WEEKLY EDITION

VOL. LIV. NO. 47.

MADRAS, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1949.

2 ANNAS 16 PAGES

PAPER, BOARDS & CALICO Ex-Stock And/Or Forward Orders.

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CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

THIRD READING PASSED.

AUTHENTICATION BY PRESIDENT

RAJEN BABU'S CALL TO NATION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26. The Constituent Assembly at 11-10 .m. to-day passed the Constitution of the Indian Republic which will be inaugurated on January 26, 1950. Loud and prolonged cheers greeted the passage of the Constitution which will govern 320 million people.

At 11-07, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, put to the vote a motion by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, that "the Constitution as settled by the Assembly be passed."

A lusty "Aye" indicated the assent of the House while the lone voice of Maulana Hasrat Mohani, who had earlier favoured the adoption of a constitution like that of the Soviet Union, was raised in opposition to the motion.

At 11-12 a.m., the President authenticated the historic document At 11-12 so that parts of it might be brought

into operation immediately.

Among the Articles which will come into force immediately are those relating to Citizenship, the Provisional Parliament and temporary and transitional provisions.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in a 50-minute address to the House, said: "It is upto us to preserve and protect the independence that we have won and to make it really bear fruit for the man in the street". The House cheered him when he said: "Let us launch on this new enterprise of running our inde-pendent Republic with confidence, with truth and non-violence and, above all, with heart within and God above".

Some of the members shouted "Vande Mataram" and "Bharatmata-ki-jai" both when the Constitution was passed and when the President was authenticating

the President to call another session of the Assembly before January 26. The President of the Indian Republic will be elected during that session.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad then expressed his desire to go round and shake hands his desire to go round and snake hands with the members, as he did on the day he was elected President. Members said they would themselves walk up to the dais. They were headed by the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehrut, the Deputy, Prime Minister, Sardar Patel, and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Christian Committee. Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

ACCEPTANCE BY STATES

Earlier, the House cheered Sardar Patel as he announced that all the nine States specified in Part B of the First Schedule (mentioning Indian States), including Hyderabad, had signified their acceptance of the Constitution which

the House was going to pass.

The President read out two messages of congratulation from Mr. Sri Prakasa. Governor of Assam, and Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, who had conducted the proceedings of the House initially as the oldest member of the House.

Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, in his message, to the President, said:

"Though privileged to inaugurate as first President its proceedings in December, 1946, but unable to take part in cember, 1946, but unable to take part in their closing to-morrow due to continued ill-health, I have watched with the keenest interest and the deepest sym-pathy the work of constitution-making. Remembering that nothing in this world is or can be perfect, or please all, and also the patent facts that the area to be covered was tremendous, the multitudinous with a mu is, the population multiplicity of languages and conflicts of vast and varied interests, it is not at all surprising that there are several problems un solved. But to me it is marvellous that so much of unity and integrity should have been evolved in almost all mat-ters, reflecting thereby the highest credit on the good sense of the Assembly and no less redounding to you as a highly tactful President. As the seniormember of the Assembly, I invoke Divine Mercy that your labours may be crowned with fullest success that the ancient and historic land of Bharat may again stand forth great and glorious in the scale of nations".

Mr. B. Das (Orissa) asked the President whether he would make an announcement on the question of "Vande Mataram" being the National Song. He also wanted to know what would be the National Anthem. The President said that the question would be considered later, if necessary, by the Assembly when it met in January,

In reply to Mr Algurai Shastri (United Provinces), who wanted the Constitution to be in the "common man's language", namely, Hindi, the President pointed out that for 15 years more, the House had agreed that English would be the official language of the Union. The President informed the House that he expected the Hindi translation of the Constitution to be ready by January 26. The Constitution would also be translated into other provincial lan

The session ended with the singing of "Janaganamana" by Srimati Purnima Banerjee.

