PHASES OF THE MOON Bunday December 15 Last quarter

WEATHER IN SOUTH INDIA

Daily weather report for Madras Presidency and Mysore:
The depression in the Bay has moved away norin-westwards, Rainfall has been widespread in Rayalassems, Mysore, South Kanara and Kerala Showers have also occurred at a number of places in Tamilhad and at a few stations in South Andhradese. The chief amounts are: Mangalore 1.5 inches, Anantapur and Calicut 0.7 incheach and Cuddaiore 0.5 inch. Day temperatures were generally below normal while night temperatures were appeciably above normal.

night temperatures were appeciably above normal,
Forecast valid until the evening of December 11: Fairly widespread thundershowers in South Kanara, Kerala, Coorg, Mysore and Rayalaseema and showers in a number of stations in Tamilinad and at a few places elsewhere in the region.

Local forecast: Occasional showers.

Weather news for farmers: Light to moderate showers in South Kanara, Coorg, Trichinopoly, Chingleput, Chittor, North Arcot, South Arcot, Anantapur, Malabar, Cochin, Travencore, Cuddapah, Guntur, Kistna, Combatore, Salem, Madura, Bellary, Kurnool, and Nilgiris districts and in Mysore State.

Outlook for next three days: Showers will decrease along the West Coast, Mysore and Rayalaseema after one day.

METTUR WATER LEVEL Reservoir full on Dec. 9, 1946.



WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1946.

VERDICT AGAINST SMUTS SUNDAY was a great day for India in the United Nations Assembly as it was a day of discomfiture for General Smuts. The great majority rity which have led to international with which the Assembly carried the French-Mexican resolution on the Indian dispute with South Africa must have been a surprisc as much to the Indian delegation, which had so gallantly fought for in a manner radically different from the Indian cause, as to General Smuts and his powerful supporters, Britain and the United States. India General Assembly. had an uphill task from the outset. General Smuts first sought to get the issue deleted from the agenda; when that failed, he tried to get it shelved by reference to a committee of jurists; he failed again, when the Legal and Political Committee passed the French-Mexican resolution, which India accepted as a compromise and as commanding the largest measure of support among the members. When the resolution came up on Sunday before the plenary session, General Smuts made a last desperate attempt to get the "legal aspects of the case" referred to the International Court of Justice. His sole anxiety was to prevent the Assembly from expressing an opinion on the massive indictment made by India. As the South African amendment was backed by the United States, which took a purely technical and legalistic stand, and Bri- NEGOTIATIONS MAY BE tain and the Dominions, it seemed doubtful till the very end whether India would muster the necessary two-thirds majority to get the resolution passed. The United Nations Assembly vindicated itself and the Assembly vindicated itself and the cause of India by rising above affi- there liations of various kinds and declaring in such decisive terms its condemnation of the policy pursued by South Africa. India is prefoundly thankful to the Soviet Union, China and France, who lent their support to her at every stage, as well as to all the other nations who railied to her side in the final voting. Some thanks are also due to the States who abstained, inasmuch as if two or three of them had voted against the resolution, it would have been technically lost although as many as thirty-two nations had voted for it. Against this must be set the lamentable role of the British delegation, whose spokesman, Sir Hartley Shawcross, thought fit to indulge in a cheap and irrelevant gibe at the communal strife in India in the course of an entirely specious argument in defence of the South African amendment. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit gave a fitting answer to him. The least the British could have done in a dispute between two nations of the British Commonwealth

the past, After the clear verdict of the General Assembly, it remains to be seen whether General Smuts will revise the policy which, as Mrs. Pandit put it, has now been condemned by 'the conscience of mankind." The resolution has declared that the "treatment of Indians in authorities. the Union should be in conformity! with international obligations under the agreements concluded between the two countries and the relevant provisions of the Charter" and has called upon India and South Africa to report to the next session of the Assembly the efforts made to settle dispute. The Assembly has thus recognised that the issue raised by Table 10 to the Charter" and has MADRAS, Dec. 10.

