

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 a.m. today 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 1-07, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, put on a motion by Dr. B. 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 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 up to 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 independent 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 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 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 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 Nehru, the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel, and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, 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 messages of congratulation from Mr. Sri Prakasa, former member of the House and now 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 their closing to-morrow due to continued ill-health, I have watched with the keenest interest and the deepest sympathy the work of constitution-making. Reminding me of nothing in this world as it can be perfect, of peace all and also the patent facts that the area to be covered was tremendous, the population multitudinous with a multiplicity of languages and conflicts of vast and varied interests, it is not at all surprising that there are several problems unsolved. But to me it is marvellous that so much of unity and integrity should have been evolved in almost all matters 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 senior-most member of the Assembly, I invoke Divine Mercy that you may be crowned with fullest success and 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 occasion 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.

Mr. Alghur Shastri (United Provinces) who wanted the Constitution to be in the common 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 the Constitution to be ready by January 26. The Constitution would also be translated into other provincial languages.

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

"A TREMENDOUS TASK ACCOMPLISHED"

In the course of his address, Dr. Prasad, congratulating the Assembly on such tremendous magnitude as the framing of a constitution for 320 million people, expressed his faith in the village people who would constitute 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 that 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 between

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SOVIET AID TO CHINESE REDS

DEBATE ON CHUNGKING COMPLAINT

VYSHINSKY WALKS OUT OF U. N. COMMITTEE

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 25. The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky told the United Nations Political Committee today 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 Committee.

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 China 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 interfere in her internal affairs. Dr. Tsiang gave the following example of alleged violation:

On October 1, 1945, the Chinese Government 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 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 treaty violations, Dr. Tsiang gave the Committee a detailed list of crimes allegedly committed by Russian troops on Chinese territory. It included 22 alleged murders, 21 cases of rape and nearly 400 of looting. The loot was said to have included 66 wrist watches.

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, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky walked out of Dr. Tsiang's sixty-page speech. Mr. Vyshinsky beckoned to his deputy, Mr. Jacob Malik, who joined the rest of the delegates around the table.

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

He said that after the Chinese Government had told the Soviet authorities in October 1945 that they were sending troops to 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 Communists.

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

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

He cited evidence by a witness, Tsui Kuoching, that in the battle of Chungking in November 1945 the Chinese Communist forces were actively engaged in 1,000 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 National Government's efforts to re-establish its authority in Manchuria and for giving military and economic aid to 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) Demand that all member States desist from giving military and economic aid to the Chinese Communists.

(4) That no United Nations member recognise the Communist regime.

Referring to Outer Mongolia, Dr. Tsiang said powers who had entered 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 said: "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 consequences 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 the statement, the Committee adjourned until Monday.

BUILDING THE NEW INDIA

"AVOID CONFLICTING IDEOLOGIES"

C. R.'S ADVICE TO LEADERS

VIA MEDIA POLICY ADVOCATED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GAUHATI, Nov. 26. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, said here to-day that neither individualism nor collectivism would solve human difficulties and that the people of India would have to steer a middle course between the two.

He was replying to an address presented to him on the Judges' Field.

His Excellency reached Gauhati by an R.A.F. plane earlier in the afternoon and was assisted by Mr. 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 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 the burden of suffering. The address laid special stress on the province's gloomy financial outlook, the province now 'being denied even the small financial aid which the Central Government had promised to provide in expectation of when 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 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 will enable us to secure the people 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 Government to use its 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 "generation of slogans and by individualist enterprise or of Socialist collectivism."

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 best possible 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 chaos or through internal reconstruction even as it has done in securing national independence." India should show that peaceful and non-violent means 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 Province, His Excellency declared that the Government of India had taken into account the special position of each province and called on the provinces to 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 allotment of Income-tax to provinces. He hoped that Sir Chintaman would give his award taking into account the requirements of Assam.

