

A CHRONOLOGY

1906 30 Dec. The concluding day of the 20th session of the All-India Mohammedan Educational Conference (AIMEC) in Dacca. After the Session was over, the delegates reassembled in the *pandal* to discuss the formation of a political organization of Muslims. On Nawab Salimullah Bahadur of Dacca's proposal Nawab Viqarul-Mulk, Maulvi Mushtaq Hussain Bahadur, was elected chairman, and on Nawab Salimullah's proposal, again, it was decided to form a political organization, called the All India Muslim League (AIML), with the following aims and objects:

- i). To promote among the Musalmans of India feelings of loyalty to the British Government and to remove any misconception that may arise as to the intention of government with regard to any of its measures;
- ii). To protect and advance the political rights and interests of the Musalmans of India and to respectfully represent their needs and aspirations; and
- iii). To protect among the Musalmans of India of any feeling of hostility towards other communities without prejudice to the other aforementioned objects of the League.

A Provisional Committee was formed with Nawab Viqarul Mulk and Nawab Mohsinul Mulk as Joint Secretaries, to frame the Constitution of the AIML within four months.

1907 29-30 Dec. First session of the AIML held at Karachi, with Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy as President. It resolved that Rules and Regulations of the AIML be framed as early as possible. Two Provincial Branches in the Punjab, one established in Feb. 1906 and the other in Dec. 1906, were merged together with Mian (later Justice) Shah Din as President, Mian Muhammad Shafi as General Secretary and Mian Fazl-i-Hussain as Joint Secretary. Also approved the Rules and Regulations of the party prepared by the Committee. A resolution was adopted to set up a Committee of 26 Members to prepare the draft of Rules and Regulations of the AIML.

1908 18-19 March. Adjourned First session of the AIML held in Aligarh, with Shah Din as President. A donation of Rs.500 from the Aga Khan was announced. The Session approved financial support to the British Committee. Resolutions adopted included imploring the government to implement the Simla Deputation demands and to provide representation to Muslims in various bodies.

6 May. Inaugural meeting of the British Committee of the AIML was held in London, with Syed Ameer Ali as President. The primary purpose was to safeguard and promote the special Muslim interests. According to its constitution all the Muslims resident in the U.K. and Ireland were eligible for elementary membership. Resolutions adopted included those expressing "...their extreme regret and disappointment at the telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy communicated to the House of Lords by the Secretary of State on the 4th instant

1908 [May 1909] as being absolutely at variance with the repeated assurance by which the Muhammadan subjects of His Majesty were given to understand that their demands for separate representation through all stages and in excess of their numerical strength will be definitely and unequivocally conceded”; expressing apprehension “...that the inconsistent and unsatisfactory manner in which the question of Mahomedan representation has been dealt with, will leave behind a rankling sense of injustice on the minds of the Mahomedan people; and they earnestly trust that the telegram of His Excellency may not be regarded as finally closing the issue”.

12 May. Meeting of the British Committee of the AIML held in London, with Syed Ameer Ali as President. Resolutions adopted included those demanding separate representation for the Muslims exceeding their numeral strength at all stages as per commitment of the government; and clarifying the actual demands of the Muslims about separate representation, and scotring misinterpretation regarding it.

23 May. Extraordinary General Meeting of the AIML held at Lucknow, with Nawab Viqarul Mulk as President. It reconsidered the extension of the principle of separate electorates to Municipal and District Boards, and called for special treatment of Muslims by the Government as a special community.

1908 **7 June.** Meeting of the Central Committee of AIML held at Aligarh decided to hold the next AIML session at Amritsar and to request Syed Ameer Ali to preside over it.

8 July. Meeting of the British Committee of the AIML held in London, with Syed Ameer Ali as President.

9 Aug. Special meeting of the Central Committee of the AIML, held at Aligarh, urged Muslim representation in the Viceroy's Executive Council, appointment of Muslim judges and a separate High Court for Eastern Bengal and Assam, and expressed concern over the movement against the Partition of Bengal.

15 Nov. Meeting of the Central Committee of the AIML held at Aligarh. Secretary reported the establishment of Provincial Leagues in East Bengal, Bihar and the Deccan, and efforts to establish one at Madras.

16 Nov. London Muslim League's breakfast meeting was termed a, "big success" and was well reported by the leading British newspapers like *The Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, etc.

30-31 Dec. Second session of the AIML held at Amritsar, with Syed Ali Imam as President. Haji Musa Khan, the Officiating Hon. Secretary, presented the annual report. Three resolutions on

1908 the reform scheme, moved by the Chair were adopted. Other resolutions adopted dealt with, among others, Muslim representation in the Executive Council of the Governor-General and of the Governors, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and in the Services, and setting a Committee to finalize an address on the Reform Scheme.

1909 21 Jan. General meeting of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League held at Calcutta, with Sultan Ahmad as President.

25 Jan. Ibni Ahmad, Honorary Secretary, AIML London Branch, sent to the Under-Secretary of State for India, a 22 point charter of demands on behalf of the Muslims of the subcontinent. The memorandum concluded with the words, "The Committee beg to affirm most emphatically that their people ask for nothing to the derogation of the just rights of any other class or community; they seek simply to obtain a fair and just recognition of their legitimate claims that they may in future occupy a position in the Councils of Government consistent with their numbers and political status. Whilst anxious to work in a spirit of compromise, and in concord, harmony, and in co-ordination with the Hindu community, they are not disposed to place themselves in subordination to any class or people in India, or to consent to follow any policy that may be dictated by the majority."

12 Feb. In the Council Room of the India Office on 27 January 1909, the Right Hon. Viscount Morley

1909 received a deputation of the AIML, London Branch, to present him the views of the Mussalmans of India on the projected Indian Reforms. The deputation was composed of the following gentlemen:-

Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., President;
 Mr. C.A. Latif, Vice President;
 Maj. Syed Hasan Bilgrami, Hon. Secretary, AIML;
 Mr. Ibni Ahmad, Hon. Secretary, AIML, London Branch;
 Mr. Abdeali S.M. Anik, Hon. Treasurer;
 Mr. Zahoor Ahmad, Joint Secretary;
 Mr. Masudul Hasan Siddiqi, Hon. Assistant Secretary;
 Dr. Abdul Majid, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law
 Dr.M.A. Ansari, B.A., M.D.

Viscount Morley was accompanied by Sir Arthur Godley, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Mr. T.R. Buchanan, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and Sir Charles Lyall, Secretary of the Public and Judicial Department. In introducing the deputation, Ameer Ali said, "We are extremely obliged to your Lordship for granting us this opportunity to place before you the views of the Muslims of India on the question of the important reforms which, under your Lordship's auspices, are to be introduced in India. We come, not only on behalf of the League in London, but also in India, for we have been authorised to represent their case before your Lordship."

6 May. Meeting of the British Committee of AIML held in London, with Syed Ameer Ali as President.

26-27 June. Pubic meeting organized by the U.P. and Oudh Provincial Muslim League at Aligarh.

1909 10-11 July. An abortive meeting of the AIML was held at Lucknow. Nawab Viqarul Mulk presided.

12 Sept. Meeting of the Central Committee of AIML held at Aligarh.

1910 6 Jan. In connection with the formation of Burma Provincial Muslim League, at the instance of A.M. Dawood, a public meeting was held at Rangoon, with Maulvi Ismail Khan as President. Among other dignitaries Nawab Mushtaq Husain, Viqarul Mulk Bahadur, addressed the meeting. Resolutions adopted included those deciding to establish a Provincial Muslim league in Burma for the protection of the rights of the Muslims of the province, with the commitment that it would always work in conjunction with the All-India Muslim League.

29-30 Jan. Third annual session of the AIML held in Delhi, with H.H. the Aga Khan as President and Hakim Mohammad Ajmal Khan as Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Aga Khan was elected President of the AIML, with 16 Vice-Presidents, one Hon. Secretary (Moulvi Mohammad Aziz Mirza), and two Joint secretaries for a term of two years. Resolutions adopted included those seeking Muslim representation to all self-governing public bodies; Privy Council's responsibility on the creation of Wakf; restoration of the importance of Urdu in the U.P. and the Punjab; and demanding free primary education.

1910 12 March. General meeting of the members of the Burma Provincial Muslim league held at Rangoon in which office bearers were elected. Resolutions adopted included one asking the Government of Burma that "... during the census next year great care be taken in enumerating and classifying as Mahamedans those Mohammedans who have got Burmese and Chinese names so as not to mix them up with Buddhists of those nationalities".

13 March. Meeting of the Central Council of the AIML held at Lucknow.

24 April. Meeting of the Central Council of the AIML held at Lucknow with Sir Tasaddaque Rasool Khan as President.

24 Oct. Meeting of the Central Council of the AIML held at Lucknow.

20 Nov. Meeting of the Central Council of AIML held at Lucknow.

16 Dec. The AIML annual report acknowledged the view that "the unprecedented success which the League has achieved in a comparatively short time is in no little measure due to the unstinted efforts and munificent support of His Highness the Aga Khan who has been its President from its very inception. His Highness has taken the warmest interest in the successful working of the League. His sincere devotion to the cause of his community

1910 and his constant presence in England and exalted position has been better able to serve our communal interests than any organisation however powerful.”

28 & 30 Dec. Fourth session of AIML held at Nagpur with Syed Nabiullah as President, and Khan Bahadur H.M. Malak as Chairman, Reception Committee. H.H. the Aga Khan also attended. Resolutions adopted included among other things, concerned with the extension of communal representation to all self-governing public bodies and in the administration, Wakf-alal-Aulad, free and compulsory primary education, and the access of Indians to the highest offices.

1911 23 July. Meeting of the Central Council of the AIML was held in which Mr. Jinnah's Wakf-alal-Aulad Bill was discussed. Mr. Zahur Ahmad, Secretary of AIML, was requested to prepare a draft in accordance with the opinions expressed in the Council meeting.

18 Aug. Meeting of the Central Council of the AIML held at Lucknow with Sir Mohammad Tasaddaque as President.

7 Oct. An emergency meeting of the resident members of the Central Council of the AIML was held at Lucknow with Syed Nabiullah as President, to consider telegrams of the Aga Khan and the AIML London Branch regarding the Italian raid on Tripoli.

1911 **5 Nov.** Meeting of the Central Council of the AIML held at Lucknow with Maulvi Mohammad Kassim as President to discuss the arrangements for the next AIML annual session.

15 Dec. Meeting of the Central Council of the AIML was held with Syed Nabiullah as President. Jinnah's bill on Waqf Law was further discussed. The Council urged upon the government the desirability of its being passed into law "with such amendments as may be deemed necessary at an early date".

24 Dec. Meeting of the Central Council of the AIML held at Lucknow with Syed Nabiullah as President.

1912 **21 Feb.** Meeting of the Central Council of the AIML held at Lucknow with Syed Nabiullah as President.

3-4 March. Fifth session of the AIML was held at Town Hall, Calcutta with Maulvi Badruddin Haider, Khan Bahadur, as Chairman, Reception Committee and Nawab Bahadur Sir Salimullah of Dacca as President. Resolutions including one urging upon the government the desirability of Jinnah's bill regarding *Wakfs* being passed into law at an early date were adopted.

8 Dec. Wazir Hasan, General Secretary of the AIML wrote to Jinnah inviting him to attend the

1912 forthcoming meeting of the AIML Council. Then Jinnah was not an AIML member, but was invited because of his expertise on constitutional matters.

31 Dec. Meeting of the AIML Council held at Bankipur in which Jinnah also participated as a special invitee. At Jinnah's suggestion, the resolution regarding "self-government suitable to India" as the goal of AIML was adopted after a good deal of discussion.

1913 19 Jan. Meeting of the AIML Council held at Lucknow to consider the date of the next annual session. Mian Mohammad Shafi was nominated as President.

22-23 March. Sixth session of the AIML held at Lucknow, with Mian Mohammad Shafi as President. Resolutions adopted included those commending Jinnah's efforts for the adoption of the *Wakf* Bill by the Imperial Legislative Council; expressing a "deep sense of regret and disappointment at the annulment of the partition of Bengal in utter disregard of Muslim feelings"; urging the Government to "take early steps to safeguard Muslim interests in the Presidency of Bengal"; welcoming the scheme for a residential university in Dacca (Dhaka); demanding adequate safeguards for Muslims in Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill; expressing sympathy with Persia *vis a vis* the Russian encroachments; and urging the British Government to help restore the Macedonian Muslim population's rights. The amendments in the

1913 AIML constitution, as recommended by the AIML Council at its Bankipur meeting, were approved.

14 July. Jinnah attended the fifth annual general meeting of the AIML London branch in London.

9 Sept. A meeting of the AIML Council held in Lucknow with Maulvi Ehtasham Ali as President.

19 Sept. A meeting of the AIML Council held at Lucknow with Syed Nabiullah as President.

10 Oct. Jinnah was enrolled as a member of the AIML, with Syed Wazir Hasan as the proposer and Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar as the seconder.

14 Oct. A Cawnpore local Muslim deputation comprising Nawab Syed Ali Khan, Nawab Syed Jafer Ali Khan, Hafiz Mahmood Halim, Mr. Mahommad Hashim, Sheikh Sana Nadim, Hafiz Ahmadullah and Mr. Yamin Ahmed, Trustees of the Machli Bazar (Kanpur) Mosque and Syed Fazlur-Rahman, Secretary, District Muslim League, waited on the Viceroy at the Circuit House, Kanpur. Besides the members of the Deputation, a large number of prominent Musalmans including the Raja of Mahmudabad, Mazhar-ul-Haq, the Hon'ble Syed Raza Ali, Hon'ble Ross Masood were present in the Circuit House. Syed Fazlur-Rahman, Secretary District Muslim League, read the address which was presented to Viceroy by Nawab Syed Ali Khan. The deputation pointed out

1913 that “we, the representatives of the Muslim community, reflecting various shades of responsible Muslim opinion in India, humbly beg to approach Your Excellency on behalf of our co-religionists and ourselves with a view to lay before Your Excellency certain matters of the highest moment relating to our community. For this opportunity so graciously afforded to us by Your Excellency of His Majesty the King-Emperor to wait in deputation upon his representative on occasions of importance is highly prized and is, we venture to think, of inestimable value in the special circumstances of the governance of India.”

20 Dec. A public meeting in Bombay under the auspices of Anjuman-i-Zia-ul-Islam presided over by Jinnah welcomed the AIML delegation consisting of Syed Wazir Hasan and Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar who had visited England recently to resolve Cawnpore Mosque issue.

29 Dec. A meeting of the AIML Council held at Agra.

30-31 Dec. Seventh session of the AIML was held at Agra with Syed Alay Nabi as Chairman, Reception Committee and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah as the President. Jinnah also participated in the session. Resolutions adopted included those on the creation of Muslim League National Fund; Separation of Judiciary from the administration in every province; and Muslim representation in the public bodies.

1914 19 March. At Jinnah's Law Chamber in Bombay, a meeting of the AIML leaders was held with the participation of Raja of Mahmudabad, Sir Fazulbhoy Carrimbhoy, Abdul Hussain Adamjee Peerbhoy, A.M. Jewanjee, M.T. Kaderbhoy, besides Jinnah. Those leaders were to proceed to Delhi to meet the Viceroy.

30 July. A meeting of the AIML Council held at Lucknow. It was decided that each provincial branch be made responsible for its own affairs.

25 Oct. To consider the holding of the next annual session at Rawalpindi, a meeting of the Council of AIML was held in Lucknow. By majority it was decided to postpone the holding of the session at Rawalpindi.

1915 7 Feb. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Lucknow in which Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, M.A. Jinnah, Nawab Syed Mohammad of Madras, and Nawab Mir Asad Ali Khan of Madras were elected members of the AIML Council.

15 Feb. Wazir Hasan, Hon. Secretary of AIML, wrote a letter to Jinnah requesting him to attend the proposed meeting of the Council of the AIML on 27-28 March 1915.

8 March. Jinnah wrote to Wazir Hasan that the proposed meeting date i.e., 27-28 March was not

1915 suitable to him and proposed to fix some other suitable.

20 March. Wazir Hasan replied agreeing to Jinnah's proposal to hold the meeting of AIML Council on some other date.

12 April. Jinnah, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and 27 other leaders of Bombay wrote to Wazir Hasan suggesting AIML session at Bombay during the Christmas holidays.

25 April. On Jinnah's requisition, a meeting of the Council of AIML was held in Bombay.

15 May. A meeting of the AIML Council was held at Lucknow, which favourably discussed Jinnah's suggestion to convene next annual session of AIML at Bombay.

10 June. Jinnah through a letter to the Editor, (*Times of India*) cleared the misgivings about the holding of the next annual session of the AIML at Bombay.

12 Sept. An informal meeting of the AIML leaders including Jinnah was held at Simla to discuss holding of the next session of the AIML at Bombay.

1915 **10 Nov.** A meeting of the Council of AIML was held at Lucknow to discuss the arrangements of the next session of the AIML at Bombay in Dec. 1915. It was decided that Mazharul Haque should be asked to preside over it. Total 49 members voted in favour of Jinnah's motion to hold it at Bombay while 13 voted against.

11 Nov. Jinnah appealed "all the Mahomedans to rally round the flag of All-India Muslim League and as true patriots stand by its constitution and thus make the community feel proud of the only political organization it possesses at present".

9 Dec. At Bombay Governor House a meeting of the British officials and AIML leaders including Jinnah it was agreed that the AIML might hold its annual meeting in Bombay during Christmas holiday. The AIML leaders promised to pass a resolution praying His Majesty's Government to extend the term of the office of His Excellency Lord Harding, the Viceroy.

25 Dec. Jinnah received Mazharul Haq, President elect of the 1915 League session, at the Bombay railway station.

1915/1916 **30 Dec. – 1 Jan. 1916.** Eighth session of the AIML held in Bombay with Abdul Husain Adamjee Peerbhoy as Chairman, Reception Committee and Mazhar-ul-Haque as the President. The most important resolution was the appointment of committee to formulate a scheme of reforms in

1916 consultation with other political organizations to be presented to the next meeting of the AIML Council. This Committee consisted of 71 members taken from all the provinces of British India. This Resolution was passed unanimously on a motion by Jinnah. The holding of the session at Bombay proved to be “a great victory for Jinnah”.

10 Oct. At a meeting of Council of the AIML it was decided to make M.A. Jinnah president of the next session of the AIML at Lucknow.

30-31 Dec. Ninth session of AIML held at Lucknow with Nabiullah as Chairman, Reception Committee and Jinnah as President. Several Congress leaders attended the session. The session approved the Joint Scheme of Reforms formulated by the Congress and League representatives. Popularly known as the Lucknow Pact, that scheme was also approved by the Indian National Congress. Most of the credit for getting it formulated goes to Jinnah who was hailed as the architect of the Lucknow Pact.

1917 18 Feb. An emergency meeting of the Council of AIML held at Lucknow with Syed Nabiullah as President. It expressed profound sorrow on the death of Nawab Viqarul Mulk Bahadur.

6 May. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Lucknow which decided that an AIML Deputation consisting of the Raja Sahib of

1917 Mahmudabad, Mazharul Haq, and M.A. Jinnah should visit England.

3 June. Bengal Provincial Muslim League hosted a garden party in Calcutta in honour of M.A. Jinnah.

27 June. To protest against the arrest of Mrs. Annie Besant an urgent meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Lucknow, with Mirza Samiullah as President.

28-29 July. Joint meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and Council of the AIML was held at Bombay to prepare the joint representation to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India.

28 Aug. A meeting of the AIML Council was held at Lucknow with Syed Nabiullah as President.

20 Sept. A Special meeting of the AIML Council held at Lucknow with Syed Nabiullah as President.

26 Sept. To protest against the delay in the release of Maulana Mahomed Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali, an emergent meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Lucknow with Syed Nabiullah as President.

5 Oct. A meeting of the AIML Council held at Allahabad with Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad as

1917 President. It decided to hold the next session of the AIML at Calcutta..

6 Oct. Joint Conference of All India Congress Committee and the AIML Council held at Allahabad at the residence of Motilal Nehru. M.A. Jinnah played a pivotal role in the meeting.

15 Nov. An extraordinary meeting of the AIML Council held with Syed Nabiullah as President.

16 Nov. An AIML Extraordinary Meeting was held at Lucknow. Resolutions adopted included those viewing with satisfaction the adherence to the Congress-Muslim League scheme of reforms of the meeting of influential Muslims representing various parts of India held in Lucknow and “the widespread and strong desire expressed by the community for complete representation on the subject of its special needs in respect of future constitutional reforms welcomes; the proposal to send an All-India Muslim Deputation to the Secretary of State with reference to the following matters which this meeting of the League hereby approves: (a) The release of Messrs Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali from internment; (b) half the number of Indian Under Secretaries or the members of the Secretary of States Council for India, as the case may be, should be Mussulmans. If there is one Under Secretary then the post should be given to a Hindu and a Mussulman alternately; (c) half the number of the Indian members of the Imperial and Provincial Executive Councils should be Mussulmans; (d) Mussulmans should be adequately

1917 represented in the public services of the country; (e) separate, adequate and effective representation of Mahommedans on local bodies; (f) representation of Mussulmans on Government Universities in the same proportion as the representation of Mussulmans on the Provincial Legislative Council of the province; (g) the maintenance of the Urdu language and the Persian characters in the courts and public offices in those provinces where they are in vogue and the employment of Urdu as a medium of primary education in the aforesaid provinces; (h) that Mussulmans should be afforded facilities, protection and help in the observance and performance of their religious rights, ceremonies and usages on the occasion of the Bakr Id, Moharrum etc. without any restriction or obstruction by any official or community; (i) the preservation of the integrity and sanctity of holy Muslim places, as promised by the Government of India communiqué, including Jerusalem.

26 Nov. A joint Deputation of Indian National Congress and the AIML met the Viceroy in Delhi and presented a joint memorandum. M.A. Jinnah played a leading role in the deputation.

29 Dec. A meeting of the AIML Council held at Calcutta with Raja Sahib of Mahmoodabad as President.

1917/1918 **30 Dec. – 1 Jan. 1918.** The Tenth Annual Session of the AIML held at Calcutta. Resolutions adopted included those on Dacca University; Muslim representation in all the provinces; and immediate

1918 introduction of a bill embodying the Congress-League Reforms Scheme of December 1916.

17 March. A meeting of the Constitution Committee of the AIML held at Lucknow, amended the Constitution of the AIML.

9 June. A meeting of the AIML Council held at Lucknow with Munshi Ehtasham Ali as President.

28 July. A meeting of the AIML Council held at Lucknow with Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad as President. It discussed the British reform programme.

1 Aug. A meeting of the AIML Council held at Lucknow with Syed Nabiullah as President.

9 Aug. An emergency meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Lucknow. Syed Nabiullah presided.

29-30 Aug. A meeting of the AIML Council held at Bombay with Sir Fazil H Currimbhoy Ebrahim as President.

31 Aug. – 1 Sept. A Special Session of the AIML held at Bombay with Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan the Raja of Mahmudabad, as President and Sir Fazlalbhoy Currimbhoy as Chairman, Reception Committee. A resolution registered the AIML's

1918 emphatic protest at the insinuation contained in the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms that “the people of India are unfit for responsible government”.

14 Sept. An extraordinary general meeting of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League held at Calcutta with Maulvi A.K. Fazlul Haq as President. The meeting was held to consider the ban imposed by the government on holding public meetings in Calcutta.

24 Nov. To decide about the holding of the next annual session of the League, a meeting of the AIML Council was held at Lucknow.

28-30 Dec. A meeting of the AIML Council was held to elect its members.

1919 **9 March.** To elect members of the deputation to England, a meeting of the AIML was held at Lucknow.

30 March. A meeting of the AIML held at Lucknow. It decided to hold the next meeting of the party at Aligarh.

20 April. A meeting of the AIML Council held at Lucknow.

1919 27 July. A meeting of the AIML Council was held at Lucknow to approve its new members.

29 July. M.A. Jinnah as President of AIML addressed a meeting in Caxton Hall, London.

19 Aug. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Lucknow to protest against the peace settlements imposed on Turkey.

27 Aug. An AIML Deputation consisting of Jinnah, Hasan Imam, G.M. Bhurgri and Yakub Hasan submitted a memorial to the British Prime Minister regarding Muslims, Turkey and Peace.

4 Sept. A deputation of the AIML went to London to place before the British Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon'ble Lloyd George, the viewpoint of the Mussalmans of India over the dismemberment of the Turkish territories, position of the Khilafat and Muslim holy places. The leader of the deputation, Mr. MA. Jinnah, wrote the following letter dated 4 September 1919 to Mr. Lolyd George:

I beg to forward herewith a Memorandum on behalf of the deputation of the AIML. At the head of the deputation I am authorised to request you to grant me a private interview so that I may be able to place the point of view of the Mussalmans of India which cannot be properly placed before you through the medium of pen and inks.

1919 31 Oct. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Lucknow to consider the holding of the next League session at Amritsar.

29 Nov. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Lucknow to discuss the Turkish position at the Peace Conference after the War.

7 Dec. A meeting of the AIML Council held at Lucknow, expressed its concern that no satisfactory settlement had been arrived at between the Great Powers and Turkey.

29-31 Dec. Twelfth Session of the AIML was held at Amritsar, with Hakim Ajmal Khan as President. Resolutions adopted included those demanding adequate Muslim representation in the public services, Government Universities bodies; retention of Urdu language and Persian characters in the courts; enforcement of Muslim religious rights in their rites, ceremonies and usages without any restrictions; justice in the Punjab (Jillianwala Bagh case) and recall of Lord Chelmsford; and strongly opposed the contemplated dismemberment of Turkey; and regretted the denial of “complete self-government ... in the reforms recently enacted...” but welcomed the Act of 1919.

30-31 Dec. Eleventh session of the AIML was held in Delhi with A.K. Fazlul Haque as President and Dr. M. A. Ansari as Chairman, Reception Committee. Besides his presidential address in English, Fazlul Haq also spoke in Urdu.

1919 Resolutions adopted included those dealing at length with the fate and future of Turkey, and said, *inter alia* that “The Indian Musalmans take a deep interest in the fate of their co-religionists outside India, and that the collapse of the Muslim Powers of the world is bound to have an adverse influence on the political importance of the Mussalmans in the country, and the annihilation of the military powers in the world cannot but have a far-reaching effect on the minds of even the loyal Mussalmans of India...”. Other resolutions strongly condemned the Bengal Government for its failure in giving freedom of expression to the Muslims of Bengal in connection with the “wanton desecration of the Nakhuda Mosque and advocated the restoration of the aforementioned rights of the Muslims; strongly protested against the occupation of Jerusalem and Najaf-i-Ashraf and other Holy places by the British forces and demanded their immediate restoration.

1920 **29 Feb.** An emergency meeting of the AIML Council was held at Lucknow with Munshi Ehtesham Ali as President. The British Government was requested to grant Indian Khilafat Deputation a hearing at the Peace Conference.

18 July. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Lucknow to protest against the Christian attitude against Turkey at the Peace Conference.

7 Aug. Jinnah, as President of the AIML wrote to Zahur Ahmad, Secretary of the AIML, to arrange a

1920 meeting of the Council of the League a few days before the special session of the AIML.

7 Sept. An extraordinary Session of the AIML, held at Calcutta with M.A. Jinnah as President and Hakim Maulana Abdur Rauf as Chairman, Reception Committee. Several Congress and Hindu leaders attended as guests. The meeting condemned the imposition of Martial law in the Punjab and said that “what we want is true political freedom of the people, not posts and positions in the Government”.

1 Dec. An emergency meeting of the AIML Council held at Lucknow, elected M.A. Ansari as the President for the coming Nagpur session of the AIML.

17 Dec. A meeting of the AIML Council held at Calcutta with Munshi Ehtesham Ali as President.

30-31 Dec. Thirteenth session of the AIML held at Nagpur, with Dr. M.A. Ansari as President. The main resolution sought to amend the AIML Rule No.2 and to include the attainment of *Swaraj* by the people of India by all peaceful and legitimate means among the AIML objects. Other resolutions sought to protect and advance the political, religious and other rights and interests of the Indian Musalmans; to strengthen brotherly relations between the Mussalmans of India and other countries; to affirm the Calcutta resolution and express satisfaction at the progress of the non-co-operation movement with particular reference to the

1920 boycott of the councils and to welcome the establishment of the National Muslim University (Jamia Millia Islamia) at Aligarh.

1921 **27 Oct.** A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held to decide about the holding of the next annual session of the AIML at Ahmedabad.

26 & 28 Dec. To discuss the arrangement for the forthcoming annual session at Ahmadabad, a meeting of the Council of the AIML was held.

30-31 Dec. Fourteenth session of the AIML held at Ahmadabad, with Maulana Hasrat Mohani as President and Abbas Tayabji as Chairman, Reception Committee, who proposed that the AIML should “cease” to function as a separate body, since the League and the Congress had the same object in view. Resolutions adopted included those congratulating “Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha upon the success” in the Greco-Turkish War; and urging extension of the AIML activities by the formation of Provincial and District Leagues. Hasrat Mohani proposed the establishment of an Indian Republic or a United States of India.

1922 **24 Sept.** To congratulate Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha on his glorious victory in Turkey, a meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Lucknow.

1923 **27 Jan.** Under instructions from Jinnah, President of the AIML, Syed Zahur Ahmad, Hon. Secretary

1923 of AIML, issued instructions to all the Council members to differ with the Congress programme adopted at Gaya in Dec. 1922 and to work for the revival of the AIML and Council entry programme.

15-16 March. A meeting of the AIML Council was held with M.A. Jinnah as President. M.Z. Sharif from Nagpur wrote to Zahur Ahmad, Secretary of the AIML that “It gives me immense pleasure to find that efforts are being made to revive the AIML which, under the present circumstances, is most essential, to voice our grievances and to safeguard and advance our rights and privileges in India”.

31 March – 1 April. Fifteenth session of the AIML held at Lucknow with G.M. Bhurgri as President and Shaikh Shahid Hussain as Chairman, Reception Committee. Jinnah’s resolution recommending entry into Councils was debated for five hours without a definite conclusion, and the session was adjourned to the next day.

1924 **15-16 March.** A meeting of the AIML Council was held at Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President.

23 May. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held in Bombay with M.A. Jinnah as President. Membership of the Council rose to 44.

24-25 May. The adjourned Fifteenth session of the AIML was held at Lahore with M.A. Jinnah as President, and Agha Mohammed Safdar as

1924 Chairman, Reception Committee. In his address, Jinnah declared that the AIML which had gone into the background due to the ill-advised issues of Non-Cooperation, Rowlat Bill, Khilafat question etc., had decided to come again into the forefront. He advocated Council-entry, as proposed by the Special Session of the Congress at Delhi, in September 1923. Resolutions adopted included those condemning Hindu-Muslim riots; measures to popularize the AIML at the district, tehsil and village levels; rejection of the Government of India Act 1919, terming it "... wholly unsatisfactory and altogether inadequate to meet the requirements of the country..."; and demanding an "complete overhaul" of the Act; and reforms in N.W.F.P., to make it as a full-fledged province.

