Sunday December 15 Last quarter

WEATHER IN SOUTH INDIA

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

Daily weather report for Madras Presidency and Mysore: Isolated showers have occurred in Tamilnad, Cuddalore reporting 2.3 inches. Very light showers have also been reported from here and there in the rest of the region. Night temperatures have generally been above normal in the eastern half of the region.

Forecast valid until the evening of December 12: Thundershowers at some stations in Tamilnad, Mysore and South Kerala, Isolated showers in South Andhra Districts

Local forecast: Occasional showers. Meather news for farmers: Light show-ers in Trichinopoly, North Arcot, South Arcot, Cochin, Travancore, Bangalore, Kolar Mysore, Mandya, Guntur, Salem districts, Low night temperatures in Nil-giris and Vizagapatam.

METTUR WATER LEVEL Reservoir full on 10-12-'46.



THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1946

GERMANY

THE Council of Foreign Ministers, meeting in New York, have agreed Such a treaty is long overdue for the greatest post-war problem in Europe is the future of Germany. Although the war is officially won and peace has "broken out" it is unfortunately true that peace will never be real and permanent so Great Powers remain unstable and uncofordinated. The focus of those relations lies in Berlin where America, Britain, Russia and France meet in the role, of Occupying Powers. Each of these nations has a different attitude to Germany carried out. Mr. James Warburg, a Brains Trust, who visited the four zones found that the Russian zone of the four. Though the Russians did dismantle and remove some of the factories, the bulk of the industrial plant was working at capacity and there was no unemployment. The Russians have broken up the big estates of the East into farms the products of Germany are going to the Soviet Union. While the Germans, as a result of Nazi propaganda, fcared the Russians and now find them softer than they expected, they are ruled by an iron hand in the French zone. The French are not bound by the Potsdam Agreement and removed a good lances will be postponed, it is under-deal of industrial plant to their stood on good authority. In the opiown country. They do not hold nion of Dr. Dalton and his advisers, the United Press of India is told, there is no point in opening negotiations. They make no distinction between Nazis and others since they believe all Germans to be "Boches". The result is that the Reports from India suggesting that Germans in the French zone are Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan, Finance Member pressed for food. The output of coal (who are inclined to think of the Germans as "natives") and because the Germans expected to get easier treatment from the British than from the Russians, they were somewhat disillusioned. Unemployment is serious in the U.S. zone which cannot be self-sufficient either in food or industry. The area has to subsist precariously on imports. The worst weakness of the Americans is the undisciplined behaviour of the troops who live luxuriously on black-marketing in the midst of

The economic clause of the Potsdam Agreement stipulated that Germany under occupation should be treated as a single economic unit. Obviously this should be implemented if Germany is to make any progress. But it is not easy to separate politics from economics. The Four Powers are severally anxious to retain their influence and their influence is consolidated by the political elements they favour-in the Russian area it is pro-Communist, in the west it is Conservative or mildly Socialist. A jan members of the Constituent Asnew factor in the situation has been Harijans in the future constitution and introduced by an Anglo-American also formulated the line of action for the agreement to achieve economic Harijan deputation to London, which unity as from January 1947. The will be leaving shortly to counteract the anti-Congress propaganda by Dr. Amfood situation in Western Germany bedkar. had been worsening from day to day and in Britain there was much tour the country with a view to bring-discontent that wheat should be sent ing all Harijan associations together. to Germany which might have been consumed at home. Mr. Bevin explained that the agreement is not directed by antagonism towards any other Government and that France and Russia were free to join if they desired. That sounds fair enough ment's statement. Owing to the weekly but two serious criticisms can be Cabinet meeting to-morrow, the Workbut two serious criticisms can be

poverty and hunger.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER is that from the economic point of view, specially that of food, this limited fusion will not solve the problem and might instead be a fertile source of dissension between England and America, each of whom might be inclined to "pass the buck" to the other. The second, is that the Russians are bound to feel that this is a fresh Anglo-American move on the political chessboard to isolate them and "gang up" on Russia. The agreement, viewed from the angle of the relations between opposing blocs of Powers, is the difficulties, it should have been possible to negotiate a general agreement with Russia and France which would have enabled the Potsdam Agreement to have been properly carried out. Instead Messrs. ranks and split Germany into even less reconcilable sections.

GANDHIJI TO TOUR ON FOOT

VISIT TO EAST BENGAL VILLAGES

SRIRAMPUR, Dec. 10. In about ten days' time Mahatma Gandhi will begin his village to village journey on foot in East Bengal, writes the special representative of the United Press of India touring with Gandhiji.
The tour will probably commence on
December 20, Gandhiji will continue to go unattended and his companions will stay wherever they are working at present. The only exception will be Mr. Nirmal Bose, Gandhiji's Bengali inter-Nirmal Bose, Gandhiji's Bengali inter-preter, and Mr. Parasuram, the stenographer.

