

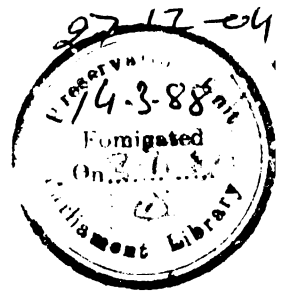
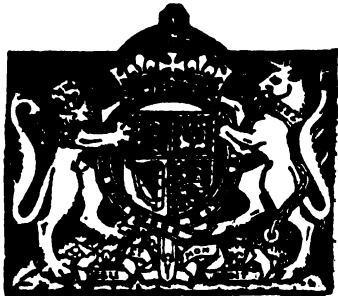
Tuesday, 12th September, 1939

THE
COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES

VOLUME II, 1939

(11th September to 27th September, 1939)

SIXTH SESSION
OF THE
FOURTH COUNCIL OF STATE, 1939



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COUNCIL OF STATE.

Tuesday, 12th September, 1939.

The Council met in the Council Chamber at Viceregal Lodge at Eleven of the Clock, the Honourable the President (the Honourable Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Bar.-at-Law) in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN :

The Honourable Mr. Eric Conran-Smith (Home Secretary).

The Honourable Mr. Charles MacIvor Grant Ogilvie (Defence Secretary).

The Honourable Mr. John Dawson Tyson (Communications Secretary).

The Honourable Mr. Cyril Edgar Jones (Finance Secretary).

The Honourable Mr. John Henry Swain Richardson (Bengal Chamber of Commerce).

MOTION *RE* GERMAN AGGRESSION AGAINST POLAND.

THE HONOURABLE KUNWAR SIR JAGDISH PRASAD (Leader of the House): Mr. President, with your permission I should like to move the Motion which has already been circulated to Honourable Members of the House.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU (United Provinces Northern : Non-Muhammadan): What about my Motion of Adjournment?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: I am giving precedence to the Leader of the House because of the importance of the subject. Ordinarily Motions for Adjournment are made after questions. Today there are no questions and you can make your Motion after the Motion proposed has been moved and passed.

THE HONOURABLE KUNWAR SIR JAGDISH PRASAD: Sir, I move:

“That the House do send to Poland an unanimous expression of its profound admiration at their heroic struggle against wanton German aggression and its complete confidence that the undaunted spirit of their people and the unflinching determination of their Allies will ultimately lead them to victory.”

Sir, Honourable Members are aware that the British Empire and France are at war with Germany. They are also aware that Germany has invaded Poland without warning. Every effort was made by England and France to avert the disastrous calamity of war and to secure a peaceful settlement of

[Sir Jagdish Prasad.]

the differences between Germany and Poland. I can say with complete assurance that the sympathies of all sections of Indian opinion are with France and England and Poland, for the peoples of India realise that what is at stake is not merely the freedom of Poland but the freedom of mankind. What is at issue is not the rectification of frontiers between two adjoining countries but whether human relationships are to be based on justice and on reason or on force and fraud and brutal persecution and on the enslavement of not only the body but what is much more precious, of the human mind. It is a great moral issue which is now committed to the hazard of war. At such a momentous period when the future of civilization hangs in the balance it seems to me that it is not enough for us in this country merely to express our sympathy. The time is for action. Our sympathies must be translated into deeds. We must not remain listless spectators of a heroic struggle. Believe me, our whole-hearted participation in a fight for the ultimate victory of right over brute force will strengthen the moral fibre of our people. It is an ennobling experience for individuals and for nations to stake everything for the supremacy of a great moral principle. The calm determination of the men and women of England and France to undergo the horrors of modern warfare, not for material gain but for the vindication of moral principles, must spur us to do our utmost so that out of the carnage of war, victory may emerge on the side of justice and righteousness. We could make no greater contribution to the preservation of civilized existence than to throw our whole weight into this struggle. There are some who have doubts and misgivings and who ask : " Is our help to be unconditional ? Should we not take advantage of this struggle to obtain further political privileges for our people ? " I hope Honourable Members will bear with me for a moment if I place before them my own view as an Indian on this issue. Let us not ignore the psychological effect on people in England. How will the British people engaged in a life and death struggle over an issue with which we fully agree, regard our action if we make our help conditional on the completion of a political bargain ? Will there not be a certain lowering of the moral values, a certain estrangement of the spirit between us and those with whom we bargain in such cruel circumstances ? Considering the great human and moral issues over which this struggle is being waged it seems to me that it will be in keeping with our spiritual tradition, that it will be in harmony with the highest teaching of our saints and philosophers if we perform our obvious duty without thought of reward or profit. We will fight for the right because it is the right, and with that motive alone.

But coming down to a lower plane, the commercial plane, if I may call it, the plane of bargain, of profit and loss, are we sure that insistence on a bargain at the present moment will ultimately be to our advantage ? Let us not forget that there are not merely two parties to this bargain, India and Britain. There are more parties than one in India and with conflicting claims. A settlement of terms may soon degenerate into a wrangle paralysing effort and filling the atmosphere with domestic strife. There is in all conscience enough of discord in the country. Let us beware lest in an untimely attempt at a political settlement we lose soul and body together. A united war effort will be the best solvent of our internal differences. I have not a shadow of doubt

in my own mind that we should throw ourselves into this tremendous issue with only one thought, the complete destruction of the doctrine of force in the settlement of human differences. Let us not forget for a moment, I beseech you, that the ultimate fate of India will be decided on the battlefields of Europe. We cannot be indifferent to the ultimate issue of this war merely because the scene of battle happens to be at present far removed from our frontiers. If Nazi dictatorship triumphs, all is lost not only for us but for all who value freedom and justice and the reign of law. But I have unflinching faith that, bitter and prolonged and full of sorrow and misery though the struggle may be, the cause of freedom will triumph and men and women all over the world will again be able to breathe freely. Let us waste no more time in disputation and argument, but plunge with all our might in support of this most righteous of wars, and the thought that we have shared in this struggle will add inestimably to the moral stature of our people. As the immediate result of the victory of the Democratic Powers, we shall as a people be able to hold our head high before the nations of the world and we will have gained an accession of spiritual strength which will lead our people irresistibly to its destined place among the free nations of the world.

I would now move that the House do send to Poland an unanimous expression of its profound admiration at their heroic struggle against wanton German aggression and its complete confidence that the undaunted spirit of their people and the unflinching determination of their Allies will ultimately lead them to victory.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS (Punjab : Non-Muhammadan) : Sir, during the last 12 months the ambitions of some of the great western powers have kept the world in a disruptive condition. The concessions made to them have, instead of bringing about an appeasement, increased their belief in force and made them more aggressive. This is not the time to go into the history of those problems which have brought about the present crisis. But there is no doubt that partly the Treaty of Versailles which humiliated Germany and the abandonment last year of Czechoslovakia has involved us in the present tragedy. This is not the time to discuss the British and French policy in the past and enter into the intricacies of foreign policies, but in the present situation the victory of the democratic powers would be better for the world than of the powers which believe in force and autocracy. For Poland I have the deepest sympathy. It is fighting heroically to maintain the independence which it won with the help of the Allies only about 20 years ago. It is faced with a very difficult situation, from which it may be doubted whether even the surrender of Danzig and the Polish Corridor would have saved it. This is probably the main reason why it has decided to oppose the might of Germany, well knowing the heavy and heartrending sacrifices that this will entail. It is too weak by itself to be able to protect its national existence, but we hope that with the support of the Allies it will not merely be able ultimately to preserve its freedom but also make the smaller nations feel that the freedom which they cherish is more secure than before. The sympathies of India, I have no doubt, are with the cause represented by Poland and its Allies. I hope, however, that the British Government which is fighting to maintain the independence of Poland will enable Indians to feel that the

[Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das.]

principles of justice and liberty will be applied to India also. I strongly feel that a self-governing India will be a great asset to England and at the same time be the greatest proof of the genuine faith of Britishers in the principles which they are now professing.

Sir, I support the Resolution which has been moved by the Honourable the Leader of the House Sir Jagdish Prasad. I hope that the British Government will not hesitate to discharge its moral duty towards India as unhesitatingly as India is discharging its own duties by standing up for the maintenance of national freedom and the spread of the reign of reason and justice throughout the world. I trust that the Allies will prove by their conduct in their own territories that right is might and not that might is right. I hope Indians will do what they possibly can in helping the British Government unconditionally and keep up old traditions of chivalry and enlightened loyalty. In this connection, Sir, I would also like to quote the following observation on the present war by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, with which I fully concur :—

“ The conscience of the world has been profoundly shocked at the latest manifestations of the arrogant unrighteousness of the present ruler of Germany. This is but the culmination of a long series of intimidations of the weak from the suppression of the Jewish people in the Reich to the rape of that gallant and truly liberal State of Czechoslovakia. Through the mouth of Mahatma Gandhi the voice of my country has already been raised in moral condemnation of the inhumanity which has plunged the world into this insane carnage to satisfy the vainglorious whims of an individual and his associates. Our voice may not perhaps reach the ears of the faction in power in Germany, for it is not borne on the wings of high explosive shells. I can only hope that humanity may emerge triumphant and that the decencies of life and freedom for the oppressed peoples may be firmly established for all time to come in a world purified through this terrible bath of blood ”.

Sir, I do not want to take up more of the time of the Council and will sit down with the assurance that we Indians will do our best to support the British Government in every respect to prevent aggression of this kind.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU (United Provinces Southern : Non-Muhammadan) : Sir, in this Motion the Leader of the House asks us to extend our sympathy to an unfortunate country in the ordeal which she is undergoing. I welcome this departure from past practice because I hope that the step which he has taken means that hereafter we shall be permitted to take an interest in the larger world of which we are part and from which we cannot separate ourselves, and that hereafter we shall be permitted to discuss foreign affairs which have hitherto been banned for us.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : I cannot allow that.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : Well, I have just said what I wanted to say. That our sympathies are with Poland in the terrible crisis, through the terrible times she is passing through, goes without saying. We should be untrue to the glorious traditions which we have inherited, to the ideals for which we and those who have gone before us have been working since the beginnings of British administration, to the creed which we have accepted for ourselves, to the principles upon which we wish to see our polity rest, namely,

democracy and international brotherhood, if we did not sympathise with a race which has an unfortunate history and which is the latest victim of Nazi aggression.

The world is now about to witness destruction on a scale which even the imagination fails to grasp in large parts of Europe because of the fanaticism, the perverted patriotism, the cruel ideology, the insanity of one man who is the incarnation of the dark forces of mankind. No one can hate Nazism and Fascism more than I do—not even Sir A. P. Patro—and I have no hesitation in saying that I would regard a Nazi victory as the greatest calamity that can ever befall mankind. How can we who are endeavouring to be free men and free women in our own land, who are worshipping at the shrine of democracy and working for the establishment of the liberal democratic state, who carry with us memories of dark episodes in our relationship with an Imperialism which, I am glad to acknowledge, is more humane and much more liberal in its instincts than National Socialism, how can we, the representatives of a people who have inherited a philosophy which emphasises the unity of all life, how can we deny our sympathy to our unfortunate brothers of Poland? They are not for us, to use the language of Mr. Chamberlain, a people in some far distant land whom we do not know. The Indian national movement is not a nationalist movement in any narrow sense. India has desired and desires to be a free member of the British Commonwealth so that she may be able to make its distinctive contribution to world peace and world order, and with the vision of a new social order based on justice both in the international and domestic spheres, before her, she cannot but be whole-heartedly for nations who are the victims of aggression.

The issue before mankind today is not Danzig. The issue before mankind is not the Polish Corridor. The issue before mankind is not the Treaty of Versailles. The issue before mankind is not the conquest or the subjugation of this race or that. The issue before mankind is whether there shall or shall not be any rule of law in international dealings, whether a small nation has or has not a right to negotiate on equal terms with a mighty neighbour, whether there shall be international anarchy or international order in the world. The Governments of Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier have at long last taken a firm stand against aggression. I have been as a student of international affairs a convinced critic of the foreign policy of that Government. My criticisms are identical with those of the Opposition parties—with those of Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Archibald Sinclair and Mr. Greenwood. I think that policy because of its weakness is responsible in large measure for the present crisis—but I gladly acknowledge that Mr. Chamberlain has done the right thing at this moment and I am not going to deny him support because of my past differences. I would like, however, to express the hope that he will continue to be firm and stand for a just and honourable peace, a peace honourable to all the parties involved in the war, and that he will succeed in not only saving Poland but also freeing the great German people with whom we have no quarrel, whom we admire for many outstanding qualities, from the thralldom of Hitlerism and Hitlerian tyranny. India recognises that the democracies are on the right side, that the cause they are fighting for is just and righteous, and that it is one worthy of her sympathy and support.

