"GREAT MOMENT IN HISTORY"

(Continued from page 9)

effective participation with other countries in securing international understanding and peace."

ROME

ROME, Jan. 26.

The Indian national flag was hoisted over the Rome Embassy to-day in a brief ceremony to mark the new Republic of India.

An Embassy reception to-night was attended by the diplomatic corps in Rome and by prominent Italians.

Earlier to-day, the Indian *Charge d'Affaires*, Mr. R. S. Mani spoke over the Rome Radio of the bonds between the Indian and Italian peoples.

Mr. Mani said that the association between the India and Italian Republic started in the historic past.

"I might hazard the remark that we are branches of the same human family", he said.

"In India's struggle for emancipation, her sons drew inspiration from such devotees of freedom as your Mazzini to mention one among many illustrious Italian names. The peoples of India have always entertained feelings of affection and friendship towards the Italian people", Mr. Mani continued.

"During the twelve months I have been privileged to represent my country in Italy, I have been struck by the warmth of feeling and friendship your people have shown towards India", he added.

In a telegram to the Indian President Rajendra Prasad, the Italian President Sgr. Einaudi said he hoped the proclamation would mark the opening of "a fruitful collaboration between our two countries in the undertakings of work and peace".

Prime Minister Alcide de Gasperi had also sent a telegram of congratulations to the Indian Premier, Pandit Nehru.

"DAWN OF FREEDOM FOR OPPRESSED NATIONS"

CAIRO, Jan. 26.

Indians here celebrated India's proclamation as a Republic with a flag-hoisting ceremony at the Indian Embassy.

The former Egyptian Premier, Hussein Sirry Pasha, attended the ceremony on behalf of King Farouk, together with the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mohammed Saleh el Din Bey, the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Campbell, other diplomats and the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Azzam Pasha.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mohammed Saleh el Din Bey, in a message to the Indian Ambassador sent "brotherly wishes and congratulations to our great friend India on the birth of a Republic and regime".

"Since the end of the First World War, the Wafd has fraternised with the movement for Indian independence and therefore Wafdists have a right to be happy when India has achieved her sovereignty and independence".

"The defeat of colonisation by the Indian people is a nail in the coffin of Imperialists", the message continued.

"The independence of India heralds the dawn of freedom and liberty for all oppressed nations.

"I also wish to convey my sincere greetings to Pakistan, a brother to us all, and I pray the Almighty will bring together these two true neighbours so that they may solve their difficulties amicably and strengthen their brotherhood and neighbourliness", said the Egyptian Foreign Minister.

"An awaking East greatly needs their help in averting the dangers that threaten it and to redeem its great glory".

Speaking at the flag-raising ceremony, the Indian Ambassador, Mr. Asaf Fyzee said, "To-day is likely to remain one of the most memorable in India's age-long history. After a long period of foreign domination, India regained her freedom in 1947. The founder of the Indian freedom was Gandhiji, one of the greatest men of the century".

In a message to all Indians in the Middle East, Mr. Fyzee said, "Every Indian resident in a foreign land must regard himself as an unofficial ambassador. I feel certain Indians in the Middle East will bring credit and honour to our beloved motherland.

"In trade, commerce and public life it is necessary for us to maintain the highest standards of honesty and integrity."

Gandhiji taught us that truth is the highest achievement. India is now a great country and one of the world's great powers".

Following the ceremony, Sirry Pasha was garlanded.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

Indians in the United States and their friends celebrated the Proclamation of the Republic of India with appropriate ceremonies on January 26, cables the PTI correspondent.

In New York, a reception was held at the India House at which Mr. Benegal Narsing Rau, India's permanent delegate to the United Nations, read the Proclamation of the new Republic and Mr. R. R. Saxena, Indian Consul-General, read a message from Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for Indians Overseas.

The reception was attended by leading United Nations diplomats and citizens of New York, prominent among the 600 present being Mr. Jacob Malik, of the USSR. delegation, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, of China, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, of Pakistan, Col. Abdur Rahim Khan, Pakistan permanent delegate to the United Nations, Dr. Ales Bebler of Yugoslavia, Dr. L. N. Palar, Ambassador of the United States of Indonesia, Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations and a number of leading businessmen of the city.

Later, there was a public celebration under the auspices of the India League of America. The spacious hall of the Community Chuch of New York where the meeting was held was packed to capacity with Indians and Americans, a large proportion of whom were women.

