

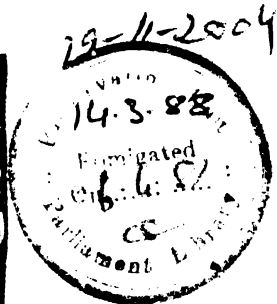
Monday, 11th February, 1935

THE
COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES

VOLUME I, 1935

(11th February to 17th April, 1935)

NINTH SESSION
OF THE
THIRD COUNCIL OF STATE, 1935



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THE
COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES

(OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE NINTH SESSION OF THE THIRD
COUNCIL OF STATE.)

VOLUME I—1935.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

Monday, 11th February, 1935.

The Council met in the Council Chamber of the Council House in New Delhi at Eleven of the Clock, being the first day of the Ninth Session of the Third Council of State, pursuant to section 63D (2) of the Government of India Act. The Honourable the President (the Honourable Sir Maneckji Dadabhoj, K.C.I.E., Kt., Bar.-at-Law) was in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN :

The Honourable Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan (West Punjab : Muham-
madan).

The Honourable Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, C.I.E. (Chief Commissioner,
Delhi).

The Honourable Sir Bertrand Glancy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Political Sec-
retary).

The Honourable Mr. P. C. Tallents, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Finance Secretary).

The Honourable Mr. Jyotsnanath Ghosal, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Bombay : Nomi-
nated Non-Official).

The Honourable Mr. Mohammad Yamin Khan, C.I.E. (United Provinces :
Nominated Non-Official).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

SALE OF PLATFORM TICKETS AT STATIONS OF THE EAST INDIAN, EASTERN
BENGAL AND BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAYS.

1. THE HONOURABLE KUMAR NRIPENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :
Will Government be pleased to state :

(a) The total amount that has been collected from the sale of platform
tickets in the year 1933 at stations on the East Indian, Eastern Bengal
and Bengal Nagpur Railways ?

- (b) Under what law this charge has been made ?
 (c) The total cost incurred in printing these tickets for 1933 only ?
 (d) The total cost incurred on the sale of such tickets ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL :

	Rs.
(a) Bengal Nagpur Railway	9,677
Eastern Bengal Railway	26,408
East Indian Railway	1,43,456

(b) I would refer the Honourable Member to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Traffic Circular No. XXXVII-Railway, dated the 20th December, 1883, published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India, dated 12th January, 1884.

	Rs.
(c) Bengal Nagpur Railway	154
Eastern Bengal Railway	600
East Indian Railway	3,100

(d) The cost of selling platform tickets cannot be computed separately but is negligible, as it does not necessitate the employment of any additional staff.

WITHHOLDING OF PETITIONS ADDRESSED TO HIGHER AUTHORITIES.

2. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE :

(a) Is it a fact that on the 11th June, 1925, the Master General, Supply, issued certain instructions to withhold the petitions addressed to higher authorities from subordinates relating to promotions and supersessions? If so, do Government propose to place a copy of his instructions on the table of the House? If not, why not?

(b) Is it a fact that owing to those orders the Directors of Military, Dairy and Grass Farms are withholding all petitions, reasonable or unreasonable, from subordinates?

(c) Is it a fact that in January, 1931, another order was issued for the withholding of all petitions relating to promotions and supersessions of subordinates like clerks, Indian overseers and supervisors of Grass and Dairy Farms? If so, will Government be pleased to state the reasons for which the previous order has been superseded by this later order?

(d) Do Government propose to place a copy of the same on the table of the House? If not, why not?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is no record of such instructions having been issued. The rest of the question does not therefore arise; but I may add that officers of Army Headquarters deal with petitions in accordance with the general instructions issued by the Government of India.

DETENTION OF MR. SARAT CHANDRA BOSE, EX-ALDERMAN, CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

3. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE : Is it a fact that the Calcutta Corporation has adopted an unanimous resolution on the subject of the continued detention of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, an ex-Alderman, recommending that he be released or placed on trial in a competent court of law? Do Government propose to release him or place him on trial in any competent court of law? If not, why not?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : I understand that such a resolution was passed. The question of Mr. Bose's continued detention is examined every half year under the provisions of the Regulation. The Government of India have very recently examined the case and do not consider that he should be released at present.

If the Honourable Member will refer to the preamble to Regulation III of 1918, he will see that the cases coming within the purview of the Regulation are those in which trial is not contemplated.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : Will Government be pleased to take the Members of this Council into its confidence in regard to the evidence in its possession against Mr. S. C. Bose?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : It will be impossible to give in a reply to a question a full statement of the evidence we have against Mr. S. C. Bose. As has been stated by the Honourable the Home Member in another place, he would be prepared, if occasion arose, to make known the reasons which have led Government to take this action against this gentleman.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : How long has Mr. S. C. Bose been under detention under Regulation III of 1918?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : From about February 10th, 1932, I think.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : When do Government think they will be able to release Mr. S. C. Bose?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : May I draw the Honourable Member's attention to the fact that these supplementary questions do not arise out of the reply given by the Honourable Member?

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : Will Government be pleased to state if they are going to take any steps after the Adjournment Motion passed in the other House?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : That question might, I suggest, Sir, more appropriately be asked in the other House. There is, I think, a question to that effect in the other House.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA : Are we to understand, Sir, that Government are not prepared to give an answer to the question in this House?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT: Government made their position clear in the Lower House when the Motion for Adjournment was under discussion, and I have further made it clear in this House, that as far as the question of detention arises, Government are not prepared at present to release Mr. Bose.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA: Am I to understand that after the passing of the Adjournment Motion the present attitude continues ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT: Yes, Sir.

PAY, ETC., OF THE STATISTICIAN, IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

4. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE: (a) Is it a fact that there is a Statistician on the staff of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research ? Is it a fact that the holder of this post was a teacher in a college prior to his appointment to this post ?

(b) What was his pay in his old appointment ? What initial pay was he given in his appointment under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research ?

(c) Is it a fact that since his appointment in the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research he has been given annually an increment of Rs. 50 ? What is his pay now ? Is it proposed to give him further increments ?

(d) Will Government please state what maximum pay has been fixed for the Statistician ?

(e) Is it a fact that annual increments of Rs. 50 are attached to the time scales of the All-India Services ?

(f) Is it a fact that recently the Statistician went on tour ? What places did he visit ? What was the cost of his tour ? What was the necessity of such a tour ? Are these tours done annually, monthly or periodically ?

(g) What are the functions and duties of the Statistician, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research ? Have Government considered whether those duties can be entrusted to the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN:

(a) Yes.

(b) Part 1—Rs. 250.

Part 2—Rs. 450.

(c) No. He has drawn no increment since July, 1933. His present pay is Rs. 600, which is the maximum of the sanctioned scale.

(d) Rs. 600.

(e) Generally speaking this is so.

(f) Yes, to Calcutta. The expenditure involved was Rs. 149-10-6. He was required to discuss two statistical papers at the Indian Science Congress. He goes on tour when necessary in the discharge of his duties.

(g) As regards the first part, a statement is laid on the table. As regards the second, Government have not considered this question but the Statistical

Section under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was established after consultation with the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

Functions and duties of the Statistician, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

(i) The mathematical and statistical interpretation of the results of agricultural experiments with special reference to field experiments, yield trials, manurial experiments and the working up of other biological data.

(ii) To assist agricultural research workers, whether employed under Provincial Governments or on research schemes of the Council, in the proper planning and interpretation of field experiments.

(iii) The statistical examination of data connected with livestock.

(iv) To render general statistical assistance to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department in the course of its work.

(v) To enquire into problems of agricultural statistics.

PROVISION OF TELEPHONES AT RESIDENCES OF ASSISTANT-IN-CHARGE, AGRICULTURE SECTION, AND THE STATISTICIAN, IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

5. THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE :

(a) Is it a fact that the Assistant-in-charge of the Agriculture Section, and the Statistician, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, have been provided with telephones at their respective houses ?

(b) Are orders in force to the effect that the expenditure on telephones should be curtailed and reduced to the minimum ?

(c) If the reply to (b) is in the affirmative, will Government please say what justification there is for installing telephones at the houses of the persons mentioned in (a).

(d) Is it a fact that there is no telephone at the house of the Actuary to the Government of India, or the Deputy Director, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, at the headquarters of the Government of India ?

(e) Is it a fact that Superintendents in the Education, Health and Lands Department hold gazetted rank, while the Assistant-in-charge of the Agriculture Section in the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research does not ?

(f) Has any Superintendent in the Education, Health and Lands Department been provided with a telephone at his house ? If not, what special justification is there for giving a phone at the house of the Assistant referred to ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN :

(a) and (b). Yes.

(c) To get into touch with them quickly on official business outside office hours and on Sundays and closed holidays.

(d) and (e). Yes.