[Mr. P. N. Saprú.]

But while I conceive it to be India's duty to be definitely on the side of the democracies and to give them all the support her resources will permit, I equally hold it imperatively essential that His Majesty's Government should create such psychological conditions as will lead to general political appeasement and ensure genuine spontaneous co-operation on the part of the people of India.

True to its liberal traditions, that great newspaper, the *Manchester Guardian*, has tried to understand Indian psychology and I would endorse its plea for equality of status and effective self-government for India at the Centre and the removal of all causes of distrust that the present defence arrangements arouse.

I say this in no spirit of bargaining for I want India to pull her full weight in the fight for human freedom, and it is because I want her and her sons to realise the dangers with which the present situation is fraught not only for her but for the entire human race that I would plead with all the earnestness of which I am capable for a policy which would make India and Indians feel that the day of their freedom is not distant.

Effective co-operation could be ensured only in a commonwealth of free nations and it is because I feel that India's co-operation would be more effective and fruitful if it were based upon a status of equality with those nations on whose side she is fighting that I plead for a revision of India's political status.

Britain cannot fight for freedom in Poland and deny it to India. The war will not have been fought in vain if it ensures justice and equality in both the national and the international sphere—and if the law of the jungle is abrogated and mankind evolves a real system of collective security.

With these words, Sir, I support the Motion.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM (Bihar and Orissa : Muhammadan): Mr. President, the Motion which the Honourable the Leader of the House has moved places in a nutshell the opinion of entire India. Our sympathy for Poland is all the greater because we know what they have to face. India itself is not an independent country. Therefore, she knows what it means to be a subject nation. But there is this vast difference that whereas we live under an Imperialism which is the least harmful of all the Imperialistic powers—I may almost call it the best of a bad lot—they have to face a power which denies even elementary rights to its own nationals. Nazism is a denial of all that we hold sacred in life, in thought and in ideology. It means the subjugation of an entire people to the autocratic will of one person. We who believe in democracy and in civil liberties cannot even contemplate what poor Poland has to face. We know the chequered history of this country which for centuries has been partitioned, divided up, dismembered, broken, trodden down and in every way humiliated not only by foes but even by those who went as friends and promised things to them. Napoleon told them many things, but what was the result? Poland had never had unity, after its first Empire disappeared. After all these years they got a National Government and enjoyed it for a few years and now they have to face the worst domination they could possibly imagine. On the one side they have the German Nazis and there is a fear that they may again be partitioned and divided up and denied the liberty which they enjoyed all these years. As our Honourable colleague

Mr. Sapru has said, this war which is being waged at the moment is for the establishment of the freedom of the world. It cannot be isolated into a war for the upkeep of Polish independence alone, because that issue would not be so big as to draw England and France on the one side and make Italy remain neutral on the other side. But what is the prospect? We know that freedom can be only nominal and not real. The German people are supposed to be independent and sovereign people. But do they have any independence, any right, *vis-a-vis* the State? Similarly, India also wishes that she should not have a sham liberty, a sham constitution where those who have the misfortune to be in the minority either of ideology or of religion are crushed, as they are being done every day in India. Even ideological minorities are suffering at the hands of those who have power. The India of the future, I hope, will be better, and the liberties therein will be more real than in the past. The determination of the Allies to fight this danger has come rather late. The House will remember that in 1935, when I was moving a Resolution on the subject of the League of Nations, I drew pointed attention to the fact that the theory of collective responsibility and collective security is being given the go-by and that there is no safety for the world until collective security is made the lodestar of the people of the world. No one can fight alone for his rights against an aggressor or superior power, and as long as you allow that superior force should prevail, you encourage this aggrandisement which has resulted today in the attack on Poland. The British people with the best of intentions thought that the world is now sane enough to regard with horror a war and all that it implies. They went on with disarmament. They wanted to teach the world that it is better to live in peace. But they forgot that what is the gift of the strong man is regarded as the weakness of one who is weak. People thought that England was unable to spend more money, that she was unwilling to fight, that she had deteriorated and they took mean advantage. And it was a mistake that this impression which was gaining ground in Central Europe was allowed to remain as it was and no check was applied by British foreign policy to remove this misconception of the attitude of His Majesty's Government. They woke to the reality of the situation rather late, but as the proverb goes, "Better late than never". I welcome this decision of His Majesty's Government to fight and I hope they will fight to a finish to end this standing danger to the liberties of the world in the shape of Nazi aggrandisement.

Sir, I support the Motion.

THE HONOURABLE MR. SHANTIDAS ASKURAN (Bombay : Non-Muhamadan) : Sir, I wish to associate myself with the Motion moved by the Honourable the Leader of the House to convey to Poland our admiration, sympathy and support. The eloquent speech in which the Honourable Sir Jagdish Prasad has moved the Motion leaves, indeed, little to be said by any Indian, whether inside this House or outside. He has expressed in admirable terms the sentiments of all sections and classes of the people in India. Nothing can be more gratifying to us, Sir, than the remarkable outburst of generosity on the part of the Princes and the people of India since the declaration of war. From all parts of the world, there has been unmistakable recognition of Britain's intention to resort to arms if Germany would not abandon her methods of aggression against her weaker neighbours. This war, it must be

[Mr. Shantidas Askaran.]

clear to unbiassed observers even in Germany, is not of Britain's seeking. Indeed, there has been a growing section of opinion in Britain that the Prime Minister, by his policy of appeasement last year gave some encouragement to Hitler. As events have now proved, Hitler was totally mistaken in his estimate of British character. As is often the case with bullies, Hitler mistook Britain's love of peace for weakness. Blinded by his own mad love of domination, he refused to listen to the voice of warning and to appeals for the settlement of Germany's claims by reason and negotiation. He and he alone will be held by history to be the cause of the present catastrophe.

Sir, we in this country with our ancient civilization based upon a spiritual outlook cannot but abhor war, except when it is forced upon us in the defence of the weak and the oppressed. There is an ancient Sanskrit saying which comes to my mind at this moment : it is that the tears of the weak undermine the thrones of Kings. Although some successes, such as the annexation of Austria and Czechoslovakia, by means too brutal for our understanding, have encouraged Hitler to think that the way is open for world domination, it is to the credit of Britain that she should have come forward to champion the cause of the weak. The smaller nations of Europe have been oppressed by a terrible sense of fear as to their fate and security. Britain could not do less than she has done, without betraying the future not only of the Commonwealth of Nations of which she is the leader, but of the world as a whole.

Sir, we may have our own differences with Britain. They are many, no doubt, who feel that she has been too slow in recognising India's claims to equality. But in a struggle like the present, whose length and intensity no one can foretell, India's place, as the Honourable the Leader of the House has told us, is undoubtedly by the side of Britain. This war is being fought to assert the rule of law in international affairs. Success for such a cause is bound to have the most profound reactions upon India's position and status in a new world order which must follow peace.

Sir, I would like to make one final observation. The Honourable the Leader of the House has reminded us of the teaching of the Bhagavat Gita that it is not only right but it is our duty to defend a righteous cause without any further thought. But if there are some amongst us, who would like to be assured that India would get something substantial by her contribution to the war, I would remind them that the British public is not likely to forget in the hour of triumph our generous and unquestioning support during a period of darkness and struggle. India by actively taking part in the war, will have gained the right to admission to a position of equality with the other nations of the world in building up a new civilization based on international justice and fair play.

Sir, I give the Motion my warmest support.

*THE HONOURABLE RAJA CHARANJIT SINGH (Nominated Non-Official): Sir, I give my whole-hearted support to the Motion made by the Honourable Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad and the sentiments expressed by him. I would at the same time ask you to convey the unswerving loyalty and

*Not corrected by the Honourable Member.

devotion of the people of India to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and India's earnest desire to support His Majesty's Government in every possible way. (Applause.)

THE HONOURABLE SIR MUHAMMAD YAKUB (Nominated Non-Official) : Mr. President, the conditions under which we have met this morning are no doubt very grave and serious. The brute forces of Nazidom have openly started aggression and treachery, and, acting on the principle that "might is right", Hitler is devouring and destroying smaller countries and weaker nations. The circumstances which led to this war and the efforts which were made by Great Britain to avoid bloodshed need not be repeated here. They have already been described fully, and His Excellency the Viceroy yesterday in his forcible and lucid speech has given a detailed account of them. Our hearts go forth in sympathy to the latest victim of Nazidom, namely, Poland. We cannot but sympathise with Poland and admire the bravery and patriotism with which she has been fighting against very heavy odds and against a very powerful foe. It is no doubt, Sir, our sacred duty to lend our whole-hearted support and co-operation to Britain and France in support of the noble cause for which they have taken up arms. I have never found such unanimity on any subject as I find today all round the country on this subject. I was really very much moved on reading the touching statement which was issued by Mr. Gandhi after having an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy. The statement which was, only yesterday, published in the papers, the statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also shows that he is in sympathy and in concord with the feelings which were expressed by Mr. Gandhi. Many prominent Princes of India, including His Exalted Highness the Nizam, have issued patriotic appeals to their subjects to support the British Government, and it seems to me that the realisation of a common danger has brought all parties and all schools of thought together. We will not certainly spoil the grace of our co-operation by making it contingent on any conditions and provisos. We, in India, are like the passengers of a ship which is being threatened by the enemy guns and submarines. Will it be right or will it be proper for the passengers on this occasion to raise their grievances and complaints against the officers of the ship and the crew instead of putting all their weight to save the ship from sinking? If, God forbid, the ship goes down to the bottom of the sea, how will our grievances be removed or will our position be improved in any way? Therefore, Sir, it is time that we should all unanimously with one voice declare the common intention of India to support the British on this occasion of their great trial.

Mr. President, neither the time nor the subject-matter of this Motion requires a long speech and I will say nothing more except that I whole-heartedly lend my support to the Motion which has been ably moved by the Leader of the House.

THE HONOURABLE SIR A. P. PATRO (Nominated Non-Official) : Sir, it is an extraordinary situation, extraordinary because for the first time I see the terms of the Motion on paper here when I entered into the hall. I do not know whether other Honourable Members have had this Motion circulated to them, but so far as I am concerned—

HONOURABLE MEMBERS : No, we got it here in the Council.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: This was an exceptional occasion. In virtue of the powers vested in the President, I allowed it without circulation.

THE HONOURABLE SIR A. P. PATRO: I am only pointing out the situation, namely, it is an extraordinary situation and therefore perhaps we have not had the advantage of previous notice of this Motion, though it is possible that some Honourable Members could prepare long essays, philosophical dissertations, on this Motion. Apart from this, I say that this Motion does not require any long speech or any extraordinary statement to be made. After the very lucid statement made by His Excellency the Viceroy yesterday in addressing the Legislature and the statement made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief which in essence summarises the whole situation so clearly and lucidly and truly, the picture is so very clear to the country that I do not think that there is one person here or outside who is not in sympathy and would not support the Motion before the House. But, Sir, in speaking about this Resolution, one cannot speak with any moderation. I do feel the grave injustice, the cruel injustice, done by one nation to another nation. Every attempt that was made by nations with a view to effect a compromise and peace was deliberately and cruelly frustrated by Germany and without any notice and without any intimation of the impending danger Germany goes and pounces upon Poland. Poland is a Republic, a Republic which we all appreciate and admire. What are the relations between Germany and Poland? When Hitler came to be President of the Reich what happened? In 1934 he entered into a pact with Poland that he would not enter into any land that was then in the possession of Poland. When he was endeavouring to invade Austria his statement to the Reich was that he has every respect for the country occupied by Poland and he specified Danzig and said that the independence will be left untouched which is the legitimate and legal property of Poland. Within a few months after, what happens? There is his Lieutenant, General Goering, who starts a false propaganda saying that the German minority have throughout been greatly oppressed by the Poles and therefore it is the right of the Reich that they should get back what was theirs and that Danzig should come into the Reich. The same tactics and the same method was adopted in regard to Czechoslovakia. The Czech population have been subjected by threats, by coercion, by force. The same methods are adopted here. The Poles are a brave nation, a courageous nation, a self-respecting nation; therefore they withstood the first onslaught and they are standing brave and courageous. Therefore our admiration should go forth to the Poles and our appreciation should not be merely in words or in reading long essays, but our appreciation should be to do our best and utmost in order to encourage recruitment and help Great Britain in the just war that it has entered into. The Prime Minister of England in the House of Commons has stated very truly that no nation has ever entered into the war with greater justice and greater cause than England has done. Sacrifices will have to be made, sacrifices must be made and the Prime Minister said that right will ultimately triumph over might. Sir, I associate myself with the Motion.