Mr. W. K. M. Langley, elected by the European Constituency, has resigned his membership of the Madras Legislative Assembly. Dates for the various stages of the bye-election from the constituency have been fixed Nominations. January

was to have remained neutral, but their open partisanship in favour of South Africa shows that British La-

bour has still not shed the legacy of

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER basis and the denial of fundamental human rights, is a matter of vital concern to it. South Africa is now given an opportunity/in consultation with the Government of India and the Indian community in the Union, to revise its policy so that it may be in accord with the repeated pledges given in the past by 18 27 the Union Government and the great principle of racial equality proclaimed in the United Nations Charter. The first step towards implementing the United Nations resolution is for South Africa to abrogate the obnoxious Asiatic Land Tenure Act, ral Smuts, whatever his personal reactions to the United Nations decision, can think of flouting it. We know General Smuts has to deal with a white population which is notoriously reactionary and among whom colour prejudice is strong. But he cannot miss the significance of the General Assembly's vote on the Indian issue or of the Trusteeship Committee's rejection of the South African demand for annexation of South-West Africa and its approval of the Indian resolution proposing that this mandated territory should be brought under United Nations Trusteeship. The Trusteeship Committee's reversal of an earlier decision of the Sub-Committee, which left the annexation question to be settled in the future, seems to have been largely prompted by the strong feeling in the Committee against South Africa's racial policy. The Union whites must realise that the days of white domination are passing and that progressive opinion the world over wishes to see an end of those ideas of racial and national superior. an earlier decision of the Sub-Comideas of racial and national superio-

> ABOLITION OF THE I. C. S.

conflicts. If South Africa desires to

live on friendly and honourable

terms with the rest of the world, she

must learn to treat the Indians and

other coloured people in the Union

the past. That is the warning im-

plicit in the resolution passed by the

DECISION TO BE TAKEN THIS MONTH

NEW DELHI, Dec. 9. It is reliably understood that the abolition of the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police Service will be announced before the end of this month. It is further understood that the Se answered the Interim Government's reference to him regarding the early termination of these Services and has forwarded a scheme of proportionate pension and compensation which will cost the Indian Exchement with the services and control of the services and has forwarded a scheme of proportionate pension and compensation which will cost the Indian Exchement which the services are trained to t cost the Indian Exchequer some twelve million pounds. All the Indian and European members of these Services will take their dues and retire or seek fresh employment with the Central and Provincial Governments.—U.P.I.

## INDIA'S STERLING BALANCES

POSTPONED

United Press of India is told there is no point in opening negotia-tions until Indian parties have settled their differences on the constitutional

Reports from India suggesting that Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan, Finance Member in the Interim Government, intended to discuss the question during his London with the control of th don visit have not so far proved true.
It is claimed by Treasury officials that Agreement setting July, 1947 as the date when arrangements concerning sterling balances should be completed does not bind the British Government if delays result from causes outside the Government's control.

### DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH POLAND

INDIA GOVT. CONSIDERING QUESTION BOMBAY, Dec. 10.

The establishment of diplomatic re-presentation between India and Poland is engaging the attention of the External Affairs Affairs Department, Government of India, the Associated Press of India learns.

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

# KNIGHTHOOD GIVEN UP SHAFAAT AHMED KHAN'S

ANNOUNCEMENT NEW DELHI. Dec. 10.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan has authorised the A. P. I. to announce that in view of the changed feelings on the subject of titles in India, he has given up the title of Knighthood which was conferred on him in 1935 and that he has communicated this decision to the proper authorities

Renceforth he should like to be addressed as Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan.

BYE-ELECTION TO MADRAS ASSEMBLY

INDIA'S FUTURE STATUS

PROCLAMATION OF REPUBLIC

RESOLUTION . FOR THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

/ NEW DELHI, Dec. 10, One of the first and most important re-solutions proposed to be placed before the Constituent Assembly shortly is one seeking to lay down in broad terms the salient objectives of the Constitution that will have to be finally evolved by the Assembly. The Advisory Committee which would enable India to withdraw the economic embargo she has
imposed on trade with the Union
and to resume normal diplomatic
relations. We cannot believe Gene-Vhile discussion on this subject has no concluded to-day, the consensus of opi-nion expressed seemed to favour the in-troduction and adoption of such a resclution, so that it might serve as a guide to the members and committees in the conduct of their deliberations.

conduct of their deliberations.