There will not be any fixed programme

to discuss the Peace Treaty for Germany next March in Moscow.

Such a treaty is long overdue for wherever place he may find himself in the sound of the wherever it comes and wherever he gets shelter. He will hold his prayers at whichever place he may find himself in the evening. In addition to his walking-stick, Gandhiji will carry with him his box charkha, a few books including the Gita, the Koran and the Bible and his

bedding.
Gandhiji is determined to face all sorts of hardships that such a tour will entail. He himself does not know how long this tour will last and where it will end long as the relations between the thinks that the whole plan is God's and he will proceed indefinitely.

ADDRESS TO PRAYER GATHERING Gandhiji had a small number of visitors yesterday. Cloudy weather with oc-casional rains hampered his usual walk through the village last evening and this morning. Gandhiji's evening prayer was held in the shed in front of his cottage. While he was addressing the prayer and in the four zones into which the gathering a sankirian party of about country is divided, different politi-the shed where Gandhiji was holding cal and economic policies are prayer, singing Ramnam with dholak them several questions, whether former member of the Roosevelt sang Ramnam daily, to which village they belonged, etc. Gandhiji said that during their recent visit to Ashghariaun, he was told that people there had stopwas economically the best balanced ped singing Ramnam out of fear. This should not have happened. He said they must be sincere while singing Ramnam and this singing should come from their heart and not from their mouth alone That would make them fearless and the should tell anybody who came, can kill me, you can loot my property but you cannot stop me from singing Ramnam."

The Raja Sahib of Bhadri (United of 12 to 19 acres. Against this must Provinces) was among the callers on be set the fact that a good deal of they had to stay in the camp last night.

INDIA'S STERLING BALANCES NEGOTIATIONS MAY BE

POSTPONED LONDON, Dec. 10 their differences on the constitutional

sullen and resentful. Unlike the french and Russian zones, the British and American areas are hard the clause in the Anglo-American Loan pressed for food. The output of coal Agreement setting July, 1947 as the from the Ruhr is low and coal is needed for fertilisers. The British does not bind the British Government: attitude is that of colonial rulers if delays result from causes outside the

Government's control. TALKS LIKELY NEXT SPRING

No negotiations on the Indian sterling balances have taken place during the past week, it is learned in official circles

Reports from India that Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan, Secretary of the All-India Muslim League and Finance Minister in the Interim Government, might start negotiations with the British Treasury on the balances during his visit to London are now finally refuted six to London are now finally si on the balances during his visit to London are now finally refuted since he is on the point of leaving London without having had any discussions on the subject, it is authoritatively stated.

Next spring is the earliest, Reuter learns from responsible circles, that negotiations are likely to take place if the initiative is left to Mr. Huch Dulton

initiative is left to Mr. Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer and his advisers.

HARIJAN DEPUTATION TO LONDON

AMBEDKAR'S PROPAGANDA TO BE COUNTERACTED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10. NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

Nationalist Harijan leaders and workers met here on Sunday at the instance of Mr. M. I. Yatri, President of the All-India Harijan League. Mr. Devidas

Jatav presided.
The meeting advised Congress Heri

The meeting set up a committee with prominent Harijan leaders which will

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.
The Congress Working Committee today continued general discussion of issues arising from His Majesty's Governmade of the new policy. The first sume on Thursday,

INDIA'S FUTURE STATUS

PROCLAMATION OF REPUBLIC

RESOLUTION FOR THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10. One of the first and most important resolutions proposed to be placed before the Constituent Assembly shortly is one seeking to lay down in broad terms the salient objectives of the Constitution a confession of failure. Whatever that will have to be finally evolved by the difficulties it should have been the Assembly. The Advisory Committee of the Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly, it is learnt, discussed this afternoon the gist of such a resolution and later it was placed before a meeting this evening of the Congress members of the Constituent Assembly for discussion. While discussion on this subject has no properly carried out. Instead Messrs. | concluded to-day, the consensus of opi-Bevin and Byrnes have closed their | nion expressed seemed to favour the introduction and adoption of such a resolution, so that it might serve as a guide

iution, so that it might serve as a guide to the members and committees in the conduct of their deliberations.

