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INSURANCE PROBLEMS To-morrow may
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VOL. 14 NO. 25

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1945.

PRICE FOUR ANNAS

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# GERMAN CAPITULATION FINAL

# Surrenderers Cringe For Allied Mercy!

## DISCORDANT VOICE FROM

LONDON, May 7 THE GERMANS HAVE SURRENDERED UNCONDITION-ALLY TO THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND GREAT BRI-TAIN.

This followed an announcement broadcast by the German Radio at Flensburg that Grand Admiral Doenitz, has declared unconditional surrender of all German fighting troops."

Germany, which began the war with a ruthless attack on Poland, followed by successive aggressions and unspeakable brutality in the internment camps, surrendered with an appeal to the victors for mercy towards the Germans people and armed

The end of the war comes after five years, eight months and six days of bloodshed and destruction.

The surrender took place in a little school house at Rheims in France which had been General Eisenhower's headquarters.

### SIGNATORIES

General Biddell Smith, General Eisenhower's Chief of Staff, signed for the Supreme Allied Command, General Evans Susloperoff signed for Russia and General Francois Sevez for France. 是在100mm,100mm,100mm,100mm,100mm,100mm,100mm,100mm,100mm,100mm,100mm,100mm,100mm,100mm,100mm,100mm,100mm,100mm,

General Eisenhower was not present at the official ceremony, but immediately afterwards Jodl and General Admiral George Friedburg were received by the Supreme Commander. They were asked sternly by Eisenhower if they understood the surrender terms imposed on Germany and if they would be carried out by Germany.

The German representatives answered: "Yes."

Jodl, after signing the surrender, said: "With this signature the German people and armed forces are delivered into the victors hands-for better or for worse," according to the New York Radio.

## DISCORDANT NOTE

The German-controlled Prague Radio however broadcast a statement that the German Commander in Czecho-Slovakia has not recognised Admiral Doenitz's surrender.

The Prague announcement was: "Achtung-This is Prague Radio station. The High Command of German troops in Bohemia and Moravia makes the following important statement:

"The report broadcast at midday today by the enemy station at Flensburg saying that the Reich Government has capitulated unconditionally to the Soviet Union as well does not correspond to facts. It is clearly enemy propaganda intent on breaking our troops' will to

"The Reich Government has only ceased the fight against the Western Powers. In our area the struggle will be continued until the Germans on the east are saved and until our way back into the Homeland

## The Surrender Decision

The German Radio at Flensburg first reported Admiral Docnitz ordering unconditional sur-render of all German fighting troops.

The Radio said: "This is German Radio. We are now broadcasting an address by correspondent. Reich Minister Count Schwerin von It is estima Krosigk to the German people: "German men and women-the have today, at the order of Grand field.

Admiral Doenitz, declared uncondi-

FEELING OF RESPONSIBILITY "As leading Minister of the Reich a considerable time.

Government, which Admiral of the Some of them had Fleet has appointed for dealing with leased early on for work on land to

The Government, which has h feeling of responsibilty for the future tion of German labour of its nation, was compelled, on the collapse of all physical and material forces, to the demand of the enemy ditional surrender, it is probable that

for the cessation of hostilities.
SAVING AS MANY LIVES terrible sacrifices which the war de- that happens General Patton will premanded, to save, in the last phase of sumably refuse to accept the surrenthe war, the lives of maximum num- der and order them to give themsely (Continued On Page 5)

Ten Million Germans Will Be Caged

"The six years war" in Europe has ended with the greatest surrender in history, says Reuter's military

It is estimated that about ten million Germans will now become prisoners. The western Allies will hold High Command of the armed forces more than they have troops in the

tional surrender of all fighting Ger- years. Under the rules war prisoners are held until the signing of the peace which is not anticipated for

Some of them however will be rewar tasks. I turn at this trace mode ease the economic difficulties in cenment of history to the German tral Europe. And the Russians have nation. After a heroic fight of about six years of incomparable hardness, should be used to make good some of the damage they have done. It is whelming odds of her enemies. To believed that the Russian view is continue the war would only mean that the camps should be combed for senseless bloodshed and futile disinsuitable men for this work, but that there shall be no general conscrip-

WHAT ABOUT OTHERS Despite Admiral Doenitz's unconthe last minute Field Marshal Ernst Von Schoerner will order his "It was the noblest task of the groops in Czechoslovakia to retire and Admiral of the Fleet and of the Gox- surrender to General Patton's Third ed at the end of Downing Street waiternment supporting him after the Army and not to the Russians. If

es up to the Russians.

S.H.A.E.F. DISCLAIMER But the New York Trans Radio News Service this evening circulated the following announcement from its correspondent at SHAEF

Paris: "SHAEF authorised correspondent at 445 (Paris time) to state that SHAEF has made nowhere ony official statement for publication up to that hour concerning complete surrender of all the German forces in Europe and any story to that effect is unauthorised.

### EUROPE'S V-DAY

It was however later officially announced in London that fomor-row will be treated as "VICTORY-IN-EUROPE DAY".

Prime Minister Churchill will broadcast at f from (G.M.T.)

The Way will Managers of a poly (G.M.T.)

(G.M.T.) Parliament will meet at usual time. WHY THE DELAY

It is believed in London that the lelay in the announcement of the surrender by Prime Minister Churchill, President Truman and Marshal Stalin was due to reports that the German-controlled Prague Radio ontinued to broadcast reports the surrender did not apply to German forces facing the Russians. was assumed that the leaders of Allied policy were awaiting the silencing of this discordant note before making their official pronounce

Churchill, Truman and Stalin were expected to co-ordinate their announcements of the vanquishment of the Nazi scourge but, meanwhile, throughout the civilized world, men of every class celebrated the end of more than five years of the blockies

## Hush-Hush .....

There has been, as yet, no official eport on the negotiations which led up to the surrender to all three of the powers. Nor was there any word as to the whereabouts of the Nazi leaders who led their nation to

### Nothing Official To Announce

"There is nothing official to an-nounce here at this time", was the statement made by Mr. Jonathan Daiels, Press Secretary at the White House, 4-18 p.m. GMT today.

"We do not know when there will be an announcement", he added and he reiterated that when the official word did come, it would be announce ed to the nation by President Tru man. Microphones are already se ip in President Truman's office for uch an eventuality.

Shortly after 10 a.m. G.M.T. Presi dent Truman went into conference in Washington with Mr. Grew, Acting Secretary of State and Mr. Wiliam Clayton, Assistant Secretary of

Two words "No Comment" was the only statement coming from the San Francisco office of the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Stetti nius, when queried on the German Surrender report.

#### WILD SCENES OF JOY There were wild scenes of joy h

ew York within a few minutes of he report from Rheims that Germany ad surrendered unconditionally Ticker tapes and bits of torn up

#### lown from skyscrapers in the city's raditional manner of celebration. EVE OF 'V' NEWS

The British Cabinet met this morn ing and ever since there had been comings and goings of Ministers in Whitehall. A large crowd had form-

### CEASE FIRE ORDER TO U-BOATS

LONDON May 7. The German-controlled Flensburg Radio reported on Monday that Grand Admiral Doenit; has ordered all U-boats to cease activity. The cease fire order to U-boat commanders was given in an order of the day on Saturday. the Radio said .-

## Latest German Mischief

LONDON, May 7. Allied military circles were taking every care to ensure that last minute German plans to drive a wedge of discord between the Societ Union and the Western Allies do not succeed. Every German action to defeat had been designed to stimulate Societ mistrust of the West.

designed to stimulate Soviet mistrust of the West.

A delicate situation grose particularly in Czecho-Slovakia where the fortunes of war had made it necessary for the United States Third Army to aid Prague Patriots. In doing so, they had entered a territy-scheduled as Red Army zone of operation and for a joint Russian and Czecho-Slovak Waltery Government until Slovak Maltery Government until the area/eased to be operational.
The German Commander Field
Morshal Schwether was exploiting
the situation, Progue Radio No. 1
A Germanico trolled station—sug
gested all night that the Americous acre a string in Frague to
rescue the German from the Red
Arman It was whised this by the Army. It to Thined this by re-porting a "wee" between the Western Alles and Admiral December and making it upper that he legitilation was or norther agreement.

SHIP I some call some called it had succeeded in making the Russians uneasy about what was going on in the West, In London, however, it was authoritatively emphasised that

there was no question of making any agreement with the Germans in which Soviet interests and representatives were not consulted.

#### **Victory Supplement** A Victory Supplement of

12 pages is issued with today's "Free Press Journal." The price for the entire 20-page issue is 4 annas.

## Capitulation In Norway

German forces in Norway have apitulated to the Allies. The German Forces in Norway are estimated at 300,000 men.

An American broadcaster over the Stockholm Radio said: "The German in Norway have finally surrendered It looks as if some German forces in Sweden. The marching out of Norway may start either today or to

## TROUBLE EXPECTED

The broadcaster said it is expected quarter million Germans will assemble at Norway's ports to await transport in British commanded ships to Germany. "There will be loof shooting before all the Germans ere out of the country", he said Gestapo and quisling youngsters will ry to make trouble to the very las hour, "just as a similar organisation did in Denmark." he declared THROUGH SWEDEN

An earlier report said negotla ions were in progress for the render of Germans in Norway brough Sweden. A number of German troops are reported to be heading for the Swedish Frontier in advance of the formal surrender. Apart from any troops, who may have es caped. Germans in the Norwegian garrison are believed to consist of 50,000 air force.

Norwegian border to participate in Russia and the Western power lie negotiations between General which are about to be fully tests Norwegian border to participate 33 Boehme, the German Commander-in in the joint administration of Germany elephone books started fluttering Chief in Norway and the Swedish and Austria."

## FIGHTING CEASES IN BRESLAU

The German-controlled Prague Radio reported today that all fighting ceased in the Silesian capital of Breslau yesterday.

"BRITAIN WAITS FOR THE pockets deep behind the Allied lines."
PREMIER,"—"TONIGHT MAY BE The Russians have been waging twee the headlines of the City for some weeks."

What Russia fears."

"We must live and work with Russia. We should prefer to do so weeks."

(Continued on Page 5) Breslau was one of the German

## POLISH ISSUE **EXPLOSIVE**

# British Disquiet

Official British circles are taking an extremely grave view of the explosive Polish situation, which has set the Anglo-Americans and the Russians at odds, it

that most of the Polish politicians arrested by the Russians were the very persons whose names had been prought to the attention of the Soviet authorities by British and American representatives in Moscow. The Angio-Americans had suggested these Poles as men suitable to negotiate with the Lublin Group in an effort o form a representative and all-em-gracing new Polish Government. Meanwhile, the Polish Governmen London today stated that Sovie rress of Poles were continuing, the

#### ber of several Polish Governments Complete Fabrication

latest taken into custody being Wlady

slaw Kiernik, one of the leaders of

the Peasant Party and a Cabinet Mem

The Polish Government, in London, described as "a complete fabrication" the accusation that the Polish leaders, whom the Russians have arrested, carried out sabotage activities directed against Soviet rined forces.

The arrests, as disclosed officially in San Francisco, have led to, a breakdown of talks between the British and Americans on the one hand and the Russians on the other on a dispute over reorganisation of the Polish Government set up Lublin and since recognised

Poles were told by the Soviet Colonel Pimenov, when he invited them to have talks with the Soviet Colonel General Ivanov, that he guaranteed their personal safety under his word of honour as an ender his word of honour as an

leaders that a plane would be put ance. at their disposal and take them to London for consultation with the Polish Government and Polish poitical circles."

The statement continues: "Durng the German occupation these Polish leaders led the Polish under ground movement and were responsible for the whole under-ground administration and armed struggle waged by the Polish peo-ple against Germans. They enjoyd the full confidence of the whole Polish people who strictly followed their instructions issued closest consultation with the Polish Government in London.

SHOOTINGS STILL Finally the statement says: withstanding Soviet denials, Polish political and social leaders continue to be arrested and, even on occa sions shot. One of the latest arrests Norway are going to be interned in is that of Wladyslaw Kiernik who was for many years one of the leaders of the peasant party and held cabinet office in several Polish administrations.

## SOMETHING VERY FAR WRONG

## British Press Comments

British newspapers are uneasy over the present state of relations between Russia and the Western powers The 'Manchester Guardian" goes so la as to say that it is forced to conclude that Stalin and Molotov have decided hat the Crimea Declaration is the workable and that in future the will act independently in all tries within their sphere of in

The "Guardian" also says that the news of the breaking off of the Polish talks will be received with dismay, though it is difficult to se what else Mr. Eden and Mr. Stettinit bout 200,000 army, 50,000 navy and could have done. "It is not only the Polish question itself that is at stak Doctor Hans Thomsen, the Ger- but the whole of the Crimean Decia nan Minister to Sweden, visited the ration and the relations between

Saying that: "Something is very far wrong at present, but that no thing is to be gained by nagging reproach, the "Guardian" adds: "The British and United States Governments must take up again at the highest level the whole problem their relations with Russia, and to find out what Russia wants and

## Goebbels' Body Found?

MOSCOW, May 7. Unconfirmed reports reaching Moscow today said that the bodies of Goebbels and his family were found in an air raid shelter near the Reichstag in Berlin.

