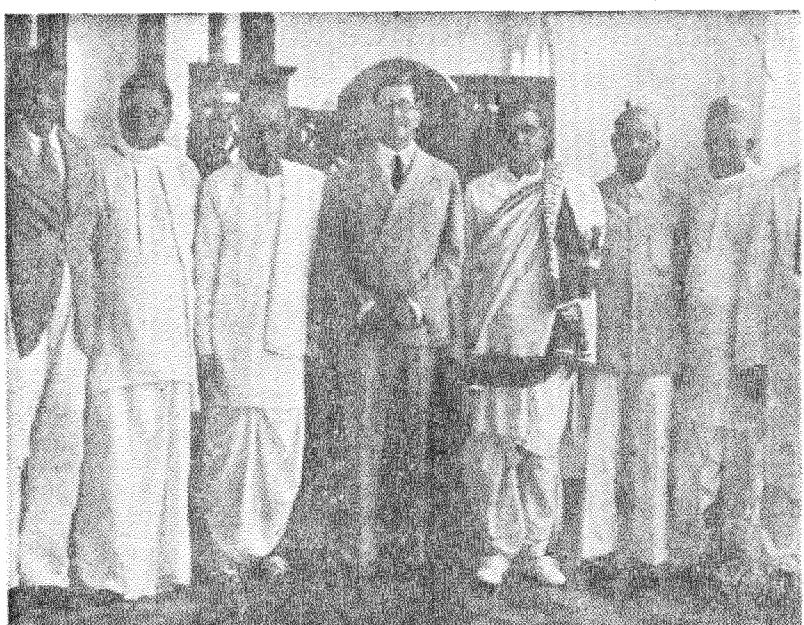


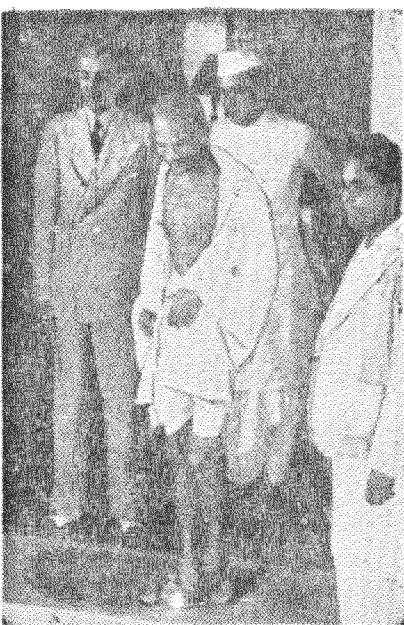
FREEDOM'S PROGRESS THROUGH THE YEARS



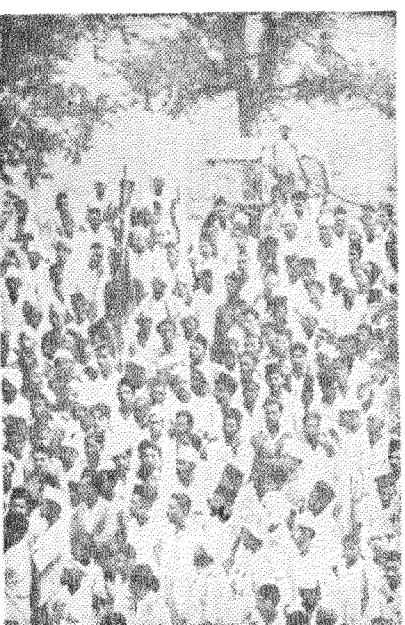
1935 : As a result of the Conferences proposals for reform of the Constitution were embodied in a Parliamentary Committee Report and finally became the Act of 1935.



1937 : Though Congress obtained clear majorities in the elections a controversy arose over the "special powers" of the Governors. A somewhat conciliatory statement by the Viceroy enabled Congress to accept office in six Provinces.