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. H. S. RICHARDSON (Bengal Chamber of Commerce): Sir, I have listened to the remarks and views of my Honourable

Indian colleagues with great appreciation and much thankfulness and it only remains for me to say that I most heartily support the Motion.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU (United Provinces Northern : Non-Muhammadan) : Mr. President, this is undoubtedly 12 Noon, an awful moment. It is a sad commentary on Western civilization that practically within 20 years of a great war we should be plunged into a struggle which promises to be more fierce and destructive than even the last one. One wishes that questions on which peace and order in the world depend could be settled by reason and negotiation. But unfortunately all the countries of the world have in the connection with the administration of the territories under them relied on force. It is the result of these internal policies, and the belief in force that we see today in the conflagration that has broken out in Europe. In spite of this, India's sympathies, I am sure, will be on the side of those who are fighting autocracy and dictatorship. Notwithstanding our differences with the British Government, I think anyone who observes what is taking place in the country can feel that, owing to the antagonism created by the Fascist and Nazi political philosophies and methods of government, there is greater support for the democracies in India than there was in 1914. For Poland we feel the utmost sympathy. We who are struggling for our freedom cannot but feel deeply for the brave Poles who notwithstanding their subjection to foreign rule for a century and a half have retained their national spirit. They were cynically partitioned by three great Powers and it was practically after 150 years that they were able to regain their freedom at the close of the Great War. We deeply sympathise with them in their gallant struggle to maintain their newly-won national status and to determine the cause of their national life in accordance with what they deem best for themselves. In 1914 it was a murder at Serajevo that set a spark to the powder magazines of the world. Today it is the conduct of Germany in respect of Danzig and the Polish Corridor that has set the world ablaze, but in each of these cases, as we can easily see, behind the immediate events lay principles of great moment which all those who value human freedom and personality must be prepared to defend.

Sir, in expressing our sympathy with Poland we morally bind ourselves to give her what help we can. But such help as we can give can only be given through the British Government and I am sure that India will be prepared to play its part worthily in the present struggle. But for the realisation of the result that we have in view, namely, the achievement of victory for those principles which we all value and whose reign we want to establish in this country, it is essential that there should be complete co-operation between the authorities and the non-officials. I have no desire to raise controversial questions or to ask for any reward for standing up for principles on which the destiny of mankind depends, but any one in this country who is interested in the future fate of the world must ask himself as to what are the means by which that co-operation can be achieved which will enable us to carry this struggle to a successful issue. Now, this co-operation that we all want requires in one word that India should be made to feel that her status is equal to that of the other self-governing members of the British Empire. The efforts to create this belief will undoubtedly require a reconstruction of the

[Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru.]

present Central Government and a pursuit of enlightened policies with regard to the army. The present unsatisfactory form of government must be changed as early as possible if the confidence of the people is to be gained. Besides, if we are to put forward our best efforts, it must be primarily in the military domain. It is obvious, therefore, that if liberal policies are followed in this field it will enable Britain to achieve co-operation to a greater extent than anything else that it could do. I emphasise this point, Sir, because, frankly speaking, I feel that the policies that have been followed in this department are such as to create want of confidence in British intentions towards the development of self-government in this country. The policies of the Army Department seem to me to be resolutely racial and anti-Indian. I speak, Sir, frankly and without bitterness for there are issues larger than those concerning the fate of the British Empire that are at stake at the present moment. I do hope, Sir, that the British Government will realise that free men are the best defenders of freedom and that they can mobilise fully that feeling which already exists in this country in their favour in order to achieve results which both they and we have at heart only if they apply to India the principles for which they are fighting in Europe.

My Honourable friend the Leader of the House, who moved the Motion now before us, is specially concerned with questions relating to Indians abroad. I am sure he will bear me out when I say that in fighting for justice for Indians, for the protection of their elementary rights, we have come up again and again not merely against the Dominions but against His Majesty's Government themselves who, when they are in danger, ask us to identify our interests with theirs and to shed our blood freely for the Empire over which they rule. I trust, Sir, that as a result of the present war and the realisation of the fact that its successful prosecution depends on unity amongst all sections of the people and among the people and the Government, not merely the Government of India but His Majesty's Government also, who are finally responsible for the policies that are pursued in India, will change their angle of vision and will enable India to share in the freedom which they wanted to establish in 1914 and which they want to establish today throughout the world.

With these words, Sir, I support the Motion moved by the Honourable Sir Jagdish Prasad. I believe in my heart of hearts that there cannot be anything worth living for if human personality is despised, if the rule of force is established throughout the world and if men use the moral right of thinking for themselves and associating themselves freely in defence of opinions on which ultimately the salvation of the world depends. I have no doubt that my country realises this to the fullest possible extent. Looking at the question, both from the point of view of the world and of the welfare of this country, Indians will no doubt do the best that they are capable of in this situation to smash those principles which are the foundations of Fascism and Nazism. May it be given to the authorities also to realise the significance of the occasion and their own moral duty to do what is just and right towards the people living in their own territories.

THE HONOURABLE MR. V. V. KALIKAR (Central Provinces : General) :
I heartily congratulate the Honourable the Leader of the House in moving

a Motion for endorsing the sympathy of this House for a right and just cause. Sir, we give and must give unstinted support to Britain in this right and just cause. India cannot afford to side with those nations who want to trample ruthlessly on the principles of justice and equity. Of course, India has limited resources. Britain must know that India has got limited resources and to some extent Britain is responsible for it. Whatever resources India has got, she will ungrudgingly place them at the disposal of Britain.

Sir, the Honourable the Leader of the House raised the question of bargaining. I can assure him that there is no Party in India at the present moment which wants to bargain with Great Britain. Our point is that unfortunately India is not in a strong position to give as much support as she desires to give to England in this catastrophe. My Honourable friend Mr. Kunzru has alluded to some points in his speech. I fully endorse his view that at least in this emergency there ought to be full co-operation between the official and non-official side and attempts must be made even though within a limited time to make India quite ready to take up her position with Britain in this struggle. Britain, Sir, should not forget after the successful finish of this war that India's claim for being an equal partner in the Commonwealth of Nations is just. Sir, India desires not only to give moral support but also material support to Britain in her just fight. But India regrets that her resources are limited and that she is not in a position to give as much material support as she desires to give owing to the policy that has hitherto been followed by Britain. I, therefore, heartily give my support to the Motion and at the same time I want to impress on Britain that India must be given full liberty for playing a proper part and taking her proper share in the struggle that is before us and I trust that Britain will remember that she has also to fulfil her pledges to India in future.

THE HONOURABLE KUMAR NRIPENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (West Bengal: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, I whole-heartedly support the Resolution so ably moved by the Honourable the Leader of the House. Sir, in this hour of national crisis, it is absolutely necessary that India should stand united with the rest of the British Empire and should render all possible help to the British whenever required. I hope, Sir, that after the war is over, India's objective will be remembered.

THE HONOURABLE LT.-COL. SIR HISSAMUDDIN BAHADUR (Nominated Non-Official): Sir, I rise to support whole-heartedly the Motion moved by the Honourable the Leader of the House and so strongly supported by my Honourable colleague. The independence and welfare of British India and Indian States stand and fall with Britain. This is not merely my personal view, but also that of other thinking and far-sighted people. I appeal to the Leaders of all Parties in India to face this problem courageously and with a clear realisation that dark days may come. Reach your decision. And it is obvious in which direction that decision might lie. As far as I myself and my family are concerned, we have already offered our services and our resources to His Majesty's Government and are ready to go to any front. (Applause.)

THE HONOURABLE HAJI SYED MUHAMMAD HUSAIN (United Provinces West: Muhammadan): Mr. President, there cannot be the least doubt

[Haji Syed Muhammad Husain.]

that this war is a war of aggression, injustice and greed. We have all followed the events preceding the war and we all know the circumstances under which this war has begun. It is a war between might and right, between the strong and the weak, and the result of this war will show to the world that the weak also have a right to exist under the sun. So far as admiration and sympathy for Poland is concerned, there is not the least doubt that we have the greatest admiration and sympathy for the determination with which the Poles are fighting against this tyrant which defies the whole world. So far as determination to see it through to a successful end is concerned, I am prepared to say that it is the duty of the Allies and the Allies of the Allies to see that this aggression shall not be repeated in the world. So far as co-operation and participation in the war is concerned, there were occasions before today when the war clouds were very thick and there were indications from certain party platforms as to India's non-participation in the war. That, as I thought then, was nothing more than an effort to bargain. To my mind nothing can be meaner than to take advantage of the position in which the British are placed today and try to bargain. Our differences and quarrels are the differences and quarrels of the household, just as in England itself there are party differences on domestic policies; and so long as we are not separated from the British Empire our differences with Britain are the differences of the house between members of the same household. But when the house itself is attacked and is in danger, there is no question of differences between its members. We must all stand as one man and try to defend that house in which we all live. It will be most unfortunate if there is any spirit of bargaining or any condition attached to the support which India has to offer to Britain. India will not be helping the British alone; it will be helping itself also in this great war. India is impotent to defend itself with its own resources, particularly its military resources which are very limited. If the war is prolonged and more countries enter into it can it be said that without British help India would be able to defend even one of its coasts or cities from attack by any power which chooses to come to India? Then, when India at present looks for its defence to the British Government, is it fair and honest to try and put forward any condition for its co-operation in defending the whole house of which India is a part? I say, no. And at this moment I refuse to admit that India is not strong enough to make itself felt for the settlement of its own grievances. Let the war be finished and I am quite sure Indians themselves will be strong enough to force the British to do justice towards India and to accede to India's claims. But at the present moment the only question which should be before India is to defend the whole house of which it is a part, and nothing else, no condition and no provision should be attached to that. Therefore as an Indian I would certainly offer my whole-hearted support to the Motion moved by the Honourable the Leader of the House.

I have just one word more to add. I have said as an Indian that it is our duty at this juncture, so long as we are within the Empire, to support the British in this war. Now, something more than an Indian, as a Mussulmaa I congratulate the British Government on enlisting the support and friendship of the Muslim countries, which I should say divide this hemisphere into half.

from North-East Africa up to Afghanistan. With this support and alliance I have every hope that the war will show to the German people that aggression and might are not the only things ; and although in a few weeks poor Poland may be gone, it will not be gone for ever ; it will be only a temporary eclipse and justice will be done.

With these words I support the Motion of the Honourable the Leader of the House. (Applause.)

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : Honourable Members, we have unfortunately met this morning under the shadow of a great and terrible war. That war has been started by one man alone to satisfy his unprincipled ambitions. The civilization of the whole world is in great danger and is considerably menaced. The entire Empire is now behind Britain and I am very glad to notice from the speeches made this morning that India will not lag behind in joining the other members of the Empire in this terrible catastrophe. Germany is now fighting a solitary war because other nations have remained neutral and have no desire to join Hitler in his brutally forced war. At this moment a great duty is cast upon us all and especially upon you, the Members of this Council of State. You are the Senators of this great country and you are the accredited representatives, I may say, of this vast Empire. There lies much in your power to help not only Poland but the Allies in the supreme task that they have undertaken. It is not only that speeches should be made in this House, but you have power when you go back to the country, to your own people, to exercise your influence, to help, to guide and to advise your own countrymen, what action they should take and what attitude they should adopt, in this great emergency. On you rests this sacred and imperative duty, and you will be judged by the manner in which you perform this sacred task. Do not lag behind any other nation in their enthusiasm and their support to the Allies, who are fighting a supreme and unselfish war for the freedom of all countries and to smash and exterminate altogether Nazism in Germany. Our duty and our obligations is to stand firm by the British Government and lend all the help and assistance in our power, which we are capable of giving. I am very pleased also to know and to hear this morning that many of you have expressed the desire that our assistance to Britain shall be unconditional. In my humble opinion our help to Britain should be entirely unconditional and not one made in a spirit of bargaining and haggling. As the Right Honourable Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru remarked only the other day, I am tempted to quote his short observations on this point :

“ The future of India must stand over until the common peril is over. It would be a short-sighted policy to say or do anything which might encourage Germany, Russia, or any other member of the axis Power, quite apart from the fact that associations going back to 150 years cannot be terminated in the twinkling of an eye by resolutions, however strongly worded. Our self-interest alone demands that we must do everything to secure the safety of the country and that I am clearly convinced cannot be done without full and unreserved co-operation with the British Empire ”.

