

## CALENDAR FOR AUGUST

	SUN.	MOON.
	Rise, Set.	Rise, Set.
Tuesday	5 55 18 35	21 2 8 23
Wednesday	6 55 18 35	21 38 9 10
Thursday	7 55 18 34	22 16 9 59
Friday	8 55 18 34	22 55 10 48
Saturday	9 55 18 33	23 38 11 39
Sunday	10 55 18 33	24 25 12 35
Monday	11 55 18 33	25 16 1 35
Tuesday	12 55 18 32	2 18 2 38
Wednesday	13 55 18 31	2 17 3 42

PHASES OF THE MOON  
Sunday August 10 Last Quarter 1 52

## WEATHER IN SOUTH INDIA

The following is the weather report for Madras Presidency and Mysore:  
Thundershowers have occurred at many places in Rayalaseema and North Kerala and at a few stations in Mysore and Tamil Nad. Anantapur and Gudalpur report 1.4" and 1.3" respectively.

Forecast (valid until the evening of August 5): Thunder showers will occur at a number of places along and near the East Coast, Mysore, Rayalaseema and North Andhra and here and there of the rest of the region.  
Local forecast: Occasional thundershowers evening or night.

For farmers: Moderate showers in Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Anantapur. Light showers in Trichinopoly.

Outlook for next three days: Local thundershowers will continue over the region.

## METEOR WATER LEVEL

28.70 feet on August 3.



TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1947.

## "CEASE FIRE" IN INDONESIA

The United Nations may well congratulate itself on its initial success in the handling of the Indonesian affair. The Dutch have agreed to sound the "Cease fire"; and the Indonesian Republic, the victim of aggression, is also speedily complying with the Security Council's demand: the headquarters of its armed forces is communicating the decision to the isolated area commanders. It is to be hoped that in the pause thus dramatically enforced, reasonable counsel will prevail and both sides find a way out of the muddle. They will no doubt avail themselves of the good offices of the United States who has declared her willingness to promote an agreed solution. The point that the Soviet delegate made that the United Nations must not be by-passed in any settlement will doubtless be kept in mind by the Powers concerned in their own interests and in that of the future of the World Organisation.

One wishes, however, that M. Gromyko's demand that the Dutch and Indonesian forces be made to go back to where they were before the beginning of hostilities had been accepted by the Security Council. It is mere justice to insist that the aggressor should not benefit from his unilateral adventure or be in a position to have the better of the diplomatic exchanges. The Jogjakarta Radio broadcast a statement from the Republican Government in which they have underlined the view that the "Cease fire" could only be effective if the armed forces of both sides were withdrawn behind the demarcation lines fixed in the Agreement of October 14 last. The statement attributed to political circles in The Hague that the Dutch forces would occupy their present position at least for some time can be appreciated in the context of the fighting. The Dutch, with their undoubted superiority in equipment, have captured most of the ports and big cities of Java and are now poised to strike at Jogjakarta. The Republicans have given of their best to halt the Dutch advances. Even when they have had to fall back they have scorched the earth and deprived the aggressors of much of the fruits of victory. And they have announced that Jogjakarta will be defended to the bitter end. If courage can win wars, Indonesia will triumph, but the Netherlands has the big battalions and she will not like to lose the advantageous position she has gained, from which an attack on Jogjakarta can be mounted if the negotiations go against her. It is, therefore, the duty of the United Nations to insist on a return to the old positions if it is not to make a mockery of the principle of peaceful settlement of international conflicts.

And is it too much to ask the Dutch to make their gesture? They have released the Indonesian leaders detained in Batavia and they have addressed Dr. Gani, the Republican Vice-Premier, as "Your Excellency," thereby tacitly answering their own sophistries about the *de jure* status of the Indonesian administration. Surely, the Liberals and Socialists in Holland will not hesitate to put themselves right with world opinion and compel their Government to concede the request to "go back as you were." When a fair armistice is thus established, the Security Council can bring the two parties to the Council table and enforce an award, U. N.

representatives may also be deputed to investigate conditions on the spot. A little more firmness on the U. N.'s part, and the trick is done. We hope that the World Organisation will rise to the occasion.