11 Oct. Jinnah presided over a public meeting held under the auspices of newly established Bombay Presidency Muslim League and spoke on the issue of Hindu-Muslim Unity. He also spoke on the issue of organizing the Muslims around the platform of Muslim League.

30-31 Dec. Sixteenth annual session of the AIML was held at Bombay with Shariff Deoje Canji as Chairman, Reception Committee and Syed Raza Ali as President. Maulana Mahomed Ali "garlanded Mr. Jinnah at the conclusion of proceedings and embraced him and kissed him on both cheeks amidst loud outburst of applause from the audience" and congratulated him for reviving the AIML. Resolutions adopted included those urging the enforcement of Musalman Wakf Act by those provincial governments which had failed to do thus

1924 so far; condemning the promulgation of criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1924, terming it as “a direct invasion upon individual liberty”; and suggesting appointment of a committee to formulate the Muslim demand regarding the representation of the Muslim community in the Legislature and other elected bodies of the country. Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. M.A. Ansari and Raja Ahmad Ali Khan and its most prominent members were Syed Raza Ali, Sahebzada Aftab Ahmad Khan and Abdul Majid Khwaja.

1925 24 Jan. An All Parties Conference Committee meeting was held at Delhi. in which Jinnah participated as President of the AIML.

1 March. The sub-committee of the Committee of the All-Parties Conference met in Delhi to discuss issues concerning Hindu-Muslim unity. Jinnah represented the AIML.

30-31 Dec. Seventeenth session of AIML was held at Aligarh with Sir Abdur Rahim as President and Sheikh Abdullah as Chairman, Reception Committee. Jinnah moved a resolution observing that although in the opinion of the League the present constitution was unsatisfactory, the Muslim representatives in various legislatures should utilize the reforms as far as they went. Other resolutions adopted included those concerning the demand of the AIML for the amendment of the constitution, and appointment of a committee on constitutional advancement; extending support to the demands of

1925 the Muslims of Bihar and Orissa for the option to present their pleadings in Urdu in courts.

1926 29-31. Dec. Eighteenth Annual Session of AIML held at Delhi with Khan Bahadur Pirzada Muhammad Hussain as Chairman, Reception Committee and Sheikh Abdul Qadir as President. Allama Iqbal also attended this session. Resolutions adopted included those demanding for an early appointment of a Royal Constitution Commission to frame a new constitution for the country; the repeal of anti-Indian legislation in South Africa; adequate Muslim representation in the Central and provincial legislatures in India; at least one Muslim member in the Punjab Cabinet; and adequate Muslim representation in the proposed Statutory Commission.

1927 13 March. A meeting of the AIML Council was held at Delhi. 24 members attended, Jinnah presided over it.

20 March. On an invitation by Jinnah, President of the AIML, a meeting of Muslim League leaders was held at Delhi for settling the issue of electorates and other matters of Muslim interest so that an advance could be made with the non-Muslim parties to frame a common constitution. Jinnah presided over this meeting of 27 leaders. The Muslim leaders agreed to discard separate electorates in favour of weightage of 1/3 representation to be given to the Muslims both in the Central Assembly as well as in the Central

1927 Cabinet, and proportional representation in the Punjab separation of Sindh from Bombay.

17 April. The All-India Hindu Mahasabha in its meeting at Patna accepted the AIML proposed package for joint electorates but rejected the idea of separation of Sindh from Bombay Presidency.

1 May. A meeting of the Punjab Muslim League was held in Lahore under the presidentship of Sir Muhammad Shafi in which on a motion by Sir Muhammad Iqbal a resolution was adopted which “reiterated the League’s conviction that in the existing political conditions in this country separate communal electorates provided the only effective means of making the central and provincial legislatures truly representative of the Indian people, and the League was emphatically of the opinion that as long as an equally effective guarantee was not forthcoming, the Muslim Community could not but continue to insist on the retention of Communal electorates as an essential element of the Indian Constitution”.

29 Aug. Alarmed by Hindu-Muslim tussle Jinnah arranged a Unity Conference in Simla which was participated by, among others, Maulana Mohamed Ali Jauhar, Lajpat Rai, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. M.A. Ansari, Pandit M.M. Malviya and Pandit Motilal Nehru. Various committees were appointed to resolve the Hindu-Muslim problem.

1927 9-10 Sept. The AIML Council met at Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President.

23 Sept. Various Committees on Hindu-Muslim questions finally met at Simla to resolve the issues effecting relations between the two communities but nothing tangible could come out of it.

8 Nov. Formation of the Simon Commission to frame an Indian Constitution was announced. Jinnah urged joint action on the part of Indian leaders against the Simon Commission.

16 Nov. An all Parties Conference was held in Bombay attended by Jinnah and other Hindu-Muslim leaders. They decided to boycott the Commission as no Indian was included in the Commission.

20 Nov. The AIML Council met at Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President.

Dec. The AIML was divided into two groups — Jinnah group and the Shafi group — each holding its separate meetings and sessions.

1927/ 30-31 Dec. — 1 Jan. 1928 Nineteenth session of
1928 the AIML Jinnah Group held in Calcutta with Majibur Rahman as Chairman, Reception Committee, and Moulvi Mohammad Yakub as President. Resolutions adopted included those announcing the rejection of Statutory Commission

1928 as well as the announced related procedure; appointing a subcommittee by the AIML Council to confer with the Working Committee of Indian National Congress; electing Mohammad Ali Jinnah as President of AIML for 3 years; condemning Sir Muhammad Shafi and his colleagues for their rebellious action against the AIML authority; and deploring the Punjab Provincial Muslim League's violating action against the parent body.

31 Dec. – 1 Jan 1928. Nineteenth Session of the AIML held at Lahore with Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan as Chairman, Reception Committee and Sir Muhammad Shafi as President. Dr. Muhammad Iqbal was Secretary of the Group. Resolutions adopted included those inviting non-Muslim communities of India for co-operation with Muslims for a joint Draft Constitution for India, supporting the Simon Commission; and authorizing the Council to draft a new constitution for AIML.

26 Feb. The AIML Council met at Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President.

22 June. Dr. Muhammad Iqbal resigned from the secretaryship of the AIML Shafi League for his differences with Shafi regarding the latter's memorandum to the Simon Commission.

8 Sept. Maulvi Muhammad Yakub, President of AIML, issued a statement in which he clarified that the AIML had not approved the All-Parties Report

1928 popularly known as the Nehru Report announced in August 1928.

10 Sept. Twenty-eight Muslim members of central and provincial legislatures issued a statement to the press showing their disapproval of the Nehru Report.

2 Nov. Jinnah in a letter to Pandit Nehru maintained that Nehru Report deviated from the principles set out in the Delhi Muslim Proposals, duly approved by the Congress in Dec. 1927. He maintained, that Nehru Report was “counter proposals” which were going to be discussed in the ensuing AIML Council meeting on 12 Nov. 1928.

12 Nov. AIML Council meeting held at Delhi with Raja of Mahmudabad as President. President of the AIML, Jinnah, also participated. Nehru Report was discussed. It was declared that the final decision regarding the Nehru Report would be taken at the AIML annual session in December.

22 Nov. To condole the death of Lajpat Rai a public meeting of the AIML Bombay Branch was held at Bombay, which was presided over by Jinnah. When Maulana Shaukat Ali entered the *pandal* there was a great uproar in the meeting on which Jinnah issued a stern warning. “If you do not obey me I assure you I will not proceed with the meeting but dissolve it”. Thereafter calm was restored in the meeting. This meeting opposed the Nehru Report and suggested certain modifications

1928 and amendments in the Report, on a motion by Jinnah.

27 Dec. A meeting of the Subjects Committee of the AIML was held at Delhi.

26-30 Dec. Twentieth session of AIML held at Calcutta with Moulvi Abdul Karim as Chairman, Reception Committee, and Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan, Maharaja of Mahmudabad as President. Resolutions adopted included those forming a delegation to attend the Convention called by the Indian National Congress and resolving to adjust various outstanding questions between Hindus and Muslims regarding the Nehru Report; declining to send a delegation to the All-Parties Muslim Conference, terming it as a “rival” and “reactionary” organization; supporting Afghan King Amanullah Khan in his nation building efforts; demanding review of the Bengal Tenancy Bill; and adjourning the session inviting the Council for making arrangements to summon the adjourned Session before the end of May 1929.

28-30 Dec. An All-Parties National Convention was held at Calcutta with the participation of Jinnah. Criticizing the Nehru Report, he said: “If we cannot agree let us agree to differ, but let us part as friends”.

1929 **3 March.** With M.A. Jinnah in the Chair, a representative meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at the League’s Office, Delhi, in which

1929 members of Shafi and Jinnah groups participated. Both the groups consented to participate in the forthcoming meeting of AIML on 30 March. It was generally agreed that a democratized Muslim League would be the only authoritative organization of the Muslim community. The meeting authorised M.A. Jinnah "... to negotiate with the representatives of various groups in the League regarding the form which the Moslem demands should take, and to place an agreed formula before the League's session".

28 March. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Delhi with Jinnah as President. He presented a resolution since known, as the Fourteen 14 Points to accommodate the various points of view with regard to the policy and programme of the Muslem League regarding the forthcoming constitutional reforms. (In subsequent years, it served as the Charter of Muslim Demands, till the adoption of the Lahore Resolution in 1940.).

30-31 March. Two sections – the Jinnah Group and the Shafi Group – of the AIML met in Delhi to discuss the future course of action in the light of the Nehru Report. Considerable disorder prevailed in the AIML when it reassembled in the afternoon. M.A. Jinnah tided over the situation by adjourning the session till such date as the Council of the League might decide upon.

2 April. In two separate statements to the press, Shafi and Jinnah deplored the League adjournment *sine die* of the League meeting, although the

1929 meeting was held as a result of an agreement between Shafi and Jinnah.

1930 9 Feb. An AIML Council meeting held at Aligarh with M.A. Jinnah as President.

28 Feb. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held in Delhi in which the two sections of the Muslim League – Shafi group and the Jinnah group – finally announced their merger into the AIML, headed by Jinnah and making Jinnah's 14 Points as a united demand of AIML.

14 March. A meeting of the Council of the AIML held at Delhi.

13 July. Meeting of the Council of AIML was held at Delhi to decide about the next annual session of the AIML. Jinnah presided. The Council resolved to make Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal as President of the forthcoming session of the League.

29-30 Dec. Twenty-first session of the AIML was held at Allahabad with Muahammad Hussain as Chairman, Reception Committee, and Dr. Muhammad Iqbal as President. In his Presidential Address, Dr. Mohammad Iqbal observed, "I would like to see the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Baluchistan amalgamate into a single state. Self-government within the British Empire, the formation of consolidated North-West Indian Muslim State appears to me to be the final

1930 destiny of the Muslims at least of North-West India”. Resolutions adopted included those terming the Government of India’s Dispatch on constitutional reforms as a failure; supporting the resolutions passed by the All-India Muslim Conference at Delhi on 1 January 1919 regarding united Muslim efforts at the Round Table Conference.

1931 22 Feb. To condole the death of Maulana Mohamed Ali and to discuss the progress of the RTC, meeting the Council of the AIML was held at Delhi with Sir Mian Mohammad Shafi as President.

15 March. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held in New Delhi. The Council elected Sir Muhammad Shafi as President of the AIML in place of Mr. M.A. Jinnah, and Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz becomes as the first woman member of the Council. The Council placed on record its “sincere appreciation of the invaluable services of Mr. M.A. Jinnah to the Muslim community in general and the Muslim League in particular during many years of his public life”. Resolutions adopted include those criticizing the government inaction regarding the demand for reforms in Baluchistan; expressing satisfaction on the retention of separate electorate at the Round Table Conference; and welcoming the provincial status of the NWFP and separation of Sindh from Bombay.

31 March. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held in New Delhi.

1931 5 April. At a meeting of All-India Muslim Conference held at Delhi, Maulana Shaukat Ali, in his presidential address, declared that he and other leaders of Muslim Conference “stood” by Jinnah’s 14 Points.

15 Nov. A meeting of the Council of the AIML held, with Dr. Mufti Mohammad Sadiq as President.

22 Nov. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Delhi, with Maulvi Syed Murtaza as President.

6 Dec. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Delhi in which a resolution was passed by which the Council appreciated the services rendered at the Round Table Conference by the H.H. the Aga Khan, Jinnah, Sir Mohammad Shafi and other Muslim delegates and congratulated them on their unanimity and solidarity.

26-27 Dec. Twenty-second session of the AIML was held at Delhi with Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah as Chairman, Reception Committee and Choudhury Zafarullah Khan as President. The Ahrars demonstrated against Ch. Zafarullah’s acting as President of the AIML. Resolutions adopted included those concerning the statement of the Prime Minister at the Round Table Conference on 1 December 1931, and reaffirming that the future constitution should certain the safeguards for the Muslims full autonomy to the provinces Sind’s

1931 separation from Bombay and Residuary Powers for the component units in the Federal Constitution. Another resolution demanded the end of the sufferings of the Kashmiri Muslims.

1932 **24 Jan.** To condole the death of Sir Mian Mohammad Shafi, a meeting of the Council of the AIML was held in Delhi.

31 Jan. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Delhi with Ch. Zafarullah Khan as President.

17 March. A meeting of the Working Committee was held at Delhi with Ch. Zafarullah Khan as President.

30 March. Representing the AIML Mirza Ejaz Husain, Member, AIML Council, submitted a memorandum and appeared for oral evidence before the Indian Franchise Committee at Delhi.

29 May. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at New Delhi with Ch. Zaffarullah Khan as President. The meeting deplored the Bombay riots “as a fresh instance of Hindu intolerance and highhandedness”.

14 June. A meeting of the Working Committee of the AIML was held at New Delhi.

1932 **1 Sept.** A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Simla.

3-4 Sept. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Simla with Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan as President. The meeting discussed the Communal Award.

23 Oct. A meeting of the Council of the AIML held, with Abdul Aziz as President.

27 Nov. a meeting of the Council of the AIML was held, with Abdul Aziz as President.

6 Dec. A meeting of the Working Committee was held at Delhi, with Rahimtoola Chinoy as President.

24 Dec. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Delhi to discuss the RTC issues. Abdul Aziz presided over this meeting.

1933 **5 March.** A meeting of the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference was held at New Delhi. Sir Mohammad Iqbal presided. The following resolution was passed: "In view of the fact that as the objects of the All-India Muslim League and All-India Muslim Conference are identical, this meeting of the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference approves the proposed amalgamation of the two organizations, and further proposes that a joint committee be

1933 appointed to draft a constitution for the joint organization”.

6 March. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held in New Delhi.

12 March. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Delhi. In a resolution the Muslim League requested Jinnah to return to India to give lead to Muslims at that critical juncture.

24 March. To consider the White Paper, a meeting of the Working Committee of the AIML was held in Delhi.

28 May. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Delhi. Mian Abdul Aziz presided. Death of Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan was condoled.

16 July. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Delhi with Syed Raza Ali as President. The issue of holding next annual meeting of the party was discussed.

21 October. Twenty-third session of AIML (Aziz Group) was held at Howrah with Mian Abdul Aziz as President and Moulvi Abdul Kasem as Chairman, Reception Committee. Resolutions adopted included those welcoming the Communal Award, recording dissatisfaction on, among others, lack of one-third seats for the Muslims in the

1933 Central legislatures, lower representation for Bengali Muslims in terms of population and for Bihari Muslims lower representation in the legislature, denial of Residuary Powers to the provinces, and reforms to Baluchistan.

24 Nov. A meeting of the Council of the AIML (Hidayat Group) was held at Delhi with Hafiz Hidayat Hussain as President.

25-26 Nov. Twenty-third session of the AIML (Hidayat Group) was held at Delhi with Hafiz Hidayat Hussain as President and Haji Rashid Ahmed as Chairman, Reception Committee. Resolutions adopted included those suggesting that the expected presence of H.H. the Aga Khan and Mohammad Ali Jinnah be used for bringing unity in the ranks of the AIML; and supporting extended franchise for women.

26 Nov. Annual General meeting of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League was held at Calcutta with Maulvi Abdul Karim as President. Resolutions adopted included those demanding that “no special constituencies and no second chamber in the local legislature in the Presidency of Bengal” be created.

1934 **4 March.** A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at New Delhi to welcome Jinnah who had come on a short visit to India from London. It was because of Jinnah’s presence that both the groups of AIML – Aziz group and Hidayat group – were merged together and it was urged upon Jinnah to

1934 return to British India to lead the AIML as a unified body of the Muslims. Jinnah was elected President of the united Muslim League.

31 March. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Delhi with Haji Rasheed Ahmad as President.

1-2 April. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held in New Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President. On his arrival from England M.A. Jinnah was given “an enthusiastic welcome”. He “...made a striking appeal for unity among all the Muslim organisations with a view to confront the Government with united demands. Resolutions adopted included those accepting the Communal Award “so far as it goes, until a substitute is agreed upon ...”; and resolving to revive the Provincial Muslim Leagues.

30 June. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Delhi with S.M. Abdullah as President. It expressed sympathy with the Arabs of Palestine.

12-13 August. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Simla with Syed Raza Ali as President. Resolutions adopted included those expressing “great concern” about the economic, social and political position of the Arabs in Palestine; and demanding 25 per cent seats for the Muslims in all branches of the Railway department.

1935 26-27 Jan. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held in New Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President. It discussed the issue of Communal Award and decided to negotiate with other parties for co-operation only after the general acceptance of the Communal Award.

16 Feb. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held in New Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President. The meeting passed a resolution repeating its earlier demand “that Balochistan should be made a separate province and reforms should be introduced in that province”.

29 Feb. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held in New Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President.

21 April. A meeting of the Council of the AIML held in Lahore with Nawab Sir Ahmed Said Khan of Chhattari as President.

22 June. An emergent meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President.

21 July. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held in New Delhi.

30 Dec. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held in New Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President. It resolved to hold the next session of the League on 11 April in Bombay. The Council also agreed to

1935 invite Jinnah to retain the office of the President of the League till the end of the League's session in 1937. Jinnah proposed the name of Sir Fazl-i-Hussain for the presidency of the next session provided he agrees. Jinnah was also authorized to propose some other name for the President of next session.

31 Dec. The Board of All-India Muslim Conference decided to merge the party with the AIML. Nawab of Chattari, President of the Conference, and Sir Mohammad Yakub, Secretary of the Conference, resigned from their offices.

1936 **29 Feb.** A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at New Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President. As Sir Fazl-i- Hussain did not agree to preside over the next League session. Sir Wazir Hassan was elected president in his place.

4 April. Jinnah stressed the importance of the forthcoming meeting of the League, at a meeting of the Working Committee of the AIML.

8 April. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held in Bombay to review the arrangements for the next session of the League.

11-12 April. Twenty-fourth session of the AIML was held at Bombay with Sir Syed Wazir Hasan as President and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim as Chairman, Reception Committee. Resolutions

1936 adopted included those offering gratitude to Mohammad Ali Jinnah for his “valuable services” in connection with the Shahidganj Mosque question “at a time when no other leader could venture to undertake the responsibility ...”; and appointing a committee to amend the rules of the AIML.

26 April. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held with M.A. Jinnah as President.

8 June. The first meeting of the Muslim League’s Central Parliamentary Board was held in Lahore at the residence of Mian Abdul Aziz, with Jinnah as President. Among others, Sir Mohammad Iqbal attended this meeting. The programme for the next election was chalked out.

9 June. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held, with Jinnah as President. The meeting approved the programme chalked out by the AIML Parliamentary Board for the next elections.

11 June. At a meeting at Lahore, the AIML Parliamentary Board appointed Jinnah as President, Raja of Mahmudabad as Treasurer, Abdul Matin Chaudhry as Secretary of the Central Board.

5 July. Jinnah presided over a meeting of the Bombay Muslim League in which the Muslim Parliamentary Board for the Bombay Presidency was elected. Jinnah was elected President while

1936 M. Suleman Mitha was elected Secretary of the Bombay Parliamentary Board.

19 July. A draft constitution prepared by Jinnah for the Bombay Presidency Muslim League Parliamentary Board was adopted at a meeting of the Board at Islam Club, Bombay.

24 July. “We feel that the time has come when the Muslim League, like the Congress, should establish contact with the people, and not simply meet in a hall and air its views on all sorts of questions. The League has decided to do something tangible and real”, said Jinnah in the course of a public speech on the policy and programme of the AIML, in a meeting under the auspices of the Young Muslim Brotherhood, Bombay. S.A. Brelvi presided. Jinnah added. “Today the Muslims have no organization; it is a no man’s land; there is no party, no unity, no common banner under which the 80 million Muslims of India can express their opinions, their sentiments and their feelings...we want the Muslims, therefore, to come together on one platform and express their opinion and feelings in one voice”.

26 July. A meeting of the U.P. Parliamentary Board of the Muslim League was held at Bombay.

15 Aug. Addressing a gathering of Muslims in Lucknow, Jinnah said that “...for the last 30 years of its existence the AIML had been nothing more than a mere academic body with no real contact

1936 with the Muslim masses and that it was high time to make it a living organization and that the passing of the Government of India Act of 1935 had afforded the best opportunity for the community to organize itself.”

20 Aug. Addressing a gathering of Muslims in the Town Hall, Calcutta, Jinnah called upon the Muslims that the time had come for the “sleepy and submissive community to wake up”. He also stressed the need for the formation of Bengal Muslim League Parliamentary Board.

5 Oct. The Bihar United Muslim Party Conference met at Patna and extended its full support to the 14 Points of Jinnah and urged for unity amongst the different sects of the Muslims.

12 Oct. The Muslim League Parliamentary Board’s election campaign was inaugurated by Jinnah. Speaking on this occasion at Lahore, Jinnah said that “Muslims of the Punjab are my right arm. Are you going to desert the Muslims of India.”

21-22 Oct. Jinnah visited the Khyber (NWFP) but on his return to Peshawar he had an attack of fever due to which he could not attend a tea party arranged by Sir Abdul Qaiyum on 22 October. However, Malik Khuda Bakhsh arrived from D.I. Khan and met Jinnah. Representatives from different districts were also invited to discuss Muslim League party matters.

1936 15 Dec. Addressing a meeting organized in Bombay by the Muslim Students' Union Jinnah said: "The Muslims had to organize themselves on one platform and under one flag, and that platform and that flag should be those of the All-India Muslim League. In view of the altered constitution and the impending elections the present was the most appropriate time to unite."

31 Dec. Meeting of the Council of the AIML was held in Bombay.

1937 11 Jan. In a press statement, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had declared that "there were only two parties in the country, namely the Government and the Congress". Jinnah in a counter statement "reminded Pandit Nehru that there was a third party, namely, Indian Muslims".

1 Feb. Addressing a meeting of the Muslims in Ahmedabad, Jinnah appealed to vote for the League candidates.

11 Feb, Jinnah, as President of AIML, visited the polling station at Town Hall, Bombay for the Bombay Assembly elections.

15 Feb. Sh. Abdul Majid, leader of the Sindh Muslim League won election from Larkana against Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, leader of the Sindh United Party and official adviser to the Governor of Sindh and ex-Minister, Govt. of Bombay.

1937 28 Feb. In an interview to the press, Jinnah outlined the programme and policy of the AIML candidates who were returned to the provincial assemblies. A meeting of the Muslim League members of the Bombay Provincial Legislature was also held at Islam Club, Bombay, on the invitation of Jinnah.

13 March. A joint meeting of the Working Committee of the League Parliamentary Board and the Muslim members of the U.P. Legislature was held in Lucknow in camera. Special importance was attached to the meeting in view of Jinnah's presence and the request of independent Muslims to Jinnah, to give them a hearing.

21 March. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at New Delhi with Jinnah as President. It was decided unanimously to hold the next session of the AIML at Lucknow on 17-19 April under Presidentship of Jinnah. Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf, who proposed Jinnah's name for the Presidentship of the session, stressed that "at this psychological moment there was none so eminently suited to guide the destinies of Muslims in India... as Mr. Jinnah". The Council also considered ways and means to organize Muslims and bring them within the fold of the League. In his speech Jinnah stressed that the primary issue before them would be a mass organization of the Muslims.

28 March. A meeting of the members of the Muslim League was held with Jinnah as President to chalk out the future course of action.

1937 29 March. In his U.P. tour Maulana Shaukat Ali declared that the AIML would not be “camp follower of the Congress”.

19 April. In a statement, Jinnah, termed it “absolutely untrue to suggest that the Muslim League does not stand to fight for the freedom of the country”.

25 April. A meeting of the U.P. Muslim League Parliamentary Board was held at Lucknow under the presidentship of Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan.

26 April. The Working Committee of the U.P. Muslim League Parliamentary Board met at Lucknow to discuss Muslim League’s policy towards the Congress.

—, Punjab Provincial Muslim League at a meeting of its general body under Khan Bahadur Malik Zaman Mehdi Khan recommended to the AIML the goal of attainment of complete independence for India so that changes be made according to the League’s constitution and rules. The meeting also appointed a committee of seven members, including Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, to bring the Muslim League into contact with the Muslim masses, and to establish district and tehsil committees.

27 April. Malik Barkat Ali, who represented the Muslim League in the Punjab Assembly, in a

1937 statement, said that the Muslim masses were “solidly” behind men like Jinnah and Sir Mohammad Iqbal.

29 April. In a rebut to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru’s “Utopian” ideals, Jinnah, in a statement, said, that “the Muslim League is a political organization and its policy and programme differ in vital respects from that of the Congress”.

2 May. In a statement from Bombay Jinnah explained the policy and programme of the AIML.

6 May. In a tense atmosphere, the U.P. Muslim League Parliamentary Board met this morning at the Lucknow residence of the Raja of Mahmudabad with Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan in the chair. Among those present were Maulana Shaukat Ali, Raja of Mahmudabad, Ch Khaliquzzaman, and Maulana Hussain Ahmad. Jinnah was expected to arrive in the evening from Bombay.

7 May. A meeting of the U.P. Muslim League leaders held at Lucknow was attended by Jinnah who advised on the future course of action with the Congress.

10 May. In an interview, Jinnah said that the Muslim League in the U.P. had emerged more stronger and united than ever it was.

1937 16 May. Addressing a general meeting of the Bombay Muslim League at Kaisar Bagh, Bombay, Jinnah said that Muslims should not be carried out by the Congress propaganda to look down on their own organization — the AIML.

3 June. In a statement, Jinnah said that much work remained to be done by the AIML in the political, economic and social spheres of life.

1 July. In a statement, Jinnah said that the AIML was a political organization and they stood by the policy and programme and the basic principles enunciated by the AIML.

15 Aug. The Muslim League members in the Bombay Legislative Assembly and Council resolved to walk out from the Chamber when His Excellency the Governor of Bombay addressed the joint session of the Legislature in protest against the Governor for accepting the nomination of the Hon. Mr. Yasin Nurie as Minister.

21 Aug. Jinnah passed through Delhi by train enroute the Simla to attend the session of the Central Assembly. At the Delhi railway station by prominent members of the Muslim League including the Raja of Mahmudabad (Chairman, Reception Committee of the annual session of the League), Nawab Ismail Khan, two representatives of the Azad Muslim League (Leftists), and a Muslim Congressman from Ceylon, met him. They discussed with him questions relating to the dates

1937 of the League's annual session and ways and means of popularizing the League's programme among the Muslim masses.

22 Aug. Annual General Meeting of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League was held at Calcutta with Sir Wazir Hassan as President. Resolutions adopted included those demanding immediate release of all political prisoners; asking for overhauling the Bengal provincial tenancy legislation "in order to give relief to overtaxed peasantry".

6 Oct. A meeting of the AIML Parliamentary Board of Bogra was held with Mohammad Ali, MLA as President.

15-18 Oct. Twenty-fifth session of the AIML was held at Lucknow with Jinnah as President and Amir Ahmad Khan, Raja of Mahmudabad, as Chairman, Reception Committee. Jinnah travelled across India by train in a triumphant manner. At almost every station where his train stopped he was given a rousing ovation, and at Jhansi and Cawnpore particularly huge crowds turned out to see him, indicating that the Muslims of these areas were wholeheartedly in support of his programme. It was at this session that Jinnah unfurled the Flag of Islam – Star and Crescent inscribed in a green background. This the first occasion on which the flag was unfurled at a League session. Resolutions adopted included those for the "establishment of full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic states in which interests of the

1937 Musalmans and other minorities are adequately effectively safeguarded in the Constitution”; condemning: the demolition of the Shahidganj Mosque at Lahore, and the attitude of the Congress in foisting the *Bande Mataram* as the national anthem; and disapproving the scheme of All-India Federation as embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935.

17 Oct. A meeting of the Subjects Committee of the AIML was held at Lucknow in which various ways and means to spread the AIML to provincial district and tehsil level were discussed. The Working Committee would now consist of 21 members instead of 14.

19 Oct. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held at Lucknow. The new Council of AIML consisted of 435 members elected by the provincial organizations for a period of one year as follows: Delhi-15; UP-70; Punjab-90; Bombay-25; Madras-20; NWFP-20; British Baluchistan-5; Bengal-100; Bihar-30; Orissa-10; Assam-25; CP and Berar-20, and Ajmer-5.

25 Oct. At Berhampore (Bengal), Jinnah presided over an All-Bengal Muslim Conference. During the course of his speech, Jinnah said: “We insist that in any future constitution of the country, by whosoever it be framed, the rights and interests of the Muslims should be effectively safeguarded. If you lose this battle the Muslims of India will be crushed and wiped out of their existence.”

1937 26 Oct. Addressing a function at Anjuman-i-Islamia Hall, Patna arranged by the Bihar Muslim Students Federation, Jinnah declared: "They wished to keep the rights of 80,000,000 Muslims alive. Islam no doubt taught them to remain free, but it did not mean a freedom in which they should become slaves of the Hindus."

29 Oct. Jinnah reached Bombay after his tour of Bengal and Bihar. Explaining the position of the AIML in Bengal he stated that the AIML's position was more solid than it had ever been before in Bengal and Bihar and that people in Bihar were rallying round the League flag.

5 Dec. Addressing a public meeting under the auspices of the Surat Muslim League at Surat, Jinnah advised the Muslims to be loyal to the League if they wanted their voice to be a living voice.

26 Dec. Addressing a public meeting held at Calcutta under Jinnah's presidency, A.K. Fazlul Haq, Premier of Bengal, expressed satisfaction that the Muslim League had attained a high degree of popularity. He called upon the Muslims to avoid all their separatist tendencies.