### POLITICAL CRISIS IN BULGARIA

(UNITED PRESS OF AMERICA)

SOFIA, May 7. A crisis has arisen within the largest Bulgarian political party, the Agrarian Union, as the result of an accusation by Bulgarian leftist parties that the Agrarian Union is harbouring persons of Fascist sympa

All provincial leaders of the Agra rian Union have been summoned to a conference in Sofia on May 9 to discuss measures to purge the party of defeatists and strengthen ties bet veen the peasantry and workers.

### GERMAN CONSULATE TO BE CLOSED

MADRID, May German will be frozen shortly, reliable sources reported today.

It is understood that the German

Embassy and Consulate are being closed down. The Portuguese Government have Informed the German Minister in Lisbon that, effective immediately Portugal was withdrawing recogni

representatives in that consular The action is being taken, the Por-All German legations and consular buildings immediately were closed and sealed by Portuguese authori

tion of Germany's diplomatic

## Franco Burns Records

It is reported from Madrid that following the world reaction to nan concentration camps, General Trango has ordered the destruction of the side in Earl course of worse Spanish concentration camps.

## Paul Reynaud For French

Government? M. Paul Reynaud, ex-Premier superior Pimenov, at the request of the Vice-Premier, Jankowski, gave a solemn pledge to these Paris

French ex-Premier now free, who went to Munich with Chamberlain. ntends to refire.

Jean Borotra, the tennis champion who became Marshal Petain's Min- Army officials in Calcutta are puzster of Sport and resigned on the zled because the servicemen's behaday of the North African landings, has also been released from Germany.-GLOBE.

## HORRORS START WITH INDIA!

## Bevan's Hometruths

(UNITED PRESS OF AMERICA)

BIRMINGHAM, May 7. Mr. Ancurin Bevan, Labourite Member of Parliament, asserted in a that the newspapers peech here which are trying to pin the gullt for German atrocity camp horrors on the German people are the same papers which from 1933 to 1939 were conspiring to arm and finance the

"If you want to know the history of concentration eamps, you don't start in Germany but in India," Bevan declared.

Claiming that most of the men and vomen who suffered in the German amps were German citizens, Bevan said that the tortures inflicted on hem provided complete evidence hat there existed in Germany hundreds of thousands of good, heraic

## C.R's Mystery Visit To Bombay

BOMBAY, Monday Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was in Bom ay yesterday and left today for Mahableshwar to meet Gandhiji. 'C. R.' vas the guest of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai during his stay.

Speculation is rife that the Madras ex.Premier had been here for importmt political discussions with Mr. Bhu-

DEAL WITH PRINCES It has widely reported that Mr. Bhu-labhai is actively engaged in bringing about the Congress and the Princes nearer in conjunction with Sir Tej

Bahadur Sapru.
It is reliably understood that recently Dr. M. R. Jayakar was invited by Sir Ter and Mr. Bhulabhal Desal o Allahabad to participate in their

### Yankees Behaviour In Calcutta

(UNITED PRESS OF AMERICA)

The "New York Times" on day carries a special story from Cal-M. Edouard Daladier, another cutta under the headline; "Gossir reuch ex-Premier now free, who blackens U.S. Troops in India," "Press Prints Wild Rumours of Row-diness and Crimes Against Civilians." The article reports that U. S.

viour in recent months has been "improved if anything and complaints have never been numerous."

## WOODHEAD INQUEST ON BENGAL FAMINE

## OFFICIALDOM FOUND 'GUILTY'

"The Bengal famine of 1943 stands out as a great calamity even in an age all too familiar with human suffering and death on a tragic scale," says the report of the Woodhead Famine Commission, which was nublished today.

The report estimates the loss of life as a million and a half. LACK OF CO-OPERATION

The Commission declare that the arrangements for the receipt. storage and distribution of food supplies despatched to Bengal during the autumn of 1943 were thoroughly inadequate and that between the Government in office and the various political parties and, in the early part of the year, between the Governor and the public there was lack of co-operation which stood in the way of a united and vigorous effort to prevent and relieve famine.

DELHI'S SHARE The Government of India, the report declares, failed to recognise, at a sufficiently early date, the need for a system of planned movement of foodstuffs. The Government of India, the Commission contend, must share with the Bengal Government the responsibility for the decision to de-control in March 1943.

BELATED EFFORTS

The report ends on this note: "The story is, in fact, throughout one of belated efforts to bring the situation under control. This is said with full understanding of the numerous and formidable difficulties and full appreciation of all that was eventually done to overcome them." SAD TASK

"It has been for us a sad task to inquire into the course and causes of the Bengal famine. We have been haunted by a deep sense of tragedy. A million and a half of the poor of Bengal fell victim to circumstances for which they themselves were not responsible. Society, together with its organs, failed to protect its weaker members. Indeed, there was a moral and social breakdown, as well as an administrative breakdown.

CLOSELY ARGUED COHERENT ACCOUNT The Government of India in a resolution says: "The Government of India consider that the report presents a closely argued and coherent account of the complexity of inter-related factors contributing to the famine, which merits, and will receive, the most detailed study, but they do not think it proper that publication

should be withheld until their study has been completed. "The Government of India desire to express their great apprecia-tion of the services rendered by the Chairman and members of the Famine Inquiry Commission in making this valuable report."-A.P.

(See page 3)

**Commercial Intelligence** 

## City Markets Perturbed On Peace News

### BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

QUIET AFTER EARLY STEADINESS The torthcoming official announcemen in a day or two about the end of the

European war with the surrender of the remaining German armies to all the three Allies restrained operations on the Stock market. Prices were steadier during the major part of the session but during the last twenty minutes, the market faced some selling pressure with the rates closing at the lowest levels for the day in pivotal issues. The close was around the previous levels with fractional changes. The tendency of the marke however was not considered bad in the face of to-day's news.

Tata Steel Defts. opened around Rs 2,020 and the rate after moving down to Rs, 2,012 improved to 2,024 but again relapsed to Rs. 2,011. Ordinarles were comparatively steady and the rate after moving upto Rs. 379 closed at Rs. 377. Shares in textile companies were quiet but simplex attracted good deal of attention. The rate after moving upto Es. 259-8 closed at Rs. 257-8. Bombay Dyeing were marked down towards the close to Rs. 1,810 from Rs. 1,822. Other scrips finished around previous levels Among Banks: Reserves were firm a

Rs. 135 owing to forthcoming dividend. National Savings F. P. and P. P. changed hands at Rs. 70 and Rs. 37 respectively. In the miscellaneous list, price change were small. Foreign issues were slign:ly

3-1,2 per cent G. P. Notes were done 99-15 and 3 per cent 1957 Victory Rs. 99-14.

To-day's movements in active counters were as follows, figures in brackets indi-cating the previous closing:— Dyeing (1816) 1822, 1826, 1817, 1824, 1829, 1824, 1815, 1820, 1812

Century (896) 895, 900 Nagpur (364-8) 366, 364-8, 367, 364,

Colaba (214) 213, 213-8 Finlay (284) 283, 284, 283 Gokak (285) 285, 286, 285, 286 Kohinoor (594) 595-8, 597, 594-8, 597-8, 594, 595

Indore Malwa (697) 689, 692, 686, 690 I. U. Ord. (14-3) 14-4, 14-2, 14-3, 14-2 Edward Textiles (597) 605, 595 Meyer (192) 192-8, 194-6 New Great (366) 365-8, 363 ,365, 364 Simplex (253) 254-8, 253-8, 259-8, 257-8 Svadeshi (507) 508, 506, 509, 507, 510,

Hwan (306) 303, 305-8, 304, 305 T. Steel Defd. (2012) 2021, 2012, 2021 2015, 2024, 2015, 2020, 2011 T. Steel Ord. (375-8) 378, 276, 378, 377

L Iron (38-9) 38-11, 38-13 Steel (31-10) 31-12, 31-14 A. Cement (230) 231, 230-4, 231-8

Belapar (211-8) 211 B. Burma (553) 560, 550 P. Construction (203) 203-8, 204, 202-8,

Shivrajpur (50) 49-8, 50 Saivrajpur (30) 19-5, 36 Scindia (32-13) 33, 33-4, 33, 32-14 Tata Chemical (18-4) 18-4, 18, 18-4 B, B. Petrol 5-7-6, 5-8-6, 5-8 GOVT. SECURITIES:—2-34 per con 1948|52 99-15, 3 per cent 1946 102-8, 3 per cent 1949|52 101-9, 3 per cent 1951|51 100-15, 3 per cent 1953-55 100-8, 3 per cent 1957 99-14, 3 per cent 1959-61 100-6-8, 3 per cent 1966-68 98-3, 3 per cent 19775 dev. Loan 97, 3-1|2 per cent Govt. Paper 99-15, 3-1|2 per cent 1947-50 103-12, 3-1|2 per cent 1954|59 104-12, 4 per cent 1948-53 | 50|12; Satpukuria and Asansol 9; South 105-12, 4 per cent 1960|70 112-9, 4-1|2 | Karanpura 27|12; Talcher 10|14, per cent 1950|60 117-2, 4-1|2 per cent 1958|68 | Alliance 618 Bally 351; Barnagore 220;

1974.1. Trust 113-8, 5 per cent 1945'53 Andhra Valley 1,635, 7-1|2 per cent Tata
Power 1,785, 7 per cent Tata Hydro 161-4,
7 per cent B. Tram 68, 6 per cent Tata
Steel 1st 223-2, 7-1|2 per cent Tata
Steel 1st 223-2, 7-1|2 per cent Tata
Steel 1st 223-2, 7-1|2 per cent Tata
2nd 168-4, 6 per cent Bom. Steam 34,
5 per cent Ahmd. Advance 140, 7 per
cent Bradbury 525, 5 per cent C. India
Kuamardhubu E.

725, 7 per cent Fliphington 125, 5, 13, National Leon

725, 7 per cent Elphinstone 125, 5-1/2 per cent New Great 240, 6 per cent New Victoria 8-6, 5 per cent Swadeshi 145, 7 per cent Vishnu 770, 6-1|4 per cent Prem. Const. 1st 138, 6-1|4 per cent Prem. Const. 2nd 137-8, 5-1|2 per cent Amalgamated 150, 5 per cent Tata Cac-ELECTRICS:-Andhra Valley 1,710,

Tata Power 1,830, Tata Hydro 201, Borr Tramway 1448, Ahmd. Electricity 246 Amalgamated Electric 18, Ajmere 15, B Suburban 215, Broach 12-10, Karach 220, Poona 290, Surat 235. BANKS:--Baroda 1,368, Central 76-12,

Habib 77-8, Hindustan Com. 52-8, Hindustan. Merchan, 47-8, Imperial F.P. 1,980, Imperial P.P. 490, India 182, International Bank 43, Jaipur Bank 66-3 National Savings F.P. 70, National Sav ings P.P. 37, Reserve 135, Union 8-8 United Commercial 68-8.

INSURANCE:—Br. I. General 20-4, Empire 1,150, Jupitar 26-8, Indian Mer-cantile, 69-8, New India 76-8, Oriental 6,125, Vasant 25, Vulcan 16-8. Oriental

RAILWAYS:-Ahmd. Prantej Rly. 722-8 C. P. Railway 108, Mandra Bhon 109-5, Sialkot Narowal 117, Hoshiarpur Doab 114. Upper Sind Light 123-8.

COTTON MILLS:—Bom. Dyeing 1,182-5, Century 900, Central India 365-8, Colaba Land 213-8, Finlay 283, Gokak 286, Ind Bleaching 163, Kohinoor 595, Morarji 690, Mysore 285, New Great 364, Phoenix 600, Simplex 257-8, Swadeshi 508-8, Swan 305; Ahmd. Advance 407-8, Apollo 3-11 Berar 295, Bharat 59, Bradbury 297-8, Broach Fine 120, Coorla 212-8, David 1,140, Dawn 1,070, Edward Textiles 595 India United Defd. 2-15-3, India United Ordy, 14-2, Elphington, Ord, 21.8, Cold Ordy. 14-2, Elphinstone Ord. 81-8, Gold Mohur 305, Hindustan 3,610, Indian Manu. 3,750, Indore Malwa 689-12, Khatau 310, Laxmi 1,310, Madhawji Defd Rhatau 310, Laxmi 1,310, Madhawji Deid. 16-8, Madhusudan xd. 390, Madhusudan B. 78 xd. 194-6, Minerva 240, Model Nagpur 232-8, New City 355, New Union 22. New Victoria 6-15, Raza 68, Podar 310, Sassoon Cotton 21, Sassoon Silk 77, Shapurji Bharucha 7-12, Shojapur 6,975, Shrinivas 350, Tata Mills 54, Vishnu Cotton 467-8.

