Zunday December & Full Moon Monday December 9 Periges

WEATHER IN SOUTH INDIA

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

Weather Repert for Madras Presidency and Mysore:

A depression developed vesterday in the South-west Bay of Bengai. It lay this morning about 350 miles to the Esst-south-east of Madras and is probably a cyclonic storm. It is likely to move North-west or North. Widespread and lecally heavy rain has failed in Tamilinad, South Andhradess and Mysore. A few falls of rain are also reported from Herala and Hayalaseema. The chief amounts are: Madras City 3.5" Madras (Moenambakkam) 2.2", Neliore 3.1", Vellore and Colmbatore 2.1" each, Madura 1.0", Cuddauch 1.5", Mysore 1.4", Salem and Trichinopoly 1.0" each.

Nights were still generally warmer than Nights were still generally warmer than

isual.

Forecast valid until the evening of Deember 7: Widespread and locally heavy
ain and strong wirds along and near the
forth Corumandel and Circars Coasts.

airly widespread rain in Mysore and
tayalaseema. Showers at a number of stalong in rest region.

Rayalaseema. Showers at a number of stations in rest region.

Local Forecast: Intermittent showers, occasionally heavy.

Weather news for farmers: Heavy and occasionally very heavy rafa in Chingicpui, Nellore, West and East Godaveri, Kistna, Guntur, North Arcet. Moderate to rather heavy rain in Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Salem, Ananthour, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Chiticor, South Arcet, Coimbatore, Nilgiri Districts and in Cochin, Travancore and Mysore States. Light to moderate rain in Malabar, South Kanara, Coorg, Vizag, Bellary, Kurnoel Districts. Wet spell for two days along Coromandel—Circars' Coasts. Strong winds in Guntur, Vizag, East and West Godavari and Nellore Districts.

Outlook for the next three days: Rainy



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1946

CO-OPERATIVE PLANNING

The recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Government of India some time last year "to draw up a plan of co-operative development" are now before the public. Their principal sugges—the public. Their principal sugges—the public. Their principal sugges—the public is that "an attempt, should be made to bring 50 per cent of the man in Pasadena (California) who, like the cynic who is made to bring 50 per cent of the villages and 30 per cent of the rural is never more sober than when he required to the public of the public THE recommendations of the population within the ambit of the is drunk. Nor is it what some supereorganised primary societies with- rior persons would dismiss as a in a period of ten in two five-year "newspaper story"; it is in fact a periods." The reorganised primary societies, it is envisaged, will "serve has proved his claim before a jury as a centre for the general economic and escaped conviction on a charge improvement of its members and of drunken driving. A physician should, in particular, (a) finance had testified in court that Oswald crop production; (b) act as agent for G. Jorstad was intoxicated when the sale of crop to the nearest cooperative marketing organisation;
(c) supply the farmer's simple needs
for crop production like seed, cattlefeed, fertiliser and agricultural implements, and also consumers'

examined after an automobile accident. But the defence produced a
private investigator, who testified
that he had administered Jorstad
four glasses of beer and a nip of
plements, and also consumers'

examined after an automobile acbeen obvious in India for some time and
to-day, it was this: that vast forces were
that he had administered Jorstad
four glasses of beer and a nip of
plements, and also consumers'
whisky—Jorstad's favourite comthe sale of crop to the nearest co- examined after an automobile acplements, and also consumers' whisky-Jorstad's favourite comgoods like cloth, kerosene, salt and bination, which he was charged with matches on indent basis or on the basis of established needs; (d) serve as milk-collecting station for the matches on indent basis of on the basis of established needs; (d) serve dent. The expert's verdict was:

"His reaction to a brake test was dously dynamic."

Whatever the reason might be, however, which appears to see and perspective, with eyes or cars to see and hear, could see that India to-day, with all its virtues and failings, was tremendously dynamic. for maintaining agricultural machi- guilty" at the end of an hour's denery for the joint use of members; liberation. After this it seems pointand (f) encourage subsidiary occupations for its members." It is not tute-book the law which makes it expected that every society should an offence to drive a motor vehicle on its inception take to all these lines of business at once; but the sphere proposed will be its ultimate to a different conclusion). We

