

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST

	SUN.	MOON.
	Rise. Set.	Rise. Set.
Monday	5 55 18 35	20 1 2 23
Tuesday	6 55 18 35	21 1 2 23
Wednesday	7 55 18 35	22 1 2 23
Thursday	8 55 18 35	23 1 2 23
Friday	9 55 18 35	24 1 2 23
Saturday	10 55 18 35	25 1 2 23
Sunday	11 55 18 35	26 1 2 23

PHASES OF THE MOON
Sunday August 10, Last Quarter 1 52

WEATHER IN SOUTH INDIA

MADRAS, Aug. 3.
Regional Daily Weather Report for Madras Presidency and Mysore for August 3: There is a break in the monsoon. Light thundershowers have occurred at several stations in Tamil Nadu and North Andhra Pradesh.

Forecast (valid until the evening of August 4): Thundershowers will occur in the region especially during evening and night.

Local Forecast: Passing showers during evening and night.
Weather news for farmers: Light to moderate thundershowers at Trichy. Cloudy weather at Chingleput.
Outlook for next three days: Scattered thundershowers will continue.—A.P.I.



MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1947.

BRITAIN'S CRISIS

THERE is to be a debate this week on a motion for adjournment of the House of Commons: the subject being the "state of the nation". Britain is facing an economic crisis comparable only to that of 1931 when she went off the gold standard. The Premier is expected to announce further austerity measures which will mean less food and more hardships for the average man. As things are now, Britain is spending £500 million a year above her income and to make up the deficit she is drawing upon the American loan. British imports from America and the dollar area have already been curtailed, but she is apparently reluctant to reduce her overseas forces which constitute a heavy drain upon her resources. Despite demobilisation, the British Army is still about four times the pre-war strength, the Air Force three times what it was and only the Navy has been reduced to the peace-time level. The men in the Army include 380,000 in Britain, 130,000 in Germany and Austria, 50,000 in the Middle East, 95,000 in Palestine and 50,000 in India. With other garrisons included, the total is 790,000. Does Britain need these large forces, which are a drain both on her money and her manpower, is the question that is being asked on all sides. Mr. Woodrow Wyatt M.P. explains the reasons for this development of forces very clearly in the *New Statesman* of July 26. Anglo-American policy, he writes, aims at preventing Russian expansion by a show of force. The Americans dislike keeping large forces overseas in peacetime. British garrisons in Germany are kept there not merely to control the Germans but to prevent possible Russian aggression. Similarly in the Middle East, the Palestine problem demands troops, but the anti-Russian policy also requires them. "In both areas the troops are British because Britain is one of the three world Powers and British interests are involved. If the British were to tell the Americans that they agreed with their policy but that they could not afford the commitments the policy entailed, then Britain would cease to be a world Power."

Most intelligent Englishmen now feel that the luxury of holding the bridge for Americans is something that Britain can no longer afford. For two years, Mr. Bevin has faithfully followed the lead of his American counterpart, but Britain's recent action in cutting down her commitments in Greece and her decision to withdraw troops from India are indications that she cannot continue the old role of policeman in foreign countries. She could not stop a first-class attack by the Russians in the unlikely event of an invasion either of Europe or of the Middle East. The only political result of her occupation of those areas is to retard their political growth and maintain an atmosphere of suspicion and intrigue. The chief pre-occupation of the British Government ought to be the battle for production. Because of the unearned income that Britain used to realise before the war she was able to maintain a standard of life that was higher than that of the rest of Europe and her middle classes were able to enjoy long week-ends, short hours of work and plenty of "fun and games". Now that the unearned income has gone and Britain is a debtor nation, she can remain solvent only if everybody works harder, imports are reduced and a tax system introduced which will narrow the gap between the very rich and the very poor. The Tory Opposition apparently still believes that the proper way to increase production is to restore incentives, by cutting taxes and preserving private enterprise. But there is no

prospect of this solution commending itself to a Labour Government which has put nationalisation and control of industry high on its list of essential legislation. It is in the field of foreign policy that the Labour Government has shown timidity in modifying the practices of its Conservative predecessors. And it is this failure which is likely to wreck the whole campaign against national bankruptcy unless Mr. Bevin and his colleagues read the signs of the times.