27 Dec. Addressing the All-India Muslim Students' Conference at Calcutta, Jinnah said: "While we want to raise ourselves to the highest standard our hands for co-operation and for the good of our country are always fully stretched but on equal

1937 terms. We are not going to be subdued or be camp-followers or a subject race of a Hindu raj.”

1938 1 Jan. Addressing the Muslim Students function at Gaya, Jinnah said that “Gaya was the first town in Bihar to open a branch of the Muslim League.”

29 Jan. An address of welcome was presented to Jinnah by the Delhi Provincial Muslim League at a big public meeting attended by nearly 20,000 people. Begum Mohammed Ali presided over this meeting.

30-31 Jan. AIML Council meeting was held at New Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President. The meeting, due to start at 11.00 A.M. on 30 Jan. was delayed upto 3:00 P.M. because of the procession leading to Azad Park, New Delhi, where Shaukat Ali unfurled the flag of Islam. Resolutions adopted included those recognising that the Mussalmans throughout India were pledged to the restoration of the Shahidganj Mosque, and proposing to summon a Special Session of the AIML be summoned for that purpose to decide upon the final line of action without delay, in view of the grave situation which had arisen consequent upon the recent decision of the Punjab High Court.

18 Feb. On a call by the AIML the day was observed as the Shahidganj Day all over the country.

1938 27-28 Feb-1 March. A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League was held at Ahmedabad. As Jinnah could not preside because of his illness, Sir Ali Mohammad Khan Dehlavi presided. The meeting expressed full confidence in Jinnah's leadership who was termed as "Amir-e-Siyasat".

20 March. An AIML Council meeting was held at New Delhi, with M.A. Jinnah as President, to discuss the issue of the Shahidganj Mosque of Lahore. It was decided that special committees should be appointed to collect all information regarding the ill-treatment and injustice meted out to Muslims in the Congress provinces and to submit a report to the AIML President and the Council from time to time. The meeting also decided to hold a special session of the AIML at Calcutta on 18-19 April 1938. The President was authorized to take all necessary steps to form a Muslim League Assembly Party in the Central Legislature at an early date. Resolutions adopted included those that in view of the decision of the Punjab Premier, expressing his readiness to resign even if the majority of the Muslim Members give their verdict disapproving of his action foreshadowed in his recent pronouncement with regard to the Shahidganj question, the Council realised that the main burden and responsibility rested with the Muslim representatives of the Punjab Legislature and the public generally. The Council appreciated that the gravity and the nature of the issues involved were taken cognisance of by Sir Sikandar Hayat and his Government; that the assurance given by him in his pronouncement of his making an earnest attempt to bring about an honourable

1938 settlement of the question was the best course in the opinion of the Council, and that in this direction lay the way of restoring and securing a permanent peace and goodwill between the two great sister communities, the Muslim and the Sikhs, whose moral responsibility to each other, whose interests and the welfare, and the larger interest of the Province and the country, demanded that, with their great history, religions and traditions behind them, they should rise above the verdicts of Judicial Tribunals and the decisions of legislatures and Government, and rise to the occasion and come to an honourable settlement of their own, that failing such a desideratum of mutual agreement of the parties concerned, which would be most unfortunate, the Council noted, with great satisfaction, the determination of the Punjab Government that it would not fail to explore and exhaust all constitutional avenues open to them to find a satisfactory and just solution of the problem to which they were already applying themselves; and that, while the final decision as to the policy and the line of action could only be decided by the AIML, the Council, in the meantime, were willing and ready to render all the assistance and help they could towards the solution of the matter.

3 April. An AIML Council meeting was held at New Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President. Arrangements for the Calcutta session of the AIML was discussed in detail. Resolutions adopted included those resolving that a Sub-Committee of the following members of the Council of the AIML be appointed to inquire into the question of the mosque in Asansol and submit their report to the

1938 Council of the League as soon as possible: 1. Maulana Shaukat Ali Saheb, M.L.A., 2. The Hon. Husain Imam, M.C.S., and 3. Husain M. Malik Saheb, Bar-at-Law.

6 April. A delegation from Sindh Muslim League consisting of Sh. Abdul Majid, Sir Abdullah Haroon met Jinnah in New Delhi and discussed with him the situation of the party in Sindh province. The discussion related to steps to organize the Muslims in Sindh and establish district branches of the League in the province.

17 April. AIML Council meeting was held at Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President. 199 members participated and 125 new members were elected. Resolutions adopted included those resolving that a copy of the complaints against the Delhi Provincial Muslim League by some Members of the Council of the Delhi Provincial Muslim League and others be sent to the President of the Delhi Provincial Muslim League for such explanation as they might think proper and that the matter be placed before the next meeting of the Council.

17-18 April. A Special Session of the AIML, held at Calcutta with A.K. Fazlul Haq as Chairman, Reception Committee, and M.A. Jinnah as President. In his address Jinnah pleaded for social, educational and economic uplift of the Muslims. He also observed that the AIML had grown into a power in British Indian politics. Resolutions adopted included those appreciating the efforts of the Fazlul Haq Ministry in Bengal and Saadullah

1938 Ministry in Assam, "...particularly for resisting the machinations of the Congress to break through these fronts..." and appealing "to every Musalman to accord whole-hearted support to the Ministries in Bengal and Assam"; appreciating the assurance of the Government to get an honourable solution of the Shahidgunj dispute and appealing to the "Musalmans to create and maintain a peaceful atmosphere in order to facilitate that settlement"; and deploring the "signal" failure of the Congress Governments in protecting the Muslim minorities in their provinces.

19 April. A meeting of the AIML's Central Parliamentary Board was held at Calcutta at the residence of M.A.H. Ispahani. Jinnah presided. In the meeting Jinnah called upon the Muslim groups in the Bengal Assembly to remain united.

20 April. At Calcutta, Jinnah and Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, met leaders of the Muslim community in Bengal at an informal conference and discussed the general political situation.

21 April. Sir Mohammad Iqbal, President of Punjab Muslim League and a great Muslim Philosopher, died at Lahore.

28 April. Congress-AIML talks to resolve differences.

1938 **4 May.** The Barabanki District Muslim Conference was held at Barabanki under the presidentship of Maulana Shaukat Ali. It was attended by a large number of Muslims from Barabanki and other districts.

6 May. Jinnah presided over the flag hoisting ceremony organized by the C. Ward Primary Muslim League, Bombay. In his address Jinnah appealed to every Muslim to join the League and stand by its policy and programme. There was a large gathering.

13 May. Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) Birthday was celebrated by all the Muslim organizations including the AIML all over British India. In Bombay a big meeting was held at Sir Cowsji Hall, presided over by Pir Syed Mansur Shah. Jinnah also addressed the meeting. Meetings and processions were held in different cities.

4-5 June. A meeting of the Executive Council (Working Committee) of the AIML was held at Bombay. Jinnah presided. It was declared that the Muslim League was the only organization which could speak for the Muslim community and the Congress, which was predominantly Hindu could represent only Hindu opinion.

14 June. In accordance with the resolution of the AIML empowering the President to appoint organizing committees in the various provinces for the purpose of establishing provincial and district

1938 Leagues and branches all over India, Jinnah, as President of AIML, appointed the following as members of the organizing committee of the Province of the Assam: 1) Sir Mohammad Syed Sadullah, 2) Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan, 3) Khan Bahadur Sydur Rahman, 4) Maulvi Abdus Samad, 5) Abdul Matin Chaudhry, 6) Mumtaz Ahmad, 7) Mohammad Abdullah, and 8) Ashrafuddin Chaudhry.

—, The Cawnpore stronghold of the Muslim League in the U.P. had the distinction of organizing the first Muslim League Conference in a village in furtherance of the League's mass contact programme.

30-31 July. An AIML Council meeting was held at New Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President. Resolutions adopted included those resolving that the invitation of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League to hold the next Annual Session in Bihar be accepted and that the Session be held at Patna during the Xmas holidays; the Bihar Provincial Muslim League be informed that as regards its request for a share in the Visitors' and Delegates' fees, the matter would be considered by the Council and an equitable adjustments made; that "Palestine Day" be observed throughout India on Friday, 26 August and that all the Muslim League organisations appealed to the Musalmans to hold meetings condemning the unjust, repressive, and inhuman policy that was pursued by the British Government and offer prayers for the complete success of our Arab brethren in their honourable and just struggle for freedom of their country.

1938 Condemning the action of the N.W.F.P. Government in imposing a fine of Rs. 2,500 on all the inhabitants of Mardan in consequence of murders of a few persons, of requested the Government to set aside its order at the earliest opportune moment.

30-31 July. An AIML Executive Council (Working Committee) meeting, held at New Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President, approved the draft reply to the Congress on Communal Unity talks. It made it clear that the League wanted talks with the Congress on the basis of equality as was done by it in 1916. Resolutions adopted included those regarding the above letter on behalf of the Executive Council to be sent to Mr. Bose President of the Congress in reply to his letter dated Wardha 25 July 1938 addressed to Jinnah, stating that “the Executive Council gave its earnest attention and careful consideration to the arguments which were urged in your letter for persuading it not to claim the status it has done in its Resolution No.1 already communicated to you. I am desired to state that in defining the status the Council was not actuated by any motive of securing an admission, but had merely stated an accepted fact.”

17 Aug. The Bose-Jinnah correspondence on the recent communal talks was released. It showed that the negotiations broke down on the Congress refusing to recognize the claim of the AIML that it was the authoritative and representative organization of the Muslims of British India.

1938 7 Oct. A welcome reception was accorded to Jinnah, President-elect of the Sindh Muslim League Conference, on his arrival this afternoon by a special train from Hyderabad (Sindh). From the eastern border at Chore all along the route to Hyderabad platform was overcrowded and Hyderabad station presented a gala appearance. Jinnah boarded a special train with Mir Ghulam Ali Talpur and about 500 others and they arrived this afternoon in the city station of Karachi accompanied by aeroplanes. Unprecedented scenes were witnessed at the station, where it was impossible to move about owing to the crowd whose enthusiasm was unbounded. Jinnah was received at the platform by Sir Abdullah Haroon, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Muslim leaders. After inspecting the guard of honour presented by the National Guards Jinnah entered an open *lan dau* drawn by four horses and, proceeded by a mile-long procession, made slow progress along a circuitous route to the Conference *Pandal*. The League flag was borne on the horse back first, followed by a band. Fishermen came next with a huge artificial fish on decorated carts. A steam launch on wheels followed and thereafter came members of various Anjumans. The cavalry presented a smart appearance, but outstanding in procession were 70 camel riders in Arab costumes. Akhbarwalas, Scouts and other organizations were followed by six pilot cars before Jinnah's coach came and thereafter came a long string of vehicles of every description, besides those walking. Aeroplanes overhead dropped flowers on the roadway and thrilled the gathering with acrobatics. A huge crowd crammed the Conference *Pandal* where Jinnah unfurled the AIML flag.

1938 8-13 Oct. Sindh Provincial Muslim League Conference was held at Karachi with M.A. Jinnah as President. Sir Abdullah Haroon read the welcome address. A.K. Fazlul Haq, Premier of Bengal, and Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, also addressed the Conference. There was veiled reference to the “Pakistan” idea in Haroon’s address. Resolutions adopted included those recommending to the AIML to review and revise the entire question of a suitable constitution for India, which would secure the honourable status due to Muslims and disapproving of the All India Federation embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935; “urging Muslims to enrol themselves as volunteers in the Muslim National Guards, wear Khadi and Swadeshi cloth manufactured by Muslim weavers, observe thrift and economy, encourage Muslim shopkeepers to employ their unemployed brothers, carry on regular propaganda for moral, religious, social, economic and educational uplift, and create political awakening amongst Muslim masses for the speedy achievement of the freedom of Islam and India.”

8-10 Oct. An AIML Executive Council (Working Committee) meeting was held at Karachi with M.A. Jinnah as President. At the flag-hoisting ceremony Jinnah unfurled the AIML flag in the presence of a huge gathering. Resolutions adopted included those resolving that Raja Saheb Mahmudabad and Sir Curimbhoy Ibrahim be appointed as Treasures of the Fund Committee and that they should hold in Trust the Funds that might be collected by the Committee until further instructions. It also considered the letter of the Congress President and

1938 authorised the President, Mr. M.A. Jinnah, to send the following reply:

The Executive Council of the AIML regret very much that the Working Committee of the Congress should have entirely misread my letter dated the 2nd of August 1938 which is quite clear and does not require, any elucidation or further interpretation. The Muslim League is still ready to proceed with the negotiations for settlement of the Hind-Muslim question on the basis defined by my letter referred to above and would appoint its representatives to meet the Committee that may be appointed by the Congress on the footing indicated by us in our three resolutions of the 5th of June 1938 already communicated to you.

14 Oct. A meeting of the Muslim League members of Sindh Assembly held in Jinnah's room framed the party's constitution and elected the office-bearers. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah was elected leader of the newly formed Muslim League Party after several hours' discussion in place of Khan Bahadur Allah Bukhsh, who, according to the Muslim League sources, did not honour his promise with Jinnah. Mir Bandehali Khan Talpur was elected deputy leader, M.H.Gazdar, Chief Whip, Mir Ghulamali Talpur and Nurmohamed Shah, Assistant Whip and Khan Bahadur M.A. Khuhro, General Secretary. Jinnah was expected to stay in Sindh upto 18 October.

17 Oct. On his visit to Shikarpur, Jinnah was accorded a hearty reception. In his speech he declared: "It is no use laughing at others when we have not brought unity amongst ourselves...Twenty-seven persons have joined the League but several are still outside. You can form a

1938 Ministry. You should compel the Premier to resign if he does not join the League.” Then Jinnah left for Sukkur.

18 Oct. Jinnah’s tour in Upper Sindh evoked the greatest enthusiasm and thousands of people flocked in the station to receive him. He and his party including the Raja of Mahmudabad, Sir Abdulla Haroon, Sheikh Abdul Majid and Gazdar, addressed meetings exhorting the Muslims in the interior parts to awake from their slumber and agitate for their rights. They visited Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Sukkur and Larkana.

23 Oct. Sir Abdullah Haroon issued the following statement: “Jinnah has for the present departed from Sindh, but not the League movement. I assure critics of the League movement that neither has Jinnah taken away the League with himself nor is Sindh going to be the grave of the movement. On the contrary I hope to be able to prove, with only a fortnight’s labour, that the League has dug the grave of all organizations that have unnecessarily chosen to come into clash with it. The League message has reached almost every corner of the province and the enthusiasm with which the people rallied round us during the presidential tour clearly indicated that the Sindhi Muslim is today more alert and more active than his critics seem to think. I am determined to see that every Muslim inhabitant of Sindh gets our message, understands our mission and becomes an active member of the League.”

1938 **4 Dec.** An AIML Council meeting was held at Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President. Resolutions adopted included those expressing its deepest feelings of sorrow and grief at the sad demise of Ataturk Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha whom it acknowledges as a truly great personality in the Islamic world, a great general and a great statesman. He rebuilt and revived the Turkish Nation after its defeat and disintegration, and in spite of opposition from the European powers, succeeded in defeating the enemies of Turkey, and within a short time brought his country to the front rank of nations. The Council also placed on record. "Its appreciation of late Sir Mohammad Iqbal as a sage philosopher of Islam and a great national poet. He urged the Muslims to build their future in consonance with their great past. Though he is not among us, he lives for ever in his imperishable verses which would continue to inspire the life and actions of the Muslims all over the world." It also confirmed the report of the Affiliation Sub-Committee regarding the affiliation of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League, but deferred. The consideration of the question of the National Guards on all India basis. The Report of the Palestine Committee was placed before the Council and noted.

5 Dec. An AIML Executive (Working Committee) meeting was held at New Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President. It considered the serious situation prevailing in C.P. and Berar as well as Government of India Act 1935. Resolutions adopted included those declaring that "... the Muslim League is already opposed to the Federal scheme embodied in

1938 the Government of India Act of 1935 for reasons it has repeatedly made clear, and it warns the British Government that, if the methods of coercion and intimidation resulted in the British Government yielding to the Congress, the Mussalmans will not hesitate to resort to the most extreme measures in their opposition to such a position where their most vital interests would stand to be sacrificed”; and setting up a committee consisting of Sir Abdoolah Haroon, the Raja Saheb Mahmudabad and Nawab Ismail Khan Saheb, to select and adopt a suitable candidate on behalf of the Muslim League for the vacancy created in the Central Legislative Assembly by the death of Maulana Shaukat Ali Saheb.

17 Dec. “Join the Muslim League and no power on earth can prevent you from gaining your rights”, declared Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary of AIML, addressing a meeting at Mominpura under the presidentship of Abul Rauf Shah, M.L.A., President of the Provincial Muslim League, C.P. The Nawabzada expressed gratitude for the Muslims of Nagpur for the enthusiastic reception that they had accorded to him. He said that at this stage he would refrain from making any definite pronouncement on the *Vidhya Mandar* scheme which he was deputed to investigate. His presence there, however, indicated that the Muslims of India had taken up the cudgels on behalf of the Central Province.

24 Dec. In a 47-page book, the Committee appointed by the AIML to investigate alleged grievances of Muslims in the Congress provinces,

1938 gave in detail what were described as the various hardships which Muslims had to endure since the advent of the Congress in power. Popularly known as Pirpur Report, it is divided into three parts: A general survey, the conflict and its causes, and alleged Muslim grievances. The Committee found the principal causes of conflict in three things: the “Bande Mataram” song, the tricolour and cow protection. The report was signed by Raja Syed Mohammad, Mehdi of Pirpur, Mrs Syed Ashraf Ahmad, Syed Hasan Riyaz, Syed Taqi Hadi Naqvi, Syed Shakir Ali and A.B. Habibullah.

25 Dec. An AIML Council meeting was held at Patna, with M.A. Jinnah as President. The meeting decided that no member of the Council should make any statement without the permission of the President of the Working Committee. Resolutions adopted include those resolving that the Sub-Committee appointed to examine the Wardha Scheme of Education be given another three months to submit its report to the Council.

27 Dec. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at Patna with M.A. Jinnah as President. At this meeting *Vidyia Mandar* Scheme and other matters were considered. Resolutions adopted included those authorizing the Honorary Secretary be authorised to attend the proposed meeting between the Premier and the Muslim M.L.As of C.P. as desired by the C.P. Premier. S.A. Aziz and Mohammad Ashique Warsi, members from Bihar, brought the matter of the cow-sacrifice and slaughter of kine to the notice of the Committee and explained their grievances against the

1938 unsatisfactory manner in which the local Government was dealing with it. The Committee was of opinion that the Bihar Provincial Muslim League should pursue all constitutional channels available to them and report the result to the Committee.

26-29 Dec. Twenty-sixth annual session of the AIML held at Patna, with Jinnah as President and Syed Abdul Aziz as Chairman, Reception Committee. In his presidential address Jinnah said that the need for greater unity and organization in the ranks of the Muslims under the banner of the League was of highest importance. He also referred to the services of late Maulana Shaukat Ali in the cause of the country, and the Muslim community. He regretted the death of the Maulana and Sir Mohammad Iqbal and Kemal Ataturk. Resolutions adopted included those setting up the AIML Women Sub-Committee in order to organize provincial and district women sub-committees under the Provincial and District Muslim Leagues to organize themselves under the League, and nominating thirty women including Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah and Begum Shah Nawaz; authorizing the Working Committee of the AIML to launch direct action with a view to safeguarding Muslim rights and interests, if and when necessary in Bihar, the U.P and the C.P., for the first time in of history that the Muslim League; condemning Bihar, U.P. and C.P. Ministries for their failure in protecting the elementary rights of the Muslims; declaring Balfour Declaration in respect of Palestine as unjust; reiterating the position that the Scheme of Federation as embodied in the Government of India

1938 Act, 1935, was unacceptable; and demanding reforms in British Baluchistan.

1939 30 Jan. The Andhra Provincial Muslim League Conference, the first of its kind, was held at I'itharpur, with Mahaboob Ali Baig as President. Resolutions adopted included those deploring "... the 'religious bias' in the political activities of the Congress Governments" and protesting "against the singing of the 'Vande Mataram' song in any public institution."

13 March. Bihar Provincial Muslim League Annual Conference was held at Patna with Syed Abdul Aziz as President. Resolutions adopted included those warning that the "Bihar Muslim League would start civil disobedience against the Government, if the latter introduced the Wardha scheme in the Province"; and requesting the Working Committee of the AIML to sanction "the launching of civil disobedience" which would "convert its Working Committee into a 'War Council' for the purpose".

18 March. A Muslim League Conference was held at Gorakhpur (U.P.). Addressing the Meerut Muslims League Conference at Meerut, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Secretary-General of AIML, expressed that if Hindus and Muslims could not live together amicably in India – and it had become almost impossible for them to exist together under the same regime – then they must be able to do so by dividing the country on a religious and cultural

1939 basis. On this occasion Jinnah also made a brief speech.

18 March. U.P. Muslim League Conference held at Gorakhpur with Nawab Muhamad Ismail Khan as President who said, "The Muslim League is no more domineered by a handful of rich individuals, nor is it an organisation of a section but of the whole Muslim populace".

25 March. Meerut Division Muslim League Conference held with Major Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan as Chairman, Reception Committee and M.A. Jinnah as President. Jinnah spoke in Urdu and then in English pointing out that, "During the last two years... Muslims had been made to realise that the Congress was trying to perpetrate a big political fraud". Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan was of the opinion that "... 1935 Constitution had failed so far as Muslims were concerned, brought Muslim leaders to the point where they were considering whether Muslims should press for securing for themselves political and cultural independence".

25 March. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at Meerut at the residence of Nawab Mohamed Ismail Khan with Jinnah as President. Two resolutions adopted on the occasion were: (i) "Whereas the Muslim league is opposed to the scheme of Federation embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935." "Whereas the working of the provincial part of the constitution has created grave apprehension amongst Muslims and other minorities regarding their future because the

1939 provincial scheme has utterly failed to safeguard even the elementary rights of the Muslim minorities in various provinces. And whereas by a resolution passed at the Patna session in December, 1938, course as may be necessary with a view to exploring the possibility of a suitable alternative which would safeguard the interests of the Mussalmans and other minorities, the President, with the concurrence of the Working Committee, hereby appoint a committee of the following to examine various schemes already propounded by those who are fully versed in the constitutional development of India and other countries, and those that may be submitted hereafter to the President, and report to the Working Committee their conclusions at an early date". (ii) "In view of the policy of the Congress and other Hindu organisations to achieve Hindu supremacy and their persistence in resorting to coercive and subversive methods in the Indian States, the Muslim League is gravely concerned with regard to the fate of Mussalmans in various States and therefore earnestly advises them effectively to organise themselves forthwith in order to protect their liberties, rights and interests and assures them of its fullest support and assistance in the struggle".

26 March. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at Meerut, with M.A. Jinnah as President. A Working Committee was appointed to examine and report at an early date on various draft schemes of constitutional reforms to secure the rights and interests of the Muslims in India. The Committee consisted of M.A. Jinnah; Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Syed Abdul Aziz, Khawaja Sir Nazimuddin, Sir

- 1939** Abdulla Haroon, Sardar Aurangzeb Khan and Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan. Dr. Syed Abdul Latif of Hyderabad's scheme was presented for consideration. The Honorary Secretary submitted his report regarding his visit to Nagpur in connection with the Vidya Mandir Scheme which was recorded. As a result of the settlement between the Government of C.P. and the Muslim League regarding the proposed Vidya Mandir Scheme the Working Committee noted with satisfaction that C.P. Muslims were taking practical steps to advance Muslim education and appealed to every Mussalman to assist the association which being formed for the purpose. In view of the set policy of the Congress and other Hindu organisations to achieve Hindu supremacy and their persistence in resorting to coercive and subversive methods in the Indian States the meeting expressed grave concern with regard to the fate of the Mussalmans in various States and Muslims advised to effectively organise themselves forthwith in order to protect their liberties, rights and interests and assured them of its fullest support and assistance in their struggle. Whereas the AIML is opposed to the Scheme of Federation embodied in the Government of India Act 1935 and whereas the working of the provincial part of the Constitution has created grave apprehensions amongst Muslims and other minorities regarding their future, because the Provincial scheme has utterly failed to safeguard even the elementary rights of the Muslim minorities in various provinces, and whereas by a resolution passed at the Patna Session in December 1938 the President of the AIML was authorised to adopt such course as may be necessary with a view to explore the possibility of a suitable alternative

1939 which will safeguard the interests of the Mussalmans and other minorities...”

28 March. In his Central Assembly speech, Jinnah defended the neutral position taken by the AIML in the legislature between the Government and the Congress.

6 April. In his address to the Aligarh Students Union at Aligarh, Jinnah said: “The days of sitting in gilded chairs and playing with politics for amusement are gone. Grim reality and struggle stare us in the face. What contribution were the students making to the progress and consolidation of the Muslim League. When a man grows rich everybody flocks round him and claims him as his relation. The same seems to be the case with the Muslim League. I am glad everybody is claiming the Muslim League as his own.” He then turned to Rajkot Muslims who had been fighting for the Muslims in the Kathiawar States. Within two months Muslim League branches had been formed in Rajkot, Junagadh, Ramnagar and several other states. “We will not allow our brethren in the Indian States to be ground down. The position of the Muslims in the states is simply pitiable”, he said.

8 April. An AIML Council meeting was held at New Delhi with Jinnah as President who expressed pleasure at the rapid organization of Muslims in Indian States. The meeting was largely attended

1939 and representatives from all the provinces attended it. Several schemes regarding federation including one to divide the country into Muslim and Hindu India were discussed. These schemes were before the Committee set up by the Working Committee of the AIML. Jinnah assured the meeting that the Committee was not pledged to any particular scheme, but would examine the whole question and produce a scheme in the best interest of the Indian Muslims. The Council also decided to appoint a committee to report the organization of National Guards on all-India basis.

8 April First Delhi Provincial Muslim League Political Conference was held at New Delhi with Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad as President. Resolutions adopted included those appealing to the Muslims to give preference to goods produced by Muslims; condemning the repressive policy of Congress Ministries towards Muslim and other minor communities with special reference to the actions of the U.P., C.P., and Bihar governments; and terming the Government of India Act 1935 as “incomplete”, with a request to the AIML to prepare a “preferable constitution, which would safeguard the rights of Muslims”.

8 April. A Bengal Provincial Muslim League Council (General Committee) meeting was held in Calcutta with Fazlul Haq, Chief Minister of Bengal, as President. A.K. Fazlul Huq was elected President and the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, Maulana Akram Khan, M.A. Ispahani, Sir Adamjee Haji Dawood and Maulana Ruhul Amin were elected Vice-Presidents; and H.S. Suhrawardy was elected

1939 Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League. The meeting stressed “ the need for protecting and promoting the Urdu language and script in Bengal...”

6 May. A Bombay Provincial Muslim League Conference was held at Sholapur, Bombay, with Jinnah as President. Jinnah and Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, President of the second session, arrived by the same train, and were accorded enthusiastic welcome. Sir Sikandar was accompanied by Major Khizr Hayat Khan and Mian Abdul Haye, Ministers of Public Works and Education, Nawab Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana, Chief Parliamentary Secretary, Mir Maqbool Mahmood, Parliamentary Secretary-General, Syed Amjad Ali, Parliamentary Private Secretary to Premier, Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan, Member of the Council of State and Malik Muzaffar Ali, Zamindar, all from the Punjab. Jinnah was taken in a procession of nearly 5000 Muslims. The Muslim National Guards carried green crescent flags. More than 10,000 Muslims attended the Conference.

11 May. The Indian Muslim leaders who visited London and Cairo on behalf of the AIML to place the views of the Indian Muslims on the Palestine problem returned to Bombay by ship. They were Abdul Rehman Siddiqi, M.L.A. (Bengal) and Chowdhry Khaliq-uz-Zaman, M.L.A. (United Province) who were both members of the Working Committee of the AIML. Khaliq-uz-Zaman said that the object of their tour was to establish contact with the Islamic countries as well as to declare the views of the Indian Muslims on the Palestine

1939 problem. They visited Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt, among the Islamic countries and went on to France, Italy, Switzerland and England. They were in London when the Round Table Conference on the Palestine question met there.

21 June. A meeting of the Committee of Bombay Provincial Muslim League was held at Bombay. Jinnah presided.

2-3 July. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at the Bombay with M.A. Jinnah as President. The recent Bombay decision of the Princes on Federation, under the terms offered, the position of Indian nationals abroad, and the general situation in the country with particular reference to the Muslims came under discussion. The meeting which lasted over nine hours considered matters of far-reaching importance to Muslims in British India and the Indian States. The Committee had received reports of alleged ill-treatment of Muslims in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhavnagar, Patiala and Cutch. The committee urged upon the Rulers of these states to redress the grievances of their Muslim subjects. Resolutions adopted included one urging the provincial governments and the Government of India to take immediate action to stop the activities of Arya Samajiate and Hindu Sabha with regard to the agitation in Hyderabad State.

18 July. The political correspondent of the *Times of India* in his report noted: "Underneath all the protests, complaints and threats of the Muslim League, which have found expression in the

1939 resolutions of that organization and in the speeches of its leaders, there is a spirit of sullenness and unrest over the existing state of affairs and a fear about the future of the community”.

25 July. A meeting of Bombay Provincial Muslim League Committee was held in Bombay which was presided over by Jinnah. It passed resolutions asking the Government to withdraw the Urdu text-books sanctioned by them provisionally in pursuance of the Wardha Scheme.

20 Aug. A meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League was held at Bombay to amend certain rules of the primary Muslim League. Jinnah presided.

27-28 Aug. An AIML Council meeting was held at New Delhi, with M.A. Jinnah as President. On the first day a discussion lasting six hours resulted in the adoption of resolution moved by Sir Abdullah Haroon on the Muslim attitude in the event of a war, stating that the British Government must meet the demands of Indian Muslims without delay if the former desired to enlist the support and sympathy of Muslims of the world and particularly of Indian Muslims in future contingencies. Jinnah spoke on the issue for than one hour. On the second day another resolution was adopted by which it was declared that “opinions and sentiments expressed by Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan in his statement to the Press on August 25 in no way represent the views of the Muslims of India”. Other resolutions adopted included those deploring the policy of the British

1939 Government towards Muslims by attempting to force upon them against their will a constitution and in particular the Federal Scheme as embodied in the Government of India Act 1935 which allowed a permanent hostile communal majority to trample upon their religious, political, social and economic rights; and by the utter neglect and indifference shown by the Viceroy and the Governors in the Congress governed provinces in exercising their special powers to protect and secure justice to the minorities; and towards the Arabs in Palestine in refusing to meet their demands. The Council held the view that in those circumstances if the British Government desired to enlist the support and sympathy of the Muslims of the world and particularly of the Indian Muslims in future contingencies it must meet the demands of the Muslims of India without delay.