"target", so to say. Imorder to carry out this suggestion, the Committee has recommended the necessary strengthening different reason, namely, owing to of the Co-operative Departments in the enforcement of country-wide the Provinces. The Committee en- prohibition. Instead, it might be visages the development of an organisation which will continually prepare projects of economic development and devise co-operative methods for their implementation. Such an organisation, we are told, will include the best and most constructive elements in the Province and establish close and continuous association between Government officers in the nation-building departments, co-operative workers and leading non-officials. This Provisages the development of an orga- useful to make it an offence to drive and leading non-officials. This Pro- ecstatic joy over some unexpected vincial Co-operative Council will piece of luck set the stage for the have an all-India equivalent in the man to "drive like heil" and All-India Council of Co-operation. The latter body will guide and ful of the risk to his own and other foster co-operative development in people's life. A law might be made the country and advise all the other to penalise such driving but its authorities on matters wherein the deterrent effect cannot be very application of the principle of co- much, unless the would-be offender operation is involved and also makes a conscious and deliberate "work as a clearing house of infor- effort to pull himself together in mation for the country on all time. By way of helping him to cool matters relating to the co-operative off here are some practical hints: movement." This mechanism is in "If something makes you angry addition to the paid staff of which when you are driving, stop and there are to be a fairly large num- take a walk, or pound the seat, or ber to be provided year after year throw stones at a telephone pole -864 Supervisors, 432 Auditors, 216 until you relax—but don't try to Inspectors and 21 Assistant Regis- squeeze your car through a two-

A few questions naturally suggest themselves out of these recommendations. Will not the system de- their emotional excesses. vised by the Committee mean the perpetuation of official control over the movement? It does seem to offend, as Prof. Kaji points out in his minute of dissent, against the principle of co-operative autonomy. "Compulsion and regimentation," as he points out, "may be in a large measure the necessary accompaniments of economic planning; but they are not and cannot be the attributes of co-operation." Nor is it

Credit Corporation which the Committee recommends will not prove an unnecessary reduplication of machinery. The main obstacles in the way of organising marketing on co-operative lines are the lack, as Messrs. Siddique Hasan and R. Bhide argue in their minute of dissent, of proper standardisation of products, unregulated marketing, absence of warehousing facilities and, as a natural result of all these factors, the total absence of agricultural paper. If agricultural paper can be made available, the problem of financing will become exceedingof financing will become exceedingly easy. Further, we are unable to
agree with the Committee that certain of their estimates are accurate.
The cost of management of a primary society, of the kind described
earlier, is reckoned by them to be earlier, is reckoned by them to be Rs. 150 a year! What sort of efficient management can you hope out of such an arrangement? Their conand its special merits also seems to be somewhat different from that of certain other authorities on co-operative organization. The fact is that if the co-operative recovered to the indian Association Institute. After more than an hour of presentations and handshaking, he was garlanded and subsequently delivered a short address in Hindustani. if the co-operative movement is to succeed in the economy of the country, it should be transformed into an efficient business organisation; for over forty years, the State in India has run it on other lines: and no wonder the movement is yet to yield the results which its early pro-Outlook for the next three days: Rainy moters expected of it.

For Safer Motoring In Fairbanks (Alaska), where most queer things seem to happen, according to American news magazines, a man on crutches hobbled into a cocktail bar, had two drinks, and walked briskly out, leaving his crutches behind, which looks suspiciously like a ruse, by the resourceful bar-keeper, to advertise the miracle-working qualities of his particular recipe for a cocktail. Anyway, the confirmed teetotaller zines, a man on crutches hobbled Anyway, the confirmed teetotaller "reported case." The Pasadenian less to continue to have on the stawhile under the influence of drink (although accident statistics lead in this country are looking forward to the time when this clause will become an anachronism for a break all rules of the road, unmind-

MR. KRISHNA MENON

foot opening on a blind curve." Sensible motorists can easily work out

similar "escape" devices to suit

LONDON, Dec. 6. Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Nehru's Personal Representative, told Reuter that he intends to return to New York to-day to rejoin the Indian

NEHRU ON NEW FORCES

AT WORK CONGRESS STANDS FOR FREEDOM FOR ALL

LONDON, Dec. 6. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Indian Interim Government, speaking at a reception in his honour in London last night, declared that although it might appear odd for him even to refer to aggression when India herself was not a free country. India was "powerful and dynamic enough to go in for aggression.

"Therefore", Pandit Nehru said, "we want from now onwards to develop international relations with other countries on a friendly and co-operative basis, always keeping in view the ideats that have moved us in past years".

