

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST

	SUN	MOON
Friday	8 .. 5 55 18 34	22 58 10 48
Saturday	9 .. 5 55 18 34	23 58 10 48
Sunday	10 .. 5 55 18 34	24 58 10 48
Monday	11 .. 5 55 18 34	25 58 10 48
Tuesday	12 .. 5 55 18 34	26 58 10 48
Wednesday	13 .. 5 55 18 34	27 58 10 48
Thursday	14 .. 5 55 18 34	28 58 10 48

PHASES OF THE MOON
Sunday August 10 Last Quarter 1 52

WEATHER IN SOUTH INDIA

MADRAS, Aug. 7.
Daily weather report for Madras Presidency and Mysore State:

The monsoon has strengthened off South Malabar coast, Minicoy reporting 4.9 ft. of rain. Fairly widespread light rain has fallen along the West Coast. Thunderstorms have occurred at many places in Tamil Nadu and Rayalaseema and here and there in Mysore and South Andhra Pradesh. Salem reports 1.1". Forecast valid until the evening of August 8: Widespread rain will occur in Kerala, South Kanara, Coorg and West Mysore. Thunderstorms will occur at several places in Tamil Nadu, East Mysore and Rayalaseema and here and there in Andhra Pradesh.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally moderate to heavy rain is likely in and near South Kerala within the next 36 hours and may extend to North Kerala and South Kanara.

Local forecast: Occasional showers during the evening or night.

Weather news: Heavy rain here and there in Malabar, Cochin and Travancore. Moderate to heavy rain in places in Tinnevely and light to moderate rain in Trichinopoly. Occasional strong wind in Trichinopoly.

Outlook for the next three days: Increase of rain along the West Coast.

METEOROLOGICAL LEVEL

88.4 feet on August 6.



FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1947.

EGYPT AND THE CHARTER

VERY important issues involving the supremacy of the Charter have been raised by Egypt in presenting her case against Britain in the U. N. Security Council. Egypt is a sovereign nation. Her sovereignty is implicit in her membership of the United Nations: she is also a member of the Security Council. And yet she has been unable to get rid of the British troops stationed on her territory. It is true that these troops are on her territory under the terms of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936. This Treaty is valid for a period of twenty years. Egypt tried to have it revised by negotiation last year but found that the new terms offered by Britain were unacceptable to her. She has now come to the Security Council to establish her rights as a sovereign nation. The main question is whether the U. N. Charter supersedes the Treaty where the latter is inconsistent with the basic principles of the Charter. Britain holds that her rights have been gained under the Treaty and till a new Treaty is signed, she can continue to keep her troops on Egyptian soil. If there is any dispute regarding the terms of the Treaty, she argues, it is a matter of interpretation to be settled by the United Nations. The Egyptian answer to this stand is formidable. She argues that it is derogatory for a sovereign nation to allow foreign troops to remain on her soil without her consent and so the Treaty provisions regarding the presence of troops are basically inconsistent with the Charter. Sir Alexander Cadogan's reply that the U. N. Assembly has held that the presence of foreign troops is not necessarily contrary to the Charter hardly applies to this case, as in any event the Egyptian Government has not given its consent to British forces being stationed on her territory. For example, even the stationing of British troops in Greece was justified only on the ground that the Greek Government had invited their presence there. Egypt is not content with raising the general point regarding the rights conferred on her by the Charter. She denies obligations under the 1936 Treaty on the ground that it was not a freely negotiated treaty between two equals and holds that future treaty revision should be undertaken only after the oppressive presence of foreign troops is removed. Sir Alexander's gibe that Egypt is violating the Treaty and that she may one day violate the Charter is a vicious one, but "unequal treaties," so common in the past, have always been repugnant to the moral conscience of the world. Every colonial country which "negotiates" with an Imperial Power knows that the concessions which she gives in the "treaty" have been forced from her.

