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The Times, London

£ 130 p 8

Nr. 50 432

Tag: 22.IV.1946

M2

Madras Congress Leader

Mr. Rajagopalachari Rejected

From our Correspondent

Madras, April 21

By a majority of 145 to 39 the Madras Congress Legislative Party has rejected the advice of the Congress high command to elect Mr. C. Rajagopalachari as leader of the party in the Legislature and as Premier. This decision is being communicated to Maulana Azad, and the local party will now proceed to elect a leader.

The decision to reject the high command's advice is no surprise to observers here; on the contrary it has long been evident that nothing could induce the Congress legislators to accept Mr. Rajagopalachari's leadership, partly because of resentment at his dictatorial manner as Premier from 1937-39, and partly because of his discouragement of self-government.

**Indischer Generalgouverneur  
für Indien**

AP. Neu-Delhi, 3. Mai

König Georg von England stimmte heute der Ernennung von Rajagopalachari zum Generalgouverneur des Dominions Indien zu, mit dessen Amtsantritt am 21. Juni die Verwaltung Indiens endgültig in indische Hände übergeht. Der bisherige Generalgouverneur, Earl Mountbatten, wird voraussichtlich in den aktiven Dienst der Royal Navy zurückkehren.

Nr. 69

Tag: 8. Mai 1948

130p8

H2

**New Governor-General of India.**—The appointment of Sri Chakravanty Rajagopalachari, the present Governor of West Bengal, to be Governor-General of India in succession to Lord Mountbatten, who will relinquish his appointment on June 21st, was announced on May 4th.

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130p8  
H1

Nr. 51 581

Tag: 5. Jan. 1950

**FIRST INDIAN PRESIDENT**

**MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI NOT  
A CANDIDATE**

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

DELHI, JAN. 4

It is understood that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Governor-General of India, will not stand for election as President when India becomes a Republic. Mr. Rajagopalachari, the first Indian (and the last) to hold the office of Governor-General, was chosen by Pandit Nehru's Government, with the King's approval, to succeed Lord Mountbatten and was duly installed on June 21, 1948.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, who is now 70 years of age, is still physically fit and possesses perhaps the shrewdest and most mature political mind in India. Many will regret that his services should be lost to the country at a time when the Government can ill afford to do without his advice. But Mr. Rajagopalachari has made up his mind to retire and will not be dissuaded.

This leaves the way open for the uncontested election of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, now President of the Constituent Assembly and a former president of the Indian National Congress. It is known that he is willing to stand, and he has the support of many members of the Constituent Assembly.



### Statesmen of Good Will

If Mr Rajagopalachari, Governor-general of India, adheres to his intention of retiring shortly, a second of the small band of great names associated with the struggle for independence will disappear from India's public life, this time fortunately by voluntary retirement and not by an assassin's shot. Most of Mr Rajagopalachari's seventy-one years have been spent in the service of "the cause." Almost inevitably, a leader in such a struggle is apt to become embittered and to brand all who are not with him as against him. Yet, while he yields to none in patriotic ardour and determination, the clarity of Mr Rajagopalachari's thought has never been clouded by his feelings, and no crisis has ever stung him out of the gentle persistence characteristic of his speeches and writings. "Raja-ji" (as he is affectionately called) was at Gandhi's side in all his political campaigns and took his turn in prison with the rest; but he has always been a shrewdly independent thinker, a realist and a moderate—attributes all too rare in revolutionary ranks.

Prior to the Cripps offer, the British Government could always refuse to grant independence on the ground that there was no agreement between Hindu and Moslem. The outstanding difference between the Cripps offer and all previous ones was that it removed doubts of British sincerity by stating clearly for the first time that their failure to agree need not impede Indian independence. When the Congress party rejected this offer in 1942, "Raja-ji" did not hesitate to point out, with his usual logic and his usual gentleness, that by insisting that independence was acceptable only to a united

India, the Congress party was ensuring the continuance of British rule. He urged that it was better to be partitioned and free than to be united and unfree. This deviation from the party line caused his "soundness" to be distrusted and for some time he walked in the wilderness. By 1947 political realities had brought the party round to accept partition as inevitable, and so "Raja-ji" found his own unchanged views once more in accord with the party line.

As from January 26, when India formally becomes a republic, the head of the state will be president. It is widely expected in India that Dr Rajendra Prasad, another life-long party stalwart, who has been presiding over the labours of the Constituent Assembly, will be elected first President of the Republic without a contest.

Dr Rajendra Prasad who, like Mr Rajagopalachari, has won for himself a nickname of affection—"Rajen babu"—is noted for his wise good humour, his tolerance and his chairman's skill in eliciting agreement; while another greatly respected moderate of broad views and conciliatory disposition, Khawaja Nazimuddin, is Governor-general across the border in Pakistan. In view of the present deplorable relations that exist between the two Dominions—which currently have broken off virtually all trade relations with each other—the outside observer is tempted to suppose that India and Pakistan relegate to safe constitutional offices, where their influence on the course of events can be strictly limited, those outstanding men who are by temperament most fitted to compose their differences. The Kremlin must be delighted.