Speaking later in English he said he arrived in England only the day before and now a few hours later the gathering appeared to him to be a farewell gathering for he was leaving after one more day. These pcared to him to be a farewell gathering for he was leaving after one more day. These two or three days he had been there had been very full days occupied with all manner of interviews and talks and com-mittees but probably, the most tasting im-pression that he would carry away would be that of many friends, his own country-men and others whom he had met.

"WILL NOT BE OVERWHELMED

"When in far off countries, it cheered one up much more to know that, spread out in the various corners of the world, there were people who looked more or less same way and who were helpers in same way and who were heigers in the common cause. When there were difficulties, one was heartened and cheered by this thought," said Fandit Nehru. "For this reason, if for no other, my very brief visit to England has been very much worth while," he added, "and I shall go back from here

so heavy. On such occasions it becomes inso heavy. On such occasions it becomes impossible for all of us to remain as calminated and cool-headed as possible. That, of course, is desirable on all occasions; the more so when, apparently, difficulty faces one. I find some people worried and some of the questions they put to me appear to indicate a state of mind which does not denote any clear-headedness. One is apt to feel frightened by the particular difficulty of the moment Naturally the moment counts and we have to face that moment then."

CHANGES IN INDIA

Whatever the reason might be, however,

separate question. But the first thing is that you should have that energy or life because something which is dead or approaching death is not much good".

Pandit Nehru continued, "India is a liv-ing, throbbing, dynamic vital thing to-day". (Loud applause). It was true that some of that energy and life some times flowed into the wrong channels to-day. "We have to the wrong channels to-day. "We have to check that—divert that current" said Pandit Nehru and "nevertheless the fundamental thing is the life that is there that brought about a themendous change in the brought about a tremendous change in the Indian scene in the past few years. The change has not been sudden it was gradual, but it is there for, you to see and if you look at it from any point of view-political, social or economic—you will see these signs social of aconomic—you will see these signs of a great force, restrained for so long, trying to burst its chains, spread out and go ahead. I have no doubt in my mind that as soon as we get thoroughly going as an independent country, we shall go ahead at a very fast pace." (Loud applause).

EQUAL FREEDOM FOR ALL

"It is impossible, I think, for India, to be "It is impossible, I think, for India, to be the country I would like it to be if any one group in India, whether religious or other, tries to dominate any other group The conception of Indian freedom that we have always had and spoken about has been one of equal freedom and equal opportunity for every one of the 400 millions of India Indeed, it is an even larger conception because our nationalism, unlike many other nationalisms, is closely allied with internationalism. We have not thought in the part, and we do not propose to timik in the future, in terms of any kind of aggression on any other country."

Fandit Nehru here said that it might

Fandit Nehru here said that it might appear odd for him even to refer to aggression and made the assertion that India was powerful and dynamic enough to go in for aggression if she chose. Finally Pandit Nehru referred to the fact that the gathering was at the instance of the Indian Association Institute. recently formed into a body. He remembered that when he used to come to England that he remarked to friends on the absence of such an Institute or or. on the absence of such an Institute or organisation in London. He thought that where there were Indians there should be some such institutes, especially in a great city like London

city like London.

When he heard of this Institute being formed some few months back in India, he said, he was delighted and did a thing which normally he did not do—he was weak enough to consent to become its President, (Laughter and applause). He did not know the organisation would grow or what shape it would take, but he knew the ideal was good and the foundations appeared well and truly laid. What the future would be depended uttimately to some extent on the organisers—those who started it—but much more depended on a large number of others such as those who composed the audience. This was not a thing which depended upon a few persons—its success depended upon the constants. This was not a thing which depended upon a few persons—its success depended upon the co-operation of many and he hoped that those present and others in India would co-operate to make it a success. In doing so they would be doing not a noble act for others, but good to themselves. Therefore, he was glad of the Institute and he had gladly associated himself with it.—Reuter.

LONDON TAEKS END

JOINT CONFERENCE HELD

JINNAH STAYING ON IN LONDON

OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO BE ISSUED

LONDON, Dec. 6. When the Indian constitutional talks appeared to be nearing their end without any results being achieved, the British Prime Minister, Mr. Attice, after a week's continuous effort, broke the deadlock and brought all the Indian leaders together with Britain's representatives in a round table conference at his official residence, No. 10, Downing

his official residence, No. 10, Downing Street, to-night.