Sir Alexander Cadogan has asserted in his reply that the negotiations for treaty revision broke down because the Egyptians refused to give the Sudanese people the right to self-government. This is an unfair way of characterising the stand which the Egyptian Government took on the Sudan. It is true that the Egyptians are averse to a separation of the Sudan from Egypt: the Unity of the Nile Valley has been the credo of the nationalists from the beginning. Not only do the cultural and racial links between Egypt and the Sudan go back to antiquity but the Egyptians have a

vital interest in seeing that those who control the headstreams of the Nile are their friends. While they stand for unity, the Egyptians never stated that they were against the Sudanese exercising the right of self-determination. In the formula which was devised during last year's negotiations, both the Egyptians and the British agreed that the Sudanese should be prepared for self-government. But the British insisted that they should continue to administer Sudan till the stage was reached when the Sudanese should exercise their right to self-government. The Egyptians objected to this as they saw no justification for the British to stay on unless it be that they wanted to continue their imperial influence in Sudanese territory by encouraging the nascent separatist movement there. The Egyptian proposal for the future of the Sudan was that their country should be a unit, that the Sudanese should be encouraged to self-government and if the Sudanese had any grievance they should be allowed to appeal to the United Nations. It will be admitted that this is a fair way of safeguarding the rights of a backward territory. In any case, there is no reason why an alien Power like Britain should be allowed to continue her sway in the Sudan to "safeguard" the Sudanese right to self-determination. Britain is trying hard to retain her military foothold on Egyptian soil but if she does it without Egyptian consent it is bound to create friction in the Middle East. It is for the United Nations to vindicate Egypt's rights as a sovereign nation under the Charter and support her demand for the evacuation of British troops.

Names and Places

In the days of the great Queen (Victoria) the Empire-builder decided among other things, the way in which the names of places in India were to be officially spelled and pronounced. "Cawnpore", "Lucknow" and "Calcutta" are the strange consequences of the Englishman's failure to do justice to the local language. Now that we are no longer obliged to follow these usages, it is time for the provincial Governments to revise the names of the towns, rivers, streets, etc. which have been tortured out of their proper meaning. The United Provinces Government have taken the lead in this matter and are to begin the process of re-Indianisation. The Ganges will once more be called Ganga, the Jumna will return to Yamuna and Muttra will get back its real name of Mathura. The revised names will hereafter be used in all official records and correspondence. Since the British found the languages of Southern India even more difficult to pronounce than in the north, our province is a greater sufferer than the United Provinces. The principle to be followed in revising names should be, of course, to adopt the local usage which has usually not changed in the Indian languages despite the official alteration. There are two errors which ought to be avoided. Firstly, we ought not to seek out names from ancient history which have been forgotten or not used for centuries. Secondly, we ought not to seek to change names like Bombay and Madras simply because they were given during the British period. To make such changes would introduce a great deal of confusion and create acrimonious disputes about the new names that are to replace the old. But there is an excellent case for correcting the mispronunciation of names by the English which resulted in the concealment of their local meaning. "Tanjore" for example means nothing but "Tanjavur" means a place of refuge; "Vellore" is meaningless but its revision to "Velur" will restore the original significance. Place names in Andhra and Kerala must be similarly revised according to the local practice. The question arises whether purely English names such as Mount Road ought to be changed. We do not believe this to be necessary but in the case of streets, parks and other public places it is certainly time that the municipalities put up signboards with the names written in the local language. At the present time the municipalities seem to take it for granted that the majority of the population can read English.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

MR. F. L. UNDERWOOD APPOINTED

MADRAS, Aug. 7. Mr. F. L. Underwood, Deputy Inspector-General of Police has been appointed Inspector-General of Police, in succession to Mr. R. Hume retiring from the Indian Police Service, on transfer of power on August 15.

NEW COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

MADRAS, Aug. 7. Mr. A. V. Patro, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, has been appointed Commissioner of Police, Madras City, vice Mr. S. W. Wright, proceeding on leave on transfer of power, preparatory to retirement.

I.C.S. OFFICERS IN PROVINCE

23 BRITONS AND FOUR INDIANS TO RETIRE

GOVT. ANNOUNCE DECISION

MADRAS, Aug. 7. Orders for the retirement of 23 British and 4 Indian officers of the Indian Civil Service have been passed by the Madras Government to take effect on or before August 15, the date fixed for the transfer of power from Britain to India.

Eight Muslim I.C.S. officers, including a High Court Judge, have been released by the Madras Government, in accordance with their desire to serve in Pakistan.

Six or seven Madras I.C.S. men serving in Bengal and U. P. are coming to Madras shortly, where they will accompany I.C.S. men serving in Madras will be released to their respective Provinces.

