## 24 . 6 28 17 49 6 59 18 41 25 . 8 28 17 50 7 49 19 22 26 . 6 26 17 50 8 37 20 13 27 . 6 29 17 51 9 22 21 4 28 . 6 26 17 51 10 5 21 55 29 . 5 30 17 52 10 46 22 45 30 . 6 30 17 52 11 26 23 25 Wednesday Thursday

PHASES OF THE MOON Tuesday December 31 First quarter

## WEATHER IN SOUTH INDIA

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

Daily weather report for the Madras Presidency, Mysore and Madras States for Monday, December 23:

Summary of observed.

Monday, December 23:
Summary of observations recorded at 08-00 hrs. LST. of December 23: Weather has been dry over the region, Day and night temperatures were slightly below normal. Forcast valid until the evening of December 24: Dry weather generally.

Local forecast: Mainly fair, Weather news for farmers: Low night temperatures in the Nilgiris.

Outlook for the next three days; Fair.

METTUR WATER LEVEL Reservoir full on December 22.



TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24/1946.

#### BURMA

THE British Government have once again in the last few months bowed to the pressure of political events in Burma. This is the significance of Prime Minister Attlee's announcement that a Burmese Mission is to visit London in the near future to discuss how the pledges of self-government are to be carried into practice. Neither Mr. Churchill's wailings on the decline of British power and prestige nor Mr. 'Attlee's laboured effort to convince the Tories that the new decision is really a continuation of the old policy, should obscure the fact that the resurgent nationalism of the Burmese people makes it impossible for the Imperial power to re-establish itself in its old form. As in Egypt and in India, attempts are being made to complicate the process of transferring power, but such tactics can at best

The history of the last few months shows how concessions have been wrung from Britain by Burmese Nationalists. The starting that Aung San's Anti-Fascist point was the White Paper issued League will be able to assert itself in May 1945, outlining a schedule constitutional development which was considered unsatisfactory by all Burmese parties. The White Paper laid down that Burma would be governed under blocks. Section 139 of the Government of Burma Act (which corresponds to our Section 93) till the end of 1948. It speciously argued a case for postponing the elections and expressed the view that "normalcy" and even a return to the discredited 1937 constitution would be possible only after 1948. According to the schedule it formulated, elections for framing a
mulated, on their way to East Bengal to
mulated, elections for framing a
mulated after the return to "normalcy." This delay in restoring popular Government was not the only drawback in the White Paper scheme. There was the usual "catch" in the insistence on "a sufficient measure of agreement between the various parties and sections before there could be transfer of power to Burman hands." Again, there was the provision for negotiations "on matters on which His Majesty's Government will have continuing obligatione.—A.P.I. tions after the establishment of full self-government in Burma."

full self-government in Burma."
The White Paper also specifically excluded the Shan States and the tribal tracts from the area to be handed over to self-governing Burma.

When these proposals were announced there was violent opposition in Burma. The political parties were dissatisfied with both the long-term and interim arrangements. The negotiations started last year to install in office a popular Government failed and the Governor had to form a Council of Ten, with three European civilians and seven unrepresentative Burmese politicians, But the Council was so effete a body that it was unable to deal with the country faced. Gen. Aung San's political agitation, though peaceful, was a challenge which the Government could not meet. Strikes broke out, everywhere and finally extended to the police and Govern-Marked the page of broke out, everywhere and finally extended to the police and Government personnel. In September this year, the new Governor decided that political peace and progress were possible only under a popular Government. And the negotiations ended successfully in the formation of a new Council with Gen. Aung San as Deputy President and with all parties represented on it. The inhibitions of the 1937 Act were overcome by the understanding that the Council was to function as a Cabinet and that Defence and Foreign Affairs were not to be excluded subjects. The Governor in a broadcast

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER victory number one for the Burmese Nationalists over the White Paper policy. But they were not satisfied with it. They have been agitating for a firm declaration of Burmese independence by the British and for the early setting up of the machinery for framing their constitution. The demand has been made in the powerful Anti-Fascist League that Britain should make such a declaration before January 31, 1947, and early this week Aung San underlined the seriousness of the crisis by asserting that the next six weeks would be critical for Burma.