Money to Burn

THE report that about five million dollars worth of Brazilian paper money was burnt last month suggests that Brazil still sticks to her traditional method of disposing of what she regards as surplus goods. During the years of the Great Depression, Brazil's incendiary way out of surplus stocks of coffee became a byword. Fiery socialists denouncing the wastefulness and incompetence of capitalism pointed their accusing finger at Brazil and said: Look, here is a country that is burning her coffee or dumping it into the sea, while millions are going without coffee because they cannot pay for it. And now there may be not a few in Brazil who, seeing the paper millions go up in a blaze, will ask: "Why not distribute some of it amongst us, who have never had enough of it in our lives?" Brazil's Finance Minister, who has been lighting this bonfire as a means of combating inflation, will probably answer that the more paper currency goes up in smoke the more is the value of the money that remains. It is of course much more sensible for a nation to burn its notes than its coffee. A nation, indeed, may even destroy the whole of its currency and not be the worse for it. There are a few idealists who trace the origin of all our economic ills to the introduction of money and who see in a system of barter the secret of economic harmony. But Brazil's Finance Minister is not one of them. He is not out, even as an ultimate objective, to eliminate all currency. He has declared that the destructive process which he has begun will go on till "a normal amount of paper money is in circulation." Some idea of the amount of money that is destined to end its existence in a furnace may be had from the fact that Brazil's note issue increased from \$275,000,000 in 1939 to \$1,000,000,000 in February last. If about half the post-war figure is considered "normal" in the conditions now prevailing, it looks as if the monthly cremation of notes will have to go on for several years—unless, of course, the much-advertised Third World War starts in the interval and sets the printing presses going again at full speed. We in India, who have been watching helplessly the Sisyphean efforts of the Government of India to combat inflation by small savings schemes and the like, shall await with interest the outcome of Mr. Castro's daring experiment. The curious will ask: How does the Brazilian Minister get his five million dollars a month to feed the flames of his anti-inflationist wrath? That does appear to present an intriguing problem, because while it is easy enough for any Government to pump currency into circulation, it is not so easy to suck it back. The difficulty for every country caught up in the vicious spiral of inflation is how to stop and put the currency mechanism in reverse gear. That at the moment is giving the biggest headache to China, where inflation has reached such giddy heights that, before the recent issue of ten-thousand dollar (Chinese) notes, one had to carry a big bundle of notes to buy a single meal or have a haircut. Things have not come to such a pass in India yet, but they are bad enough to warrant our taking thought seriously in the matter.

AID TO RIOT VICTIMS

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3.
"India is celebrating the Indian Independence Week from the 9th to the 15th August," says the Congress President, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, in a statement. He adds:
"In the midst of rejoicing our thoughts inevitably go out to those thousands of innocent persons who have suffered grievously in the recent communal riots. On the 25th July I appointed a Central Relief Committee to co-ordinate the working of the various relief organisations and secure for them Governmental co-operation. The problems of relief and rehabilitation of the sufferers are colossal but the Committee has addressed itself to the task with vigour and even in these few days has been able to make a hopeful beginning. Work will soon be extended to the various Provinces in order to ensure that the relief operations already undertaken by the various organisations are not suspended for lack of funds or workers. I therefore appeal to all my countrymen on this solemn occasion to spare a kindly thought for the riot victims and subscribe their mite for their aid. Donations may be sent to the Secretary, Central Relief Committee, 6, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi. They may also be sent to me at the same address."—A.P.I.

HINDUS IN EAST BENGAL

NEED FOR ADEQUATE SAFEGUARDS

CALCUTTA CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.
The Convention of East Bengal Hindus held under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha to devise ways and means for safeguarding the interests of Hindus in East Bengal concluded to-day after adopting a comprehensive resolution moved by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, M.L.A. The resolution, while calling upon the whole of Hindustan to realise its responsibility towards the minorities in Pakistan and to insist that the minorities both in Hindustan and Pakistan should be treated as honoured citizens, urged that the Provincial Assembly should make provisions in the constitution for safeguarding the political, religious and economic rights and guaranteeing the protection of the language and culture of the minorities in East Bengal. To achieve that end the Convention called upon the Bengal Ministry and the Government of India to bring pressure upon the Pakistan Government for ensuring fair and honourable treatment to the minorities in Pakistan.