The main outlines of the proposed resolution defining the objectives are believed to be as follows: India to be declared a free and sovereign State and all territories within and outside the present British India that are willing to be constituted into an independent Indian State, to be included in a sovereign Union; individual territories comprising the sovereign Indian Union shall be autonomous possessing residuary powers and shall exercise all powers other than those vested and inherent in the Union Government; all power is to be derived from the people; in such a State every citizen is to be guaranteed all fundamental, democratic rights such as freedom of speech, association, and religion and social, economic and political justice; minorities and backward political justice; minorities and backward classes shall have adequate safeguards; and such a State shall maintain its integrity and overeign rights and contribute to world

sovereign rights and contribute to world peace.

There is yet some discussion as to whether such a comprehensive and broad-based resolution should not await the entry and participation of the Muslim League in the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly. But general opinion to-day has seemed to favour the early introduction of such a resolution inasmuch as this does not militate against the creed of any major political parity in this country and the objectives of the resolution are unexceptional. It has also been pointed out that the several committees of the Assembly, once they are constituted, would need some guidance as regards the target and goal towards which they should aim in their respective tasks

PRINCES' ATTITUDE

The members of the Princes' Consultative Committee who are in New Delhi, held a meeting to-day to discuss matters relating to the participation of their States in the work of the Constituent Assembly. The discussion has not reached any definite stage to-day but it is understood that there is considerable hesitation on the part of the Princes in forthwith conducting negotiations with the Constituent Assembly, particularly in view of the yet undecided attitude of the Muslim League towards the Constituent Assembly. The present position of the Princes, therefore, seems to be one of waiting and watching.

therefore, seems to be one or warms, watching.

Some amount of apprehension has also entered their minds in view of the resolution defining the objectives, that is to be particularly placed before the Constituent Assembly—objectives defined therein having a much as gone against the autocratic pri-Assembly—objectives defined therein having as much as gone against the autocratic privileges of the Princes. The Princes are further faced with the Issue that the Constituent Assembly will not tolerate all the States' representatives in the Constituent Assembly being arbitrarily selected nominees of the Princes.

CONGRESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.
The following is the full list of the mem-The following is the full list of the members of the Advisory Committee of the Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly which was appointed yesterday:

Acheryg J. B. Kripalani. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharial Nehru, Sardar Patel, Pandit G. B. Pant, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, Mr. Sarat Chendra Bose, Mr. Rafi. Ahmad Kidwai. Sardar Pratap Singh. Acharya Jugai Kishore, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya, Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Dr. S. P. Mookherjee, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai, Mr. Satya Narain. Sinha, Dr. Gopichand Bhargawa, Mr. Rohini Kumar Chowdhury. Dr. H. N. Kunzru, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mr. M. R. Masani, Mr. Nichols Roy, Mr. Frank Anthony and Sardar Ujjai Singh.—A.P.I. Anthony and Sardar Ujjal Singh.—A.P.I.

'NO DIFFERENCES IN INTERIM GOVT."

MR. GHAZNAFAR ALI ON CABINET'S WORKING

LAHORE, Dec. 10. Speaking at a party given in his honour by Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot, President of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League, Mr. Ghaznafar Ali Khan, Health Member in the Government of India, said that perfect cordiality prevailed among members of the Interim Government and there had not been even a single occasion during the last few weeks when any difference opinion cropped up among them disposing of business before the Cabi-

net or on the question of policy.

Mr. Ghaznafar Ali appealed for similar lar friendship and co-operation between the Congress and the League outside the Cabinet for bringing to an end the pre-

sent orgy of bloodshed and destruction in the country.

Referring to the speeches of Sardar Patel, he said that the more Mr. Jinnah was criticised, the more popular he be-came with his community. He hoped that the Congress would accept the Lea-gue's view-point regarding the interpretation of certain clauses of the Cabinet Mission's proposals and help make the Constituent Assembly a real constitution-making body for the whole country.—

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH POLAND

INDIA GOVT. CONSIDERING QUESTION

BOMBAY, Dec. 10.
The establishment of diplomatic representation between India and Poland is engaging the attention of the External Affairs Department, Government of India. the Associated Press of India learns.

It is understood that Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Government of India representative in Europe, will discuss the question with the Polish Government when he visits Europe shortly.
The office of the Consulate-General of Poland in Bombay was disbanded in October, 1945, following the change Government in Poland.

SIND ELECTIONS

KARACHI, Dec. 10.