(f) No. Telephones are provided only when necessary.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENT.

6. THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA: (a) Is it a fact that an Indo-British Trade Agreement has been signed?

(b) If so, were the Chambers of Commerce consulted? If not, why not?

(c) Were any Indian merchants and businessmen in their individual capacity invited to give their opinion? If so, what are their names? If not, why not?

(d) Will this Agreement be brought before both Houses of the Legislature for ratification, and in case of either House disagreeing with the terms, will it be considered to be cancelled?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The general principles dealt with in the Agreement do not go beyond what has been explicitly or impliedly the policy of the Government of India for many years or what has directly or indirectly been accepted by the Indian Legislature. As no new departure in principle or practice was involved, Government did not consider it necessary to consult commercial or public opinion in the matter.

(d) The Honourable Member is no doubt aware that a Motion to take the Indo-British Trade Agreement into consideration was discussed in the Legislative Assembly on 29th and 30th January last. If there is a general demand, this House will be given a similar opportunity to discuss the Agreement. Denunciation of the Agreement is not a necessary corollary of an adverse vote in either or both Houses of the Legislature.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA: May I know what is the position of Government now that the other House has rejected this Agreement? Is the Government going to terminate it or not?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART: The Government of India as at present advised do not propose to denounce the Agreement.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA: Do I understand that Government is not prepared to respect the wishes of the popular House on the eve of the introduction of so-called reforms.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Order, order. I will not permit this question. It is more an argument than a question.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS: Will the Government be pleased to allot a day for the consideration of this important Agreement?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART: I refer the Honourable Member to my answer to part (d). If there is a general demand this House will be given a similar opportunity to discuss the Agreement.

THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS: There is a demand, Sir.

REQUEST BY THE JHELUM DISTRICT BOARD THAT THE RAILWAY BRIDGE ON THE JHELUM RIVER BETWEEN MALAKWAL AND HARANPUR STATIONS, NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, BE MADE FIT FOR MOTOR TRAFFIC.

7. THE HONOURABLE RAJA GHAZANFAR ALI KHAN: (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether a request was made some time ago by the District Board, Jhelum, to the North Western Railway that the railway bridge on the Jhelum River between Malakwal and Haranpur stations should be made motorable? If so, what action is contemplated in the matter?

(b) Is it a fact that alterations with a view to re-strengthen the bridge in question are to be taken in hand shortly? If so, does the North Western Railway propose to make the bridge fit for motor traffic?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL: (a) The Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum, who is also the President of the Jhelum District Board, had some correspondence on the subject with the Divisional Superintendent, Rawalpindi, but no reference from the District Board to the Headquarters Administration is traceable nor of any offer to pay for road facilities which may not be provided from railway funds.

(b) The bridge has no roadway but has only narrow footpaths on either side. The girders of the bridge are weak and cannot sustain a roadway nor take motors or other vehicular traffic over it.

An approximate estimate of the cost of re-girdering this bridge to take roadways, cantilevered outside the railway girders, was given to the Punjab Public Works Department, but the North Western Railway was informed that no road funds can be provided for this purpose. The scheme has, therefore, been confined to strengthening the bridge to meet railway requirements only which work will be taken in hand shortly.

THE HONOURABLE RAJA GHAZANFAR ALI KHAN: What will be the cost to the Railway Department if the bridge is made passable for motor traffic?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL: I am afraid I have not got the figures before me. In any case the Railway Department cannot pay for the cost of the roadway.

ATTACHMENT OF A PASSENGER CARRIAGE TO THE BALLAST TRAIN RUNNING BETWEEN HARANPUR TO CHUNOOWALA AND RAWAL (GHARIBWAL) STATIONS, NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

8. THE HONOURABLE RAJA GHAZANFAR ALI KHAN: Is it a fact that several representations have been made to the authorities of the North Western Railway by the public that a carriage for passengers should be attached with the ballast train which runs from Haranpur station to Chunoowala and Rawal (Gharibwal)? If so, do Government propose to grant this request?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL: The Agent, North Western Railway, states that no such representation has been received within recent years either in his office or in the office of the Divisional Superintendent, Rawalpindi. The line is closed for long periods during the year and is only

opened from time to time when a ballast train is run to meet the requirements of the Public Works Department and the Railway. The reply to the latter part of the question is in the negative.

CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY LINE FROM HARANPUR TO JALALPUR KIKNAN (JHELUM DISTRICT) BY THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

9. THE HONOURABLE RAJA GHAZANFAR ALI KHAN: Do Government propose to ask the Agent, North Western Railway, to depute some officer to prepare an estimate for constructing a railway line from Haranpur to Jalalpur Kiknan (Jhelum district) and also to make enquiries whether such a scheme will be profitable?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL: This proposal has not yet come under examination, and I am sending a copy of the question to the Agent, North Western Railway, for his consideration.

CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS FOR MINERS EMPLOYED AT THE KHEWRA SALT MINES.

10. THE HONOURABLE RAJA GHAZANFAR ALI KHAN: Will Government be pleased to state whether it is contemplated to construct houses for miners in Khewra Salt Mine in a new locality? If so, what financial aid has been given in the matter by Government?

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. TALLENTS: The Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for the acquisition of a new site, measuring about 59 acres, from the Punjab Government to enable the Khewra miners to build houses and also at a cost of about Rs. 21,000 for the provision of sanitation and water supply. They have also sanctioned the grant of recoverable advances to the miners to the extent of Rs. 2,50,000 at 3½ per cent. interest to assist the miners in building houses on the new site.

THE HONOURABLE RAJA GHAZANFAR ALI KHAN: In how many instalments will this amount be recovered from the miners?

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. TALLENTS: Sir, I must ask for notice of that question.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT STATIONED AT KHEWRA.

11. THE HONOURABLE RAJA GHAZANFAR ALI KHAN: What is the number of officers of the Salt Department stationed at Khewra? Do Government propose to provide funds for constructing a building for an officers' club and to make some annual grant for maintenance?

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. TALLENTS: There are six gazetted officers and 58 executive and ministerial subordinates at Khewra. In 1930-31 a contribution of about Rs. 1,900 was given towards the cost of providing facilities for the recreation of the staff in this place in the form of tennis courts and playground. There was no proposal to construct a building for an officers' club at the place and in view of the continued need for economy, it is not possible to provide such a building or to give any recurring financial aid for the purpose.

NUMBER OF VICEROY'S COMMISSIONED OFFICERS HOLDING THE INDIAN ARMY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION, ETC.

12. **THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of Viceroy's commissioned officers below 40 who have obtained the Indian Army Special Certificate of Education ?

(b) How many of them have been given the King's Indian commission ?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : (a) The information is not available and its collection would involve an amount of time and labour which would be incommensurate with the result.

The number however of Viceroy's commissioned officers of all ages who have obtained the Indian Army Special Certificate of Education is 121.

(b) In the first batch of graduates to be commissioned from the Indian Military Academy there were three ex-Viceroy's commissioned officers who held the Indian Army Special Certificate of Education.

NUMBER OF INDIAN OFFICERS HOLDING KING'S COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY EDUCATIONAL CORPS.

13. **THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of Indian officers holding the King's commission employed in the Army Educational Corps ?

(b) What is the total strength of the Army Educational Corps ?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : (a) The Army Educational Corps is a unit of the British Army and cannot therefore be Indianized as such. There are however 44 Indians holding Viceroy's commissions, who are employed on educational duties. The manner in which Indian commissioned officers will be so employed is under consideration, but it will obviously take several years before these new young officers are ready for such employment.

(b) The total strength in India and Burma is 149.

NUMBER OF INDIANS EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

14. **THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of Indians employed in the Indian Army Ordnance Corps ?

(b) If no Indians are employed in the Corps, will Government be pleased to state the reason for their exclusion ?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : (a) About 9,000.

(b) Does not arise.

ELIGIBILITY OF VICEROY'S COMMISSIONED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT AS QUARTERMASTERS OF BATTALIONS.

15. **THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU :** (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether officers holding the Viceroy's commission are eligible for the position of quartermasters of battalions ? If not, why not ?

(b) Is it a fact that in training battalions of Indian regiments the quartermasters are recruited from among qualified British non-commissioned officers ?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : (a) No. The appointment is one which demands a higher training and education than is normally possessed by the Viceroy's commissioned officer.

(b) Fully qualified British warrant officers are eligible for consideration for such appointments.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : Has the British warrant officer a higher standard of education than the Viceroy's commissioned officer ?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : Yes, at present distinctly.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : Is it a fact that the Viceroy's commissioned officers are sometimes made King's commissioned officers and if they are good enough for King's commissioned officers, how are they not good enough for the position of quartermasters of battalions ?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : They are not given King's commissions until they have in fact passed the First Class Certificate of Education.