I hope you will bear all these sentiments most carefully in mind. Every sober-minded man will accept with unstinted approval these noble sentiments and I am very glad that some Members of this Council have given an echo today to these sentiments in as sincere a manner as possible. Though we are far away from the theatre of war, pray do not forget that India is within the danger

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zone and is liable to be attacked any time. I am very pleased that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his broadcast the other day has given us a complete idea of the way in which the Government of India have been preparing to take our part in any eventuality that may arise, and has told us what India would have to do in case an attack was made on us. He has fully explained the dangers which India will have to encounter. If any attack is made here it is imperative in the interests of India that Singapore, Egypt and Aden should never fall into hostile hands. It is therefore only right, and it is a matter of patriotism, that our Indian soldiers should be sent to these strategic bases to protect our common land and that we should in this manner aid the protection of India and render help to England in her great trial.

I must also mention that it is a matter of great congratulation to the country that the Chatfield Committee's recommendations have been accepted at this critical time by His Majesty's Government and a magnificent gift of over Rs. 33 crores and a loan of Rs. 11½ crores without interest is generously made by His Majesty's Government to India. This gift will enable India to be placed in a strong military and naval position and with a further additional help and assistance by His Majesty's Government India will be in a position to avert war if she is involved in it. At this time when we are meeting here, a great war is being carried on there. You must be reading in newspapers daily how Poland is making the heaviest sacrifices in her power to regain her freedom and independence. Let us all pray Providence that in this supreme hour of trial and difficulty He may help Poland and the Allies to carry on successfully their supreme task and come out victorious and thus suppress and erase Hitlerism, terrorism and everything connected with that sordid régime. I therefore ask you, Honourable Members, to rise and to pass this Motion with all solemnity which has been so ably moved by the Honourable the Leader of the House :

“That the House do send to Poland an unanimous expression of its profound admiration at their heroic struggle against wanton German aggression and its complete confidence that the undaunted spirit of their people and the unflinching determination of their Allies will ultimately lead them to victory.”

The Motion was adopted (Honourable Members standing).

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Honourable Members, I will request His Excellency the Governor General to convey to the President of the Polish Republic your sentiments of sympathy through His Majesty's Government.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT *RE* RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CHATFIELD COMMITTEE.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU (United Provinces Northern: Non-Muhammadan): Mr. President, I gave notice yesterday of my intention to move the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the unsatisfactory

character of the announcement made by His Majesty's Government regarding the recommendations of the Chatfield Committee. Since, however, I gave this notice, several Honourable Members have spoken to me on the subject and asked me to request you to have the discussion of this matter postponed so that they may be able to obtain full information on the subject from the Defence Department. Hardly anyone of them has read the Despatch of His Majesty's Government on the recommendations of the Chatfield Committee. Most of them have only read extracts, meagre or full, that have appeared in the newspapers. There are therefore two courses open to us; one is that I should move the Motion today and that you may kindly allow its discussion to be adjourned to some future day convenient to the House; the other is that I may be allowed to move it on the next day on which the House sits, which, I understand, will be the 18th instant. I am entirely in your hands in this matter and I am fully prepared to accept the course that commends itself to you.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: I would like to know when is it likely that the whole Despatch will be published.

THE HONOURABLE MR. C. M. G. OGILVIE (Defence Secretary): As far as I am aware it has already been published in full in the press.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: We cannot take as authentic anything published in the press.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU: We cannot quote from it.

THE HONOURABLE MR. C. M. G. OGILVIE: It is the only way in which publication has been given to it.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: But doesn't the Government propose to distribute the whole Despatch to the Honourable Members of the Central Legislature?

THE HONOURABLE MR. C. M. G. OGILVIE: I think, Sir, a copy of the Despatch was sent to every Member of the Central Legislature, as far as I am aware, (*Cries of "No, no,"*) who was in Simla on the day of publication.

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU: Hardly any one of us was in Simla at the time.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: I can assure you that I myself have not seen the Despatch.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS (Punjab: Non-Muhammadan): None of us has.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Two courses have been suggested by the Honourable Member for dealing with his notice of an Adjournment Motion, but I am exceedingly sorry I cannot accept the first course because I have no such power whatever. If I admit the Motion today, under the Standing Orders I must ask the Council to sit today at 4 P.M. for the discussion of the Motion, or immediately after the work of the Council is finished today, and therefore it is not possible for me to accede to the Honourable Member's

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first proposal. I shall accept his second suggestion and allow him to move his Motion on next Monday and I shall not then object to it on the ground that the event is not of recent occurrence but will waive that point and permit him to move his Motion.

THE HONOURABLE SIR A. P. PATRO (Nominated Non-Official): In the meanwhile, Sir, may the Department be asked to circulate the Despatch to the Members of the House?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I presume that will be done.

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

THE HONOURABLE SIR ALAN LLOYD (Commerce Secretary): Sir, I lay on the table—

- (a) a copy* of the Insurance Rules, 1939; and
- (b) a copy of the United Kingdom-India Trade Agreement Rules, 1939.

UNITED KINGDOM-INDIA TRADE AGREEMENT RULES, 1939. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

TARIFFS.

Simla, the 17th June, 1939.

No. 20-T. (21)/39.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 780-T. (11), dated the 24th December, 1932, the Central Government is pleased to make the following Rules:—

Rules.

1. *Short title.*—These Rules may be called the United Kingdom-India Trade Agreement Rules, 1939.

2. *Application.*—These Rules apply to goods consigned from the following countries, namely:—

- (a) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and
- (b) The Colonies, British Protectorates, and territories under the British Mandate specified in the First Schedule.

3. *Definition.*—In these Rules—

- (a) "Act" means the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934);
- (b) "British Colony" means any country specified in the First Schedule;
- (c) "expenditure on material" means the cost to the manufacturer of the material at the factory or works, including containers but excluding royalties;
- (d) "factory or works cost" means the cost of production to the manufacturer at the factory or works and shall include the value of containers and other forms of interior packing ordinarily sold with the article when it is sold retail, but shall not include the manufacturer's or exporter's profit or the cost of exterior packing, carriage to port and other charges incidental to the export of the article subsequent to its manufacture; and

* Not printed. Copy placed in the Library of the House.

(e) " United Kingdom " means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

4. No article shall be deemed to be the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or a British Colony unless the Customs Collector is satisfied—

- (1) subject to the provisions of rule 5 that the article has been consigned from such country ; and
- (2) (a) where the article is unmanufactured, that it has been grown or produced in such country, and
 - (b) where the article is manufactured—
 - (i) that it has been wholly manufactured in such country from material produced in such country ; or
 - (ii) that it has been wholly manufactured in such country from unmanufactured materials ; or
 - (iii) that it has been partially manufactured in such country and that the final process of manufacture has been performed in such country and that the expenditure on material produced and labour performed in such country in the manufacture of the article is not less in the case of an article specified in the Second Schedule than one-half and in the case of other articles than one-quarter of the factory or works cost of the article in its finished state :

Provided that where the goods are consigned from a British Colony the material produced and labour performed in any other British Colony may be reckoned as though it were material produced or labour performed in the colony from which the goods were consigned.

Explanation.—For the purposes of sub-clause (iii) of clause 2 (b) the final process of manufacture shall not be deemed to have been performed in any country in which no process other than a process of mixing, bottling, labelling, packing into retail containers or the like has been performed, but where such process as aforesaid has been performed in the country in which the final process of manufacture has also been performed nothing herein shall render the cost of such process ineligible for inclusion in the computation of the fraction of the factory or works cost of the article in its finished state which represents expenditure on material produced and labour performed in that country.

5. Articles of a description specified in the first column of the Third Schedule which have been consigned from the United Kingdom but are in other respects eligible under rule 4 to be deemed to be the produce or manufacture of a country specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof shall be deemed to be the produce or manufacture of that country notwithstanding the fact that they were not consigned therefrom.

6. If the owner of any goods entered for home consumption claims that they are Customs House pro-chargeable with a preferential rate of duty, but is unable to satisfy the Customs Collector that the goods fulfil the conditions laid down in rule 4 or rule 4 read with rule 5, as the case may be, the Customs Collector—

- (i) shall levy and collect the duty at the standard rate, and, if at any time within a period of three months from the date of payment of duty at the standard rate he receives an application in this behalf from the owner of the goods and is duly satisfied that the goods are entitled to entry at the preferential rate, shall make a refund to the owner of the extra duty levied ; or
- (ii) may, in his discretion, levy and collect the duty provisionally at the preferential rate, subject to the execution by the owner of the goods of a bond in one of the Forms prescribed in the Fourth Schedule binding himself to pay the balance of the duty.

7. (1) No claim that goods are chargeable with a preferential rate of duty shall be considered by the Customs Collector in respect of goods imported by post unless —

- (a) at the time of arrival in British India such goods are covered by a declaration as to the country of origin entered in the customs declaration form or (in the absence of such a form) on the wrapper of the package, or
- (b) such claim is made by the owner at any time before delivery of the goods is taken.

(2) If the owner of the goods is unable to satisfy the Customs Collector that the goods fulfil the conditions laid down in rule 4 or rule 4 read with rule 5, the Customs Collector shall proceed in the manner prescribed in rule 6.

8. (1) If the owner of any goods entered for warehousing claims that they are chargeable with a preferential rate of duty, but is unable at the time of entry to satisfy the Customs Collector that the goods fulfil the conditions laid down in rule 4 or rule 4 read with rule 5, as the case may be, the Customs Collector shall assess duty at the standard rate.

(2) If the Customs Collector is satisfied before the goods are removed from the warehouse that they are chargeable with a preferential rate of duty, he shall re-assess them accordingly at the time of such removal.

(3) If the goods are removed from the warehouse without the Customs Collector being so satisfied, they may be dealt with in the manner prescribed in rule 6.

9. Where any payment of duty due under a bond has not been made in accordance therewith, and upon demand being made, the Customs Collector may, in his discretion and without prejudice to his power to enforce the bond, recover the amount due at any time as if it were duty short-levied within the meaning of section 39 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

FIRST SCHEDULE.

[See rules 2 (b) and 3 (b).]

LIST OF BRITISH COLONIES.

East Africa.

1. Kenya, Uganda Protectorate, and the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika.
2. Northern Rhodesia.
3. Nyasaland Protectorate.
4. Somaliland Protectorate.
5. Zanzibar Protectorate.

South Africa (including St. Helena).

6. Basutoland.
7. Bechuanaland Protectorate.
8. Swaziland.
9. St. Helena.

West Africa.

10. Gambia.
11. Gold Coast.
12. Togoland under British Mandate.
13. Nigeria.
14. The Cameroons under British Mandate.
15. Sierra Leone.

Eastern and Far Eastern.

16. Arab Littoral of the Persian Gulf (i.e., Behrain, Kuwait, and the Trucial Shaikhdoms).
17. Ceylon.
18. Hong Kong.
19. Malaya (i.e., the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States and the Unfederated Malay States of Johore, Kedah, Kalantan, Perlis and Trengganu).
20. Mauritius.
21. North Borneo.
22. Sarawak.
23. Seychelles.

Mediterranean.

24. Cyprus.
25. Gibraltar.
26. Malta.

Pacific.

27. British Solomon Islands Protectorate.
28. Fiji.
29. Gilbert and Ellice Islands.
30. Tonga.
31. New Hebrides (Condominium).

