COMM-FBI

FBI  
REC'D DE LOACH

XEROX  
FEB 4 1966

50 FEB 8 1966  
MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

*weston*



Mr Tolson  
 Mr DeLoach  
 Mr Mohr  
 Mr Casper  
 Mr Callahan  
 Mr Conrad  
 Mr Felt  
 Mr Gale  
 Mr Rosen  
 Mr Sullivan  
 Mr Tavel  
 Mr Trotter  
 Mr Wick b6  
 Tele Room b6  
 Miss Holmes b7  
 Miss Gandy

[Redacted]  
 Berkeley, California ✓  
 January 7, 1966

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation  
 Department of Justice  
 Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The book "F. B. I. Story", which was written by Don Whitehead, had been translated from English into Chinese by my friend Mr. C. Y. Chen few years ago. Now, I present you a copy of "F. B. I. Story" in Chinese. You may find it is interesting.

I am glad to inform you that I have completed my study in the University of California, and I will return to Taiwan on January 17, 1966, by Northwestern Orient Airline. My home address is Public Procurator General's Office, Supreme Court, Room 237, 124 Chungking S. Rd., Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China. Please send all printing matters to my new address.

With best wishes, I am,

Respectfully yours,

[Redacted Signature]

*Beckel  
 rec'd 1-25-66  
 SAW*

ENCLOSURE  
 BEKIC

REC-13

Mailing List  
 Change Mailed  
 1-11-66

FEB 4 1966

62-102693

7-3  
 1 JAN 10 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

*ask 1-12-66 SAW*

88  
 JAN 10 1966

b6  
 b7c

RA

February 25, 1966

REC-6

62-102613-814

FEB 25 3 37 PM '66  
b6  
b7C  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
P.T.

Miss [redacted]  
[redacted]  
Drayton Plains, Michigan 48020

Dear Miss [redacted]

Your letter of February 21st has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead containing information on the individuals in whom you are interested which I trust will be of assistance. This book may be available at your local or school library.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DFC:pjf (3)

*pin*

MAILED 7  
FEB 25 1966  
COMM-FBI

*V. [unclear]*

*WRM*

*RS*

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Wick \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

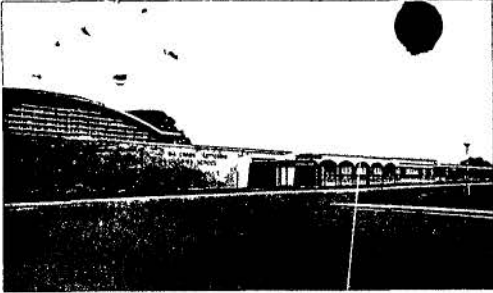
*ASB*  
*F6*  
*1055*  
*edm*

*DM*

*[Handwritten signature]*

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

25



*Waterford Halling High School*

3020 Francesca Drive  
Drayton Plains, Michigan  
48020  
February 21, 1966

F.B.I.  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs

This semester I am doing a term paper in American History. This term paper is very important because it determines whether I pass the course or not.

I want to do my paper on the spy cases of Klaus Fuchs and Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. "They were the first spies ever put to death for stealing atomic bomb secrets". This spy ring was exposed late in 1949.

I was wondering if you could tell me the names of any books I might be able to use or if you would have any information to send me.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely yours

[Redacted signature box]

REC-6 62-102643-814

FEB 28 1966

b6  
b7c

*ack. 2/25/66  
mm*

*44-33 10-3-66*

**CORRESPONDENCE**

*mm*

March 7, 1966

Miss Marjorie Currey  
Random House, Inc.  
457 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York 10022

REC-7 62-102-13-815

Dear Miss Currey:

Reference is made to your telegram of March 2, 1966, requesting permission for a new Italian reprint edition of Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story" by Aldo Garzanti Editore of Milan. We have no objection to your making arrangements for this firm to reprint Mr. Whitehead's book.

Sincerely yours,

*Sent out 3/7/66*  
*[Handwritten signature]*

C. D. DeLoach

*[Handwritten checkmark]*

NOTE No Pertinent information on the publisher, A. Garzanti, and Legat Rome has made a discreet inquiry of the firm. It enjoys an excellent reputation and no derogatory information was developed. All correspondence with Miss Currey of Random House has been over Mr. DeLoach's signature.

*Redd*

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Wick \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JVA:ljc (5)

*[Handwritten initials and marks]*

51 MAR 23 1966

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 2 1966

WESTERN UNION

Mr Tolson	✓
Mr DeLoach	✓
Mr Mohr	✓
Mr Wick	✓
Mr Casper	_____
Mr Callahan	_____
Mr Conrad	_____
Mr Felt	_____
Mr Gale	_____
Mr Rosen	_____
Mr Sullivan	_____
Mr Tavel	_____
Mr Trotter	_____
Tele Room	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

BIA010 126P EST MAR 2 66 (21)BA132

B AHC067 PD AH FAX NEW YORK NY 2 114P EST

CARTHA DE LOACH, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHDC

*Handwritten notes:* (1) ... (2) ... (3) ... (4) ... (5) ... (6) ... (7) ... (8) ... (9) ... (10) ... (11) ... (12) ... (13) ... (14) ... (15) ... (16) ... (17) ... (18) ... (19) ... (20) ... (21) ... (22) ... (23) ... (24) ... (25) ... (26) ... (27) ... (28) ... (29) ... (30) ... (31) ... (32) ... (33) ... (34) ... (35) ... (36) ... (37) ... (38) ... (39) ... (40) ... (41) ... (42) ... (43) ... (44) ... (45) ... (46) ... (47) ... (48) ... (49) ... (50) ... (51) ... (52) ... (53) ... (54) ... (55) ... (56) ... (57) ... (58) ... (59) ... (60) ... (61) ... (62) ... (63) ... (64) ... (65) ... (66) ... (67) ... (68) ... (69) ... (70) ... (71) ... (72) ... (73) ... (74) ... (75) ... (76) ... (77) ... (78) ... (79) ... (80) ... (81) ... (82) ... (83) ... (84) ... (85) ... (86) ... (87) ... (88) ... (89) ... (90) ... (91) ... (92) ... (93) ... (94) ... (95) ... (96) ... (97) ... (98) ... (99) ... (100) ...

PLEASE GRANT PERMISSION IN WRITING FOR NEW ITALIAN REPRINT  
EDITION OF DON WHITEHEADS THE FBI STORY BY ALDO CARZANTI EDITORE  
OF MILAN TRANSLATION USED WILL BE THAT OF SUGAR EDITORE WHOSE  
PUBLICATION YOU APPROVED IN 1957 THANK YOU IN ADVANCE EARLY  
REPLY WILL BE APPRECIATED

*Handwritten notes:* E. ... Italy

MARJORIE CURREY RANDOM HOUSE

(20).

*Handwritten notes:* Callahan ... to ... 3/3/66 ...

*Handwritten notes:* ... 3-7-66 REC-76

*Handwritten notes:* ... 100-1126934 ...

MAR 9 1966

cc: MR. WICK

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 2 1966

WESTERN UNION

Mr Tolson	
Mr DeLoach	
Mr Mohr	
Mr Bishop	
Mr Casper	
Mr Callahan	
Mr Conrad	
Mr Felt	
Mr Gale	
Mr Rosen	
Mr Sullivan	
Mr Tavel	
Mr Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

BIA010 126P EST MAR 2 66 (21)BA132

B AH067 PD AH FAX NE' YORK NY 2 114P EST

CARHA DE LOACH, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHDC

PLEASE GRANT PERMISSION IN WRITING FOR NE' ITALIAN REPRINT  
EDITION OF DON WHITEHEADS THE FBI STORY BY ALDO CARZANTI EDITORE  
OF MILAN TRANSLATION USED WILL BE THAT OF SUCAR EDITORE WHOSE  
PUBLICATION YOU APPROVED IN 1957 THANK YOU IN ADVANCE EARLY  
REPLY WILL BE APPRECIATED

MARJORIE CURREY RANDOM HOUSE

(20).

ORIG MR DELOACH FOR DIRECTOR

3-3-66

CODE

CABLEGRAM

DEFERRED

TO LEGAT ROME  
FROM DIRECTOR FBI

REC-78  
62-102693-816

*[Handwritten scribbles]*

ALDO GARZANTI EDITORE, MILAN,  
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)  
BUDED MARCH SEVEN

CAPTIONED FIRM DESIRES TO REPRINT DON WHITEHEAD'S  
THE FBI STORY. CONDUCT INDICES CHECK AND DISCREET INQUIRY TO  
DETERMINE PUBLISHER'S REPUTATION. PUBLISHER MUST NOT  
BECOME AWARE OF INTEREST. SUCAB TO REACH BUREAU BY MARCH  
SEVEN.

JVA:JAH/LJC  
(5)

*[Handwritten signature]*

- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through the review)
- 1 - Follow-up made for 3-7-66.

NOTE: Bufiles contain no pertinent data on captioned publisher. Reply to Marjorie Currey of Random House will be withheld pending receipt of cablegram from Legat Rome.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Wick \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

VIA CABLEGRAM  
MAR 3 1966  
8:03 PM JXW

*[Handwritten signature]*  
4204

NR	<i>[Handwritten]</i>
ENC	<i>[Handwritten]</i>
CHK	<i>[Handwritten]</i>
APPROVED BY	<i>[Handwritten]</i>
TYPED BY	
LOGGED BY	<i>[Handwritten]</i>

51 MAR 23 1966 TELETYPE UNIT

*[Handwritten mark]*

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# DECODED COPY

AIRGRAM     CABLEGRAM     RADIO     TELETYPE

STATE 03  
 URGENT 3-7-66  
 TO DIRECTOR  
 FROM LEGAT ROME NO. 85

*O FBI STAFF - A REPORT WITH  
 People*

~~ALDO GARZANTI~~ EDITORE, MILAN, RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS). BUDED  
 MARCH 7. *Italy*

REBUCAB MARCH 3 LAST.

ACCORDING TO STATE DEPARTMENT COMMERCIAL OFFICERS, U.S. EMBASSY, ROME, AND U.S. CONSULATE, MILAN, CAPTIONED FIRM ESTABLISHED 1861 AND IS LEADING PUBLISHER CONDUCTING SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS WITH ALL PROPRIETY. GOOD RATING FROM CREDIT ORGANIZATIONS. BANKS CONTACTED BY STATE DEPARTMENT COMMERCIAL OFFICERS FOR INFO IN WORLD TRADE DIRECTORY REPORT ADVISED FIRM IS REPUTABLE, WELL ADMINISTERED, AND OPERATES IN CORRECT AND PROPER MANNER.

STATE DEPARTMENT COMMERCIAL OFFICERS STATE FIRM GOOD BUSINESS CONNECTION WITH U.S. FIRMS USING NORMAL TRADE PRECAUTIONS.

NO DEROGATORY INFO DEVELOPED. ROME INDICES NEGATIVE. BWC.  
 18 MAR 9 1966

JOSEPH S. LEO

*Sjiva*

*see last page  
 message copy  
 3/7/66  
 J.S.L.*

RECEIVED: 7:42 AM MCS

3RD CC MR BRENNAN



May 3, 1966

PERSONAL

*John*

REC-28 62-102693-817

EX-108

Miss Alta M. Southers  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

*FBI*  
*REC'D*  
*MAY 3 3 59 PM '66*

Dear Miss Southers:

Thank you for your suggestion that another volume of "The FBI Story" be printed to bring the previous edition up to date. After careful consideration, it has been decided that such action is not feasible at this time since two more books about the FBI have been published in the recent past.

Although your idea was not adopted in this instance, I appreciate your thoughtfulness in submitting it to me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 19  
MAY 3 1966  
COMM-FBI

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Personnel file of Miss Alta M. Southers

JER/njm

(5)

NOTE:

(Suggestion 802-66 dated 4/29/66)

Suggests a new volume of "The FBI Story" be published to bring the one issued in 1956 up to date.

*John*  
*Key*

Domestic Intelligence Division opposed adoption because it felt insufficient time has elapsed since the last printing to provide adequate material for a sequel.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

*EW* *JJ* *JR*

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Wick \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

240  
51 MAY 17 1966

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE CONTINUED

Training Division discussed matter with Crime Records Division and both believe suggested action is inadvisable. In addition to the publishing of "The FBI Story" for young readers in 1963, there have been published: "The FBI's Most Famous Cases," by Andrew Tully, and "How the FBI Gets Its Man," by David Sentner, both of which appeared in 1965. Production of a sequel or follow-up version of "The FBI Story" under these circumstances would require cooperation of both writer and publisher who, as a practical matter, would probably be reluctant to compete with the above-mentioned recent publications now on the market.

82-66

Date

April 29, 1966

To  
Director, FBI

From (Suggester's name)  
Alta M. Southers

Division of Assignment  
Domestic Intelligence

SUGGESTION

I recently had the occasion to reread a portion of "The FBI Story," which was written by Don Whitehead and copyrighted in 1956. I personally have been in the Bureau for five years and have seen firsthand many important developments take place in which the FBI has played a significant role. It is my feeling that consideration should be given to the publishing of an additional volume of "The FBI Story" to bring the Bureau's history up to date.

REC'D  
FBI  
MAY 1 1966

Current practice or rule (Include manual citation as well as facts)

Not applicable.

Advantages of suggestion and annual savings (include basis for estimate)

The advantages of this suggestion are obvious in that an additional book of this nature supplementing Mr. Whitehead's volume would serve a great need at this time. It would not only document the FBI's role in the history of our country during the past ten years but would afford an excellent opportunity to set the record straight on various matters in which critics of the FBI have unjustly attacked our organization through the years.

Disadvantages of suggestion

None.

(The use by the United States of my suggestion shall not form the basis of a further claim of any nature by me, my heirs, or assigns upon the United States. I understand that I will be considered for any justified award only if my suggestion is adopted within two years after submission.)

Mr  Mrs  Miss

*Alta M. Southers*  
Secretary (Stenography)

Recommendations and comments of Division Head

I concur with the comments of the Domestic Intelligence Division Streamlining Committee which are attached.

*W.C. Sullivan*  
Assistant Director

(Do not write in this space - for Bureau use only)

REC-28

EX-108

MAY 4 1966

*Let of ack, 5/3/66, M.L. [unclear]*

*2 [unclear]*

Addendum - Domestic Intelligence Division  
NFS 4/29/66

This suggestion recommends that the Bureau consider publishing an additional volume of "The FBI Story" thus bringing the Bureau's history up to date. It was noted that "The FBI Story", written by Don Whitehead, was copyrighted in 1956.

It does not appear that enough time has elapsed to provide adequate material to be presented to the public in the nature of a sequel to "The FBI Story" written by Whitehead. This book, published in the late 50's, covered the Bureau's history from 1908 to 1956.

We of the Domestic Intelligence Division Streamlining Committee do not feel that a supplementary volume is warranted at this time.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO Mr. Wick

DATE 9-1-66

FROM M. A. Jones

SUBJECT MRS. D. I. ROSS, JR.

BLACKVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA  
REQUEST FOR DIRECTOR'S AUTOGRAPHED PHOTOGRAPH  
AND AUTOGRAPHED COPY OF "THE FBI STORY"

*M.A. Jones*

*MZ*

On August 29, 1966, Mrs. Jeaniene Ross, whose husband, D. I. Ross, Jr., is Commander of the South Carolina Department of The American Legion, personally visited FBI Headquarters and spoke with SA James R. Healy, Crime Research Section. She had been previously greeted by Mr. DeLoach and the Director's absence from the city was pointed out to her.

*D.C.*

Mrs. Ross, who furnished her home address as Route 2, Blackville, South Carolina, advised she is extremely active in American Legion Auxiliary activities and that the American Legion in South Carolina has started a campaign to annually honor the top law enforcement officers in the state. She advised this is part of their continuing program of encouraging respect for law and order.

Mrs. Ross spoke glowingly of the regard the American Legion in South Carolina has for the Director and the FBI and requested that Mr. Hoover autograph a copy of Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story," which she wishes to place in the Blackville, South Carolina, library. She furnished a copy of this book which is attached. Mrs. Ross additionally requested that Mr. Hoover furnish an autographed photograph which she could also place in this library.

*62-102693-818*

Bufiles reflect no derogatory information concerning Mr. or Mrs. Ross.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

*REC-13*

6 SEP 20 1966

*sent 9-15-66*  
*CORRESPONDENCE*

(1) The attached copy of "The FBI Story" be autographed by the Director and forwarded along with his autographed photograph to Mrs. Ross under separate cover.

(2) The attached letter be sent to Mrs. Ross advising her that the requested autographed photograph and autographed book will be sent to her.

Enclosures (2)  
1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure

JRH:mm (5)

*ok*

January 23, 1967

~~REC-34~~ 62-102693-819

EX-115

Miss Donna Burdette  
604 Brook Street  
Abbeville, South Carolina 29620

Dear Miss Burdette:

Your letter of January 17th has been received.

In response to your request, this Bureau does not have any material available for distribution regarding the subject you mentioned. I am sorry I am unable to be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.

ED:jas  
(3) *jas*

*copy  
PUC*

*J*

*wta*

*V. J. ...*

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Wick \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED 9  
JAN 23 1967  
COMM-FBI

80 FEB 2 1967

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

*et*

TRUE COPY

604 Brook Street  
Abbeville, South Carolina 29620  
January 17, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

*O - A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE*

I read the book The FBI Story and I found a chapter called "The Underworld Terror!" I found that this story is very interesting and I wonder if you could give me more information on this story, it is about the Lindbergh Kidnapping. This story brought out more facts than I expected, but I would still like to have more information.

Thank you for any information you will be able to give me.



Yours Sincerely,

Donna  
Burdette

*ITC jao  
1-23-67  
ack ED/jas  
1-23-67 nml*

**REC-34**  
**EX-115**

*62-102693-819*

**10 JAN 24 1967**



604 Brook Street  
Ableville, South Carolina 29620  
January 17, 1967

Mr J Edgar Hoover  
The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I read the book The FBI Story, and  
I found a chapter called "The Underworld Terror."  
I found that this story is very interesting and  
I wonder if you could give me more in-  
formation on this story, it is about the  
Sindbergh kidnaping. This story brought  
out more facts than I expected, but I would  
still like to have more information.

I thank you for any information you  
will be able to give me.

ITC jas

1-23-67

ack ED/jas

1-23-67 nml

Yours Sincerely,  
Donna

Burdette

CORRESPONDENCE



February 16, 1967

Mr. Bennett A. Cerf  
Chairman of the Board  
Random House, Inc.  
457 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York 10022

*A REPORT TO THE BOARD*

"The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead  
Account Number 11270

*E*

Dear Bennett:

Thank you so much for your immediate attention to my request for additional books which was contained in my letter to you of January 10th. The books were received promptly.

In glancing through a copy of the "Young Readers' Edition" of The FBI Story, 1963 edition, today, it occurred to me that if you decide to reprint this edition at some future date we would certainly appreciate the opportunity of reviewing the book so some of the photographs and material might be updated prior to reprinting. Will you let me know at your convenience if you plan on reprinting this book in the foreseeable future.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,  
Robert E. Wick  
Assistant Director

REC 18

62-102693-820

20 FEB 17 1967

*amb*

*ACCT # 11270  
IS CHILDREN'S  
EDITION*

BMS:lml

59 FEB 25 1967

*mailed  
2-16-67*

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Wick \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

May 23, 1967

2-110

REC-69

62-102693-820X  
~~94-44042-418~~

*[Handwritten signature]*

Mr. Gerald Summer  
Permissions Department  
Random House, Inc.,  
Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.  
501 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Summer:

Thank you for your letter of May 19th.

We have no objection to your complying with Mr. Frank C. Broadbent's request for permission to quote the indicated excerpts from "The FBI Story." However, this should not in any way be construed as the FBI's approval or endorsement of Mr. Broadbent's document.

Sincerely yours,

C. D. DeLoach

NOTE: Summer does not indicate in what document Broadbent desires to use the limited excerpts (which pertain to Mr. Hoover's warning against communism); however, the Department of Defense recently sent us a manuscript of an autobiography by Broadbent which is obviously where the quotes will be used. (Broadbent is a former military intelligence officer, with whom we had many official and favorable contacts during his period of service.) The Crime Research Section reviewed the manuscript which contains favorable references to the FBI and includes quotes from "The FBI Story." It is felt we should offer no objection to their use but stipulate this means no endorsement of his document. No mention being made of Summer's request for Mr. DeLoach's signature to be placed on his communication.

JVA:dec (4)

FBI

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Wick \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*mailed 5/24/67*  
*ame*

59 JUN 5 1967

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT



**RANDOM HOUSE, INC., ALFRED A. KNOPF, INC.**

501 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022 PLAZA I-2600

May 19, 1967

Mr. C. D. DeLoach  
United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. DeLoach:

In accordance with our contractual arrangements on THE FBI STORY, by Don Whitehead, we are writing to obtain your approval for a permission request we have from Frank C. Broadbent. He wishes to quote, verbatim, excerpts from J. Edgar Hoover's foreward: (1) starting "When acts of treason and subversion" and ending "It is never very far from the crossroads of America, either spiritually or physically" and (2) starting "First, Hoover looked on communism" and ending "Time had only confirmed the estimate."

U.S.  
P267

Your signature at the bottom of this letter and its return to us will indicate that you have no objection and that we may move forward with processing the permission request.

Ch

The carbon copy is for your files.

Thank you in advance.

EX-110

REC-69 62-102693-820  
94-44042-418

Sincerely yours,

*Gerald Summer*

Gerald Summer  
Permissions Department

MAY 25 1967

*g/jm*

Rec 94-5-63620

name  
ack rec  
to Mr. Summer  
5-23-67  
GUA/dec  
(make sub)

C. D. DeLoach

GS:gm  
Enc: (1)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wick ✓  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO Mr. Wick *[Handwritten initials]* DATE 6-30-67

FROM Mr. *[Handwritten name]* *FBI, St. Paul*

SUBJECT REQUEST BY FORMER SPECIAL AGENT RAYMOND JOHNSON FOR DIRECTOR TO AUTOGRAPH "THE FBI STORY" TO HAROLD GREENWOOD, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

*[Handwritten signature]*

Former Special Agent Ray W. Johnson, Security Officer and Special Group Representative, North American Life and Casualty Company, Minneapolis, has contacted you (Mr. Wick) and furnished a copy of "The FBI Story", which he stated Harold Greenwood, President, Midwest Federal Savings and Loan Company, Minneapolis, would very much like to have the Director autograph. Johnson noted that Greenwood has many books about great men in this country, and he has a deep desire to have this book autographed and included in his library. Johnson asked that the book be returned to Johnson for delivery to Greenwood.

### RAYMOND W. JOHNSON

Johnson EOD as Special Agent on 11-24-41 and resigned voluntarily on 8-20-54. His services were satisfactory and he is on the Special Correspondents' List. Mr. Hoover met him on 5-6-64, and was photographed with him. Again, on 5-19-66, Mr. Hoover met him along with Officials of Minnesota Vikings football team. By letter 4-24-67, Johnson wrote Mr. Hoover stating that he and Harold Greenwood, Jr., President, Midwest Savings and Loan, would be in D. C., and they would like to briefly meet Mr. Hoover on 5-8-67. Mr. Hoover noted "I am already booked solidly"; by letter 4-27-67, he stated he could not see them.