STEELS AND MINES:-Tata St. Defd. 2,011-4, Tata Steel Ord. 377, Shivrajpur 50, Indian Iron 38-13, Bengal Steel 31-14, Burma Corporation 5-10. Indian Copper 2-14-6. Mukund Iron 12-8.

MISCELLANEOUS:—A. Cement 23-8, Alcock 411-4 B.I.C. 6-2, Belapur Sugar 211, Bom. Steam 530, Bombay Burma 550, B. Burma (New) 198-12. Premier Construction 203-8, Br. Burma Petrol 5-8, Indian Radio Ord. 450, Indian Radio Defd. 425, Indust Invest. Trust. 114, Port Canning 104, Schndia Steam 32-14, Tata Oil 66-8, Tata Chemicals 18-4, Dhrangdhra Chemicals 430, Dharamsi Chemical 48, Wimco Match 327-8, Jam Wire 144-8, Bombay Uganda 83-8.

HAPUR MARLE 5

HAPUR MARLE 15

HAPUR MARLE 15

Silver opening 127|4-1|2, 127|10, Tone firm following strong Bombay and Delhi advices and speculators purchases gold 73|2, Bardana Asui 48; Guwar Baisakh 7|8|6, Wheat 10|4; arrivals 600 mds. Stock 7; Khatties Gram 7|8; Peas 7|0|6; Arrivals 150 mds. Stock 12; Khatties 1 Bombay Uganda 83-8.

## Sharp Drop In Bullion Prices

## Partial Recovery In Cotton But Shares Easy

BOMBAY, Monday.

Further Sharp Fall

and suffered a further sharp drop or

nervous long liquidation coupled

against the previous close of Rs.

mproved back to Rs. 412|4.

Monday's closing rates:— I.C.C. May Rs. 398|12

July Rs. 411.

Sept. Rs. 425

ates were as follows:

The rate after touching Rs. 414 dropped to Rs. 410 but again recovered to Rs.

412|8. Due to renewed selling pressure, the rate again declined to Rs. 408|8 but

Today's movements in July contract

Rs. 413, 414, 410, 412|8, 408, 412|8, 411

Saturday's highest, lowest and closing

4200

43510

4 F July 42|9 42|6 42|7

At Saturday's closing rates, I.C.C. July is 682 cent points below New York July at Exchange Rs. 331 per 100

Arrivals of cotton were 8411 bales.

READY SALES

In the spot market today, there was very little of activity as mills preferred

to mark time owing to weekness in the forward market.

Jarilla Ord. Kajaon Rs. 340.

Degree Saw Jin Rs. 542 Tandolihar Rs. 542 Broach old Rs. 250

Hubli Jayawant Rs. 512 Khandwa Deshi Rs. 211

Burhanpur, Jarilla old Rs. 320.

Market continued weak owing to

KARACHI COTTON

couraging Bombay advices tired bull

liquidation July highest touched 42|1, lowest declined 41|9|6 closed slightly

better, but weak net loss 12 annas.

endered against May contract all local

**Brazil Cotton Exports** 

The New York Herald Tribune today reported that the Brazil Trade Bureau

announced that during 1944 cotton yarn exports totalled 6,167,900 dollars com-

Raw cotton exports for 1944 totalled 33,397,000 dollars compared with 1942's

BOMBAY, Tuesday 244 Metres (1,231 ke|s) 8-0 a.m. News in Hindustani

12-30 p.m. Marathi Songs Records

12-55 News in Hindustani 1-0 Music from the Film Records

Wamanrao Sadolikar

pared to 1943's 4,376,850 dollars.

20,688,850 dollars.-U.P.A.

8-15 News in English 8-30 Kumar Gandharv

8-50 News in Marathi

9-10 Tomorrow

9-15 Bhajan

9-0 News in Gujarathi

9-25 Geet Records 9-40 P. N. Dewoolkar

12-45 News in Marathi 12-50 News in Gujarathi

1-30 News in English 1-40 Records (European)

5-15 Krishnabai Bahutule 5-30 Haripada Chowdhury

5-45 Topical Talk. 5-55 Local Announcements

2-30 Break for Lunch

3-0 Close Down

4-50 A I R Trio 5-0 Jara Maf Karo

6-0 Susheela Tembe

6-30 News in English

6-40 News in Hindustani

7-0 Jagavyapi Rananitee 7-15 P. N. Dewoolkar

7-30 Krishnabal Rahutule 7-40 Haripada Chowdhury

8-0 Kumar Gandharv 8-15 News in Marathi

8-30 News in Gujarathi

8-45 Thumri and Dadra

9-0 News in Hindustani

6-45 Selection of Gramophone Re-

9-20 News in English 9-30 B B C News Relay 9-45 The Rise of the Middle Class. 10-0 Kazimiera Lipszye.

VARIATIONS

8-0 a.m. Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan Records.

61.48 Metres (4,880 kc|s)

48.73 Metres (6,150 kc|s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial News 7-45 Calling Rural Listeners 8-25 P. N. Deowoolkar 9-0 Susheela Tembe.

9-25 Wamanrao Sadolikar 10-0 'Het-Na-Katka' 10-30 Kumar Gandhary.

11-0 Close Down

9-0 Kumar Gandharv 10-0 Close Down

10-40 Branco Bratich (Tenor)
10-50 Hilda Flanders
11-0 Close Down

10-0 Close Down

8-45 Violin: Dhun Bibhas

delivery bringing total uptodate 1850.

3522 bales. Today 450 bales

NEW YORK, May 7

Hyderabad Rs. 480 Jagadia Rs. 130 on

416|0 430|8

The cotton market opened easy today

July opened at Rs 413 a

"Cease fire" orders have been given in Europe. German forces have surrendered unconditionally. Peace news was received after the closure of the markets but there was not much nervousness in the markets as the news was anticipated at any moment since last few days.

However Bullion prices dropped sharply. Cotton after suffering a nasty drop recovered partially. The Stock Exchange also presented an easier tendency. At 7 P.M. Tata Steel Defds. were put around Rs. 1985 and Bombay Dyeing Rs. 1785. Gold for delivery dropped to Rs. 69 and silver to Rs. 119-8. I.C.C. Cotton July was nominally placed at Rs. 414 to 415.

I.C.C.

Karachi

## BULLION MARKET | COTTON MARKET

## Precipitate Fall

BOMBAY, Monday The bullion market opened higher but subsequently suffered a precipitate fall on selling induced by peace rumours and slack off-take coupled with heavy arrivals today. The Reserve Bank 5,000 tolas of gold at Rs. 74|1 and 255 bars of silver at Rs 12816

Gold for new weekly delivery opened today at Rs. 72|11 and the rate slumped to Rs. 70|12 to close around Rs. 71|1. Silver for delivery opened at Rs. 25/10 and the rate sagged to Rs. 123 to

lose around Rs. 123|12. Final rates:— Sovereign Rs. 48|12 Gold Ready Rs. 72|5 Gold new Delivery Rs. 71|5. Silver Ready Rs. 12510. Silver Delivery Rs. 123|12 After the close gold dropped to 69 and silver to Rs. 119|8.

### Calcutta Share Market

The Stock Exchange continued to be asy after the week end recess. The volume of business was moderate. Gov-ernment Securities were firm. The folowing are today's final transactions upto 3 p.m.

#### GOVT. SECURITIES

3 per cent Defence Loan 1946 102[6]6: per cent Defence Loan 1949|52 101|11 lot; 3 per cent Loan 1951|54 100|12 s. S. 10t; 3 per cent Loan 1951|54 100|12 s. 10t; 3 per cent Loan 1953|55 100|7|6; 3 per cent Victory Bonds 1957 100 s lots; 3 per cent 1963|65 99|5 s. lots; 3 per cent Loan 1966|68 98|6; s. lots; 3-1|2 per cent Government Paper 100; 4 per cent Loan 1960|70; 112|7|6; 3 per cent United Provincial Loan 1961|66 98|12.

Reserve Bank of India 133.

Renares Cotton 11; Cawir ore Textiles 12 2; Elgin 60 8; New Victoria Ordy 6; 13 COALS

Amalgamated 50|8; Baraboni 3|12; Bengal 661; Bhalgora 18|10; Bokaro and Ramgur 46|2; Bengal Nagpur 52|12; 46|2; Bengal Nagpur Central Kurkend 39 xd; Burrakur 38|8 Dhemo Main 24|3; East Indian 35|3; Equitable 66 cum. Div. Ghusick and Muslia 13|13; Sendra 22|2; Raneegunge

per cent 1950|55 110-14, 4-1|2 per cent 1958|68 | Alliance 618 Bally 351; Barnagore 220; 118, 4 per cent 1974 Municipal 113-8, 82; Howrah 93|7; India 688; Kamarhatty 705; Kanknarrah 590; Megna 125[8; National 33]12; Orient 270 Nuddea 131[8; Burma Corpn 5[10; Indian Copper 01-13, 101-14.

PREFERENCE SHARES:—7 per cent Corpn 3; Karanpura Development 31/12;

ENGINEERINGS

Bhartia Electric Steel 20|14; Braithwaite 11|12; Indian Iron 38|10; Indian Malleable Casting 10|15; Jessops 23|10; Kuamardhubu Engineering 9|6 s. od lot; Iron and Steel 11|4; Steel Corpn of Bengal Ord. 31|14.

MISCELLANEOUS Dalmia Cement Ord. 17; Alkali and Chemical Ord. 28|6; Hooghly Flour Milis 38|4; Aluminium Corpn Ord. 14|12; Britlsh India Corpn 6; Ganges Rope 438 India Cables 28|4; Rohtas Industries India Capies 28|4; Kontas Industries 15|5; British Burma Petroleum Ord. 102; 5|10; Indo Burma Petroleum Ord. 102; Bengal Paper 210; India Paper Pulp 210; Orient 28|4; Titaghur 26|8; Midnapore Zemindari 167|8; Assam Saw Mills 5|1;; India General Navigation 174.

Balrampore 15|3; Carew and Co. 25|4; Arbhanga 24. Dufflaghur 30|2.

## MADRAS SHARES

MADRAS, May 7 Following are the closing rates:-SUGARS AND BREWERIES Deccan (10) 35|12; Deccan (25) 84 -d. India Sugar 31|8; South India 16|9; 16|8:

PLANTINGS Balanoor 16|9; Balamadies 1|8|6; Blue Mountains 1|6|6, Cochin Malabar 16|3; Chembra Peaks 9|1; Coorg 90; Cottanad 13|4; Devashola 12|14; Fringfords 18; High Produce 3014; Kalpettas 31/8; Kala sa 13|13; Malankara 77|8; Malamallay 36|12; Midland 11|14; Nelliampathy 1|6|6 Outcherlony 9/5; Peermade 47; Pullan-godes 2/15; Rajagiri 12/8; Thirumbadi 3/14; Vaikundam 20/6 cd. Vellamiai 30/2; Waterfalls 1/8,

TEXTILES

Bangalore Wool 483; B and C Ordy
315; Cambodia 23|4 cd. Coimbatore
Pioneer 305; Dhanalaxmi 321; Janardhana 102 cd., Kalaswerar 720; Kothari Tex. 29, Lakshmi 147; Mettur 252 Madura 67/8; Radhakrishna 324; Ranga villas 149|8 cd.