As a result of yesterday's polling,
Muslim League circles expect to capture 27 out of the 37 seats. Five League candidates including Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayathullah, Premier, and Mr. Khuhro, have already been elected. It is stated that there was a neck-to-neck race between Mr. G. M. Syed and Kazi Mchammed, the League candidate. was stated to-day that Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayathullah will be asked to form the new League Ministry before December 22, when the Governor, Sir Francis Mudie, will proceed on Sir Gopalaswami went on: "The task a tour of the Tharparkar District- before the Assembly is not merely one

CONSTITUENT **ASSEMBLY**

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN

FELICITATIONS TO RAJEN BABU

SOVEREIGN STATUS OF ASSEMBLY STRESSED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11. Dr Rajendra Prasad took the chair to day as permanent President of the Constituent Assembly amid enthusiastic

A simple ceremony preceded his in stallation. The temporary Chairman. Dr. Sinha, announced that two valid nomination papers so far received pro posed Dr. Rajendra Prasad's name, and said: "I hereby declare Dr. Rajendra Prasad duly elected permanent Chairman of this Assembly." (Loud cheers). Dr. Sinha added: "My first duty as temporary Chairman is to request that Acharya Kripalani and Maulana Azad wil do us the favour on behalf of the Con-

do us the favour on behalt of the Constituent Assembly to approach the elected President to bring him on to the chair." (Cheers and laughter).

Maulana Azad walked up to Dr. Rajendra Prasad and gripped him by the right arm, while Acharya Kripalani stood by the left and the three went up to the dais, where Dr. Prasad sat on a chair by the side of the temporary chair by the side of the temporary Chairman, Cries of "Inquilab Zindabad"

and "Jai Hind" rang out as he sat.

Speeches felicitating the new Chairman then followed

TASK BEFORE ASSEMBLY

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, in offering his congratulations to Dr. Rajendra rasad, pointed out that the Constituent Assembly had met to frame a constitu tion to effect the withdrawal of British control—political, economic and mili-tary—and establish a Free and Independent India. If successful, this transfer authority would be the biggest and least bloody of all transfers in human history.

Referring to Indo-British relations, Six sarvapalli said that the first Britisher to arrive in this country was a Jesuit mis-sionary in 1579. He was followed by other merchants who came to trade but staved to rule. In 1765, the authority was ransferred to the East India Company. Later, it was gradually subordinated to and replaced by the authority of Parlia-ment, and it had been continuing till now on the famous principle enunciated by Cecil Rhodes, a principle fundamental to Imperialism—philanthropy plus five per cent.

Right through there had been protests against British rule. All these protests became canalised when the Indian Naional Congress was established. The ongress adopted mild methods till the advent of Mahatma Gandhi, when it be came aggressive. In 1930, the Congress adopted the resolution for the Independence of India and we are now here to give effect to that resolution.

The British were empiries from beginning to end. It was Lord Palmerston who said: "We have no eternal principles; we have only eternal interests." "When they take any particular line of activity", said Sir Sarvapalli, "you may take it that it is not a willing surrender of power or authority, but it is a response to the

historic necessities of the case."

Continuing, Sir Sarvapalli said the Bri tish introduced the communal electorates in India with the intention of keeping the people apart. The higher mind of Britain advised local officials that the The higher mind of would be betraying the trust imposed on them by foisting communal electorates, that they would be injecting poison into the body politic which could only be removed, if at all, at the cost of a civil war. "We know how those anticipations are getting realised to-day".

"The latest statement of H.M.G. on the

Cabinet Plan indicated that it was not in human nature to surrender power easily (hear, hear). The playing of one easily (near, near). The playing of the faction against another was unworthy of a great people and would embitter the relations between this country and Great Britain. It was essential for them to understand that if an act was done, it must be with the utmost grace".

INDIA'S NEW CONSTITUTION

The Constitution the Assembly would be drawing up, Sir Sarvapalli urged, should embody the dreams and passions, the ideals and aspirations of all who belonged to this country. It must be based on the consent of all and respect the right of all people belonging to this great land. "We have been kept apart is our duty now to find each other.
Referring to the Muslim League's abs tention from the Assembly, Sir Sarvapalli said: "We all deplore, as the speakers yesterday and the day before deplored, the abstention of the representatives of the Muslim League from this Constituent Assembly. We take it that it will only be temporary, for their co-operation is absolutely essential for the success of any constitution which we may draw up. Our hunger, our poverty, our disease, our malnutrition, are common to all. Take the sychological ills from which we suffer he loss of human dignity, the slavery o the mind the stunting of sensibilities and the shame of subjection. These are common to all—Hindus or Muslims, Prince or peasants. The chains may be of gold, but they are still chains that matter. The Princes will have to realise that they are slaves in this country. (Hear, hear) Earth and heaven combined to make them belong to one country. It is essen tial, therefore, for any constitution which is drawn up to make all the citizens realise that their basic privileges—educational, social and economic—are afforded to them, that there will be cultural autonomy, that nobody is going to be suppressed. It is going to be a constitution which will be democratic in the true sense of the term, where political freedom will merge into economic freedom and equity and which will make every individual feel that he should be proud to belong to this great land," SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF ASSEMBLY