### HAROLD GREENWOOD

*[Handwritten signature]* XEROX  
 JUL 14 1967

The 4-24-67 letter from Johnson described Greenwood as a former Edina, Minnesota, Police Department officer, who is a strong supporter of the Bureau. He is a close associate of Vice President Hubert Humphrey. Johnson also noted that Greenwood belonged to the Scottish Rite and was named "Boss of the Year" for the Twin Cities in 12-65.

- Enclosure  
~~Mr. DeLoach~~  
 1 - Mr. DeLoach  
 1 - Mr. Wick

REC 36 62-102673-821  
 EX 101  
 JUL 6 1967

52 JUL 18 1967

JVA:db (8) (CONTINUED - OVER)

CRIME RESEARCH  
 PERS. REC. UNIT

Jones to Wick Memo

RE: REQUEST BY FORMER SPECIAL AGENT RAYMOND JOHNSON FOR DIRECTOR TO AUTOGRAPH "THE FBI STORY" TO HAROLD GREENWOOD

*MINN*

A Bufile check on receipt of the 4-24-67 letter indicated that Harold Greenwood, Jr., born [redacted] was a Bureau clerical applicant in 1950. The applicant investigation reflected that applicant's father, had been the subject of an Internal Security-General Case, based on an anonymous letter received by our Minneapolis office in 1950, alleging irregularities while he was a Deputy Collector; this letter was forwarded to the Internal Revenue Service who later advised us that Greenwood had resigned while the alleged irregularities were receiving investigative attention. Minneapolis Police Department records indicate that applicant's father had been arrested twice for drunken driving; he was found not guilty in one case and paid a \$5 fine in the other. The applicant investigation was held in abeyance pending determination of applicant's Selective Service status, and he was later removed from consideration as a Bureau applicant in 10-51.

b6  
b7c

Identification Division records were checked and contain no arrest record identifiable with Greenwood.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That Mr. Hoover autograph the copy of "The FBI Story" to Harold Greenwood. (Johnson did not use "Jr" in his current request for autograph of the book, hence, it is not being included on autograph card. Also, the title "Honorable" not deemed appropriate in this instance.)

*HANDLED BY MR. HOOVER*

2. That the book be returned to the Crime Research Section so that it can be forwarded to Ray W. Johnson for delivery to Greenwood.

*is DONE  
autographed  
book sent to  
Johnson  
9/5/67  
ja*

*✓*

*TEB*

*[Handwritten mark]*

*[Handwritten mark]*

*[Handwritten mark]*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO MR. MOHR

DATE November 27, 1967

FROM N. P. CALLAHAN

SUBJECT AL BECK  
BUREAU OF BUDGET EXAMINER  
REQUEST FOR AUTOGRAPHED BOOK  
TO PRESENT TO A FRIEND

D.C.

Al Beck, Budget Bureau Examiner, who works on our budget requests along with Bill Boleyn at the Bureau of the Budget inquired of the writer as to whether or not the Director might consider autographing a copy of the Don Whitehead book "The FBI Story" to a friend of his whom he met in Glasgow, Scotland, during the summer and who evidenced a very friendly attitude toward the Bureau and a deep interest in its history. The friend is Kenneth D. Gray,  Corkstand, Glasgow, Scotland, and an inquiry by our Legat at London determined that Gray has never come to the attention of the police in a criminal or security connotation, however, he did have one arrest for speeding for which he was fined. Gray was reported to be a sales representative and enjoys a good reputation, according to the Glasgow City Police.

b6  
b7c

### RECOMMENDATION:

That the Director autograph the attached book to Kenneth D. Gray. The writer will see that the book is delivered to Beck for mailing should the Director accede to this request.

Enclosure  
NPC: jlk gbk  
(3)  
1 - Crime Records Division

*Handwritten notes and stamps:*  
 ✓ JPM RB  
 Book detached for autograph  
 10/25/67  
 62-102693-872  
 14 NOV 29 1967  
 Personnel's desk  
 11-28-67  
 3-5

70 DEC 4 1967

F B I

Date 11/20/67

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (Attention: ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION)

FROM: LEGAT, LONDON (94-288) (RUC)

KENNETH D. GRAY  
39 SUNNYBANK DRIVE  
CORKSTAND  
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

ReBuairtel 11/9/67.

F. B I Story

On 11/20/67 D/C NICHOLSON, Special Branch, Glasgow City Police, advised that GRAY's correct address is [redacted] Clarkston, Renfrewshire, Scotland. He said GRAY has never come to the attention of the police in a criminal or security connotation; however, he did have one arrest for speeding for which he was fined. He said GRAY is a "Sales Representative" and enjoys a good reputation.

b6  
b7C

- 2 - Bureau
  - 1 - Liaison (direct)
  - 1 - London
- JTM:vw  
(4)

REC 39

62-102693-823

14 NOV 29 1967

*Present - Out in hand  
to make 11-27-67  
JTM/vw*

**THREE**

036

Approved \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

70 DEC 4 1967

March 11, 1968

REC-74 62-102693-824

Mr. [Redacted]

Glen Ridge, New Jersey 07028

b6  
b7c

Dear Mr. Morrow:

Your letter dated February 4, 1968, was received on March 8, 1968.

The series of letters and numerals referred to in your letter comprise a fingerprint classification formula based on the Henry System of fingerprint classification.

The Henry System divides fingerprint patterns into eight basic pattern types. The ten fingers are considered as a unit to obtain the complete classification. This classification consists of a combination of letters and numerals and reflects the general characteristics of the patterns in all fingers. This numeral and letter classification permits filing in proper sequence for ready reference.

I am enclosing the booklet "Fingerprint Identification" which describes the history and services of the Identification Division of the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

MAILED 6  
MAR 11 1968  
COMM FBI

Enclosure

RCP:ed

FIO

NOTE: Correspondent refers to the fingerprint classification of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, which appears on page 139 of "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead and requests clarification on this formula.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

*Handwritten notes and signatures:*  
K  
R  
D  
2/10/68  
2/11/68  
C. J. [Signature]



[Redacted]

Glenn Ridge N.J.  
Feb. 7, 1968

F, B, I  
40 U. S. Department of Justice,  
Washington D. C.

Gentlemen,

I'm one of your books (The F. B. I. by Don-  
Whitehead) You said that president Eisenhower's  
fingerprint card is <sup>L-19-W-000.</sup> ~~15-MAR-000-18~~. I would  
like to know what that means

Yours truly,

[Redacted]

B

O F. B. I. STORY

PHOENIX, ARIZONA  
MAR 4  
AM  
888688

REC-74 62-102693-824

4 MAR 12 1968

[Redacted]

Glenn Ridge N.J.  
07028

~~OK/REP/68  
JMC~~

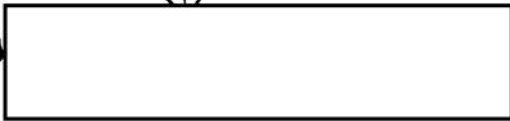
Armondo yac  
REP/68  
3-11-68

*era*  
REC-32 62-102693-825  
EX 109

June 7, 1968

AIRMAIL

b6  
b7c



Federal Republic of Germany

Dear

Although I would like to comply with your request of June 1st, I am unable to send you a copy of "The FBI Story."

If you desire, a copy may be purchased for \$5.95 from Random House, Inc., 457 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022. The young readers' edition costs \$3.95. For your further information, this book has been published in the German language in your country by Paul List Verlag, Goethestrasse 43, Munich, Germany.

Sincerely yours,

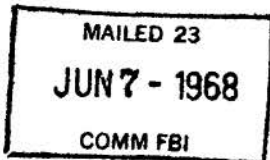
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent.

*hent*

MHB:jas (3)

*jas*



- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

62 JUN 18 1968

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

*J*  
*mbh*  
*TEP/a*  
*pa*  
*sw*



Federal Republic of Germany

June 1, 1968

b6  
b7c

Dear Mr. Secretary,

Many thanks for the brochures and the pictures you ~~xxxx~~ sent me last week.

Now I have another wish: Can you send me the following book,

"The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead, published by Random House, New York, New York.

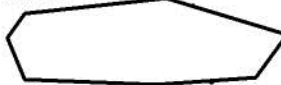
Or:

"The FBI Story", the young readers' edition, by Don Whitehead, also Random House.

I would be very glad to get one of these two books. Many thanks before.

Sincerely yours

62-102693



United States Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Official Business

Washington, D.C. 20535

CCRP-DEPENDENCE

JUN 11 1968

ask MMB-pas  
6-7-68 mmh

b6  
b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

*MA*

TO Mr. *Tavel*

FROM J. W. Marshall

SUBJECT THE F.B.I. STORY

DATE 9-9-69

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 62-~~10293~~<sup>102693</sup>-631

We are in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits in order that we may dispose of those which serve no further purpose. Inasmuch as many of the bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to its retention or disposition. A notation as to the decision reached may be placed on this memorandum. The memorandum should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1116, Identification Building, for filing in the case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material.

OTB: *CSA*

Retain       Destroy       Other Disposition \_\_\_\_\_

Reason for Decision Working outlines - now obsolete

Signature of Reviewing Supervisor Donald S. [unclear]

*Destroyed 7/15/69*

*62-102693-*

NOT RECORDED  
186 SEP 15 1969

*MA*

78 SEP 15 1969

*4-0205*

November 5, 1969

EX-116

REC-3

62-103692-826

Miss [redacted]  
[redacted]  
Whitehall, Michigan 49461

b6  
b7c

Dear Miss [redacted]

Your letter was received on November 3rd and your complimentary remarks regarding the FBI and my direction of it are appreciated. It is hoped our endeavors will continue to merit your approval.

The interest of you and your classmates in learning more about the FBI is gratifying and we do have speakers who are available to address such groups. If you will have your teacher communicate with Mr. Paul H. Stoddard, Special Agent in Charge of our office located at 913 Federal Building and U. S. Court House, Detroit, Michigan 48226, he will make every effort to be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Detroit - Enclosure

Personal Attention SAC: In the event a speaker is requested, you should make every effort to provide a representative of your office to address that group. You will note that correspondent states she had difficulty in contacting a representative of your Division in her area. Furnish the Bureau your comments with respect to her statements  
NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of Miss [redacted]. regarding this situation.

b6  
b7c

*Leib*

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

FMG:mrm (5)

*mrm*

MAILED 24  
NOV - 5 1969  
COMM FBI

*Upshaw TEB/a*  
*Gene*

*W*

*J*

297

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

NOV 13 1969

October 27, 1969

J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
The Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I do not know if this letter could possibly make it all the way to your desk or not, but I would like to take this opportunity to thank you and your men for all the things you do for us to protect our lives and country from crime.

I have just finished the book, The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead and found it most rewarding. The history and workings of your organization prove to be very interesting. I called all the local and state police from my area, which is Whitehall, Michigan, to try to reach an agent to see if he could come and talk to our Social Problems class at Whitehall High School. I know all my classmates would be very anxious to learn more about the FBI. But my problem is that I could not get any information from them as to where we could reach an agent for the FBI. Even in Grand Rapids, about 50 miles south of us, we received no answer. Could you please tell me if it would be possible for an FBI agent from our Muskegon-Grand Rapids area or some other city to come and speak with us?

Maybe I should have directed that question and this letter to one of our representatives or senators, but I did want to write to thank you and all the people who work with and for the FBI for all the ways in which they help the American people.

EX-116

Sincerely yours,

[Redacted signature box]

b6  
b7c

[Redacted address box]

Whitehall, Mich. 49461

REC-3

62-102693-826

NOV 6 1969

ack 11-5-69  
nmh  
fray. mnm

NOTED

CRIME RESEARCH

January 20, 1970

REC-56

62-102693-827

MR + MRS

Mr. Carl E. Cuthrell  
Post Office Box 9033  
Hampton, Virginia 23369

Dear Mr. Cuthrell:

NAOMI LORENE

I received the letter of January 13th from your wife and you, together with the book you forwarded. In response to your request, it is a pleasure to autograph your copy of "The FBI Story" for you and it is being returned under separate cover.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 22  
JAN 20 1970  
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles and Identification records contain nothing identifiable regarding Mr. or Mrs. Cuthrell.

Rec'd

AWT:peu (3)  
peu

D

Handwritten signature

TB/B  
Gino

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

57 JAN 29 1970

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten initials: G.H., AWT

19

CARL E CUTHRELL  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
2313 SHELL ROAD  
HAMPTON VIRGINIA

January 13, 1970

Mr. Herbert Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

35 I am writing to request your autograph on the title page of our copy of The<sup>o</sup> FBI Story by Don Whitehead. My wife-who is a librarian- and I have a collection of autographed volumns and would like to add this one to it .We would be forever greatful if you would autograph this book for us.

Enclosure.

Sincerely,  
*Carl E. Cuthrell*  
Carl E. Cuthrell  
Naomi Lorene Cuthrell

ack  
1-20-70  
AWT/pew

AWT



- Mr Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

CARL E CUTHRELL  
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
 P O BOX 9033  
 HAMPTON, VIRGINIA 23369

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
 Director  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation  
 Department of Justice  
 Washington, D. C.

*Book*

3 DIRECTOR  
 3 JAN 15 70

*nmh  
 nje*

*ACK NML  
 1/20/70 NPL  
 AWT:pan*

REC-56

62-102693-827

9 JAN 21 1970

*Just*

January 21, 1970

REC-15

62-102643-828

Mr. John W. McKenna  
Apartment 2  
3840 North Emerson Avenue  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46226

B. APPROX 1924

Dear Mr. McKenna:

Thank you for your letter of January 13th and I certainly appreciate your very generous remarks and best wishes. It was indeed considerate of you to furnish me your views regarding the book, "The FBI Story," and I am pleased you enjoyed reading my Foreword. My associates share my appreciation for your thoughtfulness in writing and I hope our future endeavors will continue to merit your support.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

*TEB/a*

MAILED 22  
JAN 21 1970  
COMM-FBI

- 1 - Chicago - Enclosure  
Personal Attention SAC: Bring to the attention of SA Courtney B. Gerrish.
- 1 - Indianapolis - Enclosure  
Personal Attention SAC: Bring to the attention of SA Lester K. Esarey.
- 1 - Personnel File of SA Courtney B. Gerrish - Enclosure
- 1 - Personnel File of SA Lester K. Esarey- Enclosure

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Mr. Robert S. Stewart is a former SA who EOD 10/13/47 and resigned 4/2/48. Mr. Lester K. Esarey is an SA assigned to the Indianapolis Office and Mr. Courtney B. Gerrish is an SA assigned to the Chicago Office.

DMW:llk (7)  MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

57 JAN 29 1970

*Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom of the page.*

W  
H

Mr Tolson	✓
Mr DeLoach	✓
Mr Walters	✓
Mr Mohr	✓
Mr Casper	b6
Mr Callahan	b7C
Mr Conrad	
Mr Felt	
Mr Gale	
Mr Rosen	
Mr Sullivan	
Mr Tavel	
Mr Soyars	
Tele Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

[Redacted]

Indianapolis, Indiana.

46226

January 13, 1970.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
 Director - Federal Bureau Of Investigation  
 506 Old Office Building  
 Washington, D.C. 20535.

JOHN W MC KENNA  
 3840 EMERSON #2  
 INDIANAPOLIS IN  
 46226

Dear Mr. Hoover,

In looking through my modest little library I found a paper back Cardinal edition of an excellent book; "The FBI Story", written as you will well remember by Mr. Don Whitehead and first published in November, 1956. My copy was printed in June, 1960.

It was like finding an old friend and I have enjoyed re-reading this great book once again... the Forword, as written by you, is well done and Mr. Whitehead wrote, in my opinion, one of the best books I have ever read... there is so much to be said for the wealth of information for the interested reader and I want to thank you now (even at this late date) for giving him access to the record of The FBI, making this book possible.

On [Redacted] my Mother realized I would never be a lightweight, I weighed in at 10lbs plus they tell me, and at that time you had been Director of The FBI since May 10th I believe. Now those years have gone by pretty fast for me... Grade school, High School, General Motors Institute and now 20 plus years selling Industrial Tools and Machinery... but if I figure correctly you have devoted 49 years or more total ( Justice Dept. included ) in service to The United States of America and its citizens.

That's quite a unique record Mr. Hoover and I would like to thank you here and now for your work and dedication to the task you undertook so many years ago; and for providing all Americans with the most efficient police and intelligence agency in the World... You can be proud of the record of your FBI.

Three of my good friends have served under you; namely, Robert Stewart, Courtney Gerrish, and my school chum Lester Esarey ( now in Indianapolis).

The last I heard Courtney was in Chicago, Bob is a Presbyterian minister in Decatur, Ill. and Les is an agent here., all good men.

My best wishes to you Mr. Hoover and I am sincerely,

John W. McKenna  
 John W. McKenna

EXH. PRES.

JAN 16 1970  
 b6  
 b7C

Wk 1-21-70  
 nmc  
 DMW: LR

REC-15

28  
 67-10269-  
 5 JAN 26 1970

inval

REC-120 ST-106

62-102693-829

February 3, 1970

Mr. Jerome J. Wisniewski

Annandale, Virginia 22003

b6  
b7c

Dear Mr. Wisniewski:

Your letter of January 27th, with enclosures, has been received, and I am returning, under separate cover, your copy of "The FBI Story" which I have autographed to you.

You may wish to correspond with Don Whitehead at Northshore Drive, Route 1, Concord, Tennessee 37720.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: On 7-3-68 the Director autographed a copy of "A Study of Communism to Mr. Wisniewski and on 7-2-69 he autographed a copy of "J. Edgar Hoover on Communism" to him. Nothing derogatory is known in Bufiles or in the Identification Division concerning him. The Richmond Office conducted a discreet inquiry in July '68 and no derogatory information was revealed. Don Whitehead's address from mailing list. Correspondent enclosed a book mailer which has been sent to the Bureau Library to be used in returning the book.

AWT:jls (4)

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED 21  
FEB 3 - 1970  
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

327



April 27, 1970

REC-94

102693-830

(C)

**Miss Doris J. Tandy**  
**\*Carroll County Association for**  
**Mental Retardation**  
**Post Office Box 114**  
**Carrollton, Kentucky 41008**

**Dear Miss Tandy:**

**Mr. Hoover received your letter of April 20th,**  
**with enclosure, and he will be happy to participate in your auction.**  
**I am forwarding, under separate cover, a memento from him for**  
**your use.**

**Sincerely yours,**

*Helen W. Gandy*

**Helen W. Gandy**  
**Secretary**

**MAILED 2**  
**APR 27 1970**  
**COMM-FBI**

**NOTE: Bufiles reflect nothing identifiable regarding Miss Tandy or the Carroll County Association for Mental Retardation. She is being sent an autographed copy of "The Story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."**

**AWT:mrm (3)**

*mrm*

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

**58 MAY 7 1970**

*F223*

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

*[Handwritten signatures and initials: "Gene", "V. Kennedy", "AWT"]*

CARROLL COUNTY ASSOCIATION  
FOR MENTAL RETARDATION

BOX 114, CARROLLTON, KY -- 41008

- Mr Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

April 20, 1970

*F.B.I. Story*

*EAP*

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

**EXP. PROC.**  
34 APR 23 1970

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Carroll County Association for Mental Retardation is endeavoring to raise sufficient funds to finance its Day Care Center for trainable and educable retardates. The Center is composed of two classes, one for pre-school children and one for teenage youth, with a teacher and one aid for each class. The class for the pre-school children has been in progress for three years while the teenage unit is two years old.

We are faced with a budget of \$8,500, for the cost of operating the school for the coming year. The pre-school unit will no longer receive Federal funds, and the older group will be funded only one more year. Because we are a small, rural county, it will be impossible for us to reach our goal without the help of people who share our common concern.

One method by which we hope to achieve part of our undertaking is through a benefit auction to be held early in June. This brings us to our reason for writing you.

We are contacting renowned people everywhere and asking them for donations of items to be sold at public auction. We wish to ask, therefore, if you will be so kind as to send us some small personal item to be included in our sale? We would like to receive all donations by May 20. The attached address label may be removed and placed on your package.

Thank you very much for your consideration of our project. Should you see fit to assist us, we feel sure that you, like us, will be repaid by the knowledge that these children will have a brighter future.

Sincerely,

*Doris J. Tandy*  
(Miss) Doris J. Tandy  
Chairman  
CCAMR Benefit Auction

*62-102693-830*

10 APR 23 1970

REC-94

CORRESPONDENCE

CARROLL COUNTY ASSOCIATION FOR  
MENTAL RETARDATION  
POST OFFICE BOX 114  
CARROLLTON, KENTUCKY 41008

*Miss Tandy*  
*reply 4-27-70*  
*nm*  
*Aut: nrm*

ST-114  
REC-2

62-102673-831

February 9, 1971

WN

Mr. R. C. Hatheer  
Secretary  
Lacombe Lions Club  
Post Office Box 1116  
Lacombe, Alberta, Canada

Dear Mr. Hatheer:

Mr. Hoover received your letter on February 5th.  
He wanted you to know he will be pleased to participate in your  
auction and I am forwarding, under separate cover, a memento  
from him for your use.

Sincerely yours,

*Helen W. Gandy*

Helen W. Gandy  
Secretary

NOTE: Neither correspondent nor the Lacombe Lions Club could be  
identified in Bureau files. They are being sent an autographed copy of  
the Story of the FBI.

AWT:nmw (4)

*nmw*

REC 8 3 11 PM '71

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan C D \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED 12  
FEB - 9 1971  
COMM-FBI

*sent 7 6 6*

*T. E. B. A.*  
*J. M. P. W. S.*  
*G. W. S.*

AWT

55 FEB 10 1971 TELETYPE UNIT





# LIONS CLUB

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
P O BOX 1116  
LACOMBE ALBERTA

Mr Tolson	_____
Mr Sullivan	_____
Mr Mohr	_____
Mr Bishop	_____
Mr Brennan CD	_____
Mr Callahan	_____
Mr Casper	_____
Mr Conrad	_____
Mr Dalbey	_____
Mr Felt	_____
Mr Gale	_____
Mr Rosen	_____
Mr Tavel	_____
Mr Walters	_____
Mr Sears	_____
Tele Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~.

J. Edgar Hoover,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
United States Department of Justice,  
Washington D.C. U.S.A.

January 21, 1971

F.B.I. Story.

Dear Sir:

Our Lions Club is celebrating its 30th Anniversary this year and as part of our celebration, we plan to be a little different this year and raise money for club projects. This will be in the form of an auction of various articles donated by famous persons or organizations.

We are taking the liberty of writing you to ask for a donation of either an article of personal use or ornament or an item that would have some appeal to participating bidders at our auction.

We do not want a cash donation or for that matter anything of great value--something old, something new or something unique would certainly be appreciated.

Thank you for the courtesy of considering our request.