17-18 Sept. An AIML Working Committee's emergency meeting was held at New Delhi with M.A. Jinnah, as President. Jinnah apprised the Committee of his parleys with the Viceroy. On the second day the Committee unanimously passed a resolution appreciating Viceroy's invitation to hold talks with Jinnah and pointed out that Muslim India occupied a special and peculiar position in the polity of India and that for several decades it had hoped to occupy an honourable place in the national life, Government and administration of the country and had worked for a free India with free and independent Islam in which they could play an equal part with the major community with a complete sense of security for their religious, political, cultural, social and economic rights and

1939 interests. The Committee also made it clear that they did not endorse the “federal objective” of His Majesty’s Government (referred to by His Excellency in his address to the members of the Central Legislature” and strongly urged upon the British Government to review and revise the entire problem of India’s future constitution *de novo* in the light of the experience gained by the working of the provincial constitution of India and the developments that had taken place since 1935 or might take place henceforth. Thus the Muslim League conditionally supported the British in their war efforts.

8 Oct. To elect office-bearers and members of the Committee, an annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League was held. Jinnah presided. Jinnah was re-elected as President of the Committee while Miss. Fatima Jinnah was elected as one of 25 members of the committee.

11 Oct. At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League held in Bombay, office-bearers, members of the provincial branch and 30 representatives to the Council of AIML were elected. Jinnah was again elected President alongwith other office-bearers.

16 Oct. Half an hour before sunset at this evening, Jinnah, Sir Abdulla Haroon, MLA (Sindh), Sir Ziauddin Ahmed and Sir Abdur Rahim, President of the Legislative Assembly, received salute of 500 uniformed Khaksars at their camp at Karol Bagh, just outside Delhi. Lined up four deep, each

1939 shouldering a spade, the guard of honour stretched across the entire width of the camp, a sandy compound surrounded by more than 20 tents, the Khaksars' living quarters. In one of them, Inayatullah, the leader, released two days ago from a U.P. prison, received his guests, who squatted round him and discussed the Khaksar policy. This was Jinnah's third interview with Inayatullah since yesterday, and he hoped to have another tomorrow.

18 Oct. His Excellency the Viceroy stated that he had been authorized by His Majesty's Government to say that, at the end of the war, they would be very willing to enter into consultation with representatives of the several communities, parties and interests in India and with the Indian Princes with a view to ascertaining their aid and cooperation in the framing of such constitutional modifications as may seem desirable.

—, Working Committee of the AIML met in Delhi to discuss this statement.

19 Oct. Congress criticized the Viceroy's statement. Gandhi said that we "asked for Bread, got a stone".

22 Oct. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at New Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President. The meeting discussed the Viceroy's statement on Britain's aims regarding India as a new charter of hope for minorities and as recognition of the Muslim League's right to have a

1939 full say in the future constitutional arrangements. Jinnah was empowered to give an assurance of cooperation to the British Government in the prosecution of war. Resolutions adopted included those empowering the President to advise, guide and issue instructions to Muslim League parties in the various provincial legislatures in the event of some sudden emergency arising, and resolving that the Muslim League parties should give effect to or carry out such instructions as might be given by the President.

1 Nov. A communiqué was issued this afternoon making the bare announcement that at the request of His Excellency the Viceroy, Mr. Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress Working Committee, and Mr. M.A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, attended a meeting at the Viceroy's House. All that was said was that "discussion of a general nature took place".

5 Nov. Rebutting Gandhi's statement regarding the Muslims, Jinnah emphatically said: "I assure Mr. Gandhi that the Muslims of India depend upon their own inherent strength. We are determined to fight, and fight to the last ditch, for the rights to which we are entitled in spite of the British or the Congress opposition. We do not depend upon anybody."

13 Nov. In his Eid-ul-Fitr message after unfurling the Muslim League flag in Bombay, Jinnah appealed to the Muslims to strengthen the League by joining in large number. The League, he

1939 continued, was the only political organization of the Muslims. He appealed to them to keep the League flag flying. The Muslims were downtrodden at the time when the League started to organize them and within two years it gave them the position they now enjoyed.

7 Dec. Jinnah's statement was published in the newspapers. He said: "...I wish the Mussalmans all over India to observe Friday, 22 December as the day of deliverance and thanksgiving as a mark of relief that the Congress Governments have at last ceased to function"....

17 Dec. Jinnah unveiled the Muslim League flag over the Bombay Provincial Muslim League office in Bombay. In doing so he asked Muslims to rally round the flag and to make every sacrifice if necessary to preserve its prestige. Muslims, he added, had no enmity towards anyone and wanted to live in this country independently with honour under the flag. If they were united, success would be theirs.

18 Dec. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, leader of the Independent Labour Party, had decided to join in the celebrations of "Deliverance Day" on 22 Dec. It is also believed that Parsis and other communities would also join the AIML in its observance of Day of Deliverance.

22 Dec. Muslims in Bombay celebrated on Friday their "deliverance" from the "tyranny, oppression

1939 and injustice” of the Congress Ministries by offering prayers in their mosques and holding mass meetings. In the observance of the “Deliverance Day” was conceived by M.A. Jinnah, President of the AIML, were joined by Parsis and Scheduled Classes among other non-Congress groups. The occasion was unique in the history of the province. Never before had there been a common platform on a non-communal basis for recording the protest against an administration which claimed to represent popular feelings. It was a day of gaiety for the Muslims in particular. At night the principal mosques were illuminated and the main public meeting held in the open air at Mahomedali Road was attended by nearly 40,000 people. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Jinnah, Dr. Ambedkar, and others addressed the meeting.

—, In the same way the Day of Deliverance was celebrated all over India by the Muslims of India.

25 Dec. Sixty-fourth birthday of Jinnah, President of AIML, fell on Monday. He spent a quiet day at his residence at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, where he received a stream of friends, who personally wished him many happy returns of the day. He received numerous telegrams from friends and admirers from all parts of India and outside offering felicitations. The Memon Educational and Welfare Society, Johannesburg, registered its sincerest appreciation of the great services which Jinnah had rendered in the case of Islam and in bringing home to Muslims the fundamental principles of securing the safety, protection and safeguards of Muslims and other

1939 minorities in the Constitution of India, in a congratulatory message on his 64th birthday.

1940 7 Jan. Refuting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's charges and explaining the reasons of the failure of Nehru-Jinnah correspondence, Jinnah made it clear that so long as the Congress was not prepared to treat the Muslim League as the authoritative and representative organization of the Muslims of India, it was not possible for him to carry on talks regarding the Hindu-Muslim settlement.

8 Jan. In a statement Dr. Khalil, President, Ceylon Muslim League, urged the Muslims to back Jinnah, the fighter of common causes, not only on behalf of the Muslims, but on behalf of every minority in the world and contradicted certain statements which appeared in non-Muslim papers, and further prayed for the ultimate triumph of the Muslim cause.

—, A meeting of the AIML Council was held at Delhi with Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan as President. Dates for the AIML session at Lahore were fixed as 22-24 March 1940.

12 Jan. Sir Sikdndar Hayat Khan was unanimously elected President of the Parliamentary Party of the Muslim League in the Punjab, at a meeting of the Provincial Council of the League held in Lahore. About 125 members from all parts of the Punjab attended and Sir Sikandar Hayat presided. In his speech Sir Sikandar referred to the appointment of an organizing committee for the purpose of

1940 organizing Muslim League branches in the Punjab, and as a result 18 district and 13 City Leagues had been formed in the Punjab.

21 Jan. Jinnah left Bombay on a tour of Kathiawar in connection with the collection of the “Press and Propaganda Fund”, sponsored by the Bombay Provincial Muslim League. I.I. Chundrigar, Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, and four others accompanied him in this tour.

23 Jan. A Public meeting was organized by local Muslim League at Rajkot with Osman Memon, President, Kathiawar Muslim League, as President. AIML President M.A. Jinnah was the Chief Guest. The meeting was largely attended by Hindus and other non-Muslims showing the cosmopolitan spirit of the people of Rajkot.

Another meeting at Jetpur was also addressed by Jinnah on the same day.

—, At a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League at Bombay, Jinnah was recommended to be the President of the ensuing AIML session.

26 Jan. Jinnah addressed another meeting at Rajkot arranged by the local Muslim League. Seth Haji Abubaker Javeri of Porbandar presided over the meeting. About 10,000 people including many Hindus attended this meeting. In his address Jinnah

1940 said: “The many efforts of the Muslim League for a compromise with the Congress having proved futile, there was no other alternative but to sever connection with that organization”. Jinnah also dwelt on the work the Muslim League had been doing for the welfare of all the Muslims for the last 30 years.

28 Jan. In a statement issued from Ahmedabad, Jinnah said: “My attention has also been drawn to an article in the *London Times*. This paper is generally well-informed, but when it says that the All-India Muslim League is not an authoritative and representative organization of the Muslims of India, it is misled completely, showing the ignorance of the actual position in India today. Of course, the League is not the only Muslim organization in the country, nor does it represent cent per cent of the Muslims in the country – which it is impossible for any organization to do in any country – but I venture to state without fear of contradiction today that it represents the Muslim nation more truly and effectively than His Majesty’s present Government represents the British Nation.” In his tour of Ahmedabad Jinnah and his party collected Rs.1,50,000 for the League propaganda press fund. In the speeches Jinnah also explained how the Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations.

2 Feb. In an interview in New Delhi, Jinnah made it clear that “The Muslims of India, who constitute 90,000,000 of the people are a separate nation entitled to the same right of self-determination

1940 which had been conceded in respect of other nations”.

3-4 Feb. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at Delhi with Jinnah as President. Resolutions adopted included those stating that the Viceroy's reply to Muslim demands was not satisfactory as certain important points still required further clarification and elucidations; empowering Jinnah to place its views before the Viceroy and request him to reconsider the matter regarding the assurances asked for; removing all doubts and apprehensions from the mind of the Viceroy; and resolving “that a delegation on behalf of the AIML consisting of A.K. Fazlul Haq, Premier of Bengal, Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister of Bengal, and Ch. Khaliquzzaman should visit England as soon as possible in order to put the case of Muslim India before the British public, Parliament and His Majesty's Government.

6 Feb. Jinnah released to the Associated Press his correspondence with Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy, since November 1939 showing Viceroy's assurances to the Muslim League regarding the future of Muslims in the Indian constitution.

25 Feb. An AIML Council meeting was held at New Delhi with Jinnah as President. Jinnah was unanimously elected President for the forthcoming annual AIML session at Lahore. His name was unanimously proposed by all the provincial Leagues. Arrangements for the 27th annual session

1940 of the AIML at Lahore in March 1940 were finalized. Resolutions adopted included those expressing dissatisfaction with the Viceroy's speech at the Orient Club, Bombay, and placing on record its bitter resentment at Sir Hugh Neil's statement declining to appoint the Royal Commission demanded by Jinnah.

21 March. A tumultuous reception was accorded to Jinnah, President of AIML, who arrived in Lahore this morning from Delhi by a special train, bedecked with Muslim League flags, and buntings. Islamic slogans rent the air as the train steamed into the ceremonial platform of the Lahore railway station. Jinnah received a great ovation as the train drew up. He was received by Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, Sir Shah Nawaz Khan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and other prominent Muslims, including delegates from all over the country. Never before in the history of Lahore had Muslims shown such enthusiasm as they did today. In spite of the restrictions imposed by the Railway authorities, every vantage point on the platform and the adjoining buildings was occupied by the crowds eager to have a look at the "Quaid-i-Azam". The platform was crowded to its utmost capacity and the cordons of police and volunteers were broken on several occasions. The Premier personally helped in controlling the crowd which was estimated to have been about 50,000. Jinnah drove to the residence of Sir Shah Nawaz Khan in a decorated car. Jinnah was accompanied by Miss Fatima Jinnah, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, and Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, Nawab Mohammad Ismail, Sir Abdullah Haroon and a

1940 large number of delegates. Miss Jinnah was accorded a separate reception by Muslim ladies, a lot of whom were in *purdah*.

—, This afternoon Jinnah performed the flag-hoisting ceremony at the Muslim League *pandal* in the presence of a large gathering including a number of woman, a lot of whom in *purdah*.

—, A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held in Lahore with M.A. Jinnah as President.

22 March. A meeting of the Working Committee of AIML was held in Lahore with M.A. Jinnah as President.

22-24 March. Twenty-seventh session of the AIML was held at Lahore with Jinnah as President and Nawab Sir Shah Nawaz Khan as Chairman, Reception Committee. The prime resolution passed by this session is popularly known as the “Pakistan Resolution”. Over 100,000 people participated in the historic meeting held at Minto Park, outside Badshahi Mosque, Lahore. Stirring scenes were witnessed during the session. In his presidential address Jinnah declared his views on Muslim Nationalism, differences between Hindu and Muslim cultures in India along with its historical dimensions. The pivotal resolution adopted at the session was, *inter alia*, “That geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in

1940 which the Muslims are numerically in a majority, as in the North-Western and Eastern zones of India, should be grouped to constitute Independent States in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign". Other resolutions adopted included those appealing to the British Government to solve the Palestine problem; and empowering the AIML Working Committee to regulate the activities of the provincial Leagues.

20 April. At Calicut Malabar District Muslim League Conference began with A.K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal as President. At this Conference P.M. Attam Koya Thangal, M.L.A., Chairman, Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates at the Conference said: "Mr. Jinnah's clarion call to the Muslims to organize themselves found a deep and ready response in the minds of the Moplahs...To the Moplahs there is no greater and more venerable living leader than Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah whose name has become a household word with them. The Moplahs, like all true and self-respecting Muslims, firmly believe that Muslims are a separate nation with a religion, culture and tradition of their own and that Muslims, can and will never submit themselves to the domination of any nation or political party. The League grew from strength to strength till it has become today a true Parliament of the Muslims of India." Jinnah's message was also read at this first Malabar District Muslim League Conference.

24 May. A Bombay Presidency Muslim League Conference was held at Hubli with Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad as President. In his speech he pointed

1940 out that “The Lahore resolution was unambiguous. The Muslims had demanded the very right of self-determination that the Congress had been asking from the British Government. We have demanded a place in the Indian Sun, where we will be able to re-establish the Government of Islam. We have demanded the right to establish a laboratory wherein we may experiment in peace the greatest experiment that was ever tried”. “We do not want wholesale emigration of the Mussalmans from the Provinces in which they are in a minority, nor is it our intention to expel the non-Muslim minorities from the Muslim States. It is a calumny, a wholly unwarranted distortion of our intentions and programme. I myself belong to a minority province and much as I would have liked to have been born in a Muslim sovereign state of India, I do not intend to uproot myself from my home and leave my co-religionists to their fate.”

15-17 June. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at Bombay with M.A. Jinnah as President to consider the grave situation created by World War-II and the setting up of an organization of the Muslim National Guards. Resolutions adopted included those stating that the Working Committee of the AIML, while being of the opinion that further clarification contained in the letter of His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 19th of April, 1940, with regard to the assurances asked for by the AIML was not satisfactory, endorsed the following from the statement issued by the President, Mr. M.A. Jinnah, to the press on the 27th of May 1940:

1940

Up to the present movement, we have not created any difficulty nor have we embarrassed the British Government in the prosecution of the war. The provinces where the Muslim League has a dominant voice have been left free to co-operate with the British Government, pending their consideration with regard to the assurances we have asked for, and in particular that the British Government should make no declaration regarding the future constitutional problems of India and the vital issues that have been raised in that connection without our approval and consent.

26 July. A Baluchistan Muslim League Conference was held at Quetta with Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan as President who observed that the “ Muslim League’s two-nation scheme was a glorious one and holds out hope of a splendid future for India, a future in which the different communities can rise to their full stature according to their own tradition and characteristics and can make progress without any hitch and hindrance. There is absolutely no ground for the apprehension that the condition of the Muslims residing in the provinces in which the Hindus are in a majority would be helpless and pitiable. Each nation would be in a majority from committing aggression. In case an all-India federation is established according to the British and Hindu schemes, the Muslims would everywhere be subject to Hindu rule and in a helpless position.”

31 Aug. — 2 Sept. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at Bombay. Resolutions adopted included those appointing a committee with Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan to examine the cases of those members of

1940 the Council of the AIML who had joined the war committees in contravention of the League's resolution and to take appropriate disciplinary action.

28 Sept. A meeting of the AIML Working Committee was held at New Delhi, with Jinnah as President. Resolutions adopted included the one which reaffirmed the decision of "the Working Committee of the AIML at their meeting at Bombay on September 2 last, after considering the letter of His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 14 August last and addressed to the President, containing a specific offer in regard to the proposed expansion of the Governor General's Executive Council and the establishment of a War Advisory Council, requested His Excellency to reconsider the matter and authorised the President to seek further information and clarification, particularly on the points set out in the resolutions, before the Committee could deal with the offer."

29 Sept. An AIML Council meeting was held at New Delhi with Jinnah as President. Resolutions adopted included those deciding to organise a Red Crescent movement along with the National Guards for rendering medical help to the victims of aggression in the "Islamic lands".

24 Dec. The U.P. Muslim League Conference was held at Allahabad with Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan as President. In regard to the Pakistan scheme, the President observed that the Lahore resolution had raised a hue and cry among the non-

1940 Muslims, and said that “if the Lahore resolution was examined calmly and carefully, it would be found that all it did was to group the provinces in which units comprised in these zones will be autonomous as they are today. These units will, therefore, retain their present character and complexion. There is going to be no exchange of populations or migration of Mussalmans from other parts of India to those zones. What do the Hindus and Sikhs then fear? How would they be worse off from what they are today?”

1941 22 Feb. A meeting of the Working Committee of the AIML was held at Delhi with Jinnah as President. The meeting re-affirmed the Pakistan Plan of the AIML. It also opposed the Satyagrah launched by the Congress.

—, It was followed by the meeting of the Council of AIML presided over by Jinnah in which the Council unanimously elected Jinnah as the President of the year. One member suggested that Jinnah should be elected President of the League for life. The Honorary Secretary, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan said that the proposal could be adopted by amending the constitution. Jinnah, while expressing appreciation of the confidence of the Muslims of India as shown in him, said that they should never elect a man as life President, whosoever he might be. “Let me come to you at the end of every year and seek your vote and your confidence. Let your President be on his good behaviour”.

1941 23 Feb. An AIML Council meeting was held at Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President. The meeting elected Jinnah as the President of AIML for the next term. Resolutions adopted included those deciding that the following constructive programme should be worked out by every Provincial, District, City and Primary Muslim League:

- (i) That the cottage industries should be promoted and encouraged and stores should be established at central places on a co-operative basis.
- (ii) That the Muslims should use Garha, made by Mussalmans on all occasions of festivity and mourning, so that due impetus may be give to the Garha manufacture.
- (iii) That Night Schools should be opened in order to spread Adult Education.
- (iv) That Un-Islamic ceremonies should be given up and discouraged.
- (v) That no loans on interest be taken for marriage and funeral ceremonies.
- (vi) That the use of Intoxicants and Gambling should be checked.
- (vii) That the true spirit of brotherhood, based on the Islamic conception of equality and fraternity should be infused among those Muslims, who have adopted the Un-Islamic view of caste, based on profession and occupation.
- (viii) That Panchayats should be established, in order to settle ordinary disputes so that people may not suffer unnecessary monetary loss by going to law-courts.
- (ix) That Muslims should be persuaded to take to Commerce and Industry.
- (x) That full interest should be taken in all the schemes of rural uplift and progress.

1941 **25 Feb.** AIML members in the Council of State staged a walk out after their leader, Mr. Hossain Imam, had made a statement in the house on the Railways budget on the plea that the Muslim League demands on the budget had been ignored.

2 March. Addressing the special Pakistan session of Punjab Muslim Students' Federation, Jinnah asserted that the Pakistan scheme was the best and only solution for which there was no parallel in the world and it was the only solution to India's complex problem. He contended that it should be in the interest of the three vital elements in the country – the British Government, the Princes and the Hindus – to accept this solution.

13 March. At a meeting of the Aligarh Muslim University Students Union Jinnah declared, "Pakistan had been there for centuries. It is there today, and it will remain till the end of the world." In his speech Jinnah quoted passages from writers like H. G. Wells and Salvador de Madariaga to support his declaration that democratic representative Government was breaking down in the West and that Great Britain was a democracy owing to certain special circumstances. He maintained: "But in India conditions are entirely different. Here there are two nations, and talk of democracy and a single unit is impossible. The meaning of democracy in this country can only result in the permanent domination of a Hindu majority over a Muslim society in a minority, antagonistic to each other and different in everything that is essential to life."

1941 11 April. An AIML Council meeting was held at Madras with Raja Mohammad Amir Ahmad Khan Sahib of Mahmudabad as President. Resolutions adopted included those deciding that a Sub-Committee consisting of Raja Sahib of Mahmoodabad, Mr. Hasan Ispahani and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan Sahib be appointed to fill up vacancies which had occurred in the Council of the AIML.

12 April. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at Madras with Raja Mohammad Amir Ahmad Khan Sahib of Mahmudabad as President. Resolutions adopted include those deciding that a Parliamentary Committee, the personnel of which to be nominated by the President, be appointed as laid down in Resolution No.14 passed at the Annual Session held at Patna in December 1938.

12-15 April. Twenty-eighth session of the AIML was held at Madras with Jinnah as President and Abdul Hamid Khan as Chairman, Reception Committee. Resolutions adopted included those reiterating the demand for "Pakistan"; amending the AIML constitution to accommodate that demand; terming the Congress' Civil Disobedience movement as aiming at the consolidation of Hindu power in India; asking the government not to postpone ensuing elections at least in the provinces where provincial autonomy was already working under the Government of India Act, 1935, and also in the N.W.F.P.; and forming a Committee to draft the constitution and rules for the Muslim National Guards.

1941 **4 July.** Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang, President of the All-India States Muslim League, nominated certain persons on the Working Committee of the States Muslim League. Seven leaders from different States were nominated in a statement from Bhopal issued by Propaganda Secretary of the States Muslim League.

24-26 Aug. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at Bombay with M.A. Jinnah as President. Resolutions adopted included throne allowing ten days' time to Sir Sultan Ahmad and Begum Shah Nawaz, the former to resign from the membership of the Viceroy's expanded Executive Council and the later from the National Defence Council. Nawab of Chhattari, who had been nominated to the Defence Council, was asked to resign his seat from the Council before assuming office of the presidentship of H.E.H. the Nizam's State Council. In pursuance of this decision the three members of the League resigned from their respective offices; hence no action was deemed advisable.

6 Oct. A Special Meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League was held at Bombay.

23 Oct. The Muslim League flag was unfurled at a public meeting arranged by the Muslim League at Urdu Park, New Delhi, in which Jinnah said: "Today unfurling the Muslim League flag I want to reaffirm with all the emphasis at my command that

1941 we stand for Pakistan and for faith, unity and discipline.”

26-27 Oct. An AIML Council meeting was held at New Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as president. There was a record attendance of the members from all parts of India, particularly Bengal and the Punjab. The meeting unanimously adopted the resolutions of the Working Committee passed in Bombay on 24, 25, 26 August and at Delhi that morning. Among other resolutions adopted included those endorsing the decision of the Working Committee and the steps taken by the President of the AIML in connection with the expansion of the Executive Council of the Viceroy and the so-called National Defence Council; congratulating the Working Committee and the President on their decision and the steps taken in the matter; and severely condemning the action of Sir Syed Sultan Ahmad and Begum Shah Nawaz, in refusing to accept the mandate of the Working Committee and in insisting to remain on the said Councils in flagrant disregard of the wishes of the Musalmans. This Council further declared that the Musalmans taken in the expanded Council of the Viceroy and the so-called National Defence Council were in no way the representatives of the Musalmans and could not in any way represent their interests. The Council further condemned the attitude of the Government in this connection which was meant to create a rift in the ranks of the Musalmans.

26-27 Oct. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President. Resolutions adopted included those deciding that a

1941 Committee consisting of Mr. M.A. Jinnah, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan, Mr. G.M. Syed and Maulana Mohammad Akram Khan be appointed to decide upon such action by the Muslim League Party in the Central Legislature as might be considered proper to show the resentment and disapproval of Muslim India against the manner in which the expansion of the Governor General's Executive Council was undertaken and carried out and the National Defence Council constituted, and the action and attitude of the Viceroy and His Majesty's government in this connection, in consultation with the Muslim League Party in the Central Legislature.

6 Nov. At a Muslim League Conference at Aligarh, Jinnah stated that the Muslims of British India fully knew what Pakistan scheme was. Wherever he went he was asked by the common Muslims about the Pakistan issue which meant that they had fully grasped the issue of Pakistan.

16 Nov. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President. It considered the letter of explanation by Fazlul Haq, Premier of Bengal, dated 14 November and accepted his explanation. Resolutions adopted included the following resolutions (i) "The Working Committee of the AIML regrets that the British Government has not only failed to accept the offer of co-operation made by the Muslim League by its resolution dated 17 June 1940 but in utter disregard of it, has expanded the Governor-General's Executive Council by associating with it

1941 persons representing nobody except themselves. This ill-advised and unfair action on the part of the Government, in the opinion of the committee, was due to the fact that the British Government was not prepared to concede the just demands of the Muslim League even when the Congress Party was engaged in obstructionist tactics and civil disobedience and refused to even consider any agreement within the framework of the present constitution. The Working Committee therefore urges upon the Government that no further steps be taken or adjustments be made in the future even within the framework of the present constitution and law without the approval and consent of the AIML and once more warn the Government that any action in this connection without the approval of the Muslim League will be deeply resented.” (ii) “The Working Committee of the AIML has read with satisfaction the statement made by His Excellency the Viceroy on December 15, 1941, at Calcutta reaffirming the policy enunciated in the Declaration of 8 August 1940, which laid down *inter alia* the following principle for the future constitution of India.” “There are two main points which have emerged. On those two points His Majesty’s Government now desire me to make their position clear. The first is as to the position of minorities in relation to any future constitutional scheme. It has already been made clear that my declaration of last October does not exclude the examination of any part either of the Act of 1935 or of the policy and plan on which it is based. His Majesty’s Government’s concern that full weight should be given to the views of minorities in any revision has also been brought out. That remains the position of His Majesty’s Government. It goes

1941 without saying that they could not contemplate the transfer of their present responsibilities for the peace and welfare of India to any system of government whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in India's national life. Nor could they be parties to the coercion of such elements into submission to such a government."

5 Dec. Jinnah issued a statement from New Delhi: "I congratulate the members of the Muslim League in Bengal on having formed the Muslim League Party in the Assembly and having elected Sir Nazimuddin as their leader".

25 Dec. In a statement to the *News Chronicle* of London, Jinnah said: "I want the British public and statesmen to understand that the stand of the Muslim League is vitally different from that of the Congress and other Hindu organizations. It is somewhat difficult to understand the Congress, as even in the recent pronouncements of front-line leaders such as Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Nehru and others, they will have nothing to do with the prosecution of the war unless an immediate declaration of India's independence is made by the British Government, and as free Indians they will determine their war policy ... When they talk of freedom of India and the independence of India, they entirely ignore the hundred million Muslims in the country. That is the first and foremost mistake, and it is most misleading to say that the Congress represents the Indian nation. There is no such thinking as the Indian nation in existence. India is constellation of nations and the two major nations are the Hindus and Muslims."

1941 **26-27 Dec.** AIML Working Committee meeting was held at Nagpur with Jinnah as President. Resolutions adopted included those declaring “the Working Committee of the AIML has read with satisfaction the statement made by His Excellency the Viceroy on 15 December 1941, at Calcutta reaffirming the policy enunciated in the Declaration of August 8, 1940, which laid down *inter alia* the following principle for the future constitution of India: “There are two main points which have emerged. On those two points His Majesty’s Government now desire me to make their position clear. The first is as to the position of minorities in relation to any future constitutional scheme. It has already been made clear that my declaration of last October does not exclude the examination of any part either of the Act of 1935 or of the policy and plan on which it is based. His Majesty’s Government’s concern that full weight should be given to the views of minorities in any revision has also been brought out. That remains the position of His Majesty’s government. It goes without saying, that they could not contemplate the transfer of their present responsibilities for the peace and welfare of India to any system of government whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in India’s national life. Nor could they be parties to the coercion of such elements into submission to such a government”.

1942 **14 Feb.** Addressing the special session of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League at Serajganj, Jinnah said: “India from one end to the other now echoes and re-echoes the cry of Pakistan”. H.S.

1942 Suhrawardy, Secretary of the Bengal Muslim League, also addressed the meeting.

15 Feb. A Bengal provincial Muslim League Conference held at Sirajgung, with Jinnah as President. In his address, he reviewed the situation after the expulsion of A.K. Fazlul Huq from the League, and asked, "Is this not a case of gross betrayal and treachery, not only to the Muslim League, but to Muslim India?" Resolutions adopted included those condemning the "repressive policy of the present Government which aims at the suppression of the Muslim League organisation and the legitimate civil rights of the people, particularly its ill-conceived campaign against Muslim students and the gross misuse of the extraordinary powers assumed by Rules for the furtherance of personal ends and party tactics."

21 Feb. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at Delhi with Jinnah as President. Resolutions adopted included those expressing dismay on the Sapru proposals, stating that "The Working Committee have carefully considered the proposals formulated by the so-called Non-party Conference presided over by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and are definitely of the opinion that if the British Government are misled into accepting them, Muslim India will without doubt revolt against any such decision, for these proposals clearly mean the virtual transfer of all power and authority to the Central Government to be set up as indicated in these proposals on the basis of India being a single national unit and enjoying Dominion Status in action, thereby establishing Congress or Hindu Raj

1942 for all practical purposes. Muslim India will never accept such a position which is sought to be secured by Hindu leaders, who are virtually hand in glove with the Congress and other allied Hindu organisations in the country, under the guise of interim changes during the period of the war but in reality the object behind is to coerce the British Government at this critical movement to surrender and compel them to prejudice and torpedo the Pakistan demand of Muslim India. This will be a clear breach of pledges given by His Majesty's Government and recently reaffirmed by the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Amery, in his speech at Leeds on February 4, in the following words: We shall stand by pledges, both by our general pledges as to India's future freedom, and also by our pledge to the different main elements in India's national life, that they shall not be coerced under a system of government which they are not prepared to accept."

"The Working Committee deplores the method adopted by the Non-Party Conference and its President, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, in levelling an attack against Mr. Amery who, as spokesman of His Majesty's Government, has refused to resile from the solemn pledges given to Mussalmans. The Working Committee trust that the British Government, inspite of present difficult war situation, will not submit to coercive methods adopted by Hindu India and will remain true to their pledges."

22 Feb. A meeting of the Working Committee of the AIML held at New Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as

1942 President. Resolutions adopted included those expressing the opinion that if the proposals of the Non-Party Conference were accepted by the British Government, Muslim India would revolt against any such decision.