## The Fort

The handing over of Fort St. George to Indian troops and the last parade of the last British battalion is a ceremony that is symbolical in our history. Major-General Wade told his soldiers that nearly 200 years ago the first Regiment of the British army arrived in India and was stationed in Fort St. George. But the Fort itself is older than its military garrison. The Old Fort, which stood on the ground now occupied by the Secretariat was built after 1640 when Francis Day got permission of the Rajah of Chandragiri to fortify the trading post of the East India Company. The Fort grew gradually but was felt to be inadequate in 1749 when the French returned it to the British after three years of occupation. After it was rebuilt it was besieged again by the French in 1758 for sixty-seven days till relieved by the British Fleet. By that time the French guns had wrecked most of the houses, though St. Mary's Church (where Clive was married) remained unscathed. There was another expensive reconstruction in 1781 when many of the buildings that stand to-day were erected. One of the remarkable things about the siege was the brilliant defence put up by Yusuf Khan, Commandant of the Sepoys, and his demonstration that Indian troops could match the Europeans resulted in the formation of seven battalions of Sepoys who fought for the British at battles like Plassey and Assaye. It was only at the end of the nineteenth century that the Madras troops fell into the background as the training ground for action was shifted to the North-west Frontier. The importance of Fort St. George does not diminish with the passage of the years, and in fact there was a time during the last war when a Japanese assault on it was expected. The Fort remains the key to the City of Madras, but its safety will henceforth be guaranteed by Indian forces.

## HIGH COURT JUDGES IN INDIA

## NO COMPULSORY RETIREMENT

LONDON, Aug. 4. There was no question at present of any High Court Judges in India being compelled to retire, the Under-Secretary for India, Mr. Arthur Henderson, stated in reply to a question in the Commons to-day.

Mr. Niall Macpherson, (Conservative) had asked if the High Court Judges appointed from the Indian Civil Service, who were compelled to retire, would receive a proportion of the additional pension to which they would have normally been entitled on completion of 11½ years service as Judges or attainment of 60 years or retirement on medical grounds before 60. He also asked if they would receive any compensation. "In his reply, Mr. Henderson added, 'Their position is quite different from that of members of the Civil Service in that the fact that under the existing Constitution they are independent of control by the Executive. The representatives of both India and Pakistan have agreed that the independence of the principle of an independent Judiciary is of paramount importance and, at their request, there has been included in Section 10 (2) (b) of the Indian Independence Act a guarantee of the conditions of service of the Judges now in office, including their right regarding their tenure of office. They have also agreed that these Judges should be entitled to rank for the grant of proportionate pension if their constitutional position were to be altered so radically as to affect their independence. In these circumstances, His Majesty's Government have decided that so long as the Judiciary remain constitutionally independent of the Executive, High Court Judges are ineligible for the grant of either proportionate pension or compensation.'

## MR. JUSTICE SHAHABUDDIN

MADRAS, Aug. 4. Mr. Justice Shahabuddin, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service, has informed the authorities of his willingness to serve in the Dominion of Pakistan. The order releasing him from his post is expected shortly.

## MR. JUSTICE HORWILL

MADRAS, Aug. 4. Mr. Justice Horwill, who returned from leave on Saturday from England, took charge of his office to-day.

## MR. KRIPALANI'S APPEAL TO SIND MINORITIES

KARACHI, Aug. 3. "If the minorities in Pakistan were not adequately protected, much against our will, things again would react in favour of the Government of India. It is likely that an announcement to this effect will be made shortly. It is stated that Dr. Sharif discussed with Pandit Nehru this question during his stay in New Delhi."

## INDIAN ENVOY TO INDONESIA

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3. The United Press of India understands that a proposal to appoint an Indian envoy in Indonesia is under the consideration of the Government of India. It is likely that an announcement to this effect will be made shortly. It is stated that Dr. Sharif discussed with Pandit Nehru this question during his stay in New Delhi."