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

There is vet some discussion as to whether

### PRINCES' ATTITUDE .

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

Some amount of apprehension has also

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

#### CONGRESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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

which was appointed yesterday:

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Maulana Abul
Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar
dar Patel, Pandit G. B. Pant, Khan Abdul
Ghaffar, Khan, Mrs. Sarojini, Naidu, Dr.
Rajemdra Prasad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari,
Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, Mr. Sarat Chandra
Bose, Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwei, Sardar
Pratap Singh, Acharya Jugel Kishore, Mr.
Jairamdas Daulatram, Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya, Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Dr. S. P. Mookherjee, Mr.
Jagjiwan Ram, Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pilisi,
Mr. Satya Narain, Sinhia, Dr. Gopichand
Bhargawa, Mr. Rohini Kumar Chowdhury,
Dr. H. N. Kunzru, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mr.
M. R. Masani, Mr. Nichols Roy, Mr. Frenik
Anthony and Sardar Ujjal Singh,—A.P.I.

## CEYLON'S JUTE QUOTA TO BE CUT

INDIA GOVT.'S DECISION

COLOMBO, Dec. 9. The Government of India is likely to curtail the jute quota to Ceylon owing to this year's uncertainty of crop, it is

learnt. Ceylon was allotted 1,500 tons of jute by the Government of India for the half year ending this year.

It may be recalled that recently Ceylon had exported jute goods to other countries, particularly to South Africa with which the Government of India had broken trade relations.

### ISSUE OF EXPORT PERMITS TO CEASE NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

Inquiries made in official quarters indicate that the Government of India have energetically taken up with the Ceylon Government the question of reexport of jute bags from Ceylon to South Africa. On receipt of information that certain interests in Ceylon were making efforts to export used gunnies to South Africa, the Ceylon Government were approached to stop the export of gunnies from Ceylon in view of the world-wide shortage of jute goods. The Ceylon Government, it is learnt, have agreed not to ernment, it is learnt, have agreed not to issue any further licences, but they have expressed their inability to cancel the

expressed their inability to cancel the licences already issued.

It is understood that the quantity already licensed for export to South Africa amounts to eight lakins of bags. These licences are beld by four Ceylonese and two European firms. No Indian firm, it is reliably learnt, holds any licence for the export of gunnies to South Africa.

to South Africa.

The Government of India's representatives in Ceylon have been instructed to do their utmost to persuade the Ceylon Government to cancel outstanding licences. While these efforts are being made, information has been received that exporters are busy loading gunnies on the steamship "Inchangha". More than 200.000 bags have already been loaded, it is not known whether the Ceylon Government will act in time to prevent Government will act in time to prevent this consignment leaving for South Africa.

## MR. M. A. SRINIVASAN FOR **GWALIOR**

## CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10. The Congress Working Committee tosues arising from His Malesty's Govern-India, viz., the treatment of Indians have been fixed. Nominations, January Cabinet meeting to-morrow, the Workin South Africa on a discriminatory counting of votes, February 2. ment's statement. Owing to the weekly

# CONSTITUENT **ASSEMBLY**

RAJEN BABU TO BE **ELECTED CHAIRMAN** 

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

Two members from Bengal, Dr. Suresh Banaerjee and Dr. S. P. Mookherjee, thereupon respectively moved and seconded an important amendment that the Rules Committee should be empowered not only to report on rules of procedure

The product Jawaharlal Nehru, intervening in the debate, said. "This resolution was considered to be a formal resolution but from the trend of the discussion it spears there are larger fundamental issues in the minds of thomourable Members. Obviously, we have got those issues in our minds and many of us hold strong views about them. If this considered now. In this particular issue, I doubt if there is any difference of opinion in the House."

Undoubtedly, said Pandit Nehru, the various committees and Sections of the Constituent Assembly or Sections and other Committee to be a formal resolution but from the trend of the discussion it spears there are larger fundamental issues in cur minds and many of us hold strong views about them. If this considered now. In this particular issue, I doubt if there is any difference of opinion in the House."

Bannerjee and Dr. S. P. Mookherjee, thereupon respectively moved and seconded an important amendment that the Rules Committee should be empowered not only to report on rules of procedure of the Constituent Assembly but also on those of Sections and Committees, their main argument being that the supremacy of the Constituent Assembly should be unquestioned over its Sections and its Committees and that what was understood as being implicit must be explicitly stated in writing.