Sir N. Gopalaswami Iyengar said that the most onerous of Dr. Rajendra Pra-sad's tasks as Chairman would be the "defeating of all attempts at weakening or whittling down the sovereign powers of the Assembly."

taken upon itself, he said, was sove-reign in every sense of the word. That its members had been brought together by the machinery employed by the present Government of India did not detract from that sovereignty (hear, hear). The constitution of the Assembly derived its authority not from the fact that authors were three members of H.M.G. but from the fact that the proposals made therein had been accepted by the people of this country (hear, hear). Any limitation on the powers of the Assembly which were indicated in the Cabinet Mission's statement "are thus self-imposed, imposed by ourselves on this Assembly, and the document and its subsequent exposition by its authors have made it clear that this Assembly has got the con-stituent power of amending its constitution, of varying or adding to what is provided for in that document, not excluding even what are declared to be its fundamentals. The law of the constitution of this Assembly does not vest in any outside authority, judicial or otherwise, the interpretation of any provision. Sir Gopalaswami went on: "The task

of settling the constitution. It also includes deciding the method of its implementation so far as India and her people are concerned. In other words, we have to take over power from those who are in possession of it. The method of that taking over of power will be one to be decided by this Assembly. The fact that H. M. G. should claim to decide the mechanics of the transfer of course to which in substance they are power to which, in substance, they are already committed, does not, in my view, detract from the sovereignty of

Dr. Rajendra Prasad's election, said Sir Gopalaswami, was a supreme mark of the unstinted confidence that the Assembly and the country as a whole reposed in him. "It is not so much an honour to him. He has really honoured

this Assembly so far as its task is con-

honour to him. He has really honoured us by accepting the invitation that we have extended to him." (Cheers).

Other speakers included Mr. Muniswami Pillai, Sardar Ujjal Singh, the Maharajadhiraja of Dharbhanga, Dr. Alban D'Souza, Mr. S. Lahiri and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. The latter remarked that the Frontier Muslims sided with the Congress in unholding the Congress in upholding liberty of the country and fighting for

the Independence of India.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu referred to her long friendship with Dr. Rajendra Prasad and said he deserved the tributes paid to him.

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD'S REPLY

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, on assuming the presidential chair; referred to the diffi-culties encountered in framing a truly sovereign constitution and said this was common to all countries. There was no reason, therefore, he said, why this Assembly should not succeed as in other countries, if all of them displayed unity of purpose and a desire to understand one another's point of view. Dr. Rajendra Prasad also referred to the absence of Nicilia Vegene members in the Assence of of Muslim League members in the Assembly and expressed the hope that they would soon decide to occupy their seats and participate in framing a constitution for the good of the people of this country.

Stressing the self-governing and selfdetermining power of the Assembly, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said: "I am aware that this Assembly has been born with certain limitations placed on it from tts birth. We may not forget, disregard or ignore these limitations in the course of our proceedings and in arriving at our decisions. But I know, too, that in spite of these limitations, the Assembly is a self-governing and self-determining, independent body in whose proceedings no outside authority can interfere and whose decisions no one outside can up-

set, alter or modify." (Cheers).
"Indeed, it is in the power of this Constituent Assembly to get rid of and denolish the very limitations which have been attached to it at its birth, and I hope that you, Ladics and Gentlemen, who have come here to frame the constitution of an Independent and Free India, will be able to get rid of these limitations and place before the world a model constitution, that will satisfy the people of all groups and communities and religions inhabiting this vast land and will ensure to everyone freedom of action, of thought, belief, and of worship, which v guarantice to everyone opportunities of rising to his highest which will guaran-tee to everyone freedom in all respects. I hope and trust that this Constituent Assembly will, in course of time, be able to develop strength as all such assemblies have done.