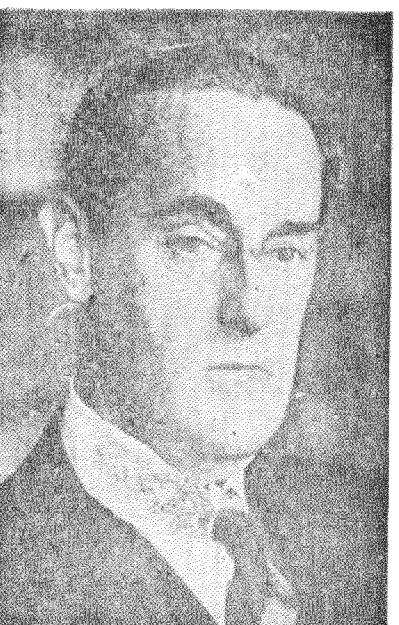
1938 : Gandhiji met Mr. Jinnah many times to bring about a Hindu-Muslim rapprochement. But the talks failed.



1939 : When the World War was declared the Congress Working Committee defined its attitude and withdrew its support in running the Administration.



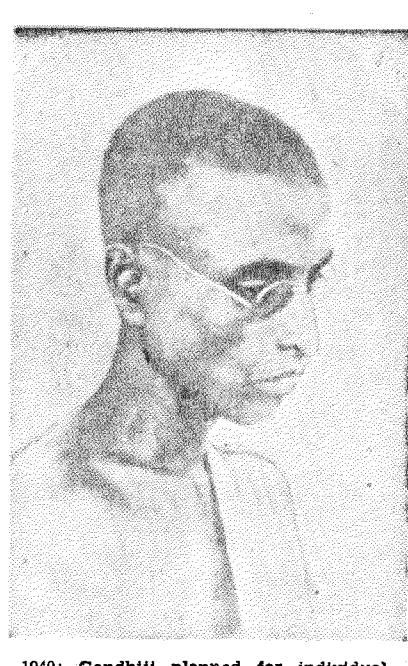
1939 : Following the Congress Cabinets' decision the Provincial Ministers resigned.



1940 : The Viceroy at Bombay appealed for an agreed settlement and assured Dominion Status of the Westminster variety.



1940 : Mr. Jinnah addressing the Muslim League at Lahore demanded a separate home for the Muslims.



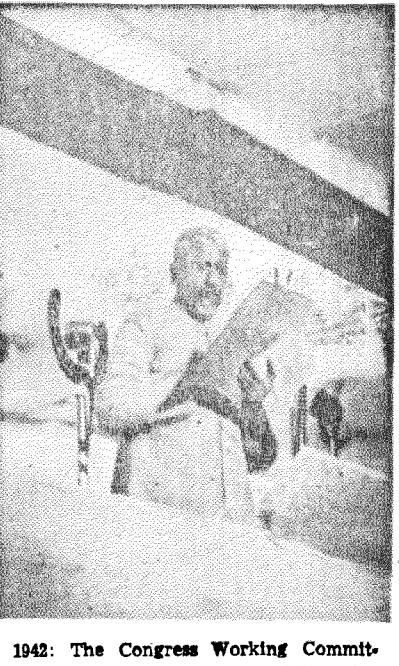
1940 : Gandhiji planned for individual civil disobedience. Vinoba Bhave, the first one, was arrested.



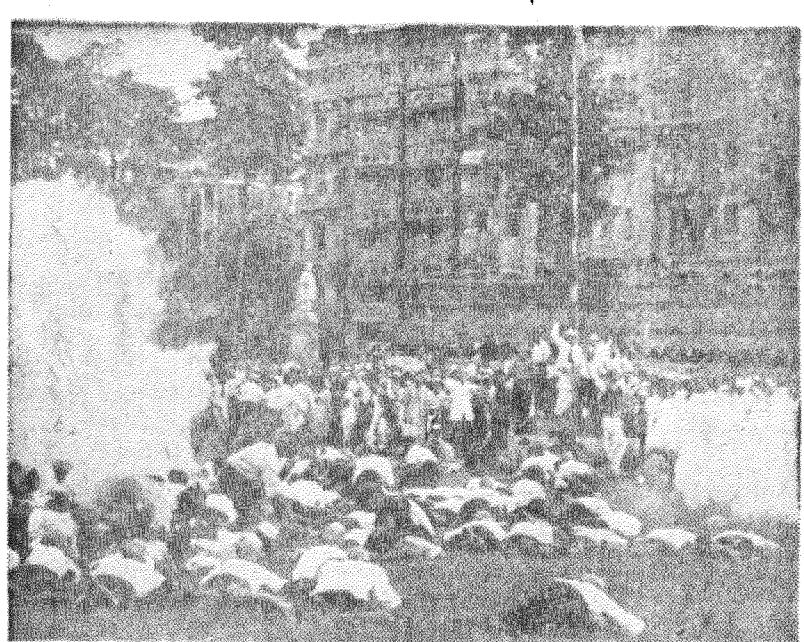
1941 : A Conference of Non-Party Leaders under the presidency of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was held at Bombay.