## GANDHIJI IN KASHMIR MEETING WITH MAHARAJA

## MUSLIM CONFERENCES REQUEST

SRINAGAR, Aug. 3. Mahatma Gandhi met the Maharaja of Kashmir to-day. The Maharaja sent his brother-in-law to Mahatma Gandhi's residence to escort him to the palace. Mahatma Gandhi who went to Muzahid Manzil (headquarters of the Kashmir National Conference) to address the Constituent Assembly, had to return without addressing them as the audience in their enthusiasm to have darshan of Mahatma Gandhi, roused to very high pitch, surged round Mahatma Gandhi, and made it impossible for him firstly to get on the dais and later kept on raising slogans "Mahatma, Mahatma-Jai-Jai" and "Sheikh Abdullah-Zindabad". For nearly 20 minutes, the organisers tried unsuccessfully to control the crowd. Mahatma Gandhi was visibly angry at these demonstrations as he stood upon the dais to give darshan. Police and volunteers tried to restrain him by hard to control the crowd and the former had to press the crowd back with lathis to make way for Mahatma Gandhi's car. The audience of nearly 20,000 people, who had collected inside the Manzil compound, had to turn disappointed after Mahatma Gandhi left the meeting. Holding of all public meetings has been banned in Srinagar for some time now, and Mahatma Gandhi himself has been holding his prayers inside the compound of a house where he is staying. This afternoon the British Battalion was also intended for a private address to National Conference workers.

## PRAYER MEETING

SRINAGAR, Aug. 2. Gandhiji's first evening prayer was held to-day in the compound of Khoshd Bag, where Gandhiji is staying. About 20,000 people attended the gathering. Gandhiji sat on a 18-foot high balcony. Begum Abdullah recited verses from the Quran while Mr. Gandhi, Dr. Sushila Nayar and Miss Manu Gandhi recited verses from the Gita and Zend-Avesta. Some Kashmiri girls sang prayer bhajans. Gandhiji did not address the gathering after the prayers but by waving his hands he asked the crowd to disperse. The police, who were in the area, also attended the prayer meeting. —U.P.I.

## STATE'S RELATIONS WITH INDIAN UNION

SRINAGAR (Kashmir), Aug. 3. A statement issued on behalf of the Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference and the Jammu and Kashmir Muslim League, while welcoming his recent remark that Indian States in choosing the Dominion they wish to accede to, would have to bear in mind their geographical position, expresses the hope that "he will not in any way meddle with the unfortunate policies of this State," if he does, the statement adds, "matters will get infinitely more complicated". Some members of the Muslim Conference, it is reported, have sent telegrams to Gandhiji asking him "not to interfere in Kashmir politics." —A.P.I.

## CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

## ISSUE OF VISITORS' PASSES FOR SPECIAL SESSION

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4. There will be a Special Session of the Constituent Assembly at 11-30 a.m. on the night of August 14, for the assumption of power by the Constituent Assembly, followed by a formal ceremony at 10 a.m. on August 15, says a Press Note issued by the Constituent Assembly. Visitors' passes for the midnight session on August 14 will be issued in the usual way, but, as there will be a great demand for accommodation, it has been decided that applications for visitors' passes will not be entertained after August 7. For the ceremony on August 15, special cards will be issued. For this session each member will be guaranteed, one seat in the visitors' gallery if it is for one of his own relatives, and only after this demand has been satisfied and if any more accommodation is available, claims of other persons recommended by members for seats will be considered. Limitation to this effect has already been sent to members. But, in case these communications do not reach their destinations in time or are not delivered to the addressees, the Hon'ble members are requested to take note of this Press announcement and immediately send in their applications on behalf of their relatives as their first choice, and any other persons, whom they wish to recommend as their second choice for the ceremony on August 15. All these applications must reach the office of the Constituent Assembly before August 7, after which date no further applications will be considered. —A.P.I.

## TITLES RELINQUISHED

## SIR N. G. IYENGAR TO RETURN SANADS

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3. Sir N. Gopalakrishnan, who has relinquished his five titles—Knighthood, C.S.I., C.I.E., Dewan Bahadur and Rao Bahadur. It is understood that Sir N. Gopalakrishnan, who has been one of the leading draftsmen of the new Indian Constitution, has decided to give up the titles. The badges which are at his residence in Madras will be returned to the Viceroy as soon as they are received in Delhi.

## SIR ALLADI GIVES UP TITLES

MADRAS, Aug. 4. Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar, Member, Constituent Assembly, has to-day addressed a communication to the Viceroy relinquishing his titles of Knighthood and Dewan Bahadur. In a statement to the Press, to-day, he says: "In view of the provision in the new Constitution abolishing all titles and the prohibition of the acceptance of any title from a foreign Power in the constitution, that is now being framed, and consistently with my position as a member of the said Assembly, and as a citizen of the Independent India that is to be, I feel I can no longer hold a British honour. I have accordingly decided to renounce my Knighthood as well as my title of Dewan Bahadur and I am addressing a communication to that effect to H. E. the Viceroy." —A.P.I.