In regard to the flag of the Pakistan State, the Convention demanded that the flag should be so constituted as to ensure the alliance of all sections of citizens, living in Pakistan including the non-Muslims and that no attempt should be made to coerce any individual citizen to hoist any flag against his wishes. Discouraging migration, the Convention appealed to the Hindus in East Bengal not to leave the home and soil of their forefathers except under very compelling circumstances and until the new Pakistan constitution was actually put into operation. The Convention also urged that East and West Bengal Governments should retain and employ Hindu officers in all departments of public service according to population strength and called upon the Hindu officers in East Bengal whose home districts are in Pakistan, not to give up their service in East Bengal but to serve their country and community with courage and devotion. The Convention requested young men, particularly the students of East Bengal and North Bengal to go back to their respective areas and to stay there for at least two months until normal conditions were restored and the Pakistan Government redeemed the pledge given by Mr. Jinnah to the minorities.—A.P.I.

SCHEDULED CASTES IN PAKISTAN

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 3.
Religion (binding faith) is a deep personal matter, more personal than honour. To be true to one's religion is to defy coercion of the most extreme type, writes Mahatma Gandhi in to-day's *Harizon* under the caption, "Scheduled Castes". Mahatma Gandhi says: "A correspondent writes: 'If the Scheduled Castes are included in Pakistan, they would probably have no alternative other than embracing Islam.' The respondent is well educated and is an M.L.A. The question immediately arises as to what will happen to the Scheduled Caste members in the Pakistan area where they are not living in contiguous areas? Will they all have to embrace Islam?"

I can only say that their religion must be very poor stuff if it admits of change like one's clothes. Religion (binding faith) is made of sterner stuff. It is a deep personal matter, more personal than honour. To be true, it must be able to defy coercion of the most extreme type. So much for those who are in fear of compulsory conversion. But what about those who inspire men and women with such a fear? I have heard it seriously argued that people have often mistaken voluntary for compulsory conversion. The argument is a good one. I have known many friends, relations or neighbours to profess conversion under duress. When, therefore, there is suspicion, all round, conversion should be stopped. I endorse this argument. Here I remind myself of the argument of the correspondent, used only the other day, that my "brave words about personal religion would be all right if they were confined to sanyasis, but not to house-holders who were exposed to a variety of temptations from the world. I think I endorse this argument, for it weakens those on whose behalf it is said. I cannot help feeling that there is considerable force in it, especially when it is made applicable to members of the Scheduled Castes who have been ill-treated by their fellow Hindus and would, therefore, view with suspicion the hope of avoiding ill-treatment from their fellows who arrogate to themselves superiority, falsely so called. Frequently, this compulsion assumes a subtle form, say for instance, free grants of land or offer of service even beyond merit."—A.P.I.

CHARGES AGAINST

U. S. MAGNATES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.
The United States is now in the midst of one of those dramatic public spectacles which recur so frequently and which are a characteristic part of American character. Charges are being investigated in Washington that there was some impropriety in the circumstances in which the Federal Government gave contracts during the war for aeroplanes to Henry Kaiser and Howard Hughes. Kaiser is best known for his amazing achievements in the rapid production of ships in the war. Hughes is an extremely wealthy young man living in Hollywood who has been active in the motion pictures and the construction and operation of aeroplanes.

According to the charges, Government officials were entertained to fantastically huge and expensive parties in Hollywood at the time when aeroplane contracts were under consideration. It is also charged that undue political influence was used in Washington itself by Kaiser.

Those who are accused vigorously repudiate all charges and make the counter-charges that some members of Congress who are now pushing the investigation have themselves asked special favours of the men under investigation.

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RECEPTION TO

MR. JINNAH

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2.
Nearly a thousand guests were present at a reception given by the members of the Pakistan Government in honour of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Governor-General-designate, at the Delhi Imperial Gymkhana this evening.