"A TREMENDOUS TASK

ACCOMPLISHED" In the course of his address, Dr. Pra In the course of his address, Dr. Prasad, congratulating the Assembly on the
accomplishment of "a task of such tremendous magnitude" as the framing of
a constitution for 320 million people,
expressed his faith in the village people who would constifute the bulk of the India's vast
new electorate "In my opinion" hee people who the bulk of the retorate. "In tute the bulk of the India's vast new electorate. "In my opinion", he said, "they possess intelligence and commonsense and have a culture which sophisticated people may not appreciate but which is solid." He calculated tha 160 million people would be on the rolls as a result of adult franchise and hoped that elections under the new constitution would be held in the winter of 1950-51.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad expressed his confidence that as time passed, whatever little distinction still existed bet-

SOVIET AID TO CHINESE REDS

DEBATE ON CHUNGKING COMPLAINT

VYSHINSKY WALKS OUT OF U. N. COMMITTEE

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 25.
The Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Andrie
Vyshinsky told the United Nations Political Committee to-day that Russia
would boycott its debate on China's
complaint of Soviet aid to Chinese Communists.

He declared that the Chinese item on the agenda was merely a piece "of Kuomintang pettifoggery" and beneath the dignity of the United Nations.

For these reasons the Soviet delegation would not take part in discussion of this item and would not regard as "binding" any decision made by the

The Ukrainian, Byelo-Russian, Polish and Czechoslovakian delegates made identical statements.

The Yugoslav delegate said the present Chinese delegation had "lost the right to represent the Chinese people." He therefore thought the Committee should first decide whether the Chinese delegation had its rightful credentials.

Mr. Lester Pearson, the Canadian Chairman, ruled that if any challenge were to be made, it should be made in the Credentials Committee.

The Chinese representative, Dr. F. Tsiang, denied the Yugoslav assertion and declared that he represented a democratically elected Government. He accused Russia of a series of acts in violation of the Sino-Soviet treaty of 1945. Under this, the Soviet Union agreed to respect China's sovereignty and territorial integrity and not to integrie in her internal affairs. Dr. Tsiang gave the following example of alleged violation:

On October 1, 1945, the Chinese Govenment informed the Soviet Government that it was despatching troops to the Port of Dairen. Five days later, the Soviet Ambassador told the Chinese Government that his Government opposed the landing of the troops.

Dr. Tsiang commented, "In fact, the treaty provisions clearly showed that, with the exception of those rights which were granted to the Soviet Union, the Chinese Government possessed all other rights with regard to Dairen". Besides his allegations of Soviet

when the President was authenticating the Constitution under the glare of the arc-lights of cine cameramen and flashes from the stills.

The House agreed to a motion moved by Mr. Satyanarain Sinha authorising the President to call another session of the Ascombly before Lawary 26 The

After telling the Political Committee that he would not take part in the debate on China's allegations against the Soviet Union, the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Andrie Vyshinsky walked out of the Committee room carrying a copy of Dr. Tsiang's sixty-page speech. M. Vyshinsky beckoned to his deputy, M. Jacob Malik, who joined the rest of the delegates around the table.

Dr. Tsiang accused the Soviet Union of an "immoral and cynical programme of aggression" in which it gave economic and military aid to Chinese Communication.

He said that after the Chinese Government had told the Soviet authorities in October 1945 that they were sending troops to Manchuria, the Russians told them the Manchurian ports were garrisoned by armed units of unknown origin and allegiance.

Dr. Tsiang commented: "In words, Communist forces had already been permitted by the Soviet army to take over the ports and were prepared to defy the landing of Chinese Government troops".

"OPEN PARTICIPATION"

Dr. Tsiang also charged that in with-drawing from Manchuria, the Russians gave the Chinese Government such short notice that it was virtually impossible for it to send garrisons.

He said the Soviet Government laid the groundwork for "the growth and expansion" of Communist strength in China by leaving a substantial portion of Manchuria to the Chinese Commu-

Manchuria to the Chinese Commu-

He cited alleged instances of Soviet military and "extensive economic" aid to them, commenting, "This is imperialism in all its nakedness". Referring to open participation by Soviet troops and ships in the Commu-

Soviet troops and ships in the Communist "armed rebellion", Dr. Tsiang said one of the "most outrageous cases was the participation of Soviet vessels" in the Communists attack on the Changshan Islands last July.

He alleged that three 1000-ton Soviet vessels had been seen anchoring near the islands and "actually firing shots from their anchorage".

from their anchorage"

from their anchorage".