## VICEROY'S HOUSE TO BE RENAMED

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3. With the transfer of power on August 15 and the termination of the Viceroyalty in India, the Viceroy's House, it is understood, will be renamed. It will then be known as "Government House." —U.P.I.

## BRITISH TROOPS IN MADRAS

## FAREWELL PARADE AT FORT ST. GEORGE

## G. O. C.'S MESSAGE

MADRAS, Aug. 4. Major-General D. A. L. Wade, G.O.C., Madras Sub-Area, the Commander of the First Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the last British Battalion to parade on the historical Fort St. George, at the Fort Parade ground. On arrival Major-General Wade was received by Brigadier D. J. Wilson-Haffenden, C.B., the Commander of the Madras Sub-Area. He then proceeded to inspect the Quarter-Guard of the Sikh Light Infantry who have taken over the garrison of the Fort from the First Battalion of the Essex Regiment in the last few days.

Addressing the parade, Major-General Wade said: "This is an event of historic importance in the annals of the British army. In 1754, nearly 200 years ago, the first Regiment of the British army arrived in India. It landed at Madras and was stationed here in Fort St. George. That Regiment was the old 95th Foot, to-day known as the First Battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment. Its regimental motto is 'Primum in Indis'—'First in India'. The Regiment was accompanied by a detachment of the Royal Artillery. When they arrived, King's Barracks and the Guard Room were under construction. The troops probably camped in and around the Fort until the barracks were completed. From that day until this British Battalion has been stationed in Fort St. George continuously."

"This week-end the last British Battalion marched out. That Battalion was the First Battalion of the Essex Regiment whose drums are on parade. To-day you are the last British Battalion to parade in the historical fort. It is a happy coincidence that the honour should fall to your Regiment because you have close ties with Madras. Referring to the history of the Battalion, the G.O.C. observed: 'It was here that your Second Battalion was raised by the East India Company from European and Indian recruits in 1782. Its original title was 'The Third Madras European Regiment', later it changed its name to 108th Foot and in 1881 it became the Second Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.'

Concluding Major-General Wade said: "The task of the British army in India is now completed. The time has come to hand over the defence of this vast country to our fellow soldiers of the Indian Army, who have fought alongside us so gallantly through many wars. After 200 years, the last chapter of the British Army in India is completed. The Book is closed. It has been a glorious record and its pages are filled with deeds of gallantry and chivalry. 'I firmly believe that the reputation of the British soldier never stood higher than it does in India to-day. In a few days' time you will sail from these shores. Whatever your final destination may be, I know you will uphold the honour and tradition of the Army, as you have done in the past. I wish you all good luck and god-speed.' The G.O.C. then reviewed the march past of the Battalion, and took the salute."

## INDIANS' ENTRY INTO BURMA

## RANGOON GOVT. WILLING TO NEGOTIATE

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4. The Government of Burma have expressed their willingness to negotiate with the Government of India on the question of Indian immigration, it is learnt here. In view of the present disturbed condition in Burma, it is not expected that these talks will take place in the immediate future. —A.P.I.

## NEW BURMA FLAG

## PEACOCK EMBLEM TO BE DROPPED

RANGOON, Aug. 2. Burma's peacock emblem is being removed from the country's new flag as the Sub-Committee that considered the matter holds the opinion that the emblem of a peacock is not in the minds of Burmese with defeats in wars with Britain. The new flag approved unanimously by the Constituent Assembly will be red with a canton of blue in which there will be a five-pointed star surrounded by five smaller stars. The smaller stars symbolise the races of Burma—Burmese, Shans, Chins, Kachins and Karens—and the large star, the Union of Burma—Globe.

## "I NEVER LOOK INTO A MIRROR"

## GANDHIJI'S DISCLOSURE TO FRENCH CARTOONIST

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2. A French cartoonist by name Carol drew a cartoon of Gandhiji after he had a casual look at the latter in the Bhagat Colony recently after Gandhiji's prayer. The cartoon was presented to Gandhiji by Prof. Faucon of the Paris University, who had arrived here on a short visit. Gandhiji looked eagerly at the cartoon and, apparently pleased at the workmanship, said: "It is good, but why has the cartoonist not drawn me with a sword?" The Professor replied: "Because your ears are so long." Gandhiji smilingly said: "I never look into a mirror, therefore I do not know if my ears are so long." —Globe.