Sardar J. J. Singh, President of the League, said that first and foremost, their thoughts should go to those American friends who for years, had stood unflinchingly for the cause of India's freedom.

BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 26.

Indian Ambassador Jamshed Vesugar called on Argentine President Peron to-day to take greetings from "a new but old nation", India's Republican status was also marked by a flag-hoisting ceremony at the Indian Embassy.

Other ceremonies included the laying of a wreath at the tomb of the Argentine Liberator, General San Martin, and a reception at a leading hotel.

THE HAGUE

THE HAGUE, Jan. 26.

Dr. M. S. Mehta, Indian Ambassador to the Netherlands, started a busy Republic Day programme this morning by presenting a specially bound copy of the new Indian Constitution to the library of the Peace Palace here.

Diplomatic representatives of Britain and Canada as well as a number of leading international jurists, attended the ceremony.

In a survey of the Constitution, Dr. Mehta said it was the fulfilment of a twenty-year objective and marked the end of a great national struggle for self-government and self-expression. In accepting the copy for the library, which has probably the world's largest collection of books, Dr. J. Ter Meulen, the Librarian, said this year's Indian Independence Day was not only a great day for India but also a great day for the family of nations.

Later to-day, Dutch Premier, Willem Drees unveiled a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi.

Dr. Drees described India's independence as unique in world history, as there had been no revolution and no war to gain it, but only the non-violence ideal of Mahatma Gandhi. He also paid tribute to the "large measure of British statesmanship," which had produced it.

Dr. Drees offered Holland's congratulations to India on entering "this new and important phase of one of the world's oldest civilisations". The Dutch people, he said, regarded Mahatma Gandhi as "a man who strove for goodness and perfection rather than power and wealth and who demonstrated to the world the greatest moral force in history." To the Dutch, Gandhi was more than a great leader who started a crusade for human rights, the Premier said. He was the symbol of the finest element of the Indian nation and its high idealism.

Later to-day, Ambassador Mehta and the Embassy staff gave a reception attended by many leading Dutch and foreign residents, including most of the Dutch Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, and many national leaders.—PTI-Reuter.

LISBON

LISBON, Jan. 26.

Indian Minister P. A. Menon to-day formally read the proclamation of the Indian Republic and hoisted the Indian flag at the new Indian Legation here.

Mr. Menon said: "The Indian Constitution we are adopting to-day directs the new State to endeavour to promote international peace and security and maintain just and honourable relations between nations.

"While this particular function is primarily a domestic affair of the Indian community, it is but natural we should wish to share our rejoicing with friends in Portugal and other lands." Mr. Menon added.

SAIGON

SAIGON, Jan. 26.

A large crowd to-day watched the Indian flag hoisted in front of the house of Indian Consul-General here to-day, heralding the new Indian Republic.

Mr. Kamath, the Indian Consul-General made a short speech which was followed by the showing of Indian documentary films, including one of Prime Minister Nehru's journey to the United States.

All Indian houses and shops in Saigon were decorated on the occasion.

BAGHDAD

BAGHDAD, Jan. 26.

Iraq's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Muzahim Amin Pachachi declared to-day that "the proclamation of the Indian Republic is the greatest event of our age".

The inauguration of the Republic was celebrated at the Indian Legation here and Indian nationals, foreign diplomats and thousands of Iraqis watched the hoisting of the Indian flag.

In a message to India, Mr. Pachachi said: "I feel happy for India's complete freedom and independence. I believe the proclamation of an Indian Republic will lead to a better future and to the protection of peace and security in Asia.

"It must be regarded as a symbol for all peace-loving nations in their struggle for freedom, peace and world security", added Mr. Pachachi.—PTI-Reuter.

"PROUDEST DAY IN INDIAN HISTORY"

FRANKFURT, Jan. 26.

West German newspapers called to-day the "proudest day in Indian history" and admired the "revolutionary and progressive spirit" of the Indian Constitution.

The influential *Frankfurter Allegemeine Zeitung*, commenting on to-day's proclamation of India as the first Republic in the Commonwealth, said: "When everything seemed lost, Britain won a success which no Englishman had expected and no Indian had thought possible. India remained a member State of the free Commonwealth of Nations".