It is because of these developments that Prime Minister Attlee has hastened with his announcement of policy which makes an advance over the White Paper plan in three essential aspects. Firstly, the terms of the pledge regarding Dominion Status and the right of secession are more reassuring than those of the White Paper, though the Burmese would doubtless desire further clarification before they are satisfied. Secondly, elections for the Constituent Assembly are to be held soon and not after 1948 as planned carlier. Thirdly, the discretion of the present Government is not to be interfered with in the day-today administration, thus scrapping the limitations of the 1937 Constitution. While these steps will be welcomed in Burma, their representatives will be anxious to eliminate those limiting conditions also (quoted earlier in the article) which were the sinister features of the White Paper plan. The Burmese Mission is bound to seek the assurance, firstly, that the reference to Britain's "continuing obligations" is not in essence a means of continuing the British hold on the country. And secondly, it will assert Burma's right to deal with minorities, sections or border areas on the broad principles of justice and taken during the recent visit to Lordon democracy without the Britain being of the Finance Minister, Mr. Liaqat Ali allowed to tamper with the constitution on the pretext of safeguarding these various interests. A section of the British Press is making much of the rights of Karens and is backing them with a view to obscuring the simple issue of transfer of power to Burma. Again, moderate and conservative elements in Burmese politics are being rallied to weaken the tempo of the national movement. It is certain, however, as the authentic spokesman of the national movement and secure a settlement with the British which will clear the path towards selfgovernment of the usual stumbling

#### CONGRESS LEADERS TO MEET GANDHIJI

#### VISIT TO E. BENGAL EXPECTED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23 The Congress President, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

## GANDHIJI SPENDS QUIET DAY

SRIRAMPUR, Dec. 22. Mahatma Gandhi had a comparatively quiet day to-day. Gandhiji had his usual rounds in the morning and evening. After prayers in the evening, Mahatmaji walked a little longer distance and waited a little longer distance and crossed two culverts, one wooden and the other laid with betel-nut trunks, Just before prayer-time, about 30 women of the neighbouring village were waiting near Mahatma Gandhi's cotiage for 'darshan.' Mahatma Gandhi enquired from which village they had

## GANDHIJI'S "PEACE PLAN"

Asked if more Congressmen in India should follow this plan. Mr. Das Gupta replied, "If they do and if they put into test the weapon of the non-violence of the brave, the face of the world would be

#### GANDHIJI ÖBSERVES "KASTURBA DAY"

SRIRAMPUR, Dec. 22.
Mahatma Gandhi observed the month-ly Kasturba Anniversary Day to-day in his cottage here.

A special prayer was held in memory of the late Kasturba and it was followed by a recitation of the Gita.—U.P.I.

## CURFEW RELAXED IN

PATNA

#### INDIA'S STERLING BALANCES

#### PRELIMINARY TALKS FOR SETTLEMENT

### BRITISH FINANCIAL MISSION TO BE SENT

LONDON, Dec. 23. A British financial delegation is to visit India about the middle of January for preliminary talks on the settlement of India's sterling balances, it was an-nounced by the British Treasury to-day. The delegation includes Sir Wilfrid Eady, head of the British Economic and inancial Mission which visited Argentina in Summer, and Mr. G. F. Cobbold, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Eng-

land.
The announcement reads: The tion of negotiations for the settlement of sterling balances acquired by India has been under the consideration of the

Government of India and His Majesty's Government for some time. It is considered that these negotiations would be facilitated if they are preceded by preliminary talks between officers of the Treasury and the Bank of England on the one hand and those of the Finance Department and the Reserve Bank on the other, with a view to stud? ing the issues and important technical problems inherent in the situation and exploring lines on which the views of the two Governments could best be harmonised.

A delegation from the United King-dem, consisting of Sir Wilfrid Eady of the Treasury and Mr. G. F. Cobbold. Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, will accordingly pay a short visit to India about the middle of January such further discussions as are neces-

sary.
Sir Wilfrid Eady and Mr. Cobbold will be accompanied by Mr. Anderson of the India Office, Mr. J. Nasmyln of the Treasury, Mr. P. S. Beale of the Bank of England and their personal secretaries.—Reuter.