1942 : Sir Stafford Cripps visited India to meet the leaders and arrive at an agreed solution. But the talks broke down.



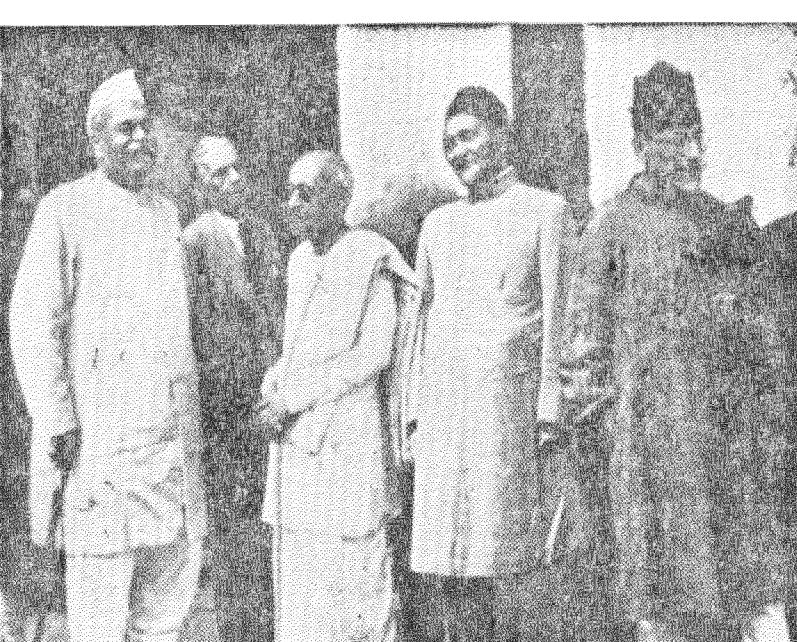
1942 : The Congress Working Committee passed a 1,700-word resolution demanding withdrawal of the British.



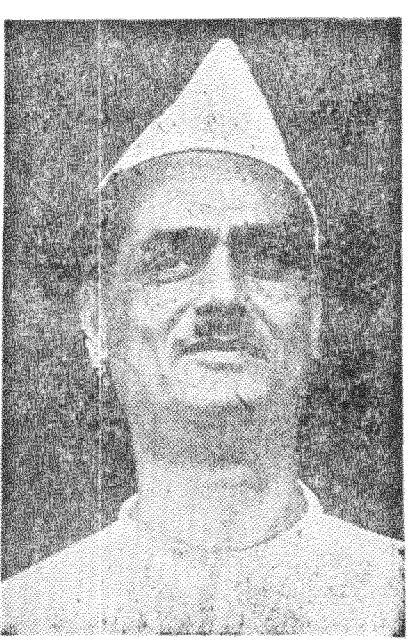
1943 : In August Gandhiji and other leaders were arrested. This was followed by widespread disturbances in the country.



1943 : Lord Wavell took up the Vice-royalty from Lord Linlithgow.



1943 : In June the Congress leaders were released and the Viceroy called a conference of representative leaders at Simla. But the talks failed after a fortnight's discussion.



1943 : The Congress triumphed in the Central Assembly elections.



