

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER

	SUN.	MOON.
	Rise. Set.	Rise. Set.
Tuesday	5.28 17.49	6.59 18.41
Wednesday	5.28 17.50	7.49 19.22
Thursday	5.28 17.50	8.29 20.14
Friday	5.28 17.51	9.29 21.11
Saturday	5.28 17.51	10.29 22.05
Sunday	5.28 17.52	11.29 23.05
Monday	5.28 17.53	12.29 24.05

PHASES OF THE MOON
Tuesday December 31 First quarter 17.53

WEATHER IN SOUTH INDIA

Daily weather report for the Madras Presidency, Mysore and Madras States for Monday, December 23:
Summary of observations recorded at 06.00 hrs. I.S.T. of December 23: Weather has been dry over the region. Day and night temperatures were slightly below normal.
Forecast valid until the evening of December 24: Dry weather generally.
Local forecast: Mainly fair.
Weather news for tomorrow: Low night temperatures in the north. A light rain is expected for the next three days: Fair.
METTUR WATER LEVEL
Reservoir full on December 22.



TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1946.

BURMA

The British Government have once again in the last few months bowed to the pressure of political events in Burma. This is the significance of Prime Minister Attlee's announcement that a Burmese Mission is to visit London in the near future to discuss how the pledges of self-government are to be carried into practice. Neither Mr. Churchill's warnings about the decline of British power and prestige nor Mr. Attlee's laboured effort to convince the Tories that the new decision is really a continuation of the old policy, could obscure the fact that the resurgent nationalism of the Burmese people makes it impossible for the Imperial power to re-establish itself in its old form. As in Egypt and in India, attempts are being made to complicate the process of transferring power, but such tactics can at best delay progress.

The history of the last few months shows how concessions have been wrung from Britain by Burmese Nationalists. The starting point was the White Paper issued in May 1945, outlining a schedule of constitutional development which was considered unsatisfactory by all Burmese parties. The White Paper laid down that Burma would be governed under Section 139 of the Government of Burma Act (which corresponds to our Section 93) till the end of 1948. It speciously argued a case for postponing the elections and expressed the view that "normalcy" and even a return to the discredited 1937 constitution would be possible only after 1948.

According to the schedule it formulated, elections for framing a constitution were to be held only after the return to "normalcy." This delay in restoring popular Government was not the only drawback in the White Paper scheme. There was the usual "catch" in the insistence on "a sufficient measure of agreement between the various parties and sections before there could be transfer of power to Burman hands." Again, there was the provision for negotiations "on matters on which His Majesty's Government will have continuing obligations after the establishment of full self-government in Burma."

When these proposals were announced there was violent opposition in Burma. The political parties were dissatisfied with both the long-term and interim arrangements. The negotiations started last year to install in office a popular Government failed and the Governor had to form a Council of Ten, with three European civilians and seven unrepresentative Burmese politicians. But the Council was so effete a body that it was unable to deal with the vast problems of administration which the country faced. Gen. Aung San's political agitation, though peaceful, was a challenge which the Government could not meet. Strikes broke out everywhere and finally extended to the police and Government personnel. In September this year, the new Governor decided that political peace and progress were possible only under a popular Government. And the negotiations ended successfully in the formation of a new Council with Gen. Aung San as Deputy President and with all parties represented on it. The inhibitions of the 1937 Act were overcome by the understanding that the Council was to function as a Cabinet and that Defence and Foreign Affairs were not to be excluded subjects. The Governor in a broadcast announced that the administration was to have fuller control over Finance and the border areas. This was

victory number one for the Burmese Nationalists over the White Paper policy. But they were not satisfied with it. They have been agitating for a firm declaration of Burmese independence by the British and for the early setting up of the machinery for framing their constitution. The demand has been made in the powerful Anti-Fascist League that Britain should make such a declaration before January 31, 1947, and early this week Aung San underlined the seriousness of the crisis by asserting that the next six weeks would be critical for Burma.