He cited evidence by a witness, Tsui Kuoching, that in the battle of Chitunggku in November 1945 the Chinese Communist forces were "actively supported by 3,000 Soviet troops, spearheaded by Soviet artillery units and tank units and assisted by Soviet planes".

Dr. Tsiang asked the General Assembly to do four things:

(1) Pronounce judgment on the Soviet Union for frustrating the Chinese Nationalist Government's efforts to reestablish its authority in Manchuria and for giving military and economic aid to the Chinese Communists.

the Chinese Communists. (2) Recognise that the cause of China's

political independence and territorial integrity was one common to all the world's peoples. (3) Recommend that all member-

States desist from giving military and economic aid to the Chinese Commu-(4) That no United Nations member recognise the Communist regime.
Referring to Outer Mongolia, Dr. Tsi-

ang said people who had escaped from there had told of Russian "oppression and virtual conquest." He also accused the Soviet Union of having been behind various rebellions in Chinese Turkestan in 1943.

Turning to American aid to China, he said it did not compare with that given to Greece.

Summing-up, the Chinese delegate aid: "The Soviet Union, following up the footsteps of the Tartars and employing the new weapon of the fifth column, is incorporating into its domain vast areas which border on its huge, sprawling empire. "This would have important conse-

quences for the countries south and south-west of China, including India, Burma, Indonesia and Viet Nam."
He asked the General Assembly to "say to the millions of fighters for freedom in China: 'We are with you."
After his statement, the Committee adjourned until Monday. adjourned until Monday.

BUILDING THE

"AVOID CONFLICTING

C. R.'S ADVICE TO

VIA MEDIA POLICY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

neither individualism nor collectivism would solve human difficulties and that

would solve human difficulties and that the people of India would have to steer a via media for the achievement of "our aspirations." He was replying to an address presented to him on the Judges' Field.

His Excellency reached Gauhati by an R.I.A.F. plane earlier in the afternoon and was received by H. E. Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Assam. Mr. G. Bardoloi, Premier, and other leaders and high ranking officials of the province.

From the aerodrome, His Excellency and party drove to the High Court Judges' Field, where the address of welcome was presented to the Governor-General on behalf of the people of Assam. It was read by Mr. Deviswar

e's gloomy financial outlook, province now "being deni-even the small financial aid h the Central Covernment vince's the province now being denied even the small financial aid which the Central Government had once promised her and in expectation of which the Government of the Province had undertaken many schemes for the development of the Province. While Assam did not want to put any strain on the Central Government, she claimed her "right to exist and develop ourselves with our own resources." The ourselves with our own resources." The address added, "We very strongly feel that if we cannot be raised to the level of other provinces immediately, we should at least have so much help as

requested the Governor-General to use his influence to secure such help from the Centre "as will be adequate to prevent us from falling into the abyss of chaotic conditions."

Replying to the address, Mr. Rajagopalachari thanked the people of Assam for their welcome and said that the nation should "march forward towards the achievement of our aspirations with greater speed than we are showing." This was not to be achieved by "the reiteration of slogans either of individualist enterprise or of Socialist Collectivism."

His Excellency assured them that

His Excellency assured them that His Excellency assured them that "those who now guide the Government of India are eminently fitted to steer the ship of State so as to secure the utmost measure of accommodation between these conflicting principles and build the secure structure of social happiness." "No achievement," he said, "is worthwhile if it is to be secured through phose reviolence India should through chaos or violence. India should

gave the most permanent and the happiest results
Referring to Assam's financial problems and the curtailment of the assistance promised by the Centre to the Provinces, His Excellency declared that the Government of India had taken into shoulder their share of curtailment in a time of national emergency. As for Assam's claim for increased allocation of Income-tax, he said that Sir Chintaman Deshmukh would be appointed to enquire into the matter of re-allotment of income-tax to provinces. He hoped that Sir Chintaman would give his award taking into account the requirements of Assam

Assam's important regards

India. He added, "Independent India has now a noble and tidy constitution." Remarking that it was not for him to tender congratulations to those who had worked on the Constitution, Mr. Rajagopalachari paid a special tribute to India's Law Minister, and Chairman of the Drafting Committee, Dr. B. R.