NUMBER OF VICEROY'S COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND INDIAN OTHER RANKS WHO HAVE HAD AN UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

16. THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : Will Government be pleased to state the number of men who have had a university education in :

(a) Non-commissioned ranks, and

(b) Among those who hold the Viceroy's commission in the Indian Army ?

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : The information is not available and its collection would involve an expenditure of time and labour which would be incommensurate with the value of the results.

STANDARD OF, AND NUMBER OF INDIANS HOLDING, THE INDIAN ARMY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION.

17. THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : (a) What is the standard of the Indian Army Special Certificate of Education ?

(b) How many Indians have so far passed this examination ?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : (a) The Indian Army Special Certificate of Education is roughly the equivalent of the Matriculation certificate of an Indian University.

(b) 727.

NUMBER OF INDIANS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE MILITARY ENGINEERING SERVICES, ROYAL TANK CORPS, ETC.

18. THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : (a) What is the number of Indians in the various branches of the Military Engineering Services ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the number of Indian soldiers and officers in the Royal Tank Corps ?

(c) Is it a fact that recruitment to the Royal Navy is confined to a few districts in the Punjab ?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : (a) 1,769.

(b) None.

(c) No.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : In regard to (b), why is there no Indian in the Royal Tank Corps ?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : Because the Royal Tank Corps is a branch of the British Service and not the Indian. There is so far no Indian Tank Corps.

PROVISION OF FANS IN THIRD CLASS CARRIAGES.

19. THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : (a) Has it been represented to Government that the third class travelling public is much inconvenienced on account of there being no fans in third class compartments ?

(b) Do Government propose to provide fans in these compartments ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL : (a) and (b). The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to the question and answer No. 752 in the Legislative Assembly on 7th September, 1933.

THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE : Are all Continental railway trains in Europe fitted with heating and cooling apparatus ? If so, why is it not possible to have those installations in all Indian railway trains ?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : How does this supplementary question arise from the Honourable Member's reply ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE : It appertains to the fan system.

KENYA LAND ENQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT.

20. THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : (a) Will Government be pleased to state the action, if any, taken in regard to the Kenya Land Enquiry Commission Report ?

(b) Have Government received information that the recommendation of the Carter Commission that the highlands should be reserved for Europeans has caused much dissatisfaction among Indians resident in Kenya ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN :

(a) Representations are being made to His Majesty's Government.

(b) The reservation of the highlands for persons of European descent is not a recommendation of the Kenya Land Commission. It is part of the policy of His Majesty's Government as laid down in the White Paper (Cmd. 1922) of 1923. Government are aware of the feelings of the local Indian community in Kenya in regard to this matter.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : Has not the Carter Commission endorsed the policy of the White Paper ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN : That does not make it easier to attain the object the Honourable Member has in view.

NUMBER OF RED SHIRT PRISONERS AND THOSE CONVICTED UNDER SECTION 124A OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

21. THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : (a) Will Government be pleased to state the present total number of Red Shirt prisoners ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the number of political prisoners^s convicted of offences under section 124A ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : (a) Eighteen.

(b) I regret I have only this information with reference to persons convicted since 1932 and not prior to last year, but I trust it will meet the Honourable Member's requirements. So far as I am aware, of the persons convicted since that date under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, only 35 are undergoing imprisonment at present.

THE HONOURABLE MR. JAGADISH CHANDRA BANERJEE : Is it possible for the Honourable Member who has just replied to give us an idea of such political prisoners province by province ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT : I have the information available. I am prepared to show the Honourable Member this statement after the Council adjourns this morning.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENT.

22. THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : (a) Is it a fact that Indian commercial opinion was not consulted at any stage in regard to the Indo-British Trade Agreement ?

(b) Was British commercial opinion taken into consultation by His Majesty's Government in regard to this Agreement ?

(c) Will Government state the reason for ignoring Indian commercial opinion ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART : (a) and (c). I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given today to question No. 6.

(b) Yes, Sir.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : Has the attention of the Honourable the Commerce Member been drawn to the statement of Mr. Clare-Lees that the Agreement represents an advance over the present position ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART : Yes, Sir.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : Will the Honourable the Commerce Member say whether he agrees with that statement of Mr. Clare-Lees ?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT : That is a mere matter of opinion and I will not permit it.

REPRESENTATIONS FROM THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN REGARD TO THE IMPORT DUTY ON SUGAR, ETC.

23. THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : (a) Have Government received any representations from the sugar industry of India in regard to the import duty on sugar ?

(b) What steps, if any, do Government propose to take to help the Indian sugar industry in successfully competing with Javanese sugar ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representations are receiving the consideration of the Government of India.

TERMS ON WHICH THE LONG TERM CONCESSION WAS GRANTED TO IMPERIAL CHEMICALS, LTD.

24. THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : (a) Will Government be pleased to state the terms on which a long term concession to the Imperial Chemicals, Ltd., has been granted for the purpose of exploiting salt and lime sources in India ?

(b) Have the Government of India signed any agreement in regard to waste materials from salt mines at Khewra also ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. TALLENTS : (a) and (b). Two separate agreements have been negotiated in connection with the Company's proposal to erect an alkali factory, one with the Punjab Government dealing with supplies of limestone within a certain limited area near Dandot, and one with the Government of India dealing with supplies of waste salt, brine, etc., from the Khewra salt mine and from the area covered by the agreement with the Punjab Government.

The agreement with the Government of India provides for a five-year option to the Company to take up a fifty-year concession for the exclusive right to obtain the salty material in question for use in the factory, subject to the safeguarding of the interests of the Government of India and of an already established industrial concern engaged in the production of refined table salt.

The agreement has not yet been signed.

REDUCTION OF COAL FREIGHTS.

25. THE HONOURABLE MR. P. N. SAPRU : Have Government received any representations from the United Provinces' Merchants Chamber in regard to the reduction of coal freights ? If so, will Government further consider the desirability of including within the scope of the special examination of the Railway Board the question of reducing coal freight from the Bengal coalfields to Cawnpore also ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL : Yes. Government have decided to modify the surcharge on railway freights for coal from 1st April next, by altering the basic percentage of the surcharge from 15 per cent. to 12½ per cent. and subjecting it to a maximum of one rupee per ton.

CAPITATION CHARGES.

26. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Will Government kindly state whether it is a fact that before the war the demand for capitation charges did not include the following items of expenditure: Hospital—Dental charges—Royal Army Service Corps Services—Chaplains—Army Education—Physical Training Staff—Military Police?

(b) Will Government kindly state the date when the War Office for the first time demanded payment for these items?

(c) Will Government please state whether they have accepted these demands? If so, on what date? If not, what are the facts?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: (a) and (b). Payments on account of some of these items were demanded as early as 1908, but a combined claim for all of them was first received during the period 1926-28.

(c) Government accepted last year the findings of the Garran Tribunal that the basis of calculating the capitation rate should be that Indians should pay their share of the costs of recruiting and training in proportion to the numbers of the British Army on the Indian establishment. By accepting this basis, they implicitly accepted a share of the charges referred to by the Honourable Member.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: I wanted to know if the Government was paying the demands under section (a) before the war?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I should like notice of that question, Sir.

IMPORTS OF PROTECTED STEEL GOODS.

27. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Will Government state the amount (weight) of steel goods of different categories (protected) imported into India in each quarter of the present year from Great Britain and the rest of the world? Will Government please state the amount of custom duty collected from preferred and non-preferred steel goods (protected)?

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART: Information regarding monthly imports of protected steel goods is published in the *Indian Trade Journal*, copies of which are in the Library of the Legislature. In particular, the Honourable Member is referred to the issues of the *Journal*, dated the 16th August, 15th November and 13th December, 1934 and 24th January, 1935. The figures for December, 1934 are not yet published.

Information regarding customs duty collected from preferred and non-preferred steel goods by which I assume he means steel goods subject to preferential and non-preferential duties is contained in Table VI of the monthly Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India and the Honourable Member is referred to the issues for the months of June, September and December, 1934. Copies of the monthly Accounts are also in the Library of the Legislature.

INTEREST ON WAYS AND MEANS ADVANCES DURING 1934-35.

28. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Will Government state the amount of money paid each month as interest on Ways and Means Advances during the year 1934-35 ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. TALLENTS: I regret that I am unable to disclose the amount of money paid each month as interest on Ways and Means Advances as explained by my predecessor in reply to the Honourable Member's question No. 47 of 13th August, 1934.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Can the Honourable Member give us the total amount of the current financial year ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. TALLENTS: No, Sir, I regret I am not in a position to do so.

ELECTIONS FOR THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

29. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Will Government please state whether they intend to hold elections for the Council of State this year? If so, when? If not, why not?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN: The question has not hitherto been even considered.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Do I take it that the Government has no intention of holding the election this year then?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN: It is for the Honourable Member to draw his own inference.