#### DISCUSSIONS TO BE HELD IN JANUARY

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.
Proliminary discussion on sterling balances will begin in Deini about the middle of January next year, when a delegation from the United Kingdom will visit India for the purpose, says an announcement which repeats the statement made in London. It' is presumed that the decision to make a start with the negotiations was

### Khan. -- A.P.I. LORD WAVELL RESUMES

## CHARGE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23. Lord Wavell resumed to-day the office of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and Crown Representative, says a azette of India Extraordinary. His Excellency returned to New Delhi

this excellency returned to New Definition this evening from London.

He was accompanied by General Wauchhope, former High Commissioner in Palestine Lord Wavell was received at Pallam aerodrome by Lady Wavell, Sir John and Lady Colville, Miss Felicity Wavell and the Military Secretary to the

Viceroy.
Sir John and Lady Colville are flying to Bombay te-morrow morning.

#### SIR JOHN COLVILLE TO RETURN TO BOMBAY

Sir John Colville, who has been acting as Viceroy for a period of three weeks will return to Bombay to-morweeks will return to Bombay to-merrow after handing over charge to Lord
Wavell in the morning. Sir John is
holding a final meeting of the Interim
Cabinet this morning at 9 a.m., selecting such an unusually early hour in
order to enable members of the Government to hold a final session of the
Constituent Assembly at 11 o'clock.
Though Sir John is a Conservative in
British politics, his parliamentary experience in Hombay where a popular Ministry responsible to the Legislature is functioning has been of great assistance. It is

tioning has been of great assistance. It is an open secret in New Delhi that members of the Interim Government have got on extremely well with him. As Viceroy presiding over meetings of the Cabinet, he has brought into them the spirit in which he is working a popular Government in Bombay. While Sir John Colville remains a Conservative in politics and adheres to his political principles, he has shown even during these three weeks what an enormous difference it makes to the working of the Executive when its head is not just a professional soldier but a trained parliamentarian.—F.O.C.

## PAKISTAN DEMAND "PREPOSTEROUS"

#### AMERICAN OFFICIAL'S COMMENT

Mr. Michael D. Lyons, who recently returned from India where he was a member of the Foreign Economic Administration, in a letter to The New York Times to-day regarding the Ben-gal riots said:

"The Mohammedans took to the sword. The people of the United States would not tolerate for one moment demands like those made by the Moslem league on the Government of India. "I am a Catholic and feel keenly a certain lack of justice of some of the State Governments towards Catholics especially in the field of education. Yet I am an American citizen and know I t obey the legitimate authority of Government.

the Government.
"It would be preposterous for Catholics to ask that New York and Boston areas should be made a holy land with an independent Catholic nation created, with additional territory in Louisiana connected perhaps by a corridor. This is what the Moslem League demands in India."—U.P.A.

## BAN ON CARRYING OF KIRPANS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA. Dec. 23. The Government of Bengal have disallowed the carrying of full-size "kirpans" by the Sikhs of Calcutta, during a procession which is to be held in connection with the birth anniversary of their Guru Govind Singh, on December 27, according to the General Secretary of the Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Mr. Ran-it Singh County jit Singh Grewal.

Mr. Grewal says that for the last 25

years. Calcutta Sikhs have been taking out these processions. But there was never any interference by the authorities. "The minority Sikh community, therefore, views with concern this interfence with the Sikh religious rights and symbols, especially in view of the fact that during the processions taken out by the majority community, they were allowed to carry bamboos and lathis.

"The management of Sri Guru Singh Sabha once again requests the authori-ties to re-consider their decision. Lead-ers of all shades of opinion are being contacted all over India with a view to persuading the Bengal Government patha, Dec 22.
The Governor in a broadcast' announced that the administration was to have fuller control over Finance and the border areas. This was instead of from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m.,—A.P.I.

#### CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

#### PRELIMINARY MEETING **ADJOURNS**

## COMMITTEES ELECTED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23. A Press Note issued this evening announces the adjournment of the prelimeeting of the Constituent Assembly.