—, An AIML Council meeting was held at Delhi with Jinnah as President. The Council re-elected Jinnah. AIML President as the sole nominee of all the Provincial Muslim Leagues. Resolutions (non-official) adopted included those condemning A.K. Fazlul Huq for “becoming a mere puppet in the hands of the Hindu Mahasabha and adopting a policy of ruthless repression against the workers of the Muslim League which is the only popular representative organisation of the Muslims of India and also against the Muslim students of Bengal, who have undergone great suffering in the Muslim cause and expressing its sympathy with the Muslim League workers and the Muslim students of Bengal, who have thus served the best interests of the Muslim India.”

7-8 March. The second annual session of the Punjab Muslim Students' Federation was held at Rawalpindi in a specially erected *pandal* in the Islamia High School grounds. The session proved highly successful and on both days the audience, which included many non-Muslims, was at least 25,000. A special feature was the presence of a large number of Muslim girl students from all over the province. In the course of his presidential address, Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman reviewed the history of Hindu-Muslim relations in India during

1942 the previous 25 years. The Congress, he said, was throughout chary of recognising the rights and demands of Muslims, which ultimately led the Muslim League to formulate its demand for separate homelands for Muslims in zones where they were in a preponderant majority. Resolutions adopted included those declaring (a)... “unanimously and in unequivocal terms that no constitution shall be acceptable to the Muslims unless it is based on the principle that the Muslims in India form by themselves a separate nation and the North-Western and North-Eastern Muslim Blocs are their homelands wherein they shall be entitled to the right of self-determination unhampered; (b) that this Conference of the Muslim Student’s Federation strongly protest against the mischievous attempts and machinations of certain Hindus to frame a constitution without the consultation and to the detriment of the Muslims; warns the British Government that any attempt on their part to go back on the declaration of 8 Aug. 1940, shall be stoutly resisted by the Muslim nation all over India and (c) assures the Quaid-i-Azam, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, that the Muslim nation under his able leadership shall, in a thoroughly organized and disciplined manner, strongly resist any such attempt of the British Government and shall readily make all sacrifices required of them in this connection.”

23 March. Calcutta Muslims celebrated Pakistan Day. A function in this connection was held under the auspices of Bengal Muslim League. H.S. Suhrawardy presided over this function. Various resolutions on Pakistan Day were passed.

1942 —, In Delhi, “Pakistan Day” was celebrated. Early in the morning small League flags were sold and the main bazaars were decorated with flags. In the evening after a procession the Muslim League Flag was unfurled by Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan at the Urdu Park. Afterwards a big meeting was held in the Park, the Nawabzada presided. Addressing the meeting Jinnah said: “We have nothing to fear. We know our cause is right. We are asking for justice and fair play. We have no designs on our sister communities. We want to live as a free nation. We are not a minority community but we are a nation. We do not want to embarrass the British Government, because we know the real situation. But we are not going to give help to the camp-followers, who after the victory will sit on our chest. It is a lie that we want to support British imperialism.”

3 April. An AIML Council meeting was held at Allahabad with Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan as President. Resolutions adopted included those deciding that the resolution of the Emergent Meeting of the Working Committee of the AIML held on the 22nd of February 1942 at Delhi be approved; and resolving that a Sub-Committee consisting of Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan Sahib, and Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan Sahib be appointed to fill in the vacancies in the AIML Council.

3-6 April. Twenty-ninth session of the AIML was held at Allahabad, with Jinnah as President and Nawab Sir Mohammad Yusuf as Chairman, Reception Committee. When Jinnah reached the

1942 *Pandal* there were slogans of “Jinnah Zindabad”, “Muslim League Zindabad”, and “Pakistan Zindabad”. Resolutions adopted included those affirming that “... Muslims had implicit faith in Mr. Jinnah, and [that] no one would feel reluctant in giving him this authority, which would be used by him to the best interests of the Muslims and the country”; electing Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan as Honorary Secretary and Raja Mohammad Amir Ahmad Khan of Mahmoodabad as the Honorary Treasure of AIML for the next term; endorsing A.K. Fazlul Huq’s expulsion from the League; demanding lifting of the ban on the Khaksar Movement.

27 March-11 April. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at New Delhi at Allahabad with M.A. Jinnah as President. Resolutions adopted included those concerning the ban imposed on the following persons disqualifying them from becoming members of the AIML or any of its branches be fourth with lifted: Begum Hamida Momen M.L.C.; Mr. Mukhlessurrahman M.L.C.; Mr. Kader Bukhsh M.L.C.; and appreciating that the British Prime Minister, in his pronouncement, had made it clear that the Draft Declaration embodied only the proposals of His Majesty’s Government and not their decision, and that they are subject to agreement between the main elements in India, thus maintaining the validity of the declaration on the 8th of August 1940, which had promised to the Musalmans that neither the machinery for the framing of the constitution should be set up nor the constitution itself should

1942 be enforced without the approval and consent of Muslim India.

12 April. A meeting of the Working Committee of the AIML was held at Delhi, with M.A. Jinnah as President. The meeting declared that the Cripps proposals in their present form were not acceptable. Jinnah presided.

15 April. In a press interview Jinnah said: "If all parties agree to the Muslim demand for Pakistan or partition and the Muslim right to self-determination, details to be settled after the war, then we are prepared to come to any reasonable adjustment with regard to the present".

29 May. A public meeting was organized by the Bombay Muslim League at Bombay. Jinnah presided and addressed the huge gathering in which he emphasized the importance of Muslims joining the Muslim National Guards and Civil Defence in order to protect their hearths and homes.

15 July. Memon Chamber of Commerce and Memon Merchants Association, Bombay, presented a purse of Rs.17,000/- to Jinnah, in a ceremony held in Bombay. In his address Jinnah stressed the need for more funds for the Muslim League.

16-20 Aug. A meeting of the Working Committee of the AIML was held in Bombay with Jinnah as President. At this meeting opposition to the present

1942 policy of the Congress was voiced. Resolutions adopted included those calling upon the Muslims to keep aloof from the Congress' "Quit India" movement as "it is detrimental to the interests of Muslims"; demanding self-determination without delay, assuring that they would abide by the verdict of a plebiscite of the Muslims in favour of Pakistan, and expressing the willingness of the Muslim League to negotiate with any party for the setting up of a provisional government in order to mobilize the resources of India for the defence of the country and the successful prosecution of the war, conditional on the grant of the Muslim demands; and opposing the "open rebellion" by the Indian National Congress through "mass civil disobedience movement in pursuance of their objective of establishing Congress Hindu domination in India, which has resulted in lawlessness and considerable destruction of life and property".

21 Aug. After the Muslim League Working Committee had passed a resolution on the political situation in India, Jinnah explained the resolution to journalists. Regarding Muslims and the war effort, Jinnah said that officially the League had not undertaken the responsibility and burden of participating in the war effort because the Government had declined to give the League real share and authority in the governance of the country on honourable terms.

6 Sept. In a statement to the press Jinnah, as President of AIML, congratulated the Muslims in India on their "remarkable discipline, solidarity and

1942 unity” in keeping themselves aloof from the mass civil disobedience movement launched by the Indian National Congress.

13 Sept. In a press conference at New Delhi, Jinnah declared: “My fundamental point is this, that we do not want, under the stress of the war emergency, to be stampeded into forming a provisional government which should be of such a character and composition as would prejudice, prejudice or militate against the Muslim demand for Pakistan”.

In answer to a question put by an American correspondent, Jinnah said: “The Muslim League is not supporting the war effort. It is not that the Muslim League is recalcitrant or inimical, but it is unable to give wholehearted and enthusiastic support and cooperation in the prosecution of the war unless people feel they have their real voice and share in the Government of the country”.

19 Oct. Khan Bahadur Khuhro and M.H. Gazdar, the two League nominees, were sworn in as Ministers in Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah’s coalition Sindh Ministry this morning. Twenty-nine out of the total strength of 34 Muslim members of the Assembly had joined Sir Ghulam Hussain. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah’s coalition Ministry was now a certainty, the Muslim League having joined it today. This was done with the approval of the Provincial Muslim League of Sindh.

23 Oct. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Premier of Sindh, had joined the Muslim League.

1942 **8 Nov.** An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at New Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President. It considered the Sindh situation as well as the Civil Disobedience Movement started by the Congress. Resolutions adopted included those regretting that the Sindh Muslim League Party in the Legislative Assembly and the Executive of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League had failed to carry out the instructions of the President regarding the formation of the Ministry in Sindh according to the power conferred upon him by Resolution No.22 of the Working Committee passed on 2 October 1939, but in view of the further developments that had taken place since October 1942, the whole matter was entrusted to a Committee consisting of Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan, Chairman, Hon'ble Mr. Husain Imam, Sir Khwaja Nazimuddin, Choudhri Khaliquzzaman and Qazi Mohammad Isa, to take such action in the matter as it might think proper; observing that the attention of the Working Committee had been drawn to a number of cases where collective fines have been imposed or have been realised from the Muslims, who on the admission of Government themselves had kept themselves aloof as a community from the Civil Disobedience Movement that had been started by Congress and that this action of some of the Provincial Governments was not in consonance with the policy of the Government as the Muslim League understood it and that the various Provincial Muslim Leagues asked to collect such cases and make representation to the Provincial Governments concerned for redressing the wrong and that if they failed in their efforts to have justice done, to report the matter to the Honorary Secretary of the AIML for proper action.

1942 **9 Nov.** An AIML Council meeting was held at New Delhi with Jinnah as President. In his address Jinnah reaffirmed the Muslim right to self-determination in zones where they were in a majority. He maintained that India had never been a nation governed by a single power, even by the sword. Even today, he continued, one-third of India was not under British rule. The present administrative oneness was entirely the making of the British. Resolutions adopted included the one concerning "... the aggressive behaviour of the Kashmir National Conference Party and the attitude of the Kashmir Durbar which, in the opinion of the Council, was aimed at crushing and undermining the attempts of Kashmir Mussalmans to organise themselves. The resolution urged the Government of India to warn the Kashmir Durbar and demand of it to punish the offenders, including officials and appoint an impartial committee to enquire into Muslim grievances and make suitable recommendations for redress".

10 Nov. A Muslim League deputation, elected by the AIML Council yesterday and led by Abdul Hamid Khan of Madras, waited on the Hon. Mr. M.S. Aney, Overseas Member, Government of India, at Delhi, regarding restrictions on Haj Pilgrims. The Law Member, the Hon. Sir Sultan Ahmed, was also present at the interview. It is understood that Mr. Aney promised to give sympathetic consideration to the proposal placed before him by the deputation.

—, The Muslim League Civil Defence Committee met today at Delhi with Nawab Ismail Khan, as

1942 President. Chairmen and secretaries of the provincial branches also participated in this meeting.

15 Nov. An All India Muslim Students' Federation Conference was held at specially built "Gulzar Jinnah" near Jullunder. Addressing the second open session Jinnah repeated the Muslim League's offer to mobilize the Muslims to keep the enemy out of India's doors and form a provisional Government to which real power should be transferred, provided the British Government made a declaration and the other parties agreed to the right of the Muslims to self-determination and guaranteed and pledged themselves to give effect to the verdict of a Muslim plebiscite regarding the Pakistan scheme. Resolutions adopted included those calling upon British to make a declaration guaranteeing the right of the Mussalmans to self-determination and to form a Provisional Government, with real power transferred to it, with the co-operation and support of the Muslim League and such other parties as might be ready and willing to assume the responsibility and authority of the Government for the specific period of the duration of the war in order to mobilise all the resources of India to resist any aggressor.

17-19 Nov. An Annual session of the Punjab Muslim League was held at Lyallpur (Faisalabad) with Sir Khwaja Nazimuddin as President. The President, in his speech, observed, "I am convinced

1942 that if the non-Muslims will examine this question dispassionately, free from the effects of the propaganda that has been carried on against it, they will see the truth of my assertion. Let us take the case of the Sikhs in the Punjab. Before this year they never had a Sikh representative in the Government of India. They had no voice or influence in the Working Committee of the All-India Congress, and yet in the Punjab during the last twenty years they have not only had their representative in the Cabinet but a very effective voice in shaping the policy of the Cabinet, a position which under a Central Government for the whole of India the Sikhs will never attain. In the Federal Government of the North-Western Pakistan the Sikhs cannot be ignored. The above applies with greater force to the Hindus of Sindh and the North Western Frontier Province.”

1943 3 March. A resolution on Pakistan – the first of its kind to be passed by any provincial legislature – was passed by the Sindh Legislative Assembly. 24 members casted their votes in favour while 3 Hindu members including 2 ministers voted against it. European members remained neutral. Seven members belonging to non-official Hindu block walked out of the Assembly. This resolution was moved by G.M. Syed, member of the Working Committee of the AIML.

7 March. An AIML Council meeting was held at Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President. Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, announced amidst prolonged cheers that all the provincial Leagues had unanimously recommended Jinnah’s name for the

1943 Presidentship. Resolutions adopted include those approving the decision of the Sindh Provincial Legislative Assembly in endorsing the principle of Pakistan Scheme adopted by the Lahore Resolution of the AIML on the 23 March 1940 and feeling confident that before long the other Muslim majority provinces would follow suit.

23 March. In his message on the “Pakistan Day” Jinnah declared that “Pakistan is now an Article of Faith.”

23 April. An AIML Council meeting was held at Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President. Resolutions adopted included those resolving that a Sub-Committee consisting of Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan be appointed to fill in the vacancies in the Council of the AIML; and to refer the following resolutions to the Subject Committee for its consideration: The Council of the AIML resolves that in order to organise the Mussalmans especially the masses more effectively and to impart to them a sound and acute political consciousness and training and also to bring about a greater solidarity and contact between the Muslims of various Provinces a Committee known as the Muslim Mass Organisation Committee be formed with its central office at Delhi. This committee should undertake the following work:

1. It should help the Provincial Leagues to expand and improve their organization.
2. It should produce literature useful to the aims and ideals of the Muslim League for the masses as well as for intelligentsia.

1943

3. It should send missions and organise mass campaigns for the propagation of the Muslim League ideals.
4. It should bring about more contact and solidarity between the Mussalmans of all parts of India.

24-26 April. Thirtieth Session of the AIML was held at Delhi with Jinnah as President, and Hussain Malik, as Chairman, Reception Committee. On 23 April, the flag hoisting ceremony was held. Colourful scenes were witnessed in Delhi this evening when Jinnah, President of AIML was taken out in a procession along a three-mile route, decorated with flags and triumphal arches. While the procession itself was more than a mile long, and continued to swell as it progressed to its destination, thousands of people, mostly Muslims, lined the route. The Quaid-i-Azam sat in a decorated car. Caparisoned elephants led the procession, followed by camels mounted by men in picturesque Arab dress. A squad of Muslim National Guards, on cycles went in formation and behind them were the League "cavalry" of "mounted guards". Volunteer contingents from various parts of India marched behind their own bands in full parade style. The Muslim Students' Federation, Delhi, and some students organizations from outside were also represented. The procession started from the central office of the AIML at Daryaganj at 4:30 p.m. and moved slowly along the decorated roads and all along the road Mr. Jinnah received ovations from the gathering. After passing through Patra Barian, and through Lal Kuan and Hauz Kazi, and Ajmere Gate the procession reached Chaman-i-Pakistan, the venue of the League's 30th session at 7:30 p.m. Then Jinnah

1943 hoisted the League flag in the presence of some 50,000 persons. Members of the Working Committee and the Council of the Muslim League, Muslim Ministers from the Punjab, Sindh and Assam were among those who were present. Then Jinnah addressed the gathering. Resolutions adopted included those condemning collective fines on the Muslims despite their non-connection with the subversive movement of the Congress; condemning martial law in Sindh; recommending reconstruction of the AIML Committee on Women; and condemning Zionist actions in Palestine.

17 June. Jinnah addressed the Sindh Provincial Muslim League Council in which he explained as to why Muslims wanted Pakistan. He said, if a chance came and the British withdrew from India, in the *Akhand Hindustan* the Centre would be predominated by the Hindus and Provincial Autonomy, as far as the Provinces were concerned, would be reduced to a farce in as much as they would be made to carry out at the behests of the Government at the Centre. He added that the position of the Muslim majority provinces then could be compared to the present day Indian States which outwardly were independent but in reality had no power. In the latter's case the Viceroy and his political Department were all in all. He remarked that they were not prepared to change British masters for the Hindus.

2 July. In the evening Jinnah performed the Flag Hoisting Ceremony at the *pandal* of the Provincial Muslim League Conference at Quetta. Addressing the gathering Jinnah said: "I consider it as a great

1943 honour that I am unfurling this National Flag of ours today on the soil of Baluchistan. Every nation in the world has their own National Flag. For a long time the Muslim nation in India had no flag of theirs but now, thank God, we have our own National Flag.”

6 July. Jinnah inaugurated the Third Session of the Baluchistan Muslim League at Quetta. Addressing the session he said: “In few years we have made Indian Muslims, who were merely crowd, a nation. They were a scattered mass, disorganized and apathetic. Muslim League had electrified them, roused them from their stupor and knit them together. We have gone through a process of nationalization and now we have one flag, one platform and one voice.” The session was attended by all the notables and over 25,000 people. Qazi Mohammad Isa presided.

15 Aug. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held in Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President, to express thanks to Almighty Allah for saving the life of Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah and condemned the desperate attack on his life.

24 Sept. At Bombay, Jinnah gave interview to the foreign Press in which he said: “Pakistan is an indispensable condition of any settlement in India. It has the support of 99 per cent of the Muslims in the India, as has been proved in recent by-elections.”

1943 6 Oct. Second session of the Sukkur District Muslim League was held today with great enthusiasm in Khanpur village (Shikarpur) under the distinguished presidentship of Nawab Khan Bahadur Makhdum Murid Hussain, Sajjada Nashin of Dargah Ghaous, and Bahawal Haq of Multan, MLA (Central).

16 Oct. Nawab Ismail Khan, Chairman, All-India Muslim League Civil Defence Committee, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Secretary, AIML, and Zaki Ali, Secretary AIML Defence Council, arrived at Faridpur to study the food situation in the district.

17 Oct. The Council of the All-India States Muslim League which concluded its two-day session in Nagpur, discussed mainly the question relating to the affairs in Kashmir. The Council passed a lengthy resolution strongly protesting against the ban on the entry of its President, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang, demanding the appointment of Prime Minister of the State of a man who commanded the confidence of all communities and appealing to the Government of India to exert its influence to improve the present situation in Kashmir. It also protested against the arrest of Ch. Ghulam Nabi, President of Jam Khandi State Muslim League.

13 and 15 Nov. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President. Resolutions adopted included those congratulating the AIML President, M.A. Jinnah, on his providential escape and thanking God

1943 Almighty for saving his life to lead and guide the Mussalmans of India; considering the recent correspondence that had passed between the ex-Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, and the President of the AIML regarding the situation in Kahsmir and having heard the leaders of the Kashmir Muslim Conference headed by Chowdhry Ghulam Abbas resolved that the President should take such further steps in the matter as he might deem necessary; resolving that a Committee consisting of Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan, Chowdhri Khaliquzzaman and Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin be appointed to examine the constitution that had been framed for the Muslim League Party in the Punjab Legislative Assembly and report back whether the constitution is in conformity with the fundamental principles, policy and programme of the AIML. It further resolved that in submitting its report the Committee would also consider the objections that have been sent to the President against certain clauses of the constitution by Nawab Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot, Mr. Karamat Ali and Mr. Mumtaz Daultana and suggest such alterations, amendments or additions, if any, that it might consider necessary.

14 and 15 Nov. An AIML Council meeting was held at New Delhi with Jinnah as President. Jinnah was re-elected President of the AIML for the next year. No other name had been suggested by any of the Provincial Leagues. Addressing the meeting, after his re-election, Jinnah observed "this manoeuvring on the part of the Government to create the impression that there should be a united Central Government of India shows that the die-

1943 hard Tories who rule Great Britain do not wish to release their hold on this country.” Resolutions adopted included the one on Palestine, pointing out that “the Working Committee has learnt with alarm and misgivings that Jewish agencies have again started anti-Arab propaganda and are pulling strings in America and England for further immigration of Jews into Palestine to the detriment of the just and legitimate interests of that country.”

24 Dec. An AIML Council meeting was held at Karachi with M.A. Jinnah as President. Resolutions adopted included those resolving that the following be elected as members of the Council from the Assam Province:-

1. Hon’ble K.B. Sayedur Rahman, Shillong, Assam
2. Hon’ble Molvi Manuwar Ali B.L., Shillong, Assam
3. Hon’ble Molvi Abdul Matin Chowdhry, Shillong, Assam
4. Molvi Abdus Samad, P.O. Fakirgunj, Assam
5. Molvi Abdur Rahman, M.L.A. Habiggunj, Assam
6. Alhaj Dcwan Ahbab Chowdhry, P.O. Duhalia, Sylhet, Assam
7. Hon’ble Sir Syed Saadullah, Premier Assam Government Shillong
8. Mukbul Husain Chowdhari, M.L.A., P.O. Sunamganj, Assam
9. Molvi Badrul Haque, Mukhtar, P.O. Karimganj, Assam
10. Mikabbar Ali Majumdar, B.L., P.O. Silchar, Assam
11. Khendaker Mumtazuddin, B.L., Gauhati, Assam.
12. Molvi Abdul Salam, G.O.C.M.N.G., P.O. Sylhet, Assam
13. Molvi Abdul Hamid B.L., Ex-Minister, P.O. Sylhet, Assam

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14. Molvi Myeenuddin Chowdhary M.A. B.L., Molvi Bazar Sylhet, Assam
15. Molvi Abdul Hye B.L., P.O. Habiganj, Assam
16. K.S. Nurul Hussain Khan, Pleader, P.O. Habiganj, Assam
17. Molvi Fazlul Huq Selbaroshi, 'Gugaveri' Office, Sylhet.
18. Abbas Ali Sarkar, P.O., Juria, Dist. Nowgong, Assam
19. M.Ajmal Ali, P.O. Sylhet, Assam
20. Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan, M.L.A., Fakirganj, Dhubri, Assam
21. M.A. Razzaque, P.O. Desangmukh, Dt. Sibsagar, Assam
22. Molvi Kajimuddin Ahmad, B.L., P.O. Barpita, Dt. Darang, Assam
23. Molvi Mujibur Rahman, P.O. Dhekiajulee, Assam
24. Molvi Syed Abdur Rauf, M.L.A., P.O. Barpeta, Assam
25. Hon'ble Molvi Mudabbir Husain Chowdhry, Shillong, Assam.

24-26 Dec. Thirty-first Session of the AIML was held at Karachi with Jinnah as President and G.M. Syed as Chairman, Reception Committee. Jinnah, in his Presidential address, said that "we shall never rest contented until we seize the territories that belong to us and rule over them." Meetings of the Council of the AIML and the Subjects Committee were also held in Karachi. Resolutions adopted included those declaring the resolve of the Muslims of the subcontinent to give any sacrifice to achieve Pakistan.

1943 25 Dec. Fifth annual meeting of the All-India States Muslim League was held at Haroonabad (Karachi). Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang presided. In his presidential address, he appealed to the government to appoint an independent man as Premier of Kashmir.

23-24 and 27 Dec. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at Karachi with M.A. Jinnah as President. Resolutions adopted included those considering the representations made by certain members of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League challenging the validity of the meeting of the Council of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League held at Lahore on 5 December and the elections held at the said meeting. It was resolved that a Committee consisting of Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan, Chowdhary Khaliquzzaman and Qazi Mohammad Isa be appointed, with powers to determine and decide the disputes in question after hearing the parties concerned. The Working Committee was unable to grant the interim injunction prayed for in the petition of objections submitted. It also considered the representation made by certain members of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League objecting to the elections of the representatives from Sindh to the Council of the AIML and resolved that the sub-committee appointed to deal with the representation from the Punjab be authorised to decide the matter.

1944 1 Feb. Replying to an address presented by Bombay District Muslim Students Federation, Jinnah, said that the "Muslims have established unity of thought. Their ideal is one and the goal

1944 (Pakistan) is clear. Now what we want is to establish is unity of action.” Jinnah claimed that 99 per cent. of Muslims were with the League. The task before them was to develop educationally, economically and socially.

2-3 Feb. To discuss matters relating to the strengthening of National Guards, a meeting of the Committee of Action of AIML was held at Lahore with Nawab M. Ismail Khan as President.

29 Feb. In an interview to a London Paper, Jinnah said: “If little New Foundland can stand on its own feet in the same continent as Canada, then Pakistan with its population of 70 to 80 millions is certainly strong enough to march alone”.

18-19 March. Inaugurating the Punjab Muslim Students’ Federation Conference at Lahore, Jinnah assured the Muslim youth that they had a bright future if they would put courage and energy, galvanise the Muslim League and its programme, throw away fears and continue to be united and put themselves under one discipline. He also declared that the “Muslim League had come to be regarded in India and abroad as the sole mouthpiece of Muslim opinion”.

20 March. In a function of the Punjab Muslim Students’ Federation, Jinnah reviewed the progress of the Muslim League in the Punjab. He recalled that when he visited the province in 1936 he was threatened by his own Muslim brethren with black

1944 flags, and it was after very strenuous efforts that they succeeded in securing two seats in the Punjab Assembly on the Muslim League ticket. But when he visited it again in 1940, “this land and this very city” had accepted the charter of Pakistan. In 1944 so far as the Punjab Legislature was concerned, with all the complaints they might have against it, between 90 and 95 per cent of the Muslim members of the legislature had signed the pledge of the Muslim League and had formed a Muslim League Party in the Assembly which was undoubtedly subject to the control and discipline of the League.

21 March. During his three-hour long meeting with the Muslim members of the Punjab Assembly including the opposition, Jinnah declared that neither he nor the League was party to what is known as the Jinnah-Sikandar Pact, and that the Unionist Party was dead. Jinnah also explained that the name Jinnah-Sikandar Pact was a misnomer. Sir Sikandar, he said, drew up that document himself and wanted to give it the fullest publicity so that the whole world might know that the Punjab with its full force was behind the Muslim League. How could he (Jinnah) object to the propaganda that Sir Sikandar wanted to carry on in favour of the League? Jinnah recalled on his return to the Punjab after attending the Lucknow session of the League in 1937. Sir Sikandar had sent Jinnah over 70 forms duly filled in by Muslim members of the Punjab Assembly expressing their agreement to become members of the Muslim League. From the day these members signed the League pledge, Jinnah

1944 maintained, they had ceased to be the members of the Unionist Party. Since 1937, he declared, the Unionist Party had not been functioning at all. Its creed and policy were dead and even Sir Chhoto Ram, who originally belonged to the Unionist Party, had formed a separate group with 13 followers. The Unionist Party, therefore, was dead and the Muslim League Party had entered into a coalition with other groups.

23 March. In his Pakistan Day message Jinnah said: "For us Pakistan means our defence, our deliverance and our destiny. It is the only way which will ensure to us our freedom and the maintenance of our honour and the glory of Islam".

25 March. A meeting of the Committee of Action of the AIML was held at Delhi with Nawab M. Ismail Khan as President.

28 March. Sir Chhoturam, Revenue Minister, Punjab, was closeted for three hours tonight with Jinnah at the residence of the Nawab of Mamdot. The talk related to the party position in the Punjab Assembly with particular reference to the recent interpretation of the Jinnah-Sikandar Pact by the League President. This was the first meeting between Jinnah and Sir Chhoturam since the conclusion of the Pact in 1937. It may be mentioned that Chhoturam is co-founder of the Unionist Party with Sir Fazl-i- Hussain, the founder of Unionist Party, in the Punjab some twenty years ago.

1944 8-9 April. An Assam Provincial Muslim League Conference was held at Barpeta with Chaudhury Khaliq-uz-Zaman as President. He observed “Pakistan was the only effective safeguard for the protection of political, cultural, economic and religious rights of Muslims against the vagaries of the majority. Pakistan would ensure the healthy progress of this sub-continent towards real and lasting democracy, since majorities in Pakistan and Hindustan zones would have to behave in a more responsible way towards the minorities.” Resolutions adopted included one “affirming the faith in Pakistan as its political objective and goal and expressing determination to spare no effort or sacrifice for its achievement”. The Conference further resolved that it was “definitely of opinion that the provinces of Bengal and Assam should be formed into an independent sovereign state to be known as Eastern Pakistan”.

9-10 April. A Pakistan Conference was held at Gaya with Sir Khwaja Nazimuddin, Premier of Bengal, as President. He said that Great Britain, which had accepted and conceded the principle of Pakistan for India, would be forced to concede the Muslim demand in full, in view of having to recognise similar demands from other parts of the world”. “To the Muslims my advice is: Do not take any notice of the pronouncements of retiring Viceroys and arm-chair politicians in England”. “We have the comment of the British Cabinet and it is our duty to see that we do not allow the British Government to go back on their pledge.” Resolutions were passed reiterating the demand of Pakistan and acceptance of the Lahore Resolution

1944 and requesting the Provincial Muslim League and the All-India Muslim League Committee of Action to impress upon the respective Governments the necessity of appointing communal ratio officers to watch and safeguard the interest of Muslims and other minorities in the matter of services and promotions and to publish six monthly lists of all appointments and promotions made in the province. By another resolution the Conference expressed concern and anxiety at the situation in Palestine and requested the British Government to adhere to the pledges given to Muslim India by His Majesty's Government through the Viceroy of India.

27 April. The Jinnah-Khizar Hayat Khan talks finally broke at Lahore. The Punjab Premier's afternoon interview with M.A. Jinnah lasted eighty minutes. Immediately after the Premier left, Jinnah went into a conference with nearly twenty Muslim members of the Punjab Assembly, including Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan. Others present at the conference were Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, Mian Bashir Ahmed and Kazi Mohammad Isa, members of the Working Committee of the AIML.