THE HONOURABLE BAI BAHADUR LALA MATHURA PRASAD MEHROTRA: May we understand that Government will decide the question before the end of this session?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Well, that does not require an answer. I suppose the Government has to decide one way or the other.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: We wanted to know when the Government would decide—about what time?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN: I wish I could understand why Honourable Members are so anxious to have the Government's decision. What is the object?

STERLING HELD BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

30. THE HONOURABLE MR. HOSSAIN IMAM: Will Government please state the total amount of Sterling held by the Government of India on 31st December, 1934, and the accounts for which held, and the forms in which invested?

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. TALLENTS: The sterling balances held by the Government of India on the 31st December, 1934 were divided between (1) the Home Treasury Balances, (2) the Paper Currency Reserve, and (3) the Gold Standard Reserve.

The Home Treasury balances were held partly in cash and partly in Treasury bills, the details of which will be published shortly in the Gazette of India. The Paper Currency Reserve balances were all held in the form of securities the details of which were published in Part II of the Gazette of India, dated the 12th January, 1935.

The form in which the Gold Standard Reserve balances were held was published in the same Gazette.

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

REDUCTION IN DEFENCE EXPENDITURE AND PACE OF INDIANIZATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in reply to question No. 90, asked by the Honourable Sir Phiroze Sethna on the 14th August, 1934.

Statement re reduction in Defence Expenditure and pace of Indianization.

As regards (1), Government have nothing to add to the Memorandum on the Defence Estimates for 1933-34, dated the 27th February last prepared by the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, which was distributed to Honourable Members with the Budget Estimates.

2. With reference to (2), the following information is furnished :

A.—ARMY.

(1) The accepted policy at present is to Indianize the units of the equivalent of one division of all arms (including ancillary services) and one cavalry brigade. This will entail the Indianization of certain existing units and the raising of new units of various other arms of which no Indian units now exist.

(2) As regards existing units, a certain number have been earmarked for Indianization. At present there are 112 Indian King's commissioned officers serving in these units, and it is anticipated that 20 more who are undergoing their period of attachment to British units will join their regiments this year and a further 11 next year. This will exhaust the Indian officers trained at Woolwich and Sandhurst. The further officers required to complete the Indianization of these units will be cadets from the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun.

(3) The formation of the 1st Field Brigade of the Indian Regiment of Artillery will take place about January, 1935 when this unit will take the place of a Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery which is proceeding to the Imperial establishment. On its formation, two Indian King's commissioned officers who are at present attached to units of the Royal Artillery in India and another who will shortly be so attached, will be transferred to the Indian Brigade together with the nucleus Indian personnel who are at present attached to a brigade of the Royal Field Artillery for training. British officers of the Royal Artillery will be attached to the unit to complete its cadre, and will be replaced gradually by Indian commissioned officers as they become available.

(4) It has been decided to Indianize three Field Companies of Sappers and Miners in the first place, and this will be followed by the Indianization of one Divisional Headquarters Company and one Field Troop. Eight Indian King's commissioned officers intended for this arm are now undergoing training in the United Kingdom. The first of these will join one of the Field Companies mentioned in January next in replacement of a British subaltern, to be followed by others as their training is completed. Thereafter cadets commissioned from the Indian Military Academy will be posted to these units.

(5) The Indianization of the 4th Indian Divisional Signals has commenced with one Infantry Brigade Signal Section and the despatch riders of that unit.

(6) As regards Corps and Departments, Indians holding the qualification of M.R.C.V.S. will shortly be recruited for the Indian Army Veterinary Corps instead of further British officers being obtained for the continuous service cadre of the Royal Army Veterinary Corps. The transfer of British other ranks to the Indian Army Service Corps has been discontinued and Indian personnel is being posted to that corps instead. In the Indian Army Ordnance Corps one vacancy in four formerly filled by British other ranks is now being given to an Indian.

B.—INDIAN AIR FORCE.

The first unit of the Indian Air Force was formed at Karachi on the 1st April, 1933. It consists of a nucleus of squadron headquarters and one complete flight of four aircraft. The necessary minimum number of British officers and airmen has been attached to the unit from its formation. At present four Indian officers of the General Duties Branch and one of the Stores Branch are serving with the unit, while three officers intended for the Indian Air Force are attached to Royal Air Force units in England for training. Five cadets are now at the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, and two more are proceeding there in September next. The training of apprentice mechanics and other classes of airmen is proceeding, and over 60 airmen personnel are now on the strength of the first squadron.

C.—ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

The present basis of recruitment is in the ratio of one Indian officer to two British. Since the reorganization of the Service in 1928, 14 Indian cadets have been accepted, three of whom are now serving, the remainder being under training in the United Kingdom.

3. For further details as regards Indianization generally, I would refer the Honourable Member to the Summary of Important Matters connected with the Defence Services in India, 1933-34 which has been distributed to all Members of the Legislature.

BILLETING OF TROOPS IN THE GOVERNMENT INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE HOSTEL, DACCA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in reply to question No. 183 asked by the Honourable Mr. Jagadish Chandra Banerjee on the 3rd September, 1934.

Statement re billeting of troops in the Government Intermediate College Hostel, Dacca.

(a), (b) and (c). The Honourable Member is under a misapprehension as regards the quarters erected for the troops at Dacca. They are not barracks of a permanent or substantial nature, but temporary buildings, constructed largely of wood and matting. A tornado completely destroyed two such buildings and damaged others, and this necessitated the immediate provision of accommodation for about 200 men, who could not during the monsoon season live in tents. It was for this reason that the Local Government permitted the use of the College Hostel for the accommodation of troops. The Hostel will be required for the purpose until new buildings have been constructed and the damaged buildings repaired, but probably not longer than the 30th November, 1934.

(d) The total cost of construction of the buildings used as barracks at Dacca was Rs. 3,14,000. In view of the answer to (a), (b) and (c), the other questions do not arise.

(e) The Hostel is the property of the Local Government who have not charged any amount for it.

(f) The Muslim students have been accommodated in the Muslim Hall of the Dacca University, and the Hindu students in the Jaganath Hall.

SUGAR EXCISE DUTY REALIZED FROM SUGAR FACTORIES.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. TALLENTS (Finance Secretary): Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in reply to question No. 23 asked by the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Mathura Prasad Mehrotra on the 8th August, 1934.

Information re sugar Excise Duty realized from sugar factories.

(a) Amount of sugar excise duty realised during April, May and June, 1934—Rs. 8,22,745.

(b) Amount accrued during that period—Rs. 11,71,350.

(c) Rs. 2,533.

ASSAMESE CLAIMS IN THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

THE HONOURABLE MR. D. G. MITCHELL (Industries and Labour Secretary) : Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in reply to question No. 82 asked by the Honourable Mr. H. P. Barua on the 13th August, 1934.

Statement re claims of Assamese in the Postal Department.

Government have ascertained that of the four newly appointed clerks referred to in the article in question, one is a genuine Assamese and the remaining three are Bengalis. These Bengali candidates were enlisted as approved candidates for employment in the Department prior to November, 1931, with the special sanction of the head of the circle, because suitable Assamese candidates were not then available. The rules of the Department already provide for the recruitment of candidates from within the revenue division and it is only when suitable candidates are not available within the revenue division that outsiders are permitted to be taken under the special sanction of the head of the circle. In the circumstances Government do not consider that any action is called for.

NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED UNDER SECTIONS 124A AND 153A FOR OFFENCES IN CONNECTION WITH THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT WHO HAVE BEEN RELEASED PREMATURELY.

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT (Home Secretary) : Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in connection with the reply to question No. 104 asked by the Honourable Mr. P. N. Saprú on the 18th August, 1934.

Statement showing the number of persons convicted under sections 124A and 153A for offences in connection with the civil disobedience movement who have been released prematurely.

Province.	Releases.		Total.
	124A., I. P. C.	153A., I. P. C.	
United Provinces	3	..	3
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	..	..	..
Delhi . . . . .	..	..	..
Bombay . . . . .	..	..	..
Madras . . . . .	..	..	..
Burma . . . . .	..	..	..
Punjab . . . . .	..	..	..
Central Provinces	7	..	7
Assam . . . . .	..	..	..
North-West Frontier Province	10	..	10
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	..	..	..
Coorg . . . . .	..	..	..
Total	20	..	20

NOTE.—Figures for Bengal are not available.

NUMBER OF RED SHIRT PRISONERS CONVICTED OF OFFENCES INVOLVING VIOLENCE.

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT (Home Secretary) : Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in reply to question No. 106 asked by the Honourable Mr. P. N. Saprú on the 18th August, 1934.

Number of Red Shirt prisoners convicted of offences involving violence.