It says: The preliminary meeting of the Constituent Assembly which began on 9th December has been adjourned to 20th January. This was announced by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, at the afternoon session to-day. The Com-mittee of the whole House having considered the Rules of Procedure, a plenary session of the Assembly was held and the Rules as passed by the Committee were adopted. A few rules and amendments raising important issues have been held over for discussion at the adjourned session in January,

Dr. Rajendra Prasad announced that no notice of any resolution had been received about reference to the Federal May 16 and, therefore this question pective States, would not be taken up. State agreem

The Press Note goes on: The following three Committees were elected: 1. The Credentials Committee: Sir Alladi Krishaswami Aiyar, Bakshi Sir Tek Chand Sarat Chandra Bose, Dr. P. K. Sen and Mr. Frank Antony.

2. Staff and Finance Committee: Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Mr. Jamal Singh, Mr. V. I. Muniswamy Fillai. Mr. C. R. Gib-hon, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Seth Govind Das, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mr. Sri rakash and Sardar Harnam Singh. 3. The House Committee: Mr. Radha-

ath Das. Mr. A. K. Das, Mr. Jairamadas Doulatram. Mr. Nandkishore Das, Mr. Mohanlai Saxena Mr. H. V. Kamath. Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Mrs. Ammu Swami-nathan There was no contest for any of the places in the Committee.

## DEPUTY WHIPS NOMINATED Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Chief Whip of

ar. Sayanarain Suna, Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly, has nominated five Deputy Whips of the Party including Mr. Kala Venkata Rao.

#### GOODWILL MESSAGES FROM ABROAD

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

Messages of goodwill to the Constituent Assembly have been received from foreign countries. The General Secretary, India Union in Egypt, Cairc, writes: "India Union, Egypt, wishes the Constituent Assembly success. We pray God to bestory on this Assembly success. to bestow on this Assembly every strength to fulfil successfully the task of framing a constitution acceptable to four hundred million Indians.

The Nationalist Indians in Iraq, in their message to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, say. "Nationalist Indians in Iraq Nehru, say, "Nationalist Indians in Iraq rejoice with pride on India's auspicious day and wish the Constituent Assembly all success."

The Hindoo Society at Salisbury, Rho the mindou society at Saisbilly, kho-desia, has written to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru saying, "Hindu Society at Salis-bury in Rhodesia send good wishes on the occasion of opening of the Constitu-ent Assembly. We pray success in the celebrations and the constitution-making. Confidence in your leadership of the Indian Government has been re-affirmed. Admiration for India's victory against South Africa's racial discrimina-

From the Progressive India Society Vancouver (Canada) a message has been received by Pandit Jawaharlal Nebru, "Greetings to the great meeting of the Constituent Assembly to be held on Constituent Assembly to be held or December 9. We pray that God may becember 9. We pray that God may bring fruition to your efforts. We appeal to all Indian organisations to support your great plans and programme for a free India. We hope that unity will be the keynote of the Assembly and of India's new Government."—Nagindar Single City Control Sentiery, Progress. Singh Gill, General Secretary, Progres-

## U. P. LEAGUERS' ATTITUDE

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23. slim Leaguers feel that U. P. Musim Leaguers feel that they cannot afford to boycott the Constituent Assembly as their lot is cast with "A" Group and are arguing that the Group constitution could not be rejected by His Majesty's Government on the ground that Muslims did not on the ground that Muslims did not participate in its making. According to Muslims did not an unconfirmed report, this question will be discussed at the next meeting of the II, P. League Council, and it i expected to be passed by a decisive majority.—F.O.C.

## NO CHANGE IN BRITISH POLICY

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 22 "The failure of the London Conference showed that the old British policy of divide and rule continued", declared Mr. Purshottamdas Trikumji, Socialist leader, addressing the students of the Gujerat College on the Annual Day. He said that in 1942, the masses were roused but they were not prepared by leaders for action. -A.P.I.

#### MYSORE CONGRESS RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION

BANGALORE Dec. 23.