The turning point in the negotiations seems to have been a meeting of the Muslim League leader, Mr. Jinnah, this morning with the Secretary of State for India, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. A. V. Alexander, and the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, writes Fraser Wighton, Reuter's Political Correspondent.

These British representatives had arranged a similar meeting later with

arranged a similar meeting later with the Congress leader, Pandit Nehru, but not long after Mr. Jinnah's meeting had ended, the round table conference was announced by both the Muslim League and Congress leaders' headquarters for to-night.

The round-table conference, which began at 6 p.m. G.M.T. lasted exactly one hour ten minutes.

Mr. Jinnah was the first to emerge from the meeting. He told reporters: "If you want a statement, go to Parliament." Mr. Jinnah was fellowed almost imme diately by Pandit Nehru, who replied to reporters: "What do you expect so

reporters: "What do you expect so quickly?"

The Viceroy Lord Wavell Mr. A. V Alexander and Sir Stafford Cripps all left the meeting place 20 minutes after the Indian leaders.

It was later learned that a statement would be issued "some time to-night." The Conference came as a climax to a day of strenuous activity aimed at saving the constitutional talks from collapse. The impelling factor in the negotiations was the fact that Pandit Nehru

Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy at Downing Street; a meeting at the India Office in the morning between the Muslim League President, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan and the members of the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy; and an afternoon meeting between Pandit Neitru and the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy,

CONGRESS—LEAGUE DIFFERENCES Our London correspondent, in a des-

patch before the leaders' meeting with the Premier at 10, Downing Street, said: At the joint meeting this evening at six o'clock, it is understood some sort of decision or statement by the British Cabinet will be intimated to the Indian leaders. No fundamental change in the position has resulted from the talks in London. The Congress decision to accept the proposals of May 16 and place questions arising out of differences in inter-pretation before the Federal Court and to abide by its verdict still stands. The Muslim League's present position boils down to this: They want a definite undertaking that there will be compulsory grouping of provinces. That means that voting in the sections will be by indivi-dual majority and not by provinces. Even though this seems a small matter it has far-reaching consequences. The interpretation which the British Cabinet places on the Statement of May 16 is somewhat similar to that of the League.

The Constituent Assembly will definitely open on Monday. It is, I learn, very likely that a decision of the Federal Court will be sought during the first nearest dairy and as a centre for animal first-aid and the maintenance after he drinks than before." The drinks than before." The drinks than before." The drinks than before. The drinks than before animal first-aid and the maintenance after he drinks than before. The drinks than before are drinks than before. The drinks than before are drinks than before. The drinks than before a verdict of "not believe that is a seem likely that a decision of the redering the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the Muslim League will be sought during the first seem likely that the join the Assembly at a later stage, though that again depends on subsequent developments in India itself.

The question as to whether the Mus-lim League can remain in the Interim Government without coming into the Constituent Assembly will be decided Constituent Assembly will be decided after the verdict of the Federal Court on the interpretation of the proposals of May 16 is made known.

Pandit Nehru's party is to leave Lon Pandit Nehru's party is to teave London at 8-30 to-morrow morning and is due to arrive at New Delhi about 7-20 p.m. on Sunday. Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan will be probably leaving in a day or two, but the Viceroy may be staying a little longer. The date of Mr. Jinnah's departure is not yet become departure is not yet known,

An earlier Reuter message said:
Political quarters are certain that Mt.
Attlee—who has followed the Indian situation with very special concern—will re-emphasise to the leaders the gravity of the deadlock and make a further determined effort to be introduced with the concern and the content of the content determined effort to bring opposed political standpoints closer. It is pointed out that even after the

departure of Pandit Nehru an opportu-nity might present itself for further conversations between British represen-tatives and Mr. Jinnah.

Another thought suggested in political quarters to-night is that the round-table conference—falling a major success —might possibly be able to get as far as some arrangement to hold further exploratory conversations in Delhi fol-lowing the preliminary meeting of the Constituent Assembly.

NO SCRAPPING OF PLAN FOR FREEDOM

LONDON, Dec. 6.

A eleventh-hour effort by highest officials of the British Government to weld the Congress and the League into constitutional unity appeared on the brink of failure last night after three constitutional days of intensive conferences, says the Associated Press of America. An India Office spokesman said, how-ever, that the continuing deadlock did

not mean scrapping of Britain's plan for a Free India, aithough he conceded it might necessitate "revisions". Pandit Nehru said he did not think there was any danger of civil war in the sub-continent. Mr. Jinnah declined to comment on India's future should the last minute talks here fail.