The Viceroy and Lady Mountbatten, members of the Diplomatic Corps, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. John Mathai and Mrs. Mathai and high civil and military officers attended the function.

INDIAN UNION'S FLAG

GANDHIJI ON CHANGE IN DESIGN

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WHEEL

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 3.

Those who say that the flag that was at one time the Congress flag has now become the National Flag of India are wrong. The flag was accepted by the Congress, says Mahatma Gandhi writing in to-day's *Harizon* under the caption, "The National Flag". Mahatma Gandhi writes: "The National Flag by the very name was accepted by the nation functioning through the Congress in 1921. The Congress has been national from its very birth in 1885. It has never represented a party, but by it have been represented all parties and all Indians. Of course, it is open to this great national organisation any day to commit suicide by becoming a party machine. Such a calamity may overtake it if God's wrath descends upon it. Nevertheless, many will be praying that such a misfortune may never befall it. Is it possible that Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah's taunt, that the Congress is national only in the name but not in the Hindu in action, will ever prove true?"

Here, however, let us confine ourselves to the flag. What has happened is that, having been party to the divisions of India, the Congress has nevertheless delivered it from the British domination and has made it the value of the largest part from them. Therefore a Swadeshi Government will henceforth function under a flag under which the Congress has fought without violence many a battle against the British power. I see nothing to gloat over in this display of the flag and the joy and excitement that accompany the changes in the ascent of the Himalayas, giving one a variegated and picturesque view, are not to be enjoyed on reaching the top. That no one has yet succeeded in reaching that goal merely illustrates the truth that the goal is even in sight, but never reached and the joy consists in the attempt.

On April 13, 1921, I wrote an article for *Young India* which I re-read to-day before writing this article. I advise every reader to glance through that article. It is reproduced in this issue. The improvement of the flag is the only thing that it answers the significance attached to the original. If it does not, it is valueless in my estimation. There is reason for this caution.

ORIGINAL MUST NOT BE LOST SIGHT OF

Some say that the original has vanished for ever. A new generation has begun and with it, have come new and befitting conceptions. I have not yet known a worthy son for whom age has disfigured his mother. It is conceivable possible to glaze pure gold but the son is yet to be born who would embellish his parent. Hence, in my opinion, nothing should have been lost if our councillors had never thought of interfering with the design of the original flag. In defence of the improvement, some say that "the spinning wheel was an old woman's does not belong to old women. It belongs to the warriors and, therefore, we want Ashoka's disc mounted with lions. If the lions do not adorn the disc of the flag, the omission is merely for the sake of art. They cannot be accommodated on the disc of the old woman. It is a spinning wheel which will be satisfied until they have found a new and improved where. We have had enough of cowardliness. Nobody has yet had the experience of the non-violence of the brave. We shall talk about it when we see it. This we know, that only the lion is the undisputed king of forest life. Sheep and goats are not fit to be the companions of a warrior. We are tired of wearing khadi this time. We are tired of having beautiful cloth made of glass. Our forefathers used cloth as a protection against wind and rain. Now we use cloth as ornamentation. Therefore, it should be so transparent as to show the advantage every limb of the body. The new improved flag has no need of khadi. We do not need the improved with khadi the shop-windows of our towns. Surely, it should be counted as creditable for us when we do not regard it criminal for the villagers to wear khadi and for old women to ply the wheel in their humble cottages."

It was not for nothing that the flag that bears the furling interpretation, however artistic it may appear.

PLACE OF SPINNING WHEEL

Another group of interpreters say. The new flag is merely an improvement upon the original. The spinning wheel has its undoubted honoured place on it. The wheel on the improved pattern, bereft of the spindle and the 'mal', may not be counted as a defect, if it is purely due to the exigencies of art. After all, every picture has to leave something for the imagination. The spinning wheel in a picture has no silvers with the spinners at work on it. These are left for the imagination to fill in. This rule applies as well to the improved edition of the original. Thus conceived, the improvement must appear purely innocent to an unbiased mind. This Tricolour flag with the wheel will certainly consist of hand-spun and hand-woven khadi. Our country has called khadi which is woven from hand-spun cotton or silk.