The Working Committee of the Mysore State Congress, at its meeting neid on Seturday and Sunday at Bangalore, passed a resolution according its support in general to the resolution tabled by Pandit Jawahanial Nehru regarding the objectives of the Constituent Assembly.

The Working Committee expressed its dissatisfaction at the States' Negotiating Committee being recognised by the Constituent Assembly and at the decision taken by the latter to negotiate with it. The Working Committee, however, noted that the main point for negotiation would be the method of choosing States' representatives to the Constituent Assembly and desired to relierate its demand that all representatives from Mysore to the Constituent Assembly should be elected by the elected members of the Mysore Legislature.

By another resolution, the Working Committee expressed its "deep pain" over the disturbances which had occurred in Chennapatha on December if and deplored that "peace and tranquillity should have been disturbed by some Muslims who were carried away by outside communal virus."

The Committee expressed its sympathy with those who had suffered during these incidents and appealed for communal harmony.

The resolution added: "In Mysore, it is

incidents and appealed for communal harmony.

The resolution added: "In Mysore, it is the duty of the majority community to protect the person and property of Muslims who are in an absolute minority and so act as to infuse a sense of security and confidence in them. The Committee appeals to the Muslims to facilitate and respond to such a rapprochement." The Committee however, reiterated that the Mysore Congress would not be deterred by such disturbances in its determined pursuit of Responsible Covernment,—F.O.C.

#### EMERGENT MEETING OF A. I. C. C.

NEW DELHI, Dec 23. Acharya Jugal Kishore, General Secre ary of the All-India Congress Commit-

## NEW CONSTITUTION FOR MALAYA

#### FEDERAL SCHEME DRAWN UP

#### UNOFFICIAL MAJORITY IN LEGISLATURE PLANNED

## SINGAPORE, Dec. 24. A Federation of Malaya embracing at the nine Malay States with reserved power to admit any other territory within the Federation and with a High

Commissioner in the place of the pre sent Governor are among the proposals published to-day for the future Con stitution of Malaya.

The proposals were drawn up by a

working committee consisting of repre-sentatives of the Government, of Malay Rulers and the United Malay National Organisation. The Committee suggest that "a Federation of Malaya" to re-place the Malayan Union should be established by a federation agreement between the Crown and Malay Rulers after the conclusion of individual State agreements. The State agreements with each Ruler should supersede all previ-Court on the interpretation of the ous agreements and restore the internal Grouping Clause in the State Paper of sovereignty of the Rulers in their res-State agreements and the Federation

agreement will expressly reserve the Crown's jurisdiction to regulate all defence matters and external affairs of Malay States and maintain intact the power of advising the Rulers on all matters of Government other than those relating to Muslim religion and Malay custom

The Committee recommend a Federal Legislative Council with an unofficial majority and consisting of the High Commissioner as the President, three ex-offieleven official members cio members.

and 34 unofficial members.

The Committee did not consider it possible to recommend that unofficial members should be chosen by election immediately, but recommend that pro-vision should be made for election of members as soon as practicable.

#### FEDERAL CITIZENSHIP

The form of citizenship proposed under the new constitution is not a nationality and will not impair the status of British subjects in Settlements. The form of citizenship recommended is an addition to and not a subtraction from nationality and will be the qualification for electoral rights for membership of Councils and for employment in Government service and will conter other privileges and impose obligations.

Automatic acquisition of federal citizen-Automatic acquisition of tederal citizenship will devolve on subjects of a Ruler of any of the nine States, on any British subject born in the Settlements of Penang or Maiaya or any of the nine Malay States, who have completed a continuous period of 15 years' residence or any children of parents who qualify under the above rules.

The High Commissioner may grant a certifical conferring the status of a federatifical conferring the status of a federation.

dren of parents who quality under the above rules.

The High Commissioner may grant a certificate conferring the status of a federal citizen on any person born in the territories of the Federation and who has been a resident for not less than 15 out of 20 years immediately prereding the application, Ar, applicant must satisfy the High Commissioner that he has adequate knowledge of Malay or English, must make a declaration of permanent settlement in the Federation and must be prepared to take the citizenship oath which requires that a person taking it shall be a "true and faithful citizen of the Federation of Malaya."—Reuler.