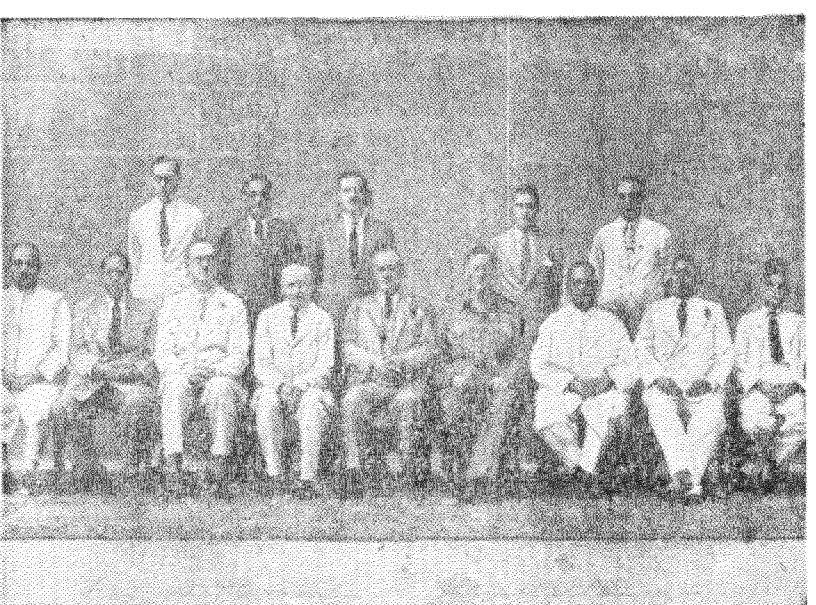
1943 : The trial of the J. N. A. prisoners raised great popular agitation and the trial was abandoned.



1946 : A Parliamentary Delegation arrived in India and met Indian leaders.



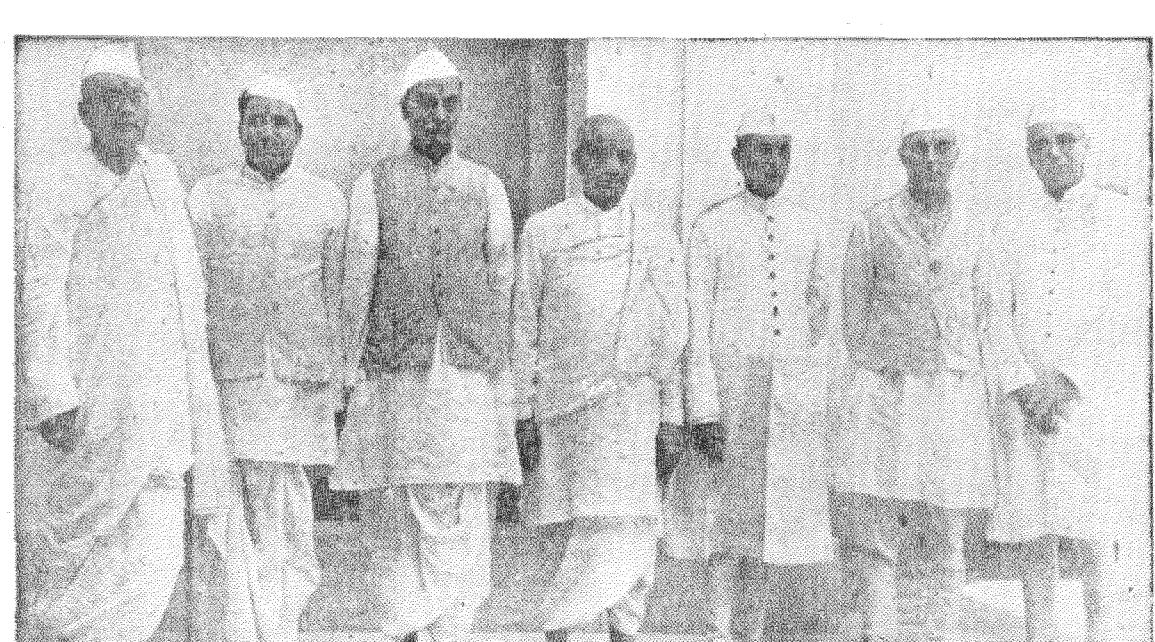
1946 : A Cabinet Mission consisting of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander arrived and had talks with leaders.