The paper said: "The Constitution breathes Gandhi's conciliatory spirit and Nehru's progressive views. Behind it stands the iron will and deep moral responsibility of those who have now achieved what India has been fighting for in the past decades".

The *Frankfurt Neue Presse* said the proclamation of the Indian Republic showed that "Asia has now become of age."—PTI-Reuter.

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INAUGURATION OF REPUBLIC

(Continued from page 9)

Madhava Menon, Mr. H. Sitarama Reddi, Mr. A. B. Shetty, Mr. K. Chandramouli, Mr. B. Parameswaran, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddi, Mr. C. Perumalswami Reddi and Mr. J. L. P. Roche-Victoria.

While taking the oath, some of the Ministers said that they "solemnly affirmed", while others said that they "swear in the name of God". While taking the oath, Mr. K. Madhava Menon desired that a copy of the *Gita*, two copies of the Holy Bible and a copy of the *Quran* all of which had been kept there should be placed in his hand and this was done. The Chief Minister and the other Hindu Ministers held the copy of the *Gita*, while taking their oath, while Mr. Roche-Victoria held a copy of the Bible. With this, the morning's ceremony concluded and H. E. the Governor and Her Highness the Maharani left the Hall in a procession.

The Chief Secretary to the Government and the Governor's Secretary assisted H.E. the Governor in the swearing-in ceremony. The staff of the Secretariat attached to the Public Department was in charge of the entire arrangements.

STATE BANQUET

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

A select gathering of officials, non-officials, Consular representatives, and Church dignitaries, with their wives, attended the State Banquet held last night at Government House, Guindy, got up as part of the celebrations connected with the inauguration of the Indian Republic.

Covers were laid for about 140 guests and H. E. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and Her Highness the Maharani were the State hosts. The Yuvaraja and the Maharajkumar of Bhavnagar were also present. Among the guests were the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, the Mayor and the Sheriff of Madras, Mr. J. W. D. Locker, Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, H. Steeper, American Consul and M. Mollard, French Consul.

The Chief Minister and Ministers of the Government, the Chief Secretary and other Secretaries, the members of the Board of Revenue, the Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Surgeon-General and the Commissioner of Police were among the officials present. The Armed Forces were represented by Lt.-General Rajendrasinhji, G. O. C.-in-C., Southern Command, Major-General Rudra, Area Commander, Madras, Group Captain Rajaram and Lt.-Commander Nair Sardar K. M. Panikkar also attended the Banquet.

Among the non-officials present were the Nawab of Banganapalle, the Prince of Arcot, Sir Mohammed Usman, Sir S. V. Ramamurti, Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Mr. A. A. Hayles and Dr. V. K. John. The Bishop and the Archbishop of Madras were also present.

A large-sized illuminated emblem of the Madras Government adorned the main gate of Government House while a string of lights lighted the pathway leading to it. The Government House itself was flood-lit. The Banquet was held in a specially erected and tastefully decorated and illuminated *shamiana* on the beautiful lawns of Government House.

The guests began arriving from 8 p.m. As they arrived, they were conducted by an A.D.C. and presented to H. E. the Governor and Her Highness the Maharani, who received them. The Mysore Lancers stood to attention on either side of the main entrance to Government House, as the guests passed between them.

Mr. Locker, who proposed the toast of "The Republic of India", expressed his confidence that the tasks which lay ahead of the Governments and the people of India "will be tackled with determination" and added that "India goes forward on her great adventure as a Sovereign Republic with the good wishes and the very sincere congratulations of all the peoples of the world."

His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, who responded to the toast, declared: "We are citizens of no mean country and we are proud of the land of our birth, of our people, our culture and traditions." He agreed that they in India had still a long way to go, but pointed out that leaders of importance had realised that to the vast majority of the people this day could have no meaning "unless it ushers in an era, if not of prosperity, at least of economic security." He, therefore, expressed the confidence that "with the men we have in the country" and with the friendship and comradeship of the other nations of the world "we hope to make that journey cheerfully, confidently and in good spirit."

During the Banquet, the Band of the Police Training School, Vellore, was in attendance and played select tunes.

After dinner, Mr Locker proposed the toast of "The Republic of India".