The total number of Red Shirts convicted is 6,980. It would involve a large expenditure of time and labour to ascertain the number actually convicted of offences involving violence as large numbers belonging to mobs were caught red-handed committing acts of violence in resisting authority and were dealt with for greater convenience by prosecutions under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908. No less than 5,840 persons were convicted under that Act. Besides these persons, 164 others were separately convicted of offences involving violence.

NUMBER, ETC., OF UNPASSED CLERKS EMPLOYED TEMPORARILY IN THE ROUTINE DIVISION IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT.

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT (Home Secretary) : Sir, I lay on the table a statement containing the information promised in reply to question No. 117 asked by the Honourable Mr. Hossain Imam on the 20th August, 1934.



Statement showing the number, etc., of unpassed clerks employed temporarily in the Revenue Division in the Government of India Secretariat and its Attached offices.

Name of Department or Office.	No. of unpassed candidates employed on 1st August, 1934.	Whether considered suitable by the P. S. C. for temporary employment and if so the year in which declared suitable by the Commission.	Nature of vacancies in which employed.				Length of service on 1st August, 1934.	Pay on 1st August, 1934.	Community.
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Officiating (leave).	Deputation.			
D. P. I.	4	No	..	1	1	..	Y. M. D. 4 11 22 1 5 0 0 4 27 0 2 0	Rs. p. m. 91 80 60 60	Muslima. Do. Hindu, Anglo-Muslim.
Finance	3	No	..	1	..	..	0 8 21 0 1 25 0 1 25	60 60 60	Hindu. Indian Xian. Hindu
C. B. R.	4	No	..	1	..	..	2 8 11 0 0 8 0 8 19 0 1 2	64 60 60 60	Do. Do. Do. Muslim.
E., H. and L.	1	No	..	1	..	..	0 0 12	60	Do.
D. G., I. M. S.	8	(1) No (2) No (3) No (4) Yes, in 1934.	..	..	..	..	6 8 9 5 4 13 1 6 1 0 3 0	99 95 62 60	Do. Hindu. Do. Do.

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

	(4) No	(5) No	(6) No	(7) No	(8) No						No.	Do.			
						(1) No	(2) Yes, in 1932	(3) No	(1) No	(2) Yes, in 1933			(3) No	(1) No	(2) Yes, in 1933	(3) No
D. G. Archaeology	1	No							1		0	3	0	60	Do.
Reforms	4	In 1932							1	1	0	2	24	60	Do.
											0	2	14	60	Do.
											0	3	15	60	Do.
											1	0	10	60	Muslim.
											2	6	21	64	Hindu.
											2	6	12	64	Muslim.
											2	6	7	64	Indian Xian.
											1	2	17	62	Muslim.
											0	3	0	60	Hindu.
											1	4	0	75	Muslim.
											0	11	7	60	Hindu.
											0	6	0	60	Anglo-Indian.
											0	5	9	60	Hindu.
											0	2	4	60	Do.
											1	2	7	60	European.
											3	2	12	75	Muslim.
											1	3	22	60	Do.
											1	3	17	60	Hindu.
											5	3	24	66	Hindu.
											5	8	20	66	Anglo-Indian.
											1	1	0	60	Muslim.
											6	6	2	70	Hindu.
											2	6	19	60	Muslim.
											0	5	9	60	Do.
											0	9	9	60	Hindu.
											1	6	9	60	Do.

* Were appointed in the Board's Office prior to 26th February 1929. The date when an undertaking was given in the Legislative Assen-
 bly to make future recruitment through the P. S. C. and are borne up the waiting list of retrenched employees of this office.
 † Are borne on the list of retrenched staff of this office.

Statement showing the number, etc., of unpassed clerks employed temporarily in the Routine Division in the Government of India: Secretariat and its Attached offices—contd.

Name of Department or Office.	No. of unpassed candidates employed on 1st August, 1934.	Whether considered suitable by the P. S. C. for temporary employment and if so the year in which declared suitable by the Commission.	Nature of vacancies in which employed.				Length of service on 1st August, 1934.	Pay on 1st August, 1934.	Community.
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Officiating (leave).	Deputation.			
Central Standards Office.	4	No	..	1	..	..	Y. M. D. 5 6 16 6 0 30 5 8 14 5 3 0 3 5 8	Rs. p. m. 100 95 66 66 60	Hindu. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Supervisor of Railway Labour.	1	No	..	..	..	..	4 4 27 4 5 0	75 75	Muslim. Hindu.
Foreign and Political	18	(1) No (2) Yes, in 1931. (3) No (4) No (5) No (6) No (7) No (8) No (9) No (10) No (11) No (12) Yes, in 1932. (13) No (14) No	.. 1 1 1 .. 1	1 1 1 1 1 ..	.. .. .. 1 1 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	3 9 0 3 8 24 3 8 13 2 1 9 2 1 8 1 10 5 1 9 4 1 8 11 1 8 29 1 8 7 1 8 2 1 8 0	75 75 75 64 64 62 62 100 100 62 62 62 62	Do. Muslim. Hindu. Muslim. Sikh. Hindu. Muslim. Anglo-Indian. Do. Muslim. Hindu. Sikh.

		(15) No	(16) No	(17) No	(18) No															
Home	10	No										1	0	8	60	Hindu.				
							1	10	11	60	Do.									
							1	9	9	60	Muslim.									
								0	25	60	Do.									
Industries and Labour	6															Hindu.				
																Do.				
																Do.				
																Do.				
																Do.				
																Do.				
																Do.				
																Do.				
																Do.	Muslim.			
																	Do.			
Indian Stores	7															Hindu.				
																Do.				
																Do.				
																Do.				
																Do.				
																Do.				
																Do.				
D. G. P. and T	10															Indian Christian.				
																Sikh.				
																Indian Christian.				
																Sikh.				
																Hindu.				
																Do.				
																Do.				
																Do.				
																Do.				
																Do.				

(Previous continuous service in a deputation vacancy)

Statement showing the number, etc., of unpassed clerks employed temporarily in the Revenue Division in the Province of India, September and its Attached offices—contd.

Name of Department or Office.	No. of unpassed candidates employed on 1st August, 1934.	Whether considered suitable by the P. S. C. for temporary employment and also the year in which declared suitable by the Commission.	Nature of vacancies in which employed.				Length of service on 1st August, 1934.	Pay on 1st August, 1934.	Community.
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Officiating (leave).	Deputation.			
D. G., P. and T.—contd.						Y. M. D.	Rs. p. m.		
			..	..	1	0 8 0	75	Hinda.
			..	..	1	0 10 0	79	Do.
			..	..	1	0 2 28	60	British Christian.
			..	..	1	0 3 26	60	Hinda.
			..	..	1	1 7 23	60	Muslim.
			..	..	1	0 0 15	60	Indian Christian.
Civil Aviation	2	No	..	1	..	0 7 5	100	Do.	
Controller of Printing and Stationery.	2	No	..	1	..	5 9 5	99	Anglo-Indian.	
Army	12	No	1	..	..	5 5 20	94	Do.
			..	..	..	2 6 0	50	Muslim.
			..	..	..	5 3 23	60	Hindu.
			..	..	..	(with frequent breaks.)		
			..	..	..	4 8 12		Do.
			..	1	..	(with frequent breaks.)			

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

								1				2 2 0 (with fre- quent breaks.)	60	Do.
G. S. Branch.		14	No										60	Do.
				1									60	Do.
					1							0 5 14	50	Muslim.
					1							0 5 20	60	Hindu.
					1							0 5 20	50	Do.
					1							0 5 0	60	Do.
					1							0 2 0	60	Muslim.
					1							0 0 21	60	Do.
					1							0 0 12	60	Hindu.
												7 11 16	100	European.
					1							6 0 0	100	Anglo-Indian.
					1							5 5 0	100	European.
					1							4 4 18	100	Do.
					1							4 2 20	100	Do.
					1							3 2 19	100	Anglo-Indian.
				1							2 2 0	100	European.	
				1							2 0 0	100	Do.	
				1							1 3 5	100	Do.	
				1							1 2 23	100	Anglo-Indian.	
				1							1 0 0	100	European.	
				1							0 10 0	100	Anglo-Indian.	
				1							0 7 30	100	European.	
				1							0 3 5	60	Hindu.	
A. G. 's Branch.		2	No								4 11 26	75	Do.	
						1					0 8 6	60	Sikh.	
Q. M. G. 's Branch.		2	No								0 0 8	60	Hindu.	
											0 0 1	60	Muslim.	

* The four temporary posts are paid from Defence estimates and do not really form part of the Army Department Secretariat. They have been sanctioned for work in connection with the issue of the India General Service Medal, 1908.

† Three candidates considered suitable by the Public Service Commission were sent for, but none turned up.

‡ The candidates nominated by the Public Service Commission have either refused or failed to join the appointments offered to them.

Statement showing the number, etc., of unplaced clerks employed temporarily in the Relative Division in the Government of India Secretariat and its Attached offices—contd.