MISCELLANEOUS

Andhra Cement 118; Bruntons
Indian St. Roll 10|2; Madras Safe Mysore Chem. and Fert. 23/7; Paper 22/7; Mysore Chem. Mfrs. Mysore

## HAPUR MARKETS

#### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, May 7 Exchanges Bombay 1|6-1|32, Seller 1|5-31|32, Buyers New York 30.37, Gol 168. Discounts unchanged Electrolyth Copper 62, Lead 25, Glasgow Iron 131 Castorseed Bombay 33-1|4; Nominal Linseed Lap lata unoffered Groundnuts Coromande East and West Coasts India both 30-3 Nominal early shipment London Silver

Karachi Cotton opening July 42.
" " Closing 41|11
SECURITIES

5 per cent Common Australian 102-3|32; 2-1|2 per cent British Consols 83-1|8; 3-1|2 per cent Conversion Loan 1961 105-1|2; 2 per cent Conversion Loan 1943|45 100-1|16; 4 per cent Funding Loan 1960|90 113-3|8; 3-1|2 per cent War Loan 1952 103-1|4; 3 per cent War Loan 102-3|8; 4 per cent Victory Bonds

INDUSTRIALS Standard Motors Ordinary 35[1-1]2 Marks and Spencers Ordinary 73[4-1]2 Electrical and Musical Industries Ordihary 34|9; Pinchin Johnson Compan Ordinary 40|4-1|2; Imperial Chemica Industries Ordinary 40; Woolworth (F W.) Company Ordinary 79|9; San Paule 7 per cent Coffee Loan 1930 96-1|2; Dunlop Rubber Company Ordinary 49|10-1|2 Lever Brothers and Uniliver Ordinary 46|6; Ford Motors Company Ordinary 40|4-1|2; Cable and Wireless (Holdings) Ordinary 94-1/2; British American To-bacco Co. Ordinary 6-1/4; Carrerars Li-mited A' Ordinary 7-1/2; Imperial To-bacco Co. (of G.B. and Ire) 8-5/32; P and O. Steam Navigation Co. Ordy 43|-Distellers Company Ordy 116|9; Brace hammering. Just towards the close, there was a flutter in the market owing there was a flutter in the market owing celanese Ordinary 33 6; J. and P. Coats. there was a flutter in the market owing to peace rumours and due to profit-covering sales, the market/ recovered covering sales, the market/ recovered 56/6; Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers 100 Country 100 Cou Assn. 25|7-1|2; Vickers Limited On 19|4-1|2; International Nickel Co Canada Ordy 40-1|4; Indian Iron Steel Co. Ordy 5716

TEA SHARES

Assam Tea Company 23/3; Dooars Tea
Company Ordy 45/6; Empire of India &
Ceylon Tea Company 27/6. JUTE SHARES

Barnagore Jute Factory Co. Oray RUBBER SHARES Anglo Dutch Plantations of Java 2213 Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estate 18,3 Rubber Plantations Investment Trus

Nundydroog Mines 25; Burmah Cor-poration 8|4-1|2; Pic Tinte Company Ornary 14; East Rand Property Mines 2-5|16; Rand Mines 8-1|2.

MINES
Crown Mines 7-11|16; Associated Portand Cement Co. Ordy 62; Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited 88|9 ex. drv. Nigels 5-5|8; Spring Mines 15|9; Corporation Ordinary 219|7-1|2.
OILS

Venezuelan Oil Concessions
50|7-1|2; Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., Ordinary

107|6; Burmah Oil Company Ordinary 90; Mexican Eagle Oil Co., 4|1-1|2; Shell Transport and Trading Co. Ordinary 4-3|8; Royal Dutch Company 34|6. RAILS

Great Western Consolidated Ordinary 56; London Midland and Sottish Rly. Ordinary 27–518; London and North Eastern Rly. Defds. 3-1/2; Southern Rall-way Company Defds. 23-1/2; London Passenger Transportation A. 5-34; London Passenger Transportation Board C. 66-1/2. KARACHI, May 7 Cotton 4—F May-July opened at 40|2, 12 and closed 39|14|6, 41|11 respectively.

### World Supply And **Demand Of Cotton**

WASHINGTON, May 7 The Bureau of Agricultural Economic states that the current estimated world and carry over on August first will be nearly 2,72,00,000 bales, 5 per cent higher than the previous record established year earlier and 25 per cent higher than at the outbreak of the present war Despite a slight decline in indicated world production, the supply of cotton in 1944|45 is the highest recorded, totalling 51,300,000 bales, World consumption will probably show a slight and America and technical experts increase for the first time since 1938. If the Indian public objects to but will be only 24 million bales or 47 foreign capital and foreign experts. per cent of the years supply. Even 20 the total international trade is expected to be 3,500,000 to 4,500,000 bales season compared with a normal season compared with a normal pre-war level about 30,000,000 bales. It mprobable that international trade will approach the pre-war The world consumption may likely continue to be abnormally large for many years.

The production board has announced that consideration will be given to applications for authorisation to purchase raw cotton for import from Egypt, adding that only a limited amount can be approved for entry.-Reuter.

BOMBAY, Monday. Presidency Magistrate. 

## It's Unofficial To The Core!

### Industrialists' Mission, An Ideal Batch

BOMBAY, Monday, statement:

garding the unofficial industrialists' is somewnat misicading, The delegation is certainly non-official and not "so-called unofficial" as the Mahatma is pleased to put it. The personnel of the delegation should inspire confidence in minds of the general public. All the mausof character. They are fully aware that foreign capitalists have strangled Indian industries in the past and, therefore, not likely to submit meekly to the continuance of the old re-

gime in any new form.

ANXIOUS TO EXPEDITE

NATIONALISATION "Everyone is exceedingly anxious to see the pace of Indian industrialisation accelerated on thoroughly na-tionalist lines. The mission will raise its united voice in the interests of India as a whole and can be trusted to do its work fearlessly. I be-lieve every man interested in the welfare of India should give his bleslearly defined views, based on sound experience. Mahatma Gandhi's engmatical language should cause no missings. Time alone will show what the mission will have done for the country whose interests they have close to their hearts as any other set of Indians."—A.P.

Cost Of Living Index

During March the working class of living index number for Ahmedabad, with the average prices for the year ended July, 1927, equal was 187. This was eight to 100. points lower than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles declined by 12 points to 176.

Village Roads

Of the Rs. 3,50,000 provided by the Government of Bombay in the curent year's budget for the construcof village approach roads Rs. 1,59,200 has been allotted to the Central Division, Rs. 97,400 to the Southern Division and Rs. 93,400 to Zakir Hussein, among others. he Northern Division.

## FOREIGN CAPITAL ALONE CAN DO IT!

Dalal On His Mission (FREE PRESS CABLE)

In an exclusive laterview with the "Free Press Journal" Correspondent, Sir Ardeshir Dalal said that the objects of his visit to England were: To discuss the commercial non-discrimination clause, on which considerable feeling exists in India; to explore the possibilities of obtaining capital goods from Britiain; to ardiscussing the world cotton situation range for the training of students to obtain experts for the Indian in dustry during the transition period. He foresees tremendous scope for industrial expansion in India maintains that sufficient internal ca pital resources are available for that purpose and what is urgently needed is capital goods from Britain and America and technical experts.

the prospects of Indian industrialisation are not bright. The main crux of the problem in India is the creation of a large internal market for the absorption of industrial products, which is possible only with a prosperous peasantry increase significantly above the cur-rent levels, but the carryover will most tampering with the land tenure system and zamindars and any change

in these relations may cause seri-

ous agrarian trouble.

He said two misconceptions must be removed on the Govern-ment of India's plan for industriali sation,—it does not envisage na tionalisation but only to transfer group of 20 industries from provin-Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha and Mr. cial control to central control; and Justice Bhagwati at the High Court the plan is only a tentative staterejected the application of Dr. Murment of Government policy and a national Government, if and when his case from the court of the Chief formed, can alter it to suit their purposes.

BOMBAY BRANCH

# JODHPUR COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED

will commence business at its premises at

207, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

from MONDAY the 14th May, 1945.

COLORIDA DE LA CALADA DA CALADA CALADA DA CALA

### POWER TO APPOINT COMMISSIONER

#### City Corporation's Demand

BOMBAY, Monday. Kingdom, has issued the following statement:

"Mahatma Gandhi's statement resolely rests with the Provincial Gov."

"Mahatma Gandhi's statement resolely rests with the Provincial Gov."

"The power of appointing have directed a notice to be issued against Mr. R. K. Karanjia, editor, printer and publisher.

the powers vested in the Corporation, for causing hurt to his minor Mr. S. K. Patil, moving the resolutional daughter. tion, said that in all civic matters, It was stated in support of the rialists are known for their inde- the Corporation should have soverpendence of judgment and strength eign powers. During the last several years, there had been a gradual pro-cess of democratisation of the Corporation; only the other day, it passed a resolution to put an end to the few nominations to the Corporation. Now the only defect was regarding he appointment of the Commissioner Mr. P. K. Savant seconded the re solution.

Mr. N. C. Barucha moved an amend ment, which while agreeing with the ext of the resolution, suggested that the appointment of the Commissioner should be made by the Corporation through a Public Service Commis

sion.

Mr Barucha said that if the Cor poration made the appointment of sings to his countrymen who are the Commissioner, the latter would to going abroad with high hope and under an obligation to the majority aspiration and with well-known, party that ruled the corporation. That should be avoided.

> other amendment which suggested that such appointments of Commissioners must be voted for by 75 per cent. of Muslim members. Both the amendments were declar ed lost and the original resolution

was declared lost Citizenship College Inauguration

Mr. S. K. Patil, leader of the Con-gress Municipal Party, will today at n.m., inaugurate the Citizenshir ollege organised by the All-India tudents' Congress at Khalsa College Matunga

The College will impart instruction in a series of subjects, including journalism, public-speaking, leader hip and organisational problems The Staff includes notable Indian pe

**Bombay Engagements** K. E. M. Hospital & G.S.M. Colleg Employees Union:—Meeting of Works, Mr. S. K. Patil will address, R. M. Bra

ll-India Students' Congress Inaugu on at Khalsa College, Matunga, at United Ledge of Theorophists: Jebun-gir Wadia Bldg., Special Meeting to re-lebrate the anniversary of the passing of H. P. Blavatsky, today.

### APPEAL AGAINST ACQUITTAL

BOMBAY, Monday. The revision application filed in the High Court by the Government The Municipal Corporation this of Bombay against the acquittal order vening after a lengthy discussion, by passed by the Chief Presidency Magislarge majority carried a resolution trate in the 'Blitz' case has been ad-Sir Sultan Chinoy, a member of urging legislation to empower the mitted by Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha the Industrial Delegation to United Corporation to elect its own Com. and Mr. Justice Bhagwan, who

The respondent was charged, under The resolution stated that the con-tinuance of this practice by the Gov-ernment was inconsistent with the 'Blitz' relating to a case against a democratised constitution of and Parsi doctor, who had been sentenced

Government's application that some-parts of the articles in question disclosed the identity of the minor child, which was an offence under Section 27 (B) of the Children's Act Mr. B. G. Rao, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

City Temperature

BOMBAY, Monday. Minimum temperature Maximum temperature

DECORATIVE SPARKLE DIRECTION PRADEEP PICTURES



Director: RAM DARIYANI Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

NIGAR RELEASE NOVELTY Scaling Higher Heights

of Emotional Drama

that make it a

Great Film! FAMOUS FILMS

YOKUB-WASTI-DIXIT & ROXY

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M. king: 9-30 to 12 & 3-30 to 6 India F.C. Release

Men of good education, aged between 28 & 45, are required urgently for Commissioned Appointments.



Vacancies exist in the following branches:

Photographer (Ground) Signals (Radar)

Signals (Ground) Intelligence . Equipment

Meteorology Catering . Education Engineering . Accounts

Motor Transport

Administration (General) Administration (Codes & Cypher)

REMEMBER. Experience with the R. I.A.F. will be of enormous value to many men when peace returns. Not only civil organisations will require trained personnel, but Government, too, have undertaken to retain a large number of posts under their jurisdiction for exservice men. Additionally, plans are already being made for the

post-war vocational training of men with war-service, if they desire it. Full details of qualifications required can be obtained from...

BOMBAY: Esplanade Maidan, Dhobi Talao, Bombay No. 1. POONA: (H. Q.) Staunton Road.

AHMEDABAD: Panch Kuva. BELGAUM: Bungalow No. 39, Old Telegraph Office.

SECOND Week of Popularity SONGS that HAUNT!

# SANJIVAN ARTS

SHANTA APTE (Courtesy: S. A. Concerns) MOTILAL

Booking 9 to 11 & 4 to 6 AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

IT TOPS THEM ALL



"FULL HOUSE" BOARDS AT TWO THEATRES AIR-CONDITIONED

## REGAL

3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. MATINEE ON SUN. 10 A.M. ADVANCE BOOKING: 9- to 1 and 2 to 6 p.m.

## CAPITOL

1, 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee Daily 1 p.m

ADVANCE BOOKING: 9to 12 & 3 to 7 p.m.

PRAKASH 'EVERGREEN' RELEASE

th VICTORY WEEK!

JAYANT DESAI'S HISTORICAL HIT SAMRAT

**Chandragupta** 

Story: MOHANLAL DAVE Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sat. Sun. 1 P.M.



Your Dancing Idol of The Screen

**MUMTAZ ALI** 

## STARRY WAY'

Variety entertainment Mumtaz will appear in his own Inimitable Features including "Delhi-se-Doolhan Laya Re" Mumtaz in a Chinese Comedy Muintaz supported by a galaxy of stage and screen notable Dancers, thinking.