When the original conception is kept intact, no one has the right to cavil at a touch of art. We must not be deliberately inartistic. When the country was at war with a foreign Power, the fact of being so engaged was in itself a work of art. Now that it has ended in success, there must be a change for it, though, perhaps, of a lower type, yet quite useful in order to perpetuate the memory of the valour such as is open to a weak nation. If, any further, but not inconsistent, interpretations are added to this indispensable interpretation, the additions will certainly be harmless. It is undoubtedly open to a rich mind to see in the same colours a subtle meaning. Unity of design lies in the diversity of colours in the whole universe. Some will recall through the wheel the name of that prince, the founder of an empire, who ultimately gave up the pomp and circumstance of power to become the undisputed emperor of the hearts of men and became the representative of all the then known faiths. We would call it a legitimate interpretation of the wheel to seek in it the Wheel of Law ascribed to that living store of mercy and love.

The spinning wheel thus interpreted adds to its importance in the life of billions of mankind. To liken it to and to derive it from the Ashoka disc is to recognise in the insignificant-looking Charkha the necessity of obeying the ever-moving wheel of the divine law of love.—A.P.I.

BELGIAN EMBASSY

IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2.
Mr. A. H. Eupperts, Consul-General for Belgium at Calcutta has been instructed by his Government to take charge of their embassy at New Delhi as *Chargé d'Affaires* pending the arrival of the Ambassador.

FUTURE STATUS OF BERAR

TO BE SETTLED BY NEGOTIATIONS

NIZAM'S ASSURANCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 3.
Details are now available of the assurance of the Nizam of Hyderabad that he has no intention to use force in settling the Berar issue. The Nizam's agent in Nagpur, in the course of a letter to the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar dated July 17, says: "Anything by way of a forcible occupation of Berar or even of toleration of border incidents is as far as could be from the intentions of H. E. H. the Nizam." The letter adds: "The future of Berar is to be, and is now being, settled by negotiations at the highest level, and His Exalted Highness is content to abide by the decision arrived at in these negotiations whatever it may be."

This assurance was in response to the Central Provinces Ministry's representations to the Crown Representative through the Governor and to the States Department of the Government of India through the Chief Secretary.

"NO DECISION TAKEN YET"

NAGPUR, Aug. 1.
"The question of Berar vis-à-vis the Nizam has not yet been decided. It is still under discussion," said Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President of the Free Berar Committee, in an interview with the United Press of India to-day.

It is learnt that Mr. Biyani met Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel in this connection at Delhi recently. As far as the decision of the people of Berar is concerned, it has already been announced by the Free Berar Committee," added Mr. Biyani.

MR. S. R. DEO'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE

NAGPUR, Aug. 2.
An appeal to the people of Berar not to get panicky, but to follow the developments patiently, was made by Mr. Shankarrao Deo, General Secretary of the Congress in the course of a Press Conference. He accused the Berar Congress and other leaders of making the issue a grave one, and in this connection, he referred to the resolution of the Free Berar Committee which had raised an alarm. Mr. Deo wondered how these scare-mongers hoped to save Berar from the Congress in the course of the Nizam. He thought that the risk involved in such a venture was too great for the Nizam.

Mr. Deo exhorted the people of Berar to have full confidence in the Central Government which would take action if it was necessary. He also urged the Congress Committee to co-operate with the Government which was now theirs and to give up their hostile attitude.—U.P.I.

GANDHIJI'S TALKS WITH KASHMIR PREMIER

DISCUSSION ON STATE'S FUTURE

SRINAGAR, Aug. 3.
The Prime Minister Rai Bahadur Kak had another meeting with Mahatma Gandhi. He carried this morning and was with him nearly for one hour. "We are not sure of the content of the discussion, but the whole question of the future of Kashmir was under discussion. Yesterday a number of Kashmir National Conference leaders saw Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi is expected to meet the Maharaja of Kashmir to-day. He is said to be friendly with everybody," said Rai Bahadur Kak when asked whether Kashmir had intended to join either of the Dominions or remain independent.—A.P.I.