## FISCAL ADJUSTMENTS WITH THE CENTRE

## MADRAS MINISTER TO CONSULT EXPERTS

MADRAS, Aug. 4. Questions relating to the allocation of financial resources between the Provinces and the Centre in the future Constitutional set up, will be considered by the Finance Minister and experts of the Department to-day. Mr. B. Gopala Reddy, Finance Minister, has decided to consult well known publicists and economists in this connection so that he could have the benefit of competent opinion about a fair allocation, keeping in view the need for a strong Centre with adequate financial resources on the one hand, and the growing commitments of the Province and the urgent need for expanding its revenue resources on the other. The Finance Minister will be convening the Conference in the course of this week so that by the time the Constituent Assembly meets, he could have the benefit of their views. The Finance Minister will be accompanied on this trip by the Secretary of the Finance Department.

## STRIKE BALLOT BY RAILWAYMEN

## FEDERATION COUNCIL'S DECISION

## RESOLUTION CARRIED BY NARROW MAJORITY

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3. The General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to-day decided by a narrow majority to call upon all affiliated unions to proceed to take a strike ballot immediately and complete this work before September 30, 1947. The Council also decided to form a Council of Action to implement the resolution.

The motion, it is understood, was sponsored by Communist and Royist groups and opposed by Socialists. The voting was 64 to 57. In view of the narrow majority, a constitutional issue is being raised whether it is right to call upon the affiliated unions to take a strike ballot as contemplated in the motion. A deadlock has arisen between the different parties and the General Council will meet again at 2 p.m. to-morrow to see whether the parties could be brought together.

The strike ballot is to be taken as a protest against the Royist attitude towards the Federation's demands relating to pay and other grievances. In the absence of Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, Mr. Khedgikar presided. To-day's discussions of the General Council lasted eight hours. The main resolution which was supported by Communist and Royist groups but could not be carried, wanted to give time upto September 30 to the new Dominion Governments to consider the demands of the Federation before taking any drastic action. While reiterating the demands of the Federation and asking the Government to consider the resolution, according to them, the resolution had stated that the railwaymen nevertheless appreciated the difficulties of the national Government in the present political and economic situation. In order not to embarrass them, the resolution had expressed willingness to stay action on the pending issues, provided immediate enforcement of the favourable portions of the Pay Commission's report was agreed to and the railwaymen were protected against reduction in earnings relief and their basic pay continued on the introduction of the Pay Commission's scales. The resolution had wanted to give time upto September 30 for enabling the Governments of the two Dominions to give a favourable reply falling within a strike ballot was completed, the resolution was to be completed by October 31.

The resolution had urged that the Federation should exhaust every possible avenue for an amicable settlement of the dispute without prejudice to its fundamental demands.

## ROYIST AMENDMENT

The Royist group moved an amendment urging affiliated unions to proceed to take a strike ballot immediately and complete this work before September 30. The Communists supported the Royist group's proposal and further urged the appointment of a Council of Action. Supporters of the amendment, which was ultimately carried, strongly protested against the Royist group's delay in taking the strike ballot. The Royist group's amendment recommended the proposed reduction in earnings relief, denial of "adequate scales" on account of the partition of the country and the High Power Committee's recommendations. Some of the supporters of the amendment belonged to provisionally affiliated unions.

Generally speaking, the Federation considers the wages of unskilled labour and clerical staff recommended by the Pay Commission to be an improvement over the previous scales while withdrawal of the proposed reduction in earnings relief, the proposed reduction in earnings relief, denial of "adequate scales" on account of the partition of the country and the High Power Committee's recommendations. Some of the supporters of the amendment belonged to provisionally affiliated unions.

Coal was the second major failure of the Socialist Government, he said. Now that the Government has taken over the cost of producing coal was much higher. "With more miners at work and more machinery, we are producing 15,00,000 tons less a year than came out of the pits in 1941." The Socialists' third major fault was the "wasteful financial extravagance" which the Government had indulged. Nothing like this has ever been seen before. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken £3,000,000,000 to cover the Socialists' administration for the last 18 months—more than three times the cost of the State in the years before the war. Altogether, he has spent, or proposes to spend, about £11,000,000,000 in the 32 months from the end of the war until the end of the new financial year in 1949-50.