Yours very truly,

*R. B. Hacker*  
for LACOMBE LIONS CLUB

RCH/ew

ST-114

REC-2

**EXP. PROC.**

37 FEB 5 1971

62-102693-831

11 FEB 9 1971

*Mrs Gandy Reply/proof  
2/9/71  
AWT/mmaw*

*AWT*  
**CORRESPONDENCE**

March 29, 1971

REC-89

462-102693-832

Mrs. Gisa Botbol  
Manager  
Foreign Rights  
Random House, Inc.  
201 East 50th Street  
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mrs. Botbol:

Your letter of February 25, 1971, addressed to Mr. Cartha D. DeLoach (now retired), has been received. We have no objection to your proceeding with arrangements with Edito-Service in Geneva to reprint Don Whitehead's "The FBI Story" in the Italian language.

Future correspondence regarding this book may be addressed to the undersigned.

Sincerely yours,

T. E. Bishop

- 1 - Legat Bern
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

T&B

NOTE: Since Edito-Service was <sup>not</sup> identifiable in Bufiles, Legat Bern conducted discreet inquiry and advises that [redacted]

b3  
b7D  
b7E

[redacted] Credit report recommends the firm from business standpoint. It was noted that one of the Directors, Georges Perreard, has been mentioned as having connections with a Spanish financier who is being sought in Switzerland for financial offenses.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan C D \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Sovars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JVA:kmh/paa (7)

6 APR 12 1971

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

CODE

3/22/71

CABLEGRAM

NITEL

9 62-102690-832  
REC-89

TO LEGAT BERN

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

EX-117

"THE FBI STORY," RESEARCH, CRIME RECORDS

EDITO-SERVICE S. A. IN GENEVA DESIRES TO PUBLISH "THE FBI STORY" IN ITALIAN. DISCREETLY DETERMINE BACKGROUND, REPUTATION AND RELIABILITY OF THIS PUBLISHER. SUCAB NO LATER THAN MARCH TWENTY-NINE.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 22 1971  
640pm EBR  
TELETYPE

From [unclear] SA

Ref

cleared telephone call, with SA Supervisor Flemister in

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (~~Route through for review~~)

NOTE: Edito-Service is not identifiable in Bufiles. Reply to Random House letter being held in abeyance pending results of Legat Bern inquiry.

JVA:kmh (7)

M. A. [unclear] 4264

TEA

- Alson \_\_\_\_\_
- Gallivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan C D \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

7000000000  
7000000000  
rec'd 2/13



**RANDOM HOUSE, INC.**

201 EAST 50TH STREET NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

TELEPHONE (212) 751-2600

*Maini  
sent in  
~~for~~  
must I mean  
for ack -*

February 25, 1971

Miss Cartha D. DeLoach  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C. 20025

Dear Miss DeLoach

Would you please give us your approval to reprint a new Italian edition of Don Whitehead's THE F.B.I. STORY by Editio-Service S.A. in Geneva?

We had previously received your agreement for a reprint with another Italian publisher, however, this was not realized and we hope that this present arrangement will come to a positive conclusion.

Looking forward to your reply at your earliest convenience, we remain,

C

Sincerely yours,

*Gisa Botbol*  
Gisa Botbol (Mrs.)  
Manager Foreign Rights

GB/pc

*ack for me, Pischke  
3/29/71  
JVA: [unclear]  
Cablegram to Legat, Bern  
3/2/71*

REC-89

REC-89

62-107693-830

MAR 30 1971

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 26 1971

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan	CD _____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

STATE 774  
URGENT 3-26-71  
TO DIRECTOR  
FROM LEGAT BERN NR. 036

TRANSMITTED IN CODE -  
PARAPHRASE IF DISSEMINATED

"THE FBI STORY", RESEARCH, CRIME RECORDS.

REBUCAB MARCH TWO THREE LAST.



b3  
b7D  
b7E



(SEE BER AIRTEL MARCH TEN LAST "DOMINICAN

*Spain*

FUNDS, IS - DR - HILEV").

EDITO SERVICE MEMBERS OF MUSEXPORT LTD. GROUP, HEADQUARTERS,  
TORONTO, CANADA, CONTROLLED BY FINANCIER DAVID JOSEFOWITZ. LATTER  
UNKNOWN TO

GENEVA BRANCH MUSEXPORT ACCORDING TO

END PAGE ONE

REC-89

62-102673-833

b7D

MAR 30 1971

62 APR 8 1971

*ack: let to  
Miss Botwin, Random House  
3/29/71 (T.E.)  
J.A. [unclear]*

*Spain*

*302*

PAGE TWO



CREDIT REPORT RECOMMENDS EDITO SERVICE FROM BUSINESS  
STANDPOINT.

AIRTEL FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED 5:35 AM DCW

b3  
b7D  
b7E

677 4 2 11 11 4

9

~~XXXX~~ Legat, Bern (80-68)

April 6, 1971

Director, FBI

REC-28

62-52673-8321

~~REGISTERED MAIL~~  
~~REGISTERED MAIL~~

"THE FBI STORY"  
RESEARCH, CRIME RECORDS

MAIL

airtel

Attached is the translation which you requested by ~~XXXXXX~~  
dated 3/26/71.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported  
under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative  
attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in  
this connection is set forth below:

**Retained in Bufile.**

- 1 - Mr. Bishop, (Attn.: Crime Research), sent direct with enclosure.
- 1 - Special Coordination Unit, sent direct without enclosure.

RAV:lmc

(6)

Enc. (2)

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

55 APR 16 1971

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten initials/notes

MAILED 22  
APR 16 1971  
FBI

F B I

Date 3/26/71

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTN: CRIME RECORDS)  
(ATTN: CRYPTANALYSIS & TRANSLATION SECTION)

FROM *HS* LEGAT, BERN (80-68) (RUC)

"THE FBI STORY"  
RESEARCH, CRIME RECORDS

BUDED - 3/29/71

ReBERcab 3/26/71. *62-102613-83*

Enclosed is one copy of a credit report in French for Edito Service S.A., rue Agasse 37, 1208 Geneva, Switzerland. This report was received from the Commercial Section of the Embassy on 3/25/71.

According to this report the board of directors of Edito Service consists of GASTON BURNAND and GEORGES-F. PERREARD. The president is HERMANN AESCHBACH. *(1927)*

The [redacted] had no information of a derogatory nature concerning these individuals. They noted that BURNAND had contacted the Russian Embassy in Bern in 1958 in connection with a Swiss graphic exhibition being held in Moscow in that year, and that PERREARD, a member of the board of the Societe Holding Bancaire et Financiere Europeenne, SA, was up until 1962 a secretary of a firm in Geneva controlled by the Spanish financier JULIO MUNOZ.

It should be noted that an article in a recent issue of the Swiss French-language communist newspaper "Voix ouvrier" alleged that PERREARD had connections with MUNOZ some years ago when MUNOZ was engaged in shady financial operations in Switzerland. PERREARD was alleged to have ties to banking circles

REC-20 *62-102613-834*

③ - Bureau (1 encl)  
(1 - Foreign Liaison)  
1 - Bern  
HDG:rn  
(4)

ENCLOSURE

*T-29432*  
*MTS' doc*  
*4-1-71*

*[Handwritten signature]*

6 MAR 31 1971

MAR 31 11 51 AM '71

CRIME RESEARCH

*(over)*

Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_



Let to Bern

Wencis. (2) (2 trans)

RAV: lmc 4/6/71

Comp. trans.

FLA. ret. in Bufile

MR. JONES

APR 7 4 48 PM 1971

RECEIVED  
FBI

MAR 31 1971

RECEIVED

MAR 31 4 57 PM '71

RECEIVED

EDWARDS

BER 80-68

HDG:rn

in Geneva and to the Radical Party there, which despite its name is of moderate political tendency. (See BER airtel 3/10/71 entitled "DOMINICAN FUNDS, IS - DR - HILEV").

Edito Service S. A. belongs to the Musexport Ltd., group of enterprises of the financier DAVID JOSEFOWITZ. This group has its headquarters in Toronto, Canada. The [redacted] had no record of JOSEFOWITZ.

b7D

The Geneva branch of Musexport deals in the importation of records, from the USSR among other countries. The manager of Musexport in Geneva is one EUGENE STAMOGLOU, a Greek citizen born in 1911 in Odessa, Russia, who now lives in Ixelles, Belgium. STAMOGLOU goes to the Soviet Union from time to time and is known to have contacted VICTOR LOUIS, the well-known newspaper man who is suspected of being a Soviet agent. *(Greece)*

*Switz*  
Edito Service is also connected with the Geneva companies Cercle des Loisirs, S.A., and Tous les Loisirs, S.A. which have recently been taken over by the Lausanne firm Editions Recontre with capital provided by Musexport. *Switz*

Editions Recontre, according to the [redacted]

[redacted]

The [redacted] had no record of a derogatory nature concerning the individuals and firms mentioned above. b7D

Request of Bureau

The Bureau is requested to have enclosed credit report translated verbatim on an expedite basis, to retain the original, and to furnish a copy of the translation to Crime Records and to Legat, Bern.

Enclosure for Bufile

Re: "THE FBI STORY"  
RESEARCH, CRIME RECORDS

Bufile

62-102693-834

ENCLOSURE

June 18, 1971

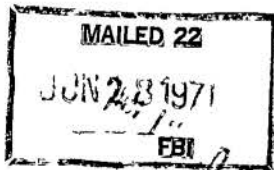
REC-66 2-102693-835

Miss Rosemary A. Aquavia  
34 Forest Street  
Naugatuck, Connecticut 06770

Dear Miss Aquavia: Rosemary

In reply to your letter of June 14th, if copies of Don Whitehead's book, "The FBI Story," are not available at a local bookstore in your area, you may obtain one by writing to the publisher, Random House, Inc., 33 West 60th Street, New York, New York 10023. This book costs \$8.95 per copy. I hope this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: Bufiles reveal one prior outgoing to correspondent dated 5/21/71, thanking her for her support and congratulatory message on the Director's Anniversary. Middle initial per prior letter. Price of "The FBI Story" per Bureau Library.

LEE:mis (3)

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Brennan C D \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Lavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Beaver \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*Handwritten signatures and initials: mls, [unclear], [unclear], [unclear], [unclear], [unclear], [unclear]*

57 JUN 25 1971

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

34 Forest Street  
Naugatuck, Connecticut  
06770

June 14, 1971

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Sir:

Can you inform me of where I might  
purchase a hard-bound copy of "The FBI  
Story"?

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

*Rosemary Aquavia*

(Miss) Rosemary Aquavia

REC-66

62-102693-835

EX-109

16 JUN 22 1971

CORRESPONDENCE

ack p.m. ml  
6-18-71  
J.E. mls

rm/

DO-6 OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(January 10, 1972)

Thank you so very much  
for your personal autograph in  
the book, "The FBI Story" that  
my son [redacted] Tucker had you  
sign. Needless to say I was  
very pleased & honored, and  
my best Christmas present. My  
best to you in the new year!

Harold H. Tucker  
MEMBER Palmyra Police Dept.  
(Palmyra, Mo.)

- MR. TOLSON \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. FELT \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. ROSEN \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. MOHR \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. FISHER \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. MILLER, E. S. \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. CALLAHAN \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. CASPER \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. CONRAD \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. DALBEY \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. CLEVELAND \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. PONDER \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. BATES \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. WAIKART \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. WALTERS \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. SOYARS \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. JONES \_\_\_\_\_
- TELE ROOM \_\_\_\_\_
- MISS HOLMES \_\_\_\_\_
- MRS. METCALF \_\_\_\_\_
- MISS GANDY \_\_\_\_\_

b6  
b7c

9-112  
9-185-590  
COPY:hcv

*Handwritten signature/initials*

*Handwritten initials: W/C, G/ER*

*Handwritten number: 8*

EX-100

REC-51

62-102693-836

*Handwritten initials: MSB*  
JAN 11 1972

JAN 14 1972

Thank you so very much for  
your personal autograph in the  
book, "The FBI Story" that my  
son  Tucker had you  
sign. Needless to say I was very  
pleased & honored, and my  
best Christmas present. My best  
to you in the new year!

**Y**our thoughtfulness

is deeply appreciated!

Harold H Tucker  
Palmyra Police  
Dept.

b6  
b7c

Routing Slip  
FD-4 (Rev 12-22-69)

Date 5-3-72

To  Director

Att FBI RA

FILE Books for Sale

Title By FBI RA

- SAC \_\_\_\_\_
- ASAC \_\_\_\_\_
- Supv \_\_\_\_\_
- Agent \_\_\_\_\_
- SE \_\_\_\_\_
- IC \_\_\_\_\_
- CC \_\_\_\_\_
- Steno \_\_\_\_\_
- Clerk \_\_\_\_\_

RE \_\_\_\_\_

Rotor # \_\_\_\_\_

**ACTION DESIRED**

- Acknowledge
- Assign \_\_\_\_\_ Reassign \_\_\_\_\_
- Bring file
- Call me
- Correct
- Deadline \_\_\_\_\_
- Deadline passed
- Delinquent
- Discontinue
- Expedite
- File
- For information
- Handle
- Initial & return
- Leads need attention
- Return with explanation or notation as to action taken

- Open Case
- Prepare lead cards
- Prepare tickler 62-102695-
- Return assignment card
- Return file
- Search and return
- See me
- Serial # \_\_\_\_\_
- Post  Recharge  Return
- Send to \_\_\_\_\_
- Submit new charge out
- Submit report by \_\_\_\_\_
- Type

**MAILED 8**  
**MAY 8 - 1972**  
 FBI Lab

**NOT RECORDED**  
**MAY 9 1972**

**CRIME RESEARCH**

Please send 1 copy of "THE FBI Story (Young Readers Edition) - 1963 Cost \$2.95  
 to SA Samuel, Minneapolis

Check attached

See reverse side

SAC Richard J. Held  
 Office Minneapolis

343

**MAY 12 1972**



FTB009 10:41 AM 7-19-73 GXC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

- Mr Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Baker \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Marshall \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Miller ES \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Soyars \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Thompson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Walters \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Bense \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Barnes \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Bowers \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Herington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Conmy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Mintz \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Eardley \_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs Hogan \_\_\_\_\_

STATE 407

JUL 19 1973

**TELETYPE**

2:30 PM URGENT 7/19/73 IMM

TO DIRECTOR NR 169-19

LEGAT PARIS NR 013-19

FROM LEGAT BERN (80-68) 3P

EDITO SERVICE S. A. GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

RE PARIS NITEL 7/12/73 AND BERN CABLE 3/26/71, LATTER  
ENTITLED "THE FBI STORY," RESEARCH, CRIME RECORDS.

FOR INFORMATION PARIS, BUREAU REQUESTED INFORMATION  
CONCERNING CAPTIONED FIRM BY CABLE 3/23/71, SINCE EDITO WANTED  
TO PUBLISH "THE FBI STORY" IN ITALIAN.

INQUIRIES IN BERN DISCLOSED AT THAT TIME THAT

W

b3  
b7D  
b7E

62-102695-837

EDITO SERVICE MEMBER OF MUSEXPORT LTD. GROUP, HEADQUARTERS  
TORONTO, CANADA, CONTROLLED BY FINANCIER DAVID JOSEFOWITZ. JUL 23 1973  
LATTER UNKNOWN TO

END PAGE ONE

*Alm*

*ack 7/19/73  
Callahan to Paris  
Alm*

*[Handwritten signature and stamp]*

53 JUL 31 1973

PAGE TWO

GENEVA BRANCH MUSEXPORT ACCORDING TO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CREDIT REPORT RECOMMENDED EDITO FROM BUSINESS STANDPOINT.

RECHECK WITH COMMERCIAL SECTION, THE EMBASSY; [REDACTED]

b3  
b7D  
b7E

[REDACTED] ON

FOLLOWING [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

THE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

END

MAH JB

3<sup>RD</sup> cc - Mr. Bolton

- 3 -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- Assoc Dir \_\_\_\_\_
- Asst Dir \_\_\_\_\_
- Admin \_\_\_\_\_
- Comp. Syst \_\_\_\_\_
- Ext. Affairs \_\_\_\_\_
- Files & Com \_\_\_\_\_
- Gen Inv \_\_\_\_\_
- Ident \_\_\_\_\_
- Inspection \_\_\_\_\_
- Intell \_\_\_\_\_
- Laboratory \_\_\_\_\_
- Plan & Eval \_\_\_\_\_
- Spec Inv \_\_\_\_\_
- Training \_\_\_\_\_
- Legal Coun \_\_\_\_\_
- Telephone Rm \_\_\_\_\_
- Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

TO Mr. Franck

DATE 1/10/73

FROM Mr. Heim *RFH/air*

SUBJECT EDITO SERVICE S.A., GENEVA, SWITZERLAND  
REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO PUBLISH EXCERPTS  
FROM DON WHITEHEAD'S "THE FBI STORY"

Former Assistant to the Director, C. D. DeLoach, has forwarded to Mr. Kelley a letter of 12/17/73, from Random House, Inc., indicating that captioned firm desires to use selections from "The FBI Story" in an encyclopedia of crime to be printed in a number of foreign languages. Minor changes involving verb tense have been made in the material to be used. Random House requests that the FBI indicate its permission by signing the 12/17 letter and returning it to them.

DATA IN BUFILES

In 1971 the Bureau gave permission to Random House to arrange with Edito Service to reprint "The FBI Story" in the Italian language. In 7/73, Legat, Paris advised the Bureau that Edito Service had requested a number of photographs on the Bureau for an encyclopedia of crime which was to include excerpts from "The FBI Story"; the Bureau made these photographs available.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Director Kelley's signature be affixed to the 12/17/73, letter thereby indicating the Bureau's approval for Edito Service to publish excerpts from "The FBI Story," and that the letter be returned to Random House in the attached envelope.

Enclosure - *sent 1-16-74*

*RFH*  
*Jan 10 1973*

*62-102693-*

NOT RECORDED

46 JAN 29 1974

~~18 JAN 24 1974~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102693-5

*F11*  
JVA:jam (5)  
51 JAN 30 1973

Comp	_____
Ext Affairs	_____
Exec & Com	_____
Gen Inv	_____
Ident	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan & Eval	_____
Spec Inv	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun	_____
Telephone Rm	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

December 27, 1973

*H*

*Handwritten signature/initials*

Ms. Martha L. McGill  
 Permissions Department  
 Random House, Inc.  
 201 East 50th Street  
 New York, New York 10022

Dear Ms. McGill:

Your letter of December 17, 1973, regarding permission for "The FBI Story" to be included in an encyclopedia of crime, Geneva, Switzerland, was received on December 27, 1973.

I retired from the FBI effective July 20, 1970, consequently, I no longer have the authority to pass on such matters.

A copy of your reference letter, with attachments, as well as this letter, are being forwarded to the Honorable Clarence Kelley, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. I am certain that you will be hearing from Mr. Kelley in the very near future.

Sincerely,

*62-102693-*

**NOT RECORDED**

48 JAN 29 1974

C. D. DeLoach

**3 ENCLOSURE**

cc: The Honorable Clarence M. Kelley ✓

~~18 JAN 24 1974~~

*Handwritten signature/initials*

*Handwritten signature/initials*

56 JAN 31 1974

ORIGINAL FILED IN 64-49362-4



**RANDOM HOUSE, INC. ALFRED A. KNOPF, INC.**

201 EAST 50th STREET NEW YORK N Y 10022 (212) 751-2600

**December 17, 1973**

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. C. D. DeLoach

Gentlemen:

We have received a request from Edito-Service S.A. of Geneva, Switzerland, for permission to publish the enclosed excerpts from pages 17-25, 13-14, 11-13 of THE F.B.I. STORY: A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE, by Don Whitehead. They wish to use the selections in an encyclopaedia of crime, which they plan to publish in the following languages: English, Italian, French, Spanish, Portugese, Turkish, and Finnish. They will reprint from the existing Italian, Spanish, and French translations and will prepare their own translations for the remaining languages.

They have made no changes in the excerpts from pages 17-25 and 13-14; but in the excarpt from pages 11-13 (the typewritten portion of the enclosure), they have changed the tense of the verbs from present to past. You will note that this portion begins with several references to Mr. Hoover, who was living at the time the book was written; if you have no objection, we shall permit them to use the past tense in the first three paragraphs of the excerpt but require them to reprint the balance of the excerpt verbatim (using the present tense).

In accordance with our contractual arrangements, we are writing for your approval of the use. If you approve the request, would you please sign this letter where indicated below and return it to us? The enclosed carbon copy is for your own files.

Sincerely yours,

*Martha L. McGill*

Martha L. McGill  
Permissions Department

ENCLOSURE

APPROVED:

*Clarence M. Kelley*

16 JAN 24 1974

P.S. The publisher's deadline is December 28th, and we would be grateful for a prompt reply.

ENCLOSURE

62-102693-  
NOT RECORDED

46 JAN 29 1974

*Mailed 4  
1-16-74*

Now the FBI is almost half a century old. Its name is known to millions as a symbol of integrity and efficiency. But it remains a mysterious organization to a great many Americans even though its activities are interwoven with the protection of civil rights and the security of the nation.

Few know how the FBI operates. Few realize that in the protection of the country the FBI also maintains a rigid around-the-clock system of checks and controls over his own agents and their activities. Hoover could and did pick up his telephone and within a matter of minutes learned where an agent was at any given time, the case on which he was working and the progress being made.

"works" (in book)

The control system worked and is still working in this fashion. The special agents in charge of the FBI's fifty-two field divisions were considered to be Hoover's personal representatives. They were responsible directly to him for the work within the geographic area of their assignments. Each special agent in charge had an assistant - a position regarded as a training ground for the development of future FBI executives.

FBI offices, such as in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, <sup>have</sup> had field supervisors who directed the work of agents and <sup>are</sup> ~~were~~ responsible to the special agent in charge and his assistant. The field offices <sup>are</sup> ~~were~~ located as near the geographic centers of the work loaded as possible. In the smaller cities surrounding the field offices, the FBI <sup>has</sup> had stationed some 1200 resident agents who <sup>are</sup> ~~were~~ responsible for the work in given subsections of the division. This distribution of agents in strategic centers <sup>gives</sup> ~~gave~~ the FBI a well-deployed force which <sup>can</sup> ~~could~~ move quickly to any given place, saving time and money.

At the main headquarters in Washington, the operation <sup>is</sup> ~~was~~ highly integrated and centralized. For example, all bank robbery reports <sup>come</sup> ~~came~~ to one desk, where supervisors <sup>have</sup> ~~had~~ the responsibility for tying together the investigative efforts in two, three or perhaps a half-dozen cities. Perhaps the thieves' operating method in robbing a Chicago bank <sup>is</sup> ~~was~~ recognized by a supervisor as the identical method used a few days earlier in Los Angeles. There <sup>may</sup> ~~might~~ be some piece of information known at Headquarters which <sup>ties</sup> ~~tied~~ a suspect to a crime. This same

ENCLOSURE 62-102693-

operating procedure <sup>is</sup> was used in espionage cases to tie together widely separated operations and to coordinate the agents' work.

The agents <sup>are</sup> were required to telephone their home office at intervals throughout the day and report their movements. Periodic reports <sup>are</sup> were made on the progress of each investigation, and the progress <sup>is</sup> was reflected on the agents' assignment cards.