PANDIT NEHRU'S OPINION

Sardar Harnam Singh, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Mr. Sarat Bose and Mr. B. G. Kher spoke in favour of including the Bengal members' amendment and Pandit Nehru cleared up several misapprehensions by a categori-

several misapprehensions by a categori cal statement that there was no doubt whatsoever in their minds that Sections of the Constituent Assembly formed an integral part of the main body and that no Section could frame rules of procedures of the main body and that the section could frame rules of procedures the section of dure fundamentally at variance with those framed by the parent body. It such a situation did arise, then it was for them to consider what steps should

dure framed for the Assembly should be expressly declared to govern the Sections as well. This point was brought up during the discussion on Acharya Kripalani's resolution for the setting up of a committee of fifteen on rules of procedure and other matters."

An amendment to the effect that the Committee should be empowered to frame rules not only for the Assembly but for the Sections was moved by Dr. Suresh Chandra Bannerjee and was eventually adopted only Dr. Ambedkar voting against it.

Acharya Kripalani, moving the resolution, pointed out that in the form in which it was circulated it provided that the Committee should report on "rules of procedure of the Assembly, Sections and Committees." He decided to drop the words "Sections and Committees", because Sections and Committees were a part of the Assembly and the addition of those words was therefore superfluous. Dr. Suresh Chandra Bannerjee: Is it the intention of the mover that the rules should also apply to Sections? In my opinion, Sections should be specifically mentioned here, because you know there are difficulties with particular Sections.

Dr. Shyama Prased Mookherjee, supporting Dr. Bannerjee, said it would be safer to specify clearly that the rules

of procedure of the Assembly should apply to Sections and Committees.

Mr. Kripelanii I think the rules of procedure of the Assembly include rules of procedure of the Sections and Com-

mittees.

Dr. Mookherjee said that the resolution as it stood left it in doubt whether, when the Sections met, they would frame their own rules of procedure. The question would then arise whether the Constituent Assembly had authority to trame rules of procedure for the Sec tions at all. It would then be a question of interpretation whether the Rules

BANGALORE, Dec. 10.
Mr. M. A. Srinivasan, ex-Minister for that this Committee would frame rules for the Sections, has been appointed for the Sections, he said that they Agriculture, Mysore, has been appointed for the Sections, he said that they Vice-President of the Executive Council should make that clear now, so that of the Gwalior State for a period of five years in the first instance.—UPI. tions were formed. Babu Purshottamdas Tandon supported the smendment.

# RULES OF A BROAD NATURE

Acharya Kripatani, intervening in the debate submitted that the Assembly would make rules of a broad nature and these would apply to Sections and Committees. If any Committees or Sections wanted any additional rules they would be made subject to the proviso that such rules not inconsistent with the rules made by the

Rules Committee.
Sardar Harnam Singh pareed with Dr Mokherjee but suggested the word "including" should not be inserted but the passage

should read "....Assembly, its Sections and Committees" His suggestion, he said, was in accord with the Cabinet Mission's statement which mentioned Sections as Sections 4. the Assembly

tions of the Assembly.

Sardar Harnam Singh also urged that ten
of the members of the Committee should
be elected and the remaining five nominated
by the Chairman so as to give adequate representation to important minorities. Otherwisc, he was afraid, the work of the Advisory Committee might be regulated to the
detriment of some important sections of the
House.

DISCUSSION ON
PROCEDURE

SCOPE OF THE RULES
COMMITTEE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.
The second day's proceedings of the Constituent Assembly were marked by a good deal of liveliness by way of contrast with the inaugural proceedings yesterday which were marked by solemnity. To-day's programme afforded scope for discussion and debate and divergent points of view were firmly expressed though with commendable moderation. A

detriment of some important sections of the House.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, supporting Mr. Bannerjee's amendment, said that it would show that the Assembly was not the self-determining and self-governing institution which we insisted it was "Acharya Kripalani himself mentioned that if we leave the things as it is, rules could be made whereby you can lay down that Sections and Committees which are contrary to or inconsistent with the rules made by this Committee. That itself shows that it is competent for this Procedural Committee to regulate, to some extent, the procedure of the debate that had already taken place, it was much better that the words "Sections and Committees" stood rather than leave the matter open to further discussion and points of order later on though with commendable moderation. A SSEMBLY ONE AND INDIVISIBLE"

"ASSEMBLY ONE AND INDIVISIBLE" "It should be laid down definitely by this House," said Mr. Munshl, "that the Constituent Assembly is one and indivisible, that the Sections as already pointed out, are the Sections of the Assembly, and that they the Sections of the Assembly, and that they may not form themselves into independent bodies which can make their own rules inconsistent with the rules of this Assembly."