28 April. M.A. Jinnah, in a statement to the Press issued from Lahore said "We (Mr. Jinnah and Malik Khizr Hayat Khan) have had prolonged discussions and since my arrival here a second time in continuation of our previous discussions which started as far back as March 19, I met Malik Khizr

1944 Hayat Khan on April 20 and he has discussed the matter with me during half a dozen interviews lasting over two hours or three hours on each occasion and he had promised to give me his final reply to-day. He arrived at my house this afternoon when I asked him what was his final attitude and that of Sir Chhotu Ram and Sardar Baldev Singh regarding the proposals which I had placed before him and them. He then verbally told me many things and I suggested that in fairness to him and me it is better that he should give me the final reply in writing so that there should be no room for any misunderstanding. Accordingly when he was here I directed a letter to my private secretary. It was typed and handed over to him on the understanding that he will let me have a final reply in writing by 9 o'clock tonight as I made it clear to him that we had discussed the whole question threadbare and that it was not possible for me to wait any longer, especially as I was booked to leave for Sialkot tomorrow. He promised to let me have his reply by 9 o'clock tonight. I waited for the reply and at 9:20 p.m. I rang him up saying that I had not received from him the promised reply in writing. Much to my surprise, on the telephone he informed me that he had no reply to give except what he had told me verbally. Thereupon I sent him a letter, same date. After this telephonic conversation between him and me at about 9:30 p.m. I sent this letter with a responsible person to make sure that it delivered to him. When he went there Malik Khizr Hayat Khan declined to acknowledge even the receipt of the letter on a slip of paper which was sent along with the letter. I had again to sent the Nawab of Mamdot, President of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League, and Mumtaz Daultana, M.L.A.,

1944 with the letter and the slip on which he was requested to acknowledge the receipt, but he again declined to sign the receipt and receive the letter. I had to send them a second time to deliver the letter personally to Malik Khizr Hayat Khan and endorse upon that acknowledgement slip that they and their endorsement runs as follows: “We have personally delivered this letter to Malik Hayat Khan on 27 April 1944 at 11:00 p.m. and he refuses to acknowledge receipt of it. Therefore, we hereby state that we have, in fact, delivered the letter to him personally and certify to that effect (Sd.) Iftikhar Hussain Khan and Mumtaz Daultana.”

30 April. The Punjab Muslim League Conference was held at Sialkot with Abdur Rab Nishtar, Finance Minister, Frontier Province, as President. The main resolutions deplored “the whole attitude and action of Malik Khizr Hayat Khan and called upon every member of the Punjab Assembly to declare that he owed allegiance solely to the Muslim League party in the Assembly and not to the Unionist Party or any other political party. It also said that the present label of coalition should be dropped namely the “Unionist Party” and that the name of the proposed coalition should be the “Muslim League Party”.

1 May. To discuss the Punjab affairs, a meeting of the Committee of Action of AIML was held at Lahore with Nawab M. Ismail Khan as President.

3 May. A joint meeting of the Committee of Action and the Working Committee of the Punjab

1944 Provincial Muslim League was held in Mamdot House this evening to consider a plan for organizing and strengthening Muslim League branches in the Punjab. The Provincial Muslim League has set up a sub-committee to prepare a scheme for organizational work. The scheme would be considered by the Committee of Action, after it had been approved by the Provincial Muslim League.

13-14 May. To discuss publicity matters, a meeting of the Committee of Action of the AIML was held at Delhi with Nawab M. Ismail Khan as President.

14 May. A Sindh Muslim League annual meeting was held at Karachi. Speaking on the occasion, G.M. Syed observed "The jealousies of power politics and the struggle for seats and offices should give place to a simple ideal of service for its own sake; otherwise there is danger of friction and disintegration setting in within the organisation." He criticised the attitude of the Hindu minority in Sindh and said that the methods adopted by them to encourage the disruptive forces in the Muslim community betrayed their evil intentions. Mr. Syed also referred to the Khakhsars, the Ahrars, Jamiat-ul-Ulema and the Socialists whom he described as disintegrating forces in the Muslim community and said that being frightened at the increasing power of the League they were trying to organise themselves to order to present a united front against it". Resolutions adopted included the one condemning "the action of the Governor of the Punjab in dismissing Captain Shaukat Hayat Khan 'without assigning proper reasons'".

1944 **20 May.** The Seventh Session of the Baroda State Muslim Conference was held at Kholwad with Rasool Khan Pathan as President. He said in his address "Pakistan is the symbol of Indian independence. It is very strange that after five years of explanation some people are yet asking for the clarification. Self-determination and distribution of provinces on a national basis is Pakistan." "The principle of self-determination is accepted by the British Government, the principle of redistribution of provinces on a national basis is accepted by the Congress. The position is not impossible of solution if the League, the British Government and the Congress place their heads together." He also said that Muslim bodies other than the League like the Ahrars, the Khaksars and the Jamiat Ulema had accepted Pakistan in some form or other as their creed, that the Cripps' proposals contained the germs of acceptance in principle of Pakistan, and that if all the parties concerned frankly considered the problem, its solution was not difficult.

27 May. A meeting of the AIML Committee of Action was held at Lahore. The Committee decided that Malik Khizr Hayat Khan Tiwana should be forthwith expelled from the membership of the All-India Muslim League and should be ineligible to become a member in future till the Working Committee of the AIML removed this ban against him. The Committee issued the following statement from Lahore at midnight: "The Hon. Malik Khizr Hayat Khan Tiwana, the Premier of the Punjab, and a member of the AIML, issued a lengthy statement on April 28 immediately after the breakdown of his conversations with Mr. M.A. Jinnah, the President

1944 of the AIML. In the course of this statement, Malik Khizr Hayat Khan Sahib gave expression to his views and made assertions which were not only diametrically opposed to the declared policy and programme of the AIML, but constituted a grave violation of the fundamental principle of its constitution and rules and thus rendered himself liable to disciplinary action. The Committee of Action, when they met at Lahore on 2 May examined this statement with great care and picked out passages from it which, in their opinion, offended against the basic principles of the constitution and the rules of the AIML. They authorised Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, the Convenor of the Committee, to draw Malik Khizr Hayat Khan's attention to these objectionable passages by means of a communication which was sent to him on May 3 and called for his explanation. It may be mentioned here that in this letter of the convenor not only those passages were reproduced in *exienso*, but it was also pointed out to him how they contravened the aims, objects and rules of the Muslim League."

28 May. A Punjab Muslim League Council meeting was held at Lahore with Nawab Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot as President. The main resolution stated that "The meeting of the Council of the Punjab Provincial Muslim league, views with satisfaction the action taken against the Hon. Malik Khizr Hayat Khan Tiwana by the Committee of Action for his open defiance of the aims and objects and rules of the AIML and creating disruption in the Muslim nation. This meeting calls upon the Muslims of the Punjab to demonstrate,

1944 beyond all doubt, that they stand solidly behind their national organisation.”

19 June. An Open Session of the Punjab Muslim Students' Federation Conference was held at Rawalpindi with Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan as President. He referred to the political ideal of the Muslim League which, he said, was the only representative body of ten crores of Muslims, having one platform, one leader and one ideal. He envisaged the complete independence of India in the real sense as one in which the ten crores of Muslims would be absolutely free from the domination of the Britishers and the Hindus. Referring to Punjab politics, he criticised the Punjab Premier's stand regarding the Jinnah-Sikander Pact, and said that Malik Khizr Hayat who had promised to infuse fresh life in the Muslim League Party in the Punjab Assembly, was in fact responsible for strangling the party which was yet hanging between life and death. He added that the only fault of the League Council was that they had trusted Premier Tiwana and his associates. Dwelling on the League-Unionist Party controversy and the statement of the Punjab Premier, he stated that it was absolutely wrong to state that the only bone of contention between the Quaid-i-Azam and the Punjab Premier related to the Punjab Ministry and added that the real trouble arose over the demand by Mr. Jinnah that Muslim members in the Punjab Assembly could owe allegiance only to one political party as the Muslim League could no longer tolerate divided loyalties of the Muslim members to two masters.

1944 7 July. A Sindh Provincial Muslim League Working Committee meeting, held at Karachi, passed a resolution calling on the Sindh Ministry as then composed to resign from office forthwith. Premier Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah was present at the meeting. The resolution added that the Muslim League accepted office as a experimental measure to see how far and to what extent it was able to safeguard and promote the interests of the masses of Sindh, that the experiment had gone on for a year and three quarters and nothing substantial had been done in the constructive field, and that the Working Committee has before it a long list of the misdeeds of some of the Ministers.

29 July. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at Lahore with Jinnah as President. Of the 21 members of the Working Committee all excepting two, viz. Begum Mohammad Ali and Mr. Latif-ur-Rahman, attended the meeting. In view of the important nature of the matters, which were expected to come up for discussion before the Working Committee, the members made it a point to come up to Lahore. Jinnah, on coming out of the meeting, was surrounded by the waiting journalists, including two Australian War Correspondents. Replying to the questions asked by the journalists as to what transpired at the Working Committee meeting he said: "Gentlemen you must wait till tomorrow". He added that he would say nothing more.

30 July. An AIML Council's half-yearly meeting was held at Barkat Ali Hall, Lahore with Jinnah as

1944 President. Besides the Premiers of Bengal, Sindh and N.W.F.P., members of the Working Committee and representatives from all parts of the country, including a large number of women, were present. The hall was packed to overflow and the public outside were restrained with great difficulty at the entrance of the hall. After recitation from the Holy Quran, Jinnah made his statement on Mr. Rajagopalachari's formula, which was frequently punctuated with cheers. It took him full one hour to read the statement, which had been approved by the Working Committee at its meeting the previous day. Reviewing the political developments in India with particular reference to Rajagopalachari's formula Jinnah said: "Since the release of Mr. Gandhi there has been a flood of statements, press reports and comments, and I have tried to follow all these as carefully as it is possible for me to do so, particularly with reference to what is called by Mr. Rajagopalachari as his formula for Hindu-Muslim settlement, and for the moment, I wish to deal with the matter. Burying the past and starting from that point, let us examine the position." The main resolution adopted at the meeting declared that the Governor of the Punjab had, by his improper interference in the case of Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan, and by dismissing him from Ministership without obtaining his reply in regard to the charges levelled against him, acted in contravention of the basic principles of Democratic Government and had severely injured the feelings of the Musalmans of India. Condemning the action of the Governor of the Punjab in dismissing Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan, as apart from the question of his power to dismiss an individual Minister by virtue of the

1944 power conferred upon him under section 51 of the Government of India Act, he never furnished the particulars of allegations or charges against him, nor did he allow him any opportunity to give his explanation or defence, which was the inherent right of every citizen, according to the rules of natural justice before dismissing him, thereby casting grave reflections on his honour and in spite of repeated demands calling upon him to place the full facts of the case, the Governor had declined to do so. The Council, therefore, called upon the Government of India and the British Government to recall the Governor as he was no longer qualified to hold his office of great responsibility and had been guilty of abusing his extraordinary and reserve powers vested in him by the constitution embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935.

27-28 June. To discuss reports relating to the NWFP, a meeting of the Committee of Action of the AIML was held at Abbotabad. Nawab Ismail Khan presided.

29 and 31 July. The Working Committee of the AIML met at Lahore with M.A. Jinnah as President. Resolutions adopted include those demanding better facilities for the Hajis on the part of the government; and condemning the Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan Sahib's dismissal as Minister in the Punjab Government.

30 July. An AIML Council meeting was held at Lahore with M.A. Jinnah as President. Resolutions adopted included those resolving "that a Sub-

1944 Committee consisting of Nawab Mohammed Ismail Khan, Mr. M.A. H Ispahani and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan be appointed to fill up vacancies in the Council of the AIML; protesting against the notifications of the U.P., C.P., Bihar and Bombay Governments whereby very hard restrictions had, by misrepresenting the intentions of the Central Government, been imposed on the slaughter, or purchase for slaughter, of animals and which, while not useful for the desired end, had resulted in the supply of bad and unwholesome meat to non-vegetarian communities and wherein Hindu officials had found a means for giving vent to their communal feelings and harassing cattle-dealers in a number of ways. The resolution also noted that the result of the notification had been that the price of meat had shot up much above the purchasing capacity of the poor, and demanded that either these orders were withdrawn or else they were so interpreted and clarified as might be acceptable to the Provincial Leagues of the respective Provinces and called upon the Provincial Leagues to adopt ways and means to ward off these hardships.

1-2 Aug. To discuss certain matters relating to the appointment of women as members of the Women's Sub-Committee, a meeting of the Committee of Action of the AIML was held at Lahore with Nawab M. Ismail Khan as President.

1 Oct. The Working Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, at its meeting in Bombay passed a resolution supporting Jinnah, in the stand he had taken during his talks with Gandhi

1944 for a settlement of the communal question and expressing complete confidence in his leadership.

19 Nov. The Working Committee of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League today passed a resolution upholding the principle binding the British Empire as the best means of maintaining harmonious relations between Hindus and Muslims. With regard to the breakdown of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks, the Working Committee fully supported the stand taken up by Jinnah during these talks and expressed its complete confidence in his leadership.

8 Dec. To advise the provincial primary and district Muslim Leagues as to how to improve the efficiency of their respective organizations, Maulana Zafar Ahmad Ansari, Secretary, Committee of Action, wrote letters to secretaries of all provincial Muslim Leagues.

12 Dec. Jinnah, in a statement to the press issued from New Delhi regarding the position of Muslim League in NWFP said: "The Chief Minister of the NWFP and his colleagues, the Muslim ministers, were good enough to come to Delhi and I was glad to meet them. After a full examination and review of the situation in the NWFP both in the Assembly [and outside] regarding the Muslim League organization, district and provincial, certain lines were chalked out to further and better organize the Muslim League both inside the Legislature and outside. There was complete agreement with regard to various matters that were discussed and unanimous conclusions were arrived at regarding

1944 the steps to be taken to give effect to the decisions, and I trust that there will be no further delay in implementing them.”

1945 10 Jan. To discuss certain reports sent by various provincial Muslim Leagues, a meeting of the Committee of Action of the AIML was held at Delhi with Nawab M. Ismail Khan as President.

13 Jan. Addressing a gathering at Ahmedabad, Jinnah, said: “Pakistan means freedom for all peoples of India, and I am convinced that the quickest way of freedom for the peoples of India lies in our gaining the establishment of Pakistan”.

22 Jan. Jinnah, declared at Bangalore: “My attention has been drawn to reports in a section of the press that an agreement has been arrived at between Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan on the one hand, on behalf of the Muslim League, and Mr. Bhulabai J. Desai on the other, on behalf of the Congress, with the consent of Mr. Gandhi and myself. I know nothing about this. There is absolutely no foundation for connecting my name with the talks which may have taken place between Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan and Mr. Bhulabai Desai. All I know is that the Nawabzada’s immediate attention was drawn to this false rumour on his having come to an agreement with Mr. Bhulabai Desai, (and that he) characterized it as a ‘lie and nonsense’. I really cannot understand what benefit is expected from publishing this false news by a section of the press as it is doing the greatest possible harm”.

1945 **13 Feb.** The talks between Jinnah and G.M. Syed, President of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League, concerning Sindh political and League affairs concluded at the end of which Jinnah in a statement appealed to Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah and Syed to end all differences and controversies at this critical juncture.

16 Feb. To discuss the report on Sindh affairs presented by Qazi Mohammad Isa, a meeting of the Committee of Action of the AIML was held at Delhi with Nawab M. Ismail Khan as President.

28 Feb. Jinnah, has sent a strongly worded telegram to G.M. Syed, President of the Sindh Muslim League, denouncing his action in “letting down his leader and party”. This is revealed in the telegraphic correspondence between him and Syed which Jinnah released to the press.

12 March. Sardar Aurangzeb Khan, the Frontier Premier, belonging to the Muslim League, submitted the resignation of the Ministry to the Governor, following the passing of a no-confidence motion against the Ministry in the Assembly today by 24 votes to 18. The Governor, however, had asked Sardar Aurangzeb Khan to continue till His Excellency made alternative arrangements.

2 April. Jinnah, in a press statement issued from New Delhi said: “My attention has been drawn to the press report of the cable sent by the so-called Sapru Conciliation Committee to Lord Wavell, who

1945 is now in London. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and his associates have been passing off under different levels from time to time, first as “all party conference”, then as “no party conference” and now they have assumed the level of “conciliation committee”. By such methods, Jinnah maintained, they “move to torpedo Pakistan” which was not possible.

13 & 14 April. To discuss matters relating to the consolidation of the AIML in various provinces, a meeting of the Working Committee of the AIML was held in Delhi with Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan as President.

15 June. In his telegram to the Viceroy Lord Wavell, Jinnah suggested the postponement of the Simla Conference to enable the Working Committee of the AIML to decide its course of action in the light of preliminary discussion.

24 June. Jinnah met the Viceroy in Simla to discuss preliminary matters concerning the Simla Conference scheduled for tomorrow.

25-29 June. Simla Conference adjourned for a fortnight as the Congress and the Muslim League were firm in their stands.

6-14 July. A meeting of the Working Committee of the AIML was held at Simla with Jinnah as President. Resolutions adopted included those

1945 authorising the AIML President to communicate to the Viceroy on the issue of suggesting certain names from Muslim League for the Viceroy's Executive Council with the condition that "... the Muslim members of the proposed Executive Council should be chosen from the Muslim league, subject to a confidential discussion" between the Viceroy and the AIML President.

11 July. Lord Wavell finally turned down the League's claim that all the Muslim seats of the proposed Executive Council should be filled by its nominees and that its recommendation must be accepted "in toto". Jinnah had decided to stay out and his firm stand had been endorsed by the League Working Committee functioning as the League Executive.

13 July. A meeting of the Committee of Action of the AIML held at Simla with Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan as President.

15 July. The Working Committee of the AIML's resolution demanding an early general election was a formal expression to the feeling which had prevailed among the League circles for some days past especially since the challenges to the League's influence over the Muslims made by the Congress and the Premiers of the Punjab and Frontier Province. It was pointed out by League spokesman that it was unfair to measure the present day strength of the League in terms of the provincial elections of 1936-37 and the Central Assembly elections of 1934. The results of by-elections in the

1945 past few years and the numerous crossings of the floor that had taken place were held to prove that the League had acquired an enormous accession of strength during the past seven or eight years. It was felt that the best method of solving this dispute concerning the undoubted influence of the League was by means of a general election.

17 July. After a meeting with Jinnah in Simla, Sir Nazimuddin, former Premier of Bengal, said: "Our next important move is to demand a general election and make preparations for it". He also acquainted Jinnah with the latest situation in Bengal.

6 Aug. The view that India should strive for a final constitutional settlement rather than grope for an interim agreement now that the war in Europe is over and the war against Japan is drawing to a close, as expressed by Mr. M.A. Jinnah, President of the AIML, addressing at Bombay a meeting convened to present a purse on him. Mr. Jinnah analysed the Simla Conference and said: "The first question is why did Mr. Gandhi as one of the leaders of the recognized parties go to Simla? Having gone there, why did he not attend the Conference? The reason is simple. It was to play the role of a wire-puller. He was not merely content with being an adviser to the Congress and its Working Committee but he constituted himself as an adviser to the Viceroy and through him, the

1945 British nation. Mornings and evenings, the Working Committee meetings took place and he was the guiding spirit behind”.

12 Aug. Jinnah categorically refuted the two charges made against him by the Congress, in an address to a large gathering of Muslims assembled to present a purse and donations to him for the Muslim League election fund. Characterising the charges as the Congress ‘stunt’, Jinnah dealt with the first, namely that the British Government had given him the veto, and the second, that his attitude was intransigent and that he was obstructing the achievement of India’s freedom as he was “playing the game of British Imperialism” and thereby insinuating that he was “carrying out the wishes of Britain”.

31 Aug. Text of the Liaquat-Desai Pact released to the press from New Delhi.

2 Sept. Replying to an address at the Sindh Muslim College. Karachi, Jinnah said that Ministries did not matter now. He wanted the Muslims to conduct the elections as one solid body and work for the welfare of Muslim India. He also said his appeal for funds had received a great response and he was receiving money orders daily from all over India.

5 Sept. At a press conference at Karachi, Jinnah said: “We are face to face with a very vital and paramount issue, and this (the general elections) is one of the important criteria by which the opinion

1945 in India and abroad will be greatly influenced, as this is one of the tests by which Muslim India can prove that we are solidly and determinedly in favour of Pakistan”.

20 Sept. Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, had resigned from the Congress and joined the Muslim League. He recently submitted his resignation from the Presidenship of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee.

30 Sept. Pandemonium prevailed for sometime at the meeting of the Provincial Muslim League Council at the Muslim Institute Hall to nominate persons for election to the Provincial Muslim League Parliamentary Board. When names were being proposed for election, two groups fell out and some members were assaulted. About 300 members from different districts attended the meeting. After the scenes, however, nominations are submitted under a comparatively cooler atmosphere.

1 Oct. In an exchange of telegrams from Quetta with Secretary, Shia All-Party Conference, Jinnah advised them to “join the Muslim League” so that the AIML as a body was made a sole voice of Muslims of India.

3 Oct. The biggest Tiwana landlord and one of the four pillars of the Tiwana tribe in the Punjab, Nawab Major Mohammad Mumtaz Khan had joined the Muslim League. In Peshawar, the

1945 Afghan Jirga, an organization for the uplift of Muslims, had decided to join the Muslim League.

8 Oct. The Central Parliamentary Board of the AIML decided to set up three boards in the NWFP. These were: 1) A Board to select candidates for the general elections, which would be known as the Muslim League Selection Board; 2) A Board to organize and make all necessary arrangements to contest the elections, which would be known as the Muslim League Election Board; and 3) A Board for the collection of funds and maintenance of regular and proper accounts which would be known as the Finance Board. Nominations on all these boards were approved.

—, During his stay at Quetta, Jinnah received a telegram from the Transvaal Muslim League, South Africa, saying: “In response to your appeal the Transvaal Muslim League organized a special finance committee to raise funds throughout South Africa for the AIML election. The South Africa national target is £20,000/-.”

9 Oct. Jinnah, had, it was understood, advised G.M. Syed, President of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League, not to change the personnel of the Sindh Muslim League Parliamentary Board. Jinnah said if there were any differences over the election of candidates the matter should be referred to the Central Parliamentary Board, whose decision should be final. The Council of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League was meeting on 12 Oct. to consider the situation.

1945 10 Oct. The Central Parliamentary Board of the AIML concluded the nominations of a number of persons as Muslim League candidates for election to the Central Legislative Assembly from different provinces such as Bombay, Madras, UP, Punjab, C.P., Bihar and Orissa, Sindh, Assam and other areas.

15 Oct. A meeting of the Committee of Action was held at Karachi with Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan as President.

17 Oct. Major Farman Ali, MLA (Unionist), had joined the Muslim League. In a letter to the Nawab of Mamdot, President, Punjab Provincial Muslim League, Major Farman Ali wrote: "I have decided to join the Muslim League in accordance with the wishes of my Rajput electorate, who have resolved to work for the Muslim League cause".

24 Oct. Jinnah, has disallowed all appeals and confirmed the selections of the Muslim League Central Parliamentary Board for the Central Assembly elections, in a message to the press issued from Karachi.

25 Oct. The Muslim League High Command and the Sindh Muslim League Parliamentary Board under the presidentship of Jinnah decided the names for candidates to contest elections from different Sindh Assembly and Central Assembly seats from Sindh. G.M. Syed and his group were absent from the meeting.

1945 26 Oct. Jinnah warned G.M. Syed not to defy the decision of the Central Parliamentary Board of the AIML which was against the League rules.

30 Oct. Speaking at a meeting of Muslims organized by the Bombay Provincial Muslim League at Kaiser Bagh, Bombay, Jinnah highlighted the importance of the forthcoming elections to the legislatures and pleaded with the Muslims for support.

1 Nov. The Muslim League scored a cent per cent success in the elections to the Banglore Civil and Military Station Municipal Commission when all the six candidates set up by them were returned unopposed.

11 Nov. I.I. Chundrigar was re-elected President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League at its annual general meeting. Hasan A Shaikh, a former Joint Secretary of the Provincial League, was elected General Secretary; Khan Sahib Abdul Kadeer Khan, Vice-President, M. L. Kokil and Ahmad A. Patel were elected Joint Secretaries; and Aziz Gafur Kasi and M.A. Chaiwala Treasurer.

20 Nov. Khan Abbas Khan, the Congress Minister for Industries in the N.W.F.P., resigned from the Congress and joined the Muslim League. An announcement in this regard was made by Abbas Khan during the Muslim League Conference held in Peshawar today.

1945 27 Nov. A record number of votes were cast in the election to the Central Legislative Assembly from the Bombay Urban Muhammadan constituency. Jinnah, swept the polls according to press and party observers who closely followed voting trends throughout the day.

4 Dec. Jinnah was declared elected to the Central Legislative Assembly from the Bombay City Urban (Muhammadan) constituency. He secured 3602 votes as against his opponent, Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, who secured 127 votes and forfeited his deposit. The number of votes rejected as being invalid was 41. The counting of votes took place at the office of the Collector of Bombay and lasted 100 minutes. I.I. Chundrigar, President of the Bombay Muslim League, was present at the counting. The interests of Hooseinbhoy Lalljee were watched by his Secretary, Asad Ali. N.A. Faruqui, Collector and Returning Officer, supervised the counting and announced the result which was received with enthusiasm by a large number of League supporters collected outside.

10 Dec. Jinnah as the President of AIML told the special correspondent of the A.P.I.: "We could settle the Indian problem in 10 minutes if Mr. Gandhi would say: 'I agree that there should be Pakistan. I agree that one-fourth of India, composed of six provinces, Sindh, Baluchistan, the Punjab, N.W.F.P., Bengal and Assam, with their present boundaries, should constitute Pakistan State.'"

1945 25 Dec. Illumination, decoration of buildings with flags and arches and meetings formed the main features of the celebration of the seventieth birthday of Jinnah, in Bombay. The office of the District Muslim Students' Federation was brilliantly illuminated and decorated. During the day, in various wards of Bombay, the Muslim League flag was unfurled by the presidents of the respective ward committees of the League. Hundreds of admirers of the League flocked to his residence at Mount Pleasant Road and greeted him. Jinnah received a large number of visitors at his bungalow at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill. Among those who called on Jinnah and garlanded him were Begum Maulana Mohamed Ali, Shuaib Qureshi, Minister of Bhopal and the office bearers of the Provincial Muslim League and ward Leagues. A group of students from the Punjab also called on him. In his message Jinnah thanked all for their expression of love and good wishes on his birthday.

26 Dec. G.M. Syed, President of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League, resigned his membership of the Working Committee as well as the Action Committee of the AIML as a protest against the manner in which the League "High Command" handled the Sindh situation. Disapproving the nominations made by the League Central Parliamentary Board, Syed set up candidates who were contesting elections to the Sindh Assembly on behalf of the Provincial Muslim League as against the candidates of the Central Parliamentary Board. Syed also gave up the

1945 ticket issued to him by the Central Parliamentary Board.

1946 **2 Jan.** G.M. Syed, President of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League was expelled from the AIML by the Action Committee of the League which met in Meerut today. The Committee also expelled ten other members of the League for contesting elections against the official League candidates from the Sindh Assembly.

11 Jan. To celebrate the victory of the AIML in the Central Assembly elections, a meeting of about 5,000 people was held in New Delhi, presided over by Jinnah. He said that the Muslims were a powerful, well-organised and determined nation and were prepared even to shed their blood for Pakistan. "But", he maintained, "that time has not yet come. Today we are fighting the elections and I want the Muslims not to shed their blood but only to cast their votes for Pakistan and the Muslim League. When the time comes for shedding blood, we shall be ready for it." A sum of Rs.10, 110.00 was presented to Jinnah by a deputation of the Women's Sub-Committee of the Delhi Provincial Muslim League today. The Girls Committee of the Muslim Students' Federation also presented a purse to Jinnah.

17 Jan. Addressing a crowded meeting of Muslim Students at the Islamia College, Lahore, this evening, Jinnah commented on the recent speech of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel wherein he had declared

1946 that the Muslim League had succeeded in the Central elections but it would not decide the issue.

28 Jan. In response to Lord Wavell, the Viceroy's address to the New Central Assembly, Jinnah said: "The Muslim League will not agree to any Central Government being set up even as an interim arrangement."

12 Feb. During the meeting of Jinnah with the Viceroy in Delhi he assured Lord Wavell for full League co-operation during the recent food crisis in South India.

13 March. In reply to an address of welcome presented to him by the Calcutta Muslim Club, Jinnah, said: "There is no power on earth that can prevent us from establishing Pakistan".

17 March. In a press statement issued from New Delhi, said: "If the negotiations with the Cabinet Mission are to commence on the basis of who can shed more blood and who can bribe the British more, Muslims and the Muslim League can and will play a part, if driven to desperation, which will bring about a civil war with which Mr. Vallabhai Patel has been threatening us".

20 March. Jinnah addressed a meeting of the Punjab Muslim League Party at the Assembly Chamber this evening and said that unless there was an honest and sincere desire for a just, fair and

1946 honourable settlement, it was difficult to negotiate much less to come to terms. However, he declared that there was no compromise on Pakistan issue.

21 March. Jinnah, President of AIML, declared in Lahore: “The Sikhs as a nation are entitled to a State of their own and I am not opposed to it as such provided they show me where it can be created”. This he said to a delegation consisting of the President and Secretary of the All-India Sikh Students’ Federation who met him in Lahore.

30-31 March-4 and 6 April. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President, to discuss basically the Cabinet Mission proposals. Resolutions adopted included those considering “the letter dated 18th March, 1946 placed before them by the President of the AIML which he had received from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy inviting him “and such other representative or representatives, if any as the Muslim League may desire to appoint” to meet the British Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy on the 4 April 1946. The Committee decided that the President alone should meet the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy; and calling upon the Muslim League organisations throughout the country to co-operate fully and give every assistance, in the name of suffering humanity, to save the country from starvation, irrespective of political controversies and party politics.

7-9 April. The Muslim League Legislatures’ Convention was held in Delhi, with Jinnah as

1946 President. During his address Jinnah and other speakers emphasized that a diluted Pakistan was not acceptable to them. Winding up the session, Jinnah said that the august and historic convention of the Muslim nation had declared itself for Pakistan. “While we hope for the best”, he said, “we are prepared for the worst.” They were prepared to make every sacrifice for the attainment of Pakistan. “Pakistan” Jinnah said, “was not going to be a theocratic state.” The main resolution adopted at the Convention demanded Pakistan as a single state, thus amending the Lahore Resolution.

10 April. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held in Delhi, with Jinnah as President. Resolutions adopted included those defining the League’s attitude towards the Anglo-American Commission for Palestine, the Indonesian people’s struggle for freedom, and the anti-Asiatic legislation before the South African Union Parliament.

11-18 April. A meeting of the Committee of Action of the AIML was held at Delhi with Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan as President.

25 & 28 April - 10 & 13 May. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at Delhi and Simla with M.A. Jinnah as President. Resolutions adopted included those considering the correspondence between M.A. Jinnah and Lord Pethick-Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India, and endorsing the point of view of M.A. Jinnah viz., that “the Working Committee desire to point out that many

1946 important matters, both of principle and detail, in your brief letter, require elucidation and clarification, which, in their opinion, can be achieved at the meeting proposed by you. Therefore, without prejudice or commitment, the Working Committee, in their anxiety to assist in finding an agreed solution of the Indian constitutional problem, have authorised me to nominate three representatives on behalf of the Muslim League to participate in the negotiations. The following are the four names: Mr. M.A. Jinnah, Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar”.