Name of Department or Office.	No. of unplaced candidates employed on 1st August, 1934.	Whether considered suitable by the P. S. C. for temporary employment and if so the year in which declared suitable by the Commission.	Nature of vacancies in which employed.				Length of service on 1st August, 1934.	Pay on 1st August, 1934.	Community.
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Officiating (leave).	Deputation.			
M. G. O. Branch	17	No	..	1	..	..	Y. M. D.	Ra. p. in.	Hindu.
			..	1	..	..	6 9 25	75	Muslim.
			..	1	..	..	6 9 21	100	Anglo-Indian.
			..	1	..	..	6 6 28	75	Hindu
			..	1	..	..	6 3 5	75	Sikh.
			..	1	..	..	5 9 25	75	Muslim.
			..	1	..	..	5 8 19	75	Muslim.
			..	1	..	..	5 11 26	75	Do.
			..	1	..	..	4 9 11	75	Anglo-Indian.
			1	..	..	..	0 11 29	100	European.
			1	..	..	..	0 7 0	120	Muslim.
			..	..	..	..	0 4 5	60	Hindu.
			..	..	..	..	0 2 9	60	Do.
M. S. Branch	5	No	..	1	..	..	0 3 15	60	Muslim.
			..	1	..	..	0 1 14	60	Hindu.
			..	1	..	..	0 0 27	60	Do.
			..	1	..	..	0 0 27	60	Anglo-Indian.
			..	1	..	1	4 2 25	100	European.
			..	1	..	..	0 2 28	60	Hindu.
			..	1	..	..	0 1 6	60	Do.
..	1	..	..	0 1 5	60	Muslim.			
..	..	..	..	0 0 13	60	Hindu.			

E.-ia-C.'s Branch	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
E.-ia-C.'s Branch	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
A. D. O. S. (P.)	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Medical Directorate	1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
R. A. F. Hd. Qrs.	2	One in 1983	One in 1983	One in 1983	One in 1983	One in 1983	One in 1983	One in 1983	One in 1983	One in 1983	One in 1983
		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Of the number of unqualified persons there are 22 lady clerks employed in the A. H. Q. offices who cannot be replaced by qualified lady clerks as the P. S. C.'s list does not furnish the names of this class of candidates.

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT (Home Secretary) : Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in reply to question No. 230A asked by the Honourable Saiyid Raza Ali on the 5th September, 1934.

Employment of British Indian subjects in the civil services of Indian States.

(a) Of the Indian States with a population of 300,000 or more, none except Hyderabad, prohibit the employment of British Indian subjects in their services.

INTER CLASS WAITING ROOMS AT ALLAHABAD AND PRAYAG AND THIRD CLASS WAITING HALL, ALLAHABAD, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL (Chief Commissioner of Railways) : Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in connection with the reply to questions Nos. 60, 61 and 62 asked by the Honourable Mr. P. N. Sapru on the 13th August, 1934.

The reply from the Agent, East Indian Railway, has been received. The position in regard to inter class waiting rooms at Allahabad and Prayag and the third class waiting hall at Allahabad is as follows :

No. 60.—Although the waiting room for the intermediate class passengers at Allahabad is outside the main platform, it forms part of the station building and is adjacent to the platform. No inconvenience is caused to the passengers by this arrangement. It is not, therefore, proposed to construct a new waiting room,

No. 61.—There is no waiting room for intermediate class passengers at Prayag railway station. Prayag is an important centre of Hindu pilgrimage but the sale of inter class tickets is ordinarily very limited. It is, however, proposed to construct an inter class waiting room next year, in view of the importance of the station.

No. 62.—The third class waiting room at Allahabad is of the approved standard type as at Cawnpore Central and other stations on the East Indian Railway.

RAMGANGA RAILWAY BRIDGE, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL (Chief Commissioner of Railways) : Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in reply to question No. 235 asked by the Honourable Mr. Saiyid Raza Ali on the 6th September, 1934.

Ramganga Railway Bridge.

(a) Yes.

(b) The period during which the bridge remains closed to road traffic is dependent on the passage of trains both broad and metre gauge.

(c) Government are informed that on the day in question, the bridge remained closed to road traffic for one hour and twenty minutes which was due to two trains having to cross the bridge one shortly after the other. The bridge was opened to road traffic five minutes after the passage of the second train at 11.35 P.M.

(d) A scheme for providing a separate roadway over the railway bridge has been prepared, but so far no definite decision has been arrived at regarding the construction of this.

(e) It would not be practicable to give effect to this suggestion. Government are however informed that the Railway Administration has under consideration an alternative scheme for allowing fast moving traffic such as motor cars and horse-drawn carriages to cross the bridge while the bridge remains normally closed to road traffic. This matter, however, requires the co-operation of the civil authorities with whom negotiations are in progress.

GUARDS OF THE ALLAHABAD DIVISION, EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

THE HONOURABLE SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL (Chief Commissioner of Railways) : Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in reply to question No. 52 asked by the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Jagdish Prasad on the 13th August, 1934.

Guards of the Allahabad Division, East Indian Railway.

The Agent, East Indian Railway, reports:

(a) Yes.

(b) Preference was given to grade II guards who had passed the St. John Ambulance Test in accordance with orders which were issued by the Agent, East Indian Railway, in 1932 to the effect that when considering the promotion of certain categories of staff preference should be given to those who had qualified in First Aid.

(c) It is a fact that there are a number of guards in the 1st grade who have not passed the St. John's Ambulance Test but these men were in grade I before the orders referred to above were issued. The Agent reports that since the date of issue of these orders, the qualification in first aid has been insisted on.

(d) The Agent considers that there is no reason to believe that this is so and has pointed out that five Indian grade II guards were promoted to grade I by the last selection committee.

INDIAN TEA CESS COMMITTEE.

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART (Commerce Secretary) : Sir, I lay on the table the information promised in reply to question No. 179 asked by the Honourable Mr. Jagdish Chandra Buerjee on the 3rd September, 1934.

The Indian Tea Cess Committee.

(d) Annual budgets are prepared by the Executive Committee of the Indian Tea Cess Committee for expenditure in the countries in which propaganda work is being undertaken. These budgets are prepared in consultation with an Advisory Committee in London and the Commissioners in charge of the work in the countries concerned and are subject to sanction by the full Tea Cess Committee. After the budgets are sanctioned the funds are remitted to the Advisory Committee who render accounts to the Tea Cess Committee of all expenditure incurred. No funds in excess of Rs. 2,000 can be spent without the sanction of the full Committee. The funds are expended for the purpose of promoting the sale and increasing the consumption of Indian tea by means of press advertising, education and propaganda. At the half yearly meeting of the Indian Tea Cess Committee in March, 1934, the sterling equivalents at 1s. 6d. exchange of (a) Rs. 6,66,666 (£50,000), (b) Rs. 1,33,333 (£10,000), and (c) Rs. 13,333 (£1,000), were allotted for expenditure on promoting the sale and increasing the consumption of Indian tea in (a) the United States of America and (b) the United Kingdom during 1934-35 the other sanction being for participation in the cost of the Ideal Homes Exhibition in London if required.

(c) There are no provincial branch sub-committees of the Cess Committee as such but the Bengal and Madras Chambers of Commerce also the Indian Tea Association and the Assam, Surma Valley, Darjeeling, Terai, Dooars, Jalpaiguri and Southern India Planters' Associations are all represented on the full Committee of twenty persons who are in the closest touch with all Cess activities.

**FURTHER AMENDMENTS MADE IN THE OTTAWA TRADE AGREEMENT
RULES, 1932.**

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART (Commerce Secretary): Sir, I lay on the table a copy of further amendments made in the Ottawa Trade Agreement Rules, 1932, which were laid on the table on the 28th February, 1933.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

TARIFFS.

Simla, the 13th October 1934.

No. 780-T. (11)/32.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3-B) of section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Ottawa Trade Agreement Rules, 1932, namely:—

(1) In the *Explanation* to sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of the said Rules the word "mixing" shall be omitted and to the said *Explanation* the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that where the article concerned is an article specified in the first column of the Third Schedule this *Explanation* shall be construed as though the word 'mixing' were included therein before the word 'bottling'."

(2) In the Third Schedule to the said Rules, for the heading "(See rule 4-A)", the heading "[See the proviso to the *Explanation* to rule 4 (2) and rule 4-A]" shall be substituted.

T. A. STEWART,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

OTTAWA TRADE AGREEMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY).

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART (Commerce Secretary): Sir, I lay on the table a copy of the Agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India signed on the 9th January, 1935, together with a copy of the notes exchanged between the two Governments.

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**

Preamble.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India hereby agree that, during the continuance of the Ottawa Trade Agreement, the following

undertakings on the part of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and of the Government of India shall be deemed to be supplementary to that Agreement, namely :—

Article 1.