Mr. Basanta Kumar Das asked for a ruling from the Chairman how far the Constituent Assembly would be entitled to give direction or to examine the work of Sections and of the Advisory Committee.

The Chairman said that he had no desire that his ruling should be dragged into the Federal Court and therefore, would not give any.

nny. Pandit Jawaharlai Nehru, intervening in

House."
The member from Assam had brought the Advisory Committee into the picture. The Advisory Committee obviously and patently had to report in the Constituent Assembly. He took it that all Committees of the House would have to report to it.

Pandit Nehru suggested to Acharya Kripalani to accept the amendment.

# DR. JAYAKAR'S ARGUMENT

Dr. M. R. Jayakar said that on merits, he would have supported the amendment, but there were a few considerations which he wished to urge against an express mention of the words "Sections and Committees". He sich a situation did arie, then it would have supported the amendment but such a situation did arie, then it would have supported the amendment but such as the consider what steps should be taken.

To first have been a supported by the Anglobation Members who for the words "Sections and Committees" He three the first have been and the constitution of amendment but a might be taken.

The bills hat might a large body of members who for the words "Sections and further limits the three the certaintry of a large body of members who for the bills the being dealers a large who was declared the stage of neglect from the Constitutent Assembly's deliberations. The sense of the House however of the sections and three supports of the House were obviously apprehensive of the method in which the Rules Committee was proposed to be constituted and Sardar Harnes and the rules of the Sardar Harnes Sections and the word Assembly which the Rules Committee was proposed to be constituted and Sardar Harnes and the rules of the same sections and the word assembly with the propose of co-points upto a limit of five so that the Chairman might be enabled to nominate in his discretion, such representatives of minorilies as he might choose to provide for any indeed in the same of the sam

on with our work with our heart in it as if looking at the interests of the country as a whole."

Mr. S. H. Prater (Angle-Irdian), supporting Dr. Jayakar's arguments, said that Dr. Jayakar had pointed out the implications of the amendment and it would be good to follow what he had said. "We may all want to do this thing but not at this stage. There is time for it and therefore. I whole-heartedly support the resolution as originally moved by Acharya Kripalani."

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose uraged that to settle all future disputes, the House should accept the amendment.

Referring to Dr. Jayakor's speech, he said. "I do not think it will introduce any conflict at all in future. If this Assembly were to lay down rules of procedure which would govern not only the main Assembly but its Sections and Committees as well On the contrary. I feel that it would resolve many a conflict in advance. If we are thinking that one conflict for advance. If we are thinking that one conflict one and Sections we had better resolve that conflict cow. by including the words, Sections and Committees."

#### "NO ROOM SHOULD BE LEFT FOR DOUBT'S

Mr. B. G. Kher said that the House ough' not to leave any doubt that the Assembly was the supreme body so far as the procedure of the Sections was concerned. After the debate that had taken place, it would be impolitic now to refuse to accept the words, "Sections and Committees" They were not at all certain to.day whether the Sections were going to sit. The way out of it would be to give the proposed Committee powers to co-out so that if the rules framed were not acceptable to any section of members or if any suggestions were made, the Committee might from time to time be able to suggestimential amendments and alterations which could be confirmed, ratified or rejected by the House.

Mt. Jairamdas Daulatram said that the

Jairandas Daulatram said that the Constituent Assembly was the su-body and must have the right to rules for its Sections and Commit. freme body and must have the right to freme rules for its Sections and Commit-tees. On this point he room should be left for any interpretation. At the same time, they had to deal with the possibility that those men who were not present to-day might join them at a later stage. If those developments took place, the suggestion made by Mr. Kner would meet their re-cultivaments.