14065 0006-BEC

The Manchester Guardian

Nr. 32317

Tag: 17 Mai 1950

130 p 52

112

**NEW MINISTERS**

NEW DELHI, MAY 16.

The last Governor General of India, Mr. Rajagopalachari, and the Governor of Assam, Sri Prakasa, were to-day officially appointed members of the Indian Cabinet, reconstructed 11 days ago. Mr. Rajagopalachari is expected to become Finance Minister in place of Dr. Matthai, who is retiring at the end of the month. Sri Prakasa is expected to become Minister of Commerce in place of Mr. K. C. Neogy, who resigned four weeks ago.—Reuter.

Dezl  
130p 52  
111

14065 0007-BEL

The Times, London

Nr. 51883

Tag: 27. Dez. 1950

130 pfl

M2

## INDIAN MINISTERIAL CHANGES

### ECONOMY MEASURE

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

DELHI, DEC. 26

A major reshuffle of portfolios and personalities in the Government of India is announced to-day "with a view to greater administrative efficiency and as a measure of economy." Of the two portfolios till recently held by the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, that of Home Affairs now goes to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who was Minister without Portfolio, and that of Indian States goes to Sir N. Gopalswami Ayyengar, who was Minister of Transport. The title of Deputy Prime Minister held by Sardar Patel now presumably lapses.

Important changes are to be made by February 1 in three other Ministries—Commerce, Industry and Supply, and Works, Mines, and Power. These are to be reorganized as the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which will be in charge of Mr. Hare Krishna Mehtab, hitherto Minister of Industry and Supply; the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply, which will be in charge of Mr. N. V. Gadgil, hitherto Minister of Works, Mines and Power; and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research will be in charge of Mr. Sri Prakasa, hitherto Minister of Commerce. The last mentioned will take over the existing Department of Scientific Research, which was one of Mr. Nehru's responsibilities.

These changes are being made by order of the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in accordance with the Indian constitution. Mr. Nehru has given instructions that the reallocation of functions within the three new ministries will start now and will be completed by February 1, under the direction of a special Cabinet Committee consisting of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Sir N. Gopalswami Ayyengar, and Sir Chintaman Deshmikh, Minister of Finance.

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# Die Welt (Hamburg)

63

1. Juni 1948

Nr. .... vom

## Der Philosoph

Rajagopalachari, Indiens erster indischer Generalgouverneur, wurde 1919, als er seine Anwaltspraxis aufgab, Gandhis Mitkämpfer und später sein politisches Sorgenkind. Seine politische Laufbahn führte ihn auf Gefängnispritschen und Ministersessel, aber im Grunde ist er Philosoph, der u. a. glänzend geschriebene Kommentare zur sokratischen Philosophie und zu den Schriften Marc Aurels und Gandhis verfaßte.

Auf dieser philosophischen Grundhaltung mag seine politische Kompromißbereitschaft beruhen, die ihn während des Krieges als Befürworter einer Zusammenarbeit mit den Engländern in Gegensatz zu Gandhi und zum Kongreß brachte. Durch seine Unterstützung der mohamedanischen Unabhängigkeitsbestrebungen erregte er den Unwillen weiter Hindu-kreise, doch dürfte ihm gerade diese weitblickende Politik in Pakistan Freunde gewonnen haben und ihm so den Ausgleich der zwischen den beiden Domänen bestehenden Gegensätze erleichtern.



The Manchester Guardian  
31687 5.Mai.48

Nr INDIA'S NEW GOVERNOR  
GENERAL

A Popular Appointment

From our Correspondent

DELHI, MAY 4.

The appointment of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari as the Governor General of India in succession to Lord Mountbatten, who relinquishes the post on June 21, has been widely welcomed. though there is no lack of real appreciation of the retiring Governor General's great services to India.

Both Lord and Lady Mountbatten have shown ability to identify themselves with the interests of India and her people, and between them and Pandit Nehru particularly there is a bond which goes far beyond the official relationship. Mr. Rajagopalachari is recognised as Mr. Gandhi's most faithful and trusted lieutenant, and his brief term of office as Governor of West Bengal has greatly enhanced his reputation for detached and wise judgment and broad tolerance.

The postponement of the final session of the Constituent Assembly until mid-July means that the permanent Constitution will not be adopted until the end of August. Whether India will continue to have a Governor General or will elect a President of the Republic will depend on the Assembly's decision.