Through more than thirty years, Hoover ~~had~~ insisted on discipline in the rank of the FBI. This discipline <sup>is</sup> was sternest, of course, in the special agent force of some 6200 men. But it <sup>is</sup> was also maintained among the other 8000 employees. Obedience to official regulations <sup>is</sup> was demanded to a degree that was astonishing to an outsider.

The reason for this obedience <sup>is</sup> was always clear to anyone who knew anything of the undisciplined operations which almost destroyed the Bureau in the pre-Hoover days.

Over and over, Hoover ~~had~~ stressed the point that there <sup>must</sup> had never to be a scandal in the operations of the FBI. "One man didn't build the FBI," he said, "but one man can tear it down".

The life of a special agent <sup>isn't</sup> was not an easy one. He <sup>knows</sup> knew he <sup>may</sup> ought to be dismissed summarily from the service if he <sup>violates</sup> violated certain rules. For example:

- 1.- He <sup>cannot</sup> could not drink <sup>intoxicants</sup> while on duty. Even off duty excessive use of intoxicants <sup>is</sup> was banned, since the agent <sup>is</sup> was subject to call at any time.
- 2.- He <sup>cannot</sup> could not use a government automobile for any purpose except official business.
- 3.- He <sup>is</sup> was forbidden to use brutality or duress in dealing with persons under investigation.

He <sup>can</sup> could be disciplined for a number of other things.

Among the "Shall nots" <sup>are</sup> were these:

- 1.- He <sup>cannot</sup> could not disclose information to any unauthorized person, not even his wife.
  - 2.- He <sup>cannot</sup> could not accept rewards or gratuities in any form.
  - 3.- He <sup>cannot</sup> could not fail to pay his taxes or to meet other financial obligations.
  - 4.- He <sup>must</sup> had not to lose official property issued to him.
- And the list <sup>is</sup> went on and on.



The newly appointed agent <sup>begins</sup> began to learn discipline from the day he <sup>reports</sup> reported into Headquarters to begin an intensive training course which <sup>lasts</sup> lasted for eighteen weeks. The course <sup>is</sup> was divided into two parts. There <sup>is</sup> was the classroom study of investigative techniques, FBI responsibilities under the law and administrative work; and there <sup>is</sup> was the rugged training in self-defense and the use of firearms given at the FBI Academy on the Marine base at Quantico, Virginia.

Each agent, including the scientists and engineers who worked in the Laboratory, <sup>must</sup> had to know <sup>how</sup> /to take care of himself in a gun battle. He <sup>learns</sup> learned the "quick draw", in which a pistol <sup>is</sup> was whipped from a holster with split-second precision in a stance which <sup>gives</sup> gave the steadiest position for firing accurately. "Never shoot while running" was and is still <sup>"is" (in book)</sup> an FBI axiom.

He <sup>is</sup> was taught to use his weapons from standing, kneeling, sitting and prone positions, shooting at stationary and moving targets. He <sup>learns</sup> learned to shoot with either hand while firing from behind barricades, and how to take cover under fire.

In addition to the pistol, he <sup>must</sup> had to learn to handle a thirty-caliber rifle, a repeating shotgun and a submachine gun.

The agent <sup>is</sup> was instructed in jujitsu and other tricks of taking care of himself in a rough-and-tumble fight. The roll of eighteen agents killed in line of duty <sup>is</sup> was a reminder that the battle against criminals <sup>is</sup> was a dangerous one.

The FBI's training system produced such sound results that even prior to World War II the Marine Corps arranged to have agents train the Marines in hand-to-hand defensive and disarming tactics. Lieutenant General Alexander A. Vandegrift, Marine Commandant, advised the FBI during the war: "I can assure you those tactics have been put to good use".

But the FBI traveled a long road to reach this point. It had its beginning in 1908 when President Theodore Roosevelt demanded an investigative agency in his crusade against the "land thieves" in the West and the big-business "trusts" in the East.

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# I The Story Begins

F.B.I.

THE crusade in which the Federal Bureau of Investigation had its beginning on July 26, 1908, was President Theodore Roosevelt's fight to curb the "public be damned" greed of big business combines and to halt the outrageous thievery of public lands in the western states.

From the time he entered the White House in September, 1901, Roosevelt was roaring against political and business corruption and demanding stronger federal controls over the excesses of the rich and the powerful. He was thumping heads with his "big stick," and he sometimes included heads in Congress.

There was ample reason for the Rooseveltian roars. There was, in truth, a "mess in America." There was a mess in which the industrial combines, the "trusts," were flouting the Sherman Antitrust Act and in effect thumbing their noses at the federal government and the people.

There was a mess, too, in which men of high repute were conniving with federal officials to rob the government of valuable land in the West, where almost 40,000,000 acres had been set aside by previous administrations as forest reserves. This green and tempting treasure was supposedly being watched over by a government agency, the General Land Office, which was more interested in selling land for private use than it was in Roosevelt's policy of conservation. The thieves were busily dipping into this treasury even as Roosevelt took office after the assassination of President McKinley.

Roosevelt was determined to halt the thievery and the antitrust violations. But in the midst of his fight Congress suddenly balked at the Department of Justice's use of "detectives" in its investigations and passed an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act, which left the Department without an investigative arm with which to collect evidence for prosecutions.

Roosevelt was furious. But his fury could be understood only against the background of what had happened in the past.

After the Civil War, Congress had passed several laws encouraging homesteading and making it possible for families and individuals to buy land and settle in the West. One of these laws was the Timber and Stone Act of 1878, which provided for the sale of lands in California, Oregon, Nevada and the Washington Territory. The lands were considered unfit for cultivation, but they were covered with virgin forests worth millions.

Enforcement of the land law was lax. People fenced public lands—sometimes innocently—for their own use. Others bought huge acreages

ENCLOSURE

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through fraudulent schemes to turn a quick and easy profit in resales to lumber companies

Roosevelt had been in office only a few months when the Secretary of the Interior, Ethan A. Hitchcock of Missouri, had reason to suspect that his own department was involved in the land frauds. He detected a bad odor in the General Land Office, and he began an inquiry. He arranged for an agent to resign from the Treasury's Secret Service and take a quiet look behind the scenes in the West. His suspicions were confirmed when the agent reported that some of the General Land Office's own detectives were so deeply involved in land manipulations that they were actually tools of the land thieves. Afraid to trust his own people, Hitchcock decided the frauds should be investigated by the Department of Justice. The Attorney General arranged to "borrow" agents from the Treasury's Secret Service to make the investigation. Among the outstanding Secret Service agents lent to the Department of Justice was Lawrence Richey, who was later to become Secretary to President Herbert Hoover.

The roundup in the land-fraud drive was a sensation. Scores of people were indicted and convicted on charges of "conspiracy to defraud the United States out of public lands." Tens of thousands of acres of public lands were recovered which had been fenced illegally or bought by fraudulent representations.

The shocker came when U. S. Senator John H. Mitchell and Representative John N. Williamson, both of Oregon, were charged with conspiracy to defraud. They were indicted in 1905 and convicted, Williamson on his third trial. It was learned years later that some of the prosecutions were so corrupt and politically tainted that the agents of justice appeared without doubt to be guilty of actions far worse than the crimes charged to the prosecuted.

Here is the story of what happened, according to the investigation made in 1911 by President William Howard Taft's Attorney General, George W. Wickersham. In preparing his prosecution of land-fraud cases in the federal court in Oregon, U. S. Attorney Francis J. Heney had the assistance of William J. Burns, a detective, to investigate prospective jurors. Burns and his men then arranged in some manner to have the jury box filled with Democrats, Populists, Socialists and Republicans who were political enemies of the Mitchell faction of the Republican Party.

The detectives' reports on prospective jurors went like this: "Convictor from the word go" . . . "Socialist, Anti-Mitchell" . . . "Good reliable man" . . . "Would convict Christ" . . . "He is apt to wish Mitchell hung." Some notations were found to be in Burns's own handwriting.

Wickersham reported that there was no doubt Burns had managed

the selection of the jury as Heney's agent. There were affidavits that Burns had compelled witnesses by threats and intimidation to give perjured testimony to a grand jury and to petit jurors.

Neither Roosevelt nor Congress was aware of the Burns-Heney episode at the time. But the fact that members of Congress had been investigated, accused and convicted was enough to increase tensions between Congress and the White House. Other defendants in this case were U. S. Commissioner Marion R. Biggs and a man named Van Gesner, who was a business partner of Representative Williamson. The chief prosecutor in the case was to have been U. S. District Attorney John H. Hall, until it was discovered that Hall himself was involved in the illegal fencing of public lands. Hall was thrown out of office, indicted, convicted and later pardoned because of the jury box manipulations. Gesner and Biggs each paid a fine and served a jail sentence. Senator Mitchell appealed his conviction but his death came before the higher courts had ruled on his guilt. Williamson appealed his conviction and won a reversal in the Supreme Court, which led to the subsequent dismissal of the charges.

The Roosevelt Administration's use of Secret Service agents in the clean-up campaign came under attack. Stories were circulated that the President was using detectives to spy into the private lives of members of Congress and to collect information to be held as a political club. The rumors were never substantiated, either before or after Roosevelt's death, but they helped to cast a shadow over the investigative methods used in the land-fraud and antitrust cases.

The "spy" stories created an atmosphere of hostility when Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte called Congress' attention in 1907 to the lack of an investigative organization in the Department of Justice.

Bonaparte said: "The attention of the Congress should be, I think, called to the anomaly that the Department of Justice has no executive force, and, more particularly, no permanent detective force under its immediate control. . . it seems obvious that the Department on which not only the President, but the courts of the United States must call first to secure the enforcement of the laws, ought to have the means of such enforcement subject to its own call, a Department of Justice with no force of permanent police in any form under its control is assuredly not fully equipped for its work."

Congress pointedly ignored Bonaparte's plea, although the need for investigative work within the Justice Department had been recognized as early as 1871. At that time, an appropriation of \$50,000 had been made for "the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States," and the Attorney General had appointed the Department's first "special agent" to handle investigations.

As the years passed, the Justice Department (and other government departments) adopted the practice of "borrowing" agents from the Treasury Department's Secret Service. The Secret Service had been organized after the Civil War primarily to combat a wave of counterfeiting of U. S. currency and securities. These agents-on-loan, although working for the Department of Justice, continued to make reports to the Chief of the Secret Service. They regarded the Secret Service Chief, not the Attorney General, as the man to whom they were responsible.

Under this arrangement, no government official had any real check or control over the agents' activities. Most of them were hired on a part-time basis from a list of private detectives "approved" by the Secret Service, some were suspected of being ex-criminals, and they were called "Secret Service" men even though they were not regular Secret Service agents.

This makeshift system continued until May 27, 1908, when Congress forbade the Department of Justice—and all other executive departments—to use Secret Service agents in investigating law violations. The ban was accomplished by an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act.

The action was a crippling blow to federal law enforcement, and Roosevelt—a former police commissioner of New York City<sup>1</sup>—was keenly aware of the fact. He knew that if the laws of the land were to be enforced, then there had to be investigators to gather the evidence of wrongdoing. The law was in fact a roadblock in the path of Roosevelt's clean-up campaign.

The President had tried to sidetrack the amendment. A few weeks before the House voted, he wrote House Speaker Joseph G. Cannon and said: "The provision about the employment of the secret service men will work very great damage to the Government in its endeavor to prevent and punish crime. There is no more foolish outcry than this against 'spies', only criminals need fear our detectives."

The *New York Times*, in an editorial titled "Tools of Thieves," said: "It was the combination of 'land sharks,' according to report, that persuaded the Appropriations Committee to approve, and the House to pass, the Amendment to the Sundry Civil bill which undoes the deterrent and detective labors of the Secret Service . . . The Representatives have, however unwittingly, become the tools of thieves. The Senators are duly warned."

There was, briefly, some hope the amendment could be killed in the Senate. From New York City, U. S. Attorney Henry L. Stimson (who was later to serve in the cabinets of Presidents Taft, Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt) wrote to Attorney General Bonaparte. "I should feel as if the fighting power of my office were almost crippled by such

## *The Story Begins*

a statute. Is there no way in which the Bill can be stopped in the Senate?"

But Congress was in no mood to listen

After the restrictive amendment was approved, word spread through the Department of Justice that President Roosevelt had called Attorney General Bonaparte to the White House and directed him to organize an investigative service

A memorandum in the FBI files written by old-time Agent James G. Findlay says it was known at the time that "President Roosevelt directed Bonaparte to create an investigative service within the Department of Justice subject to no other department or bureau, which would report to no one except the Attorney General." And on July 26, 1908, Bonaparte issued the order creating an investigative agency within his Department—the order which was the beginning of the FBI.

The angry debate between Congress and the White House served a purpose. It produced general agreement that the Department of Justice needed, and should have, an investigative arm, but that no single agency should be permitted to develop into a terroristic "spy system" such as those which despots had used in Europe.

Twelve days after President William Howard Taft succeeded Roosevelt in the White House on March 4, 1909, the new Attorney General, George W. Wickersham, gave the Department's investigative service a secure place and the dignity of a title—the Bureau of Investigation.

This was the start of the story which would send Bureau agents on strange missions across the country and around the world as Congress gradually expanded the Bureau's responsibilities for curbing the evils of interstate crime.

One of these manhunts sent Agent Jim Trent deep into the Cumberlands of Tennessee. He left his automobile on the main road and trudged up a mountain trail leading to a little gray cabin huddled against the hill in the late-afternoon shadows.

At last Trent paused on the path. He saw the cabin in the clearing ahead and he wondered if the man he was after would be there. . . .

Bill Howard was his man. Young, hot-blooded Bill Howard, fugitive from justice and probably as good a sharpshooter as Sergeant Alvin York, the most decorated hero of World War I, who lived only a few miles across the ridges. Jim Trent was after Bill Howard because a federal grand jury at Nashville had indicted Howard on charges of violating the White Slave Traffic Act, commonly known as the Mann Act. Howard allegedly had forced a Jamestown, Tennessee, schoolgirl to accompany him on a trip across the state line into Kentucky, where he had abused her before allowing her to return home.

But Bill Howard was a hard man to find in the hills, particularly by a stranger who asked too many questions.

Trent walked on up the path, past a little cemetery and onto the cabin porch. He knocked, and when the door opened he stepped inside. First he saw the high-powered rifles leaning against the wall. And then he saw the four men and the woman watching him, their gaze as chill as the wind outside.

Trent singled out a grizzled, elderly man as most probably Bill Howard's father, and he was correct. He identified himself and then told the father why he was there.

"If your son's here, Mr. Howard," he said, "I've got to take him with me."

The old man said in a flat voice, "I ain't so sure you will." And then he told Trent what he thought about "the law" in general, revenueurs in particular, and Trent himself.

When the burst of angry words stopped, Trent said, "I don't blame you for your feelings, Mr. Howard. If you say your son isn't here, I'll take your word for it. But if he is, I've got to take him into custody."

The old man growled, "He's not here and you fellers couldn't find him in a thousand years."

"All right. If you say he's not here, I'll take your word and I'll be going."

Trent started for the door. But a quiet voice stopped him. The voice said, "You ain't leaving this house, mister!"

Trent turned slowly and looked at the faces in the room—faces as hard and unyielding as the tombstones in the graveyard he had passed. He shrugged and sat down on the cane-bottom chair near the fireplace. Silence settled in the room as though these people were waiting for the shadows to grow deeper outside.

Trent sensed the ridiculous overtones in this tobacco road farce being played in a hillbilly cabin, on a lonely mountainside. But there was nothing ridiculous about those rifles or about the hardness of the faces in front of him. And so he sat. The woman left the room but the men didn't move except to pass a jug of corn whiskey to each other occasionally and to light an oil lamp hanging in the corner.

And then Trent saw the violin. It was on the ledge above the fireplace. He reached up and took the instrument in his hands and brought it into tune, waiting for someone to snatch it from his hands. But no one did. He began to play, softly at first, melodies like "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny" and "The Rosary." And after a while he sensed an easing of the tension in the room. He kept playing, remembering old tunes from the days he had played in his high-school orchestra.

By midnight, Agent Trent was sawing away at "She'll Be Comin' Round the Mountain," with requests coming from the shadows in the room, and a little foot-stomping to help.

At last Trent put the violin back on the shelf. It was now or never. He said, "Well, Mr Howard, if you have an extra bed, I'd like to spend the night." And then he waited for the decision.

The old man looked at him for a long moment. Finally he nodded and held out his hand, almost in a gesture of resignation. "Just send the papers to Louisville," he said. "I'll have the boy turn himself in there."

Trent left the cabin the next morning after a friendly breakfast. His hosts walked down the mountain with him. And within a few days Bill Howard surrendered to the government. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$200.

This years-old incident in the hills of Tennessee may seem to have little or no significance in the story of the FBI—but historically it had a great significance.

The White Slave Traffic Act, passed by Congress in 1910, was aimed against the transportation of women and girls in interstate or foreign commerce for immoral purposes. The principle this legislation established in law gave the federal government enlarged jurisdiction over interstate crime. This was the law which opened the way for the FBI to become a national crime-fighting organization.

By 1902, the "trade in white women" (*traite des blanches*, as the French called it) had become such an international scandal that representatives of thirteen European nations met in Paris to discuss the problem. Out of the conference came an agreement for a concerted effort to stop the vice traffic. The United States Government formally adhered to the pact by proclamation of President Theodore Roosevelt, June 15, 1908.

A public clamor grew for police action, not only against the importation of alien women for purposes of prostitution, but against the prostitution rings which were shuttling women from city to city in the United States. Stories in the daily press and magazines gave their shocked (and sometimes avid) readers a look into a world where sex was for sale and big profits were reaped by the vice syndicates.

One of the sensations of the day came when the U. S. Attorney in Chicago seized correspondence and books disclosing the operations of a vice syndicate headed by Alphonse Dufaur and his wife, Eva. The records revealed that over a ten-year period the syndicate's procurers had imported some 20,000 women and girls into the United States, passing them through customs as their wives or sisters. In the twelve months prior to their arrest, the Dufaur's books showed an income of \$102,000.<sup>3</sup>



Amid such developments as these, Representative James Robert Mann of Illinois introduced the White Slave Traffic Act in the House. It was designed not only to break up commercial traffic in women between countries and between the states, but also to control the interstate transportation of women for immoral purposes.

The measure carried tremendous popular and emotional appeal. But the debate in Congress, for the most part, held to the constitutional aspects of the measure, with its opponents arguing that the attack on vice was an invasion of the states' police powers. The supporters of the bill argued that in Article One of the Constitution the Congress shall have the power ". . . to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States." Congress adopted the bill by unanimous consent in the summer of 1910. The Supreme Court was unanimous in holding the White Slave Traffic Act to be constitutional.<sup>4</sup>

It was apparent from the first that Congress had enacted a controversial law in the Mann Act. While it was called the White Slave Traffic Act, the law forbade the interstate transportation of a woman for immoral purposes whether she was a "slave" or not. And the Supreme Court ruled that the woman wasn't necessarily the innocent victim in vice cases—she might even be guilty herself of a conspiracy to violate the law.<sup>5</sup>

Yellowed records in the Department of Justice show that when Congress passed the Mann Act, Attorney General Wickersham foresaw the difficulties ahead. He was fully aware of the need for prudence in enforcing the White Slave law. He cautioned that federal courts should be careful to avoid "being turned into ordinary courts of quarter sessions to deal with . . . violations of the police regulations of the community which should be dealt with by the local tribunals."

And at that time he advised U. S. Attorneys. "As to specific cases, the Department must rely upon the discretion of the district attorneys who have first-hand knowledge of the facts, and opportunity for personal interviews with the witnesses, and who will thus be able to ascertain what circumstances of aggravation, if any, attend the offense; the age and relative interest of the parties, the motives of those urging prosecution; and what reasons, if any, exist for thinking the ends of justice will be better served by a prosecution under federal law than under the laws of the state having jurisdiction."

Thus Wickersham established the basic policy for handling Mann Act violations, a policy continued unchanged through the years.<sup>6</sup>

In those early years, the Bureau chiefs had no real authority. They could transfer agents from one city to another, but even in this they often ran head-on into opposition from politicians looking after their friends.

*The Story Begins*

9-25

But gradually the Bureau's responsibilities were increasing. These responsibilities called for the investigation of every alleged violation of federal laws except those specifically assigned to another governmental investigative agency.

~~When the storm clouds of a new era were upon the Bureau, it was for a time being prepared for the test.~~

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by his training, the Bureau was a disorganized and loosely directed agency without character or discipline. Washington held little control over the agents in the field. There were no fixed standards of training or personal conduct. Political endorsements carried more weight than experience or character in the selection of agents.

The small and inept force of 219 agents which existed in 1915 failed in its first great mission. It was totally unequipped to deal with the clever espionage and sabotage ring of World War I which was organized by German Ambassador Johann von Bernstorff. Saboteurs were left free to bring about such outrages as the infamous "Black Tom" explosion in New York Harbor, which destroyed the United States' greatest arsenal with a mighty roar heard for more than a hundred miles. They destroyed defense plants with explosives and fired wheat fields in the West.

These were years of violent social unrest, when men preached anarchy, when mysterious bomb explosions spread terror, and when the Communist Party was first formed in America to advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence. In combating violence, the Bureau's agents were not trained to protect civil liberties in such affairs as the "Palmer Red Raids" of 1919, when alien extremists were rounded up for deportation. Vigilante groups took the law into their hands in many cases.

These also were the years when corruption spread through the country and into the government in Washington. And the time came at last when the Bureau itself was threatened with destruction by the indignant public reaction to dishonesty.

#### 1924-1933

Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone took the advice of President-to-be Herbert Hoover and named young J. Edgar Hoover (no relation) to do a housecleaning job in the Bureau of Investigation. Hoover's first move was to fix high standards of personal conduct for his agents. Then he began to get rid of the political appointees who couldn't measure up to these standards. They were replaced by young men with training as lawyers and accountants.

Hoover brought the agents under strict supervision. Procedures were set up for checking on their conduct and performance. Uniform operating procedures were adopted. A school was established for training new agents. The FBI became an organization with character and with a firmly fixed purpose—to make law enforcement an honorable profession for trained career men.

#### 1933-1939

~~The times demanded an aggressive hard-hitting campaign against gangsters who were running wild across the country in the aftermath of Prohibition. The clean-up job was given to the FBI.~~

F. B. I. (suite)

Airtel

4/7/77

To: SAC, Albany

From: Director, FBI

DISSEMINATION OF BOOKLET  
"THE STORY OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU  
OF INVESTIGATION"  
RESEARCH (EXTERNAL AFFAIRS)

Our public information booklet entitled "The Story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation" is being revised and updated by the Research Section of the External Affairs Division. This booklet, as it presently reads, contains information no longer relevant.

Each receiving office is instructed to immediately discontinue public dissemination of this booklet and to destroy all existing copies of it.

Any questions regarding this matter should be directed to the Research Section, External Affairs Division.