At the King's luncheon to the Indian leaders, other guests present included the Prime Minister and Mrs. Attlee. Lord and Lady Pethick-Lawrence, Lord Wayell Lord and Lady Haifer, and Lord and Lady Pennick Lawrence, and Wavell, Lord and Lady Halifax and Sir John and Lady Anderson,

NEHRU'S REPLY TO CIVIL STRIFE WARNING

LONDON, Dec. 5. The Associated Press of America re-

Government sources expressed the fear that failure to compromise differences presaged new waves of fratricidal strife in India. They said that, when the danger of civil war was pointed out to

Indian sovereignty regardless of consequences. Pandit Nebru was also quoted as having said that the writing of a Cor stitution for a United India, within the framework of the British plan, would b continued, and as soon as India was for-melly free, Britain would be asked to withdraw "all her men and all her

Pandit Nohru himself was not immediately available for comment on the British source's account of what he said.

Mr. Jinnah's attitude in the discussion. sions was equally "uncompromising," the Government sources declared. They stated that the League leader had told Mr. Attlee and his colleagues that the League's 90 million adherents would never agree to the subjugation of their political and religious identity to a Hindu dominated Central Government of the

pretation of the British constitutional The India Office spokesman said that Viceroy Lord Wavell also had tentatively planned to stay on in London, and added it was possible that further talks with Mr Jinnah at official as well as political level, would take place.

NEHRU MEETS M.P.S

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, (the U.P.A reports) met the Leftist Labourite Zilliacus and was believed to have confer-red with other members of Parliament. including the Liberal Party leader, Mr Clement Davies. Mr. Jinnah was reported to have conferred to-night with the Conservative leader, Lord Winterton.
Pandit Jawaharial Nehru dined at the Winterton India House last night with his old friend, Professor Harold J. Laski, for-mer Chairman of the British Labour

JINNAH AT INDIA HOUSE RECEPTION

LONDON, Dec. 6. At the reception given last night at India House to Indian political leaders by the High Commissioner for India, Mr. Jinnah, moving among densely packed guests, was heard to remark several times that he was not leaving London this week but was staying a

few days longer.
Asked to comment on Mr. Jinnah's intention to stay on in London a few days lenger, an official spokesman of the India Office told me to-day that he "believed it is true that no ments have yet been made for his de-

parture," but refused to comment ou It would certainly seem that the talks

has to leave with the Sikh leader. Sardar Baldev Singh, by air to-morrow
morning for Delbi.

To-day's sequence of events concerning the Indian constitutional talks was:

A morning meeting of the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, and members of the
Conlinet Missing and the Wissers at the Missing and the India House yesterday, Mr. Jinnah did not attend one and arrived late for the other. Pandit Nehru arrived early at the High Commissioner's reception and with Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Samuel and Lady Runganadhan and Sardar Baldev Singh, he stood saaking hands with the guests as they arrived—the guests in-cluded many notabilities, besides the Frime Minister and Sir Stafford Cripps. Mr. Jinnah, however, kept the reception party waiting and was an hour and ten minutes late in arriving When he did arrive, a number of Muslims shouted excitedly "Pakistan Zindabad", but Mr. Jinnah's features remained impassive.
Only when he and Pandit Nehru were asked to pose before movie cameras did his features relax. Both the leaders said a few words into the microphone and cameramen must have had some good shots of the two laughing and joking

PROPOSAL TO GAIN TIME

LONDON, Dec. 6. The London correspondent of The New York Times cabled to his news paper last night that a breakdown in the Indian talks, which was already apparent yesterday, was confirmed to-day. Now all efforts were being concen-trated on inducing Pandit Nehru and the Congress party, the despatch said, to take it easy next Monday when the to take it easy next monoto that he will be situation in India time to settle.

Meanwhile, it is highly likely that Mr. Jinnah to-morrow or over the week-end will announce that he will consult the Muslim League Council after his return to New Delhi about the possibility of the Muslims joining the Constituent Assembly early next year when it gets down to defailed discussioned it gets down to defailed discussions in minority provinces really make ing to migrate. Leaving their hearths end homes and feeling at home with people of other provinces with an absolutely divergent outlook and different mode of life" observed Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in the course of India to-day, on his return from a tour of the Bannu district, referring to Mr.