It is because of these developments that Prime Minister Attlee has hastened with his announcement of policy which makes an advance over the White Paper plan in three essential aspects. Firstly, the terms of the pledge regarding Dominion Status and the right of secession are more reassuring than those of the White Paper, though the Burmese would doubtless desire further clarification before they are satisfied. Secondly, elections for the Constituent Assembly are to be held soon and not after 1948 as planned earlier. Thirdly, the discretion of the present Government is not to be interfered with in the day-to-day administration, thus scrapping the limitations of the 1937 Constitution. While these steps will be welcomed in Burma, their representatives will be anxious to eliminate also those limiting conditions (quoted earlier in the article) which were the sinister features of the White Paper plan. The Burmese Mission is bound to seek the assurance, firstly, that the reference to Britain's "continuing obligations" is not in essence a means of continuing the British hold on the country. And secondly, it will assert Burma's right to deal with minorities, sections or border areas on the broad principles of justice and democracy without the British being allowed to tamper with the constitution on the pretext of safeguarding these various interests. A section of the British Press is making much of the rights of Karens and is backing them with a view to obscuring the simple issue of transfer of power to Burma. Again, moderate and conservative elements in Burmese politics are being rallied to weaken the tempo of the national movement. It is certain, however, that Aung San's Anti-Fascist League will be able to assert itself as the authentic spokesman of the national movement and secure a settlement with the British which will clear the path towards self-government of the usual stumbling blocks.

CONGRESS LEADERS TO MEET GANDHIJI

VISIT TO E. BENGAL EXPECTED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23. The Congress President, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Sankar Rao Deo are expected to leave New Delhi for Calcutta on Friday, on their way to East Bengal to see Mahatma Gandhi.

GANDHIJI SPENDS QUIET DAY

SIRAMPUR, Dec. 22. Mahatma Gandhi had a comparatively quiet day today. He had his usual rounds in the morning and evening. After prayers in the evening, Mahatma walked a little longer distance and crossed two culverts, one wooden and the other laid with betel-nut trunks.

Just before prayer-time, about 30 women of the neighbouring village were waiting near Mahatma's cottage for "darshan." Mahatma Gandhi enquired from which village they had come.—A.P.I.

GANDHIJI'S "PEACE PLAN"

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21. Mahatma Gandhi's peace plan in Noakhali was interpreted by Mr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta, an Associated Press of America Correspondent, Mr. Das Gupta said that Gandhi's peace plan is centered around the following four main principles: (1) Love and non-violence; (2) The "peace mission" is intended to establish that there is really no unity in the hearts of the Muslims. It aims at instilling bravery in the hearts of the Hindu minority and fear on the one hand and hatred on the other are the abiding passions. The revolutionary change in the disturbed areas should be that there should be no more possibility for any mischief in future. (3) Peace prevails again, not the transient peace imposed at the point of the soldier's gun or the policeman's baton but lasting and sustaining peace. (4) Dealing with the situation, success achieved so far, in about a month's experience, Mr. Das Gupta said, "Hindus have refused to move about without their arms. Muslims are shedding their hatred and anger."

GANDHIJI OBSERVES "KASTURBA DAY"

SIRAMPUR, Dec. 22. Mahatma Gandhi observed the monthly Kasturba Anniversary Day today in his cottage here.

A special prayer was held in memory of the late Kasturba and it was followed by a recitation of the Gita.—U.P.I.

CURFEW RELAXED IN PATNA

PATNA, Dec. 22. The curfew hours in Patna have been further relaxed from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. instead of from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m.—A.P.I.

INDIA'S STERLING BALANCES

PRELIMINARY TALKS FOR SETTLEMENT

BRITISH FINANCIAL MISSION TO BE SENT

LONDON, Dec. 23. A British financial delegation is to visit India about the middle of January for preliminary talks on the settlement of India's sterling balance. It was announced by the British Treasury today.

The delegation includes Sir Wilfrid Eady, head of the British Economic and Financial Mission which visited Argentina in Summer, and Mr. G. F. Cobbold, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.

The announcement reads: The question of negotiations for the settlement of sterling balances acquired by India has been under the consideration of the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in London.