The following is the list of officers who have been released:

British: Sir Gerald Priestley, Messrs. W. Scott Brown, C. H. Masterman, A. F. W. Dixon, D. P. Crombie, J. Byers, S. P. Thompson, J. R. Bett, J. W. Pritchard, D. I. R. Muir, J. E. Maher, W. T. Bryant, E. W. Bouchier, B. W. Day, R. Galletti, J. L. Wood, A. J. Platt, R. C. Hope, A. Mc. M. Wester, R. C. C. Hunt, A. G. Barson, H. K. Matthews and H. J. L. Smith.

Indian: Messrs. V. Ramakrishna, T. S. Swaminathan, R. M. Seshadri and K. M. Rajagopal.

Muslims who have elected to continue in service but have asked for transfer to Pakistan, are the hon. Mr. Justice S. Shahabuddin, Messrs. K. R. Kapur (Bombay), D. N. Sahi (U.P.), A. S. Naik (Bombay), D. D. Sathie (Bombay), R. C. Joshi (Bombay) and R. P. Naik (C.P.).

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE

MADRAS, Aug. 7. Twenty-one officers of the Indian Police Service serving in Madras province, 15 European and 6 non-European, are to be released from service on or before August 15, according to the orders just passed by the Madras Government.

The names of the European officers are: Messrs. R. Hume, D. P. Crombie, C. H. Bailey, F. J. Chadwick, M. Green, D. Crossley, A. R. Jakeman, R. H. Colebrook, D. C. T. Cameron, S. W. Wright (Commissioner of Police), H. D. Latham, W. F. A. Hamilton, E. L. Cox, C. Lonsdale, B. W. Lane and H. Keene (who is now on deputation to the Government of India). The last named will be released on August 14, while the others on August 15.

Non-European: Khan Bahadur J. Abdul Rahman Sahib, Messrs. A. E. Spitteler, Mahomed Ali Sahib, A. E. D. Frederick, S. Appandaraaj and W. E. Middleton. These officers will be released on the 14th instant.

Two officers are to be released on or after August 15 for service in Pakistan. They are: Khan Bahadur Syed Nazrudin Sahib and Khan Sahib Yusuf Ali Sayed.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

MADRAS, Aug. 7. Among the I. M. S. personnel borne on the Madras Cadre, fifteen British officers are to be released by the Madras Government, on or before August 15. It is learnt that they are:

Major-General J. P. Huban, Col. A. J. Cox, Col. J. S. Shepherd, Majors P. J. Kelly, R. L. H. Minchin, F. A. B. Sheppard, S. T. Davis, E. M. Sewell, W. Harper, W. P. Leppin, D. A. Porritt, V. B. Thomas, S. Shone, E. Palmer and W. Marrow. Of these the first three are now on leave, while Major R. L. H. Minchin and Major D. A. Porritt are on military duty.

The services of Major W. H. G. Reed, Surgeon to the Governor, are being continued during the Governorship of Sir Archibald Nye.

There are altogether five Indian I.M.S. Officers serving in Madras. It is officially announced that the services of all of them are to be retained. They are Col. S. L. Bhatia, Col. G. S. Gill, Lt. Col. P. V. Karamchandani, Major S. Sangam Lal and Major K. M. Rao.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE

MADRAS, Aug. 7. The Madras Government have decided to release the following nine European officers of the Indian Forest Service on or before August 15:

Messrs. C. R. F. Williams, J. M. Sweet, V. G. Darlington, H. R. M. Law, P. W. Davis, R. S. Brown, J. A. Wilson, H. A. H. Hicks and A. L. Griffith.

Of these, Mr. Davis is now employed as a Conservator of Forests in Baluchistan, and his retirement from him or from the Government of India.

There are no European or Indian Officers in the Indian Veterinary Service and there is, therefore, no question of their release.

In the Indian Agricultural Service in Madras, there are neither European nor Indian Officers. Mr. Sadatullah Khan, the last Indian Officer of this Service serving in Madras, was granted leave, preparatory to retirement, from July 16, 1947.

SERVICE OF ENGINEERS

MADRAS, Aug. 7. The Madras Government have decided to release from service four out of six British officers of the Indian Service of Engineers, on or before August 15. They are: Mr. R. M. Hume, Chief Engineer, Buildings; I. P. Cole, J. R. Berg (on leave) and L. M. F. Barrett (on leave), Superintending Engineers.

Messrs. W. H. Turner and A. A. Smythe, Superintending Engineers, will be continued in service after August 15.