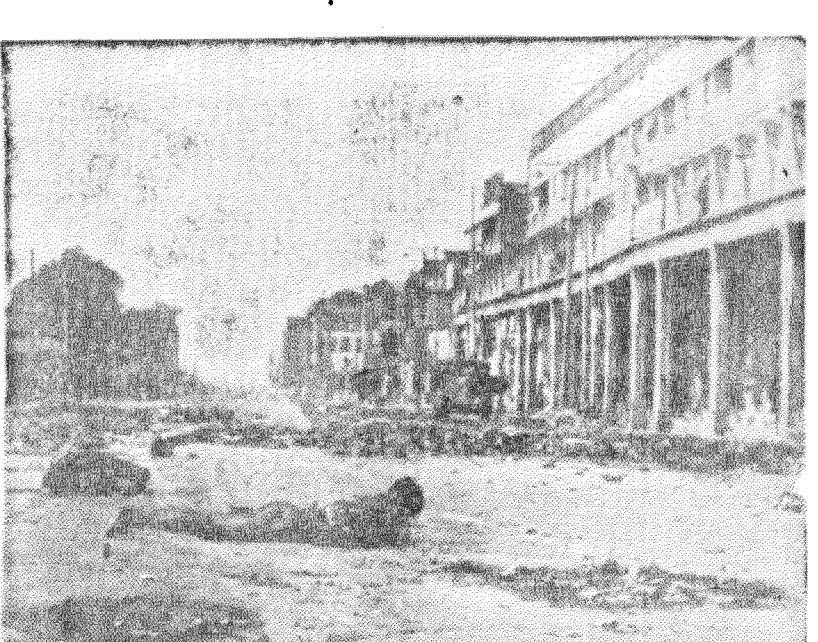
1946 : Members of the old Viceroy's Council resigned as a preliminary to the new Constitution.



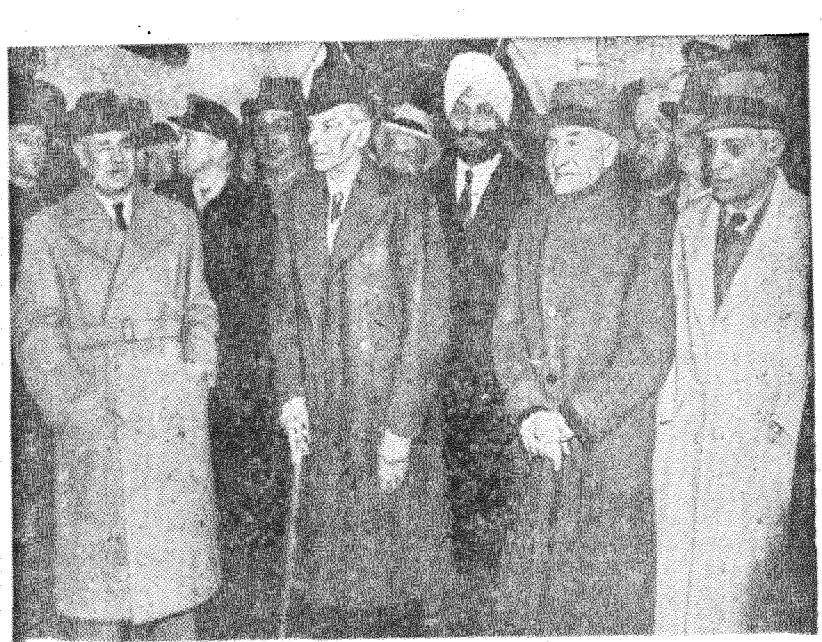
1946 : Indicative of the changed status the British Government appointed Mr. Terence Shone as its High Commissioner in India.



1946 : The Viceroy invited Mr. Nehru to form an Interim Government and the first National Government came into being.



1946 : The observance of a Direct Action Day on August 16th by the Muslim League was attended by communal disturbances in Calcutta.



1946 : The Viceroy and the leaders went to London in November for a hurried round table talk.