It is considered that these negotiations would be facilitated if they are preceded by preliminary talks between officers of the Treasury and the Bank of England on the one hand and those of the Finance Department and the Reserve Bank on the other, with a view to studying the issues and important technical problems inherent in the situation and exploring lines on which the views of the two Governments could best be harmonised.

A delegation from the United Kingdom, consisting of Sir Wilfrid Eady, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, will accordingly pay a short visit to India about the middle of January 1947. Arrangements will then be made for further discussions as are necessary.

Sir Wilfrid Eady and Mr. Cobbold will be accompanied by Mr. Anderson, of the India Office, Mr. J. Nambyar, of the Treasury, Mr. P. S. Beale, of the India Office, and their personal secretaries.—Reuter.

DISCUSSIONS TO BE HELD IN JANUARY

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23. Preliminary discussion on sterling balances will begin in Delhi about the middle of January next year, when a delegation from the United Kingdom will visit India for the purpose, said an announcement which repeats the statement made in London.

LORD WAVEILL RESUMES CHARGE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23. Lord Wavell resumed today the office of the Viceroy of India. He received the Indian and Crown Representatives, says a Gazette of India Extraordinary.

His Excellency returned to New Delhi this evening from London.

He was accompanied by General Wauchope, former High Commissioner in Palestine, Lord Wavell received a letter of greeting from Lady Wavell, Sir John and Lady Colville, Miss Felicity Wavell and the Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

SIR JOHN COLVILLE TO RETURN TO BOMBAY

Sir John Colville, who has been acting as Viceroy for a period of three weeks will return to Bombay tomorrow after handing over charge to Lord Wavell in the morning. Sir John is holding a final meeting of the Interim Council this morning at 9 a.m., selecting such an unusually early hour in order to enable members of the Government to hold a final session of the Constituent Assembly at 11 o'clock.

Though Sir John is a Conservative in political and administrative experience in England and administrative experience in Bombay where a popular Minister, while Sir John is in the country, has been of great assistance. It is an open secret in New Delhi that members of the Interim Government have got well along in their work. The working of the Executive with its head is not a professional soldier but a trained parliamentarian.—O.C.

PAKISTAN DEMAND "PREPOSTEROUS"

NEW YORK, Dec. 23. Mr. Michael D. Lyons, who recently returned from India where he was a member of the Foreign Economic Administration, in a letter to The New York Times, said that the demand for a resolution of the Government regarding the Bengal riots was "preposterous."

"The Mohammedans took to the sword. The people of the United States would not tolerate for one moment demands like those made by the Moslem League on the Government of India," Lyons explained. "I am a keen supporter of the certain lack of justice of the State Governments towards Catholics, especially in the field of education. Yet I am an American citizen and know I must obey the legitimate authority of the Government."

It would be preposterous for Catholics to ask that New York and Boston areas should be made a holy land with an independent Catholic nation created, with additional territory in Louisiana connected perhaps by a corridor. This is what the Moslem League demands in India.—U.P.A.

BAN ON CARRYING OF KIRPANS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23. The Government of Bengal have disallowed the carrying of full-size "kirpans" by the Sikhs of Calcutta, during a procession which is to be held in connection with the birth anniversary of their Guru Govind Singh, on December 27, according to the General Secretary of the Sri Gurm Singh Sabha, Mr. Ranjit Singh Grewal.

Mr. Grewal says that for the last 25 years, Calcutta Sikhs have been taking out these processions. But there was never any interference by the authorities. The Government of Bengal, therefore, views with concern this interference with the Sikh religious rights and symbols, especially in view of the fact that during the processions taken out by the majority community, they were allowed to carry bamboos and lathis.

"The management of Sri Gurm Singh Sabha once again requests the authorities to reconsider their decision. Leaders of all shades of opinion are being contacted all over India with a view to persuading the Bengal Government to give up such a dangerous and discriminatory situation arising from the British Government's statement of 6th December.—A.P.I.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PRELIMINARY MEETING ADJOURNS

COMMITTEES ELECTED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23

A Press Note issued this evening, announces the adjournment of the preliminary meeting of the Constituent Assembly.