MADRAS SURGEON-GENERAL

MADRAS, Aug. 7. The Government of Madras have decided to retain the services of Col. S. L. Bhatia, I.M.S., as Surgeon-General. This decision, it is stated, has been taken on the recommendation of the Government of India.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS

MADRAS, Aug. 7. Col. G. S. Gill, I.M.S., it is learnt, will be retained in his present appointment as Inspector-General of Prisons.

MADRAS HIGH COURT

MADRAS, Aug. 7. It is understood that the Madras Government will shortly take up for examination the question as to whether the strength of the High Court needs to be maintained at its present level and whether, under the existing conditions, it does not call for reduction.

Until a decision is reached on the subject, it is stated to be doubtful if serious consideration will be given to the question of filling up the existing vacancies.

JINNAH ARRIVES IN KARACHI

FAREWELL MESSAGE TO DELHI CITIZENS

GOOD WISHES TO INDIA

NEW DELHI, Aug. 7. "I wish Hindustan prosperity and peace," says Mr. Jinnah, Governor-General-designate of Pakistan in a statement on the eve of his departure for Karachi.

Mr. Jinnah says: "I am grateful to all our friends and those who have sent me their kind messages of greetings and good wishes on the establishment of Pakistan. I wish I could reply to every one of them individually but having regard to the fact that I have received thousands of messages, I am unable to do so and hope that they will excuse me as it was impossible to acknowledge every message separately owing to the enormous pressure of work that we had to meet and give effect to the big issues involved in the division of India."

"I bid farewell to the citizens of Delhi amongst whom I had many friends of all communities and I earnestly appeal to every one to live in this great and historic City in peace. The past must be buried and let us start afresh as two independent sovereign States of Hindustan and Pakistan. I wish Hindustan prosperity and peace."

DEPARTURE FROM DELHI

Mr. Jinnah accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Fatima Jinnah, left for Karachi at 12.45 to-day.

The time of Mr. Jinnah's departure was kept secret and the Viceroy's Dakota, in which he flew, took off from the Palam airfield an hour and quarter before the scheduled time.

Mr. Jinnah, accompanied by Miss Fatima Jinnah and his personal Secretary, Mr. Khurshid, drove to the runways. Mr. Jinnah was also accompanied by two of his I.C.S. staff, Mr. Ahsan (Naval) and Mr. Khurshid, who is staying behind for two days and is expected to leave for Karachi on Saturday.

Mr. Jinnah was seen off by Col. Currie, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, the Iranian Consul-General and a few personal friends.

It is learnt that Mr. Jinnah has sold his Delhi residence, No. 10, Aurangzeb Road, to Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia.

Mr. Jinnah, prior to his departure, received numerous friends and admirers. The Rulers of Dholpur and Maihar also called on him in the morning.—A.P.I.

ARRIVAL IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Aug. 7. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Governor-General-designate of Pakistan Dominion, arrived in Karachi to-day evening. He was taken to his residence by a motorcade route followed by a huge crowd.

At the Government House he saluted the Muslim League flag, and inspected a Guard of Honour presented by the Baluch Regiment.

PAKISTAN CABINET LIKELY STRENGTH AND PERSONNEL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 7. With the arrival of the Governor-General-designate of the Governor-General-designate, Mr. Jinnah and other Ministers of the Pakistan Central Government already in the city, the stage is now set for launching the Pakistan Dominion next week. The arrangements are proceeding apace to set the machinery of the Government in motion. The Pakistan Secretariat and Constituent Assembly.

The Pakistan Secretariat will be housed in the large modern-built premises, vacated last week by the Sind Government. At the centre of the building is the Constituent Assembly Chamber, compact and modest, with accommodation for 44 members, which is sufficient for the Pakistan Constituent Assembly consisting of 72 members. Small cement hutments are rapidly nearing completion round about the Secretariat.

The area in which the Secretariat is situated is itself a study in contrasts. Over the top of the Secretariat flies the Muslim League Party flag. Opposite stands Sind's Chief Court over which flutters the Union Jack. Right in front of the Secretariat is the Island at the centre of which stands the bronze statue of Gandhiji, smiling serenely. People express concern over the future of this and other familiar landmarks like Mahatma Gandhi Road, and Gandhi Gardens. All round the Secretariat are stately four-storied mansions owned and inhabited entirely by Hindus.

It is not yet known what will be the composition and strength of the Pakistan Central Government. There are already five Ministers of the present Cabinet and Mr. Jinnah has already stated yesterday that the total strength will be seven or nine. It is gathered that Mr. I. I. Chundrigar will not find a place in the new Cabinet and he is being tipped for the post of Pakistan's High Commissioner in London.