16 May. British Cabinet Mission announced its plan for Union of British India and States. These came to be known as the Cabinet Mission's Proposals.

4 June. A meeting of the Working Committee of the AIML was held in Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President, to deliberate over the Cabinet Mission Proposals. Jinnah presided.

5 June. A meeting of the Council of the AIML was held in New Delhi to discuss the Cabinet Mission Scheme. Jinnah presided. Addressing the Council, Jinnah said: “So far as Pakistan is concerned let me tell you that Muslim India will not rest content until we have established full complete sovereign Pakistan”.

1946 6 June. The Council of the AIML this evening unanimously adopted a resolution accepting the Cabinet Mission's Proposals. The resolution was on the lines of Jinnah's opening speech at yesterday's meeting of the Council. As anticipated, it was strongly critical of the reasons advanced by the Mission for the rejection of the Pakistan demand and reiterated the League's determination to achieve its goal. At the same time, the resolution acknowledged that the Mission's scheme offers scope for the eventual attainment of the League's cherished objective. For this reason and for the sake of the peaceful evolution of India's future constitution, the resolution accepted the Mission's plan. Jinnah was authorized to negotiate details.

7 June. The Committee of Action of the AIML held a three-hour sitting today when organizational matters were stated to have been discussed.

9 June. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at New Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President. Resolutions adopted included those resolving that "the Central Parliamentary Board of the AIML shall select candidates for Constitution-making Bodies in consultation with the Presidents of the Provincial Muslim Leagues and the Leaders of the Muslim League Parliamentary Parties in the various Provincial Legislatures subject to such modifications as the President of the AIML may consider proper whose decision shall be final."

19 June. Jinnah, has asked for clarification on five points relating to the composition of the Interim

1946 Government and had stoutly opposed the nomination of a non-League Muslim, said Jinnah in a letter addressed to the Viceroy this evening. This letter was written in response to the reaction of the Working Committee of the AIML.

20 June. The Working Committees of the Congress and the Muslim League adjourned indefinitely, and the political negotiations in the capital (Delhi) were at a standstill. There could be little doubt that the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy were more than disappointed at the stalemate.

25 June. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held in Delhi with Jinnah as President. The main resolution adopted at the meeting concerned the AIML's decision to join the Interim Government conditionally.

25 June. As expected, the Congress had accepted the long-term plan of the Cabinet Mission, having already rejected the interim proposals, while the League had accepted the short-term scheme, having agreed to cooperate in the long term proposals as well.

26 June. A reference in tonight's statement to "further negotiations" and the expression of hope that the two major parties would "do their utmost to arrive at an accommodation upon the compositions of a representative Interim Government" suggested that there was no intention to abandon the effort which would be resumed after the completion of

1946 the elections to the Constituent Assembly. The points raised during the interview were discussed by the League Working Committee last night and strong sentiments were expressed against Lord Wavell, who was accused of going back on the statement of 16 June together with the assurances given to the League President in writing.

27 June. Jinnah, in a statement, reviewing the course of the Delhi and Simla negotiations in some detail, castigated both the Congress and Lord Wavell, the former for “attempting to give a ‘wrong interpretation’ to the Cabinet Mission’s long-term proposals” and the latter for “going back on assurances given to the Muslim League” regarding communal parity in the proposed Interim Government. The Muslim League leader warned the British Government that “any attempt to whittle down in any way the assurances given to the Muslim League or to change or modify the basis of the statement of 16 June” would be “greatly resented by Muslim India”. “The British Government”, he declared, “will in that case forfeit the confidence of Muslim India and of those whom they expect to work, on their part according to their pledged word”. This statement was issued after taking the Working Committee of the AIML by Jinnah into confidence.

29 June. Negotiations for the formation of an Interim Government would be reopened by the Viceroy after the elections to the Constituent Assembly were over. This and other points were brought out in further correspondence between Jinnah and the Viceroy published today by Jinnah.

1946 1 July. The Central Parliamentary Board of the AIML met in New Delhi under the presidendship of Jinnah and decided upon a list of candidates on behalf of the AIML to contest the forthcoming elections of the Constituent Assembly from difference provinces such as the Punjab, Bengal, Sindh, U.P., C.P., Behar, Madras.

7 July. The Central Parliamentary Board of the AIML made more selections in its meeting in New Delhi for the provinces of the NWFP, Assam and Bengal. This completed the list of the Muslim League nominations except for two names from Bengal and one from Baluchistan, which would be announced later.

13 July. Jinnah, in a statement contradicted Pandit Nehru's interpretation of Cabinet Mission Plan. Jinnah said: "Pandit Nehru's interpretation of the Congress acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's proposals of 16 May is a complete repudiation of the basic form upon which the long-term scheme rests and all its fundamentals and terms and obligations and rights of parties accepting the scheme". This statement was issued from Hyderabad (Deccan).

27-28 July. An AIML Council meeting was held in Bombay with M.A. Jinnah as President. After a lengthy discussion, the Council was adjourned till next day morning when Jinnah promised to place before them a resolution drafted in the light of the views expressed by them." More than 400 of 528 members of the Council attended the first two days

1946 session of the Council at Bombay. Resolutions adopted include those accepting the Cabinet Delegation Scheme conditionally with observation that it did not fulfil the Muslim demands; declaring "... anything less than the immediate establishment of independent and fully severing state of Pakistan..." would not be acceptable; Whereas the Council of the AIML has resolved to reject the proposals embodied in the Statement of the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy dated the 16th of May 1946, due to the intransigence of the Congress, on one hand, and the breach of faith with the Muslims by the British Government, on the other; and Whereas Muslim India has exhausted, without success, all efforts to find a peaceful solution of the Indian problem by compromise and constitutional means; and whereas the Congress is bent upon setting up Caste-Hindu Raj in India with the convince of the British; and whereas recent events have shown that power politics and not justice and fair play are the deciding factors in Indian affairs; and whereas it has become abundantly clear that the Muslims of India would not rest contented with anything less than the immediate establishment of an independent and fully sovereign State of Pakistan, and would resist any attempt to impose and Constitution-making machinery or any Constitution, long-term or short-term, or the setting up of any Interim Government at the Centre without the approval and consent of the Muslim League; the Council of the AIML is convinced that now the time has come for the Muslim nation to resort to Direct Action to achieve Pakistan to assert their just rights, so vindicate their honour and to get rid of the present British slavery and the contemplated future Caste-Hindu domination. This

1946 Council calls upon the Muslim nation to stand to a man behind their sole representative and authoritative organization, the AIML, and to be ready for every sacrifice. The Council directs the Working Committee to prepare forthwith a programme of Direction Action to carry out the policy enunciated above, and to organize the Muslims for the coming struggle to be launched as and when necessary. As a protest against, an in token of their deep resentment of the attitude of the British, this Council calls upon the Musalmans to renounce forthwith the titles conferred upon them by the alien Government.”

29 July. Amidst unprecedented scenes of enthusiasm and wild cheering, the Council of the AIML resolved to withdraw the acceptance of the British Cabinet Mission’s plan and to resort to direct action “to achieve Pakistan, to assert their just rights, to vindicate their honour and to get rid of the present British slavery and the contemplated future Caste Hindu domination”. Winding up the session, Jinnah remarked that the decision amounted to a departure from constitutional methods hitherto pursued by the League.

30 July. In response to the call of the Council of the AIML, 16 Muslims renounced their titles.

1 August. During the course of an interview with the political correspondent of the *Times of India* it was reported that the Muslim League was not averse to a settlement, but it must be on the basis of the two-nation theory; the next move must come

1946 from the British or the Congress. “This is the sum-total of impression I gained from a press conference held by Jinnah on the morrow of the direct action decision.”

2 August. A meeting of the Working Committee of the AIML was held at Bombay with M.A. Jinnah as President. It discussed latest developments of the Pakistan Movement.

12 August. The Viceroy, with the approval of His Majesty’s Government, had invited the President of the Congress to make proposals for the immediate formation of an Interim Government and the President of the Congress had accepted the invitation, says a communiqué from the Viceroy’s House, New Delhi. Nehru was asked to seek League’s cooperation.

25 August. The personal of Interim Government at the Centre was announced by the Viceroy’s House. It consisted of 14 men, 12 of whom were named; the remaining two Muslims would be appointed later. The new Government would assume office on 2 September. His Majesty the King has accepted the resignation of the present members of the Governor-General’s Executive Council and had appointed a new Interim Government. In a statement to the press, Jinnah, regretted that the Viceroy in his broadcast on 24 August should have made such a misleading statement and contrary to facts that, though five seats out of 14 were offered to the Muslim League, though assurances were given that the scheme of constitution-making would

1946 be worked in accordance with the procedure laid down.

27 August. A new Committee of Action of the AIML for the ensuing year had been nominated by Jinnah, President of AIML consisting of Liaquat Ali Khan, Mohammad Ismail Khan, Kh. Nazimuddin, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Abdul Matin Chowdhury, Haji Abdul Sattar Haji Ishaq Seth, and Mian Mohammad Mumtaz Daultana. Liaquat Ali Khan would be the Convener of the Committee and Mohammad Ismail Khan will be the Chairman.

11 Sept. The Committee of Action of the AIML had decided to depute Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot, President of the Punjab Muslim League, to meet Jinnah. He was leaving for Bombay the next day and it was believed that he would seek the advice of the League President on matters relating to the direct action programme. The Committee, which met the Salar-i-Ala and provincial heads of the Muslim National Guards this morning was understood to have discussed organizational matters with them. It was learnt that they had been asked to take steps to strengthen the organization. The Central Parliamentary Board had also discussions with leaders of the opposition in the various provincial legislatures.

12 Sept. Lord Wavell's invitation to Jinnah to come to Delhi to discuss the political issue had been accepted by the League leader. The Committee of the Action of AIML in its meeting in

1946 Delhi nearly completed the fact-finding part of its work and entered the phase of formulating a programme of direct action for submission to Jinnah.

15 Sept. Jinnah arrived in New Delhi today and had prolonged consultation with the immediate followers on the eve of his interview with Lord Wavell, which was expected to take place at 5:30 p.m. the next day.

16 Sept. Lord Wavell conferred with the President of the AIML for an hour and a quarter this evening. There would be another meeting shortly, when exactly, it had not yet been fixed. Jinnah would hold consultations with the League Committee of Action the next day. It was considered likely that the Viceroy would take an early opportunity, probably tomorrow, to communicate to the Vice-President of the Cabinet the gist of this evening's conversation. The time and the nature of the next meeting with Jinnah would depend on Pandit Nehru's reactions. The British Government attached great importance to the meeting in New Delhi today between the Viceroy and the Muslim League leader, Jinnah. The Prime Minister Mr. Clement Attlee, was being kept in constant touch with the situation through despatches from the Viceroy.

17 Sept. Today was a quiet day on the Delhi political front. Jinnah was engaged in reviewing yesterday's talks with Lord Wavell. The next move would take place tomorrow when Sir B.N. Rau,

1946 Constitutional Adviser to the Governor-General, would meet the League President and offer his interpretation on the provisions of the State Paper of 16 May.

22 Sept. While Jinnah was re-examining the political situation and considering the possibility of participation in the Interim Government and the Constituent Assembly, the League Committee of Action was going ahead with its plan for Direct Action.

25 Sept. Jinnah's interview with the Viceroy this evening lasted close upon two hours. "It went off well", was the comment in official circles. There would be further talks in the near future. On his return from the Viceroy's House Jinnah held consultations with the League Committee of Action for over an hour. The members seemed pleased with what they had heard from their leader. The impression current in Delhi that Jinnah now felt reassured about the long-term proposals appears to have gathered strength. If the favourable report about today's conversations proved correct, the next step was a consideration of the Interim Government.

2 October. It is understood that Jinnah had decided to call a meeting of the Muslim League Working Committee to consider the outcome of the present series of his talks with the Viceroy culminating in today's interview. The League Executive is expected to meet here in Delhi in the course of the next few days, probably next week. The League

1946 President may again meet His Excellency on a date to be fixed later. The fact that today's conversation did not end in a break-down is of considerable positive significance — it was feared that, having failed to get any concessions from the Congress with regard to the Interim Government, Jinnah might break off negotiations. His realism has evidently stood him to good stead. Too much optimism must not, however, be read into today's advice to come in; nor has he committed himself in any way. All that he has done is to promise to consult his immediate followers. This is good as far as it goes, only as far as it goes.

7-14 Oct. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held in Delhi with M.A. Jinnah as President. The Committee through a resolution decided to send the following letter to the Viceroy:

Dear Lord Wavell,

The Working Committee of the AIML have considered the whole matter fully and I am now authorised to state that they do not approve of the basis and scheme of setting up the Interim Government which has been decided by you, presumably with the authority of His Majesty's Government. Therefore, the Committee do not and cannot agree with your decision already taken, nor with the arrangements you have already made. We consider and maintain that the imposition of this decision is contrary to the Declaration of August 8, 1940, but since according to your decision, we have a right to nominate five members of the Executive Council on behalf of the Muslim League my Committee have, for various reasons come to the conclusion that in the interests of Mussalmans and other communities it will be fatal to leave the entire field of administration of the Central Government in the hands of the Congress. Besides, you may be forced to have in your Interim Government

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Muslims who would not command the respect and confidence of Muslim India which would lead to very serious consequences: and, lastly, for other very weighty grounds and reasons, which are obvious and need not be mentioned, we have decided to nominate five on behalf of the Muslim League in terms of your broadcast dated August 24, 1946 and your two letters to me dated 4th October, 1946 and 12th October 1946, respectively, embodying clarifications and assurances.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) M.A. Jinnah

13 Oct. The AIML was understood to have decided to join the Interim Government. A letter communicating this decision was sent to the Viceroy this afternoon. Later in the evening Jinnah is believed to have called on Lord Wavell. Suspension, if not abandonment of the direct action project and recession of League Council's non-cooperation resolution passed at Bombay, are implicit in these developments since acceptance of the Constituent Assembly scheme is a condition precedent to entry in the Interim Government.

League circles contend that they are going in unfettered by any commitments relating to the status and powers of Government and without surrendering their creed or policies. It is a moot point, however, whether it will be possible for the Leaguers to carry out their reported intention to non-cooperation from within.

14 Oct. Agreement developed between Viceroy, Jinnah and Pandit Nehru regarding re-formation of the Interim Cabinet and Jinnah was asked to submit

1946 five names of the AIML. The Congress and the League lists have not yet been submitted. Both camps are busy considering the question, and when their decision is made and communicated to the Viceroy, the work of redistribution of portfolios will be taken up by the Viceroy, Nehru and Jinnah.

15 Oct. The Muslim League decided to join the Interim Government, it is officially announced here today, and His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint the following to be members of the Interim Government: (1) Liaquat Ali Khan, (2) I.I. Chundrigar, (3) Abdur Rab Nishtar, (4) Ghazanfar Ali Khan, and (5) Jogendra Nath Mandal. Those who tendered their resignations were: (1) Sarat Chandra Bose, (3) Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan (3) Syed Ali Zaheer. The distribution of portfolios will be settled early next week. The list of the League nominees does not, as anticipated, contain Jinnah. Surprise has been caused by the inclusion of Jogendra Nath Mandal, a member of the Scheduled Caste, who is now a Minister in the Suhrawardy Cabinet.

16 Oct. A Muslim League black flag demonstration, in which between 4000 and 5000 volunteers in green uniforms and carrying on steel-tipped lances, spears and staves took part, marked the arrival of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Member of External Affairs in the Interim Government, at the Peshawar aerodrome today. When the Premier, Dr. Khan Sahib, along with other ministers was driving up to the main gate of the aerodrome to welcome Pandit Nehru he had to pass through a long corridor of Muslim League volunteers. At one place when

1946 Dr. Khan Sahib had got down from his car one of the demonstrators thrust a spear in the direction of Dr. Khan Sahib. The spear pierced through the uniform of an Indian police officer who was standing near Dr. Khan Sahib. The officer was not injured. He immediately drew his pistol, whereupon the crowd in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Khan Sahib dispersed. The demonstrators spat at the cars of the ministers and at occupants of other cars. The demonstrators who lined the road leading to the entrance to the aerodrome shouted "Nehru Go Back" (*Nehru Waps Jao*) and "Congress Murdabad". Pandit Nehru went by another exit thereby avoiding an ugly possibility. After Pandit Nehru had left the aerodrome the demonstrators, several thousand strong and with a solid corps of green clad Muslim League volunteers carrying long steel-tipped lances, marched on to the house of Dr. Khan Sahib, Chief Minister, where Pandit Nehru drove from the aerodrome.

17 Oct. Thousands of tribesmen from the Khyber and Tirah including Afridis and Shinwaris, gathered at Jamrud, the gateway to the Khyber Pass, to express their support for Pakistan. The atmosphere resounded with rifle shots which were fired in the air by the men when they welcomed the Pir Sahib of Manki Sharif, who addressed the gathering. The Pir Sahib of Manki Sharif asked the tribesmen to help their Indian Muslim brothers who were being crushed through unholy alliances between the British and the Hindu Congress. "There were secret attempts", he added, "to bring up also under Hindu domination. With a view to

1946 preventing this scheme it is time for all tribesmen to unite and stand up for the noble cause of Islam.”

25 Oct. The storm that burst over the horizon of the Interim Government yesterday evening has blown over, the Congress office to give up finance in favour of the League has been accepted. It is learnt that the League has given the assurance that it is entering the Cabinet in a “constructive spirit” and that an early session of the League Council will be convened to rescind the Bombay resolution. Following portfolios have been settled with the Muslim League: (1) Liaquat Ali Khan —Finance, (2)I.I. Chundrigar — Commerce: (3) Abdur Rab Nishtar — Post and Air; (4)Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan —.....; and (5)Jogendra Nath Mandal — Legislative. They were also sworn in the Cabinet.

26 Oct. Explaining today the Muslim League’s objects and ideals in entering the Interim Government, Liaquat Ali Khan declared: “It is our intention and determination to work in harmony with our colleagues in the Executive Council”. Addressing his first press conference as a member of the Government, he asserted that the League had no desire that the Government should become an arena of strife. The Muslim League, he continued, had decided to enter the Interim Government in the interest of Muslim India and the people of this vast sub-continent.

15-16 Nov. A meeting of the Committee of Action of the AIML held at Delhi with Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan as President.

1946 20 Nov. Jinnah, in a statement in New Delhi, declared that the Muslim League members would not participate in the Constituent Assembly and that no early session of the League Council was contemplated to reconsider the Bombay resolutions. Jinnah also wrote a letter to the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, in which he pleaded for the postponement of the Constituent Assembly *sine die*, and called upon the Government to attend to restoring peace and order which was disturbed as a result of Bihar disturbances.

21 Nov. In a statement, Jinnah said that no representative of the Muslim League would participate in the Constituent Assembly and that the Bombay resolution of the Muslim League Council passed on 29 July stood intact. "I want to make it clear that no representative of the Muslim League should attend the Constituent Assembly summoned to meet on 9 December 1946," he said.

28 Nov. AIML accepted invitation to visit the United Kingdom. Jinnah and Liaquat Ali Khan would proceed to London. Jinnah cancelled his Sindh tour.

3 Dec. The special plane bringing the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, with the Congress leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Muslim League, Jinnah, League Secretary, Liaquat Ali Khan and the Sikh Leader, Sardar Baldev Singh, for talks with the British Government on the Indian constitutional situation landed at the London airport today at 8:40 a.m. G.M.T. (2:10 p.m. I.S.T.).

1946 6 Dec. The R.T.C. talks on India finished after lasting for one hour and ten minutes. The Indian leaders met in conference with the Prime Minister Mr. Attlee, and members of the Cabinet Mission at No.10, Downing Street, London. The conference which began at 6:00 p.m. G.M.T. (11:30 a.m. I.S.T.) ended at 7:10 G.M.T. (12:40 a.m. I.S.T. on Saturday).

9 Dec. A meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held in New Delhi which was attended by the Congress members including four non-League Muslim members: (1) Maulana Abul Kalam (2) Asaf Ali; (3) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan; and (4) Rafi Ahmad Kidwai. The fifth non-Leaguer, Nawab Sir Muzafar Ali Khan Qazilbash (Punjab Unionist), was absent. The League contingent was, of course, not there.

14 Dec. Addressing the foreign correspondents, Jinnah, said: "The Interim Government should not be allowed to do anything administratively or by convention which would in any way prejudice or militate against the problem of the future constitution of India and we shall certainly resist any such attempt which directly or indirectly prejudices or militates against our demand of Pakistan".

25 Dec. Jinnah was in Karachi when his birthday was celebrated all over India. In his message Jinnah said: "I am very thankful for the messages I have received wishing me many happy returns on my birthday from all over India. I am also thankful to

1946 the people of Karachi, where I happen to be today, who have, very warmly in various ways, given me their good wishes... I only want to say: Mussalmans, maintain unity and discipline and success is yours, and I feel confident that we shall realize our cherished goal of Pakistan”.

1947 **2 Jan.** It was announced from Delhi the Secretariat of the AIML that the meeting of the Committee of Action of the AIML fixed for 12 Jan., has been postponed to the third week of January. The exact date and place of the meeting will be announced later.

3 Jan. The Sindh Muslim League Party at its meeting held at Jinnah's residence of Karachi resolved to carry out a programme which, among other things, include free and compulsory primary education, redressing grievances of Haris, steps to put an end to black marketing, immediate measures for welfare and betterment of labour conditions, systematic encouragement of peasant proprietorship and effective control of money lending. About 24 members of the Assembly were present at the meeting addressed by Jinnah. All decisions were unanimous and the deliberations lasted 45 minutes. The meeting decided to elect G. H. Hidayatullah as Leader and M.A. Khuhro as Deputy Leader. It also decided to nominate Syed Miran Mahmud Shah for the speakership, while the question of Deputy Speakership was left to the choice of the party later. The Party also nominated six parliamentary secretaries and they include Rahimbux, son of the late Allahbux Qazi Akbar, Mrs. Allana, Kazi Fazlullah, Ahmad Khan and Mohamad Azam.

1947 **5 Jan.** “Victory day” was observed by the Muslim League throughout Sindh to celebrate its complete success at the polls during the recent Assembly elections. Muslim institutions and business houses hoisted League flags and the National Guards paraded through the main streets. At Karachi a public meeting attended by over 60,000 Muslims was addressed by Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, member of the Interim Government. Jinnah sent the following message on this occasion: “I congratulate the Muslims of Sindh over the brilliant victory they have achieved in the recent elections and if you remain united and disciplined and continue to work in the same spirit we will achieve Pakistan sooner than many people expect”.

11 Jan. A fourteen point demand has been made in a resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League in its meeting held at Patna “to give a last chance to the Bihar Government to provide facilities for the formation of pockets of Muslim population of no less than 5000 persons in places selected by the Muslims.”

12 Jan. Replying to a welcome address from the Sindh Madrassah on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Madrassah Girls’ High School by his sister, Fatima Jinnah, Jinnah said: “Education is the foundation of every nation. The education for girls is as essential as that of boys. When both are educated, they will work hard hand in hand for the progress of the nation.”

1947 26 Jan. Condemning the Punjab Government's policy regarding the ban on the Muslim National Guards, Jinnah said in a press statement from Karachi: "The sudden swooping down upon the National Guard organization and declaring it unlawful under Section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, is a most high-handed and unwarranted action and besides it raises another very serious question: it strikes at the root of civil liberties". The Khan of Mamdot, President of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League, Firoz Khan Noon, a former member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan, former member of the Punjab Government, Begum Shah Nawaz, Mumtaz Daultana and Mian Iftikharuddin who were arrested on 24 January were released from Lahore Central Jail at 11:10 p.m. tonight. Other Muslim leaders who were also arrested have been released tonight.

28 Jan. An emergency meeting of the Punjab Muslim League leaders held today at the League Head Office in Lahore, after reviewing the situation created by the withdrawal of the ban on Muslim National Guards, decided to carry on mass struggle all over the province until all restrictions on the people were withdrawn.

29 Jan. The AIML Working Committee re-assembled at 11:05 a.m. today at the residence of Bunde Ali Khan Talpur, where Jinnah is staying. The Working Committee which met at 5:30 p.m. yesterday and adjourned their meeting at 9:30 p.m. discussed, it is understood, the situation in the

1947 Punjab, the Bihar tragedy and the 6 December statement of H.M.G. vis-à-vis A.I.C.C. resolution.

31 Jan-2 Feb. An AIML Working Committee meeting was held at Karachi. The Committee through a lengthy resolution withdrew League's acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's Plan, and called upon His Majesty's Government to declare that the plan had failed in view of the rejection by the Congress. The resolution contained the sentiment expressed by M.A. Jinnah on his return from London criticizing the A.I.C.C. resolution as no more than a dishonest trick and jugglery of words, by which the Congress has again attempted to deceive the British Government, the Muslim League, and public opinion in general. The resolution further asserted that the Congress, thus rejected "the final appeal of His Majesty's Government", by its action in the Constituent Assembly, converting it into a body of its own conception, had destroyed all fundamentals of the statement of 16 May and every possibility of a compromise. The League, therefore, expressed the opinion that the Constituent Assembly should be forthwith dissolved. Among other resolutions adopted included those declaring that the Congress Ministries in Bombay, Madras, the Central Provinces, Bihar, the United Provinces and Assam had failed to protect the Muslim population. It, therefore, asked the Governors of those provinces to use their special powers for safeguarding Muslim minority interests.

4 Feb. Nawabzada Rashid Ali Khan, President of the Lahore City Muslim League and 65 others, who

1947 led a huge procession of Muslims in defiance of the Punjab Public Safety Ordinance, were arrested this evening on the Mall.

6 Feb. 74 out of a total of 79 Muslim League members of the Punjab Assembly are at present in jail in connection with the League agitation against the Punjab Public Safety Ordinance, stated an official spokesman. The spokesman, however, could not give the total number of arrests which is stated to be about 13,000 by the Muslim League quarters.

20 Feb. Attlee, British Prime Minister, announced in the House of Commons that Britain will leave India by June 1948.

21 Feb. The Frontier Muslim League today launched an agitation in Mardan "to fight the repressive laws of the Frontier Government and to win back the civil liberties of people in the N.W.F.P."

22 Feb. At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League, a Standing Finance Committee with Messers. Nural Amin, Hamidul Haq Chowdhury, S.M. Usman, Shamsuddin Ahmed, Yusuf Ali Chowdhury, Karachi Anam Khan, Fazlur Rahman, Abdullah-al Mahmood and Habibullah Bahar was formed to go into the accounts and examine the financial position the Provincial Muslim League and to frame budget for the future. A Sub-Committee consisting of

1947 Messrs. Abul Hashim, Hamidul Haq Chowdhury, Jasimuddin Ahmad, Ghyasuddin Pathan and Habibullah Bahar with Jesimuddin Ahmad as Convener was also constituted at the meeting to frame bye-laws under Rule 29 Sub-rule (a) (ii) of the League constitution.

23 Feb. Addressing a group of Bihar Mussalmans in their refugee camp which he visited this evening, Jinnah, said: "The Muslim League will not yield an inch in their demand for Pakistan". Jinnah presented Rs.5000 for the relief of Bihar Mussalmans.

24 Feb. British troops were called out to help the police in restoring order in Amritsar city, as the demonstrations by the Muslim League took a serious turn today. The police used tear gas and resorted to the lathi charges and revolver firing to disperse a crowd of Leaguers who became unruly and uncontrollable. There were pitched battles between the police and the crowd on Cooper Road, the former using tear gas and lathis and the latter stones and brickbats. Of the 115 persons brought to hospital, 36 have been admitted, including Sh. Ikramul Haq, Additional District Magistrate, and Pandit Lakhpat Rai, a Sub-Inspector of Police.

26 Feb. A compromise between the Punjab Government and the Provincial Muslim League in connection with the 34-day old League agitation in the Punjab was announced at noon today.

1947 27 Feb. The Muslim League Civil Disobedience Campaign in the Frontier Province, so far confined to Peshawar and Mardan, has spread to Hazara district where processions were taken out in various towns.

28 Feb. The first Indian Finance Minister's Budget presented this evening by Liaquat Ali Khan, is demonstrably a "socialistic budget". On his own admission it represents "the first stage of a policy of social justice", and related "not to purely financial purposes". This came to be known as the "Poor-Man's Budget".

9 March. J.N. Mandal, Law Member of Interim Government, addressing the U.P. Scheduled Castes Federation Conference at Ferozabad said: "Pakistan will be established in the Punjab under the Muslim League and the N.W.F.P. will not remain aloof from the League". He also said that "Jinnah is not only the leader of the Muslims but of all the minorities in India. He is the biggest man of India."

10 March. Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan, President of the Assam Provincial Muslim League, was today arrested at Tezpur where an order under Section 144 has since been imposed.

12 March. Addressing the party given in his honour by the Bombay Provincial Muslim Journalists' Association at the Taj Mahal Hotel in Bombay, Jinnah said: "There was no other solution

1947 which would do credit and honour to the millions of Mussalmans of India except Pakistan”.

13 March. Mahmud Ali, General Secretary, Assam Provincial Muslim League, in an interview said: “The Assam Government has put a clamp on the news emanating from the Province with regard to the movement against the Government’s eviction policy there. Hundreds of people are counting arrest from day to day and the movement has reached over the weekend”. Mahmud Ali was here in connection with the meetings of the Bengal-Assam joint Committee of Action. He further revealed that the Muslim League have no less than half a million volunteers ready to court arrest in due course.

14 March. The Punjab Muslim League Committee of Action met at Mamdot Villa this evening. Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot, President of the Punjab Muslim League, presided.

16 March. A meeting of the Committee of Action of the AIML was held at Delhi with Nawab Ismail Khan as President.

2-21 March. A meeting of the Committee of Action of the AIML was held in Delhi with Nawab Ismail Khan as President.

27 March. Calling for a truce — on the basis of Pakistan — Jinnah, declared at a party, “It is better to divide India and flourish than to fight for a

1947 united India and destroy everything". He was addressing the members of the Memon Chamber of Commerce who were "At Home" to him at the Taj Mahel Hotel, Bombay.

30 March. A meeting of the Committee of Action of the AIML was held today under the presidentship of Mohammad Ismail Khan. Khwaja Nazimuddin and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar attended the meeting. Ghazanfar Ali Khan and Siddiq Ali Khan were present by special invitation. The Committee of Action by a resolution strongly condemned the Government of NWFP for creating circumstances in the province which were bound to bring about clash between the Red Shirts and other Muslims.

3 April. Malik Feroz Khan Noon today said in Lahore that the Indian Muslims will not be satisfied with anything less than a full-fledged Pakistan — a sovereign independent state comprising Muslim majority provinces.

4 April. It is learnt on good authority that some very prominent Unionist Muslim MLAs have assured the League and accordingly influenced the governor on behalf of all the Muslim Unionist members in the Assembly that they would support a Muslim League Ministry in the Punjab.