INDO-BRITISH RELATIONS

Mr. Locker said: "To me to-night falls the great honour of proposing the toast of the Republic of India. I esteem the privilege all the more because of the long association between my country and India, and because of the bonds which unite us in the Commonwealth. Although our past has not been without its differences, it has borne fruit in the birth of this new Republic and our continued association in the Commonwealth is evidence that each nation has learned to appreciate the best qualities of the other. Our cordial relations are a tribute to the statesmen, Indian and British, who led us through the difficult and dangerous years in which India achieved full nationhood. I am sure that our friendship will become ever more cordial and our association ever more close.

"Events of this century have shown that all the peoples of the world must combine in all spheres of activity if the human race is to make the best of the world for itself and to live happily and in peace. Your statesmen, being men of vision, saw that the path of the Indian people lay in co-operation with the rest of the world and, in particular, with the Commonwealth, and they also appreciated the fact—which is not perhaps apparent to a lot of people that to be a member of our Commonwealth is to have independence, not with something taken away but with something added on. Your Excellency, I feel sure that the people of India will never regret the decision which was taken to retain ties with my nation.

"I have spoken up to now as a representative of the United Kingdom Government, but to-night my privilege is a great deal more than that. I am speaking also on behalf of those Governments and those peoples, including America and France, who are represented by my colleagues round this table, and feel sure that I am also able to include those other nations whose Governments are not represented here in Madras. I know that all the peoples of the world would wish to be associated with the toast which I am about to propose.

"Your Excellency, there are undoubtedly extremely difficult times ahead for all of us. After two wars, the foundations of civilisation, both in the West and in the East, have become shaken and we shall all have to strive hard to restore the balance and to improve our way of life as each one of us wishes. The Government of India and the States Governments have had, since they assumed power in August, 1947, to face very formidable problems and, while these have not yet been wholly solved, the steps which have already been taken in the last two and a half years are sufficient to show the capabilities of those in charge of India's destinies to-day and the good sense of her people.

"The tasks of the Indian Governments have been made more difficult by the much lamented loss, so soon after independence was gained, of the Father of the Nation. The death of Mahatma Gandhi—that truly great international figure—might easily and very understandably have led to despondency among you, but it confirmed the pureness of his spirit and the wisdom of his teaching that you were able to carry on in his traditions and face your problems with courageous hearts. However, as I have said, there is tremendous work still to be done and, although I myself am a comparative newcomer to India, I wish to state that I have seen enough to be absolutely certain that the tasks which lie ahead of you will be tackled with determination. So convinced am I of this that I know that your difficulties will be overcome just as the difficulties of my nation will be overcome, and that we shall all go forward together for the betterment of our own people and the betterment of human race as a whole.

"India goes forward on her great adventure as a Sovereign Republic with the good wishes and the very sincere congratulations of all the peoples of the world who wish to see her take the place to which her geographical position, her resources and her characteristic influence entitle her."

Mr. Locker then requested the gathering to rise and join with him in the toast. The words of the toast were: "Prosperity and all good fortune to the Republic of India and to the State of Madras. May their future be even more glorious than their past. God bless you all. Republic of India. Jai Hind."

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, after which the band struck the National Anthem, "Jana Gana Mana."

H.E. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar responding to the toast said:

"It was on this day, exactly 20 years ago, that the first independence pledge was taken in India—an independence pledge which followed the resolution of independence passed at the Lahore Congress a little earlier. The President of the Lahore Congress was then a comparatively young man, who although he had already made his mark, and more than made his mark in Indian politics, was still overshadowed by the giants of those days. He was still one who was affectionately known to the people of India as Jawaharlal; and my first thought on this day, as I am sure is the first thought in the minds of all of us, is an overwhelming feeling of gratitude and thankfulness, that he is now with us as our Prime Minister (applause) to guide us in the difficult days that lie ahead—and, if I may say so, that he still continues, and will long continue, to be the young Jawaharlal that he was in those distant days.

"The 20 years that have passed have been so full of history, so full of varied changes that it would take volumes to do them full justice. I see it as a long and difficult road, seldom smooth, often beset with pitfalls, over which Mother India has travelled. I see the milestones on this road—there was the Salt Satyagraha Campaign; the Round Table Conference; the Government of India Act, 1935; the establishment of popular Ministries in the Provinces; then the shock of the terrible World War; and the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1942.