Singers and Variety Artists. THURSDAY, MAY 10th, 1945

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30 and 9-30 p.m. GOLDEN JUBILEE

Tickets from Royal Opera House, Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala's Office, Industrial Assurance Building, Opp. tion previous to the famine was low Churchgate Station, Moosa Shariff & in Bengal, as in the greater part of Sons, 17. Mohamedali Road and Mr. India. Agricultural production was D. S. Bajpai, Bombay Sentinel office. Rates:-Rs. 5|-, 10|-, 19|-, 30|-, 40|-,

# Shortage And Bungling Cause Famine

## WOODHEAD REPORT INDICTS GOVT.

THE Famine Inquiry Commission presided over by Sir John Woodhead has released its first Report dealing with the Bengal Famine of 1943.

The Report mentions as the causes of the famine,

- 1) The effect of the fall of Burma on the rice markets
- 2) Failure on the part of the Bengal Government to acquire control of supplies and distribution in Ben-
- 3) Failure on the part of the Government of India to decide on a definite food policy.
- 4) Lack of confidence in the Government of Bengal on the part of the public.
- 5) Failure on both the Central and Bengal Government's part to warn the public of the danger of famine. The propaganda policy undertaken by Bengal officials with the consent of Delhi sought to allay fears of shortage and create confidence.
- 6) Delay in introducing rationing in Calcutta caused by the Bengal Government's preference for distribution through Government shops and the difficulty in securing staff and accommodation.

"IN AN EMERGENCY, PARTICULARLY ONE AFFECTING FOOD OF THE PEOPLE, ADMINIS-TRATIVE ACTION SHOULD NOT BE DELAYED BY ATTEMPTS TO OBSERVE RULES FIXING COMMUNAL RATIOS."

prevailed in the health sphere; stan-

epidemic diseases which caused high

mortality during the famine were

underlying conditions, common in-

deed to many other parts of India,

were favourable to the occurrence of

famine accompanied by high morta-

THE BASIC CAUSES OF THE

FAMINE

Shortage in the supply of rice in 1943 was one of the basic causes of

rially. After the fall of Burma early

in 1942, Imports from that country

areas which were more seriously de-

pendent on imports from Burma, in-

creased during the first half of the

extent to the smallness of the carry

over from 1942 to 1943. Again, during 1943 the loss of imports from

Burma was only partially offset by increased from other parts of In-

dia. It appears probable that the total

supply during 1943 was not sufficient

vince and that there was an absolute

if all producers sold their entire

surplus stocks without retaining the

usual reserve for consumption be-

yond the next harvest, it was un-

likely that consumers would have

In the summer of 1942, that is

tion had arisen in the rice markets

of India, including those in Bengal,

in which the normal trade machinery

was beginning to fail to distribute

of rice from Burma and the conse-

circumstances arising out of the war

It was necessary for

the Bengal Government to under-

plies and ensuring their distribu-

tion at prices at which the poor

the Government of India to establish

a system of planned movement of supplies from surplus to deficit pro-

There was delay in the establish

ment by the Government of India

of a system of planned movement

The Bengal Government failed to

secure control over supply and distribution and widespread famine

followed a rise of prices to ab-

take measures for controlling

supplies at reasonable prices.

in full.

their needs.

vinces and states.

of supplies.

deficiency of the order of 3 weeks

for the requirements of the

This also contributed to some

ceased, but exports from Bengal

was no "margin of safety" as

7) Failure in accepting a Basic Plan.

the Woodhead Commission has the population was living on the followed the procedure of the Stone margin of subsistence and was in-Commission on Bombay Explosions capable of standing any severe ecovery closely. It too held its sittings nomic stress. Parallel conditions in camera in order to eliminate the possibilities of political parties capidards of nutrition were low and the talising on the evidence and the findings. It too asserts that its Report makes every allowance for the prevalent in normal times. There difficulties which officials working in an emergency and without all the gards either health or wealth. These facts before them faced.

But the Woodhead Report does not attain unanimity. Mr. M. Afzal Husein in a dissenting minute pays a tribute to the Muslim League for lity taking up office at a time of grave emergency. And he believes that the carry over stocks in Bengal on which from before the famine to the Report even has been depended on, port even has been depended on, of the familie. The summer of no considerable amount at for this was the low yield of the any time. "aman" erop reaped at the close of was any time.

Two other members, Sir Manilal 1942. Another reason was Nanavati and Mr. S. V. Ramamurty that the stocks carried over from the do not agree with the other memagree with the other mem-the Commission that the The "aman" crop reaped at the end Bengal Government's special interest of 1940 was exceptionally poor and in Greater Calcutta had not appre- in consequence stocks were heavily ciably affected supplies to rural drawn upon during 1941. The 'aman' ቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀ good one, but not so good as to en-able stocks to be replenished mate-

The Famine Inquiry Commission, Ordinance under XXVIII of 1944, had the following

Sir John Woodhead, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., (Chairman), Mr. I.C.S., S. V. Ramamurty, C.I.E.

Sir Manilal B. Nanavati, Kt., Mr. M. Afzal Husain, W. R. Aykroyd, M.D., Sc.D., C.B.E.,

Mr. R. A. Gopalswami, O.B.E., I.C.S., (Secretary). The terms of reference were: "To investigate and report to the Central Government upon the cau-

ses of the food shortage and subse-

quent epidemics in India, and

particular in Bengal in the year 1943, and to make recommendations as to the prevention of their recurrence, with special reference to—
a) the possibility of improving the diet of the people and the qua-lity and yield of food crops, and b) the possibility of improving the system of administration in res pect of the supply and distribution of food, the provision of emergent medical relief and the emergent arrangements for the control of epidemics in famine conditions those areas and in those aspects in which the present system may be found to have been unsatisfactory."
Section 4 (1) of the Ordinance
provided that "the Commission shall, in the first instance, direct its attention to the Province of Bengal and shall make a report and formulate recommendations in relation to that Province in advance of

The Commission has accordingly and its position as a base for mili released the first Report relating to tary operations in Burma, the mate-Bengal. The Commission held its rial and psychological repercussions sittings in camera in order that its of the war on the life of the people Grand Dance and Vocal Recital and ed may not be used politically. And also in 1943, than elsewhere in Init has laid the greatest emphasis dia The fairure of the 'aman' crop on the fact that allowance has to at the end of 1942, in combination be made for those officials who had with the whole existing set of cirto act on an emergency without cumstances, made it inevitable that, knowing all the details available to in the absence of control, the price the Commission and without the of rice would rise to a level at which necessary atmosphere for calm the poor would be unable to obtain

the final report....

After reviewing in detail the onditions prevailing in Bengal 1943 the Commission surveys the situation in the two chapters headeould afford to buy their require-ments. It was also necessary for ed, "Looking Back" and "General IN APPRECIATION OF HORNIMAN from which extracts are given below. The Commission observes:

THE BACKGROUND The economic level of the populain Bengal, as in the greater part of not keeping pace with the growth of population. There was increasing population. pressure on land which was not reieved by compensatory growth in industry. A considerable section of

the prices prevailing in the early months of 1942. This rise in prices was the second basic cause of the famine Famine, in the form in which it occurred, could have been prevented by resolute action at the right time to ensure the equitable distribution of available supplies

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL When the price of rice rose steep ly in May and June 1942, the Gov-ernment of Bengal endeavoured to bring the situation under control by the prohibition of exports and by fixing statutory maximum prices. In the absence of control over supplies, price control failed, but by September 1942, supplies and prices appeared to have reached a state of equilibrium. This month was a critical one in the development of the Government of Bengal had set up at that time a procurement organization, the crisis, which began about two months later, would not have taken such a grave

With the partial failure of the aman' crop at the end of 1942, the supply position became serious and prices again rose steeply. If preakdown in distribution was to be averted, it was essential that Govern-ment should obtain control of supplies and prices

The measures taken by the Government of Bengal to achieve control of supplies and prices during 1943 were inadequate and, in some instances wrong in principle. January and February 1943, the Provincial Government endeavoured unsuccessfully to obtain control of supplies and to regulate prices by means of procurement operations. Better success would have been achieved if procurement had been undertaken by an official agency instead of by agents chosen from he trade, and if Gov-ernment had made it clear that they would not hesitate to requisition from the large producers as well as from traders, in case supplies were held back. The decision in favour of "de-control" in March 1943 was a mistake. In the conditions prevailing in Bengal at the time, it was essential to maintain control; its abandon-ment meant disaster. We refer to this matter again in the Immediately succeeding paragraph.

The Government of Bengal erred in pressing strongly for "unrestricted free trade" in the Eastern Region in May 1943 in preference to the alternative of "modified free The introduction of "unrestricted free trade" was a mis-take. It could not save Bengal and was bound to lead to severe distress and possibly starvation in the neighbouring areas of the

Region. One result of the policy underlying "de-control" and "whitestricted free trade" was that the greater part of was the supplies reaching Calcutta was during 1943 contributed largely the failure of control over supplies and prices in the province as a whole The arrangements for the receipt, torage, and distribution of food supolies despatched to Bengal from other parts of India during the autumn of 1943, were thoroughly in adequate and a proportion of upplies, received during the height of the famine, was not distributed to the needy in the districts, where such food was most required. Better arrangements for the despatch and distribution would have saved many requirements. This meant that even While reports of distress in vari-

ous districts were received from Commissioners and Collectors from the early months of 1943, the Provincial Government did not call for report on the situation in secured their normal requirements districts until June, and detailed instructions relating to relief were issued till August. Famine was not declared. The delay in facing some months before the failure of the problem of relief and the non the 'aman' crop in Bengal, a situadeclaration of famine were bound up with the unform nate propaganda policy "No Shortage" which, followed during the months April to June with the was due to the stoppage of imports support of the Government of India, was unjustified when the danger quent transfer of the demands of Ceylon, Travancore, Cochin, and Western India, formerly met from Burma, to the markets in the main rise producing areas of India. Other disastrous supply position which had been allowed to develop. A Famine also accentuated the disturbances to Relief Commissioner was not ap normal trade. In Bengal, owing to pointed till late in September. It ap its proximity to the fighting zone pears that at one stage in 1943, the expenditure on relief was limited or financial grounds. There is no justification, whatsoever, for cutting down relief in times of famine on the plea of lack of funds. If necessary, funds should be provided by borrowing in consultation with the Reserve Bank or the Government of India. This principle holds even when, as in the Bengal famine, food was more urgent ly required than money for relief purposes. The medical relief provided during 1943 was also inadequate. Some of the mortality which occur-red, could have been prevented by more efficient medical and public health measures.

> Between the Government office and the various political parties, and in the early part of the year, between the Governor and his Ministry, and between the administrative organization of Government and the public there was lack of co-operation which stood in the way of a uniteed and vigorous effort to prevent and relieve famine. The change in the Ministry in March-April 1943, failed to bring about political unity. An "all-party" Govern

confidence and led to more effective action, but no such Government came into being. It may be added that during and preceding the famine, there were changes in key officers concerned with food administration. In 1943, there were three changes in the post of Director of Civil Supplies.

Due weight has been given in our eport to the great difficulties with which the Bengal Government were faced. The impact of the war was more severe in Bengal than in the rest of India. The "denial" policy had its effect on local trade and transport, and in particular affected certain classes of the population, for Instance, the fishermen in the coastal area. The military demands on transport were large. There was a short age of suitable workers available for recruitment into Government of ganizations concerned with food administration and famine relief. The cyclone and the partial failure of the aman' crop were serious and un avoidable natural calamities.

BUT AFTER CONSIDERING ALL THE CIRCUMSTANCES, WE CANNOT AVOID THE CON-CLUSION THAT IT LAY THE POWER OF THE GOVERN MENT OF BENGAL, BY BOLD, RESOLUTE AND WELL CON-CEIVED MEASURES AT THE RIGHT TIME TO HAVE LARGE LY PREVENTED THE TRAGEDY OF THE FAMINE AS IT ACTU ALLY TOOK PLACE. WHILE OTHER GOVERNMENTS INDIA WERE ADMITTEDLY FACED WITH A MUCH LESS GERIOUS SITUATION THAN THE GOVERNMENT OF BEN-GAL, THEIR GENERALLY SUC-CESSFUL HANDLING OF THE FOOD PROBLEM, AND THE SPIRIT IN WHICH THOSE PROBLEMS WERE APPROACHED, AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH PUBLIC CO-OPERATION WAS SECURED STAND IN CONTRAST TO THE FAILURE IN BENGAL.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The Government of India falled to

ecognize at a sufficiently early date the need for a system of planned movement of foodgrains, including rice as well as wheat, from surplus o deficit provinces and states; in other words, the Basic Plan snould have come into operation much earlier than it did. With regard to wheat, an agreement should have been reached at an early stage be-

ween the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab about the price level to be maintained and the establishment in that province o an adequate procurement organiza-tion. If this had been done, the pric of wheat would have remained une control and it should have been possible to send to Bengal a large proportion of the supplies not under the control of Government | reached that province | towards the So long as this policy was followed close of the year, at an earlier it was not possible to introduce raperiod when they would have been tioning in Greater Calcutta. Even much more useful. In the closing after the policy was reversed, there months of 1942, and the first two was considerable delay in the intro- months of 1943, the supplies of areas. This difference of opinion is crop reaped in December 1941 was a mentioned in the Report itself.

was considerable delay in the intro-months of 1875, and duction of rationing. The absence wheat reaching Calcutta were only of control over the distribution of a fraction of normal requirements. supplies in Calcutta and the failure If adequate supplies had been availa to introduce rationing at any time ble in these months, the pressure or the Calcutta rice market, in so far as it arose out of the shortage of wheat, would have been reduced Again, if the Basic Plan in regard to rice had come into operation in the beginning of 1943, it would have been possible to provide Bengal a an earlier date with supplies of rice in approximately those quantities which were obtained later in the year from other provinces and states.