West Indian (including the Falkland Islands).

32. Bahamas.
33. Barbados.
34. Bermuda.
35. British Guiana.
36. British Honduras.
37. Jamaica.
38. Cayman Islands.
39. Turks and Caicos Islands.
40. Leeward Islands, i.e., Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis and the Virgin Islands.
41. Trinidad and Tobago.
42. Windward Islands, i.e., Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.
43. Falkland Islands.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

[See rule 4 (2) (b) (iii).]

1. Sewing and Knitting Machines (and parts thereof) to be worked by manual labour or which require for their operation less than one quarter of one brake-horse-power.
2. Cycles (other than motor cycles) imported entire or in sections and parts and accessories thereof; excluding rubber tyres and tubes.
3. Motor cars including taxicabs and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use exclusively as parts and accessories thereof.

4. Motor omnibuses ; chassis of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries ; and parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories excluding rubber tyres and tubes.

5. Motor cycles and motor scooters and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See Rule 5.)

Description of articles.	Country.
Angostura bitters	Trinidad.
	Bahamas.
	Barbados.
	Bermuda.
	British Guiana.
	British Honduras.
Bum	Jamaica.
	Leeward Islands, i.e., Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis and the Virgin Islands.
	Mauritius.
	Tinidad.
	Windward Islands, i.e., Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

[See rule 6 (ii).]

FORM A.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I/we of and
of am/are held and firmly bound unto the Governor-General of India in
Council (or, after the establishment of the Federation of India, the Governor-General of
India) in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the Governor-General of India in Council (or,
after the establishment of the Federation of India, the Governor-General of India) his
successors or assigns for which payment, well and truly to be made I/we bind myself/our-
selves and each of us my/our and each of our heirs and legal representatives firmly by
these presents sealed with my/our respective seals, dated this day
of 19 .

WHEREAS I am/we are the importer(s) of the goods named below which to the best of
my/our belief fulfil the conditions laid down by the rules made under sub-section (2) of
section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 for determining their eligibility to a preferential
rate of duty under the First Schedule to that Act and whereas I/we have not been able to
produce at the time of making entry of such goods at the Custom House evidence to satisfy
the Customs Collector that those conditions are fulfilled and whereas the Customs Collector
has agreed provisionally to accept duty at the preferential rate pending the production of

such evidence and I/we have agreed that if such evidence is not presented to the Customs Collector within three months of the date of this bond or being so presented is not accepted by him as satisfactory I/we will pay to the Customs Collector on demand the difference between the duty paid at the preferential rate and the duty leviable at the standard rate on the said goods now the condition of this bond is such that if the necessary evidence as aforesaid shall be produced to the Customs Collector within the said period and he shall accept such evidence as satisfactory or if I/we shall pay on demand the difference between the duty paid at the preferential rate and the duty leviable at the standard rate on the said goods, then the above written bond shall be void, otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered }
by the above named in the }
presence of—

FORM AA.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents we of and of (hereinafter referred to as "the Importers") and we (Indenting House or Bankers) of (hereinafter referred to as "the Sureties" are held and firmly bound unto the Governor-General of India in Council (or, after the establishment of the Federation of India, the Governor-General of India) in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the Governor-General of India in Council (or, after the establishment of the Federation of India, the Governor-General of India) his successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made we hereby jointly and severally bind ourselves and each of us and each of our heirs and legal representatives firmly by these presents sealed with our respective seals dated this day of 19 .

WHEREAS we the importers are the importers of the goods named below and we the sureties have been concerned in the purchase by the importers of the said goods (are the Bankers of the Importers) AND WHEREAS to the best of the knowledge and belief of us the Importers and of us the Sureties the said goods fulfil the conditions laid down by the rules made under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 for determining their eligibility to a preferential rate of duty under the First Schedule to that Act AND WHEREAS the Importers have not been able to produce at the time of making entry of such goods at the Custom House evidence to satisfy the Customs Collector that those conditions are fulfilled AND WHEREAS the Customs Collector has agreed provisionally to accept duty at the preferential rate pending the production of such evidence and the Importers have agreed that if such evidence is not presented to the Customs Collector within three months of the date of this bond or being so presented is not accepted by him as satisfactory they the Importers will pay to the Customs Collector on demand the difference between the duty paid at the preferential rate and the duty leviable at the standard rate on the said goods now the condition of this bond is such that if the necessary evidence as aforesaid shall be produced to the Customs Collector within the said period and he shall accept such evidence satisfactory or if the Importers or failing them the Sureties shall pay on demand the difference between the duty paid at the preferential rate and the duty leviable at the standard rate on the said goods, then the above written bond shall be void, otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered }
by the above named in the }
presence of—

FORM B.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I/we of and am/are held and firmly bound unto the Governor-General of India in Council (or, after the establishment of the Federation of India,

the Governor-General (of India) in the sum of Rs.

to be paid to the Governor-General of India in Council (or, after the establishment of the Federation of India, the Governor-General of India) his successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made I/we bind myself/ourselves and each of us my/our and each of our heirs and legal representatives firmly by these presents sealed with my/our respective seals, dated this day of 19 .

WHEREAS I am/we are a regular importer(s) of goods which fulfil the conditions laid down by the rules made under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 for determining their eligibility to preferential rates of duty under the First Schedule to that Act AND WHEREAS it is likely that from time to time I/we may not be able to produce at the time of making entry of goods at the Custom House evidence to satisfy the Customs Collector that those conditions are fulfilled and that the goods, particulars of which are contained in the bill of entry, are assessable to customs duty at the preferential rate AND WHEREAS the Customs Collector at has agreed that if, having regard to the nature or particulars of such goods as detailed in such bill of entry, he is of opinion that it is likely that the necessary evidence is capable of being produced to satisfy him that the goods are entitled to be assessed for customs duty at the preferential rate he will provisionally accept duty on such goods at the preferential rate pending the production by me/us of the necessary evidence, and I/we have undertaken that in every such case I/we will within three months from the date of making entry of such goods present such evidence to the Customs Collector and that if such evidence is not in every case presented within the period aforesaid or if being presented it is not accepted by the Customs Collector I/we will forthwith on demand pay to the Customs Collector the difference between the duty paid on such goods at the preferential rate and the duty leviable at the standard rate AND WHEREAS it has been further agreed with the Customs Collector that the security given by these presents shall cover a total sum representing the difference between such rates of duty of Rs. and that if and whenever the total unadjusted claims by the Customs Collector against me/us in respect of such unpaid duty shall amount to more than Rs. the Customs Collector may refuse to consider the possibility of evidence being procurable though not available at the time of making entry of any further goods unless I/we shall offer to the Customs Collector and he shall be willing to accept a further bond in similar terms hereto for such amount as the Customs Collector shall decide now the condition of the above written bond or obligation is such that if the necessary evidence as aforesaid shall be produced to the Customs Collector within three months from the respective dates of making the entry from time to time of any such goods and the Customs Collector shall accept such evidence or if the difference between the duty paid on any such goods at the preferential rate and the duty leviable at the standard rate shall from time to time be paid by me/us on the demand of the Customs Collector then the above written bond or obligation shall be void ; otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered }
by the above named in the }
presence of—

A. H. LLOYD,

Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

INFORMATION (PROMISED IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS) LAID ON THE TABLE.

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. D. TYSON (Communications Secretary):
Sir, I lay on the table a statement promised in reply to part (b) of short notice question No. 146 asked on the 28th August, 1934, showing the objects on which the Aviation share of the Petrol Tax Fund was expended during the financial year 1938-39.

Information promised in reply to part (b) of short notice question No. 146 asked by the Honourable Sir Ernest Miller on the 28th August, 1934.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE OBJECTS ON WHICH THE AVIATION SHARE OF THE PETROL TAX FUND WAS EXPENDED DURING THE YEAR 1938-39.

Object.	Expenditure.
	Rs.
<i>Clubs.</i>	
Financial assistance to flying clubs in India	20,500
<i>Research.</i>	
Scholarship and financial assistance to Mr. P. P. Nazir, an aeronautical research student in England	3,747
<i>Training.</i>	
Training of Indian " B " Pilots as Pilot Instructors	3,660
Training of Indians in multi-engined aircraft and as wireless operators ..	1,293
Flying training for Indian " B " license pilots on Government Avro X ..	5,013
Financial assistance to Mr. B. L. Dhawan in connection with his training in England as first officer for Indian Trans-Continental Airways ..	1,500
Training of Major W. Jones in England on the operation of the " Link Trainer "	993
Cost of " Link Trainer " and its installation	24,637
	37,096
<i>Experimental.</i>	
<i>Aircraft—</i>	
Experiments for determination of performance tests of aircraft ..	36
Experiments in connection with the investigation of air locks on certain types of aircraft engines	200
	236
<i>Meteorology—</i>	
Experiments for the collection of data regarding atmospheric bumps in India	63
Charges for constructing three boxes to house the lamps with switch-board on each box in the Observatory at Karachi Air Port in connection with experiments with Holophane Lumeters ..	72
	135
<i>Wireless Telegraphy—</i>	
Flights in the Avro X in connection with the calibration of the Delhi wireless station, for experimental purposes	1,681

STATEMENT SHOWING THE OBJECTS ON WHICH THE AVIATION SHARE OF THE PETROL TAX FUND WAS EXPENDED DURING THE YEAR 1938-39—*contd.*

Object.	Expenditure.
<i>Experimental—contd.</i>	
<i>Works and Equipment—</i>	
Purchase, as an experimental measure, of a Pegson power rammer	1,240
Purchase and erection, as an experimental measure, of a remote controlled wind tee and a wind direction indicator	5,539
Purchase and installation, as an experimental measure, of a Radioone wind indicator	4,549
Purchase as an experimental measure, of an A. G. A. illuminated wind sleeve indicator	1,133
Construction of an experimental pontoon for flying boats at Allahabad	9
	12,470
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Maintenance and operation of the Government aeroplane Avro X, VT-ACT	1,184
Total ..	77,049

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. D. TYSON (Communications Secretary) :

Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in reply to—

- (1) Question No. 207 asked on the 20th March, 1939.
- (2) Question No. 274 asked on the 11th April, 1939.
- (3) Question No. 291 asked on the 17th April, 1939.

Information promised in reply to part (e) of question No. 207 asked by the Honourable Mr. Hossain Imam on the 20th March, 1939.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF NON-SERVICE MEN APPOINTED IN THE BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT FROM THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES BY PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT DURING THE YEARS 1935—1939.

Name of Province.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Punjab	5	..	12	3
Delhi	1		1	
United Provinces	3		10	1
Central Provinces .. .. .	..	..	1	1
Bihar	1	..	..	..
Bombay .. .. .	..		6	1
Bengal	1	..	7	3
Madras	3	..	6	4

Information promised in reply to parts (a) and (b) of question No. 274 asked by the Honourable Mr. Hossain Imam on the 11th April, 1939.

ALL-INDIA RADIO.

Two Bihari Hindus. All posts in All-India Radio are temporary.

Information promised in reply to question No. 291 asked by the Honourable Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru on the 17th April, 1939.

NUMBERS OF EUROPEANS, ANGLO-INDIANS AND INDIANS IN THE EMPLOY OF PORT TRUSTS ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1938, WHO WERE RECEIVING SALARIES OF RS. 500 AND OVER.

A statement giving the information for the Port of Calcutta is laid on the table.

Statement showing the number of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians in the employ of the Calcutta Port Commissioners on the 31st December, 1938 who were receiving salaries of Rs. 500 and over.

Name of Port.	(1)			(2)			(3)		
	Initial salary of Rs. 500 to 999.			Rs. 1,000 to 1,999.			Rs. 2,000 and over.		
	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
Calcutta ..	24	11	5	53	8	4	9	..	..

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

THE HONOURABLE MR. C. E. JONES (Finance Secretary) : Sir, I lay on the table copies* of—

- (1) Central Government Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1937-38.
- (2) Central Government Audit Report—Defence Services, 1939 (including report on the Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for 1937-38).
- (3) Commercial Appendix to the Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1937-38 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (4) Appropriation Accounts of Railways in India for 1937-38 ; Part I—Review and Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts.
- (5) Railway Audit Report, 1939.
- (6) Capital Statements, Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts of Railways in India including the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account of Tatanagar Workshops.