British will have reason to wait. In point of fact, Mr. Jinnah dominates the Muslim League and its Council will do what he says. What he is saying to-day what he says. What he is saying to-day is that he is thoroughly dissalisfied with the British and equally suspicious of the

"TIMES" APPEAL TO MR. JINNAH

The Times, in another appeal to Mr. Jinnah to participate in the Constituent Assembly urges that it would save the Muslims from the accusation of destroying the last hope of a peaceful solution and should their fears prove well founded then would be evidence that British policy must be revised.

The Times says:

that British policy must be revised.

The Times says:

"The grounds on which Mr Jinnah justifies his refusal to take part in the Constituent Assembly have been explained in India. He, affirms that the Congress Party May 16 in the spirit as well as in the letter, but has put its own interpretation on the provisions intended to secure political protection of the Musilins and has thereby shown its determination to dominate the Constituent Assembly by voting power of the Hindus."

"He further alleges constitutes the Times.

Scientification of definition to dominate the Constituent Assembly by voting power of the Hindus."

"He further alleges." continues The Times.

"that the British Government, instead of asserting their control of the central administration in accordance with their responsibilities to Parliament under the present Constitution. have permitted the Congress Party to monopolise the reality of power in a manner-contrary to British policy as expounded in the Cabinet plan. For these reasons, he maintains that further co-operation of the Muslim League has become impossible since the League would face the prospect of complete subordination.

"It is difficult to deny the force of these contentions but this by no means implies that persistence in his present attitude will best serve the interest of the cause that Mr. Jinnah has at heart. Not much harm may be done if the representatives of the Muslim League are sent at the early sessions of the Constituent Assembly, which will mainly be devoted to formalities. But if they continue to take no part in the business of working out the future governmental structure of India, they will be regarded by many in this country and elsewhere as having destroyed the last hope of India's constitutional development on peaceful and orderly lines and will be blamed for aggravating the tragic communal tension. Even at this late nour, Mr. Jinnah and his colleagues have still an opportunity to make their practical contribution without the risk of prejudicing their moral case."

U. S. JOURNAL'S CALL TO BRITISH GOVT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.
The magazine Nation in an editorial o-day says that "in view of Mr. Jinnah's record of intransigence ir would not do for the British Government to adopt the role of an umpire and limit its efforts to pleas for reconciliation."
The paper adds that Prime Minister Attlee should at least make it clear that "the British Government stand Tendit Nehru by Mr. Attlee and his firmly by the basic principles of Indian Interim Government and is said to have team of mediators, the Congress leader unity. He should, likewise, refuse insisted that the Viceroy should be asked colmly asserted that his group proposed to consert to a revision of the Cabinet to function as a constitutional head—to carry on with the establishment of Mission's proposals and should back F.O.C.

INDIA'S FIRST **AMBASSADOR**

MR. ASAF ALI FOR U.S.

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM DELHI

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6. His Majesty the King has been cleased to approve the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Asaf Ali as His Majesty's Ambassador for India in the United States of America, says a Press Communique.

Mr. Asaf Ali is Member for Communications in the Interim Government. nature implied in Pandit Nehru's inter-Mr. Asaf Ali's is the first outstanding ambassaderial appointment to be made by the Interim Government. Two remaining Embassies to which the Interim Government are understood to attach equal importance are one at Moscow and the other at Chungking. These appointments are expected to

be made as soon as possible It is likely that Mr. Asaf All will leave for America early in January. Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Indian Charge d'Affaires in Washington, is ex-pected to be in India before Mr. Asaf

Ali leaves
The names mentioned here ble successors to Mr. Asaf Ali in the Interim Government include Maulana Azad, Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan and Mr. Sarat Bose.-A.P.I.

"FAITHFUL FIGHTER"

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.
K. S. Shelvankar, Special Correspondent of The Hindu, cables:
Commenting on Mr. Asaf Ali's appointment, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit said:
"Mr. Asaf Ali is a faithful and tested fighter for Indian Freedom, I am sure he nginer for initial reletion, I all side he will worthily uphold the cause of the Indian people and speak for them in the United States. His work here is bound to strengthen the relations of friendship between the two countries."