"It is most regrettable that many seats are unoccupied to-day in this Assembly. I am hoping that our friends of the Muslim League will soon come to occupy these places and will be glad to participate in this great work of creating a constitution for our people, which, according to the experience of all other nations of the world and according to our own experience, our own traditions and our own peculiar conditions, will guarantee to everyone all that they can require to be guaranteed, and will not leave any room for any complaint from any side (cheers). I am hoping also that you will do your best to achieve this great objective. Above all, what we need is freedom,

points of view were firmly expressed though with commendable moderation. A resolution that raised considerable debate in the House this morning was one moved by Acharya Kripalani seeking the appointment of a Committee to frame rules of procedure for conducting the business of the Constituent Assembly. The resolution, moved, which was somewhat at variance with the text circulated earlier, sought powers for the appoint-ment of a Committee consisting of a Chairman and 15 other members who are to be elected according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the Single Transferable Vote. The re-solution stated that this Committee shall report to the Assembly on rules of procedure of the Assembly but omitted to say specifically that the Committee shall also report on rules that are to govern For the task which the Assembly had procedure in Sections and other Committees of either the Union Constituent Assembly or Sectional Assemblies: such provision was included in the circulated

agenda. Two members from Bengal, Dr. Suresh Bannerjee and Dr. S. P. Mookherjee, thereupon respectively moved and seconded an important amendment that the Rules Committee should be empowered not only to report on rules of procedure of the Constituent Assembly but also on those of Sections and Committees, their main argument being that the supremacy of the Constituent Assembly should be unquestioned over its Sections and its Committees and that what was under-stood as being implicit must be explicitly

Stated in writing.

Sardar Harnam Singh, Mr. K. M.
Munshi, Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Mr. Sarat
Bose and Mr. B. G. Kher spoke in favour of including the Bengal members' amendment and Pandit Nehru cleared up several misapprehensions by a categori-cal statement that there was no doubt

(Continued on page 6)

INDIA POLICY

ATTLEE CONFERS WITH -COLLEAGUES

GOVT. NOT ANXIOUS FOR COMMONS DEBATE

LONDON, Dec. 10. The British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, will make a statement in the House of Commons to-morrow on the recent negotiations between the British Government and the Indian political leaders.

Reuter learned that at a meeting of the Cabinet at No. 10, Downing Street this morning, the Prime Minister gave his colleagues a review of the talks and acquainted them with the substance of what he will say in to-morrow's state-

Informed quarters believe that the Prime Minister will not add very much to the statement that was issued by the British Government at the conclusion of ast week's negotiations. There is strong feeling in the Cabinet that nothing should be said or done at the moment to prejudice what is regarded as a very

delicate situation. The fact that the statement is to be tade to-morrow instead of to-day made pushes further into the background the possibility of a debate on India this week. Again the Government, it is understood, is sot anxious for a full dress debate for the same reason that they are not anxious to have a controver-

sial statement. The attitude of the Conservative Party is that until the Government has made its statement and the Conservative Party have had an opportunity to consider it in detail they cannot decide whether or not to press for a debate. It is an open secret that the views of ex-Prime Minister, Mr. Winston-Churchill, and those of more moderate Conservatives such as Mr. R. A Butler and Mr. Godfrey Nicholson do not coincide on the general position in India.

Conscrvatives of a more moderate view are not likely to press for debate if the Prime Minister's statement does not differ in substance from the statement made at the end of the negotiations. Both sides of the House of Commons, with the exception of one or two Conservative diehards, are convinced that at the moment silence and discretion should be adopted as the watchword in all quarters. Suggestions that members of Parlia-

ment are uneasy or critical of the Government for not having made its statement on India sooner, are unfounded. The Labour Party is quite content with the Government's handling of the situation. More moderate Conservatives are content to wait for the Government's statement and admit that no Government would at the moment want to rush matters. The Liberals, led by Mr. Clement Davies, are strong in support of the Government and their leader will not do anything at the moment to embarrass the Government to the slightest degree.

The Viceroy, Lord Wavell, is still in London and there is no indication when he will be leaving.-Reuter.

MR. JINNAH'S PARTY TO BRITISH LEADERS

LONDON, Dec. 10. The Viceroy, Lord Wavell, members of the Cabinet Mission to India and the Opposition Leader, Mr. Winston Churchill, are among those invited to a luncheon party Mr. Jinnah is giving in London on Chursday.

Others invited include Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. R. A. Butler of the Conservative "Shadow Cabinet," Lord Linlith-gow, Lord Cranborne, Lord Simon, Lord Samuel, Lord Addison, the Parliament ary Liberal Party Leader, Mr. Clement Davies, and the United States Charge d'Affaires.

BRITISH ARMY'S ROLE IN INDIA

I am hoping also that you will do your best to achieve this great objective. Above all, what we need is freedom, and as someone has said, nothing is more valuable than the freedom to be the valuable than the freedom to be the John that is constituent Assembly, we shall have achieved that freedom and be proud of it." (Cheers).