It is recognised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India that while protection to an Indian industry against imports of whatever origin may be necessary in the interests of the economic well-being of India, the conditions within industries in India, in the United Kingdom and in foreign countries may be such that an Indian industry requires a higher level of protection against foreign goods than against imports of United Kingdom origin.

Article 2.

It is recognised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that, under existing conditions, import duties constitute an indispensable element in the revenues of the Government of India, and that revenue considerations must be given due weight in fixing levels of import duties.

Article 3.

1. The Government of India undertake that protection will be afforded to such industries only as after due enquiries by the Tariff Board have, in the opinion of the Government of India, established claims thereto in accordance with the policy of discriminating protection laid down in the resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on 16th February, 1923, provided that this undertaking shall not apply to safeguarding of industries under the Safeguarding Act of 1933.

2. The Government of India further undertake that the measure of protection to be afforded shall be only so much as, and no more than, will equate prices of imported goods to fair selling prices for similar goods produced in India, and that, wherever possible having regard to the provisions of this Article, lower rates of duty will be imposed on goods of United Kingdom origin.

3. The differential margins of duty established in accordance with the principles laid down in the preceding clauses of this Article as between United Kingdom goods on the one hand and foreign goods on the other, shall not be altered to the detriment of United Kingdom goods.

4. The undertakings contained in this Article shall not prejudice the right of the Government of India in cases in which they find it essential, in the interests of the revenue, to impose an overriding revenue duty on imported goods higher than the protective duty required.

Article 4.

When the question of the grant of substantive protection to an Indian industry is referred for enquiry to a Tariff Board the Government of India will afford full opportunity to any industry concerned in the United Kingdom to state its case and to answer the cases presented by the other interested parties. The Government of India further undertake that, in the event of any radical changes in the conditions affecting protected industries during the currency of the period of protection, they will, on the request of His Majesty's Government or of their own motion, cause an enquiry to be made as to the appropriateness of the existing duties from the point of view of the principles laid down in Article 3, and that, in the course of such enquiry, full consideration will be given to any representations which may be put forward by any interested industry in the United Kingdom.

Article 5.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will give consideration to the steps that might be taken in co-operation with the respective commercial interests to develop the import from India of raw or semi-manufactured materials used in the manufacture of articles of a class which, on importation into India, are subject to differential protective duties. In particular they invite the Government of India to take note of the steps that have already been taken in the United Kingdom in pursuance of Article 8 of the Ottawa Agreement with a view to the widening of the area of consumption of Indian cotton; and they undertake to continue to use all possible efforts in co-operation with commercial interests to stimulate the consumption of Indian cotton in all possible ways, including technical research, commercial investigation, market liaison, and industrial propaganda.

Article 6.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake that, in accordance with the principles of the foregoing Article, the privilege of duty-free entry of Indian pig iron

into the United Kingdom will be continued so long as the duties applicable to articles of iron and steel imported into India are not less favourable to the United Kingdom than those provided for in the Iron and Steel Protection Act, 1934, without prejudice, however, to the provisions of sub-sections 3(4) and 3(5) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as amended by section 2 of the Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934.

Article 7.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India undertake that, in all matters relating to this Agreement, they shall at all times receive and consider any conclusions, agreements or reports which may be framed as the result of conferences between the accredited representatives of industries concerned in the United Kingdom and in India.

Signed on behalf of His Majesty's Government
in the United Kingdom.

WALTER RUNCIMAN.

Signed on behalf of the Government of India.

B. N. MITRA.

Dated 9th January, 1935.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES.

No. 1.

SIR,

I am authorised to undertake on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that if at any time any further or other special steps are taken by the Colonies and Protectorates to facilitate the sale of United Kingdom cotton goods in competition with foreign cotton goods, they will invite the Governments of the Colonies and Protectorates to accord as favourable treatment to Indian cotton goods of any description as may be proposed for similar United Kingdom cotton goods.

The above undertaking shall remain in force so long as the Agreement of 28th October, 1933, between the Lancashire Delegation and the Millowners' Association, Bombay, or any subsequent Agreement which may be concluded between the cotton textile industries of the two countries remains in force.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WALTER RUNCIMAN.

Dated 9th January, 1935.

SIR B. N. MITRA, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.

No. 2.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1 of today's date.

I am authorised to undertake on behalf of the Government of India that as soon as the second surcharge comes off as a general measure, the tariff rates on United Kingdom cotton piece-goods will be reduced to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* or 3½ annas per pound on plain grey goods, and 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on other goods, provided that on expiry of the period of the Agreement of 28th October, 1933, between the Lancashire Delegation and the Millowners' Association, Bombay, the duties on United Kingdom goods for the remaining period of protection will be fixed on a review of conditions then existing and in the light

of such experience as may have been gained. By reference to the second surcharge coming off as a general measure is meant the removal of the surcharge on a reasonably large proportion of, not necessarily all, the items now subject to it.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. N. MITRA,

9-1-1935.

Right Honourable WALTER RUNCIMAN, M. P.

No. 3.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 2) of today's date.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WALTER RUNCIMAN,

9-1-1935.

SIR B. N. MITRA, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.

CONVENTION BETWEEN UNITED KINGDOM AND POLAND RELATING TO TONNAGE MEASUREMENT CERTIFICATES.

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART (Commerce Secretary): Sir, I lay on the table a copy of the Convention between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Poland relating to Tonnage Measurement Certificates.

CONVENTION BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY, IN RESPECT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, CANADA, THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND INDIA, AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND, RELATING TO THE TONNAGE MEASUREMENT OF MERCHANT SHIPS.

Warsaw, April 16, 1934.

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the President of the Republic of Poland,

Recognising the desirability of making arrangements for the reciprocal recognition of certificates of registry and other national documents relating to the measurement of tonnage of merchant ships.

Have resolved to conclude a Convention for that purpose and to that end have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

for Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

The Right Honourable Sir William Augustus Forbes Erskine, G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty at Warsaw;

for the Dominion of Canada,

The Right Honourable Sir William Augustus Forbes Erskine, G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty at Warsaw;

for the Commonwealth of Australia,

The Right Honourable Sir William Augustus Forbes Erskine, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty at Warsaw;

for the Dominion of New Zealand,

The Right Honourable Sir William Augustus Forbes Erskine, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty at Warsaw;

for India,

The Right Honourable Sir William Augustus Forbes Erskine, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty at Warsaw;

The President of the Republic of Poland:

Monsieur Józef Beck, Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have
agreed as follows:—

Article 1.

Subject to the provisions of Articles 6 and 7 of this Convention, the territories of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India (hereinafter referred to as His Majesty) to which this Convention applies are the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, including for this purpose Papua and Norfolk Island, New Zealand, Newfoundland and India, all British Colonies and Protectorates and all mandated territories in respect of which the mandate is exercised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia or His Majesty's Government in New Zealand.

Any reference in subsequent articles of the present Convention to the territories of His Majesty shall be deemed to relate to those territories of His Majesty to which the Convention applies.

Article 2.

In view of the fact that the existing laws and regulations in the territories of His Majesty in regard to measurement of tonnage of merchant ships are in substantial agreement with those of Poland, ships furnished with certificates of registry and other national papers duly issued by the competent authorities of some part of the territories of His Majesty shall be deemed by the Polish authorities to be of the tonnage denoted in the said documents, and shall be exempted from being re-measured in any port or place in Poland, on condition that similar terms shall be accorded to Polish ships, equipped with certificates of registry or other national papers duly issued by the competent Polish authorities on or after the 30th November, 1927, and that such ships shall be exempted from being re-measured in any port or place within the territories of His Majesty.

Article 3.

The High Contracting Parties agree that the Government of the Republic of Poland to whom it pertains to ensure the conduct of the foreign relations of the Free City of Danzig in virtue of article 104 of the Treaty of Peace, signed at Versailles on the 28th June, 1919, and of Articles 2 and 6 of the Convention concluded between Poland and the Free City of Danzig on the 9th November, 1920, may at any time while the present Convention is in force declare by a notification made through the diplomatic channel that the Free City of Danzig is a Contracting Party to this Convention and that the Free City assumes the obligations and acquires the rights deriving therefrom, subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon in the notes to be exchanged for giving effect to such declaration.

Article 4.

The President of the Republic of Poland may by a twelve months' notice given in writing through the diplomatic channel terminate this Convention either collectively in respect of all territories of His Majesty or separately in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland or India respectively.

Article 5.

His Majesty may terminate this Convention collectively or separately in respect of the United Kingdom, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland or India by a twelve months' notice in writing through the diplomatic channel.

Article 6.

The separate termination of this Convention, under Articles 4 or 5, in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall also terminate it in respect of all British colonies, all British protectorates and all mandated territories in respect of which the mandate is exercised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, and its provisions shall upon such termination cease to apply to all ships registered therein.