"With the advent of peace, there followed the historic declaration of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the arrival of Lord Mountbatten in India, the partition and finally August 1947. I see to-day the end of one stage in that journey when the independence pledge of *Purna Swaraj* has been finally fulfilled and the Sovereign Democratic Republic of India has at last come into being. We still retain some of our ties with the past; though an independent Republic, we still belong to the Commonwealth and the method by which this has been achieved is, as you have remarked, a tribute to the statesmanship displayed both in Britain and India. It was stated by someone that the most striking feature of our independence was the way in which it was achieved; that the technique of non-violence and peaceful agitation met with its counterpart in the ready response shown by our erstwhile opponents; and the peoples of these two great countries were able to part, not merely not as enemies, but as friends without a trace of bitterness on either side.

TASK AHEAD OF UNION GOVT.

"In the last two years, we have done much, although we have undergone great—almost unexampled—calamities; the horrors that followed the partition and the death of the Father of the Nation who had led us into the Promised Land, and who had been our inspiration and our star for so many long decades. We are not yet at the end of our journey and it is, I think, one of the healthiest signs of political life in this country, that while we justly acclaim the achievements of the last few years, the voice of every leader of importance has been raised in a note of caution and warning against the obstacles we have still to overcome. We are a nation of 320 millions; but the vast majority of them live in conditions of the most grinding poverty; the vast majority of them lack the most elementary medical and educational needs. To the vast majority of them this day can have no meaning, unless it ushers in an era, if not perhaps of prosperity, at least of economic security.

"Fortunately, the mantle of the Prophet has fallen on worthy shoulders. Under the leadership of men like Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, we should have nothing to fear. Their wise statesmanship has already laid down the broad objectives of our goal—to root out the poison of communalism in whatever form, and preserve the unity of India; to root out the canker of corruption, selfishness in public life; to increase by every means our industrial and agricultural wealth; to raise the standard of living of our people and establish social and economic equality; and to foster and develop the popular system of Government.

"In the world context, while we maintain our neutrality, while we believe in peace and in the solution of international difficulties by the instruments of peace—we believe at the same time in freedom and the democratic method; we believe in the liberty of the human spirit; and for these, we are prepared to fight to the last.

"We look forward to the future, therefore, fully conscious of the great responsibilities that rest upon us, but at the same time with eyes of hope. We are citizens of no mean country; and we are proud of the land of our birth, of our people, our culture and traditions. That pride should not be of a romantic past to which we vainly want to cling, nor should it encourage exclusiveness or want of appreciation of other ways than our own. It must never allow us to forget our many weaknesses and failures, or blunt our desire to be rid of them. We have a long way to go before we can take our proper station with others in the van of human civilisation and progress. But with the men we have in the country to lead us, and the readiness which I hope we all have to labour at our appointed tasks, with the friendship and comradeship which, I am sure, the other nations of the world will continue to show towards us we trust to make that journey, cheerfully, confidently, and in good spirit. In that trust and hope, I cannot end better than by quoting to you the words inscribed on the Jaipur Column in New Delhi:

"In Thought Faith,
In Word Wisdom,
In Deed Courage,
So may India be great." (Prolonged cheers.)

Some time was spent in conversation. The Banquet concluded with the playing of the National Anthem.

MADRAS JUDGES SWORN IN

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

At noon to-day, all the Judges of the Madras High Court assembled in the High Court and took the oath of allegiance to the new constitution. The Hon. Mr. P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice, administered the oath in his chambers.

CHIEF MINISTER GREETS RAJEN BABU

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Chief Minister, in a telegram to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, states:

"Accept my hearty congratulations. The Republican India has secured an illustrious son as its first President. Safety, security and glory is assured under your Presidentship. May God bless you with health, strength and longevity."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, sent the following message of greetings to the Chief Minister of Madras on the occasion of the inauguration of the Indian Republic: "I send you, your Government and your people greetings on this day of freedom and fulfilment—Jai Hind".

Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja replied as follows:

"On behalf of myself and the Government and the people of Madras, I gratefully acknowledge your greetings. The nation's dreams get fulfilled to-day. The country's glory is assured under you and your Government".

CHIEF MINISTER'S BROADCAST

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

Broadcasting from the Madras Station of All India Radio, last night, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami, Raja, Chief Minister, called upon the people to emulate the examples set by the great patriots and keep on to the ways of non-violence chalked out by the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Kumaraswami Raja said that the inauguration of the Republic brought to one's mind the country's glorious past and represented the summit of its modern progressive development. The sovereign republic stood to-day like a beautiful edifice built on the strong foundations laid in the past.