Maulvi Ahmad Ali Choudhury, a member of the Assam Provincial Muslim League Council, and Maulvi Mahmud Ali, General Secretary, Assam Provincial Muslim League, were arrested yesterday

1947 for leading a procession at Mankachar, in defiance of a prehistory order under Section 144 Cr. P.C.

5 April. The political talks initiated by the Viceroy entered their second phase when His Excellency received Jinnah. The conversations which were “friendly and informal” lasted an hour and fifty minutes. It being the first time that the two met each other, the talks naturally were of a preliminary nature; they just cleared the ground and paved the way for discussions of wider and serious issues, which would come up for consideration as the talks progress. The League leader drove to Viceregal Lodge at New Delhi at the appointed hour and was received by Lord and Lady Mountbatten. After the three had posed for the cameramen, Lady Mountbatten withdrew leaving the Viceroy and Jinnah together.

6 April. An emergent meeting of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League was held. Nurul Amin presided. H.S. Suhrawardy also attended the meeting. The present situation of Bengal and Assam was discussed and a programme has been chalked out for collection of funds to render help to the Calcutta riot victims and evictees of Assam. Later, Anwar Hussain, President, and Shah Azizur Rahman, Secretary, All-Bengal Muslim Students’ League, were co-opted to the Provincial League Riot Sub-Committee and Bengal-Assam Committee of Action.

8 April. Haji Sattar Seth, regarded as one of Jinnah’s “right hand man”, declared in London

1947 today that whatever may be outcome of the conferences which the new Viceroy, Viscount Mountbatten, was now having with various Indian leaders, there was no possibility of 100,000,000 Muslims accepting “anything short of Pakistan”.

13 April. Presiding over the annual general meeting of the Muslim League Party in the Central Legislature, Jinnah is understood to have emphasized that there should be no slackening in the Muslim demand for Pakistan. Whatever the future might hold, he is reported to have said, the Muslim League Party should steadfastly stand by Pakistan and strive for it. Besides members of the Party, League members in the Interim Government also attended the meeting. The party elected the following personnel to the executive committee for the current year: Jinnah, leader; Khwaja Nazimuddin, deputy leader; Khan Mohammad Yamin Khan, Secretary; Haji Abdul Sattar Ishaq Seith, Chief Whip; Siddiq Ali Khan and Ahmed Jaffer, Deputy Whips; and Yusuf Haroon Jaffer, Treasurer. Members of the present executive Committee were re-elected. It is understood the party has appointed a committee consisting of Haroon Jaffer, Nazimuddin and Yamin Khan to negotiate with the Government of India for a final settlement of transference of unclaimed interest belonging to Muslims lying in the post office savings banks to a trust to be created. Mr. Frank Anthony, accompanied by Mr. C.E. Gibbon, saw Jinnah on 11 April and discussed with him the position of Anglo-Indians in the Muslim majority areas.

1947 15 April. On the Viceroy's initiative, Gandhi and Jinnah today jointly signed the following statement: "We deeply deplore the recent acts of lawlessness and violence that have brought the utmost disgrace on the fair name of India and the greatest misery to innocent people, irrespective of who were the aggressors and who were the victims. We denounce for all time the use of force to achieve political ends, and we call upon all the communities of India, to whatever persuasion they may belong, not only to refrain from all acts of violence and disorder, but also to avoid, both in speech and writing, any incitement to such acts."

17 April In reply to the letter from Maulana Hafizur Rahman, General Secretary, Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind, Jinnah said: "In view of the new situation that has arisen by virtue of the White Paper published by the British Government on 20 February 1947, and having regard to the grave issues which we have to face immediately, I agree with you that complete unity among the Musalmans is necessary and I have emphasized that more than one, particularly, in course of the last two or three weeks and I have appealed to every Mussalman to join the Muslim League. This is not the moment for us to raise any issues concerning domestic differences and it should be for us to settle them as an organized body, according to new constitution and rules. This is not the moment for us to be involved in the solution of our domestic problems when the external danger is facing us. I, therefore, most earnestly appeal to you to join the Muslim League without delay and make your contribution

1947 to Muslim national cause for the achievement of cherished goal of Pakistan.”

17 April. Lord Pethick Lawrence resigned from the office as Secretary of State for India and Burma and he is succeeded by Lord Listowel as Secretary of State for India and Burma. Compared to his predecessor Lord Listowel is younger in age.

21 April. In Delhi it is now felt that the question before the country today is no more: to divide or not to divide; but to divide and how to divide. In all sections of political opinion in Delhi, Pakistan is now taken for granted. Only the geographical content is in doubt. The Congress insists on the partition of the Punjab thus detaching unwilling, non-Muslim majority areas from the province. The Muslim League officially sticks to its demand of a “viable Pakistan”, though unofficially particularly the Punjab Muslim Leaguers are reported to be discussing to consider some kind of partition.

22 April. Muslim League women demonstrators in veils entered the All-India Radio Station, Peshawar, today. The demonstrators also hoisted the League flag on the buildings. Telephone wires are reported to have been cut near Bannu, Kohat and Tank. Telegraph wires were also found damaged near Nowshera. Muslim League followers demonstrated in front of the car of Dr. Khan Sahib while he was passing through Bannu on his way back from D.I.Khan where he had gone to see the riot-torn areas. They also organized processions in Abbottabad, Bannu and Kohat and picketed courts

1947 at Bannu, Kohat, Abbottabad, Hangu, Mardan, Swabi, Nowshera and Mansehra. In Peshawar two processions were organized — one by men and another by women Muslim Leaguers. Women processionists staged a demonstration in front of Dr. Khan Sahib's residence.

23 April. The Muslim League Workers' Conference of Bengal and Assam was held at Dimakuri, Rangpur, says a wire from Ismail Khan, Assistant Secretary, Muslim League Rangpur. Owing to the ill-health of Giasuddin Pathan, Maulvi Mohammad Wais, MLA, presided. A large number of workers and National Guards assembled.

23 April. Jinnah had a three-hour interview with His Excellency Lord Mountbatten this afternoon. This was the Muslim League leader's seventh meeting with the Viceroy, first being on 5 April and the last on 10 April.

23 April. Mahmud Ali, General Secretary of the Assam Provincial Muslim League, and Ajmal Ali Choudhury, member of the AIML Council, have been placed under detention for a period of two months under the Assam maintenance of Public Order Act.

24 April. An appeal to the Muslims of the NWFP to maintain peace and order during the His Excellency the Viceroy's visit on 28 April was made today by Jinnah. Jinnah disclosed that the situation in the province had been specifically

1947 discussed during his three-hour meeting yesterday with Lord Mountbatten. The League leader said: "As a result of my talks with His Excellency, I feel that he is determined to play fair. The fact that he is going to the Frontier is a clear indication of his earnestness to examine the situation personally and remove the root causes of the trouble."

—, Ch. Khaliqzaman, a member of the League Working Committee, who is currently touring Baluchistan, in reply to a reception accorded to him in Quetta, declared: "We have to prove to the world that we still possess the blood to rule and I ask you to conserve your enthusiasm for maintaining Pakistan which is now in sight and whose establishment may be announced in a period of a month".

28 April. A meeting of the Committee of Action of the AIML was held at Delhi with Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan as President.

30 April. Jinnah, in a statement issued today denounced the demand for a partition of the Punjab and Bengal as "a sinister move actuated by spite and bitterness". He also said: "I do hope that neither the Viceroy nor His Majesty's Government will fall into this trap and commit a grave error". He reiterated his demand for the creation of Muslim National State consisting of the six provinces. "The transfer of power to Pakistan and Hindustan

1947 Governments”, said Jinnah, “must mean a division of the defence forces. This is a clear-cut road and the only practical solution of India’s constitutional problem.”

2 May. A Muslim League deputation from the NWFP consisting of the Pir of Manki Sharif, Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, Samin Jan Khan, Mian Abdullah Khan and Arbab Noor Mohammad Khan arrived in Delhi by air this evening. They are meeting Jinnah tomorrow morning. These leaders have been released on parole by the Frontier Government to enable them to meet Jinnah in Delhi. This was allowed on the orders of Viceroy.

6 May. Once again after two years and nine months, Gandhi and Jinnah met, differed and separated today in Delhi, but they again issued a joint appeal for peace in the country.

7 May. While declaring that he is unable to disagree with the decision of the Frontier League leaders taken on 1 May not to call off the movement against the Khan Sahib Ministry, Jinnah, in a long statement issued today, makes a fervent appeal to all Muslims, particularly Leaguers, to do everything in their power to remain peaceful.

—, In a statement to the Press, Jinnah said that the NWFP Movement started by the Frontier League Leaders will not be called off.

1947 11 May. Jinnah today said in New Delhi that if the British decide that India must be divided, “then the Central Government must be dissolved and all power should be transferred to the two Constituent Assemblies formed and representing Pakistan and Hindustan”.

18 May. When Lord Mountbatten took off for London this morning on what may be termed an epoch-making mission, he had the satisfaction of carrying with him a large measure of support from all the three Indian parties — The Congress, the Muslim League and the Sikhs — to his draft plan for the transfer of power to Indian hands, it is reliably understood. In contrast with Lord Wavell’s mission to London in the past, the present Viceroy may be said to be in an advantageous position.

20 May. In a meeting with Haji Surat Khan, President of the Loralai District, Baluchistan Muslim League, who met him in New Delhi this morning, Jinnah gave the message: “Pakistan is in sight and Baluchistan will be a part of it”.

21 May. In response to questions put by Doon Campbell, Reuter’s correspondent, Jinnah highlighted the demand for a corridor between East and West Pakistan, for friendly and reciprocal relations between Hindustan and Pakistan. A Military Alliance, Pact or Treaty between the two and membership of U.N.O. for Pakistan.

1947 3 June. The Partition Plan prepared by Lord Mountbatten keeping in the principle of Pakistan by dividing Punjab and Bengal announced with the approval of Jinnah, Gandhi, Nehru, and Baldev Singh. Partition is to come through various stages. Nehru, Jinnah and Baldev Singh also spoke on the Indian Radio, accepting the Plan. Jinnah's acceptance was on the plea that the AIML Council in its meeting to be held on 9 June will accept the plan.

4 June. Nearly 1000 Muslim women went to Jinnah's house in Delhi this morning shouting League slogans and congratulated him on the achievement of Pakistan. Jinnah came out of his house to acknowledge the ovation by the women. A stream of visitors came to Jinnah's residence today to congratulate him on the achievement of Pakistan. J.N. Mandal, Law Member in the Interim Government, in a statement on the British Government's plan, congratulated Jinnah on the achievement of Pakistan where, he says, he feels sure the rights of the Scheduled Castes would be protected.

5 June. Lord Mountbatten is determined not to allow the grass to grow under his feet. The foundations of the separation were laid this morning when His Excellency met the seven representative Indian leaders — Pandit Nehru, Sardar V.Patel, Acharya J.H. Kirplani, Jinnah, Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar and Sardar Baldev Singh "to discuss with them a paper handed to them at the previous meeting on the administrative consequences which would ensure,

1947 if partition is decided upon, and the machinery which it would be necessary to set up to give effect to partition". Khan Mohammad Aslam Khan, President of the Peshawar City Muslim League, and member of the Frontier Muslim League War Council, announced today in Peshawar that the Frontier Muslim League civil disobedience movement had been called off from today.

9-10 June. An AIML Council meeting was held in Delhi with Jinnah as President. Resolutions adopted included those accepting the scheme of 3 June "as a compromise" and authorizing Jinnah to work out the details and deal with the problems as they arise. Only eight members in a house of about 400 are reported to have voted against the resolution. Contrary to expectations, when the Council resumed its evening session Jinnah was the only speaker. Jinnah commended the resolution placed before the House accepting the British Government's scheme as a compromise. The corridors of the Hotel Imperial — the venue of the Council of the AIML — echoed to cries of "Pakistan Zindabad", and "Shah-en-Shah Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah" as Muslim leaders arrived this morning one after the other. On Jinnah's arrival, when the crowd shouted "Shah-en-Shah Mohammad Ali Jinnah", Jinnah gently rebuked them for shouting the slogan, and expressed disapproval of it.

11-12 June. A meeting of the Committee of Action was held at Delhi with Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan as President.

1947 17 June. Jinnah, in a statement, announces that he has appointed a committee consisting of I.I. Chundrigar, Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Pir Sahib of Manki Sharif, and Syed Wajid Ali to supervise and control the Muslim League organization in the NWFP and to make arrangements to face the referendum which is going to be held in the Frontier, for the people to decide whether they would join the Pakistan Constituent Assembly or the Hindustan Constituent Assembly.

18 June. To hold referendum and run the risk of allowing Pathan to fight Pathan or to negotiate an amicable settlement between the two contending parties and bypass the explosive referendum; — this is the question that has been exercising the minds of the Congress, the Viceroy and the Muslim League. The Frontier problem has been the main preoccupation in the capital in the last two days. It is fully realized in both the Congress and League camps that there is a great risk of clashes between the protagonists of the contending parties during the period of the referendum. Gandhi is believed to be the prime mover in bringing about present talks on the question of the NWFP referendum. Earlier this week, Gandhi at one of his prayer meeting expressed the hope that the Pathans would not have to submit to a referendum, but would amicably settle the issue among them. There were the kinds of parleys going on between Jinnah, Gandhi and Ghaffar Khan. In the meantime, the surprise development is the announcement tonight that Sir Olaf Caroe, the Governor of NWFP, is going on leave immediately, and that His Majesty's Government has approved the appointment of Lt.

1947 Gen. Sir Rob Lickhart as Governor of that province.

23 June. The Punjab is to be partitioned. The members of the Provincial Assembly in their meeting in Lahore gave their verdict this morning. At a joint session of the two sections of the Punjab Assembly — Western and Eastern Punjab — held with Dewan Bahadur S.P. Singha in the chair, 91 members voted for the new Constituent Assembly and 77 for the present Constituent Assembly. Before the joint sitting, the two sections met separately. In the Western Punjab section, Lala Bhimsen Sachar, leader of the Congress Party, and Malik Firoz Khan Noon, on behalf of the Muslim League Party, demanded a joint sitting of the two sections. A joint meeting was accordingly arranged within 15 minutes, and the House gave its verdict in favour of a new Constituent Assembly. Thereafter, two sections met again separately. The 91 members who voted in favour of the Punjab joining a new Constituent Assembly at the joint session of the Assembly included 88 Muslims, two Indian Christians and one Anglo-Indian. The Hindu, Sikh, and Scheduled Caste representatives numbering 77 voted for the present Constituent Assembly. The 88 Muslims included 8 Muslim Unionists, led by Sir Khizr Hayat Khan Tiwana.

26 June. A meeting of the Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League held in Calcutta at the residence of Maulana Mohammad Akram Khan. It is understood that the question of Bihar refugees who are now staying in West Bengal was discussed.

1947 27 June. With the division of the country placed beyond doubt, following on the voted verdict in the Punjab, Bengal and Sindh earlier in the week, the Interim Cabinet's Separation Committee yield place to the Partition Council. The Viceroy presided over the first meeting of the Council held today in Delhi at the Viceroy's House. The Council is not a Cabinet Committee, as the earlier Separation Committee was. It comprises two members representing India and two Pakistan. Sardar Vallabhai Patel and Dr. Rajendra Parasad, who represented the Congress on the Cabinet Separation Committee, now represent India on the Partition Council, while Jinnah and Liaquat Ali Khan represent Pakistan, Abdur Rab Nishtar, who was a member of the Separation Committee standing down in favour of Jinnah. The expert committees and the several sub-committees appointed to hold detailed investigations on foreign problems arising from the partition of the country will now be directed by, or a report to, the Partition Council. Simultaneously with the partition work, says an Associated Press of India message, the Muslim League is going ahead with the preliminaries of organization of the Pakistan Government. It is understood that the Muslim League have asked the Government of India to accord first priority for railway movements, allocation of cement building materials, other equipment, including type writers and furniture, telephones, etc. for the Pakistan Secretariat to be set up in Karachi. The Muslim League High Command is now engaged in New Delhi is establishing the Pakistan Central Secretariat, it is gathered from informed League quarters here in Karachi. It is understood that the League members in the Interim

1947 Government will be relieved of their routine duties in the Government of India from first week of July to enable them finally to pick and choose the men who will be called upon to man the key positions in the Secretariat to commerce work in Karachi from 1 August. According to a communication from the Auditor-General of India to the local Controller, some 270 gazetted officers and 4000 non-gazetted employees will be transferred from the present Government of India to the proposed Pakistan Central Government with headquarters at Karachi. They will be drawing their salaries at Karachi from 1 September.

28 June. In a statement to the press, Jinnah, said that the resolution of the Frontier Congress demanding a free Pathan State of all the Pakhtoons is a direct breach of the acceptance by the Congress of H.M.G.'s Plan of 3 June.

2 July. For the second day in succession the five Indian leaders, Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Sardar V. Patel, M.A. Jinnah and Liaquat Ali Khan, assembled in the Viceroy's house in Delhi today to study the draft India Bill, which will confer Dominion Status on India and Pakistan. Congress and Muslim League leaders met in separate rooms to discuss the Bill. They were accompanied by their respective constitutional advisers and experts, while Sir B.N. Rau and V.P. Memon were the two officials present at the meetings. The leaders may meet once again tomorrow for the last time to consider the draft before submitting to the Viceroy their reactions to it so that before the weekend the Bill is expected to be back in Whitehall

1947 accompanied by the resolutions of the Indian leaders. It is believed that the present headquarters of the Northern Command will be converted into the G.H.Q. of the Pakistan Army and immediate steps are being taken for the purpose.

4 July. Two independent Dominions, known as India and Pakistan, will come into existence on 15 August 1947, under the provisions of the Indian Independence Bill introduced in Parliament today — i.e. House of Commons.

6 July. Referendum in the NWFP began today in various districts for the purpose of their joining Pakistan or Hindustan. At the same time, referendum in Sylhet began today to determine whether the district should remain in Assam or join the Pakistan State of East Bengal.

9 July. A committee of Muslim lawyers with Dr. Khalifa Shuja-ud-Din, Bar-at-Law, as Convener, has been set up in Lahore to advise the Pakistan Constituent Assembly on various issues and problems that will confront it in the drafting of a constitution. The members of the committee include Mr. Khurshid Zaman, Sheikh Bashir Ahmed, Mahmud Ali, and Ahmad Sajid Dirmani.

—, A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India States Muslim League was held in Delhi today to discuss the position of Muslims in various Indian states including Jammu and Kashmir.

1947 10 July. British Prime Minister Attlee announced today in the House of Commons that the present Viceroy of India, Admiral Lord Mountbatten had been recommended as Governor-General of India and Mohammad Ali Jinnah as Governor-General of Pakistan. Attlee also said that while the formal announcement could not be made until the passing of the India Independence Bill, the King had intimated that he would be prepared to accept the recommendations as soon as the Bill was passed.

—, This morning the Viceroy also presided over a meeting of the Partition Council.

11 July. Meeting of the Partition Council presided over by the Viceroy decided the method to divide the Indian Armed Forces in terms of Army, Navy and Air Force. Various methods to division in this respect alongwith the procedure were settled.

13 July. Jinnah, at his first press conference today in New Delhi after the announcement of his appointment as Governor-General of Pakistan, assured the minorities in Pakistan that their religion, faith, life, property and culture would be fully protected. Members of the minority communities in Pakistan, he announced, would be treated as full citizens, and he spiritedly repudiated the suggestion that Pakistan would be a theocratic State. The Governor-General-designate of Pakistan declared that every citizen in India or Pakistan would have to discharge his obligations of citizenship. "Every citizen must be loyal to the State and owe true allegiance to it", observed

1947 Jinnah. "One cannot have minorities disloyal to the State and sabotaging it."

—, As the result of referendum in Sylhet it is officially declared that Sylhet has decided to join Pakistan. Congratulatory cables and letters were also received by Jinnah in this connection.

18 July. After being passed by the Houses of Commons and House of Lords, the Indian Independence Bill was today signed by the British King.

20 July. In the NWFP referendum, 50.49 per cent. A 'communiqué' issued from the Viceroy's House this afternoon said:

The following are the results of the NWFP referendum:

1. Valid votes for Pakistan: 2,89,244.
2. Valid votes for India: 2,874
3. Majority: 2,86,370
4. Percentage of valid votes to the electorate entitled was 50.99 per cent.
5. Valid votes cast in the last election were 3,75, 989.
6. The total electorate entitled to vote in the referendum was 5,72, 798.

Therefore, the votes for Pakistan were 50.49 per cent. The number of non-Muslim voters on the electoral roll is 84,781.

1947 —, A deputation of five Muslim League leaders met the Frontier Governor today. The deputation consisted of Khan Samin Jan Khan, President of the Provincial Muslim League, Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, Leader of Opposition in the Frontier Assembly, Khan Mohammad Ali Khan, Secretary, Provincial Muslim League, Khan Habibullah Khan, Secretary, Frontier Muslim League Parliamentary Party, and Khan Ghulam Mohammad Khan. The deputation is reported to have apprised the Governor of the situation in the province. Three of the five members of the deputation were scheduled to leave tomorrow for Delhi, where they will meet Jinnah and inform him of the latest developments in the province. Dr. Khan Sahib, Frontier Premier, Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, Leader of the Opposition, and Mehr Chand Khanna, Finance Minister, saw the Frontier Governor today.

25 July. It is announced that in consequence of the enactment of the Indian Independence Act, both the chambers of the existing Indian Legislature and all committees elected or appointed by either of the two chambers will cease to function with effect from 15 August.

26 July. The setting of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan by the Governor-General is announced in a statement issued from the office of the Reforms Commissioner today. The names of members were also announced.

29 July. The Pakistan Constituent Assembly Secretariat will assemble at Karachi on 30 July.

1947 The staff, besides Bashir Ahmed, Secretary, and Messrs Ali Afzal of Bengal and Hasnain, Deputy Secretaries, will number about 700. The preliminary session which will begin on 10 August, will last a week, during which a number of committees will be appointed to get ahead with the preliminaries of Pakistan and provisional constitutions. On 14 August, Lord Mountbatten will address the Assembly before the formal transfer of power to the Dominion of Pakistan. Jinnah will be sworn in on 15 August at Government House, probably by the Chief Justice of India, as the Governor-General of Pakistan.

30 July. The commanders of the three arms of the fighting forces of India and Pakistan have been selected by the respective Provisional Governments. The appointments are effective from 15 August, according to a communiqué from the Viceroy's House.

—, In a statement issued today from New Delhi Jinnah reiterates that the AIML has no intention of coercing any state into adopting any particular course of action.

4 Aug. It is reliably learnt that the broad design of the Pakistan flag is finally settled. It will contain a white vertical strip, a third in dimension of the flag, rest in deeply green with a crescent and a star.

7 August. It was tumultuous reception which Jinnah, Governor-General-designate of Pakistan,

1947 received at the Mauripur airport this evening, when he returned from Delhi to his birthplace (Karachi) with his dream of Pakistan fully realized. Long before the Viceroy's York aircraft in which he travelled was sighted, surging crowds besieged the R.A. F. airport and broke the police cordons when Jinnah landed. Cries rent the air as Jinnah smilingly broadly stepped out of the plane dressed in spotless Indian attire. A barrage of cameras clicked. Liaquat Ali Khan, Premier of the Pakistan Interim Cabinet, was the first to greet Jinnah and his sister, both of whom walked out a few steps and the crowds closed in.

9 August. A meeting of the Muslim League party, held in Karachi was presided over by Jinnah which lasted 45 minutes, and it is understood that the meeting proposed the appointment of a number of committees on the lines adopted by the Indian Constituent Assembly to deal with problems of procedure, minorities, fundamental rights and other allied subjects.

10 August. The constitutional foundation of the dominion of Pakistan was stated here today in Sindh's historic capital amidst scenes of animation. The inaugural session of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly began at 10:00 a.m. in the old Sindh Assembly Hall and was attended by 52 out of the 69 members. It lasted an hour. Jogendra Nath Mandal was elected chairman for the day after his name has been proposed by Liaquat Ali Khan.

1947 After his election in moving ovation. Mandal paid a glowing tribute to Jinnah, “the great architect of Pakistan”, as “one of the greatest statesman and great men in the world”.

11 Aug. Jinnah elected President of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly unanimously. On his election this morning as President of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, Jinnah, Governor-General designate of the new Dominion, declared that the constitution framed by the House would be an example to the whole world. He made it clear that justice and fair play would be the guiding principles of the new State. “We are starting with the fundamental principle that we are all citizens and equal citizens of Pakistan with no distinction of caste or community”, he declared.

12 Aug. Junagadh State decided to join the Pakistan Dominion, it was learnt here tonight. Ismail Ahramant, Secretary for constitutional affairs to Junagadh State, who arrived Karachi, yesterday met Jinnah today and communicated to him the decision of the State.

—, “Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Governor General of Pakistan”, — this is how Jinnah will be addressed in all official acts, documents and correspondence from 15 August — the day on which the Dominion of Pakistan will be established. A resolution to this effect was carried in the Constituent Assembly today on a motion by Liaquat Ali Khan.

1947 13 Aug. The Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, accompanied by Lady Mountbatten, the Hon. Pamela Mountbatten and personal staff, arrived in Karachi at 5:30 p.m. today in his personal York from Delhi. Their Excellencies were received at the Mauripur airport by Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Governor designate of Sindh, and Sindh ministers and other high civil-military officials. Col. Burnie, Military Secretary to Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah, received their Excellencies on behalf of the Governor-General designate. The Viceregal party drove to the Government House, where, it is expected, the Viceroy will preside over the last Cabinet meeting of the Pakistan Provisional Government.

14 Aug. Addressing this morning the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, Lord Mountbatten said the birth of Pakistan was a great event in history and conveyed at the outset the greetings and the warmest wishes of His Majesty the King and his own. Quaid-i-Azam in his reply reciprocated the good wishes of His Majesty and Lord Mountbatten and affirmed: "We are parting as friends and we shall ever remain friends". He hoped that the great preachings of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) would continue to pervade in the Dominion of Pakistan. He also reiterated his assurances to the minorities.

15 Aug. Jinnah was sworn in as Pakistan's first Governor-General in Karachi. Liaquat Ali Khan, as Prime Minister, and other members of his cabinet were also sworn in Karachi as Pakistan Government.

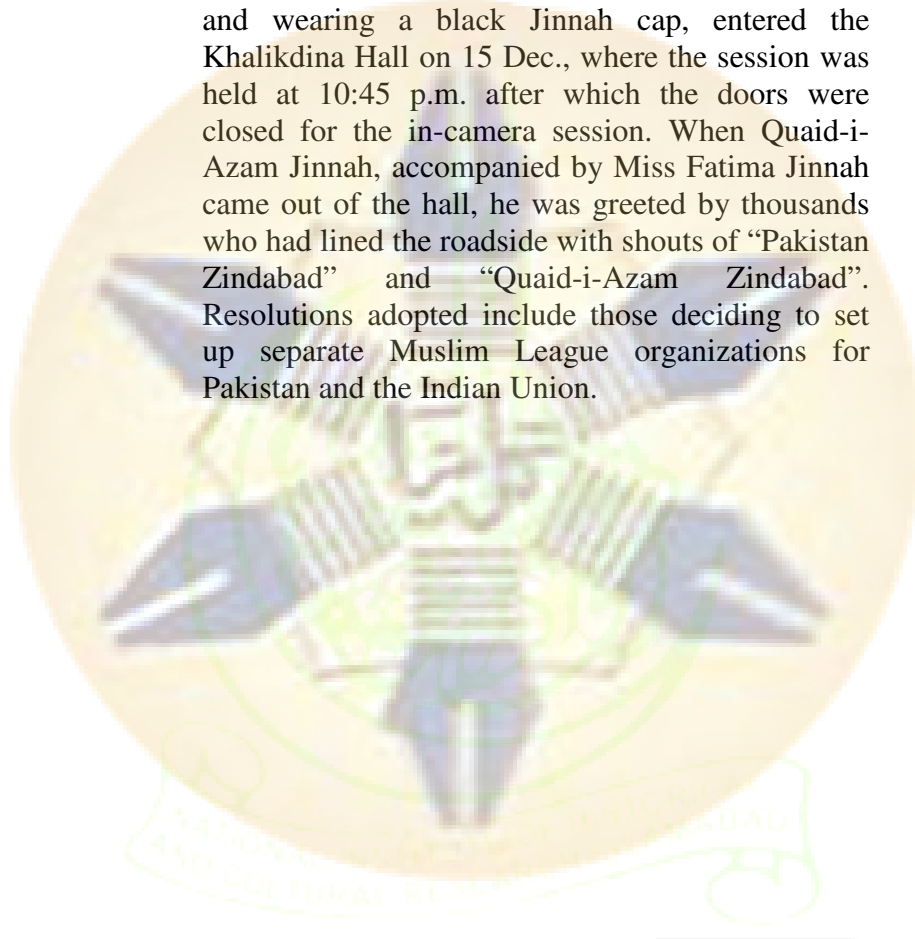
1947 17 Aug. The Award of the Punjab and Bengal Boundary Commission presided over by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, was announced in Delhi today.

22 Aug. Dr. Khan Sahib's Ministry was today dismissed from office and the Governor has invited Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, Leader of the Opposition in the NWFP Legislative Assembly to form the Ministry, states a communiqué from Government House, Peshawar this afternoon. After the dismissal of the Khan Sahib Ministry, Khan Abdul Qayum Khan saw the Governor, Sir George Cunningham, at Government House. The Associated Press of India learns that Khan Abdul Qayum Khan has accepted the invitation to form the Ministry. The outgoing Congress Ministry took office in March 1946 after the general elections, and remained in office for about 17 months. The Muslim League launched a province-wide civil disobedience movement in February 1947 to displace the Congress Ministry.

11 Sept. In a resolution the Bengal Provincial Muslim League Working Committee decided to shift the provincial office from Calcutta. A Regional Committee is to be set up for West Bengal with a view to looking after the interest of West Bengal Muslims. The President of the Provincial League will be the President of the Regional Committee who is also authorized to nominate members of the Committee.

14-15 Dec. An AIML Council meeting was held in Karachi with Jinnah as President. The proceedings

1947 which lasted altogether about six hours over the two days were held in camera. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, dressed in a black sherwani and wearing a black Jinnah cap, entered the Khalikdina Hall on 15 Dec., where the session was held at 10:45 p.m. after which the doors were closed for the in-camera session. When Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah, accompanied by Miss Fatima Jinnah came out of the hall, he was greeted by thousands who had lined the roadside with shouts of “Pakistan Zindabad” and “Quaid-i-Azam Zindabad”. Resolutions adopted include those deciding to set up separate Muslim League organizations for Pakistan and the Indian Union.



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