my own initiative in the matter when I was not Governor-General, which re-

Mr. Rajagopalachari said he had dealt with the Constitution in detail dealt with the Constitution in detail since the adoption of the Constitution coincided with the happy welcome he received. He recalled that his first visit to Assam was when non-co-operation was at its very beginning "and it is not a mere coincidence that I am again here before you to-day, when non-co-operation has blossomed into the free constitution of India."

us watching with interest and good-will." "May God give us strength and faith in one another. Without uttermost co-operation and the grace of God, we cannot overcome our difficul-ties. May God grant all sections of the ties. May God grant all sections of the people the vision required for this uttermost co-operation," he added.

The Governor-General Peters in the actual users and others.

Nos. 5, 9, 4a, 48a and 53 are invited from the actual users of the actual users and others.

ARRIVAL IN SHILLONG

ANDHRA PROVINCE **FORMATION**

PARTITION COUNCIL **PROPOSED**

CENTRE'S COMMUNICATION TO MADRAS GOVT.

cation on the subject of the formation of the Andhra Province which was sent

by registered post yesterday may be expected to reach the hands of the Premier of Madras at the latest by Monday. The communication, it may be mentioned, has been sent in pursuance of Section 290 of the Government of India Act as adapted which requires that the Governor-General, before issuing any order creating a new Province. ing any order creating a new Province must ascertain the views of the Pro-vincial Government "both with respect to the proposal to make the order and with respect to the provisions to be inserted therein. Sub-Section Two of the same Section refers to subjects which dould be dealt with in the order which may be issued by the Governor-General. These questions relate to the constitution and composition of the constitution and composition of the legislature, apportionment and adjustment of the assets and liabilities and other supplemental, incidental and con-

It is understood the Government of India have suggested the appointment of a Partition Council from among the Members of the Provincial Legislature with equal representation for Andhras and the rest to consider the preliminary issues that may arise/in connection with is understood the question has also been raised whether in the initial stages a common High Court and a common the needs of both the Provinces. The ernment has been informed that agreed decisions of the Partition Council would be given effect to straightaway and that in the event of differences, provision must be made for arbitration.

The Madras Government, it is understood, has been asked to report after ascertaining the views of the Partition Council whether it would be possible to conclude the preliminaries before the middle of Innuary so are to enable

It is understood that so far as the provisional capital is concerned, it has been urged before the Government of India that the Provisional Government of the Andhra Province should commence functioning not from Madras but from a place in Andhradesa itself. It is likely that Andhra leaders on the Partition Council may be asked to make categorical statement on the subject.

MR. PRAKASAM'S APPEAL TO ANDHUAS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26. Mr. T. Prakasam, in a statement on the decision to form an Andhra Pro-vince, 'said here to-day, "The creation of this State is at once an opportunity and a challenge to prove our worth as patriotic citizens of our mother country." Numerous questions, he added, relat-ing to boundaries, division of assets and liabilities of the Andhra State and the residuary portion of the present compo-site Madras Presidency were still to be settled. A Boundaries Commission and possibly an arbitration tribunal were proposed to investigate these intricate questions.

"I know," he said, "the feelings of "I know," he said, "the feelings of my fellow Andhras in Telingana, Kora-put and Ganjam (Orissa), in Mysore State, Kamatipuram and Sholapur (Bombay), Bellary and elsewhere in the country and in Burma and other over-seas countries. It is one of happiness at the inauguration of the Andhra State and of keenness to join it. These ques-tions cannot be taken up immediately and there must be assured conditions and there must be assured conditions of fellow-feeling and good neighbourliness between these scattered remnants of the Andhra people and those in whose midst they find themselves today. "I appeal to 'Visala Andhra' to maintain dignified calm for the present. Each one of these problems will be solved in due time, and the foundations of 'Visala Andhra' will be firmly and securely laid. Agitation for the present securely laid. Agitation for the present must cease and the future government of the Andhra State can be depended upon to secure justice for all."—PTI.

IRAQIS ORDERED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

The Persian Government has decided to order all Iraqi residents to leave Persia within 14 days, it was announced here to-day.