# KRIPALANI'S REPLY TO DEBATE

Replying to the debate, Acharya Kripalani said that there seemed to be some misapprehension about the scope of work of the Committee and the time during which it would be in existence. "We have absolutely no rules for conducting our business. The rules would be more or less such as guide the proceedings of all assemblies and these would be of a general nature. There is no doubt in my mind that more rules will have to be framed by Committees themselves and by Sections. They may be called bye-rules or by any other name. This Committee will not frame exhaustive rules. As for the question of co-option, it need not arise at this stage. This Committee is not going to be permanent. "When any Section of the Heise that is "When any Section of the House that is absent to-day decides to join, then, if they

(Continued on page 6)

STATEMENT ON INDIA TO-DAY

ATTLEE CONFERS WITH MRS. PANDIT ON INDIA'S COLLEAGUES

GOVT. NOT ANXIOUS FOR

DEBATE

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 9.

ment Attlee, will make a statement in the House of Commons to-morrow on the recent negotiations between the latest and the statement in the recent negotiations between the latest and the statement in the recent negotiations between the latest and the statement in the stat political leaders.

acquainted them with the substance of said. "This is not correct. We have actwhat he will say in to-morrow's state-

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

The fold that is a strong full co-operation by suspicion of each other's motives. She said upon the said of each other's motives. made to-morrow instead of to-day

pushes further into the background the possibility of a debate on India this week. Again the Government, it is understood, is not anxious for a full dress debate for the same reason that they are not anxious) to have a controversial statement. The attitude of the Conservative Party is that until the Government has

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

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

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

The paper adds: "All who witnessed that piece of trickery will sympathise with Indians who now find at the elecoincidence on the very date Ireland was betrayed—that what they accepted also had two meanings and that the meaning favouring the minority is that which the British Cabinet Ministers now pronounce to be the only valid one."

# "SCOTSMAN'S" CRITICISM

"SCOTSMAN'S" CRITICISM

EDINBURGH, Dec. 9.

A most unsatisfactory statement has been made by the British Government at the conclusion of the Indian talks, rates an editorial in the Scotsman.

"Whatever ambiguity", adds the Scotsman, "there may have been in the original plan of the Cabinet Delegation regarding the Grouping of Provinces—and ' two apparently conflicting clauses could be cited—it was removed by clear statements made by the Cabinet Delegation while they were in India. What is the point of saying firmly in the first part of the new statement that grouping arrangement is an essential feature of the plan and then allowing the Constituent Assembly to refer the matter to the Federal Court even if that Court contains Muslim as well as Hindu judges? It is evasion of political responsibility. The Court is to be asked to say what Paudit Neiru accepted when he professed to accept the Cabinet Mission's plan.

"It the Court, should agree with the Cabinet, Pandit Nehru would be shown to be in the wrong, but he would still possess his majority and would claim as before that the Assembly's authority was covereign. The Muslim League are not likely to enter the Constituent Assembly until the point about Grouping is settled It appears, however, that if the Muslim League did not take part in the Assembly, the Government would nevertheless allow the constitution-making to proceed, though with one proviso 'should a constitution League did not take part in the Assembly. The Government would nevertheless allow the constitution-inaking to proceed, though with one proviso: 'should a constitution come to be framed' they say 'by the Constituent Assembly in which a large section of the Indian population had not been represented. His Majesty's Government could not, of course, contemplate forcing such a constitution upon any unwilling parts of the country.' Thus, the way is left open for Pakistan but at the price of Britain remaining in India to enforce it which may not be possible."

"NO SATELLITE OF ANY POWER"

# ROLE IN U.N.

PRAISE FOR SOVIET

ATTITUDE

the House of Commons to-morrow on the recent negotiations between the British Government and the Indian political leaders.

The House of Commons to-morrow on the recent negotiations between the Union for its "more liberal approach" to most problems, but corrected what she said were erroneous Reuter learned that at a meeting of reports that India was drawing close the Cabinet at No. 10, Downing Street to the Soviet orbit. "Some peoths morning, the Prime Minister gave this morning, the Prime Minister gave the have implied that India is throwing his colleagues a review of the talks and her, weight in with the Soviet bloc", she sided with those countries which were

Mrs. Pandit feared however, that all the Big Powers were still retarded in reaching full co-operation by suspicion of each other's motives. She said: "Power policy still influences the approach of these Powers to such major issues as disarmament."