## MOST CRITICAL PHASE IN FREEDOM FIGHT

## MR. KRIPALANI'S CALL TO LONDON INDIANS

LONDON. Dec. 23.
Acharya J. B. Kripalani, President of the Indian National Congress, has sent a message to the Swaraj House and the Federation of Indian Associations in Great Britain stating: "I thank you and members of the Swaraj House and the Federation of Indian Associations in Great Britain for the grand sentiments you have expressed. Our country is passing through the most critical phase in the history of its fight for freedom. I hope the Congress will continue to receive from you and your organisation full-hearted support.—Reuter.

#### BRITONS ANXIOUS TO END CONTROL

LONDON, Dec. 19.
"The British people may not understand the full political and economic implications of free and self-governing In-dian Republic, but they realise that this is now inevitable." writes Mr. A. H. Cummings in the News Chronicle. "If a Gallup Poll were taken on the subject." Mr. Cummings adds, "I believe it would be found that a majority of the

people in this country, disregarding Mr. Churchill's rhetorical but sincere laments over the British Empire at its sunset' want to end British responsibility in India as soon as possible without rancour, without further bloodshed and certainly without forced employment of British soldiers (on the one side or the other) and the sacrifice of more British lives."--U.P.I.

#### CONGRESSMAN RETURNED TO CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23. Pandit Lakshmikanta Maitra (Congress) was declared elected to the Central Legislative Assembly from the Calcutta non-Muhammadan constituency in the seat rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Sarat Chandra

Pandit Maitra secured 1.938 votes as against 93 and 162 polled by his rivals. Mr. Bepin Behari Das Gupta and Mr. Sirish Chandra Roy, respectively, both of whom forfeited their security deposits Pandit Maitra was formerly a mem-

## ber of the Central Assembly from 1935 to 1945—A.P.I. PASSING-OUT PARADE AT

DEHRA DUN

DEHRA DUN, Dec. 21.
The first peace-time training course at the Indian Military Academy ended this rary of the All-India Congress Committee, announces there will be an emergent meeting of the Committee at Delhi on 5th January. In a statement issued this evening he says the meeting is to consider the situation arising out of the British Government's statement of 6th December.—A.P.I.

## INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

#### RIGHTS THREATENED BY NEW BILLS

#### INDIA DELEGATION'S REPORT

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23. "Indian opinion in all the four terr tories of East Africa is unanimously opposed to the present Immigration Bills", says the Report submitted by the

minatory and were purely emergency mea-sures which would be withdrawn after the war afong with other war-time measures.

#### THE IMMIGRATION BILLS The Governments of Kenya, Uganda, Tan

members as soon as practicable.

ALLOCATION OF SEATS ON

COUNCIL

The 34 unofficial seals will be divided as follows. Nine seals will be reserved for the President of the Council of State in each of the nine Mainy States; two seats will be reserved for representatives of the Settlement Council in Penang and Malacca and 23 seats for other unofficial members comprising two representatives each from labour, planting and unining three for commerce, unter for Malays, two from Penang and Singapore, one Eurasian, one for educational and cultural interests and one unallocated seat.

The Committee feel that this allocation, made mainly on non-racial basis would be likely to give racial representation as follows: Malays, nine: Chinese, six; Europeans, three; Indians, two; Eurasians, one; from any continuity, two.

There will also be a State Executive Council in each State and a Council of State with legislative powers and a Settlement Council in each settlement with legislative and administrative powers.

"A conference of Rulers" will also be established to consult with each other and with the High Commissioner on matters of State and federal concern and the High Commissioner on matters of State and federal concern and the High Commissioner will send every Bill intended for the Legislative Council to each of the Rulers.

FEDERAL CITIZENSHIP measures are taken for tightening up the pre-war immigration restrictions, an official census is essential. Along with the census there should be an economic survey by a Commission together with a survey of employment and undertakings, all immigration races being adequately represented on the Commission. "Immigration is an essential counterpart of development and, it planning of immigration is to be done, it should be based on statistical data and should be correlated to the pace and extent of development at every stage. The present of development at every stage. The present bills proceeded on assumptions which are for the best part unverified."