The announcement said this decision

was a reprisal following the unfriendly treatment of Persian nationals in Irac which had increased in the last three

IMPORT LICENCES

sals against any foreign Government ill-treating Persians and mentioned France where "Customs officers are

discourteous".

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.
A Press Note issued here to-day from constitution of India."

The Governor-General said that the office of the Deputy Chief Controller of people of India were all together "in India, stated: "It has, after reviewing a very great adventure and the eyes of the former position, been decided to call statesmen all over the world are upon for fresh applications for licences re-

also.
"Applications in the prescribed form addressed to the Additional Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (special licences) should reach the Office of the Deputy Chief Controller of Im-SHILLONG, Nov. 26.
Mr. Rajagopalachari arrived in Shillong to-night on a two-day visit to the Province of Assam.

SHILLONG, Nov. 26.

Of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Government of India, Custom House, Calcutta, not later than December 10, 1949."—PTL

ALLOCATION OF INCOME-TAX

PROVINCES' CLAIM TO LARGER SHARE

TO ENQUIRE

SIR C. D. DESHMUKH

"DECISION WILL BE A BINDING AWARD" NEW DELHI, Nov. 26.

Sir C. D. Deshmukh has been invited by the Government of India to enquire into the re-allocation of the Provincial share of Income-tax and export-import duty on jute. Announcing this in a communique, the Ministry of Finance says: After the partition of the country which made

the Niemeyer Award unworkable, the Government of India made a re-allocation of the provincial share of Income-tax and export-import duty on jute. Some of the Provinces have been dissatisfied with this allocation and the Government of India after careful consideration or the matter, have come to the conclusion that in the interests of both the Centre and the Provinces, it is desirable to have the question examined and decided by an expert and impartial enquiry. They have accordingly invited Sir C. D. Deshmukh, till recently the Governor of the Reserve Bank, to enquire into the matter and determine the allocation. Sir Deshmukh has accepted the invitation and will conduct the enquiry this winter. His decision will be in the nature of a binding award which will remain in force till in due

siders and decides the matter.

The Government of India hope that Sir Deshmukh's award will be available in time for inclusion in the budget for

RELIEF FOR DISPLACED **PERSONS**

COLONY OPENED IN DELHI NEW DELHI, Nov. 26.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly, laid here to day the foundation-stone of a colony for displaced persons, to be named 'Patel Nagar".

The colony, situated about six miles from the city, is spread over an area of 420 acres and will accommodate 40,000 displaced persons. The development of this colony will cost the Government about Rs. 1,30,00,000. Out of 1,760 plots laid out on this colony, the Ministry of

this colony will cost the Government about Rs. 13,00,000. Out of 1,760 plots laid out on this colony, the Ministry of Rehabilitation will construct tements on 800 plots. The rest would be allotted to displaced persons for construction of houses of their own choice. About 100 double-storeyed and five single-storeyed houses have already been constructed in the colony by the Government. Some proper construction of the storeyed houses have already been constructed in the colony by the Government was trying. The Trad displaced persons in the colony by the Government was trying that the graph of the construction of the const

Dr. Prasad also performed the opening ceremony of the new maternity home for displaced persons in Rajendra

JAPAN AND THE ALLIED **POWERS**

TOKYO, Nov. 26.

Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru
Yoshida said here to-day the Japanese
would "desire" the Soviet-occupied
Kurile islands and the American base
of Okinawa to be returned to Japan
when the peace settlement comes when the peace settlement comes.

The Kurile islands, which stretch from northern Japan to Russian Kamachatka, were allocated to Russia under the Yalta agreement. Okinawa, immediately south of Japan, was an American war-Mr. Yoshida told a Parliamentary Committee that the Allied Powers would

take into consideration Japan's desires at the Peace conference. "At this stage I am not in a position to say which is advisable for the nation—desperate peace or overall

ration—desperate peace or overall peace," he said.

"The Japanese people will desire the Kurile islands and Okinawa as Japanese territory. However, because of the delicate international situation I should like to refrain from further expression of opinion on these territorial matters."