# MRS. PANDIŢ LEAVES FOR INDIA

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations, left New York this morning by air for London, wherefrom she will leave almost immediately for New Delhi, which she expects to reach on December 13 She will attend the Constituent Assembly and then resume her duties as a Minister in the United Provinces.—U.P.A.

## MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD

OTTAWA, Dec. 9. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Governo Seneral of Malaya, to-day married Mrs. Rowley Fellowes, the widow of Lieute-nant-Colonel Rowley of Ottawa who was killed during the war. Mr. Mac-Donald met Mrs. Rowley during his term of office as High Commissioner in

ary Liberal Party Leader, Mr. Clement Devies, and the United States Charge

d'Affaires.
The A.P.A. adds: Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Liagat Ali Khan to-day received private callers at their Claridge's Hotel suite.

Mr. Jinnah has been discussing with local Muslim leaders questions of reorganisation of the U. K. branch of the

Muslim League.
The Muslim League President is reported to have brought £ 15.000 to finance the reorganisation, but Mr. Kurshid, Mr. Jinnah's Private Scoreiary, would

### make no comment on the matter MR. T. R. V. SASTRI ON ASSAM'S POSITION

Mr. T. R Venkatarama Sastri writes:

I dare say that the Congress will carefully consider whether after the recent pronouncement by His Majesty's Government, it is worth while to pure the constant of the control of t pronouncement by His' Majesty's Government, it is worth while to pursue it before the Federal Court. But one cannot help desiring to exhibit the enormity of the result reached by their interpretation.

Assam a Hindu majority province on the Statement itself is included among Muslim majority provinces. (I will not pause to ask or state how that came to be.)

Assam is to be forced into a group constitution with Bengal against its majority votes overborne by the Bengal votes.

Assam's constitution is to be imposed by the same Bengal majority.

The new Legislature of Assam convoked, under this imposed constitution is to try, if it can to opt out.

If the fetters imposed by that constitution are too strong to break and prevent opting out, Assam is to be treated as having by its own dibice come into the group.

This is according to the Cabinet Mission

group.

This is according to the Cabinet Mission.

This is according to the Cabinet Mission. His Majesty's Government and their legal advisers the meaning of the words: "Provinces are free to form groups" in Paragraph 15 (5).

In justice to His Majesty's Government I must say that Paragraph 15 (5) is not referred to in their pronouncement and may not have been in their minds. The legal advisers, however, must have had the words in front of them.

# LEAGUE COUNCIL MUST BE SUMMONED

MR. SYED RAZA ALI'S APPEAL

The need for calling up a meeting of the All-India Muslim League Council to examine the situation arising out as a result of the latest statement of HMG. was emphasized by Mr. Syed Raza Ali, former High Commissioner for India in South Africa, in an exclusive interview to the Orient Press to-day.

Mr. Raza Ali stated: "It appears that there is something in the British Government's announcement which was not contained in the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16. The Congress, however, chose to put on it an interpretation that suited it best and adhered to it in spite of the authors' emphatic declaration that what they meant was that the decisions of the sections should be strived at by a simple majority vote of the representatives of the sections. If there was an honest doubt on the point we should all, irrespective of political party labels, he glad that it has been dispetied authoritatively. The announcement also emphasises the importance of agreed procedure and goes on to say what the attitude of H.M.G. will be if the constitution comes to be framed by a Constitution comes to be framed by a Constitution of the Indian poputation has not been represented. This applies to each of the major political parties and is the only guarantee of a sound and just constitution being framed. The Muslims would have welcomed it if the British Government had elucidated several other vague points raised by Mr. Jinnah in his letter to the Viceroy. Unless the Congress is prepared to give up its policy of hair-splitting and pin-pricking any one of these points may be twisted into a difficult knot in course of time."

tain remaining in India to enforce it which may not be possible."

MR. JINNAH'S PARTY TO

LEADERS

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Viceroy, Lord Wavell, members of the Cabinet Mission to India and the Opposition Leader, Mr. Winston Churchill, are among those invited to a luncheon on Thursday.

Others invited include Mr. Anthony of the Construction of the Conservative "Shadow Cabinet," Lord Linlithgow, Lord Cranborne, Lord Simon, Lord Samuel, Lord Addison, the Parliament.