2 - All Field Offices

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1 - Each Assistant Director

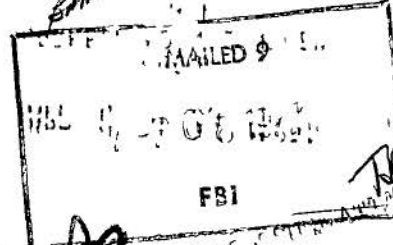
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NOTE: This booklet makes reference "The FBI has continued its penetration of subversive organizations including pro-Chinese communist groups, such as the Revolutionary Union, and Trotskyist groups, such as the Socialist Workers Party." Legal Counsel concurs with recommendation for destruction of existing copies of booklet.

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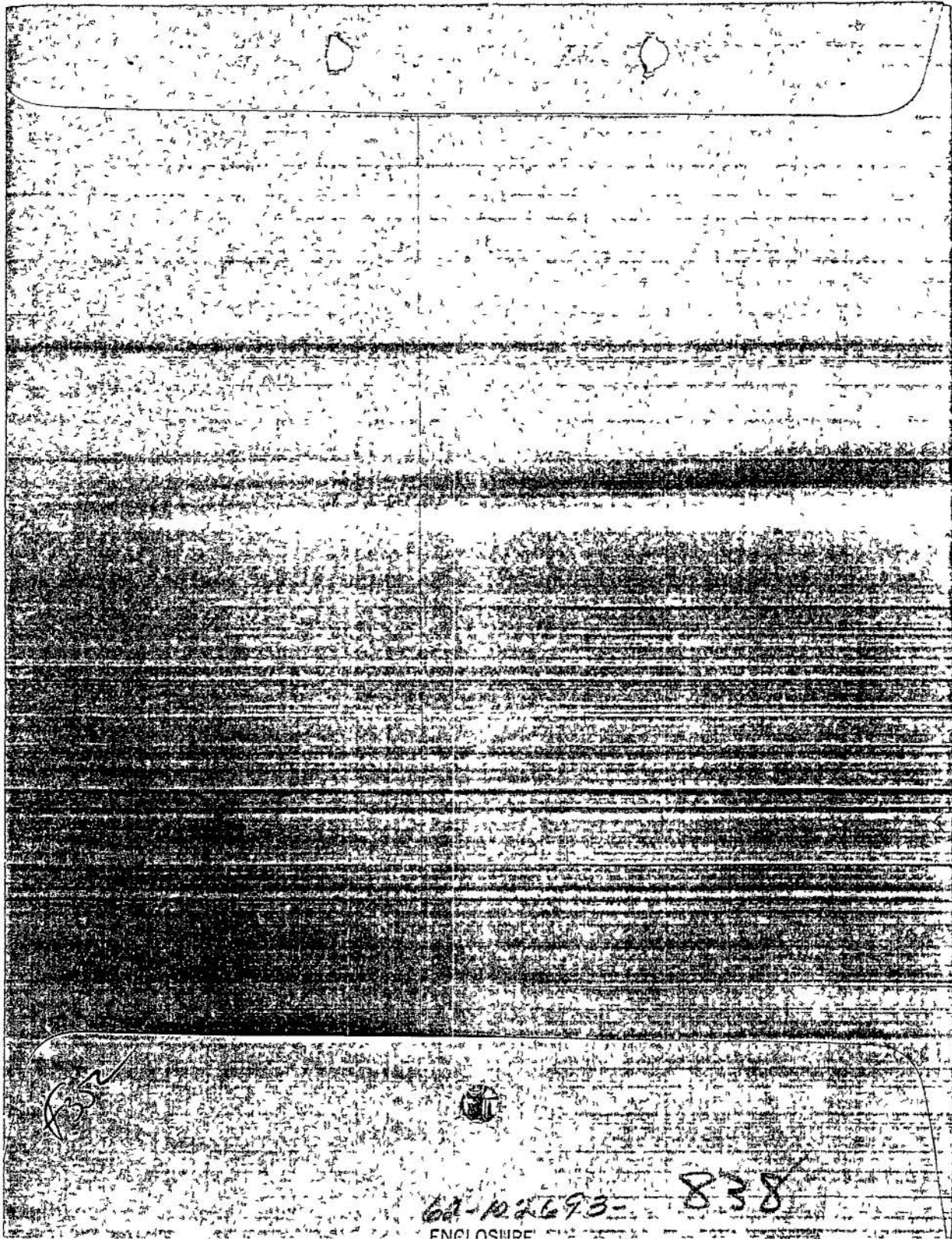


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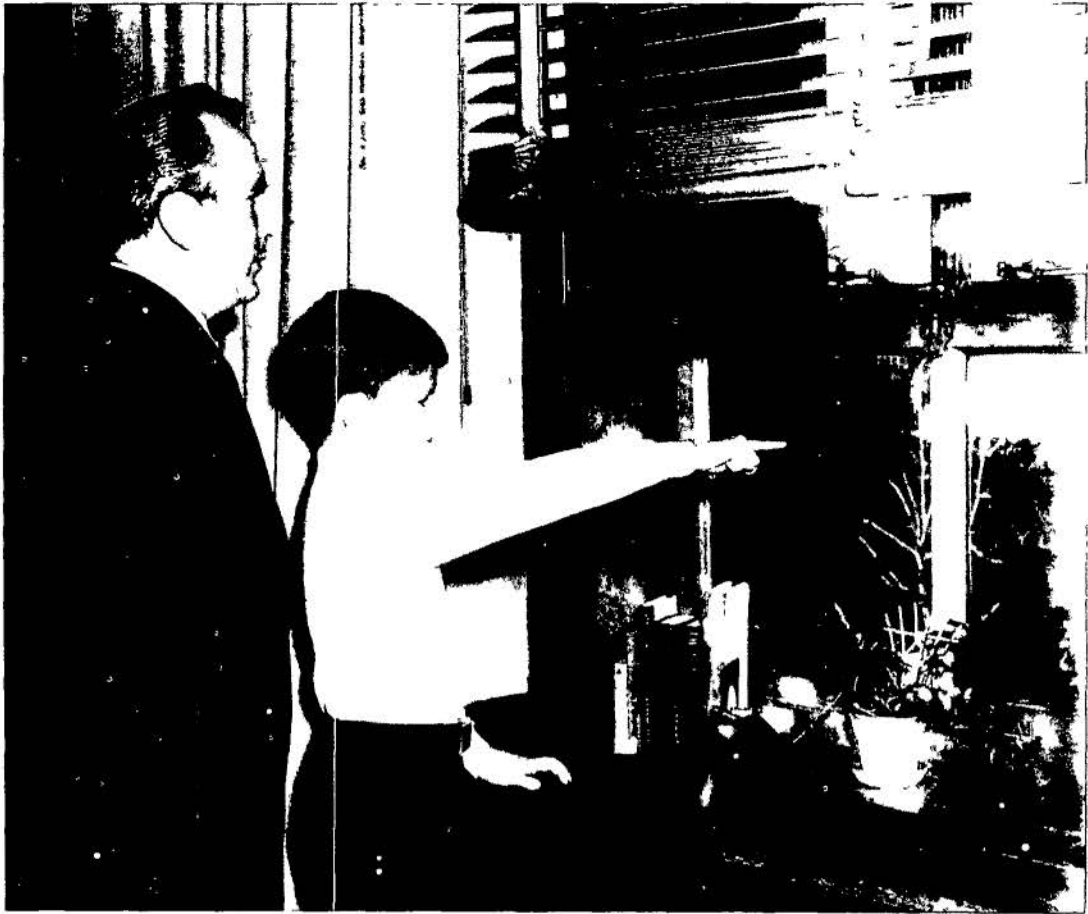
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ENCLOSURE

**THE  
STORY  
OF  
THE  
FEDERAL  
BUREAU  
OF  
INVESTIGATION**





## **"THEY WORE MASKS"**

Two masked gunmen dashed from an Ohio bank and sped away in a stolen car driven by an accomplice. They had just obtained \$31,000 in a robbery of the bank. A few blocks away, the stolen car careened recklessly into a school parking lot. The bandits jumped out, quickly removed their disguises, leaped into their own cars and roared away. An alert schoolboy, sharpening his pencil near a window in the school, carefully observed the robbers' activity.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, working with the information supplied to them by the young citizen, quickly identified and arrested the robbers and recovered the money stolen from the bank.

The alert youngster is typical of the millions of Americans who respect law and order and of those who furnish invaluable information to Special Agents of the FBI every day.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice, headed by the Attorney General, the Nation's chief legal officer.

To tell the story of the FBI is to recite the history of men and women seeking to make America more secure. It is the story of a long line of Presidents, Attorneys General, Members of Congress, and millions of honest, law-abiding American citizens who together form a united front against crime.

## THE ORIGIN

**EARLY HISTORY:** The FBI was organized in 1908, when Attorney General Charles Bonaparte directed that Department of Justice investigations be handled by a small group of special investigators. In the following year the name "Bureau of Investigation" was given to this group.

The organization grew gradually during the succeeding years. The World War I Selective Service Act and espionage laws brought new duties. Then the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act (now the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle Act) was passed in 1919 to curb the transportation of stolen automobiles from state to state.

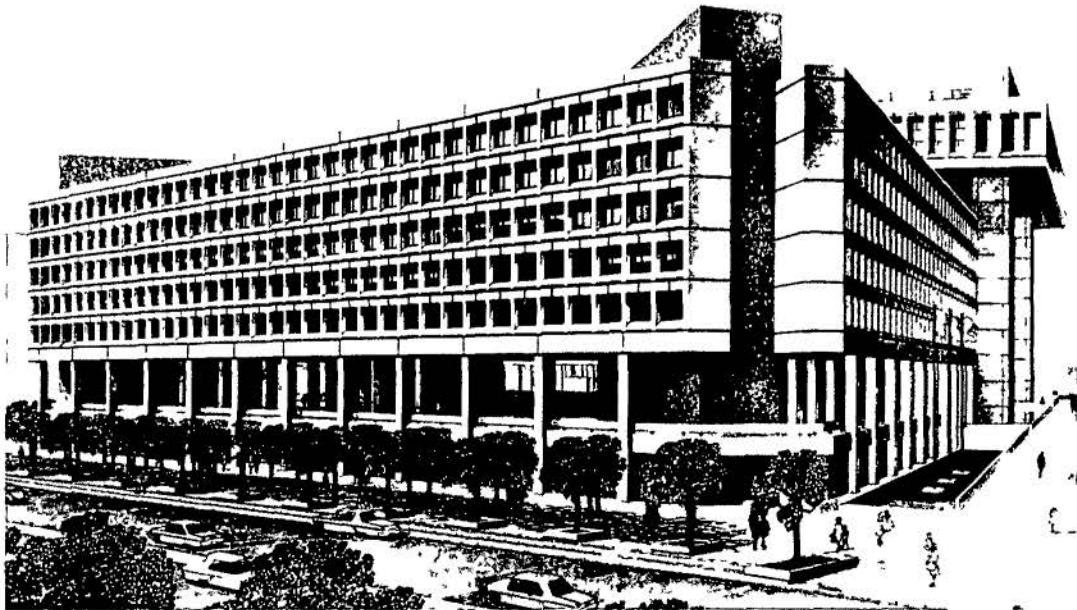
In 1924, Attorney General Harlan F. Stone, who later became Chief Justice of the United States, appointed 29-year-old J. Edgar Hoover as Director of the Bureau.

**THE NEW LOOK:** Young Hoover accepted the Attorney General's appointment with the understanding that the Bureau was to be a career service in which ability and good character were to be the requirements for appointment, and performance and achievement the sole bases for promotion.

It was apparent that it would take time to build the FBI into a streamlined, investigative machine to fight crime. New requirements for Special Agent appointments were set up, providing for college graduates trained in law and accounting. Each applicant was thoroughly investigated before appointment. His school records and background were searched for flaws in his honesty or ability.

Training schools for Special Agents of the FBI were initiated in Washington, D. C., to equip the Agents with modern crime detection methods. This training program gives the Agents sufficient knowledge to enter the Bureau's investigative field and handle various assignments which preserve and protect the rights of individuals. Carefully designed training curricula provide Agents with the knowledge needed to meet the challenges of the ever-increasing responsibilities of the Bureau in the criminal, security, and civil fields.

The Agent trainees receive instruction in the use of firearms, defensive tactics, legal matters, arrest problems, first aid, the art of interviewing, investigative techniques, laboratory



The new FBI Headquarters, now under construction, will be located directly across Pennsylvania Avenue from the Department of Justice.



matters, fingerprint work, moot court, and a detailed study of violations of Federal law over which the FBI has jurisdiction.

The training program for Special Agents never ends. They receive periodical training in the field and at In-Service training at Bureau Headquarters throughout their entire career.

As the FBI grew, its records and files expanded and with each passing year its tremendous wealth of criminal information became more and more valuable. Congress approved the transfer of fingerprints at Leavenworth Federal Prison and the criminal records maintained by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to the FBI in 1924. These numbered 810,188 and formed the nucleus for the FBI Identification Division. Today, thanks to the cooperation of national and international law enforcement organizations, the Division has the largest collection of fingerprints in the world.

A crime laboratory was established to make examinations for the FBI and to serve as a scientific clearinghouse for evidence and crime problems submitted by law enforcement officers throughout the country. This laboratory is now the largest criminal laboratory in the world.

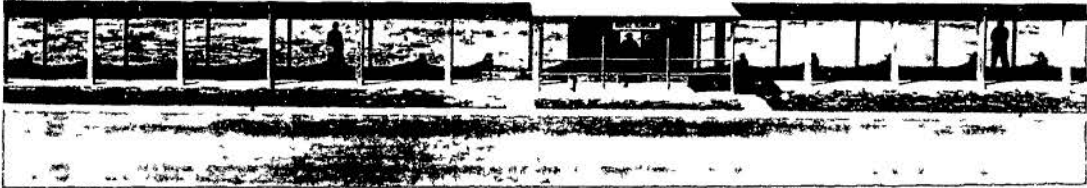
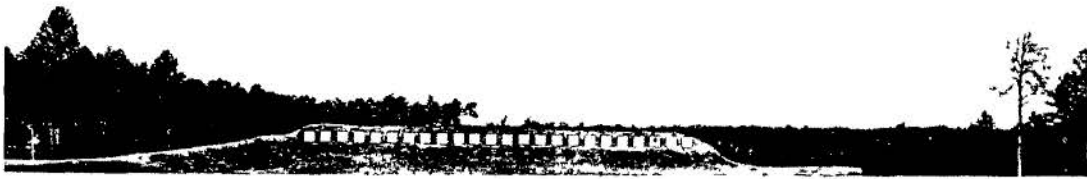
**PIONEER IN POLICE TRAINING:** The FBI, for several decades, has pioneered in the field of police training and education, conducting schools at the local level and at the FBI National Academy in Washington, D. C. It has provided law enforcement personnel with necessary vocational skills and with a comprehensive body of knowledge necessary in battling today's crime.

In July of 1935, the first session of the FBI National Academy convened in Washington, D. C., with representation from local, county, and state law enforcement agencies. This academy was created in view of a pressing need for qualified instructors and administrators in law enforcement techniques. Since its founding, thousands of law enforcement officers from throughout the United States and several foreign countries have been graduated. A new academy facility opened in 1972 on the Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Virginia. This complex of 11 buildings presents a college-like atmosphere including classrooms, library, dormitories, gymnasium and other ancillary services necessary to operate such an institution. With the completion of this new academy, the FBI is now able to graduate 1,000 law enforcement officers annually from the FBI National Academy, instead of the previous 200. In addition, over 2,000 police officers will be accepted for specialized courses of a shorter duration. The new academy complex is also being used as a primary training facility for New Special Agents of the FBI, and for In-Service training of experienced personnel.



Pictorial representation of the new FBI Academy located in Quantico, Virginia

The FBI has hundreds of experienced Special Agents assigned to its field offices throughout the country who have received special training as instructors. They are available to assist,



The FBI rifle range at the United States Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Virginia. Special Agents are shown firing the targets at 200 yards.

when requested, in local training schools for law enforcement. Help is afforded in devising training curricula, organizing and implementing training programs, providing classroom instructors and making available audio-visual aids. FBI instructors participate in training schools for recruits and in specialized sessions for experienced officers in such areas as Organized Crime, Police Management and Administration, Police - Community Relations, Search and Seizure, Scientific Aids to Investigations, Sex Crimes Investigations, Supervision, Latent Fingerprints, National Crime Information Center, Major Case Investigations, Uniform Crime Reports, Racial Extremists and Violence, Bombings and Bomb Threats, and Civil Rights

The FBI annually affords assistance in thousands of training schools attended by over a quarter of a million law enforcement officers.

Each year the FBI conducts a series of conferences on a nation-wide basis for law enforcement administrators and command personnel in a subject matter of current interest. Conferences have dealt with such matters as Bombings and Bomb Threats and Extremist Groups and Violence, and the over 275 conferences held annually are attended by thousands of police personnel representing many different agencies.

## "G-MEN"

In the early morning hours of September 26, 1933, a small group of officers surrounded a house in Memphis, Tennessee. In the house was George "Machine-Gun" Kelly, late of Leavenworth Penitentiary. He was wanted by the FBI for kidnaping. For two months FBI Agents had trailed the gangster. The FBI men, accompanied by local law enforcement officers, closed in around the house, and entered.

"We are Federal officers. . .Come out with your hands up. . . ."

"Machine-Gun" Kelly was so frightened he could barely talk. "Don't shoot, G-Men, don't shoot!"

This was the beginning of a new name for FBI Agents. By the time Kelly had been convicted and had received his sentence of life imprisonment, the new nickname, an abbreviation of "Government Men," had taken hold throughout the criminal underworld.

Kelly was a product of the wave of lawlessness which swept over the Nation in the early thirties. Kidnaping, murder, bank robbery and many other crimes of violence occurred daily. Dangerous outlaws enlisted the petty thief, the small-fry hoodlum, and the ex-convict to form powerful gangs. Professional killers were hired to murder law enforcement officers, civic-minded citizens and members of rival gangs. Bullet-proof vests, stolen submachine guns and high-powered "get-away cars" were considered by the underworld as necessary equipment.

## NEW LAWS

To check this wave of lawlessness and bring security to the Nation, Congress passed many new laws to increase the authority of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In 1932, The Federal Kidnaping Statute was passed. During the following year, the FBI solved every kidnaping case referred to it. Among these were the Cannon, Ottley, Urschel, Boettcher, Luer, McElroy, Hart, Bremer and Hamm kidnapings, in which ransom demands totaled \$782,000.

The Federal Extortion Act, by which the writer of a threatening letter could be put in prison for as long as 20 years and be fined \$5,000, came next.

Bank robbers were becoming bolder and their violations more numerous. This problem was met with the Federal Bank Robbery Act, which extends its protection to all National Banks, Federal Reserve Banks and institutions whose deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Act has since been amended to include Federal Savings and Loan Associations, institutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and Federal Credit Unions.

The National Stolen Property Act, now referred to as the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Act, made it a crime to transport forged and counterfeit securities or stolen property valued at \$5,000 or more from one state to another. The Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution Statute made it a Federal offense for persons to flee from one state to another to avoid prosecution for certain serious crimes. In the years which have followed, other laws have been passed designed to better protect the citizens of the United States. The FBI's jurisdiction includes a wide range of responsibilities in the criminal, civil, and security fields. Examples of recent legislation which have increased the FBI's jurisdiction are the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970, the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, the Act for the Protection of Foreign Officials and Official Guests of the United States, and the Federal Elections Campaign Act of 1971.

## THE GANGSTER ERA

By 1934 the gangs were on their way out. One by one the underworld bosses were being given new forwarding addresses Alcatraz, Atlanta, Leavenworth.

Newspapers headlined the violent death of "public enemies" who chose to fight it out rather than surrender.

On July 22, 1934, John Dillinger was gunned down on a Chicago street when he tried to shoot it out with FBI Agents. On October 22, 1934, "Pretty Boy" Floyd met death on an Ohio farm while resisting Federal arrest. On November 27, 1934, "Baby Face" Nelson, murderer of three FBI Agents, was mortally wounded in a gun battle on an Illinois highway while resisting arrest. On January 8, 1935, Russell Gibson, Barker-Karpis Gang member, was killed when he fired at Agents demanding his surrender. On January 16, 1935, "Ma" and Fred Barker, leaders of the Barker-Karpis Gang, who were hiding out in a Florida cottage, answered Agents' demands for surrender with bursts from a Tommy gun. The Barkers were killed in the 4½-hour gun battle. On October 12, 1937, G-Men were fired upon by members of the Brady Gang at Bangor, Maine. An FBI Agent was wounded but Alfred Brady and Clarence Shaffer were killed and the gang smashed.

By 1934 the FBI had received general jurisdiction over Federal crimes and within three years 11,153 persons had been arrested and convicted. Among these were 4,897 car thieves, 330 kidnapers and extortionists, and 152 bank robbers. The day-and-night work of determined FBI Agents was driving the big gangs to cover. Their contacts were broken and communications disrupted. It became "dangerous" to "deal" with a wanted criminal. The underworld finally realized that never again could it openly and brazenly flout law and order. The highly organized interstate gangs of stick-up men were finished. Special Agents of the FBI had won the first round in their battle.

## PRELUDE TO WAR

On February 15, 1938, the "Rumrich Case" broke. Guenther Gustav Maria Rumrich was among the first enemy spies to be arrested in our country. Then, redhaired Johanna Hoffman, slender, thin-faced Otto Voss and a fellow traveler, Erich Glaser, were apprehended. The American public was startled and so was German Intelligence. Fourteen agents tied in with the German diplomatic service fled the country. In Germany, Nazi spies operating as messengers to the United States were removed from ships before they sailed. Nazi intelligence officers were fearful as to how much the FBI knew. Almost immediately, the German-American Bund prepared to go underground.

The President of the United States, recognizing the dangers ahead, undertook in the early summer of 1939 to prevent the confusion of World War I, when more than 20 agencies investigated the activities of spies and saboteurs. He designated the FBI as the clearinghouse and coordinating agency for all matters bearing on our internal security.

FBI Agents received instructions to survey over 2,300 industrial plants which were beginning to pour out the implements of war. The FBI gathered and wove the threads of enemy espionage together – the Axis spies were making a last desperate effort to entrench themselves before the shooting war began.

Then on Friday morning, September 1, 1939, the powder keg exploded. Germany smashed into Poland with planes, tanks, and mobile artillery. World War II had started and the whole world was shocked.

## THE DUQUESNE SPY RING

Before the invasion of Poland, however, the Nazis had thrown their largest American spy ring into action.

The paymaster for this ring was "Harry Sawyer," a naturalized American who went to Germany to visit his mother. Major Ritter of the German Espionage Service forced him to become a German spy. He was trained in the espionage school in Hamburg. He studied photography, secret writing and the Nazi technique of collecting data. Finally "Sawyer" was given a thousand dollars, numerous addresses, the blessings of the Nazis and a ticket to New York.