SIND GENERAL ELECTIONS

PREMIER RE-ELECTED TO ASSEMBLY

KARACHI, Dec. 6.
The Premier, Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah and Haji Moulabaksh Somrowere decinred elected to-day to the Sind Legislative Assembly from the Landholders' Constituency. This is the first result to be announced in the general elections in Sind, following the dissolution of the Assembly in July last

elections in Sind, following the dissolution of the Assembly in July last. The results are: Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah (League): 2.055; Haji Moutabaksh Somro (Nationalist Muslim): 1.647; Mukhi Gobindram (Independent Congress): 1.502; forty-five votes were invalid. As the result of the election, the Hindushave lost one seat in the Assembly where they had held 22 seats in a House of 60 In the last elections, Mr. Hidayatullah and Mukhi Gobindram had been elected from the Landholders' Constituency.

COMMUNIST WINS LABOUR SEAT Khazi Mohamed Mujtaba (Communist) defeated the sitting member, Mr. Narain-das Bechar for one labour seat in the Sind

While Khazi Mujtabe was supported by the Muslim League. Mr. Naraindes received support from the Congress.

The following are the results: Khazi Mohamed Mujtaba, 3,670; Naraindes Bechar, 3,070. Votes invalidated, 200. The general elections for the territoria constituencies in Sind will begin on De-

cember 9.

The entire election programme is scheduled to be completed on December 19 and the new Ministry is expected to be formed before the Christmas holidays.

The party position at present stands as follows: Congress, 13; Muslim League, 5; Europeans 3; and Nationalist Muslim, 1.—

MIGRATION PROPOSAL **IMPRACTICABLE** MR. GHAFFAR KHAN'S

tion of exchange of populations.

Adverting to the communal situation in the country, Khan Abdul Gaffar in the country, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan asked, "Is this the way in which the edifice of Pakistan is going to be He added: "The fundamental pro-

position that must always be kept in mind is that India is a country where all communities are living alike. It can't be the monopoly of a particular community. If any community runs amuck and tries to oust the other, it will ultimately fail miserably with disastrous consequences to itself. The only solution to all domestic troubles lies in the ever-abiding policy of love and fellowship. You have to win other persons if you want them to agree with your viewpoint. Love and not force, truth and non-violence and not falsehood and violence are at the root of all compromises, individual, national or international".

SARDAR PATEL RETURNS TO DELHI

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Member, returned to Delhi to-day from

Vallabhbhai Patel halted at Ahmedabad this morning on his way to Delhi by air He met local Congress workers at the aerodrome and discussed the situation in Ahmedabad,—A.P.I.

Mr. Nehru's demand that the Constitu ent Assembly be held without fur-ther delay." Furthermore, Mr. Jinnah should be told that the League must take part in the Constituent Assembly and cease its obstruction or quit the Cabinet.....If Mr. Jinnah forces the British Government to entrust sole British authority to a Congress administration, his followers might attempt to make good his threat to revolt; and wide-spread violence, if not actual civil war might follow.'

"But the only visible alternative," the Nation concludes, "would involve a bigfor it would mean an indefinite postponement of independence and an effort to revivify, visibly, imperialism," the editorial concluded. U.P.A.

NEHRU ON POSITION OF VICEROY

Congress circles here are not sur-prised at the outcome of the London talks. Congress members hold the opi-I nion that the present crisis was entirely a matter for settlement between the Muslim League, the Viceroy and the Labour Government

BOMBAY Dec. 6.

It is learnt that Pandit Nehru, in the course of his conversations with the British Premier, Mr. Attlee, discussed the position of the Vicercy vis-a-vis the

CONSTITUENT **ASSEMBLY**

CHAMBER READY FOR

SESSION

CONGRESS MEMBERS TO MEET

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6.
Congress members and Congress nominees in the Constituent Assembly will meet to-morrow evening at "Constitution House", which is the main residence for the members. It is intended to be an informal social gathering at which members from different provinces will have an opportunity of meeting and making or renewing each other's ac-quaintance. Acharya Kripalani, Congress President, is likely to give a brief ad-dress on the work on which they will enter on Monday enter on Monday.

The Constituent Assembly Chamber-originally the library hall of the Central Legislature—is now ready for the meeting. Members will sit massed in semi-circular rows facing the Presidential dais. The desks are placed on sloping green-corpeted terraces. Each desk can be electrically warmed when the occupants desire. The chamber is lighted by a constellation of domed lamps hanging from the 30-foot ceiling and from brackets on the walls. Press representa-tives and visitors have seats in galleries some 30 feet above the floor of the

chember.