PROCEDURE COMMITTEE

PERSONNEL

Dr. Rajendra Prasad announced the election of 15 members to the Procedure Committee. These were:

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. Frank Anthony, Sir Allaid Krishnaswami Alyar. Bakshi Sir Tek Chand, Dr. Alban D'Souza, Sir N. Gopalaswami lyengar, Babu Purshottamds. It and the procedure of the stand Khanna, Mr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Sardar Harnam Singh, Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna, Mr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Sardar Harnam Singh, Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna, Mr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Sardar Harnam Singh, Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna, Mr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Sardar Harnam Singh, Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna, Mr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Sardar Harnam Singh, Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna, Mr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Sardar Harnam Singh, Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna, Mr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Sardar Harnam Singh, Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna, Mr. When leaders of the main political parties were invited to join it, they were offered as method to depreceding of the Constituent Assembly were marked by a good deal of liveliness by way of contrast with the inaugural proceedings of the Constituent Assembly were marked by a good deal of liveliness by way of contrast with the inaugural proceedings of the Constituent Assembly were marked by a good deal of liveliness by way of contrast with the inaugural proceedings of the Constituent Assembly were marked by a good deal of liveliness by way of contrast with the inaugural proceedings of the Constituent Assembly were marked by a good deal of liveliness by way of contrast with the inaugural proceedings of the Constituent Assembly were marked by a good deal of liveliness by way of contrast with the inaugural proceedings of the constituent Assembly were firmly expres

Indian quarrels of which we have washed our hands, and Government will have to adduce compelling reasons for abandoning India to the peril of a civil war and minorities to their own resources. If the answer is "yes" then India's political leaders must be made to realise the limits of responsibility entrusted to them. The condition of further continuance with "political" Government of India—indeed with the Constituent Assembly—must clearly be the proof that it can be carried on without renewed communal warfare.

"For their part, Indian politicians, whether of the majority or of the minority communities, cannot go on bidding for support of British arms and at the same time for their own control of India or of its constituent elements. They must choose between continued British rule and the present Indian self-government If Mr. Jinnah calculates upon imposing Pakistan with British bayonets or Pandit Nehru upon British bayonets or Pandit Nehru upon British backing in office against mass Muslim revolt those false hopes must be forthwith deflated."—Reuter. ndian quarrels of which we have washed our hands, and Government will have to

LEAGUE COUNCIL MUST BE SUMMONED MR. SYED RAZA ALI'S APPEAL

The need for calling up a meeting of the All-India Muslim League Council to examine the situation arising out as a result of the latest statement of HMG. was emphasised by Mr. Syed Raza All, former ligh Commissioner for India in South Africa, in an exclusive interview to the Orient Press to-day, Mr. Raza All stated; "It appears that there is something in the British Government's announcement which was not con-

MIGRATION OF **MUSLIMS**

BIHAR GOVT.'S WARNING

SUICIDAL TO FORSAKE HOMES

PATNA, Dec. 10.
The Government of Bihar, in a communique, note with regret that wild and baseless rumours are responsible for the recent movement of a number of Muslim families from Bihar to Bengal. Such thoughtless exodus of Muslims leaving their hearth and home, in one case after disposing of their properties, is bound to affect their interests very adversely.

It is, therefore, the duty of the Pro-

vincial Government to bring to the no-tice of the Muslims of Bihar the inherent dangers of this suicidal policy under the influence of panicky rumours propagated by irresponsible mischiefmongers.

It may not be out of place to point out that the Biharis who are going to Bengal will be exposed to unfavourable climatic conditions, of language, culture, ways of living and adverse economic factors and ultimately, their sufferings will know no bounds and their losses will be past repair.

It is the responsibility of the saner elements of society to appeal to those

who have reached the refugee camps in Bengal as well as those who are entertaining ideas of leaving Bihar under hopes which are likely to prove elusive that they should, in their calmer mo-ments, consider seriously whether this brçak with their past mode of living and sundering of local tics and upreoting themselves from the lands of their forefathers, are to their best interests, now that conditions have re-turned to normal throughout the Province. Not only are Police and Military protection provided for the present, but the Government have decided to con-tinue them as long as these may be necessary for giving a sense of secu-rity to the people concerned. Besides the Government have placed funds at the disposal of district officers for financing the resettlement of affected people in their villages for repairs and rebuilding of their damaged houses and for enabling them to restart in life. Detailed instructions are being given on the subject to the district officers. An Ordinance has been passed providing for harvesting of their crops under the supervision of Government agencies.

The Government have noted with satisfaction that in many areas already men of goodwill of both communities representing saner elements of society have risen to the occasion and are exerting their influence to their utmost in recreating the old atmosphere of good fellowship, harmony and concord, which formed the normal feature of life in Bihar.