TROUBLE SPOTS IN **HYDERABAD**

DRIVE AGAINST **COMMUNISTS**

MEASURES By T. S. T. CHARI

over their tenants.

These feudal conditions were particularly arduous in two of the districts of the State, Nalgonda and Warangal, on the easternmost borders of the State, bounded on two course the Finance Commission to be set up under the new Constitution consides by the mighty rivers of the Godavar, and Krishna. These districts, naturally enough, became the happy hunting-groun of the anti-social elements for the past fev

> emergence of the Razakars as an unindecter terrorist organisation. These two anti-so-cial elements competed for popular favour but the Communist ideology captured the imagination of the populace as the lesser of the two evils and as a means of possible escape from the clutches of rapacious land

COMMUNIST ATROCITIES

Nagar. This home which consists of sixteen beds has been named after the
mother of the Prime Minister, Pandit
Nehru as "Shrimati Sarup Rani Nehru
Matri-Mandir". He also performed the
opening ceremony of a homoeopathic
co-operative health centre in "Rajendra
Nagar".

JAPAN AND THE ALLIED

lected parts of the Hyderabad State, with
primitive means of communication. The
Civil Administrator of Nalgonda, when he
reached Suriyapet, found the supply
position utterly hopeless, with prices 400
to 600 per cent above the normal. He immediately ordered that essential goods
should be rushed from Bezwada and very
soon the prices of commodities were stabilised. Lack of transport was met by putting a large number of buses and lorries on the road.

ting a large number of buses and lorries on the road.

Troops were rushed to the disturbed areas. The Communists exchanged fire with the Military and Police, waylaid motor buses and robbed the passengers, but they could not continue for long in the face of the determined pursuit by the Military and Police. Over 2,000 of these hostiles had so far been captured by the Union forces and a number of ringleaders were killed in action. Companies of Miliwere killed in action. Companies of Military were still operating from all strategic centres in the district. More than fifty Police stations had been opened in Nalgonda district. Military and Police had recovered gold and silver jewellery worth over half a lakh of rupees and several hundred heads of cattle and restored them to their owners. The lands in most cases were also given back to their legitimate holders. The few Communists who had still eluded the Police were nursing their wounds in their mountain fastnesses and forest hide-outs. The villagers gave the Union forces all co-operation in rounding up the stragglers.

REHABILITATION OF VILLAGES

Side by side with the process of pacification, the Military Government are devoting much attention to the rehabilitation of the villages. They have granted Taccau' loans totalling five lakhs in the district and pensions and discretionary grants to destitutes. Similar vigorous measures have been adopted in the Warangal district where

UNITED STATES

OF POWER

SET UP

tee to take practical steps for assuming sovereignty on behalf of the free United States of Indonesia.

cluding one for defence administration

who is to be elected soon after the rati-fication of The Hague agreements by the various Federalist and Republican Par-

Thereafter, it will be the task of the President to form his Cabinet.
All Indonesian circles realise that the actual formation of the future Government would take events too close to the date of transference of power to enable them to make practical preparations for taking over. The National Preparatory
Committee constituted to-night would

and urged everyone to realise this fac-tor. The National Preparatory Commit-tee must bear in mind that the primary task of the future Government would be to maintain law and order everywhere

from Jogjakarta, met Dr. Antonius Hermanus, the representative of the Dutch Crown. He is leaving for Suma-

DR. HATTA'S REVIEW OF HAGUE TALKS

BATAVIA, Nov. 25. Dr. Mohammed Hatta, Indonesian Re-publican Prime Minister, told the Work-ing Committee of the Provisional Re-

ween the several nationalist groups will sharpen as they gradually cease to be held together by the bond of common opposition to the Dutch," the paper said in a leading article. Mr. Mohammed Hatta, Indonesian Prime Minister, would have difficulties of two kinds to face. Firstly, there were those involved in making the sovereighty of Indonesia a

making the sovereignty of inducesa a fact.

While no one was attempting to hurry the complicated business of taking over from the Dutch, the Indonesians were taking their own time in setting to work the committee to supervise the detailed transfer of sovereignty. The committee had to nominate the President and choose the three Ministers to form the first Federal transfer of sovereignty. The committee had to nominate the President and choose the three Ministers to form the first Federal Cabinet. "Whether all this work can be completed before the end of the year, nobody can sav: and delay may be dangerous," The Times said.