Frederick Joubert Duquesne, a professional German spy for forty years, boasted to "Sawyer" of his ability to fool the FBI. From his sock he pulled out blueprints on the new M-1 rifle, torpedo boats, and secret plane plans. Hidden FBI motion picture cameras photographed him as he did so. He waved his arms jubilantly as he gloated over the success of his large



Frederick Joubert Duquesne, master German spy, in actual photographs taken by concealed FBI camera

espionage ring.

On the weekend of June 28, 1941, the FBI arrested the spies whose every move had been followed for nearly two years. Thirty-three German agents, including Duquesne, were nabbed. Several were American born.

Nineteen members of the ring pleaded guilty. The other fourteen stood trial and were found guilty by a jury on December 13, 1941. On January 2, 1942, the spies received their punishment. Total sentences exceeded 300 years in prison and fines amounted to \$18,000.

But this was still "peacetime espionage."

The full force of war had not yet hit America. But the collapse of the Duquesne ring caused all other Nazi agents to work feverishly. Came the order "Under no circumstances attract the attention of the FBI!"

## "PEARL HARBOR"

On Sunday, December 7, 1941, the Honolulu Office of the FBI called headquarters at Washington, D. C. It was 7:55 a.m. in Hawaii. Japan's bombers were blasting Pearl Harbor!

The call sparked into action the nationwide war plans of the FBI. While bombs were still falling on the main United States Pacific fleet, every FBI office from Juneau, Alaska, to San Juan, Puerto Rico, was alerted. Within one hour every FBI employee in each of the field offices was stationed at his post of duty and knew his job. FBI man-power combined with more than 150,000 law enforcement officers to crack down on any sabotage gesture or attempted uprisings of enemy fifth columns.

Axis aliens considered dangerous were apprehended by FBI Agents in a calm and orderly manner, quieting the fears of honest, patriotic aliens. They saw that there would be none of the World War I "witch hunts."

Rumors which flew thick and fast over Hawaii and later spread to the mainland were also quashed by prompt investigations. Official FBI announcements that the "latest stories" were "pure rumor and not real" did much to calm jangled nerves. Public fear was further prevented by a vigorous "Tell it to the FBI" campaign.

## EFFECTS IN SOUTH AMERICA

For more than two years the FBI had found that enemy spying in the United States tied in closely with Axis activities among sister republics to the south. When advised of the information revealed by FBI investigations in the United States, South American countries enthusiastically agreed to cooperate. Many republics asked for FBI liaison agents to work with their own police and intelligence forces. Others sent intelligence officers to train at FBI schools.

The FBI and the law enforcement agencies of the South American countries exchanged information on all matters of mutual interest. In this way an effective Pan-American intelligence force was successfully raised up against the fifth-column activities of the Axis spy and sabotage rings in South America.

Altogether, approximately 14,000 Axis operators and sympathizers in South America were expelled, interned or removed far inland where they were harmless. More than 900 spies and saboteurs were exposed and neutralized. Thirty secret radio stations used principally to transmit information about the United States to Germany were eliminated. Potentially dangerous Axis nationals were kept under constant observation. A united front was forged against aggression.

## SABOTAGE POTENTIAL

"Pearl Harbor" sent the Nation's war production skyrocketing. But the hour was late. America had the resources, but months were necessary to change the mountains of raw material

into enough guns, planes, tanks and ships to defeat the Axis with its seven-year head start. As the race against time began, industrial leaders expressed a universal hope — that there would be no sabotage. Given time, manpower and unmolested machinery, they could do the job. But war-time sabotage in certain key plants producing scarce materials might bottleneck the entire arsenal of democracy. The memory of World War I, when enemy agents blew up American arsenals, railroad yards, ships and factories, led some industrialists to wonder. Could sabotage be prevented?

## THE EIGHT SABOTEURS

In the month of June, 1942, two Nazi U-boats stole into American waters and each landed four German saboteurs on the eastern coast of the United States. One group paddled ashore on Long Island and the second landed on a deserted beach not far from Jacksonville, Florida. With \$174,588 in U. S. bills and enough explosives to last for two years, these saboteurs hastened to New York and Chicago to make plans for their campaign of destruction and terrorism.

Orders from their Nazi superiors had been plain. Dynamite the Hell Gate Bridge in New York. Destroy critically needed aluminum plants. Place time bombs in lockers of railroad stations. Use incendiary pencils. Start fires in large department stores. Spread terror. Make it appear as though an army of saboteurs were at work.

All eight were carefully selected for their jobs.

But the mission failed. In less than two weeks after landing, all members of the sabo-



FBI Agents removing explosives and equipment buried on Florida beach by Nazi saboteurs.

tage ring were in FBI custody.

By Presidential order they were turned over to a military commission for trial, and on August 8, 1942, six were sentenced to death, one to life imprisonment and one to thirty years. The Axis had lost an important and a decisive battle.

## DEMOCRACY VS. COMMUNISM

Normally it would be expected that the FBI's work would decline rapidly following the end of World War II in 1945. But new dangers arose to confront the Nation, and the FBI's responsibilities steadily increased. The new threat to American democracy was the Communist Party, USA. Seeking to undermine our way of life, the communists sought to subvert our Constitution and our democratic ideals.

Through meticulous investigation, the FBI has kept abreast of every move of the Communist Party, USA. The Communist Party, USA, remains today, as it always has been, an obedient tool of the Soviet Union. The FBI has continued its penetration of subversive organizations including pro-Chinese communist groups, such as the Revolutionary Union, and Trotskyist groups, such as the Socialist Workers Party.

The New Left also represents a major security problem. Formerly based on college campuses, but now chiefly underground, some of its adherents have received instruction in sabotage, violence and the destruction of key facilities. These young people, who hate what they call the "Establishment," are basically anarchistic at heart, seeking to destroy rather than reform society. In New Left ranks are found a variety of beatniks, hippies, communists, anarchists, disenchanting intellectuals and those who feel alienated from our society.

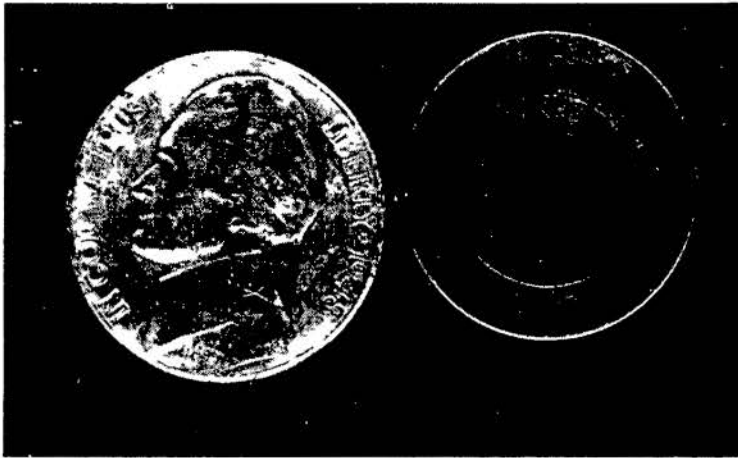
## THE ATOM SPIES

In June, 1953, two Americans, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, were executed at Sing Sing Prison for espionage activities on behalf of the Soviet Union. Julius Rosenberg had been a member of the Communist Party. Even while our allies in World War II, the Soviets were frantically attempting to secure America's atomic and other defense secrets. No phase of the FBI's work in the years which followed has been more important than that of investigating and thwarting Soviet espionage efforts in the United States.

## THE HOLLOW NICKEL SPY CASE

On June 22, 1953, a Brooklyn newsboy jingling coins from his newspaper sales noticed one nickel felt lighter than the others. He dropped it on the floor — and it fell apart! Inside was a tiny photograph. An FBI Agent heard of this strange coin and photograph, which appeared to contain a series of five-digit numbers, and suspected the photograph to be a coded espionage message. The FBI Laboratory made repeated efforts from 1953 to 1957 to decipher the micro-photograph and to solve the mystery of the hollow coin. In the espionage field, patience is an absolute necessity.

In May, 1957, Colonel Reino Hayhanen, a Russian spy, defected to the West as he had just been ordered to return to Moscow. After five years in the United States, he dreaded the thought of returning to Communist Russia. Hayhanen, a veteran intelligence officer, had been carefully schooled by his Soviet superiors. From 1949 to 1952 he resided in Finland and studiously assumed the identity of an American-born son of a Finnish immigrant. In his assumed identity Hayhanen told the United States delegation in Helsinki that he was an American citizen, and upon displaying proper credentials he was given a passport. He arrived in the United States October 21, 1952, and from 1952 to 1957 he was part of a Soviet espionage ring securing

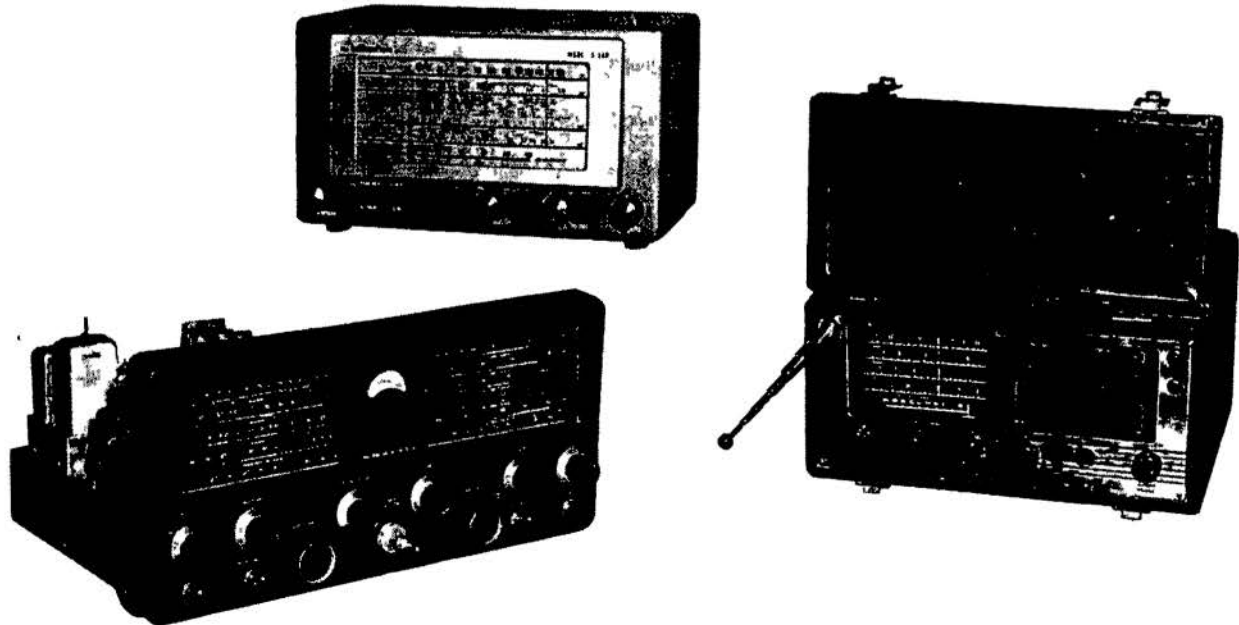


The nickel opened



The message

intelligence data for the Soviet Union. Among the items he had been supplied by the Soviets for espionage use were hollow pens, pencils, screws, batteries – and coins. FBI investigation identified his spy superiors and, using information obtained from Hayhanen, the FBI Laboratory succeeded in breaking the code on the microphotograph found in the hollow nickel four years earlier. Hayhanen described his latest espionage contact only as “Mark,” a colonel in the Soviet State Security Service who had been engaged in espionage work since 1927. FBI investigation soon identified “Mark” as a person using the name Emil R. Goldfus, a Brooklyn photographer. “Mark” had entered the United States illegally from Canada and he was arrested on an alien warrant based upon his illegal entry. “Mark” admitted he was a Russian citizen, Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, but refused to discuss his intelligence activities. His studio and hotel room



Shortwave radios through which “Mark” received instructions from Moscow.



were museums of modern espionage equipment and contained shortwave radios, cipher pads, cameras and film, and numerous hollow "trick" containers, such as cuff links and a shaving brush.

Indicted as a Russian spy, Colonel Abel was tried and convicted in New York City in October, 1957, for conspiracy to obtain and transmit defense information to the Soviet Union. On February 10, 1962, Abel was returned to the Soviet Union in a prisoner exchange.

## DIPLOMATIC ESPIONAGE EXPOSED

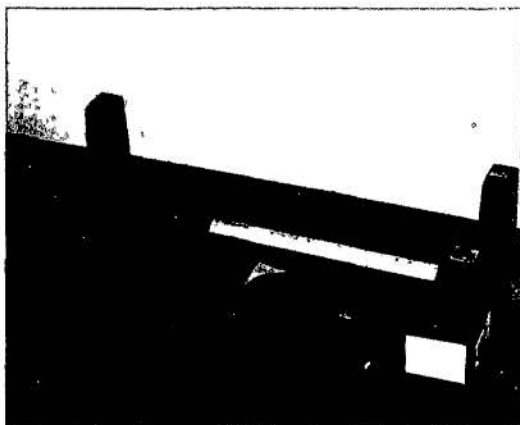
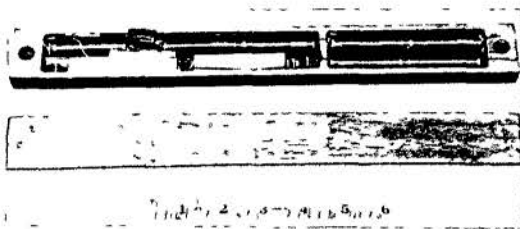
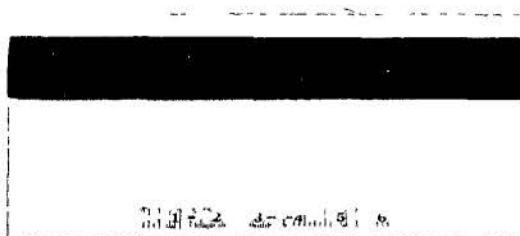
From 1961 to 1966, two members of the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington enlisted the aid of a State Department employee in obtaining information concerning State Department affairs. The employee - a U. S. double agent acting under full knowledge and guidance of the FBI and the State Department - met with the two embassy officials on a total of 48 occasions and gave them such unclassified materials as a State Department telephone directory, press releases, and administrative reports which had been cleared for transmittal. In return, the employee received a total of \$3,440.

In a May, 1965, meeting, an embassy official requested that the double agent plant listening devices in various offices of the State Department. This would be accomplished by studying various pieces of furniture used by the State Department and then placing the device in a piece of furniture.

One year later the official delivered a listening device to the agent with instructions that it was to be placed in the office of the Director of Eastern European Affairs. The device was taken by the employee to the State Department where it was immediately turned over to FBI Agents.

A month later, the diplomat met with the agent and told him the listening device had worked for only 20 minutes after it had been taken to the State Department. The diplomat wanted the device returned so that it could be repaired for future use. Disputes between the two men over payments due for past services in planting the device were justification on the part of the double agent for not returning the device.

Subsequently, the Czechoslovakian Embassy was notified by the State Department that the diplomat was engaged in activities incompatible with the accepted norms of official conduct in our Nation. Further, his presence in the United States was no longer agreeable to the U. S. Government and he was requested to leave the country within three days. The other embassy official had previously left the country.



Listening device shown mounted in the base of bookcase at State Department.

## CRIME DURING WORLD WAR II

Although busy keeping ahead of enemy espionage during World War II, FBI Agents kept a sharp watch on the forces of the underworld. The Bureau's forces were necessarily thinly spread, but the Special Agents were more than equal to the task facing them.

The gangster element proved that few criminals who betray their country in peacetime are changed by the threatened destruction of the Nation by war. War only added to their opportunities. But the underworld empire, gathering its forces for action along the home front, found a situation which its cunning had not foreseen.

American law enforcement was better equipped, better trained, stronger and more determined than ever before.

In New York, an old-time member of the "Dutch" Schultz Gang led four of his henchmen on a hijacking raid involving \$100,000 worth of merchandise. FBI Agents closed in as the criminals were tying and binding two truck drivers. The hoodlums' sentences totaled 68 years.

In Pennsylvania and New Jersey, a \$450,000 nylon hosiery black market was smashed as several racketeers tried to convert nylon intended for parachutes into nylon stockings. In Chicago, Roger Touhy, Basil Banghart and members of their gang were captured after escaping from the Illinois State Penitentiary. Two members of the gang, McNemey and O'Connor, tried to shoot it out. Both were killed.

Such dangerous characters as Jacob Drucker, member of "Murder, Inc.", Irving Carl Chapman, gunman, bank robber and kidnaper who fired on Special Agents and was killed in the gun battle, and Kenzie Wagner, hillbilly gunman and murderer who shot and killed five police officers, were taken out of circulation by the FBI during the war. A few hours after his arrest, Wagner squinted through the bars of a prison cell at Lynchburg, Virginia, and remarked to a fellow prisoner "It's a mistake to break a Federal law. They will hunt you down for a thousand years."

## CRIME'S LONG TRAIL

On December 15, 1961, while Albert Frederick Nussbaum sat in a car outside, Bobby Randell Wilcoxson and Peter Columbus Curry, Jr., separately entered the Lafayette National Bank in Brooklyn, New York. Wilcoxson, armed with a submachine gun, shouted, "This is a robbery." He walked over to the bank guard and fired four shots which left the guard dead on the floor.

Curry, who was also armed, quickly gathered money from the tellers cages and placed it in a duffel bag.

Unknown to the robbers, a bank customer escaped unnoticed and took steps to alert the police. A police officer, arriving at the bank vestibule, saw Wilcoxson and opened fire. Wilcoxson fired a burst that sent the officer spinning out the door and onto the sidewalk. The wounded officer staggered to a next door restaurant and sought help. Meanwhile, the robbers took off with \$32,763.

This robbery was but one of many committed by Nussbaum and Wilcoxson. The FBI had launched an intensive investigation, which would last approximately two years. Before they were finally taken into custody, they had accumulated an arsenal of weapons, robbed eight banks of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, murdered a bank guard and wounded a police officer, terrorized the Nation's Capital with a series of bombing incidents and bomb threats, violated the Federal Extortion Statute, transported a stolen car interstate, passed stolen checks, stolen several other cars, committed several burglaries, and had violated the White Slave Traffic and the Federal and National Firearms Acts.

In February, 1962, Curry was arrested by FBI Agents and New York City Police as he approached his Brooklyn home. Warrants had been issued for the arrest of Nussbaum and Wil-

coxson for bank robbery and they were vaulted onto the FBI's list of Ten Most Wanted Fugitives. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of Wilcoxson's girl friend an accomplice.

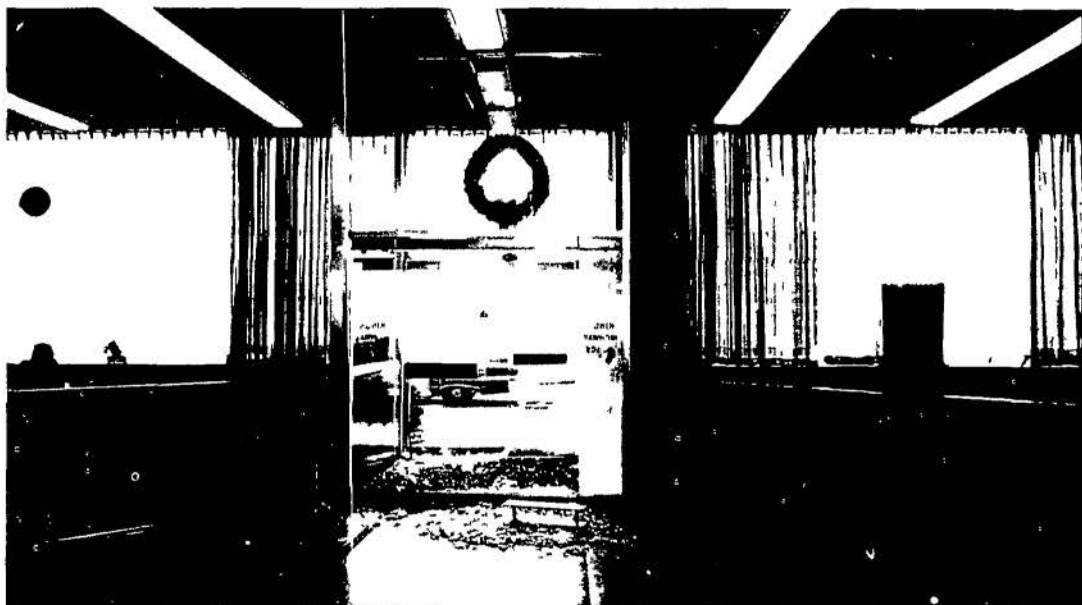
Through FBI and Treasury Department investigations and interviews with Curry, it was learned that Nussbaum had accumulated a large number of firearms on a farm in a rural area not far from Buffalo, New York.

In late February, 1962, FBI Agents found the arsenal, which was unequalled in the annals of crime. The farm where Nussbaum and Wilcoxson practiced shooting was also located. Agents dug bullets out of trees and later recovered cartridge cases from the ground. These were found by the FBI Laboratory to have been fired from the gun used to kill the bank guard.

The investigation spread. Wanted flyers and photographs were widely circulated and many people who knew the fugitives were interviewed by FBI Agents. Police agencies in many foreign countries were asked by the FBI to be on the lookout for the three fugitives.

The pressure of publicity, fear of being caught, and shortage of money were affecting the personal and working relationships of the two men. They began using drugs and a distrust developed between them.

Although realizing the risk involved, Nussbaum and Wilcoxson decided to return to robbing banks, giving the appearance of one-man jobs on future robberies.



View of bank interior and vestibule where Wilcoxson and the police officer exchanged gun fire

During the summer, 1962, Wilcoxson robbed two Pennsylvania banks. He blundered so that the take was small and a third holdup had to be planned. This time he collected \$28,901. Nussbaum, receiving only a small amount of this money, became extremely angry and the partnership in crime dissolved.

This was the beginning of the end for Nussbaum whose courage was unequal to the schemes which he plotted. Without Wilcoxson to carry out his plans, he was helpless.

In November, 1962, a broke, starving Nussbaum contacted his wife. She agreed to meet him at a Buffalo, New York hotel and, when he arrived, his wife and FBI Agents were waiting. Sensing arrest was near, Nussbaum sped away. The high-speed chase over wet, hazardous streets lasted twenty minutes before the robber was arrested by FBI Agents in his parked car on a side street.

Nussbaum told FBI Agents that Wilcoxson planned to go to Baltimore, Maryland. Investi-

gation by the FBI led to the discovery of the car of Wilcoxson's girl friend in Baltimore. Following the car and its occupants to a Baltimore residence, FBI Agents observed a man, woman, and small child enter a row house apartment.