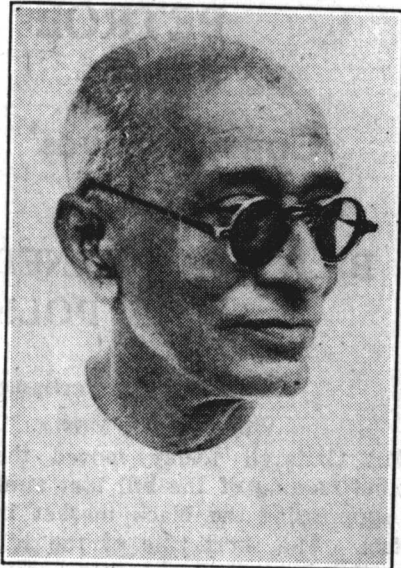
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Hamburgisches  
Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv

Signatur *B42 f. 26*

The Manchester Guardian  
31686 4.Mai.48

N GOVERNOR GENERAL



Mr. Rajagopalachari, who will succeed  
Lord Mountbatten as Governor  
General of India.

*7) Rajagopalachari*  
*ll.*

# The New York Times

## Overseas Weekly

0024-000

№ 247

8. Mai 1948

**C. R.:** Since last Aug. 15 when India became a self-governing British Dominion, her Governor General has been Earl Mountbatten, cousin of Britain's King George VI. Last week London announced that the Earl would resign on June 21. King George appointed to the Governor Generalship Chakravathi Rajagopalachari (pronounced Rajah-go-pal-ah-char-y), a slight, bald, dark-skinned Indian of 69 who in the past had been imprisoned by the British several times for his work in India's independence movement. C. R.—as the Indian press calls him—is a close friend of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

0025 BEC

P. Raja gopala-  
chari

The Manchester Guardian  
N<sup>o</sup> 32302

29. Apr. 1950

ROVING ENVOY FOR  
INDIA

Mr. Rajagopalachari

From our own Correspondent

NEW DELHI, APRIL 28.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, India's last Governor General, to whom Mr. Nehru is widely believed to have offered the post of "roving ambassador," arrived here to-day for a brief stay in the capital. His plane from Bombay landed shortly after Mr. Nehru had returned from his talks in Karachi, and the Prime Minister, with Sardar Patel and Lady Nye (on behalf of her husband, the United Kingdom High Commissioner), waited at the airport to welcome him.

Mr. Rajagopalachari will probably visit East Pakistan to study the situation there, and later Karachi, before going abroad. His itinerary then will include, it is gathered, Britain, the United States, Canada, and possibly some European countries.

Mr. Nehru's two days' visit to Karachi is described as a great success, enthusiastic crowds greeting him on the way to the various functions arranged in his honour. The two Prime Ministers are believed to have discussed Kashmir, the canal waters, and evacuee property among other subjects, but without coming to definite conclusions.

Next week a joint session of the editors' conference of India and Pakistan is to be held in New Delhi in order to evolve a code which the journalists of both countries will voluntarily observe. There is overwhelming support for such a move though sections of the Calcutta press continue to be sceptical about the practicability of the minorities agreement. There is, in fact, no sign at present of the volume of Hindu refugees from East Pakistan diminishing.



0032 BEC

Sign.

P) Rajagopalachari  
Chravarti

№ 27977 26.12.72

## Chravarti Rajagopalachari, Veteran Indian Politician, 94

MADRAS, India, Dec. 25 (AP).  
Chravarti Rajagopalachari, 94,  
former governor general of India  
and the grand old man of Indian  
politics, died today.

Rajaji, as he was known  
throughout the country, served  
as governor general from 1948-50,  
after Lord Louis Mountbatten  
retired as the constitutional head  
of state and returned to England.

Rajaji later broke with Prime  
Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and  
founded his own political party  
in 1959 at age 79. His party,  
known as Swatantra (freedom),  
stood for more free enterprise  
and less state control than  
permitted by Mr. Nehru's ruling  
Congress party.

Until shortly before his death,  
Rajaji wrote weekly columns for  
his party's journal.

He was a witty and disputatious  
rebel in Indian politics, who rose  
high but renounced much in the  
name of principle.

Like many eminent Indians, he  
received his baptism in politics in  
the anti-British independence  
movement, led by Mohandas K.  
Gandhi. He joined Gandhi in 1919  
and was jailed five times as he  
rose to a position of influence  
in the Congress party.

In 1942, when the British were  
fighting both a war abroad and  
the Congress party in India,  
Rajaji broke with Gandhi and  
Nehru. He claimed that the Con-  
gress was taking unfair advan-  
tage of the British predicament.

When talks began with the  
British in 1944 on the transfer  
of power, Gandhi invited Rajaji  
back into the party. He returned,  
but only to take another con-  
troversial position.

While the Congress leaders  
staunchly opposed the Muslim  
League's demand for the creation  
of a separate Islamic state—  
Pakistan—Rajaji favored the  
division of India.

"When two brothers cannot  
agree on everything, the best  
thing is to divide the paternal  
property and learn to live as  
brothers do, in separate but ad-  
jacent homes," he said.

He also was the only Indian  
leader to criticize Nehru for order-  
ing the invasion of the Portuguese  
enclave of Goa in 1961.