*Not printed. Copies placed in the Library of the House.

- (7) Balance Sheets of Railway Collieries and Statements of all in costs of coal for 1937-38.
- (8) Central Government Finance Accounts, 1937-38 and the Audit Report, 1939.

THE HONOURABLE MR. C. E. JONES (Finance Secretary): Sir, I lay on the table a copy* of the Report on the progress of the schemes financed from the grants for Rural Development for the period 1st January to 30th November, 1938.

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH (Home Secretary): Sir, I lay on the table a copy of the Registration of Foreigners (Exemption) Order, 1939.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS (EXEMPTION) ORDER, 1939.

No. 21/32/39-Political, dated the 21st June, 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to make the Declarations hereinafter set out in this Order:—

1. That the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939 (hereinafter in this Order referred to as the Rules) shall not apply to, or in relation to, any person who has not attained the age of sixteen years.

2. That the provisions of the Rules, except such of the provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to, or in relation to, any subject of His Majesty.

3. That the provisions of the Rules, except rule 8 and such of the provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not apply to, or in relation to,—

(a) any foreigner in the service of His Majesty;

(b) any British protected person;

(c) the wife and any child of—

(i) any person duly appointed by a foreign Government to exercise diplomatic functions, or

(ii) any consul or vice-consul;

(d) any person who is a subject of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman;

(e) any person of Asiatic birth who is a subject of any State having sovereignty over any territory of which the boundaries are coterminous with the boundaries, external or internal, of India; or

(f) any foreigner not specified in any of the preceding clauses of this Declaration who enters British India solely in transit to a destination beyond British India, for so long as he is authorised to travel in British India under a licence previously obtained by him from the Registration Officer of the place at which he enters British India and complies with such conditions as to route and other matters as may be specified in the said licence.

4. That the provisions of rules 4, 15 and 16 of the Rules shall not apply to, or in relation to, any passenger to whom Declaration 2 or 3 of this Order applies and who enters, or departs from, British India on board any vessel travelling solely between a port in British India and a port in Burma, Ceylon, French India, or Portuguese India.

5. That, subject to the condition that he has obtained permission from the Registration Officer to land in British India, the provisions of the Rules except rules 8 and 14 shall not apply to, or in relation to, any passenger who arrives in British India on any vessel in transit to a destination beyond British India and who re-embarks and continues his journey on the vessel on which he arrived in British India.

6. That the provisions of the Rules except rules 8 and 14 and sub-clause (d) of sub-rule (1) of rule 16 shall not apply, for so long as the vessel on which he is employed remains

* Not printed. Copy placed in the Library of the House.

at a port in British India, to, or in relation to, any seaman as defined in the Rules who is not a resident of British India and does not land in British India for discharge.

(Sd.) H. J. FRAMPTON,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

THE HONOURABLE MR. E. CONRAN-SMITH (Home Secretary): Sir, I lay on the table a copy of the declaration of exemption under section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 as published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 21/32/39-Political, dated the 28th July, 1939.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th July, 1939.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT, 1939.

Declaration of Exemption.

No. 21/32/39-POLITICAL.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, shall not apply to, or in relation to, His Royal Highness Prince Peter of Greece.

(Sd.) H. J. FRAMPTON,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

THE HONOURABLE KUNWAR SIR JAGDISH PRASAD (Education, Health and Lands Member): Sir, I lay on the table a copy of Notification No. F.-33/39-Overseas, dated the 1st August, 1939, in the Department of Education, Health and Lands prohibiting the emigration of unskilled labourers from British India to Ceylon for the purpose of unskilled work.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

OVERSEAS.

Simla, the 1st August, 1939.

No. F. 33/39.—Whereas the Government of Ceylon have decided to terminate from the 1st of August, 1939, the employment of a large number of Indians engaged in unskilled work in that country and the declared policy of that Government is to discontinue in course of time the employment of many more such Indians;

And whereas in view of the great uncertainty consequently prevailing in Ceylon regarding the employment of Indian unskilled labour in that country it appears necessary and expedient to the Central Government to issue this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 30A of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922 (VII of 1922), the Central Government is pleased to prohibit with effect from the 1st of August, 1939, all persons from departing by sea out of British India to Ceylon for the purpose of unskilled work unless exempted by special order of the Central Government from the provisions of this notification.

(Sd.) G. S. BOZMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

INFORMATION (PROMISED IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS) LAID ON THE TABLE.

THE HONOURABLE KUNWAR S^R JAGDISH PRASAD (Education, Health and Lands Member): Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in reply to—

(1) Question No. 186 asked on the 16th March, 1939.

(2) Question No. 273 asked on the 11th April, 1939.

(3) Question No. 298 asked on the 17th April, 1939.

Statement containing the information promised in reply to question No. 186 asked by the Honourable Mr. B. N. Biyani on the 16th March, 1939.

USE OF THE TREVOR TOWN HALL, AJMER, FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS.

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Chairman has left for England and Government have no information of any such instructions.

(d), (e) and (f). The Chairman presumably refused permission under condition 1 (d) of the conditions for the use of the Town Hall approved by the Municipal Committee on the 18th of December, 1936 (copy attached). The meeting was to have been held to welcome a *jatha* on its way to Jaipur where such *jathas* had been declared unlawful.

(g) Yes.

(h) Presumably for the reason mentioned in the reply to parts (d), (e) and (f).

Copy of Resolution No. 23 passed at the ordinary meeting No. 48 of 1936-37 of the Ajmer Municipal Committee, held on Friday, the 18th December, 1936, at the Municipal Office, at 8-30 a.m.

With reference to the General Committee's resolution No. 1, dated the 17th September, 1936, referring the case of regulating use of the T. T. Hall to a Special Sub-Committee to draw up general directions, read the following conditions submitted for approval :—

1. The Trevor Town Hall with such furniture as it may have will be available :—

(a) for holding Darbars,

(b) for meetings of the Ajmer Municipal Committee or its Sub-Committees or Special Committees,

(c) for meetings which the Commissioner of Ajmer may like to convene, and

(d) when not required for (a), (b) and (c), for holding public meetings, political, social, literary or others, except those—

(i) which may be unlawful, or

(ii) of which the object or purpose may be unlawful, or

(iii) which may be convened by an unlawful organisation, or

(iv) which may have been prohibited by an order promulgated or issued by Government or any Magistrate, or

(v) which may be held for religious debates (Munazra).

(e) for such other general purposes as the Municipal Committee may from time to time by resolution approve.

2. No permission except under (a), (b) and (c) above will be given unless a sum of Rs. 15 has been deposited by the party seeking permission as security for making good any damage done to municipal property. The deposit will be refunded after deduction of such amounts, if any, as the Chairman may consider adequate to cover the damage, if any, caused to municipal property by or on account of the use made in consequence of the permission granted. The Chairman's decision in the matter will be final.

3. That the party making use of the Hall at night shall also pay annas twelve for use of light, and for fans, if used in hot weather, at day or night, additional charges of annas two per hour.

4. That the Chairman will ordinarily grant permission on application made to him 24 hours before the intended use ; but in urgent cases, he may grant permission for the use of the Hall, if there is sufficient time to allow of arrangements being made for handing over the Hall to the party asking for permission to use it.

5. If more applications than one are received for the use of the Town Hall, for the same time, preference will be given to the application first received.

Resolved unanimously that the directions be approved.

Statement giving the information asked for in question No. 273 on the 11th April, 1939 by the Honourable Mr. Abdool Razak Hajee Abdool Sattar.

MUSLIM REPRESENTATION IN CERTAIN OFFICES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT LOCATED AT CALCUTTA.

Name of office.	Appointments.	Posts on Rs. 100 a month or below.		Posts above Rs. 100 per mensem.		Whether any record exists to show that an attempt was made to secure Muham-madan candidates by advertisement ?
		No. of sanctioned posts.	No. of posts held by Muslims.	No. of sanctioned posts.	No. of posts held by Muslims.	
Office of the Surveyor General and his subordinate offices.	Clerical ..	94	15	31	3	
	Miscellaneous	691	218	57	11	
	Inferior servants.	231	127	..	..
Income Tax Department.	Clerical ..	316	130	74	13	Yes, except in the case of inferior servants. No. Retrenched clerks are still being re-engaged with due regard to orders about communal representation in services.
	Inferior servants.	231	63	..	..
Meteorological Department, Calcutta (Alipore).	Clerical (3 posts vacant)	19	6	20	..	Yes.
	Inferior servants (1 post vacant).	22	1	..	..
Indian Museum (Including Art Section).	Clerical ..	5	..	4	1	No.
	Inferior servants.	65	18	..	..
Archaeological Section (Indian Museum).	Clerical ..	3	..	5	1	No.
	Inferior servants.	12	2	..	..
Botanical Survey ..	Clerical ..	6	..	3	..	No recruitment has been made in recent years.
	Inferior servants.	15 (Includes 4 temporary bearers).	2	..	..
Geological Survey ..	Clerical ..	3	1	12	2	Yes.
	Miscellaneous	12	3	12	..	
	Inferior servants.	31	10	..	..
Zoological Survey ..	Clerical ..	6	1	3	..	Yes.
	Inferior servants.	26	6	..	..

Information promised in reply to question No. 298 asked by the Honourable Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru on the 17th April, 1939.

NUMBER OF I.C.S. AND MILITARY OFFICERS LENT TO INDIAN STATES.

On 1st January, 1939 the numbers were 13 I.C.S. Officers and 11 Military Officers.

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. S. A. HYDARI (Labour Secretary): Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in reply to—

- (1) Question No. 129 asked on the 27th February, 1939.
- (2) Question No. 248 asked on the 4th April, 1939.
- (3) Question No. 271 asked on the 11th April, 1939.

Information promised in reply to question No. 129 asked by the Honourable Mr. Kumarsankar Ray Chaudhury on the 27th February, 1939.

DISCOVERY OF MARBLE IN THE MUSSOORIE HILLS.

Yes.

Information promised in reply to part (c) of question No. 248 asked by the Honourable Mr. Hossain Imam on the 4th April, 1939.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI.

Sixteen candidates (nine Hindus and seven Muslims) qualified in the test held in 1937 for appointment as compositors in the Government of India Press, New Delhi. Four Hindus and two Muslims have been appointed permanently. The chances of other candidates depend on the occurrence of vacancies. Except two candidates (one Hindu and one Muslim) who could not be appointed for administrative reasons, the remaining eight candidates (four Hindus and four Muslims) were given temporary employment for two months during the winter season 1939-40.

Information promised in reply to part (b) (ii) of question No. 271 asked by the Honourable Mr. Abdool Razak Hajee Abdool Sattar on the 11th April, 1939.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

The need for advertisement did not arise as there were no occasions when suitable Muslim candidates were not forthcoming in the ordinary course for appointment to vacancies reserved for that community.

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL (Chief Commissioner for Railways): Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in reply to—

- (1) Question No. 79 asked on the 13th February, 1939.

- (2) Question No. 94 asked on the 18th February, 1939.
- (3) Questions Nos. 96 and 97 asked on the 18th February, 1939.
- (4) Question No. 121 asked on the 27th February, 1939.
- (5) Questions Nos. 140 to 143 and 145 to 148 asked on the 7th March, 1939.
- (6) Question No. 245 asked on the 4th April, 1939.
- (7) Questions Nos. 113 and 295 asked on the 20th February and 17th April, 1939, respectively.

Information promised in reply to parts (c) and (d) of question No. 79 asked by the Honourable Mr. V. V. Kalibar on the 13th February, 1939.

CONTRACTS FOR ICE AND AERATED WATERS ON THE N. W. R.

(c) Messrs. Bliss & Co. did not hold the aerated water contract for the Rawalpindi Division of the N.W.R. in 1938, so that the Chief Accounts Officer did not raise any debit relating to that Division: he did, however, raise a claim in respect of transactions on the Karachi Division.

The N.W.R. Administration issues each ice and aerated water contractor with a certain number of letters of authority, each covering the daily transport of a fixed quantity of ice and aerated waters between any two stations on the allotted section. But not more than one letter of authority may be used for booking ice and aerated waters between two particular stations on the same day, without special permission. Messrs. Bliss & Co., however, in 1938, booked ice on more than one letter of authority daily from Sukkur to Padidan for some time and then, themselves realising their error, brought this to the notice of the Railway Administration. As the contractors themselves brought the matter to notice, the Railway Administration were satisfied that the breaking of the rules was not intentional, and so it was decided not to recover any charges for the ice booked in excess of that allowed on one letter of authority.