Defining the Republican form of Government as Government by the people for the benefit of the people, the Chief Minister pointed out as the most outstanding feature, the rights which the new constitution conferred on the citizens. It meant an equal opportunity for all in the governance of the country. Every citizen had a share in the administration and was at once the ruler and the ruled. It was therefore necessary, he said, that everyone should know what it meant to govern and be governed. Under this constitution, every citizen who came of age was entitled to a vote without distinction of caste, creed, birth, sex or status, and it extended new privileges and new duties. They should, therefore, learn to participate more and more in the governance of the country and to respect the land.

Turning to the problems facing the country, the Chief Minister said that these should be solved by the people alone. "Our main problem", he said, "is to produce more food and restore peace in the land." He appealed to the people to extend their wholehearted co-operation for the early realisation of the development schemes and for bringing to book all anti-social elements who disturbed peace and retarded production. He called upon the youth to volunteer for service in the armed forces and strengthen the country's defence.

Concluding, Mr. Kumaraswami Raja, reminded the people of their new responsibilities and appealed to them to put in their best for the common cause and set the interests of the community above self.

School children in the City thronged their schools in the morning to watch the hoisting of the National flag. Sweets were distributed to them liberally.

Large pictures of Mahatma Gandhi were displayed at several offices and public buildings. Also prominently displayed were posters announcing the heralding of the new Republic of India and its acceptance by the Constituent Assembly of India.

Special pujas were offered in temples and special services held in churches.

Bhajans, and processions, flag-hoisting, poor-feeding, and distribution of sweets and clothes were the chief features of the celebration.

Devout Congressmen spent the day in prayer, spinning, and in prayerful remembrance.

The I.N.S. Tir took part in the celebrations and was open to visitors to-day. The Madras Harbour itself was gaily decked and a lofty flag flew over the main Port Trust Building.

As the evening advanced and darkness fell, Madras became as it were a City of magic with brightly illuminated buildings. Crowds thronged the streets in endless streams and overflowed the roads with the result that the record fast-moving traffic was brought almost to a standstill for about a couple of hours from 6 p.m. on the General Hospital Road.

Men, women and children, from all over the City and the adjoining villages tramped through the streets watching special illuminations. Pycrofts Road in Triplicane, the Triplicane High Road, Mount Road, the Poonamallee and General Hospital Roads, the Netaji Subhas Road (China Bazaar Road) and Mint Street were crammed with pedestrians and traffic. Police stations at Triplicane, Royapettah, etc., at the P.M.G.'s office in Mount Road were gaily illuminated.

The Kasturi Building on the Mount Road with its simple long vertical lines of bulbs, flood-lit saffron, white and green motif of the tricolour, and the National Flag itself fluttering in the wind from on high, attracted attention.

Looking over the wide expanse of the City a wonderful panorama met the eye. The Ripon Buildings with the moving wheel of the Dharma Chakra, the Central Station garlanded as it were with straight rows of bulbs, the simple but bold lighting-up of the M.S.M. Administration building so as to resemble some mighty Bridge, and the Egmore Station with its prominently lighted domes, were landmarks which one could easily identify.

Thousands watched the fire-works display in the evening in the Marina in Triplicane. Citizens, children in particular, watched with fascination the special features, "Jai Hind", and the depiction of the Nation's great leaders.

The entire traffic opposite the Moore Market was at a standstill last evening between 6 and 7-30. Vast crowds had gathered between the Ripon Buildings and the Central Station to witness the illuminations after dispersing from the Stadium.

NINE THOUSAND PRISONERS SET FREE

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

As many as 9,000 prisoners were released from the jails of the Presidency while many among the rest had portions of their sentences remitted.

BANGALORE

BANGALORE, Jan. 26.

The Republic Day was celebrated throughout Mysore State to-day in a manner befitting the occasion. The main function was at Mysore where His Highness Jayachamaraja Wadiyar held a special Durbar in the Palace and took the oath as the Rajpramukh of Mysore. This was heralded by the booming of 21 guns fired from the ramparts of the Palace. Before taking the oath of office, as Rajpramukh, His Highness read the preamble to the Indian Constitution. This was followed by the playing of the national anthem by the military band.