It says: The preliminary meeting of the Constituent Assembly which began on 9th December has been adjourned to 20th January. This was announced by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, at the afternoon session today. The Committee of the whole House having considered the Rules of Procedure, a plenary session of the Assembly was held and the Rules as passed by the Committee were adopted. A few rules and amendments raising important issues have been held over for discussion at the adjourned session in January.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad announced that no notice of any resolution has been received about reference to the Federal Court on the interpretation of the Grouping Clause in the State Paper of May 16 and, therefore, this question would not be taken up.

The Press Note goes on: The following three Committees were elected: 1. The Credentials Committee: Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar, Bakshi Sir Krish Chandra, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Dr. P. K. Sen and Mr. Frank Anthony.

2. Staff and Finance Committee: Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. J. B. Kripalani, Mr. V. K. Rajwade, Mr. C. R. G. Bhat, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Seth Govind Das, Rajkumar Amrit Kaur, Mr. Sri Prakash and Sardar Harman Singh.

3. The House Committee: Mr. Radhakrishnan, Mr. K. D. Das, Mr. J. B. Kripalani, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Mr. V. K. Rajwade, Mr. R. D. Dwarka, Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan. There was no contest for all the places in the Committee.

DEPUTY WHIPS NOMINATED

Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly, has nominated five Deputy Whips of the Party including Mr. Kala Venkata Rao.

GOODWILL MESSAGES FROM ABROAD

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23. Messages of goodwill to the Constituent Assembly have been received from foreign countries. The General Secretary, Mr. J. B. Kripalani, said: "India, Egypt, wishes the Constituent Assembly success. We pray God to bestow on this Assembly every strength to fulfil successfully the task of framing a constitution acceptable to four hundred million Indians."

The Nationalist Indians in Iraq, in their message, said: "We wish to say that the Constituent Assembly is a day and wish the Constituent Assembly all success."

The Hindu Society at Salisbury, Rhodesia, has written to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru saying: "Hindu Society at Salisbury in Rhodesia, wishes the Constituent Assembly success. We pray God to bestow on this Assembly every strength to fulfil successfully the task of framing a constitution acceptable to four hundred million Indians."

From the Progressive India Society, Vancouver (Canada) a message has been received by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: "Greetings to the great meeting of the Constituent Assembly. We pray that God bring fruition to your efforts. We appeal to all Indian organisations to support your great plans and programme for a free India. We hope that unity will be the keynote of the Assembly and of the Constituent Assembly. Nagindar Singh Gill, General Secretary, Progressive India Society."

U. P. LEAGUERS' ATTITUDE

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23. U. P. Muslim Leaguers feel that they cannot afford to boycott the Constituent Assembly as they are doing. They say: "The League is not a party. It is a group. It is a group of people who are not prepared to take the citizenship oath which requires that a person taking it shall be a citizen of the Federation of Malaya.—Reuter.

NO CHANGE IN BRITISH POLICY

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 22. "The failure of the London Conference showed that the old British policy of divide and rule continued," declared Mr. Purushottamas Tripathi, Socialist leader, addressing the students of the Gujarat College on the Annual Day. He said that in 1942, the masses were roused by the British and they were not prepared by leaders for action.—A.P.I.

MYSORE CONGRESS RESOLUTION

BANGALORE, Dec. 22. The Working Committee of the Mysore State Congress, at its meeting held on Saturday and Sunday at Bangalore, passed a resolution asking the Government to take the resolution tabled by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regarding the objectives of the Constituent Assembly into consideration.

The Working Committee expressed its dissatisfaction at the States' Negotiating Committee being recognised by the Constituent Assembly. It said that the letter to negotiate with it. The Working Committee, however, noted that the main point for negotiation would be the method of representation to the Constituent Assembly. It said that the Constituent Assembly should be elected by the elected members of the Mysore Legislature.

By another resolution, the Working Committee asked the Government to take the resolution tabled by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regarding the objectives of the Constituent Assembly into consideration. It said that the letter to negotiate with it. The Working Committee, however, noted that the main point for negotiation would be the method of representation to the Constituent Assembly. It said that the Constituent Assembly should be elected by the elected members of the Mysore Legislature.

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