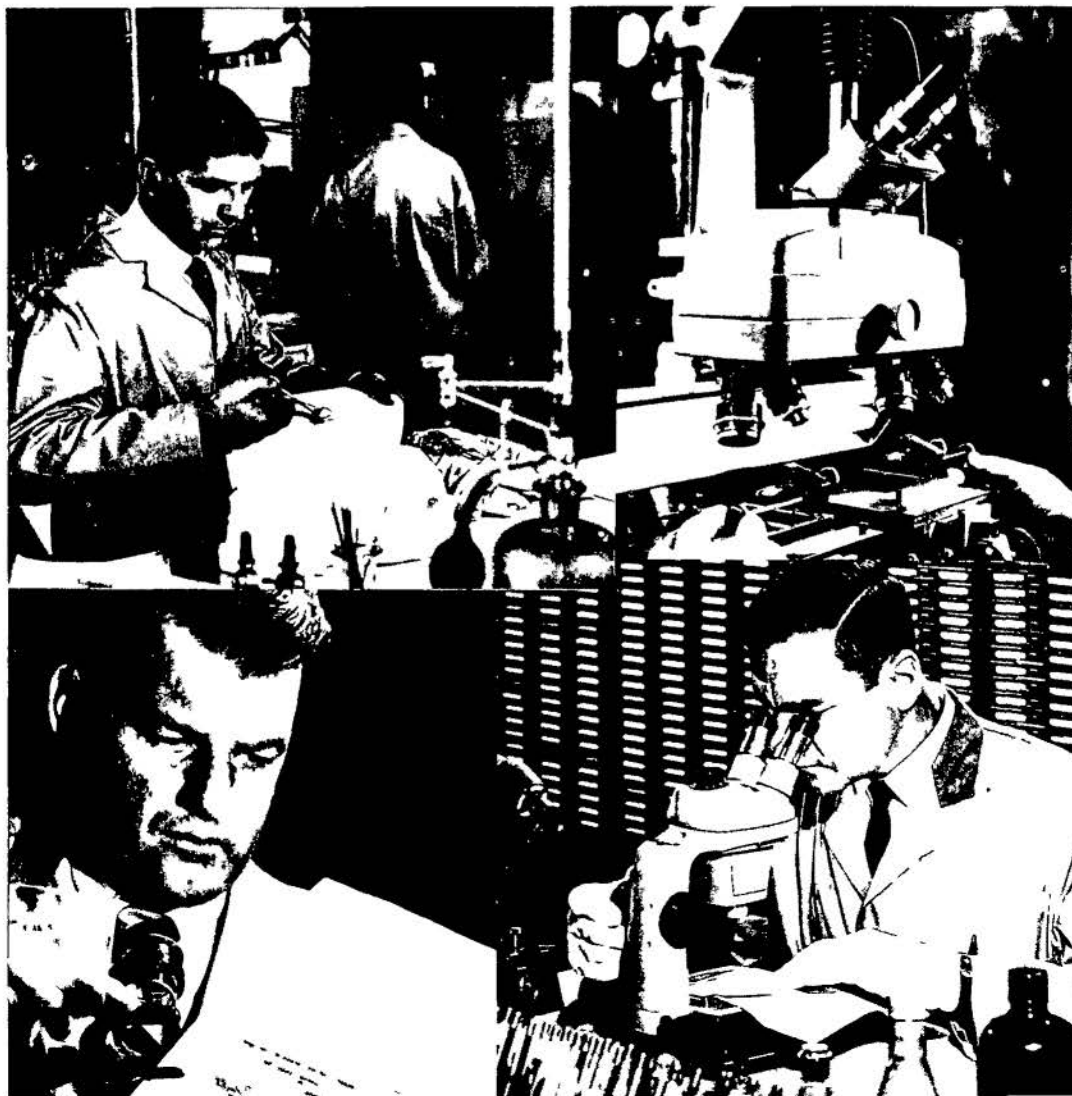
Surveillance on the house was established and around noon on the next day Wilcoxson, carrying the child, walked out of the house followed by his girl friend. As they neared their car, they were met by two Agents while four other Agents approached from another direction. As Wilcoxson put the child into the car, he was placed under arrest. Simultaneously, other Agents arrested the woman.

Without so much as a single shot being fired, the FBI had taken into custody three of the most dangerous fugitives since the gangster era of the 1930's.

After trial in United States District Court, Bobby Randell Wilcoxson and Peter Columbus Curry, Jr., each received a life sentence, and Albert Frederick Nussbaum received a total sentence of 40 years. Wilcoxson's girl friend was placed on probation for five years.

## SCIENCE VS. CRIME

To provide scientific aid in criminal investigations, the FBI Laboratory was established in 1932. Since that date, the Laboratory has conducted several million examinations of evidence. An expert staff of dedicated scientists and technicians compare handwriting specimens, compare



markings on bullets, examine explosives, hairs, fibers, bloodstains, and conduct thousands of other examinations. From small flecks of paint or particles of shattered glass taken in a hit-and-run accident, FBI Laboratory experts can often determine the make or model of car involved. They can tell whether a particular hammer was used in breaking a safe dial, or whether a particular pair of pliers cut a given piece of wire.

To help them, FBI scientists have the newest laboratory equipment, including an X-ray diffractometer, infrared and ultraviolet spectrophotometers, differential thermal analyzer, gas chromatograph, gamma ray spectrometer, mass spectrograph, and other instruments. Also for their use are many reference collections such as blood sera, dynamite wrappers, ammunition, headlight lenses, paper watermarks, typewriter standards, animal hairs, rope samples, automobile paints, heel prints, and tire treads.

Since the FBI is a fact-finding and fact-gathering agency, its investigations are as important in clearing the innocent as in convicting the guilty. In many instances where circumstantial evidence has pointed to innocent persons, scientific findings of the FBI have cleared them.

In this laboratory, the spy, saboteur, murderer, extortionist, bank robber and kidnaper are all trapped by the findings of science. Not only are these facilities used by the FBI in its work, but they are available to local law enforcement agencies without cost.

## IDENTIFICATION

The FBI's Identification Division contains over 158 million sets of fingerprints — the largest collection in the world. Millions of these prints are from the armed services. In World War II and during the Korean conflict, the number of unknown dead among frontline soldiers was greatly reduced because most men and women in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and Coast Guard had fingerprint records filed with the FBI.





Since fingerprints offer the only known means of positive identification, the value of this collection to the American people is beyond calculation. It frequently is responsible for the identification of amnesia and disaster victims. These files contain many touching stories of broken family circles which have been mended through the assistance of fingerprint records

Fingerprint records on lawbreakers are filed in a section separate from others. Arrest records for over 20,000,000 persons are contained in the fingerprint files. An average of about 3,300 wanted criminals are identified monthly as their fingerprints are checked through the files, and there are over 120,000 persons on whom wanted notices are posted at all times

This identification clearinghouse serves law enforcement agencies throughout the country. Approximately 24,000 fingerprint cards are received each day for processing. A special filing system has been set up to record the single fingerprints of notorious criminals. Fugitives who a few years ago fled from state to state to escape detection now find themselves identified no matter where arrested. And police agencies listing a criminal as "wanted" are immediately notified when the fugitive is located.

## **CRIME AS BIG BUSINESS**

Prior to 1961, the FBI had very limited jurisdiction with respect to organized crime and its two major sources of illicit revenue gambling and hoodlum loan-sharking. Then, in September, 1961, the President signed into law three statutes covering the interstate transmission of wagering information, interstate transportation of wagering paraphernalia, and interstate travel in aid of racketeering. These were followed in June, 1964, by a bill prohibiting sports bribery, in May, 1968, by another banning extortionate credit transactions, and in October, 1970, by a statute aimed at large-scale intrastate gambling operations, hoodlum infiltration of legitimate business, and the bribery of local officials in gambling matters. As a result of this added jurisdiction, thousands of investigations have been added to those already being conducted by the FBI of organized crime figures under previously existing statutes aimed at combating such activities as labor racketeering, extortion, and prostitution.

Various rackets and vices are controlled by an alliance of criminals who, through either intimidation or investment of their tainted funds, have extended their sinister influence into numerous fields of legitimate endeavor. FBI penetration of this secret underworld cartel has succeeded in determining the group's organizational structure, methods, and scope of operations. The leaders and many ranking members have been identified, and FBI investigations have been responsible for the conviction and imprisonment of a large number of the country's leading racketeers

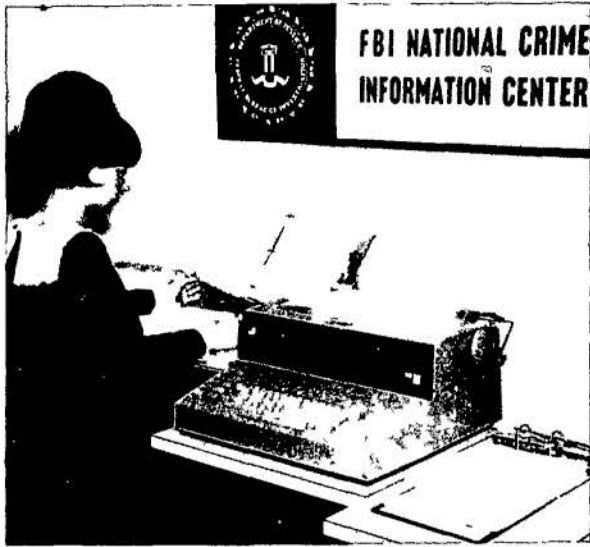
Much of the criminal intelligence data gathered by the FBI has been especially helpful to other law enforcement agencies. On a yearly average, more than 3,000 hoodlum, gambling, and vice figures are arrested by these other agencies based upon information originally developed by the FBI.

## **NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER**

Law enforcement has long recognized the significance of technological advances in meeting its responsibilities. The FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC), a nationwide computerized index and communications hookup that includes Canada, is a remarkable achievement in the fight against crime. This computerized index includes information relating to the following stolen, missing or recovered guns, stolen articles, wanted persons, stolen/wanted vehicles, stolen license plates and stolen/embezzled/missing securities. NCIC is one of the greatest innovations law enforcement has seen in decades and represents a unique investigative tool in helping to maintain law and order. It assists law enforcement officers in the discharge

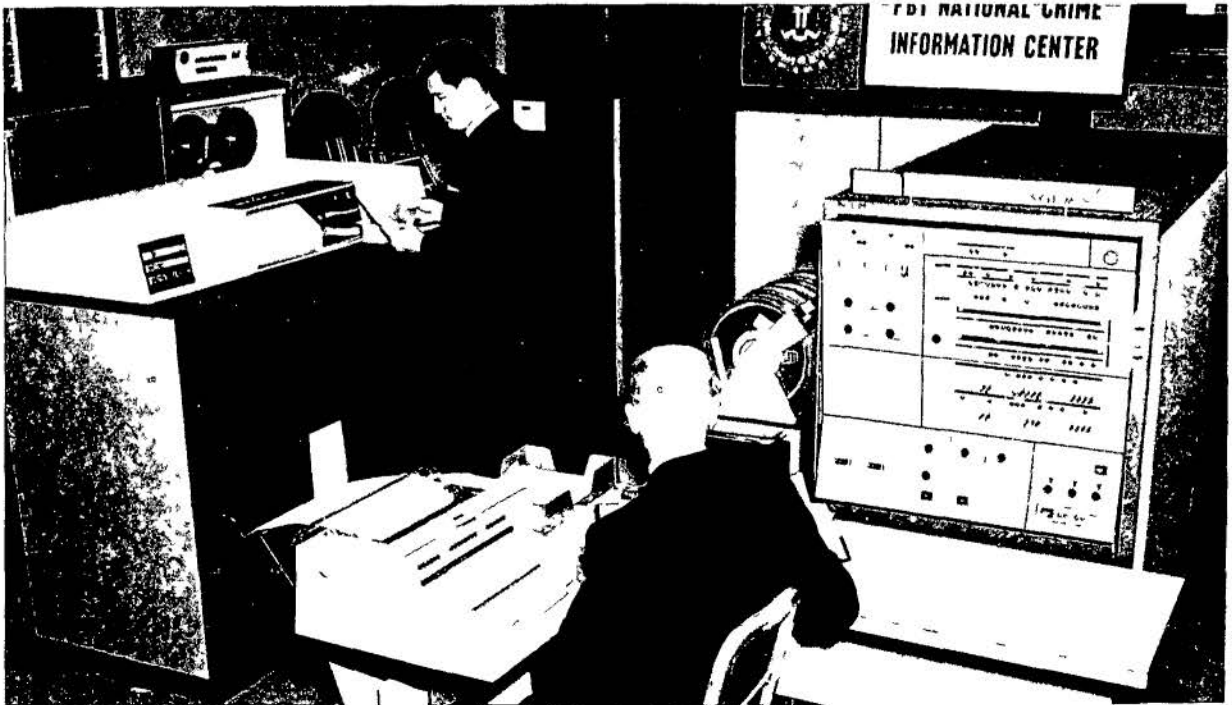
of responsibilities with dispatch and thoroughness, resulting in a higher risk of detection for the criminal offender.

When a U. S. Coast Guardsman deserted in 1948 while assigned to the training center in Groton, Connecticut, active investigation at that time failed to produce any positive results as to his whereabouts. At the request of the Coast Guard, the long-time deserter was entered in the NCIC Wanted Persons File in September, 1968.



Employee in foreground is operating the control typewriter and viewed at the right is the control console for the center.

A senior communications officer is shown establishing the identity of a law enforcement agency which has made a "hit" on a record stored in the computer.



The FBI National Crime Information Center located at FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Magnetic tape units appear in background and 1100 lines per minute printer appears in the foreground.



On April 15, 1969, the Sheriff's Office in Ruppert, Idaho, placed an entry in the NCIC for an individual who was wanted on a local charge. The Sheriff had obtained the description of a vehicle believed in the possession of the wanted man, and this description was placed in NCIC records.

The NCIC immediately furnished the sheriff information indicating that his wanted person might be identical with the Coast Guard deserter, and new data about this subject was passed on to the Coast Guard in Washington, D. C. Coast Guard investigators, working with the local sheriff, subsequently identified this man as the deserter.

On April 18, 1969, deputies of the Bay City, Texas, Sheriff's Office made a routine NCIC inquiry on a car license plate number. The NCIC response furnished the wanted person's record of the Coast Guard deserter and the Idaho entry. On receipt of the information, the deputies learned the suspected deserter was aboard a houseboat in the Gulf of Mexico. When the wanted person returned to his automobile, he was placed under arrest. The deserter readily admitted his identity.

The NCIC network, which spans all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and is available to Canadian police departments through the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, affords the citizen through his law enforcement officer the greatest crime-fighting weapon since the development of fingerprint identification. It increases the risk of detection for criminals and makes possible the identity of the offender with evidence to convict him. Thus, the administration of criminal justice can operate more rapidly and effectively than ever before.

## **"TOP TEN" PROGRAM**

The "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program was inaugurated to enlist public support in the continuing struggle against the underworld. About a third of the fugitives apprehended under this program have been caught as a result of information received from observant citizens. The "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list is composed of badly wanted individuals who have been charged with a violation of a Federal law coming within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction. The program affords nationwide publicity to these dangerous fugitives by a widespread and continuous distribution of their photographs and descriptions, together with graphic accounts of their heinous deeds. This service, made possible by the cooperation of the country's newspapers, magazines, and radio and television stations, has been an effective and potent weapon in the grim battle against crime.

## **FBI HEADQUARTERS**

FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C., supervises the work of all field divisions covering the United States and Puerto Rico. Every case investigated in the field is supervised and coordinated at Washington. The time element is often vital in the fight against crime and subversion, and an intricate and elaborate communications network is one of the FBI's most valuable weapons.

The FBI has been designated by Congress to maintain a nationwide survey on crime trends in the United States. This national crime barometer permits police throughout the country to keep in touch with the activities of the criminally inclined - to meet them forewarned and forearmed.

## JURISDICTION

Charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest, the FBI functions as a purely fact-gathering agency. It does not evaluate, adjudicate or prosecute cases. The facts in a case, determined through investigation, are presented to the Government's lawyer, called the United States Attorney, who is charged with the responsibility of determining whether prosecutive action is warranted. He is the individual who authorizes the application for a warrant which is executed when FBI Agents apprehend the subject. If the arrested person pleads not guilty, the Agent who investigated the case will frequently be called upon to testify in court regarding his findings.

Still another investigative duty of the FBI is to conduct many applicant-type inquiries each year concerning individuals who are being considered for Government positions. The FBI is performing a service function and the information is reported without opinions and with no recommendations of any kind. It is important to remember that the FBI is not empowered to issue any type of clearances for either public or private employment.

The investigative files of the FBI are strictly confidential and are available only for official use. It is vitally necessary that these files remain inviolate, for to release them to public view would cause irreparable damage and injustice. A considerable portion of the data in the FBI's possession was furnished with the understanding that it was to be held in confidence and that the identity of the individual furnishing the information would be fully protected.



Those interested in more detailed information about the FBI and some of its responsibilities may wish to refer to the books listed below. These can be found in most public and school libraries throughout the country.

- The FBI Story* by Don Whitehead, published by Random House, New York, New York.
- A Study of Communism* by J. Edgar Hoover, published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., New York, New York.
- Masters of Deceit* by J. Edgar Hoover, published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., New York, New York.
- Answers About the F B. I* by Earl Schenck Miers, published by Grosset and Dunlap, Inc., New York, New York.
- J. Edgar Hoover on Communism* by J. Edgar Hoover, published by Random House, New York, New York.
- The FBI's Most Famous Cases* by Andrew Tully, published by William Morrow and Company, New York, New York.
- The FBI Story*, the young reader's edition, by Don Whitehead, published by Random House, New York, New York.
- FBI How the G-Men Use Science as Well as Weapons to Combat Crime* by C.B. Colby, published by Coward-McCann, Inc., New York, New York.
- The FBI In Our Open Society* by Harry & Bonaro Overstreet, published by W. W. Norton, Inc., New York, New York.
- Attack on Terror The FBI Against the Ku Klux Klan in Mississippi* by Don Whitehead, published by Funk & Wagnalls, New York, New York.
- Crime, FBI's Hoover and You* by William A. Millen, published by Exposition Press, Jerico, New York.

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# Event Guide SELECTOR

## MONDAY

### NOV. 24th

10:30 a.m.

#### TAI CHI FOR SENIORS

Co-sponsored by Parkdale Golden Age and the Toronto Board of Education Parkdale Library 1303 Queen St W

1:00 p.m.

#### BRIDGE AND CRIBBAGE

Those 55 and over Birkdale Senior Citizens 1299 Ellesmere Rd 438-8477



Peter Gross

Peter's Principle

freedom of her cat life or to sacrifice  
the smell of food and warmth  
that glass door

The decision would seem to be  
then I'm not a cat And to a time  
beings must certainly be incredible  
on hurting, killing and perhaps  
And Miranda's one overwhelmed

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# Letters to the Editor

I have been visiting here in Toronto and will soon be leaving and would like to

send a few lines to this office

Toronto is a place that is not always friendly to visitors Being an American, I have not found this so, especially as I travelled on your TTC subway for transportation A smiling, happy-faced gentleman bid me "Good morning" and handed me a Subway Link paper

I enjoyed several of the columns and was helped by your advertisements, as the streets and addresses were of great assistance to me in finding several places, especially pleasant dining places, etc

The column by Tom Fortner, World of Crime, was most enjoyable and interesting

To see in print our side of the border, the fact that we

have an FBI and things that happened in America, USA They are out of the past perhaps, but are a good reminder that crime doesn't pay, no matter where it happens and in this world of so much violence, a reminder is what we all need, to make all our cities a safer place to live in

Let's give Tom Fortner's column a hearty chance to tell it like it is (or was)

Sending you congratulations on a great little newspaper and may it grow and carry on to future success

We'll look for your edition, when I visit Toronto again

Alice from Dallas  
USA

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Centre 1200 Ellesmere Rd 438-8477



P  
-  
P

I'm starting to worry abo  
For months now she's  
porch, staring sadly throu  
desperately to be part of m

Not that I don't want he  
back door open and invite  
plaintifully, purrs loudly a  
her up

Miranda, of course is a  
dilemma of life--which is  
freedom of her cat life or to  
the smell of food and wan  
that glass door

The decision would seen  
then I'm not a cat And to  
beings must certainly be ir  
on hurting, killing and pe  
And Miranda's one over

# the Editor

I was thoroughly pleased to read your Subway Link and also pleased to find out that Jim McKenny is part of your paper. I enjoy him on City TV. Tell Spyder Jones his articles on Elvis are superb. I only wish The Subway Link would come out more often. Continued success.

Lonnte Hanson

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send a few lines to this office.

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Alice from Dallas  
USA

# Maybe crime does pay



Jim Wrightman Link

## Partners in crime

When Kevin Burke (left) read Col Tom Fortner's column on criminal Alvin "Creepy" Karpis, he was quick to call Tom up and tell him he had met the infamous Karpis. Sharing his enthusiasm for crime stories, Tom offered Kevin a tape recording of the criminal. But Kevin lacked a tape recording machine, but not for long. Courtesy of Tom Fortner & His World of Crime, the crime enthusiast now owns the tape and a brand new tape recorder.

...what horrors await her on the

...ast two occasions. Once I left a  
...feet inside the door. I flattened  
...door I had opened just a bare six  
...teeth. I wanted to see if she would  
...few minutes this starving little  
...d towards its waiting dish. When  
...no return I leapt quickly between  
...scape. She was immediately ter-  
...or shut she made several attempts  
...ss  
...rimal efforts to escape me and I  
...easily. Although she pressed her  
...st my chest indicating her desire  
...stantly, again her inner conflic-  
...d against the bare comfort of the  
...o enter my life she will have to

...it's starting to get cold outside  
She'll have to make her mind up soon

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# Karpis' crime spree ends



Courtesy Public Relations FBI

**FBI Director J Edgar Hoover was the one man Alvin Karpis had nothing but contempt for following his 1936 capture that resulted in a life sentence**

In 1936 Karpis felt a great sense of self-contentment "I'd accomplished what I had set out to do-I'd held up a train in fine style just like the famous old western bandits"

In between Karpis' final two robberies he walked into a store one day and picked up a magazine entitled Startling Detective, which carried a picture of a girl on the cover and underneath it the line "The Crimson Career of Alvin Karpis" After staring at the front cover for a minute or so Karpis came to the realization that the picture was none other than himself adorned with makeup "I thought it looked familiar," he said

"Me and my criminal companions had always managed to get out of every bind To those of you out there who are unsure just don't turn in to my kind.

For if you let yourself be led astray  
There will come a time when you will dearly pay "

**The Capture of "Public Enemy No 1"  
Alvin 'Old Creepy' Karpis**

The date May 1, 1936 The time 5 30 p m The place New Orleans, Louisiana The event Public Enemy No 1 Alvin 'Old Creepy' Karpis falls prey to the long arm of the FBI

This sort of happening in itself was common for the day but the reports and interpretations of the incident that followed--fact or fabrication--are what separates it into a category all its own

"Alvin Karpis, you're under arrest! Don't take your hands off that steering wheel!" said a hostile voice to the super-criminal who had by now a .351 automatic rifle next to his temple Machine guns rifles, shotguns and pistols were all around

"Public Rat No 1" looked up only to see two federal agents lying over the hood of his car pointing Tommy guns in to his face In the midst of the bewilderment Karpis' partner Freddie Hunter opened his passenger door, got out, and started walking down the street For a few brief moments the G-Men, infatuated with the fact that they have captured Karpis didn't even realize that Hunter was escaping

The government agents suddenly awoke from their trance as an agent from a nearby apartment shouted, "Watch out that man is getting away!" Seconds later Hunter was returned with a machine gun barrel stabbing his back

Meanwhile the FBI's capture of America's number one felon was turning into a spectator event With increasing crowds standing around in awe the man termed "Old Creepy" was ordered out of his car and given a series of contradictory commands by a seemingly perplexed FBI

"Put up your hands!"  
"Don't move!"  
"Sit down on the running board!"  
"Come over here!"  
"Put down your hands!"