As regards Assam's important position on the frontier province, the Centre, 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 Constituent Assembly of India. He added, "Independent India has now a noble and tidy constitution. Remarkable that it was not for him to tender congratulations to those who had worked on the Constitution. Mr. Rajagopalachari was a special tribute to Assam's Minister and Chairman 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 the ship of State to the end of my days I shall proudly cherish the memory of my own initiative in the matter when I was not Governor-General, which received the most generous and most open-hearted and immediate acceptance by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel."

Mr. Rajagopalachari said he had 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-cooperation was at its very beginning "and it is not a mere coincidence that I am again here before you to-day, when non-cooperation has blossomed into the free constitution of India."

The Governor-General said that the people of India were all together "in a very great adventure and the eyes of statesmen all over the world are upon us watching with interest and goodwill."

"May God give us strength and faith in our own power. Without uttermost co-operation, and the grace of God, we cannot overcome our difficulties. May God grant all sections of the people the vision required for this uttermost co-operation," he added.

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

ARRIVAL IN SHILLONG

SHILLONG, Nov. 26. Mr. Rajagopalachari arrived in Shillong to-night on a two-day visit to the Province of Assam.

ANDHRA PROVINCE FORMATION

PARTITION COUNCIL PROPOSED

CENTRE'S COMMUNICATION TO MADRAS GOVT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26. The Government of India's communication 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 must first consult the views of the Provincial 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 could be dealt with in the order which may be issued by the Governor-General. These subjects relate to the constitution and composition of the legislature, apportionment and adjustment of the assets and liabilities and other supplemental, incidental and consequential matters.

It is understood the Government of India have suggested the appointment of a Partition Council from among the Members of the Provincial Legislatures with equal representation for Andhras and the rest to consider the preliminary issues that may arise in connection with the formation of the new Province. It is understood the question has also been raised whether in the initial stages a common High Court and a common Public Service Commission would serve the needs of both the Provinces. The question of the location of the Provincial capital is also raised for consideration by the Partition Council.

It is understood that the Madras Government has been informed that agreed decisions of the Partition Council will be given effect to in a way 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 January so as to enable the formation of the new Province before the inauguration of the new Constitution on January 26.

PROVISIONAL CAPITAL. 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 a categorical statement on the subject.

MR. PRAKASAM'S APPEAL TO ANDHRAS. NEW DELHI, Nov. 26. Mr. T. Prakasa, in a statement on the decision to form an Andhra Province, said here to-day, "The creation of this State is an opportunity and a challenge to prove our worth as patriotic citizens of our mother country."

Numerous questions, he added, relating to boundaries, division of assets and liabilities of the Andhra State and the reorganisation of the present composite Madras Presidency were still unsettled. A Boundaries Commission and possibly an arbitration tribunal were proposed to investigate these intricate questions.

"I know," he said, "the feelings of my fellow Andhras, Telungas, Koraputs and Ganjam (Orissa), in Mysore State, Kamatapuram and Sholapur (Bombay), Bellary and elsewhere in the country and in Burma and other overseas countries. It is one of happiness at the birth of a new State and of keenness to join it. These questions cannot be taken up immediately, 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 to-day."

"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 a new Andhra will be firmly and 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

PERSIAN GOV'T'S ACTION

TEHRAN, Nov. 26. 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 Iraq which had increased in the last three months.

While there are almost 150,000 Persians in Iraq there are only about 2,000 Iraqis in Persia.

A Government spokesman insisted that the Persian Government regarded this measure merely as a political reprisal, and declared it was not anti-Semitic. More than three-quarters of the Iraqis in Persia are Jewish. He said the Government would take reprisals against any foreign Government ill-treating Persians and mentioned France where "Customs officers are discourteous."

IMPORT LICENCES

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26. A Press Note issued here to-day from the Office of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports of India, stated: "It has, after reviewing the former position, been decided to call for fresh applications for licences regarding items Nos. 5, 9, 26, 39, 44, 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, only, from the actual users and others. Applications regarding aforesaid items Nos. 5, 9, 44, 48a and 53 are invited from the actual users only and items Nos. 26 and 39 from the actual users and others 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 Imports, Government of India, Customs House, Calcutta, not later than December 10, 1949."—PTI.