The return of their lands and homes of those who have left already is all the more urgent in view of the fact that in these days of food crisis a deficit pro-vince like Bihar can hardly afford to allow a single plot of land to remain uncultivated, as this is bound to lead to the worsening of the food situation, which will have serious repercussions not only in Bihar but on other Provin-ces as well. It is, therefore, high time that people should come back and avail themselves of the facilities afforded to them by the Government without any further loss of time and set about preparing their land for the next cultivatng season.—A P.I.

INDIA SECRETARY AND THE SERVICES

BRITISH OFFICER URGES ENDING OF CONTROL

LONDON, Dec. 10. "Winding up in India" is the theme of a letter published in the Daily Telegraph to-day from Major-General Steward, who pleads for clarification of the position of Britons in civil or military services for whom the Secretary of State

General Steward writes: Responsible political circles in India realise that legal and constitutional ties between the two countries cannot be suddenly cut and that re-adjustments must first be made in India itself. But while the de Jure position remains, the de facto position has been revolutionised by the convention that the Governor-General will normally act on the advice of his 'Cabinet' and will not interfere in the day-to-day administration. Effective powers, therefore,

have passed to popular minister**s w**ho are not concerned with the theoretical over-

riding powers of the British Parliament. Unfortunately, both at the Centre and in the Previnces these Ministers have to act through officers subject to the authority of the Sccretary of State. This auses much friction and put both the Ministers and officers in an impossible position. On October 21, the Indian Premiers' Conference urged the British Government most strongly to terminate the Secretary of State's connection with the Services and expedite proposals for winding these Services. This will be welcomed by British officers concerned. The question both Ministers and officers now asking is why the Secretary of State is so reluctant to relinquish his control of these Services. Both suspect his motives. As for the future, the members of the Services realise their careers are about to be cut short. It is to be hoped that Parliament will be informed of steps heing taken to ensure fair treatment to our

fellow countrymen.-Globe. PANDIT NEHRU TO VISIT BENARES UNIVERSITY

BENARES, Dec. 10. Pandit Jawabarlal Nehru and Babu Rajendra Prasad are arriving at Baratpur aerodrome at mid-day on December 15. They will then motor to the Benares Hindu University, where Babu Rajendra Prasad will deliver his Convocation Address and Pandit Nehru will receive the Honorary Degree of D.Sc. Both the Ministers will leave for Calcutta next morning.—A.P.I.

agreed procedure and goes on to say what the attitude of H.M.G. will be if the constitution comes to be framed by a Constitution comes to be framed by a Constitution of the Indian population has not been represented. This applies to each of the major political parties and is the only guarantee of a sound and just constitution being framed. The Muslims would have welcomed it if the British Government had elucidated several other vague points raised by Mr. Jinnah in his letter to the Viceroy. Unless the Congress, is prepared to give up its policy of hair-splitting and pin-pricking any one of these points may be twisted into a difficult knot in course of time."

of time."

He added: "Be that as it may, I personally consider that the position has been sufficiently cleared to justify the summoning of the All-India Muslim League Council to examine the situation carefully and dispassionately. There is no point in holding such a meeting to consider the advisathere is something in the British Government's announcement which was not contained in the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16. The Congress, however, chose to put on it an interpretation that suited it best and adhered to it in spite of the authors' emphatic declaration that what they meant was that the decisions of the sections should be arrived at by a simple majority vote of the representatives of the sections. If there was an honest doubt on the point we should all irrespective of political party labels, be glad that it has been dispelled authoritatively. The announcement also emphasises the importance of dispersion and dispassionately. There is no point in holding such a meeting to consider the advisable grace in the Constituent Assembly. Things are different now and the sections should be arrived at by a simple sections. If there was an honest doubt on the sections, if there was an honest doubt on the point we should all irrespective of political party labels, be glad that it has been dispelled authoritatively. The announcement with grace and thus contribute the sections of the sections and the point we should all irrespective of political party labels, be glad that it has been dispelled authoritatively. The announcement with grace and thus contribute the sections are proposed to the sections are proposed to the sections are point to dispassionately. There is no point in holding such a meeting to consider the advisable grace in the constituent Assembly. Things are different now and the point we so desire, without 'the sword of Damocles' hanging over our heads."

British Government's Statement Mr. Syed Reprint good grace and thus contribute the sections and the point we should all the proposed and the point we so desire, without 'the sword of Damocles' hanging in the Constituent Assembly. Things are different now and dispassionately. The device the advisable proposed the point we so desire, without 'the sword of Damocles' hanging in the Constituent Assembly. The sections of the sections of the sections