The Government of India must share with the Bengal Government responsibility for the decision to de-control in March 1943. That decision was taken in agreement with the Government of India and was in accordance with their policy at the time. By March the position had so deteriorated that some mea sure of external assistance was indispensable if a disaster was to be avoided. The correct course at the time was for the Government of India to have announced that they would provide, month by month, first, the full quantity of wheat required by Greater Calcutta, and secondly, a certain quantity of rice. It would, then have been possible for the Government of Bengal to have maintained controlled procurement, and secured control over supply and distribubution in Greater Calcutta. The Government of India erred in de ciding to introduce "unrestricted free trade' in the Eastern Region in 1943 in preference to "modified free trade." The subsequent pro-posal of the Government of India to introduce free trade throughout the greater part of India was quite unjustified and should not have been put forward. Its application, successfully resisted by many of the provinces and states, particularly by the Governments of Bombay and Madras, might have led to serious catastrophe in various parts of India.

By August 1943, it was clear that ne Provincial Administration in Bengal was failing to control the famine. Deaths and mass migration on a large scale were occurring. It such circumstances, the Government of India, whatever the constitutional position, must share with the Provincial Government the responsibilit for saving lives. The Government of India sent large supplies of wheat and rice to Bengal during the last five months of 1943, but it was not till the end of October, when His Exrellency the Viceroy, Lord Wavel visited Bengal, as his first duty on taking office, that adequate arrange ments were made to ensure that these supplies were properly distributed. After his visit, the whole situation took an immediate turn for the

We feel it necessary to draw at

### Cash Safe Disappears From Running Train

KISHOREGUNJ, May 6. A cash safe said to contain more than Rs. 30,000 was found missing from a compartment when a local the individuals in charge of food ad train from Dacca arrived at Bhairab ministration of the Government of station on the evening of Thursday

ndia during the crucial year of the last. famine, Mr. N.R. Sarkar, the Food It is suspected that the safe was Member, resigned in February 1949, thrown overboard by some mis-

DACCA, May 7. A report has been received here of the nurder of Mr. Basaruddin Sarker, President of the Kaoraid Union Board, by a gang of dacoits. It is stated that 25 armed dacoits raided his house at night recently, killed him with a dao, and escaped

with some valuable things.



burn, Sour Stomach, Fermentative Dyspepsia, Gastritis or Gastric Catarrh, Wind, Flatulence, Fullness after Meals, and all forms of Acid Indigestion have been cured by SILVITA TABLETS. Prepared after the Formula now successfully used in the Leading London Hospitals and Clinics by Specialists in the treatment of gastro-intestinal disorders and diseases.

Take two tablets after each meal. You feel easier in five minutes. Note the steady mprovement: clean tongue, moist mouth and throat, flatulence vanished, long sour face replaced by such broad smiles that your friends marvel at the magic change. Per container of 50 tablets: Rs. 4 At all chemists

We are led to the following con clusions about the causes of the I During 1943, there was a serious

Linlithgow, held the food portfoli

without a Member to assist him un May. The Secretary of the Food D

partment, Mr. Holdsworth, fell

Secretary, Major-General Wood.

Haque became Member in charge of

the Food Department in May. He was

succeeded by Sir J. P. Srivastava ta

August and a new Secretary of the

Department, Mr. Hutchings, was ap-

the late Sir John Herbert, then suf

avoidable catastrophe. But the public

in Bengal, or at least certain section

of it, have also their share of blam

We have referred to the atmosphe

of fear and greed which, in the

causes of the rapid rise in the price level. Enormous profits were mad

out of the calamity, and in the car

death for others. A large part of the community lived in plenty while others starved, and there was much

indifference in face of suffering. Cor-

ruption was widespread throughout

the province and in many classes of

It has been for us a sad task to inquire into the course and causes of the Bengal famine. We have been

haunted by a deep sense of tragedy.

Bengal fell victim to circumstances

for which they themselves were not

responsible. Society, together with

weaker members. Indeed there was

moral and social breakdown, as we

an administrative breakdown.

A million and a half of the poor of

rumstances, profits for some meant

of civil administration. Sir

pointed in September.

ing from the illness of

subsequently died.

during this period and died. His place was taken by the Additional

Azizul

Post Box 323 (F.P.B.) opp. Lloyds

AAA 160 Know their tricks and defeat them!

shortage in the total supply of rice, Bombay. (T. No. 24297).



Well done! That's the way to defeat profiteers. Do not let them bluff you. If they try to overcharge take a cash memo and report them to the police.



Issued by the Department of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India,

and the second

### LEGAL NOTICES

### HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 46 OF 1945 Re: Vasanji Velji residing at Mandvi, Bombay:

-: A Debtor. Ex-parte: Messrs. Bhagaji & Co., Petitioning Creditors. On the 1st day of May 1945 an or der was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its . Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent. Dated this 7th day of May 1945

SARESH H. A. VARIL Insolvency Registrar:

### PUBLIC NOTICES

#### NOTICE

Stock Returns of Cloth for the quarter ending 30th April 1945

The above-mentioned return is due from all holders of Cloth Licences by the 10th of May 1945. It is to be submitted in Form No. IX, appended to the Bombay Cotton Cloth Trade Re gulation Order, 1945, to the Provin cial Textile Controller, Kalachowki, Parel, Bombay, so far as licences in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District are concerned, and to District Magistrate, Anmedabad, so far as licensees in part of Ahmedabad District to which the Bombay Cotton Cloth Trade Regulation Order has been extended, are concerned. In the other places in the Province the Return is to be submitted in form No. III appended to the Bombay Cotton Cloth Dealers' Licensing Order 1943, to the District Magistrate con

Even if there is no stock to re port on 30th April 1945, a blank return should be submitted. J. K. THAKORE.
Provincial Textile Controller, Bombay

### NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Certifica'es for three Ordinary Shares No. 028635|07 of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., standing in the name o Mrs. Alla Jamshedji Shroff have been lost or mislaid and the undersigned has applied to the Company to issue duplicate certificates for the said shares. An person who has a claim in respect of said shares should lodge such claim the Company at its registered c. Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street Popular within one month from Fort, Bombay within one month from this date, else the Company will proceed pated 8th May, 1945.
Sd. MRS. ALLA,
Jamshedji Shroff.

## G. I. P. RAILWAY

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE

It is notified that 350 Up Kalyan local leaving Kalyan at 23-20 hrs and arriving Bombay V. T. at 1-20 and 582 Up Kurla local leaving la at 2.55 hrs. and arriving Kurla at 255 hrs. Bombay V. T. at 330 hrs. will run on Through line and will NOT there fore stop at CU/RREY ROAD and CHINCHPOKLI stations during the period from 7th May 1945 to 13th May 1945 both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given that Certificate(s) for two share(s) Nos. 5907|8 of the Shivrajpur Syndicate Company Ltd., standing in name of Rajendra Somanarayen Dalal has have been lost on mislaid The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificate(s) in any way but are requested to give informa tion about the same to the under-

Dated 2-5-45 RAJENDRA SOMANARAYEN DALAL Kantilal House, New Queen's Road, Bombay.



signed.

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# Tree Piessolournal

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1945

## V-DAY DAWNS OVER EUROPE

The news for which the world has been waiting, has

So far as Europe is concerned, the war is over. The menace that spread out from Germany for ten long weary years, has ceased.

To the majority of Europeans there is little interest in the war that still remains to be fought—the war with Japan. That is the one point on which all Europe will accept the lead given by Russia throughout the past two years and a half.

Even though technically all the United Nations are in the war still, it will be only technically so.

If Europe has not yet to fight a war, the problems that confront her are not by any means small.

Reconstruction has been rendered harder by the failure of the United Nations to devise any peace plan. Political issues complicate a return to normal conditions.

Apart from the great ideological conflict that exists between Russia and the Western Powers, a conflict that in every European country has become a matter of internal dissension, there are questions affecting the position of small nations.

Wars have not been started by small nations, at any rate not major wars. The quarrels between the Balkan States or South American Republics have generally speaking fizzled out. Even the wars started by Italy only ran their course because Italy was not checked by the Big Powers. The present War has amply proved that Italy's pretensions to first-power rank were

With the elimination of Germany, the Big Powers have no enemy to fear in Europe. The interest of the United States of America has been a detached one in the past and it is likely to continue to be detached.

The possible danger lies in a trial of strength between Britain and Russia. That this is not far-fetched is shown by the arguments that have arisen in San Francisco.

What is necessary for the peace of Europe is a federation of the Central European States which will be strong enough to work out its own policies, and vigorous enough to resist intrigues and coercion from

Until there is peace in Europe, there can be no peace in the world. With the concentration of torce which now impends in Asia, the war with Japan is not far from its end. And after Japan there is no predatory power in Asia. Both China and India have a tradition of peaceful living.

The war in Europe is over. The war in Asia takes on a faster tempo. The United States of America has promised an immediate concentration the moment the European campaign is ended.

Apart from the men and material transferred to Asia, there is another aspect of the development: As things stand now, the war for democracy and for freedom has ended with the struggle in Europe.

The Asiatic campaign is a struggle to regain lost ground on the part of nations which, whatever their nature in their own countries, are all empires in Asia.

In spite of repeated insistence from the peoples of Asia, the Imperial Powers have not yet declared their policies in Asia. In this Britain has a heavier responsibility to bear than the rest of the United Nations. Whilst the others, France and Belgium and Holland, have to win back their Empires through the strength of the Big Three, Britain is herself one of the Big Three.

Any lead from the Big Three might be resented as an encroachment on the rights of the imperial powers. Any decision by the imperial nations might be overruled by the Big Three. Britain alone is in a position to decide by herself. And she is in a position to influence her fellow-imperialists. There could be no objection from the other two Big Powers to such an initiative from Britain.

Britain can, so far as Burma and her other possessions are concerned, only declare her intention. Though that in itself would have considerable moral value, it is a promise which will have to be carried out after military operations are over.

In India, however, Britain has the opportunity to declare herself not only in words but in actual deed.

So long she has evaded the responsibility and the others have trailed behind her. With the starting of the second and final act of the war, she can retrieve her errors of the past six years.

Will Britain act? Or must the war in Asia remain a war in which the rising nationalism of the East is to

こうできる 大はしたしいって

Hearing In Chimur-Ashti Case Application

NAGPUR, May 7.
The application filed on behalf of seven prisoners condemned to teath in the Chimur and Ashti cases challenging the validity of Mr. Justice Pollock's opinion on their habeas corpus petition, came up today before Justice Sir M. B. Niyogi and C. R. Haemeon, when preliminary arguments by Dr. T. J. Kedar, Senior Defence Counsel, were heard.

After hearing Dr. Kedar's argu ments, the judges reserved orders .-Mr. Justice Pollock, it may be renembered, had expressed his opinion, as third judge, in support of the finding of Mr. Justice Haemeon, following the recording of dissenting orders by Justices Sir M. B. Niyogi and C. R. Haemeon.
POLLOCK'S OPINION-NOT

BINDING Dr. Kedar said that the Court was not bound to accept the opinion of Mr. Justice Pollock because there was no provision in law for the ap pointment of a third judge, when the judges of the Division Court were equally divided in opinion on the ap plication under habeas corpus. The Court was not exercising original jurisdiction, nor appellate jurisdic jurisdic tion, nor revisional jurisdic-tion. The third Judge had been ap pointed under Section 429 Cr. P. C. and this could only be done when the judges of an appeal court were divided in opinion. The present bench was not an appeal court.