Summarising their views on the Immigration Bills the Delegation state:

Except Zanzibar, all the territories of East Africa have vast spaces with sparse populations. Taking a long-term view there is almost unlimited scope for development and in consequence for further immigration. With the gradual elimination of the Tse-Tse fly the scope for land settlement should progressively increase. Such being the case the Tighten and Taker and the gradual elimination of the Tse-Tse fly the scope for land settlement should progressively increase. Such being the case the might need me for little things. Later Sardar Baldev Singh velled to me "Marihai, do you know that vote if ittle things. Later Sardar Baldev Singh velled to me "Marihai, do you know that you are sitting in the Vicerov's special sear." I was not embarrassed inough. At Karachi at large crowd had collected at Karachi at large rowd had collected at Karachi at large crowd had collected at Karachi at large rowd had collected at Karachi

gressively increase. Such being the case the question of immigration into these territories cannot or should not be decided merely from the domestic point of view. In this connection, it may be pointed out that by recently subsidising the immigration of 500 British farmers into Kenya and by retaining over 2.000 retugees from Europe the Government of Kenya have recognized the value of and need for further immigration of Europeans. There is no evidence of excessive or unregulated immigration in the past and the assumption that in the absence of drastic immigration restrictions such as are proposed in the present immigration Bills, there will be an influx of persons from Europe and Asia is not warranted by past experience or present indications. Not gressively increase. Such being the cas

# All the East African countries have large plans of development which are likely to increase with time in scope and variety. These will require increased man-power, enterprise, initiative and finance. In implementing such plans there is and will be furthere with the content of the content of

menting such plans there is and will be further scope for immigration.

Africans are becoming politically conscious, especially in Uganda and Kenya, and are naturally suspicious of outside influence. There is some economic conflict between Africans and Indians, particularly in the sphere of petty trade in Kenya. The Delegation say: We have, however, been unable to find any marked ill-feeling between Africans and Indians as a whole. On the other hand we came across numerous expressions of African goodwill towards Indians, while politically the two races have worked in co-operation to tight against their common disabilities. Several Indian leaders have told us that they will welcome the day when Africans are able to rule their own country. In any case, should further restrictions come into force, Africans would wish them to apply to Europeans and Asiatics allike without differentiation in law or practice."

in Basers and Cairo we met a large menting auto plants there is and with being the control their scope for immigration.

Afficians are becoming politically conseived the control of the c

# NEW DELHI, Dec. 23. Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Member for Communications, Interim Government, returned to Delhi to-day from Peshawar.—A.P.I.

THE TRIP By M. C. MATHAL

It was my privilege to accompany Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (as his sec-letary) on his recent trip to Lonietary) on his recent trip to London and to assist him in what little way I could; and it also fell to my lot to add to his worries which I not avoid with all the will in the

WITH PANDIT NEHRU

TO LONDON

SOME SIDELIGHTS ON

opposed to the present Immigration Bills", says the Report submitted by the Government of India Delegation to East Africa on the proposed immigration restrictions in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

The Delegation consisted of Raja Sir Maharaj Singh (leader) Mr K. Sarwar Hasan and Mr. C. S. Jha. Their main gunpose was to examine, in consultation with public opinion in East Africa, particularly indian opinion, whether there was any necessity for legislation on the proposed lines and the extent to which such legislation would affect indian interests. The Delegation would affect indian interests. The Delegation would affect indian interests. The Delegation would affect indian community and the results of its investigations.

The Delegation established close contacts with all sections of the Indian community and also met a number of Europeans, Africans and a few Arabs and Goans, besides a large number of officials.

Until the outbreak of World War II, immigration into Kenya was regulated by the provisions of the Immigration Coffinance of 1906 and in Uganda by the Ordinance of 1913. The Post-War Employment Committee appointed by the Covernment of Kenya recommended in 1943, as a means of ensuring post-war employment, that steps should be taken to limit immigration to the absorptive capacity of the colony. In 1944, the Tanganyika Government, on account of

association with Nehru.