The life-size paintings of past Viceroys have been removed from the frames in which they had formerly been fixed on

he panelled walls.

It is gathered that a number of members of the Constituent Assembly have mislaid their identification papers, which they are required to present on the opening day. The Assembly secretariat has to make an appropriate change in a procedure to help these members.

The Congress Experts Committee on the Constituent Assembly adjourned the constituent Assembly adjourned.

ine die to-day after four hours' deliberations. Sardar Patel, Dr. Rajendra Presad, Acharya Kripalani, Sir N. Gopalaswamy Iyengar, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. K. Santanam and Mr. Krishna Kripalani

VICEROY NOT TO TAKE PART IN OPENING

With reference to the London report that Sir John Colville will represent Lord Wavell at the opening of the Constituent Assembly, the Associated Press of India learns from the constitutional adviser in Deihi that there was never any intention that H. E. the Viceroy would take any part in the opening of the Constituent Assembly.

A. I. R.'S PLANS

The inaugural meeting of the Constituent Assembly begins at 11 a.m. on Monday, December 9, 1946. From 8-30 p.m. the same day, All-India Radio, Delhi, will broadcast a composite sound picture of the proceedings during the day. This documentary programme will include recordings of an eye-witness's description of the proceedings, leading up to the election of the President and including extracts from the presidential address. It will cover all the highlights and include available vivid

RULES TO GOVERN ATTENDANCE

BOMBAY, Dec. 8. It is understood that one of the matters regarding which the Constituent Assembly, during its preliminary session, will have to make rules will be the attendance of members. Members who are continuously absent over a stipulated minimum number of days may have to forfeit their membership of the Assembly. The rules may provide for their seats being declared vacant and fresh elections being ordered to fill the vacancies.—F.O.C.

MRS. PANDIT TO ATTEND

NEW YORK. Dec. 6.
Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, head of
the Indian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, has disclosed "to be present at the formation of sub-committees of the Constituent As-sembly." During her absence from the General Assembly, the Indian delega-tion will be led by Sir Maharaj Singh.

Mrs. Pandit said: "I came here specifically for the South Africa-India izsue I shall open the debate on this question in the plenary session of the General Assembly on Saturday, which will be based on the recent decision of the Joint Legal and Political Committees in our favour

Mrs. Pandit said that she would be returning to India by way of London and expected to be back in India by December 13. "I shall only be in London for a few hours and that incognito,"

DR. AMBEDKAR TO ATTEND "UNDER PROTEST"

POONA, Dec. 6.
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar will attend the
Constituent Assembly under protest
according to Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, General Secretary of the All-India Scheduled Castes' Federation. Mr. Rajbhoj stated that the Federa-tion had already expressed its strong disapproval of the Cabinet Mission's proposals through resolutions and "sat-

vagraha" movement in different pro-

rinces of India, but Dr. Ambedkar had

been requested by some leaders ic attend the Constituent Assembly "to fight for the rights of the Scheduled Class" minority. Dr Ambedkar is expected to fly to New Delhi on Sunday, December 8.—

FRONTIER MEMBERS LEAVE FOR DELHI

PESHAWAR, Dec. 6.
Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan aud Mr.
Mehrchand Khanna, Finance Minister,
N.W.F.P., left for Delhi to-day to attend
the Constituent Assembly.
Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who had
gone to Hannu, returned to Peshswar last
right. Both at Bannu and Peshawar he met
Congress workers and ascertained their
views.

BENGAL LEAGUERS' DECISION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5. Muslim League office chow that in accordance with the instruc-tions of Mr. Jinnah, the League members from Bengal have made no arrangements for their departure for Delhi and, accord. ing to present plans, none of them will be attending the session—unless, of course, there is a last minute change as a result of the London Conference.

PLEA FOR LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

CAWNPORE. Dec 5.

Conditions are auspicious for an effort to sestablish provinces in India os a linguistic basis, which is essentia for the culturat, economic and political uplift of the areas concerned, said Mr. K. Madhava Menon, member of the Constituent Arsembly, at a reception accorded to him by the City Kerala Samajam.

Mr. Menon added that he had stood for this ideal for a very long time and would not let go any opportunity, whether inside or outside the Constituent Assembly which offered itself for the realisation of this ideal.—A.P.I.