ALLOCATION OF INCOME-TAX

PROVINCES' CLAIM TO LARGER SHARE

SIR C. D. DESHMUKH TO ENQUIRE

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.

"DECISION WILL BE A BINDING AWARD"

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 of 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 course the Finance Commission to be set up under the new Constitution considers 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 1950-51.

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, 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 Rehabilitation will construct tenements on 800 plots. The rest would be allotted to displaced persons for construction of houses of their own choice. About 100 double-storied and five single-storied houses have already been constructed in the colony by the Government.

Laying the foundation-stone, Dr. Prasad assured the displaced persons that most of their difficulties would be solved by the end of next year. He said that the Government was trying its level best to rehabilitate the refugees who had to suffer a lot after the partition of the country. But the problem was of such a magnitude that it could not be solved in a short period. He advised the refugees to be tolerant and help the Government in solving this vital problem. He commended the idea of naming the new colony as "Patel Nagar" in honour of the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who was privileged to lay the foundation-stone of a colony which was to be named after a worthy son of India.

Dr. Prasad then proceeded to another nearby refugee colony (Vusa Colony) which was named after him to-day as "Rajendra Colony". The foundation-stone of which was laid by the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has 2,348 houses. Three hundred houses are under construction in this colony and 36 bungalow plots have been allotted to displaced persons. The total cost of the colony of land, development and construction of houses and shops in this colony is estimated to be about Rs. 25,00,000.

Dr. Prasad also performed the opening ceremony of the new maternity hospital for displaced persons in Rajendra Nagar. This hospital, which is one 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 homeopathic co-operative health centre in "Rajendra Nagar".

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.

The Kurile islands, which stretch from northern Japan to Russian Kamachakka, were allocated to Russia under the Yalta agreement. Okinawa, immediately south of Japan, has been an American wartime "spring-board."

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 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."

ARGENTINE WHEAT FOR INDIA

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

CEYLON'S ENVOY TO PAKISTAN

COLOMBO, Nov. 26. Mr. T. B. Jayah, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, 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.

TROUBLE SPOTS IN HYDERABAD

DRIVE AGAINST COMMUNISTS

SUCCESS OF SECURITY MEASURES

By T. S. T. CHARI

Communist pockets in the two districts of Hyderabad State, Nalgonda and Warangal, have 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 indicated the phenomena which have attended their energetic drive to restore peace and tranquillity to the countryside.

Communists of the world over are of different hues, according to the country of their origin. And Hyderabad State has evolved its own brand of Communists, a miscellaneous assortment of buccas, adventurers and gangsters. They have, however, one factor in common: of taking 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 charge of unscrupulous satraps, Hyderabad has had a century-old legacy of feudalism which consigned the tiller of the soil to a life of abject misery, destitution and want. The landlord, whether jagirdars or desmukhs, rarely distinguished themselves for their sympathy for the tenants, but were often concerned mainly with the exaction of levies. In several cases, jagirdars had their own courts and exercised certain rights over their tenants.

These feudal conditions were particularly arduous in two of the districts of the State, Nalgonda and Warangal. Nalgonda, the most border of the State, bounded on two sides by the mighty rivers of the Godavari and Krishna. These districts, naturally, became the theatre of a hunting-ground of the anti-social elements for the past few years.

The reactionary regime that preceded the Casteless Government in Hyderabad quelled the pitch for its successors by lifting the ban on the Communists in the State. The Communists, who were the terror of the Razakars as an unbridled terrorist organisation. These two anti-social elements competed for popular favour, but the Communist leadership were the instigators of the popular as the lesser of the two evils and as a means of possible escape from the clutches of rapacious landlords.

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

COMMUNIST ATROCITIES. The