## NEW PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

## DAULATRAM RESIGNS FROM PAKISTAN ASSEMBLY

KARACHI, Aug. 3. Mr. Jai Ramdas Daulatram, the Sind Congress leader, who has been appointed Governor of Bihar, has resigned his membership of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly. The resignation has been sent to the Chief Secretary to the Sind Government. The Sind Assembly will meet shortly to elect another non-Muslim to the Pakistan Constituent Assembly in the place of Mr. Daulatram. —U.P.I.

## SIR C. M. TRIVEDI TO VISIT LAHORE

LAHORE, Aug. 3. Sir Chandulal Trivedi, the Governor-designate of East Punjab, is reliably learnt, will arrive here on August 5 for a day's stay here. He will be the guest of the Punjab Governor. It is further learnt that Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Leader of the East Punjab Assembly Congress Party and Sardar Swarn Singh, Leader of the Panthic Assembly Party who recently went to Delhi to conduct talks on the partition problem of the Punjab, met Sir Chandulal there. —U.P.I.

## INDIA GOVT. OFFICES IN MYSORE

## NEW ACCOUNTS TO BE OPENED ON AUG. 15

BANGALORE, Aug. 2. It is understood that all Central Government offices have been ordered to close their accounts as on midnight of August 14/15 and open new accounts in the name of the Indian Dominion which will be born at zero hours, August 15.—A.P.I.

## LANDS RESTORED TO MYSORE RULER

BANGALORE, Aug. 4. The jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the Crown Government in the lands of the Mysore State, excepting the Bangalore-Madras branch of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway including the Hindustan Aircraft siding has, with effect from August 2, been restored to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

## BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC CRISIS

## GOVT.'S SOCIALIST PROGRAMME CRITICISED

## MR. CHURCHILL'S CHARGES AGAINST ADMINISTRATION

On the eve of the Commons debate on the British Government's measures to meet the economic crisis facing Britain, Mr. Winston Churchill made a vigorous attack on the Labour Government's policies, both at home and abroad. He criticised as "appalling waste" the working out of the socialistic programme at home, the administration of British Zone in Germany and the continuation of British Mandate in Palestine.

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## MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

WOODSTOCK (Oxfordshire), Aug. 4. Mr. Winston Churchill, Britain's wartime Premier, said to-day that he could not have believed that "on the morrow of the German and Japanese surrenders so short a period of time could bring Britain so low." He was addressing a crowd of 50,000 people in the grounds of his birthplace, Blenheim Palace, near here on the eve of Parliament's two-day debate on the state of the nation and the British Government's expected proposals for meeting Britain's economic crisis. "The first misfortune of rising prices," Mr. Churchill said, "was not wholly the fault of the Socialist Government. It was, no doubt, aggravated by the bad bargains in bulk buying made by Government officials, but the main fact is that prices rose in the United States so that the Loan became much less valuable in goods and in breathing space than was expected."

"That is an aspect which, I am sure, the United States ought to and will take into consideration in relaxing the conditions which hamper our purchases in sterling from our Dominions and Colonies or which enable our foreign creditors—for we have become a debtor nation—to exact payment from our limited supply of dollars saved, earned or borrowed, all of which and more are required for our period of recovery."

## IMPORTS FROM U. S.

But there were other reasons why the Loan had been ineffective. "Owing to the follies and indecisions of Socialist Government a great part of the Loan has been spent not on the re-equipment of our industry, nor upon the import of basic foodstuffs. Instead, much has been frittered away on American films and tobacco and on large quantities of foods and drugs." But what can be thought of a Government which has drifted on from day to day until the Loan is nearly exhausted? There is not one proposal that Mr. Attlee can make on Wednesday next that would not have been far more effective if made a year or six months ago.

"The Government had the knowledge, but they had neither the sense nor the decision to act. They were too busy planning and making their brave new world of controls and wars, of hoardings of officials and multitudes of regulations. They exhausted what energies they had and consumed their time and thought in carrying out their party fads, in choking the House of Commons with resolutions and motions, in discouraging and even paralysing business enterprises by nationalisation schemes."