The Chief Minister of Mysore, Mr. K. C. Reddy, could not attend the function owing to illness and therefore did not take the oath to-day. The Chief Justice, Mr. P. Medappa, the Speaker of the Mysore Legislative Assembly, Mr. V. Venkatappa, the Ministers of the Cabinet, and other Judges of the High Court and the Chief Commandant, Brigadier C. B. Ponnappa, took the oath in that order.

Mr. K. C. Reddy who was elected Leader of the Legislature Congress Party last month and who had been charged by the Maharaja with the task of forming a new Ministry, has not yet finalised his team and therefore his colleagues who are carrying on till the new Ministry is formed, took the oath at to-day's formal ceremony.

The flag of the Republic of India was hoisted at Subhas Nagar by Mr. N. Keshava Iyengar, the Mayor of Bangalore. Non-stop spinning and processions were among the important items on the Congress programme.

Brigadier E. Habidullah, the Sub-Area Commander took the salute at a parade of army units stationed in Bangalore in which the Mysore Infantry and Cavalry also took part. He read out the proclamation declaring India a Republic and the oath of loyalty to the President and Constitution of India.

Special prayers were offered in temples, mosques, churches and other places of worship including the Sri Guru Sangh Sabha (Sikh Temple). The Bishop of Bangalore, the Rt Rev. Thomas Pothacamury, celebrated pontifical high mass and unfurled the national flag before a distinguished gathering.

One hundred and ninety-five prisoners in the Bangalore Central Jail were released this morning and 500 others given remissions. There were large queues at the head post office where commemorative stamps and first day envelopes were being sold.

MYSORE RAJPRAMUKH'S PARTY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 27.

Nearly two thousand guests were present this evening at a garden party, given by His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore to mark the celebration of the inauguration of the Indian Republic.

The entire palace and the gardens were illuminated.

Tea over, His Highness moved freely among the guests, accompanied by Mr. H. C. Dasappa.

HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, Jan. 26.

Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Chief Minister of Hyderabad, gave this evening a pleasant garden party on the lawns of the public gardens to celebrate the inauguration of the Indian Republic which was attended by more than five hundred guests, official and non-official. H. E. H. the Nizam, the Rajpramukh, attended the party, as also the Prince of Berar.

The procession of workers which was scheduled to be taken out to-day, was postponed in response it is stated to the request by Mr. M. K. Vellodi to Mr. B. S. Mahadev Singh, President of the Mazdoor Sangh. Mr. Mahadev Singh who was to have met Mr. Vellodi in connection with the general strike sponsored by the Sangh this afternoon, could not do so.

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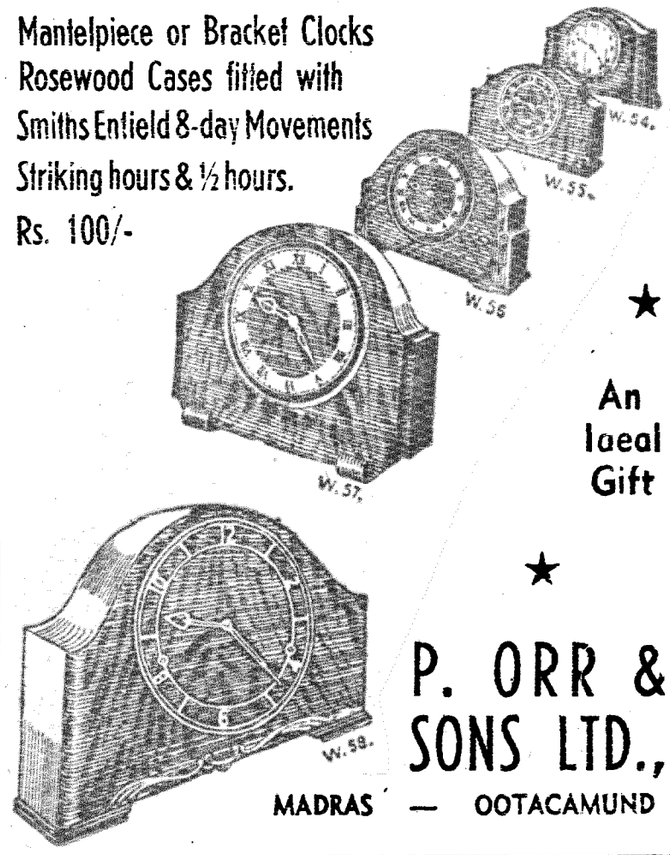

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