The Viceroy's plane which was placed at our disposal, was supposed to take off from the Willingdon airport at 1-30 pm. (IST). At about 1-20 pm. I checked up and discovered that three important files to be taken with us were missing! These files were taken to the office for reference on the previous day and did not come back to me. I was under the impression that Pandit Nehru's efficial secretary brought them with him. On learning about this inix-up Nehru was naturally annoyed. I took the spare key from an official of the External Affairs Department and rushthis inix-up Nehru was naturally annoyed. I took the spare key from an official of the External Affairs Department and rushed to get the files. I had a hunch where they would be, and opened the official box of "H.M. External Affairs" (normally I do not handle this box) and found that the files were there and the key in Pandit Nehru's bocket: We got into the plane at 1.35 p.m., but the plane conid not take off till 1.50 pm due to some minor engine frouble. The pilot of the plane came out of the engine room and said to Pandit Nehru. "Sir. We are sorry there is some minor trouble with the engine, but when we get going everything will be all right." The plane took off at 1.50 pm. (IST). We arrived in Karachi, at 6.20 p.m. covering the 674 miles in 44 hours.

As Pandit Nehru was suffering from a

the 674 miles in 44 hours.

As Pandit Nehru was suffering from a pain in the back I asked the pilot which seat was the most comfortable and he showed me one to which I later conducted Panditii. I decided to sit immediately behind him just in case he might need me for little things. Later Sardar Baldev Singh yelled to me "Mailiai do you know that you are sitting in the Vicency's special seat?" I was not embarrassed though.

At Karachi a large crowd had collected. At one stage the crowd blocked Panditir's car whercupon he fotgot all about the pain in the back and got out and pushed his way through. Later Panditii told me time he got back into his car his pain was

ing and immediately asked for the attache case. What could I do when the case was five miles away? We sent for it however, and got it back as quickly as was humanly possible. Nehru was all the time taking poor Hari to task for if.

We left Karachi at 7-20 a.m. in a York blane. The Viceroy. Mr. Jinnah and party joined us in this plane Mr. Jinnah sat in the front seat. Pandit Nehru in the second and the Viceroy in the third. We arrived at Easta after a flight of 6 hours and 20 minutes covering 1,233 miles. Large crowds of Indians had collected at the airport. They profusely garlanded Pandit Nehru of Indians had collected at the airport. They profusely garlanded Pandit Nehru and Mr. Jinnah

#### MEETING WITH EGYPTIAN LEADERS

We remained in Basia for about one hour and twenty minutes, and then off to Cairo The flight from Basia to Cairo, a distance of 1,020 miles, took 4 hours and 40 minutes. We were housed in the Shapherds Hotel, Pandittij first thought of going to see the Pyranids, but a never-ending scream of visitors kept him too busy to have the luxury of sight-seong. Among those who called on him were Nahas Pasha of the Waid Party, Azzam Pasha, Secretary General of the Arab League, Makram Obaid Pasha, and Mr. Selasky, Editor of the Middle East Opinion. To use diploma-Bills, there will be an influx of persons from Europe and Asia is not warranted by past experience or present indications. Nor is there evidence that immigration has been responsible in the past for unemployment; on the contrary it has been generally and mitted that much of the prosperity and development of the East African territories has been due to the energy and enterprise of the immigrant races.

There is no unemployment at present amongst any class of people in East Africa. The problem of the resettlement of demobilised soldiers is not a continuing problem. The fear of encessive immigration beyond the absorptive capacity of East Africa is not borne out by past experience. In Kenya the throwing open of the Highlands to non-European races will give land and occupation, such as they are accustomed to and appreciate, to thousands of Africans, This, in turn, will provide employment to a large plans of development which are likely to increase with time in scope and variety. These will require increased man-power.

These will require increased man-power.

wait, gives an objective picture of events in India.

In Basra and Cairo we met a large number of Indian troops who had gathered together from distant stations. They did not stand on ceremony, but straightway flocked round Pandit Nehru or walked into

(Conficted on Page 6)