Coal was the second major failure of the Socialist Government, he said. Now that the Government has taken over the cost of producing coal was much higher. "With more miners at work and more machinery, we are producing 15,00,000 tons less a year than came out of the pits in 1941." The Socialists' third major fault was the "wasteful financial extravagance" which the Government had indulged. Nothing like this has ever been seen before. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken £3,000,000,000 to cover the Socialists' administration for the last 18 months—more than three times the cost of the State in the years before the war. Altogether, he has spent, or proposes to spend, about £11,000,000,000 in the 32 months from the end of the war until the end of the new financial year in 1949-50.

But there was no prosperity. "On the contrary, a harder, more curtailed and more restricted way of life and standard of living has been imposed on every class of the community and now a worse time lies ahead with the Government assures us may continue for years."

## OCCUPATION COST IN GERMANY

Giving instances of "this appalling waste," Mr. Churchill said that immense sums, largely in dollars, were being poured into the British zone of Germany and the only result was an ever increasing discontent. "Instead of placing upon the Germans the responsibilities of managing their own affairs and giving them all the help we could, from time to time, we have used our victory to impose upon them a highly incompetent administration. This enables them to cast upon us the blame for all the miseries they have brought upon themselves."

German respect for Britain was changing fast. "It is a hollow hatred, no longer mingled with contempt. It is a hatred now £58,000,000 were lost in illicit trafficking in currency and cigarettes. Hundreds of millions of pounds had been needlessly squandered on an administration of Germany which had wrought nothing but misery for the German people and nothing but discredit to the British occupation."

## PALESTINE POLICY CRITICISED

While Britain has "blithely cast away" the rights of the Jewish people, the Government had at all costs "clung to tiny little Palestine," Mr. Churchill declared. Our sympathies go out to the British soldiers who have endured these unspeakable outrages with so much fortitude and discipline and who are just kept marking time, month after month, under the most false and painful conditions, waiting for the Government to think of some sort of plan or policy.

"No British interest is involved in our retention of the Palestine Mandate. For nearly 30 years we have done our best to carry out an honourable and self-imposed task. A year ago, I urged the Government to give notice to the United Nations Organisation that we could and would bear the burden of insults and injuries no longer. But the Ministry only gaped in shameful indecision, and they are only gapping still."

The Socialist belief was that nothing mattered much so long as miseries were equally shared. "In Victorian days there was anxious talk about 'the submerged tenth' but now it was no longer a question of helping the submerged tenth but of submerging the other nine tenths down to their level."

## ALTERNATIVE TO SOCIALISM

Referring to a Conservative alternative to Socialism, Mr. Churchill said that it would be "very foolish without the machinery of Government at our disposal, or the power to give effect to our plans, to commit ourselves to an elaborate programme which would be

eagerly pounced upon by our opponents if only as a means of distracting attention from their own misdeeds and failures."

His party would never allow the advance of the society and the economic well-being of the nation to be regulated and curtailed by the pace of the weakest.

Proper incentives must be offered and full freedom given to the strong to use their strength for the common good. Initiative, enterprise, thrift, domestic foresight, contrivance, good housekeeping and natural ability must reap their just reward. On any other plan the population of this island will sink by attrition and famine to a level below the standard of life and to two-thirds of its present numbers."

Denying that Conservatives were seeking a Coalition Government, Mr. Churchill said, "What could be more wrong than for a Conservative Party to pass a sponge over all its misdeeds and incompetence of the last two years and to share the responsibilities of the men who have led us into so much needless misfortune?"

## PLAN FOR UNITED EUROPE

Turning to foreign policy, Mr. Churchill said, "The foundation of British policy must be an ever closer association with the United States. I have never asked at any time or suggested an alliance. I want something much more than that. We must seek something less precise and far more potent. The whole English-speaking world must move forward together in fraternal association along the road of destiny. This will be the greatest hope of peace among nations and of the freedom and dignity of ordinary men and women over the largest portion of the globe."

The conception of United Europe "which is a gathering in unity and act together of all the nations of Europe, not confined to a 'fraternal association' of the English-speaking Commonwealth and States."

"On the contrary, both the natural and vital affiliations are drawn together in the unity of the United States. The United Nations Organisation and can be only a contributory part of the world system."

Urging British Conservatives to support the United Europe Plan, Mr. Churchill said, "I was very glad that Mr. Bevin said in the House of Commons that he had supported the idea many years ago. Let him support it now; for now is the appointed time."