PANDITS' DEPUTATION

SRINAGAR, Aug. 2.
A deputation of Pandits from Kashmir Pandits' Conference waited this afternoon on Gandhi and placed their viewpoint regarding the Kashmir situation before him. Gandhi also received a deputation of the Kashmir Hindu Navjawan Sangh and the Students' Federation.

Gandhi visited the Kashmir National Hospital where he was received by Dr. Peshin, Superintendent of the hospital, and others. Later, he called on Swami Sant Dev at the latter's residence to-day.

In the morning, Gandhi met National Conference workers among whom were Begum Abdullah, Khawaja Ansanullah and Dr. Peshin.—U.P.I.

PUBLIC PRAYERS NOT TO BE HELD

SRINAGAR, Aug. 1.
Thousands of people waited outside Mahatma Gandhi's place of residence this evening to attend the evening prayers. Gandhi came out into the balcony and gave 'darshan' to the eagerly waiting people. He also told them that there would be no public prayer and that they should peacefully go home.

Gandhi said: "Public prayer is a great thing for me. But when it is not allowed, I do not like to hold public prayers at all. If you insist on my holding public prayers, you can secure permission from the Government."

Gandhi added: "I have come to meet you and Begum Sheikh Abdullah. I have come here not to bring about a quarrel between Pakistan and Hindustan. Pakistan has already been conceded and there is no cause for any further quarrel."

Gandhi had to come out of his room five times to give 'darshan' to huge crowds.

GANDHIJI TO VISIT NOAKHALI

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.
Mahatma Gandhi is likely to arrive at Sodepur Ashram either on August 10 or 11 on his way to Noakhali, according to information received here.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi will take rest for a day or two at Sodepur and then leave for Noakhali, reaching there before August 15.

Mr. Satish Chandra Gupta, Mahatma Gandhi's host at Sodepur Ashram, is in Noakhali carrying on relief work with his headquarters at Kalikhal.—A.P.I.

EUROPEAN OFFICERS IN C. P.

NAGPUR, Aug. 1.
European officers of the I.C.S., I.M.S., and I. P. in C. P. have left, or are leaving, before August 15. Sir Frederick Bourne, the Governor, is retiring on August 14, when Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasia, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, will take over charge as Governor of C. P. and Berar. The only European officers now left in this Province are the Chief Justice, Sir Frederick Grille, who is at present on leave and Puisne Judges, Sir R. E. Pollock and Mr. C. B. Hemeon.—F.O.C.

NEW GOVERNORS FOR PROVINCES

NAMES APPROVED BY THE KING

NO IMMEDIATE CHANGE IN MADRAS AND BOMBAY

THE KING HAS GIVEN HIS APPROVAL TO THE APPOINTMENT OF LORD MOUNTBATTEN AND MR. JINNAH AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL RESPECTIVELY OF THE INDIAN UNION AND PAKISTAN.

The India Office has announced the list of new Provincial Governors as approved by the King to be appointed from August 15.

Sir Archibald Nye and Sir John Colville have been requested and have agreed to continue as Governors respectively of Madras and Bombay for some time.

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM INDIA OFFICE

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The King has formally approved the appointment of Rear-Admiral Viscount Mountbatten as Governor-General of the Dominion of India and of Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah as Governor-General of the Dominion of Pakistan with effect from August 15 next.

An India Office statement to-night, announcing the appointments, states further that the following Governors of Provinces, which after August 15, will form part of the Dominion of India have been invited and have agreed to continue to serve as Governors in the same Provinces:

General Sir Archibald Edward Nye, Governor of Madras;
Col. Sir David John Colville, Governor of Bombay; and
Sir Mohammed Saleh Akbar Hydari, Governor of Assam.

The King has approved the appointments of the following as Governors of the Provinces with effect from August 15:

DOMINION OF INDIA

West Bengal: Mr. Chakravarti Rajagopalachari;
East Punjab: Sir Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi;

Central Provinces and Berar: Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasia;
Orissa: Dr. Kailas Nath Katju;
Bihar: Mr. Jai Ramdas Daulatram.