As regards aerated waters, enquiries made by the Railway Administration show that Messrs. Bliss & Co. did not carry in 1938 aerated water bottles in excess of the quantity allowed free of charge under the letters of authority issued to them.

(d) One ice-man of Messrs. Bliss & Co. was convicted by a Court at Hyderabad in September, 1938 for theft.

Information promised in reply to question No. 94 asked by the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das on the 18th February, 1939.

GOODS AND PASSENGER TRAINS RUNNING DAILY IN THE HOWRAH, ASANSOL AND DINAPORE DIVISIONS, E. I. R., ETC.

(a) and (b). Statements giving the required information are attached.

(c) Information is not readily available but Government understand that 15 per cent. of the track on the E.I.R. is on black cotton soil.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Statement showing the average number of Passenger and Goods Trains running per day during the last five years on the Howrah, Asansol and Dinapore Divisions of the E. I. R.

Divisions.	Passenger Trains.									
	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	N.B.	S.B.	N.B.	S.B.	N.B.	S.B.	N.B.	S.B.	N.B.	S.B.
Howrah	77.0	76.8	77.2	76.2	75.7	74.1	82.6	81.6	90.0	89.5
Asansol	49.1	49.1	50.7	50.7	53.1	53.1	53.8	53.8	57.1	57.0
Dinapore.. ..	38.2	38.5	34.2	34.8	33.5	34.0	35.0	35.9	39.6	39.6

Divisions.	Goods Trains.					
	1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	N.B.	S.B.	N.B.	S.B.	N.B.	S.B.
Howrah	38.46	39.43	38.02	37.52	39.77	40.90
Asansol	66.40	61.06	65.86	65.67	71.58	68.55
Dinapore	35.90	36.06	36.75	37.06	38.86	38.42

NOTE.—N. B. means north bound.

S. B. means south bound.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Statement showing the present number of maintenance gangs in each section and number of men in each gang as compared to 1934-35 in the Howrah, Asansol and Dinapore Divisions of the E. I. R.

Howrah Division.

Serial No.	Sections.	1934-35.		1939.	
		No. of gangs.	No. of men in each gang (average).	No. of gangs.	No. of men in each gang (average).
1	Howrah to Lillooah	87	15.59	69	19.52
	Lillooah to Khanyan				
	Bandel to Dainhat				
	Naihati Branch to C. C. Railway ..				
2	Lillooah to Kamarkundu	50	21.52	47	22.31
	Pundooah to Pinjrapol				
3	Chandanpur to Burdwan	58	11.46	54	12.86
	Khana to Barharwa				
4	Katwa to Azimganj	62	12.43	55	13
	Azimganj to Naihati				
	Monigram to Monghyr (excluding Jamalpur).				
5	Bhagalpur to Mandar Hill	9	12	6	18
	Sakrigali Ghat Branch				
	Rajmehal Branch				
	Jamalpur				

Asansol Division.

Serial No.	Sections.	1934-35.		1939.	
		No. of gangs.	No. of men in each gang (average).	No. of gangs.	No. of men in each gang (average).
1	Ondal to Kalipahari	38	13.10	30	17.83
	Ondal Sainthia Branch				
	Kasta Branch Topsi—				
	Barabani Ikra-Chinchuria				
2	Ondal-Gourangdi	15	15.6	15	21.13
	Asansol to Pradhankhanta, including Branch lines.				
3	Salanpur to Ghorparan	37	12.45	37	16.6
	Giridih Branch				
	Baidyanath Dham Branch				
4	Salanpur Branch	48	12.89	29	18
	Between Pradhankhanta-Tetulmari ..				
	Pathardih Branch				
	Jherria Branch				
5	Kusunda Branch	59	12.52	43	17
	Kastagram Branch				
6	Jamuniatand Branch	47	11.25	45	11.11
	Tetulmari to Bandhua				
	Gomoh to Barwadih (excluding the station yard).				

STATEMENT No. 2—*contd.*

Dinapore Division.

Serial No.	Sections.	1934-35.		1939.	
		No. of gangs.	No. of men in each gang (average).	No. of gangs.	No. of men in each gang (average).
1	Jhajha to Moghalsarai	109	14.06	98	15.62
2	Manpur to Dehri-on-Sone (ex) ..	25	14.2	23	16.14
	Dehri-on-Sone to Moghalsarai ..	28	15.43	28	15.58
3	Kitl to Jamalpur (ex) ..	7	9	6	10.5
	Patna-Gaya Branch ..	14	8.15	14	9.15
	South Behar Branch ..	20	8.2	19	8.64
	Barkakana Loop (Sone-East-Bank Barwadih).	26	8.54	26	8.54
	Tarigha Branch ..	2	8	2	6
	Digha Ghat Branch ..	1	8	1	8
4	Loading and unloading gangs ..	15	12.53	13	14.46

Statement giving the particulars asked for by the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das in questions Nos. 96 and 97 on the 18th February, 1939.

PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS ON THE E. I. R. AND B. N. R.
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Headquarters of Inspectors.	1934-35.						
	No. of Permanent Way Inspectors.	No. of Asstt. Permanent Way Inspector under Permanent Way Inspectors.	Length under each Permanent Way Inspector.				
			Route mles. (Main line).	Track miles.			Total Track miles.
				Main line.	Branch line.	Sidings.	
HOWRAH DIVISION.							
Howrah	1	2	2.88	16.25	..	66.97	83.22
Lillooh	1	2	57.68	88.92	22.14	10.75	121.81
Bandal	1	1	30.08	49.17	11.83	38.73	99.73
Birdwan	1	2	39.00	108.44	0.40	43.10	151.94
Rajbandh	1	..	39.21	78.42	..	21.99	100.41
Gurup	1	..	29.24	58.48	..	3.49	61.97
ASANSOL DIVISION.							
Ondal	1	..	6.75	47.54	1.07	93.50	142.11
Asansol	1	2	18.37	32.07	3.64	61.97	97.68
Karmatar	1	..	43.25	86.50	5.50	13.77	105.77
Madhupur	1	1	44.50	89.00	4.37	13.97	107.34
Barakar	1	1	25.12	54.23	7.14	35.84	97.21
Dhanbad	1	..	5.50	11.14	63.96	149.61	224.71
Gomoh	1	1	34.42	68.86	0.77	28.02	97.65
Hazaribagh Road ..	1	..	41.00	82.00	..	7.94	89.94
Gujhandi	1	1	43.90	87.00	..	11.81	98.81
DINAPORE DIVISION.							
Jhijha	1	1	35.37	70.74	26.70	24.94	122.38
Makamoh	1	..	24.63	59.26	3.90	20.02	83.18
Patna Junction	1	1	46.91	93.83	35.94	20.55	150.32
Dinapore	1	1	42.61	85.17	..	15.70	100.87
Batár	1	..	51.00	102.00	..	7.20	109.20
Moghalsarai	1	2	40.62	84.36	12.05	85.55	181.96
Karmasa	1	..	46.21	80.40	..	8.20	88.60
Dehri-on-Sone	1	..	36.00	72.00	0.28	13.66	85.94
Railgunge	1	1	39.00	84.00	..	7.73	91.73
Gays	2	3	13.50	20.44	200.79	58.69	270.98

PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS ON THE E. I. R. AND B. N. R.—contd.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—contd.

Headquarters of Inspectors.	1938-39.						
	No. of Permanent Way Inspectors.	No. of Asstt. Permanent Way Inspectors under Permanent Way Inspectors.	Length under each Permanent Way Inspector.				Total Track miles.
			Route miles. (Main line).	Main line.	Branch line.	Sidings.	
HOWRAH DIVISION.							
Howrah	1	2	2.88	16.21	..	68.82	85.03
Lillooah	1	2	57.68	88.09	22.14	11.46	181.00
Bandel	1	1	30.03	49.02	11.84	38.73	99.50
Burdwan	1	2	39.00	108.04	0.79	42.31	181.14
Rajbahadh	1	..	39.21	78.42	..	16.46	94.88
Gurup	1	..	29.24	58.05	..	3.52	61.57
ASANSOL DIVISION.							
Ondal	1	1	16.37	77.21	1.07	122.27	200.55
Asansol	1	1	8.75	54.35	7.40	82.01	143.75
Karmatar	1	..	44.34	88.62	5.50	12.61	106.73
Madhupur	1	..	44.50	89.00	4.37	13.59	106.96
Barakar	1	..	24.08	54.23	7.14	35.40	96.77
Dhanbad	1	..	5.49	11.14	63.26	147.22	221.63
Gomoh	1	..	34.42	68.86	0.77	28.20	97.83
Hasaribagh Road	1	..	41.00	82.00	..	7.94	89.94
Gujhandi	1	1	43.50	134.00	..	18.74	182.74
DINAPORE DIVISION.							
Jhajha	1	1	35.37	70.74	26.70	25.14	122.58
Mokamah	1	..	37.68	75.26	3.90	22.86	109.60
Patna Junction	1	..	38.91	77.83	35.94	18.26	132.03
Dinapore	1	..	42.61	85.17	..	16.14	101.31
Buxar	1	..	51.00	102.00	..	6.47	108.47
Moghalsarai	1	2	40.62	84.36	12.05	86.93	183.34
Moghalsarai	1	1	40.21	80.40	..	9.14	89.54
(Grand Ghod) .. .. .	..	(Karmatara)	..	..	..	..	..
Dahri-on-Sone	1	..	36.00	72.00	0.28	15.96	88.24
Rafigunge	1	1	39.00	78.00	..	7.94	85.94
Gaya	2	3	13.50	26.44	300.79	59.41	299.64

PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS ON THE E. I. R. AND B. N. R.—*contd.*

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Headquarters of Inspectors.	1938-39.							Average number of men in each gang.
	No. of Permanent Way Inspectors.	No. of Asstt. Permanent Way Inspectors under Permanent Way Inspectors.	Length under each Permanent Way Inspector.					
			Route miles (Main line).	Track miles.				
				Main line.	Branch line.	Sidings.	Total Tracks miles.	
<i>Adjoining to Howrah-Khargpur District (Broad Gauge).</i>								
Santagachi ..	1	2	34.69	67.82	..	34.20	102.02	12
Shalimar ..	..	1	..	..	6.93	27.95	34.88	13
Khargpur (Lines)	1	2	37.43	74.05	..	9.79	83.84	11
Khargpur (Yard) ..	1	2	14.25	20.88	..	85.42	106.30	12
Garbeta ..	1	1	45.95	47.32	..	7.95	55.27	10
<i>Adjoining to Asansol-Adra District (Broad Gauge).</i>								
Bankura ..	1	1	50.59	81.93	..	9.71	91.64	13
Adra ..	1	2	31.47	48.97	..	48.77	97.74	10
Damodar ..	1	2	26.41	26.41	21.51	33.78	81.70	9
Chandil ..	1	2	55.83	98.58	..	9.19	107.77	9
Bhjudih ..	1	2	23.38	32.38	..	27.75	60.13	11
Bhaga ..	1	1	17.59	17.59	12.33	54.30	84.22	11
Mohuda ..	1	..	37.15	37.15	10.45	31.62	79.2	10
Muri ..	1	2	71.36	71.36	..	5.01	76.37	10
<i>Narrow Gauge.</i>								
Piska ..	1	..	42.37	42.27	..	2.00	44.37	6
Tatisilwai ..	1	2	74.17	74.17	..	9.35	83.52	7

Information promised in reply to the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das's question No. 121 asked on the 27th February, 1939.

LITERATE FIREMEN RECRUITED ON THE N.W.R. AND OTHER STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS.

So far as the E.I.R. and N.W.R. are concerned, I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply I gave to his question No. 46 on the 5th September, 1938. No change has taken place since then.

Fourteen apprentice firemen were recruited in "C" class on the E.B.R. and 15 in the corresponding class on the G.I.P.R. during 1938-39.

Information promised in reply to questions Nos. 140 to 143 and 145 to 148 asked by the Honourable Ha'ji Syed Muhammad Husain on the 7th March, 1939.