Article 7.

The separate termination of this Convention under Articles 4 or 5 in respect of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland or India shall also terminate it in respect of the territories under the authority or jurisdiction of His Majesty's Government in Canada, or in the Commonwealth of Australia, or in New Zealand or in Newfoundland or the Government of India respectively and its provisions shall upon such termination cease to apply to ships registered in such territories.

Article 8.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible. It shall come into force thirty days from the date of the exchange of ratifications.

In faith whereof the abovenamed Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their Seals.

Done at Warsaw in duplicate, each in the English and Polish languages both of which shall have equal force, the 16th day of April, 1934.

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland :

WILLIAM ERSKINE.

For the Dominion of Canada :

WILLIAM ERSKINE.

For the Commonwealth of Australia :

WILLIAM ERSKINE.

For the Dominion of New Zealand :

WILLIAM ERSKINE.

For India :

WILLIAM ERSKINE.

For the Republic of Poland :

J. BŁOK.

MESSAGES FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Honourable Members, I have to convey to you four Messages from His Excellency the Governor General. The Messages are in the form of the following Orders :

The first Order :

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

"In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 63A of the Government of India Act, I, Freeman, Earl of Willingdon, 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 Mr. Ernest Miller; in the second place, the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das; in the third place, the Honourable Mr. Bijay Kumar Basu; and lastly, the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Nawab Sir Mahomed Akbar Khan.

New Delhi ;
The 18th January, 1935. }

(Sd.) WILLINGDON,
Viceroy and Governor General."

The second Order :

RAILWAY BUDGET.

"For the purposes of sub-section (1) of section 67A of the Government of India Act and in pursuance of rule 43 of the Indian Legislative Rules and of Standing Order 70 of the Council of State Standing Orders, I, Freeman, Earl of Willingdon, hereby appoint Monday, the 18th February, for the presentation to the Council of State, and Thursday, the 21st February, for the General Discussion in the Council of State, of the statement of the estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Governor General in Council in respect of Railways.

New Delhi ;
The 4th February, 1935. }

(Sd.) WILLINGDON,
Viceroy and Governor General."

The third Order :

GENERAL BUDGET.

"For the purposes of sub-section (1) of section 67A of the Government of India Act and in pursuance of rule 43 of the Indian Legislative Rules and of Standing Order 70 of the Council of State Standing Orders, I, Freeman, Earl of Willingdon, hereby appoint Thursday, the 28th February, at 5 p.m., for the presentation to the Council of State, and Saturday, the 2nd March, for the General Discussion in the Council of State, of the statement of the estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Governor General in Council in respect of subjects other than Railways.

New Delhi ;
The 4th February, 1935. }

(Sd.) WILLINGDON,
Viceroy and Governor General."

The fourth Order :

"In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 67A of the Government of India Act, I hereby direct that the heads of expenditure specified in that sub-section shall be open to discussion by the Council of State when the budget is under consideration.

The 22nd January, 1935.

(Sd.) WILLINGDON,
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 the Honourable Raja Charanjit Singh and as members, the Honourable Khan Bahadur Syeff Abdul Hafeez, the Honourable Sir David Devadoss, the Honourable Mr. Satyendra Chandra Ghosh Maulik and the Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala Jagdish Prasad.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MEMBERS, THE RECIPIENTS OF HONOURS.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Honourable Members, as you are aware, it is customary for the President of the Council of State to convey the congratulations of the Council to Honourable Members who have been the recipients of Honours in the last Honours List, and on your behalf, I shall therefore convey the Council's congratulations to these Honourable Members.

The foremost name that attracts our attention is that of Sir Bertrand Glancy, who has obtained a K.C.I.E. in the last Honours List. (Applause.) Sir Bertrand is a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service and joined the Political Department as Officiating Secretary in 1932-33. Before that, he occupied various prominent offices, which he very ably performed. In the Political Department he has been regarded as a very brilliant administrator. His masterly ability, his tact, his judgment and his sagacity have been displayed on many important occasions which called for the operation of those talents. In him, this Council has a very valuable Political Secretary of the Government of India. I convey on behalf of Honourable Members our hearty congratulations to you, Sir Bertrand, on this Honour which you have obtained and which I feel is only a precursor of many other Honours to follow. (Applause.)

The next is our friend and colleague, Nawab Malik Sir Mohammad Hayat Khan Noon, who has very deservedly obtained his Knighthood this year. He is an old member of the Punjab Civil Service and retired after many years of arduous and distinguished service. He has been a prominent member of the Council of State since 1928, and on many occasions in this House we have heard him with great attention and respect. I hope he will live long to enjoy this Honour.

Our colleague, Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Habibullah of Dacca, has obtained a Nawab Bahadurship. You are all fully aware that he belongs to a very ancient, respected and historic family in India, and his Honour is extremely well deserved, and we trust he will live for many years to enjoy that Honour.

Khan Bahadur Mian Ali Baksh Muhammad Hussain, who has been in this Council since 1930, has received the title of Khan Bahadur, and I convey to him also the congratulations of this Council on the Honour that has been conferred on him.

But before I resume, I crave your indulgence to mention one other name. He is an ex-Member of this Council and for several years sat in this Council with great distinction, and that is our friend Sir Alan Parsons, Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, who has been fortunate enough to obtain the high distinction of K.C.I.E. Though he is not amongst us now, I feel certain that Honourable Members would like me to convey the Council's felicitations to him, and I shall do so.

THE HONOURABLE SIR BERTRAND GLANCY (Political Secretary): May I say, Sir, that I am extremely grateful to you and to the Members of this House for your kind words and the great honour you have done me?

THE HONOURABLE NAWAB MALIK SIR MOHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN NOON: I am very grateful to you and the Council, Sir, for your congratulations, and I thank you very sincerely.

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 Simla session, 1934, namely:

The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 1934.

The Indian Trusts (Amendment) Act, 1934.

The Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934.

The Indian Carriage by Air Act, 1934.

The Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1934.

The Indian Aircraft Act, 1934.

The Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.

The Repealing and Amending Act, 1934.

The Factories Act, 1934.

The Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Supplementary (Extending) Act, 1934.

The Assam Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Act, 1934.

The Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934.

The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1934.

The Petroleum Act, 1934.

The Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934.

The Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

The Indian Army (Amendment) Act, 1934.

The Indian Navy (Discipline) Act, 1934.

The Amending Act, 1934.

BILL 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 Bill to amend the Indian Naturalization Act, 1926, for certain purposes, which was passed by the Legislative Assembly at its meeting held on Monday, the 28th January, 1935.

MOTION FOR THE ELECTION OF TWO NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN (Education, Health and Lands Member) : Sir, I move :

“That this Council do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, two non-official Members to serve on the Standing Committee to advise on subjects, other than ‘Indians Overseas—Emigration’ and ‘Haj Pilgrimage’ dealt with in the Department of Education, Health and Lands.”

The Motion was adopted.

MOTION FOR THE ELECTION OF THREE NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ROADS.

THE HONOURABLE MR. D. G. MITCHELL (Industries and Labour Secretary) : Sir, I move :

“That this Council to proceed to the election, in such method as may be approved by the Honourable the President, of three Members to serve on the Standing Committee for Roads which will be constituted to advise the Governor General in Council in the administration of the Road Account during the financial year 1935-36.”

The Motion was adopted.

MOTION FOR THE ELECTION OF TWO NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

THE HONOURABLE MR. D. G. MITCHELL (Industries and Labour Secretary) : Sir, I move :

“That this Council to proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, two non-official Members to serve on the Standing Committee to advise on subjects, other than ‘Roads’ and ‘Posts and Telegraphs’, dealt with in the Department of Industries and Labour.”

The Motion was adopted.

MOTION FOR THE ELECTION OF TWO NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS TO THE STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

THE HONOURABLE MR. D. G. MITCHELL (Industries and Labour Secretary): Sir, I move:

"That this Council do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, two non-official Members to serve on the Standing Advisory Committee for the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department."

Honourable Sir, this is a new Advisory Committee which Government has decided to constitute in deference to expressions of public opinion from various quarters.

The Motion was adopted.

MOTION FOR THE ELECTION OF TWO NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

THE HONOURABLE MR. T. A. STEWART (Commerce Secretary): Sir, I move:

"That this Council do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the President may direct, two non-official Members to serve on the Standing Committee of advise on subjects in the Department of Commerce."

The Motion was adopted.

CINEMATOGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL.

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT (Home Secretary): Sir, I move for leave to introduce:

"A Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1918, for a certain purpose."

The reasons why Government have undertaken this small piece of legislation are explained in the statement of objects and reasons. If this Motion is accepted I will explain those reasons further when this Council proceeds with the second reading of the Bill.

Sir, I move.

The Motion was adopted.

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. G. HALLETT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Council then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 12th February, 1935.