Similarly Section 439 of Cr. P. C.

enuld not come into operation as the present Division Bench was not sit ting as a revisional court. Finally Clause 26 of Letters Patent could not help the Crown as It also spoke of the court exercising original or ap-

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LAW The Court had further to see what was the nature of proceedings for a writ of habeas corpus or the appli cation in the nature of habeas con pus. In English Law, the proceed ing was neither a civil nor a crimi nal matter. In America, the proceed ing was regarded as a civil matter The prisoner, whose liberty was In vaded, was regarded as a plaintiff and the person, who restrained the liberty, was regarded as a defendant. Proceeding, Dr. Kedar said that even though a petition was made by a person imprisoned for an offence, it was held, in America, that a criminal matter ended with the and thereafter the person, who complained of restraint on his liberty, became a plaintiff and was deemed to try for the vindica

tion of his freedom.

In India, the point as to the nature of these proceedings had not been hitherto decided, added defence counsel. Section 481 dealt with sever al matters. A husband could apply for the release of his wife, a guardian could apply for the release of his ward or a rani might apply for freedom against the restraint placed on her by a Deputy Commissioner. Similarly, a prisoner sentenced by a material law court might/apply for release or, the native chief might lease from restrain a Governor in a colony. these matters could be enquired into under Section 491 (habeas corpus) provided the person complaining had ocen illegally or improperly detain-Therefore, it could not be said that the proceeding under Section 4111-habeas corpus- was necessari-

v criminal or civil. Continuing his arguments, Dr. Kelar said that for the same reason a hird judge could not be appointed under clauses 26 of Letters Patent Even if one could be appointed, there was a further point that no hearing was granted to the applicants by the third judge and, therefore, his ision could not be legal. In this connection Counsel relied upon a recent Privy Council decision.

Justice Sir Niyogi; "What will happen then? If the third judge cannot be appointed under Cr. P.C. or under Letters Patent, what will be our

LEGISLATURE'S LAPSE

Dr. Kedar: "You will be as you were. It is for the legislature to make a provision for a difference of opt-nion on a 'habeas corpus' petition. It has not done so. It only did for the original appellate and revisional juisdiction and not for any special jurisdiction like 'habeas corpus'. It is of course the legislature, which is wise enough to provide in Section 491 for a rule-making power, whereby our High Court could have made rules for meeting a case of difference of opinion between judges. The High Court has not made the rules and it s not our fault but theirs. So in the absence of rules made by the High Court no third judge could legally be appointed. Justice Sir Nivogi pointed out that

the Chief Justice had passed an order

LACKS JUDICIAL SANCTITY

Dr. Kedar replied that the Chief

Justice was not the High Court, Section 491 said that it was the High Court which must make the rules and the High Court meant the Chief Justice and all other judges. Therefore, the order passed by the Chief Justice was to be Ignored. He added; "It is moreover an administrative order. We were not given any hearing as we are not expected to in an administrative matter. It has not the sanctity of a judicial order. It is not binding on us nor is it binding on this Bench." he Chief Justice's order and decide

there is absence of jurisdiction, opi

nion will have to be ignored."

## Validity Of Pollock's BENGAL FAMINE REPORT Opinion Challenged (Continued from Page 5) (Continued from Page 5)

available for consumption in Ben-! ment machine. It is recommended gal as compared with the total that a beginning should be made in supply normally available. This was agricultural credit societies in the (A) a shortage in the yield of Bakarganj District as part of the

tions, firstly, disciplinary action

ing, guilty of corruption; secondly

strict enforcement of controls and

the punishment of those who break

(12-A). A provincial food advl-

sory council, composed of officials and

non-officials should be established.

should be adequately represented on

this council. (B). A separate advi-

sory body for Greater Calcutta should

be established as also district advi-

The Commission State that they

propose to deal in a later report with the second part of their terms of reference, i.e.—development of agri-

ulture and the raising of standards

f nutrition so as to make recurrence

TAKE SHAPE

Akali's Demand

The Frontier Akali Conference

adopted a resolution, declaring that

the existing Indian constitution is

detrimental to the economic and

social interests of the country and

unless a national government is

likelihood of any improvement under the present condition.

the release of all the political pri-

soners and detenus and urged Go-

vernment to give an assurance that the demand for Pakistan will not

be conceded in the future consti-

tution for India and that no parti-

the others in the Punjab.

cular community will dominate over

Another resolution demanded at

least 30 per cent representation for Sikhs in the Punjab and one Sikh

By a third resolution the confer-

ence demanded the commutation of

Ashti and Chimur prisoners.-A.P.

Dr. P. Subbarovan has just receiv-

stating that his son Major Kumara-

mangalam, D.S.O. has been recover-

ed from German hands and has

arrived in the United Kingdom .-

Lucknow Cholera

Ninety nine seizures and 70 deaths

were reported from plague during

Metropolitan Of India

The most Rev. Foss Westcott, Me-

tropolitan of India, who was admitted

to a Calcutta Nursing Home last week

with an attack of influenza is now

much better. He returned to his

house on Friday last from the Nurs-

in the previous one.

the same week .- A.P.

ing Home.-A.P.

a telegram from the Government

MADRAS, May

LUCKNOW, May 7.

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Minister in the Frontier Cabinet.

the death sentences passed

formed at the centre there is

PESHAWAR, May 7.

of famine impossible.

a separate minute.

the winter rice crop (aman) procurement machinery DRIVE AGAINST CORRUPTION or 1942, combined with (B) a shortage in the stock of (11). Vigorous action against cor old rice carried forward from ruption is called for in three direc-

from 1942 to 1943. II Out of the total supply availa- against officials of whatever standble for consumption in Bengal, the proportionate requirements of large sections of the population who nor mally buy their supplies from the the law, and thirdly, mobilisation of market, either all the year round or during a part of the year, were corruption. not distributed to them at a price which they could afford to pay. This was due to

(A) the incapacity of the trade Producers, traders and consumers operating freely in response to supply and demand, to

effect such a distribution in the conditions prevailing: and (B) the absence of that measure of control, by the Bengal where they do not at present exist. Government, over producers, traders, and consumers in Bengal necessary for ensur ing such a distribution.

III. The supply of rice and wheat which, under normal conditions, would have been available to Bengal from sources external to the province, was not available during the closing months of 1942 and the early part of 1943. This was due to (A) the loss of imports of rice

from Burma; and (B) the delay in the establishment of a system of planned movement of supplies from surplus provinces and states to deficit provinces and states.

There is no doubt that shortage or supplies was a basic cause of famine. We can put this in another way by saying that if the 'aman' crop had been a good one, the famine would not have occurred. With regard to the conclusions stated above about external supplies of rice and wheat, the non-availability of such mports during the period in question as a much less important factor in he causation of the total shortage than the failure of the 'aman' crop and the depletion of reserve supplies was, however, an important factor n creating and maintaining a tenency to a rise in prices.

Supply And Distribution questions relating to supply and distribution, the Commission's

main recommendations are: (1) The rationing in towns with a population of about 25,000 or more should be carried out as quickly as possible, and in the light of the ex perience gained, rationing of smaller owns must be considered.

(2—A). Immediate steps should be taken to review licences issued be taken to review licences issued since May, 1943, under the Food grains Control Order, and to remove from the register of licences persons who are not traders by profession. (B). Cultivators, holding land

exceeding a prescribed acreage limit, should be brought within the scope of the Foodgrains Control Order. A limit of 25 acres is suggested as suitable.

districts should be effectively enforced; an adequate number of during the week ending April 28, unity.

Five hundred and innecest attacks and 261 deaths were reported from Cholera in the United Provinces during the week ending April 28, unity. for the purpose. REQUISITIONING

(4). Requisitioning should be uncertaken, as and when necessary, from traders and large producers the flow of supplies is not main tained by voluntary sales. Public opinion should be enlisted in support of requisitioning by suitable propa-ganda directed to explaining the policy of Government

(5). An official procurement should be established in agency place of the present system of procurement through chief agents chosen from the trade. The pace of the changeover must necessarily be a matter for practical administration in Bengal. It is desirable, however, that there should be no undue rielay in taking the necessary measures. The procurement of rice from rice mills should be entrusted to an offi-

cial agency as an initial step.
(6). The systems of monopoly procurement in force in Orissa and the Central Provinces should be studied with a view to the introduction-of a system of thenopoly purchase, as an experimental neasure, in a selected district or districts in Bengal.

CONTROL ENFORCEMENT (7-A). The respective functions of District Magistrates and Deputy Directors of Civil Supplies in regard to the procurement and distribution of supplies and the enforcement of control should be clearly defined. (B). The District Magistrate should be responsible for all matters con cerning the distribution, storage and movement of supplies and the enforcement of controls in the district (C). In those districts where a staff is specially employed for making purchases on behalf of Government or for controlling and supervising such purchases, the District Magistrate and his staff should have no responsibility in regard to procurement and operations connected therewith. In other districts, the District Magistrate should be autho rised to undertake procurement should this prove necessary, in local surplus areas in order to provide supplies for other parts of the dis-

CONTACT WITH VILLAGES

(8). The existence of a large staff Justice Sir Niyogi: "But do you under the jute regulation, rural remen to say that we should question construction and agricultural de partments, affords an opportunity whether the opinion of Mr. Justice for organising a subordinate admi-Pollock is binding on us or not?' nistrative establishment, which will Dr. Kedar: "It is the duty of your be of value in enabling district and Bench to do so Supposing the Chief sub-divisional officers to maintain Justice had ordered that the registrar should act as a judge, would Your Lordships have passed an order in should be considered. possibility of such a reorganisation

nursuance of the opinion of the re-(9). It is no longer necessary to reduce prices at relatively short ingistrar? You have to see whether the tervals. A more s'able price policy opinion given by any judge has been given by a judge with jurisdiction. If is recommended.

(10). Co-operative societies should te developed as part of the procure

## International Tribunal To Solve Deadlock

Sir Shanmugham's Suggestion

MADRAS, May 7. The problems relating to the polltical and economic questions face the Non-Brahmin communities, with an analysis of 'he causes for the "eclipse" of the Justice Party as a political force in South India were lealt with by Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty in his presidential address at the Confederation of the South In-dian Liberal Federation today.

Sir Shanmukham admitted the defeat of the Justice Party in the election was due to the desire on the part of the electorate to throw out a political party continuously in power for a long time and to Gandhiji's hold on the "Caste Hindu population." He asserted that there was nothing inherently unsound in the party's political programme which stood for the freedom of India as much as the most radical Na-

SEPARATE ELECTORATES Holding that the western idea of democracy should not be blindly applied here without consideration of the social system in the country, Sir Shanmukham Chetty said that the Mr. Afzal Hussain has appended apportionment of seats in the legislatures in proportion to the popula-tion of different communities in secommunal electorates and PAKISTAN SHOULD NOT parate communal representation in public services were the only two methods to get over the undemocratic facts of their life. He demanded separate electorate to Non-Brahmin communities and remarked: "We have learnt by bitter experience that notwithstanding our being the majority community, we cannot acquire the political influence commensurate our numbers in a system of joint electorates. We cannot accept any constitution which does not provide for separate electorates for the Non-Brahmin communities in South The Conference also demanded India.

BRITAIN'S BANKRUPTCY OF

STATESMANSHIP Referring to the rejection of the Cripps offer by that the subsequent action the British Government was tho-roughly unjustifiable which had created a feeling of distrust and dismay. Real statesmanship on part of the British Government would have led them to put the terms of the offer in operation with the help and co-operation of the other groups and parties in the country. He added: "The only conclusion to which one is driven from the course of events during the last four years is that the British au-Major Kumaramangalam thorities were only too anxious to take advantage of the intransigence of the Congress to consolidate their

position and power Referring to the condition precedent to the transfer of power, namely, a general agreement among par-ties. Sir Shanmukham Chetty foresaw not the slightest chance of such agreement and he, therefore, gested solution of the Indian political problem by an international tribunal. In the alternative, a consti-Five hundred and nineteen attacks

> Sir Shanmukham dealt at length with the economic problems of the country and pleaded for a policy of large-scale industrialisation and balenced economy between industry and agriculture as well as a rational policy of nationalisation and State control of industries with proper egionalisation.

Concluding, he emphasised that the Justice Party was a political organisation and could not tolerate the use of the party platform for carrying on religious or irreligious propaganda.-A.P.

## \_\_\_ CLOTH RATIONING\_\_\_\_

## REGISTRATION OF APPLICATIONS HAS BEGUN

The registration of applications (in C-1 and C-2 forms) for the purchase of rationed cloth in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District has begun from May 7.

 Government Approved Cloth Shops (to which a few more have been added) will be the rationed cloth shops. List of such shops can be seen at the Rationing Offices.

The applications, duly certified by Grain Shops in the case of households and by Ward Rationing Offices in the case of establishments, should be presented for registration at any Rationed Cloth Shop between the hours 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

All the foodgrains ration cards and deposit receipts in the case of deposited cards must be presented along with the applications.