-Karpis felt a shaking rifle press against his spine as a G-Man holding a machine gun stepped in front of him  
Agent (asking calmly) Karpis, have you got a gun on you?  
Karpis No (Karpis is wearing only pants, a shirt and hat )  
Agent Are you sure?  
Karpis Yes I'm sure  
Agent Alright then, I'd better put the safety on this machine gun before it goes off by accident  
Karpis Who's the boss of this outfit?  
Agent He'll be here soon Why?  
Karpis Well somebody better tell this guy behind me to take it easy The way he's shaking he's liable to shoot right through me and hit you

The offended agent ground his rifle against Karpis' spine

Col. Tom Fortner

& His  
World Of Crime



angrily boasting, "I'll show you who's the boss when you get downtown you son-of-a-b- ch!"

The last of the 'Public Enemy No 1' species sighted a head peeping out of the corner of a building and along with several other pairs of eyes gazed at the mysterious figure

Out of the twilight shadow the famous figure appeared Walking toward Karpis and company the man was holding a .45 automatic revolver in his left hand It was none other than America's most publicized policeman, John Edgar Hoover accompanied by his alleged homosexual lover Clyde Tolson "You're under arrest Karpis!" blurted out Hoover, who then ordered Karpis handcuffed

But in the midst of all the anticipation all the excitement and all the potential prestige not one of the dozens of FBI agents had remembered to bring along a set of handcuffs The nefarious gangster finally had his hands bound together with a neck tie

This was essentially Karpis' interpretation of events But the FBI had a different viewpoint On the night of May 1 1936, J Edgar Hoover and a group of accompanying agents closed in on a car containing Alvin Karpis and partner Fred Hunter The bureau's proficiency in surprising the two fugitives from justice was such that agent Connelly opened the passenger's door, reached across the car and grabbed Karpis' arm as the public enemy was reaching for a rifle in the back seat Simultaneously, Hoover looked into his eyes and proclaimed "Don't move Karpis You're under arrest" Hoover then personally handcuffed the last of the public enemies

The above contains many loopholes First it would be an illogical assumption that Connelly could just reach across the passenger's seat without having to contend with Hunter Secondly, it would have been outright impossible for Karpis to reach for a rifle in the back seat of his car, Karpis' car (a 1936 Plymouth Coupe) had no back seat And thirdly Hoover couldn't have possibly handcuffed Karpis personally because not one agent had brought handcuffs along

## Report on the Karpis arrest was ludicrous

Eventually the FBI came to the conclusion that their initial report on the Karpis arrest was ludicrous and produced a second document The Nov 19, 1936 report--which they revised in April, 1984--concluded

The door was opened and Karpis looked up to see J Edgar Hoover He heard him say "Karpis FBI you're under arrest"

Between May 1 and May 6 Karpis was interrogated by the FBI The report reads as follows

After five days and nights of interrogation in St Paul agents gave up trying to make Karpis talk about any of his associates

But what really happened was that Karpis was handcuffed and shackled to a radiator, he wasn't allowed five minutes sleep the whole time and he was frequently beaten endlessly questioned, threatened, pressured and mocked when he requested a lawyer But through it all Karpis stayed strong and didn't betray a single criminal associate

On July 24, 1936 in St Paul Minnesota Karpis made a plea of guilty on the basis that he would get a moderate sentence with parole But the man who had grown to hold the title of "Public Enemy No 1" was sentenced to life imprisonment for the Hamm kidnapping and was under indictment for the Bremer kidnapping The key witness in the trial was Byron Bolton a former Karpis accomplice Karpis' sentence of life imprisonment would amount to 33 years

Karpis' sentence began in Leavenworth on July 26 1936 On Aug 6 of the same year he was transferred to Alcatraz He spent 25 years on Alcatraz--longer than any other convict--and 17 of those years were spent in isolation

On April 7 1962 Karpis was transferred from Alcatraz to McNeil By this time he had long been established as a confirmed homosexual Karpis was paroled from McNeil Island and deported to Canada in 1969 In 1971 Karpis moved permanently to Spain, taking up residence in a town called Torremolinos On Sunday August 26 1979, Alvin "Old Creepy" Karpis -former "Public Enemy No 1" died from a sleeping pill overdose His suicide wasn't an act of self pity but rather the act of a man who made a decision that life had nothing more to offer him Karpis was the type of man who loved life's wilder side, a man who's life demanded zest and a man who at the age of seventy-one found that his life had become a momentous spectacle and decided to call it quits Karpis' feelings on his own life were as such

I have nothing but contempt for J Edgar Hoover For the rest there are no apologies no regrets no sorrow and no animosity What happened happened

There ain't one damn thing I can do to change what's happened nothing I could say I'm sorry I'm this and that and I'd be lying I'm not sorry about it Alvin Karpis

Next issue The story of J. Red Ryan

ALVIN KARPIS

# Businesswoman is a model o

At age 23 Ann Sutherland started her own modelling business. Having just graduated from the University of Western Ontario in Business Administration she had to rely on a small loan from her strict grandfather who espoused the Protestant Work ethic.

It was difficult at first but Ann relied on her previous experience in teen beauty contests and modelling in fashion shows.

But her business acumen has served her well she just recently acquired a \$30,000 cigarette account for her models. "Some 30 men -Gods on two legs applied for the job," she said. "It was extremely difficult to choose one model from all that talent."

It's expensive to acquire all the attributes required to be a good model she explained, because there's so much competition out there.

Many agencies charge more than the fledgling model can afford. Only two per cent of the individuals who walk in off the street will ever become a model. The individual either runs out of cash or enthusiasm or just doesn't have any talent.

Training to become a model requires discipline, poise and a general awareness of what is happening in the world- a well-rounded look. A model has to be more than just a pretty face. In fact many of the girls who graduate from her courses are University graduates.

Ann has recently run into some complications with the Private Vocational Schools who have requested that she withdraw a private survey indicating a rate comparison with other modelling agencies.

Ann said she feels that larger schools sometimes tend to inflate their prices. Often they inflate them and then discount them so the client feels she has a good deal she said.

There is a trend now to use older women in ads and the ad agencies tend to call for these women to shoot commercials.

One of the courses which attracts a lot of attention is a course entitled Women's Image Course. Included in the course are lectures on wardrobe care, skin care, stress management, etiquette, diet and exercise. This course tends to attract the older woman returning to the workforce.

Some of the things Ann suggests the potential model look for when choosing a school are:

- the type of instructor--make sure the individual is a professional model
- obtain a reference from a student (in the final years of his studies) or a student who completed the course
- attempt to find out what their graduates are doing
- ask whether they are a registered Private Vocational

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We've earned our r

# Karpis' crime spree ends



Courtesy Public Relations FBI

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## Col. Tom Fortner & His World Of Crime



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But in the midst of all the anticipation, all the excitement and all the potential prestige, not one of the dozens of FBI agents had remembered to bring along a set of handcuffs. The nefarious gangster finally had his hands bound together with a neck tie

This was essentially Karpis' interpretation of events. But the FBI had a different viewpoint. On the night of May 1, 1936, J. Edgar Hoover and a group of accompanying agents closed in on a car containing Alvin Karpis and partner Fred Hunter. The bureau's proficiency in surprising the two fugitives from justice was such that agent Connelly opened the passenger's door, reached across the car and grabbed Karpis' arm as the public enemy was reaching for a rifle in the back seat. Simultaneously Hoover looked into his eyes and proclaimed "Don't move Karpis. You're under arrest." Hoover then personally handcuffed the last of the public enemies

The above contains many loopholes. First, it would be an illogical assumption that Connelly could just reach across the passenger's seat without having to contend with Hunter. Secondly, it would have been outright impossible for Karpis to reach for a rifle in the back seat of his car, Karpis' car (a 1936 Plymouth Coupe) had no back seat. And thirdly, Hoover couldn't have possibly handcuffed Karpis personally because not one agent had brought handcuffs along

### Report on the Karpis arrest was ludicrous

Eventually the FBI came to the conclusion that their initial report on the Karpis arrest was ludicrous and produced a second document. The Nov. 19, 1936 report--which they revised in April, 1984--concluded

The door was opened and Karpis looked up to see J. Edgar Hoover. He heard him say "Karpis, FBI, you're under arrest."

Between May 1 and May 6, Karpis was interrogated by the FBI. The report reads as follows:

After five days and nights of interrogation in St. Paul, agents gave up trying to make Karpis talk about any of his associates.

But what really happened was that Karpis was handcuffed and shackled to a radiator, he wasn't allowed five minutes sleep the whole time, and he was frequently beaten, endlessly questioned, threatened, pressured and mocked when he requested a lawyer. But through it all Karpis stayed strong and didn't betray a single criminal associate.

On July 24, 1936, in St. Paul, Minnesota, Karpis made a plea of guilty on the basis that he would get a moderate sentence with parole. But the man who had grown to hold the title of "Public Enemy No. 1" was sentenced to life imprisonment for the Hamm kidnapping and was under indictment for the Bremer kidnapping. The key witness in the trial was Byron Bolton, a former Karpis accomplice. Karpis' sentence of life imprisonment would amount to 33 years.

Karpis' sentence began in Leavenworth on July 26, 1936. On Aug. 6 of the same year he was transferred to Alcatraz. He spent 25 years on Alcatraz--longer than any other convict--and 17 of those years were spent in isolation.

On April 7, 1962, Karpis was transferred from Alcatraz to McNeil. By this time he had long been established as a confirmed homosexual. Karpis was paroled from McNeil Island and deported to Canada in 1969. In 1971, Karpis moved permanently to Spain, taking up residence in a town called Torremolinos. On Sunday, August 26, 1979, Alvin "Old Creepy" Karpis--former "Public Enemy No. 1"--died from a sleeping pill overdose. His suicide wasn't an act of self-pity, but rather the act of a man who made a decision that life had nothing more to offer him. Karpis was the type of man who loved life's wilder side, a man whose life demanded zest, and a man who at the age of seventy-one found that his life had become a momentous spectacle--and decided to call it quits. Karpis' feelings on his own life were as such:

I have nothing but contempt for J. Edgar Hoover. For the rest, there are no apologies, no regrets, no sorrow and no animosity. What happened happened.

There ain't one damn thing I can do to change what's happened, nothing I could say I'm sorry I'm this and that and I'd be lying. I'm not sorry about it. Alvin Karpis



# Businesswoman is a model of

At age 23 Ann Sutherland started her own modelling business. Having just graduated from the University of Western Ontario in Business Administration she had to rely on a small loan from her strict grandfather who espoused the Protestant Work ethic.

It was difficult at first but Ann relied on her previous experience in teen beauty contests and modelling in fashion shows.

But her business acumen has served her well she just recently acquired a \$30 000 cigarette account for her models. "Some 30 men- Gods on two legs applied for the job" she said. "It was extremely difficult to choose one model from all that talent."

It's expensive to acquire all the attributes required to be a good model, she explained because there's so much competition out there.

Many agencies charge more than the fledgling model can afford. Only two per cent of the individuals who walk in off the street will ever become a model. The individual either runs out of cash or enthusiasm or just doesn't have any talent.

Training to become a model requires discipline, poise and a general awareness of what is happening in the world—a well-rounded look. A model has to be more than just a pretty face. In fact many of the girls who graduate from her courses are University graduates.

Ann has recently run into some complications with the Private Vocational Schools who have requested that she withdraw a private survey indicating a rate comparison with other modelling agencies.

Ann said she feels that larger schools sometimes tend to inflate their prices. Often they inflate them and then discount them so the client feels she has a good deal, she said.

There is a trend now to use older women in ads and the ad agencies tend to call for these women to shoot commercials.

One of the courses which attracts a lot of attention is a course entitled Women's Image Course. Included in the course are lectures on wardrobe care, skin care, stress management, etiquette, diet and exercise. This course tends to attract the older woman returning to the workforce.

Some of the things Ann suggests the potential model look for when choosing a school are:

- a) the type of instructor -make sure the individual is a professional model
- b) obtain a reference from a student (in the final years of his studies) or a student who completed the course
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OSHAWA 433 3800	LONDON (519)672 8090
BLOOR & ISLINGTON 231 5695	ST. CATHARINES 688 6311
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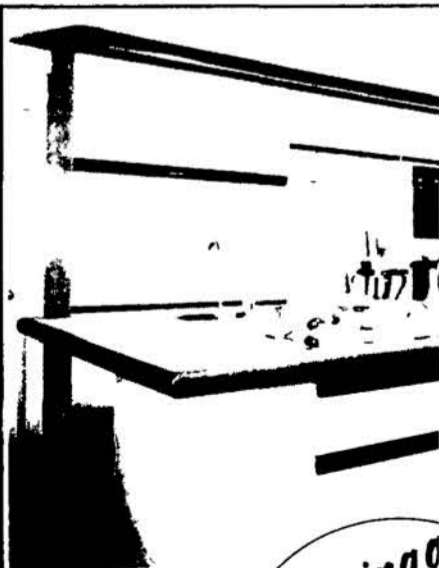
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three year  
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the latest colours  
We've earned our repu



...er's number of  
event With increasing  
the man termed "Old  
of his car and given a series of con-  
ands by a seemingly perplexed FBI

"Put up your hands!"  
"Don't move!"  
"Sit down on the running board!"  
"Come over here!"  
"Put down your hands!"  
Karpis felt a shaking rifle press against his spine as a G-Man holding a machine gun stepped in front of him  
Agent (asking calmly) Karpis, have you got a gun on you?  
Karpis No (Karpis is wearing only pants a shirt and hat )  
Agent Are you sure?  
Karpis Yes I'm sure  
Agent Alright then I'd better put the safety on this machine gun before it goes off by accident  
Karpis Who's the boss of this outfit?  
Agent He'll be here soon Why?  
Karpis Well somebody better tell this guy behind me to take it easy The way he's shaking he's liable to shoot right through me and hit you

The offended agent ground his rifle against Karpis' spine,

On April 7 1962 Karpis was paroled from Alcatraz to McNeil By this time he had long been established as a confirmed homosexual Karpis was paroled from McNeil Island and deported to Canada in 1969 In 1971 Karpis moved permanently to Spain, taking up residence in a town called Torremolinos On Sunday August 26 1979 Alvin "Old Creepy" Karpis -former ' Public Enemy No 1' died from a sleeping pill overdose His suicide wasn't an act of self pity but rather the act of a man who made a decision that life had nothing more to offer him Karpis was the type of man who loved life's wilder side, a man who's life demanded zest and a man who at the age of seventy-one found that his life had become a momentous spectacle and decided to call it quits Karpis' feelings on his own life were as such

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Next issue, The story of "Red" Ryan

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So you can have the honour  
three year  
Come visit our  
the latest colours  
We've earned our reputation*

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# Karpis' crime spree ends



Courtesy Public Relations FBI

**FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was the one man Alvin Karpis had nothing but contempt for following his 1936 capture that resulted in a life sentence**

In 1936 Karpis felt a great sense of self-contentment. "I'd accomplished what I had set out to do- I'd held up a train in fine style just like the famous old western bandits." In between Karpis' final two robberies he walked into a store one day and picked up a magazine entitled *Startling Detective*, which carried a picture of a girl on the cover and underneath it the line "The Crimson Career of Alvin Karpis." After staring at the front cover for a minute or so Karpis came to the realization that the picture was none other than himself adorned with makeup. "I thought it looked familiar," he said.

"Me and my criminal companions had always managed to get out of every bind. To those of you out there who are unsure just don't turn in to my kind, For if you let yourself be led astray There will come a time when you will dearly pay." **The Capture of "Public Enemy No 1" Alvin 'Old Creepy' Karpis**

The date May 1 1936 The time 5:30 p.m. The place New Orleans Louisiana The event Public Enemy No 1 Alvin 'Old Creepy' Karpis falls prey to the long arm of the FBI. This sort of happening in itself was common for the day but the reports and interpretations of the incident that followed--fact or fabrication--are what separates it into a category all its own. "Alvin Karpis, you're under arrest! Don't take your hands off that steering wheel!" said a hostile voice to the super-criminal who had by now a .351 automatic rifle next to his temple. Machine guns, rifles, shotguns and pistols were all around. "Public Rat No 1" looked up only to see two federal agents lying over the hood of his car pointing Tommy guns into his face. In the midst of the bewilderment Karpis' partner Freddie Hunter opened his passenger door got out and started walking down the street. For a few brief moments the G-Men infatuated with the fact that they have captured Karpis didn't even realize that Hunter was escaping. The government agents suddenly awoke from their trance as an agent from a nearby apartment shouted, "Watch out that man is getting away!" Seconds later, Hunter was returned with a machine gun barrel stabbing his back. Meanwhile, the FBI's capture of America's number one felon was turning into a spectator sport. Crowds of people were standing around in awe. "Public Enemy No 1" was ordered out of the car by a contradictory command.

## Col Tom Fortner & His World Of Crime



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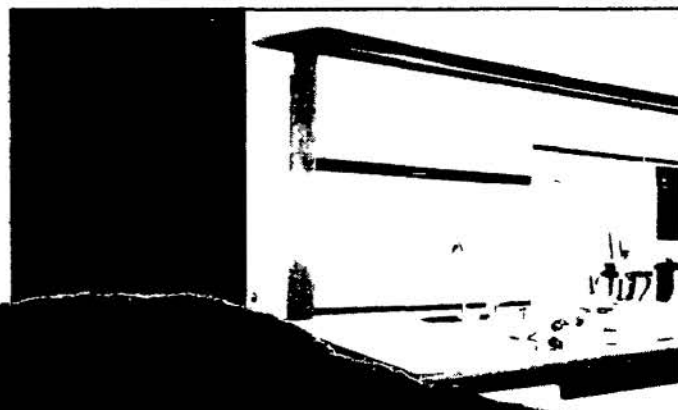
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\$6<sup>50</sup>



ON ROAD

Drug Man



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
 FROM : Att.: Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols  
 SAC, NEW YORK  
 SUBJECT: PREPARATION OF  
 HISTORY OF FBI.

DATE: 3/30/56

JUNE

Reference is made to telephone call from Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols to ASAC William G. Simon on March 20, 1956, concerning further details and "color" relative to a surveillance conducted by the New York Office in February, 1944.

For the information of the Bureau, the following material concerning the above incident is contained in the files of the NYO:

A memorandum of SA Jerome M. Garland (NY 66-2393) dated February 8, 1944, advised that the Political Bureau of the National Committee of the CP would meet in Room 11 of the Nola Studios, Inc., located on Broadway between 51st and 52nd Streets, New York City. This meeting would take place on February 8, 1944, from the hours of 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., in connection with which reservations were made for thirty people and a rental price of \$20.00 was paid. This memorandum pointed out that Mr. VINCENT NOLA, owner of the studios, cooperated and Supervisor James Kirkland checked the premises from a security standpoint. This memorandum states that Bureau authority for a microphone installation at the Nola Studios was granted on February 5, 1944.

New York letter to the Bureau dated February 17, 1944, captioned, "Microphone Surveillance, NYO," set forth information concerning instant surveillance as follows:

In the early part of February, 1944, information was developed through a technical surveillance that a special meeting of the Political Bureau of the CP, USA was to be held. This information was not received as a cold statement of fact, but was pieced together by agents handling that assignment.

This letter noted that the meeting in question was held at a location never before utilized as a meeting place by the CP. Information available to the NYO indicated that the CP gathering would discuss the Teheran Conference and, further, the meeting would probably be held at the Nola Studios in New York City.

6 APR 11 1956

2 - Bureau  
1 - New York100 pg blocked  
for the Book  
V12RECORDED-19 62-102692-  
MAY 3 1956  
NICHOLS  
ORIN

Letter to Director

Re: PREPARATION OF  
HISTORY OF FBI

Room No. 11 at the Nola Studios had been reserved for February 8, 1944, by a woman who was not identified to the studios as a CP member, and the identity of the CP was never disclosed to the management of the Nola Studios. By way of background, the letter points out that the Nola Studios specialized in the making of recordings, both of a professional and amateur type. The studios consisted of two recording rooms, ten studios wired for recording and public address, and two unwired studios for practice, one of which, No. 11, was reserved by the CP.

Studio No. 14, the other "practice" studio, was located alongside Room No. 11, but in such a manner that the entrance was in a different hallway than Room No. 11. Further, just off Room No. 14, occupied on February 8, 1944, by FBI agents, was a rear exit not visible to those in Room No. 11. Agents of the FBI installed a crystal type microphone in the wall of Room No. 11 prior to the meeting.

In view of the proximity of the "plant" to the studio being used by the CP, it was deemed advisable to carry out a pretext as a security measure, and as a result Room No. 14 was listed in the records of the Nola Studios under various fictitious names for periods of from one to three hours for the entire day of February 8, 1944. To further the pretext, musically talented agents were present in the studio to "practice" on both the piano and saxophone. As a result, at any time during the day when the door to Studio No. 14 was opened, the musical strains of the practicing agents could be heard in the outer hallway.

Instant letter points out that the CP meeting was covered from start to finish without pause. The Teheran Conference was discussed and the possibility of an actual split in the CP as a result of the conference was determined to exist.

By letter dated February 21, 1944, captioned, "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA; IS - C," the NYO furnished the Bureau with the results of the CP meeting on February 8, 1944, in the form of transcriptions.

With regard to the actual renting of Studio No. 14 by the FBI to cover the February 8th meeting of the CP, New York file 100-4931-4096 reflects that room was rented as follows:

Letter to Director

Re: PREPARATION OF  
HISTORY OF FBI

11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. under the name of Mr. MILLER  
1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. under the name of Mr. JOHNSON  
2:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. under the name of Mr. WALL  
8:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. under the name of Mr. JAMES.

A review of available material concerning this matter in the New York Division reveals that the following agents, then assigned to New York, participated in the surveillance on February 8, 1944, at the Nola Studios or were in some manner connected with the planning of same:

Supervisor James Kirkland  
SA William D. Dunne  
SA Jerome M. Garland

It is noted that none of the above agents are still with this Bureau. In addition, a survey of agents presently assigned to this Division fails to reveal any who have a recollection of instant surveillance or recall identities of other agents on that particular assignment.

A memorandum of SA Jerome M. Garland dated February 8, 1944 (NY 100-4931-4008), bears an addendum by SA James R. Malley, former supervisor in this Division, presently assigned to SOG, noting that Bureau authority for the installation in this matter was received on February 5, 1944. While it is not known whether or not Mr. Malley was connected with this surveillance, the Bureau may desire to ascertain from him any recollections he may have on same.

Inasmuch as the known agents who participated in instant surveillance are not available for interview and New York files fail to reveal information which would lend proper "color" to this matter, New York is not submitting a resume in article fashion.