WATER-SUPPLY ARRANGEMENTS, ETC., ETC., MADE BY THE E.I.R.

Question No. 140.—(a) Moghalsarai, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Tundla, Lucknow, Barabanki, Fyzabad, Akbarpur, Shahganj, Jaunpur, Benares Cantonment, Rae Bareilly, Partabgarh, Janghai, Sultanpur, Unchahar, Dalmau, Balamau, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Najibabad, Muazzampur Narain, Lhaksar, Chandausi, Gajraula and Hapur.

(b) Water is supplied to railway employees at only those stations where the yield from the source of supply is in excess of requirements for essential services.

(c) Officers are charged, as a general rule, at a flat rate of Re. 1 for the first tap and Annas 8 for each additional tap per month. This rate is based on the cost of pumping per 1,000 gallons and includes interest, maintenance and depreciation charges on the supply installation plus similar charges on the connections. Non-gazetted staff are, as a general rule, exempted from paying for water.

Question No. 141.—(a) Yes.

(b) The E.I.R. authorities make their own arrangements for supplying water at a majority of the junction stations, in other cases they take their supply from outside sources.

Question No. 142.—(a) It is not considered to be the duty of the Railway to supply water inside each quarter. It is supplied as a matter of convenience at stations where the yield from the source of supply is in excess of requirements for essential services. The cost of supply to officers is realised from them at a flat rate on the basis of the number of taps. Non-gazetted staff are exempt from payment as a general rule.

(b) The rate of interest is 4.75 per cent. and depreciation 4 per cent. by the sinking fund method.

Question No. 143.—(a) There are no such proposals under consideration at present.

(b) No. The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to part (a) of his question No. 142.

Question No. 145.—Charges for water supplied are recovered separately from rent charges.

Question No. 146.—Because it is not economical to do so.

Question No. 147.—Yes, where water tax is paid by the Railway to the municipality.

Question No. 148.—Yes, at Allahabad. The Allahabad Municipal Board supplies the Railway with water, in excess of the free allowance, at a rate of seven annas per 1,000 gallons against the public rate of nine annas per 1,000 gallons.

Information promised in reply to part (d) of question No. 245 asked by the Honourable Mr. Kumarsankar Ray Chaudhury on the 4th April, 1939.

CONTRACTS FOR LABOUR ON RAILWAY STATIONS, E.B.R.

The General Manager, E.B.R. reports that no specific period is fixed for contracts given to station masters on that Railway for the handling of goods and coaching traffic; the station masters are permitted to hold the contracts as long as they render satisfactory service.

Information promised in reply to the Honourable Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru's question No. 113 asked on the 20th February, 1939.

AMOUNT OF SURPLUS FUNDS TAKEN OVER BY THE E.I.R. ON ASSUMING DIRECT CONTROL OF OAK GROVE SCHOOL AND INDIAN HIGH SCHOOLS.

(a) Yes.

(b) No such fund was available at Oak Grove School, Mussoorie, as the budget of the school was incorporated in the E.I.R. Budget from 1918-19.

As regards the Indian H. E. Schools the amounts are :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
H. E. School, Asansol	11,555	4	0
H. E. School, Sahibganj	2,130	14	7
H. E. School, Jamalpur	5,551	14	1
H. E. School, Khagaul	10,152	4	9
A. V. High School, Tundla	5,827	0	5

(c) The surplus funds were credited to railway earnings from which expenditure on these schools, in excess of school fees or grants, is now met.

(d) The reply to the first part is in the affirmative. As regards the other parts, the Government of India sanctioned in March, 1939 the provision of an additional room for Class X and a separate room for a laboratory in the school at Asansol.

(e) Yes.

Information promised in reply to part (a) of the Honourable Pandit Hirday Nath Kumeru's question No. 295 asked on the 17th April, 1939.

NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1939 IN THE H. E. SCHOOL AT SAHIBGANJ.

Class IV	41
Class V	40
Class VI	88
Class VII	60
Class VIII	54
Class IX	22
Class X	28
Class XI	21

MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Honourable Members, I have to deliver to you a Message from His Excellency the Governor General. The Message runs thus :—

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

“In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 63A of the Government of India Act, as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, I, Victor Alexander John, Marquess of Linlithgow, hereby nominate the following Members of the Council of State to be on the Panel of Chairmen of the said Council of State :—

In the first place, the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das ; in the second place, the Honourable Sir David Devadoss ; in the third place, the Honourable Sir Ramunni Menon and lastly the Honourable Mr. Hossain Imam.

SIMLA ;

(Sd.) LINLITHGOW,

The 2nd September, 1939.

Viceroy and Governor General.”

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Honourable Members, under Standing Order 76 of the Council of State Standing Orders, I am required at the commencement of each session to constitute a Committee on Petitions consisting of a Chairman and four members. The following Members have at my request kindly consented to preside over and serve on the Committee. I accordingly have much pleasure in nominating as Chairman of the Committee

[Mr. President.]

the Honourable Raja Charanjit Singh and as members, the Honourable Sir A. P. Patro, the Honourable Sir Ramunni Menon, the Honourable Mr. R. H. Parker and the Honourable Mr. P. N. Saprú.

DEATH OF RAI BAHADUR LALA NANAK CHAND.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Honourable Members, since we last met in Delhi, I am very sorry to report that we have lost one of our colleagues, the late Rai Bahadur Lala Nanak Chand. He was nominated to the Fourth Council of State on the 15th March, 1939, and resigned on the 3rd May, 1939, so that he was a Member of the House for a very short time. He died at Delhi on the 2nd August, 1939. He belonged to the well-known Lohia family of Delhi. He entered into business at an early age. His charities for promoting the social welfare of the people of Delhi ran into more than Rs. 3 lakhs. For a long time he was a member of the Delhi Municipal Committee.

CONGRATULATIONS TO RECIPIENTS OF HONOURS.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Honourable Members, it is now my pleasing task to offer on behalf of the Council of State and also my own personal congratulations to the recipients of Honours in the last Birthday Gazette. In this Gazette, several important persons,—Members of the Council of State,—some who are not here now, and others who are now occupying high positions elsewhere—have received high distinctions. I first wish to refer to Sir James Braid Taylor, C.I.E., who was made a Knight some years ago, but who has now received the high distinction of K.C.I.E. He was four times nominated to the Council of State off and on. He was sitting here as Additional Secretary, Finance Department, and as Financial Secretary before he took a very important part in the Reserve Bank Bill which you all remember. After the retirement of Sir Osborne Smith, he has been placed in charge of the Reserve Bank and he is now occupying the important office of Governor of the Reserve Bank. I have known Sir James Taylor for many years. He hails from my own province, the Central Provinces, where he started his official life. He has occupied very many important offices in Bombay and Calcutta, and as Controller of Currency he discharged his duties very satisfactorily. He attracted the attention of the late Finance Member and he was appointed Secretary in the Finance Department. I offer him our congratulations on the very high distinction he has obtained. (Applause.)

I also offer our congratulations to the Honourable Sir Andrew Gourlay Clow, C.S.I., C.I.E., Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council, who has obtained a Knighthood. As you are all aware, he was for many years a Member of the Council of State and took a very prominent part in the work of this Council. He is one of the ablest young Civilians (Applause) and I can say, as I know him personally, that the Honour which he has now received as Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council is most well deserved. His Knighthood is only a precursor of other high Honours which he is likely to get very shortly.

I have also to mention the name of our friend, the Honourable Sir Abraham Jeremy Raisman who was also for some time a Member of the Council of State. On the retirement of Sir James Grigg he has been nominated to the very high office of Finance Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. He is a very shrewd businessman and a most capable financier. I have not the slightest doubt that during the next few years the finances of India will be in safe keeping in his able hands. (Applause.)

I have next to mention with particular gratification the name of one whom you all know very well, and who was Secretary of the Council of State for many years—Sir George Hemming Spence. (Applause.) He is also a very able Civilian. The rules and regulations and everything connected with the business of the Council was at his finger tips. During the many years that I was a Member of the Council of State I found him very useful. He was always ready to render assistance and help to all Honourable Members who wanted any difficult question to be solved or who sought information on any important point. I am very glad he has received a Knighthood and I am sure that you share with me the pleasure which I feel that his Knighthood is extremely well deserved. He is a real asset to the Legislative Assembly and is very valuable to the Legislative Department of the Government of India. (Applause.)

I have much pleasure in mentioning also the name of the Government Solicitor, Mr. Dharendra Nath Mitra, who has received a C.B.E. He was nominated off and on to the fourth Council of State. He was always brought here to discuss important questions of law and he gave very valuable assistance and information to Honourable Members. (Applause.)

I have much pleasure in mentioning also one other name, and that is, of Mr. Gurunath Venkatesh Bewoor, who obtains a Knighthood. He also was a Member of the Council of State. He hails from the Central Provinces. At a young age he was nominated to such a high office as the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, and he has fully justified the choice that the Government have made in his appointment. He is one of the most capable young Civilians and he has a very great future. (Applause.)

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S ASSENT TO BILLS.

SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL: Sir, information has been received that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant his Assent to the following Bills which were passed by the two Chambers of the Indian Legislature during the Delhi Session, 1939, namely:

1. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1939.
2. The Ajmer-Merwara Municipalities Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1939.
3. The Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment) Act, 1939.
4. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.
5. The Indian Cotton Cess (Amendment) Act, 1939.
6. The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1939.

[Secretary of the Council.]

7. The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1939.
8. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939.
9. The Standards of Weight Act, 1939.
10. The Indian Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Act, 1939.
11. The Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1939.
12. The Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act, 1939.
13. The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1939.
14. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Amendment) Act, 1939.
15. The Employment of Children (Amendment) Act, 1939.
16. The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939.
17. The Indian Succession (Amendment) Act, 1939.
18. The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1939.
19. The Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Act, 1939.
20. The Sugar Industry (Protection) Act, 1939.
21. The Chittagong Port (Amendment) Act, 1939.
22. The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1939.
23. The Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee (Reconstitution and Incorporation) Act, 1939.

BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY LAID ON THE TABLE.

SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL: Sir, in pursuance of rule 25 of the Indian Legislative Rules, I lay on the table copies of the following Bills which were passed by the Legislative Assembly at its meetings held on the 4th, 5th and 8th September, 1939, namely :

1. A Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the census.
2. A Bill further to amend the Indian Salt Act, 1882, for certain purposes.
3. A Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for a certain purpose.
4. A Bill further to amend the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903, for a certain purpose.
5. A Bill to make the provision referred to in sub-section (1) of section 120 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

6. A Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, for a certain purpose, and to validate the levy and collection of certain duty under that Act.
7. A Bill to amend the Law of Evidence with respect to certain commercial documents.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS.

THE HONOURABLE KUNWAR SIR JAGDISH PRASAD (Leader of the House): Sir, for a variety of reasons the business which was put down
 1 P. M. on the agenda for the 15th has fallen through. For instance in regard to the first Resolution which my Honourable friend Mr. Sapru was to have moved, he has now learnt from a very authentic source that there is no such proposal before His Majesty's Government. The Bills are not to be moved. I therefore suggest that instead of meeting on the 15th we now meet on Monday, the 18th. I should also like to mention to the House that my Honourable friend Mr. Sapru, who has taken a very keen interest in the Report of the Pacific Locomotives Committee, has got himself rather tied up into a knot. He gave notice of a Resolution which could only be moved if the first Resolution was barred. As the first Resolution is not barred, Mr. Sapru's second Resolution is barred. But my Honourable friend Sir Guthrie Russell is willing to help Mr. Sapru in consideration of the eminent reasonableness with which he discusses railway questions. (Laughter.) He is prepared now to give notice of a Resolution on behalf of Government to discuss this Report on Monday, an official day. But I am afraid as the Adjournment Motion is also going to be taken up that day we shall only be able to devote about half a day to that Resolution. I do not think the Bills will take very long, but I would suggest for the consideration of the House and for you, Sir, that we might meet that day at 10-30 A.M. (*Several Honourable Members*: "11 A.M.") Then we shall give such time for the discussion of the Resolution as may be possible and do our best to meet the wishes of our Honourable friend Mr. Sapru, and I hope when the occasion arises that he will not forget what we have done for him. (Laughter.)

The Council then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 18th September, 1939.