DOMINION OF PAKISTAN

West Punjab: Sir Robert Francis Mudie;
Sind: Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah;

North-West Frontier Province: Sir George Cunningham.

The statement continues that the King has also intimated that he will, in due course, formally approve the appointment as Governor of the United Provinces of Dr. B. C. Roy.

CO-OPERATE WITH INDIAN UNION

KOREA RULER'S CALL TO STATES

RAIGARH, Aug. 2.

It was their duty to offer their whole-hearted co-operation to their motherland to help it build a strong and united India and frame a constitution which would be just and fair to all concerned in British India and Indian India, said Raja Ramanuj Pratap Singh, Ruler of Raigarh, and President, Board of Rulers, Eastern States, while inaugurating the Eastern States Union last evening.

Speaking of the Eastern States Union, the ruler said it had been designed to bring the States of Orissa and Chhattisgarh together and unite them by an indissoluble bond and perpetuate and strengthen the cordial relations which had existed between them ever since the Eastern States Agency was formed. Further, he said, their intention was to pool the resources of these States and utilise them to raise the standard of living of their people, not neglecting their intellectual and material side.

It was also their intention to give their people the benefit of modern progressive and constitutional rule. The fruits of their expanding activity in the field of education, health, and other short time, he said, they would prove the earnestness and sincerity of the Rulers to march with the times. "We are not for autocracy and despotism and we will sincerely endeavour to implement what we have promised," he said.

In conclusion, the ruler asked for the co-operation of the Rulers and the ruled for the success of the Union.

The Ruler of Korea then took the oath of office as President of the Union and was followed by the Rulers of Baudh, Gandpur and Daspalla as members of the Union.—A.P.I.

PROPOSAL TO REFORM BRITISH PRESS

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.

Two British members of Parliament, Mr. Haydn Davies (Labour), and Mr. Beverley Baxter (Conservative) crossed swords to-day in an article in *The New York Times* magazine on the Royal Commission on the Press.

Their views were incorporated in a despatch from the paper's London correspondent headed, "The battle of Fleet Street."

After asserting that he had "successfully persuaded" Parliament to set up the Royal Commission to investigate the British Press, Mr. Davies declared: "I don't think you can have real freedom of the Press in the best sense of the word under a monopoly, and it is the journalistic context of newspapers that caused me to take the action I did."

"I do not believe it is possible for the State to run newspapers and ensure freedom of expression so, although I am a Socialist, I do not use nationalisation of newspapers. But the creeping paralysis of big business and high finance is bound at last to kill the soul of journalism," he added.

Mr. Baxter, in defence, asserted: "British newspapers should be left to the arbiters of their fate—the public that reads them."

"British newspaper proprietors should be encouraged to be competitive and to remain co-operative. British editors should continue to abuse the Government, conscious that Parliament will uphold their right to do so."

"The setting up of a Royal Commission to enquire into malpractices of the Press is to strike not at the Press Lords but at the historic independence of the Fourth Estate. It is wrong, it is stupid, and it is dangerous."

AMMUNITION DUMP UNEARTHED

AGRA, Aug. 2.

A concealed ammunition dump has been unearthed here, to-day, when from an old unused well near the Central Ordnance Depot, about 1,000 live machine-gun bullets and some other military stores were recovered.

MRS. NAIDU TO ACT AS GOVERNOR

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3.
A Press Communique issued to-night, after setting out the India Office announcement, says that all the present Governors of Indian Provinces have placed their resignations in the hands of the Viceroy with effect from August 15.

It is understood that H.E. Sir John Colville, who is nearing completion of his term as Governor of Bombay, has been invited and has agreed to continue in office until the end of the year.

It is understood that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has agreed to serve as Governor of the United Provinces pending the arrival of Dr. B. C. Roy, who is now in the States.

"You said Mrs. Naidu when she was asked about her acting Governorship of the United Provinces. This will be the first time when a woman will occupy the post of the Governor of a Province."

The Premier also said that Sir Archibald Nye will continue as Governor of Madras the whole of this year and for a few months afterwards. The question of appointing a