Mr. Jinnah is understood to be keen on appointing a "Caste Hindu" to his Central Cabinet. In addition, at least three more Muslims from Sind, West Punjab and East Bengal will be added. Malik Khurshid Noon, who gave way to the Khan of Mamdot in the contest for leadership, is stated to be a hot favourite, but Mr. Suhrawardy's inclusion is definitely ruled out.

According to information available here, it is understood. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is not attending the Pakistan Constituent Assembly. It is expected that Mr. Khurshid Noon will attend. The League Leader has expressed the hope that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan will attend since the League would like to have at least one Muslim in the Opposition.

With the reported decision that Pakistan will be a "Caste Hindu" Government of the Government of India Act of 1935, indications are that Sir George Cunningham's first act on assuming the Frontier Governmentship would be to suspend the present administration under Section 93 and order fresh elections later on.

Mr. A. Khuro, Deputy Leader of the League Assembly Party, will be Sind's new Premier when Sheikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah assumes the Governorship of the Province. Mr. Khuro's election as Leader will be a formality, as the mild storm which brewed over the Premier'ship had been blown away by the hasty Jinnah-Khuro parleys in New Delhi last week. As a result, Sind's present Cabinet will continue undisturbed and in the place of Sheikh Ghulam Hussain it will not be surprising if his son Mr. Anwar Hussain is included in the Cabinet. There is also a suggestion that a member of the minority community should be included even if the Congress does not accept the invitation to participate in the Cabinet.

There are already two League newspapers in Karachi. They are Anjam and Dawn from Delhi. The former is already in circulation whilst Dawn expects to come on August 15.

HOLIDAY DECLARED IN SIND

The Sind Government have declared to-day a public holiday throughout the province to mark the arrival this evening of Mr. Jinnah.

LEAGUE H. Q. MOVED TO KARACHI

With the arrival of most of the Muslim League leaders here, the offices of the All-India Muslim League are also being shifted from New Delhi to Karachi.

EFFECT OF PARTITION ON B. AND A. RAILWAY

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6. Nearly 20,000 men belonging to the Bengal and Assam Railway might become surplus as a result of the partition of the B. and A. Railway. This apprehension was expressed by Mr. Chatterjee, President of the B. and A. Railway Employees' Association, when he came here to attend the General Council meeting of the Railwaymen's Federation.

Mr. Chatterjee led a deputation to the Board to represent the grievances of the B. and A. Railway employees. To overcome the danger of 20,000 men being made surplus Mr. Chatterjee is understood to have suggested to the Board to keep the Indian Union portion of the B. and A. Railway as one unit with its headquarters at Calcutta.—A.P.I.

GANDHIJI MAY LIVE IN PAKISTAN

ADVICE TO MINORITIES

REFERENCE TO FLAG ISSUE

LAHORE, Aug. 6. "The rest of my life is going to be spent in Pakistan, may be in East Bengal or Western Punjab, or perhaps the North-West Frontier Province," declared Mahatma Gandhi in Lahore to-day in reply to various questions put to him by some Congress workers who met him at his host's residence.

Mahatma Gandhi said: "I am grieved to learn that people are running away from West Punjab, and I am told that Lahore is being evacuated by non-Muslims. I must say that this is what should not be. If you think Lahore is dead or is dying, do not run away from it. Replying to a question by Dr. Lehna Singh, General Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Committee, Mahatma Gandhi said that if Pakistan flag was such as would ensure equal rights and full protection to the minorities, they should all accept and honour the flag and have absolutely no hesitation in saluting it."

"I would ask you not to disown the Pakistan flag merely on the ground that it bears the crescent," he added. "I must however, say that if no assurance of the kind I have mentioned is forthcoming, at least I shall refuse to salute that flag."

Replying to a similar question on the flag of the Indian Union, Mahatma Gandhi said: "I must say that if the flag of the Indian Union will not contain the emblem of the Charkha I will refuse to salute the flag. You know the National Flag of India was first thought of by me and I cannot conceive of an Indian National Flag without the emblem of the charkha. We have however been told by Pandit Jawaharlal and others that the sign of the wheel or chakra in the new National Flag symbolises the charkha also."

VISIT TO CALCUTTA ON AUG. 11

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6. Mahatma Gandhi is expected to arrive here on August 11 from Patna.