Difficulties would also come from the Communists and other left-wing groups who rejected The Hague settlement altogether. "In Western Java, at least, a common front to oppose the Republic and to obstruct the creation of the United States of Indoaesia has been formed There has been stiff fighting. The Republicans seem at the moment to be on top, but delay by the Government in assuming effective sovereignty or in setting up federal institutions might further and seriously weaken Mr. Hatta's authority.

"There is no time to be lost if Indonesia is to build up the strong administration that alone can safeguard her from the danger of continued civil war," The Times said.—PTI-Reuter.

the villages to enact plays deprecating the anti-social activities and educating the masses in the ways of better living. Realising that the main reason for the spread of the Communistic ideology among the lising that the main reason for the spread of the Communistic ideology among the peasants was the treatment meted out by landlords to their tenants, the Government have introduced a series of epoch-making reforms, designed to improve the lot of the tillers of the soil. The first step in this direction was the taking over by the Government of the Nizam's Crown lands worth nearly three crores of rupees, to be administered for the benefit of the people. This was followed last month by the promatters."

ARGENTINE WHEAT
FOR INDIA

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26'
The Government of India have reached an agreement with Argentina, under which India will receive 390,000 tons of wheat in exchange for jute goods, it is learned here. The whole quantity of wheat is expected to arrive in India by August, 1950.—PTI.

CEYLON'S ENVOY TO

PAKISTAN

COLOMBO, Nov. 25.

Mr. T. B. Jayah, Minister of Labour and Social Services, has been appointed Ceylon's first High Commissioner to Pakistan. Mr. Jayah, who is a leading Muslim member of the Government, will assume charge of his duties next
February.

ARGENTINE WHEAT

FOR INDIA

Logical Communists are, however, still hide they are inflict can be been adopted in the Warangal district where the along with their camp followers. Some measures have been arrested along with their camp followers. Some measures have been arrested the district.

An ugly offshoot of the drive against the Communists in Nalgonda and Waranna the Example of the military of the State in an eighouring districts of the State in an eighouring district with the scape punishment and it is only a matter of time when they will all be finally rounded up.

The Warangal district where the lot of the communists are, however, still hidden the district.

An ugly offshoot of the drive against the Communists in Nalgonda and Waranna the exchange for jute goods, it is desperate attempt to escape punishment. Some of them, are stated to be masquered the individual to the problem to the Police to get at them. The ring however, is closing fast round them and it is only a matter of time when they will all be finally rounded up.

The Warangal district where the lot of the drive against difference or the State in an eighouring districts of the State in an eighouring district men the state in the state have been adopted in the district.

An ugly offshoot of the drive against the communistration for the Police to get at them. The rail and mining area with a large labour force in existence, passented a delicate problem to the Military Gover

NEW INDIA

IDEOLOGIES"

LEADERS

ADVOCATED

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, said here to-day that

Assam, It was read by Mr. Deviswar Sarma, President of the Provincial Congress Committee.

The address noted "with regret that while the enormity of the injustice done to Assam under British rule was recognised by the High Command, enough is not being done since the transfer of power to relieve us of our difficulties and sufferings." The address laid special stress on the province's gloomy financial outlook.

will enable us to keep our place as one of the units in the coming Republic of India." The address concluded by saying that "on the peace and contentment in Assam depends the advancement and well-being and security of India," and requested the Governor-General to use

origin and allegiance.

The Soviet authorities said they could not be responsible for the security of Chinese troops.

Through chaos of violence. Including another through chaos of violence. Including a structure of the security of the se

account the special position of each pro-vince and called upon the provinces to shoulder their share of curtailment in

position as a frontier province, the tre, said Mr. Rajagopalachari, was examining her special place.

The Governor-General (says the PTI) said that his visit to Assam coincided with the conclusion of the labours of the Constituent Assembly of

of the Drafting Committee, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, whom he described as "my friend and most worthy colleague."