It is learnt that after a stay of a day or two here Gandhiji will be proceeding to Noakhali reaching there on August 12 or 13.—U.P.I.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

TRICHINOPOLY, Aug. 7. "I understand that on or about August 15, H. E. Sir Archibald Nye, Governor of Madras, will be making some announcement on an important topic. It will in the main relate to reasons for his acceptance of the offer made to him to become Governor of Madras for sometime more.—F.O.C.

GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF BIHAR

KARACHI, Aug. 7. Mr. Jai Ramdas Dhotiaram, Governor-Designate of Bihar, arrived by air from New Delhi to-day and was received at the airport by a large number of Congress leaders, including Swami Krishnanand, President of the Karachi District Congress Committee, and Mr. R. K. Sidhu, M.L.A.

Mr. Jai Ramdas is proceeding to Hyderabad for a day on August 9 to meet Acharya Kripalani, Congress President, who is reaching there from Sukkur on the same day.

Both Acharya Kripalani and Mr. Jai Ramdas propose to fly from here to New Delhi on August 12.—A.P.I.

ORISSA GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6. Designate of Orissa, arrived here this morning from Lucknow.

It is likely he may visit Delhi for a day before leaving for Orissa on August 12.

SIR C. R. REDDI GIVES UP KNIGHTHOOD

MADRAS, Aug. 7. Sir C. R. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, has relinquished his Knighthood.

Announcing this, Sir C. R. Reddi says: "The following statement extracted from a recent letter of mine makes clear my position and why I felt bound to take this step:

"For this very reason, namely, that the future of the Indian Union is not free from dangers to its security, peace and progress, it behoves every one of its citizens, irrespective of his previous politics or present opinions, to demonstrate his solidarity with his people and honour the Constitution, which forbids such titles, both in letter and in spirit, even where such honouring is no legal liability but just a moral obligation."

"Though, therefore, under no legal compulsion to relinquish my Knighthood, I felt I should honour the Constitution in spirit as well as letter and seek permission to relinquish it."

"C.I.E." GIVEN UP

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6. Dr. Narayan Prasad Asthana, former Advocate-General, U. P. and Vice-Chancellor of the Agra University, has relinquished his title of C. I. E. and returned the badge to the Governor.—A.P.I.

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MADRAS GOVT.'S AMNESTY SCHEME

TWO THOUSAND MORE PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME FOR INDEPENDENCE DAY

The Madras Government's amnesty will be extended to 2,000 more prisoners, according to the latest decision of the Ministry.

The Government have announced the official programme of celebrations connected with the Independence Day. H. E. Sir Archibald Nye, Governor of Madras, will unfurl the National Flag at a parade to be held on the Island Ground on August 15.

The Government of Madras have decided to release some 2,000 prisoners more than they originally contemplated in connection with the August 15 celebrations.

Under the revised scheme, it is understood, persons convicted for prohibition offences who have undergone a fourth of their term of imprisonment will be released. This will cover some 1,000 prisoners more than the number originally intended.

The following official programme for the celebrations on August 15, has been issued to the Press:

"August 15 and 16, 1947 have been declared public holidays. On the 15th morning the National Flag will be hoisted at 5.30 a.m. on all Government buildings. It will be hoisted again for the following six days even over buildings where it is not usual to fly it daily. In Madras, there will be a ceremonial parade on the evening of 15 p.m. at the Island Ground when His Excellency the Governor will unfurl the National Flag on which a Royal Salute will be fired followed by a March Past of units of the Indian Army, Royal Indian Navy, Royal Indian Air Force, besides Police and other civil units before His Excellency the Governor who will take the salute. A cinematograph record of the function will be made."

In the mofussil as in Madras, there will be a Flag Hoisting Ceremony at 5 p.m. at which the Collector will hoist the National Flag followed by a march past of the Police and the Collector will take the salute. In stations where there are military units, these may also participate in the march past. The parade will be followed by a Durbar at 6 p.m. In the case of the Districts of Ramnad and Chingleput the ceremonial parade will be held at Virudhunagar and Chingleput respectively.

Arrangements are being made for the flood lighting of important Government buildings in the City and in district headquarters where this is feasible and for a display of fire-works at the Island Grounds on the City at 9 p.m. The Madras Club will arrange to have flower showers from planes over important temples in the City and also over the Island Ground where the ceremonial march past will take place.

In educational institutions, there will