The Governor-General said, "Dr. Ambedkar's leading part in steering, on behalf of the Indian National Congress, the Constitution of independent India is the greatest triumph of non-violence which history may record for the future generations throughout the the future generations throughout the world to read and profit from Regarding this entrustment of responsibility to Dr. Ambedkar, to the end of my days I shall proudly cherish the memory of

ceived the most generous and most large-hearted and immediate accep-tance by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel."

The Governor-General later left for Shillong by car accompanied by Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Assam.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) NEW DELHI, Nov. 26.
The Government of India's communi-

Public Service Commission would serve question of the location of the Provi-sional capital is also raised for consideration by the Partition Counc It is understood that the Madras Gov

to conclude the preliminates before the middle of January so as to enable the formation of the new Province before the inauguration of the new Constitution on January 26. PROVISIONAL CAPITAL

PERSIAN GOVT.'S ACTION TEHERAN, Nov. 26.

While there are almost 150,000 Persians in Iraq there are only about 2,000 Iragis in Persia. Government spokesman insisted A Government spokesman insisted that the Persian Government regarded this measure merely as a political re-prisal, and declared it was not anti-Semitic. More than three-quarters of the Iraqis in Persia are Jewish. H said the Government would take repri

garding items Nos. 5, 9, 26, 39, 4a, 48a, and 53 (Part II) under Column 7 of the Import Trade Control Schedule which had so long been covered by O.G.L.XV. and 39 from the actual users and others

SUCCESS OF SECURITY

By T. S. T. CHARI
[Communist pockets in the two districts of Hyderabad State, Nalgonda and Warangal, had been a constant source of headache to the Military administration of the, State for over a year. The following story by a correspondent who has studied the situation at firsthand unfolds the state of affairs as the Civil Team found them when they took charge of the districts and indicates the phenomenal success that has attended their energetic drive to restore peace and tranquillity to the countryside.]

Communists the world over are of dif-ferent hues, according to the country of their origin. And Hyderabad State has evolved its own brand of Communists, a miscellaneous assortment of bullies, adventurers and gangsters. They have, however, one factor in common: of tak-ing shelter behind the attractive ideology of Communism in its accepted sense and exploiting the toiling masses for their own personal aggrandisement.

As an outpost of the Moghul Empire in its decadent days, frequently in of the future United States of Indonesia charge of unscrupulous satraps, Hydera-bad has had a century-old legacy of feu-dalism which consigned the tiller of the soil to a life of abject misery, destitu-tion and want. The landlords, whether jagirdars or desmukhs, rarely distinguished themselves for their sympathy for the tenants, but were often concern ed mainly with the exaction of levies In several cases the jagirdars had their own courts and exercised certain right

reactionary regime that preceded the The reactionary regime that preceded the Care-taker Government in Hyderabad queered the pitch for its successors by lifting the ban on the Communists in the State. The last few years also saw the emergence of the Razakars as an unbridled

escape from the clutches of rapacious lanulords.

The Razakars and Communists who had secured enormous quantities of arms, pillaged the countryside during the last few years. The former raided the poor by day and the latter by night, and between them they picked the masses to the very bone. Houses were looted of their valuables, not even doors and windows being forgotten. Hospitals were destroyed, dwelling houses demolished, standing crops burnt, cattle lifted and roads ripped open.

Warangal which were the strongholds of the Communists, were backward and neg-Nagar. This home which consists of six- lected parts of the Hyderabad State, with

were killed in action. Companies of Mili

OF INDONESIA

PLANS FOR ASSUMPTION

NATIONAL BODY

DR. ROEM ELECTED

CHAIRMAN BATAVIA, Nov. 26.
Indonesian leaders of the Federalists and Republicans, feverishly making preparations for the assumption of power towards the end of December, to-night constituted a National Committee to take practical steps for assuming

Dr. Roem was elected Chairman of the Committee. It is understood there will be a number of sub-committees in-

therefore in effect function as a predecessor of the future U.S.I. Government according to political circles.
Before his election, Dr. Roem, as
Chairman, and Dr. Hatta, the Indonesian
Prime Minister, addressed the delegates
and stressed there were only a few
weeks more for the assumption of power

in Indonesia Dr. Hatta, who arrived here to-day

(Continued on page 6)