After verification and stamping of the cards by Rationing Inspectors posted at the shops and the necessary endorsement by the cloth shop-keeper, the counterfoil and the ration cards or the certificate of eligibility will be returned to the applicant. This counterfoil must be preserved carefully as it will have to be produced at the time of the first purchase of cloth in the month and week mentioned on it. The system regarding the purchase of cloth will be announced in due course.

o If you have not yet filled in the prescribed form, please do so now, get it certified by your grain shop and have it registered at a cloth shop.

PLEASE REGISTER EARLY TO AVOID INCONVENIENCE TO YOURSELF LATER.

## German Generals In Italy Hoodwinked Hitler And Himmler

(UNITED PRESS OF AMERICA) ROME. May 7. There are all the ingredients of a rendered to Field Marshal Alexan-

The story began when Allied agents in Switzerland reported feelers from high Nazi military commanders hinting at surrender late in

On March 2, two German officers arrived at the Swiss frontier to open a channel of negotiations. One offi-cer said he would return on March 8 with credentials and definite pro-posals after consulting S.S. General

However, General Wolff, himself, arrived and the Allied agents reportcussions leading to surrender.

Alexander informed the Allied Gov-

tions apparently were genuine and that he was sending two senior staff officers to contact the Germans. Major-General Lemnitzer and Major General T. S. Airey left Caserta on March 13 for Switzerland via France They halted at Lyons, donned civi lian clothes and motored to the Swiss border, The officers established headquarters in a large Swiss city and arranged to meet Wolff near

Wolff had difficulty in gettiny out of Italy but arrived on March 19 and conferred for 39 minutes. He was told to send representatives to Caserta if he was ready to surrender unconditionally.

Wolff then revealed Marshal Kes selring's removal for the first time but said he could probably convince Kesselring's successor of the Ger

AVERTING SUSPICION Owing to the difficulty Wolff was having in keeping the negotiations secret from Hitler and Himmler, a further meeting was arranged in a Swiss town where Allied officers set up original headquarters. In order to avert suspicion of their movements, they tried to get back by different routes but found themselves packed together in the same first class carriage on midnight trains. They pretended not to recognise one

The Allied officers were informed that Wolff would be meeting them on April 1 but later were informed that Wolff was unable to come because he had been reprimanded by Himmler for his visit to Switzer-

Generals Lemnitzer and Alrey returned to Caserta and five days later the Allied offensive in Italy was launched. Towards the end of April It is noted that the emphasises word came that Wolff was returning that Japan's aim is to remain at tiaries to act for the German com-

An Allied plane brought them to Caserta after a hazardous flight. The dor in Moscow when the Tripartite Germans had a 30 minute meeting with General Morgan who gave effort at that time to reassure Rusthem copies of the instrument of sians that it was not directed surrender. A crisis arose three against them. hours later when one German objected to the surrender details and wanted them referred to General von The Allied Generals took a firm line and won.

The surrender was signed by Morgan's office at Caserta at 2 p.m. on April 29, 23 hours after the Germans' arrival at Caserta. The Germans left immediately for the Swiss border and there were anxious hours of waiting to see if the German commander would accept the surrender. On May I, word reached Caserta from the German Headquarters that the surrender terms would be carried

"ALLIED AIR MIGHT

LICKED US"

Rundstedt's Confession LONDON, (By Cable)

Field-Marshal von Rundstedt, who gave himself up yesterday after an American soldier found him sitting by the fire in a cottage, blamed the Allied air might for his failure to repel Normandy Invasion, cables the Daily Mail' correspondent near

Allied bombers, he said, not only shattered German supply lines and upset all efforts to move defence forces, but they carried the war right home by hitting his headquarters at Badnauheim.

#### MILLIONS STARVING IN GERMANY "Utter Ruin" On Every Hand

LONDON, May 7. "Hitler wanted Germany to go down with him in utter ruin, a colossal sacrifice to colossal vanity. He has done it," cables an Expres Service correspondent from Field-Marshal Montgomery's headquarters. "Here today we attended the funeral of Germany." he continues. "All aroung us are things too monto grasp-starvation-fifty great cities in ruins-ten, twenty, perhaps thirty million people roaming helplessiy through the countryside without homes, their relatives lost and all normal hope gone out of kind words hasn't fooled me of their lives."

"Greater Germany is extinct. The Third Reich is simply a dead carcase and there is no need for any of our generation to think that we will again be hurt."—GLOBE.

ler entertained Britain's peace I think he would have done." seeking Prender Chamberlain, is a Pearson wrote, "Truman ...

## Ba Maw Flees Rangoon Govt. House Found Intact

ALFSEA, May 7. thriller in the story of the two the British re-entry into Rangoon months' delicate negotiations carried was the fact that the Government One of the greatest surprises of out behind the backs of Hitler and House was completely undamaged.

The Governor's chair still stands on a dais in the audience hall, all of frankness on the part of the part though the Burmese coat of arms has been embossed on the back. The Government House was latterly used Government House was latterly used by the Japanese-sponsored Burma only a few days ago, "Quisling" Ba proceedings are highly discouraging Maw probably presided over the last at a moment when the closest and the Japanese.

Not all the Ministers left with Ba quired.

Maw; seven remain in Rangoon They include U Set, who was years' Government service and apparently was summoned by the Jap ed to their headquarters that the Germans were prepared to enter dis-Aye who was Home Member before the Japanese came; U Thein Maung who visited Tokyo during the Japernments that the Germans' inten- anese rule and U Ba Win who was

### JAPAN FEARS WAR WITH RUSSIA

Big Purge Reported (FREE PRESS CABLE)

LONDON, May 7 It is learned that a big purge is going on in the Japanese Supreme Command and that Tokio's fears of Russian entry into the Far Eastern War have started the vast disposal of industries in North China, reducing the production by about 20

Cautious Peace Feeler

The strong protest made by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Shige-onri Togo, against "flagrant violation" by the German Government of the Tripartite Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy is considered here to be a possible first cautious peace feeler by way of Russia, cables Jon Kimche, Reuter's special correspondent.

There is otherwise no justification for this demonstrative act, while the suggestion of German 'betrayal' made by Togo is also calculated to prepare Japanese pub-lic opinion with a ready made excuse of being let down by her ally.

Togo's remarks appear to be ad lressed to the Allied powers rather than Germany and particularly to-wards Moscow, evidently with the idea of splitting the Allies on the same lines as Himmler's offer surrender to Britain and the United

to Switzerland with two plenipoten peace with Russia and wage war Poles left weeks ago they had dis-Chief at the outbreak of the war and only against Britain and the United appeared and no news of their where. his States.

Togo was the Japanese Ambassa effort at that time to reassure Rus-

However, diplomatic circles in London consider that even the con-Russian neutrality tinuation of would be of little avail to Togo. now that Britain and America can give their full attention to the war n the Far East.

Togo's intriguing reference to "other political agreements" with Germany is considered here to refer possibly to arrangements for Nazi leaders to seek refuge in Japan or Japanese controlled terri-

It is expected in London that this is only the first move by the Japa-

Others are awaited and in mean-time the war in the Far East will be rapidly intensified.

## Nothing To Do With Questions Of Peace

The Japanese News Agency stated on Monday that the protest made on Sunday by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Shigenori Togo, against the German surrender offer as a flagrant violation to the Tripartite Pact "by no means represents any indication on the part of Japan on gle dating back to Czarist days, and the question of peace as wishful- Baginski, left-wing Peasant thinking enemy propagandists may leader imprisoned by Pilsudski in interpret. Togo is now in a posi- 1930. Socialists are concerned about tion to enjoy utmost freedom of the possible strengthening of antiaction on the nation's diplomatic Soviet reactionery propanganda, front," it added.

All Tokyo newspapers today enhusiastically supported the Foreign Minister's stand, the Agency said They are also unanimous in bitterly denouncing the stand taken by the German leaders on the European war following the death of Hitler."—Reuter.

## TRUMAN WILL FOLLOW HIS "BOSS"

'Little Left To Centre' (UNITED PRESS OF AMERICA)

NEW YORK, May 7. Columnist Drew Pearson wrote in moral. They must be directly con-his column on Sunday that President trolled by the governments of the dent Truman, who has been seeing countries in which they are located twenty to thirty visitors each morning, told a close friend, "This flurry This unity talk is fine but the test

will come over important issues.' "The very ones who have rushed over here to tell me how much they love me still haven't done anything to hurry up the passage of the Bretton Woods or Trade Pacts Recipro-Berchtesgaden Destroyed cal Trade Treaties or anything else American entering Berchtesgaden I endorsed. I'll have as tough a have found that Hitler's famous eyrie fight on these as the 'Boss' (Roosewas fully obliterated by the R.A.F. velt) would have had .... I'll fol-The famous view room, where Hit. low the Roosevelt line and do what

l'a little left of centre'."

#### POLISH ISSUE EXPLOSIVE

(Continued from Page 1.) as friends, in full confidence and cohould not be asked to approve such one-sided actions or to pretend that anything could "fitted in" with Yalta, FRANK TALKS NEEDED

The 'Times' says that the arrest of 16 Poles has caused grave disrican Governments are entitled to Government and a long table remost open exchange of views. These Cabinet meeting before he fled with frankest consultation on issues of supreme importance will be re-

The "Times" adds that Russia is overwhelmingly preoccupied by the issue of security in the west and that the Polish question is a pre dominantly, thought not exclusively, Russian interest,

TORTUOUS SECRET On the Russian side, it should be kept in mind that the frankest pos sible discussion is the most effective way of removing differences. More forethought, forbearance and abso-lute candour are required on all

The 'Daily Mail' says that Russia's dealings with her neighbours secret," and that Russia has only herself to blame if the world interprets the arrest of 16 Poles as betrayal of the Yalta Declaration The liberal 'News Chronicle' says that a solvent to these difficulties is more knowledge of one another. It suggests free movement of press correspondents in European areas occupied by Russia.

#### Horrified By Molotov's Statement

The "Sunday Chronicle" said: "There was grave atmosphere at San Francisco last night. Eden and Stettinius consider the issue with utmost seriousness. Angry discus-sion is reported to have lasted for hours on Friday night in the apartment of Stettinius during their talks with Molotov. Deadlock can be broken only by contact of Allied eaders but no further move can be expected before the Polish leaders

are released and given full freedom to carry on their political activities." The "Sunday Pictorial" headlined: 'We break off talks with Russians' and said: "It seems that when Eden pressed for information Molotov replied, 'You will get information when the trial takes place.' Both Eden and Stettinius were horrified, angry and

The Facts Of The Case (FREE PRESS CABLE)

The Russian News Agency report that the Polish leaders were not in vited to Moscow, but were arrested ormer Viceroy of India have for diversionary tactics behind the lines, is not regarded seriously because of well established facts.

By the end of March, sixteen Polish leaders were approached by the Soviet Military authorities in Poland to start political negotiations; they went to Pruszkow, near Waraw, to meet the Russian General vanov; they were told by Ivanov that Marshal Stalin authorised the negotiations, and actual terms of negotiations were placed before them; no contradictory reports were ssued from Moscow that the Polish eaders were negotiating in Moscow eports from Moscow suggested two weeks ago that the negotiations had broken down because the Polish leaders refused to join the Lublin Government and demanded freedom for their parties to resume normal political activities.

Nothing was heard of them till the announcement of the arrest and in British Socialist circles unfavour able comments are made of the Rus sian conduct because the arrested Polish leaders include Puzak, General Secretary of the Polish Sc cialist Party with a record of strugarresting the Polish leaders.

## Czechs Demand Control Of Armament Industry

SAN FRANCISCO, May Czech Foreign Minister Jan Masa yk and French Minister of Colonies Rene Pleven told the United Press of America today that France and Czechoslovakia were taking the initiative to demand international control of all great armament industries and the total elimination of Krupp's and other German munitions' plants.

Masaryk said, "Private ownership (of munitions plants) is most imand above all, there must be international supervision.'

SCRAP MUNICH PACT (UNITED PRESS OF AMERICA) SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.

Czech Feceign Minister Jan Masavk told the United Press of Ameica on Sunday that Czechoslovakia demands the scrapping of the Mu-nich Pact and claims full sovereignty Berliners is described as meek and over Sudetenland and all territory lost to the Reich by the Munich Pact. Masaryk said that German, Hungarian and all other political and diency which counsel milder atti-racial minorities will be deported tude and an emotional revulsion from the disputed borderline terril against the perspective, however re-

## Crashing Plane Takes 11 Lives

NEW DELHI May 7. The Government of In-

dia regret to announce that 11 civilians were killed and some others injured when an aircraft crashed on the railway coolies' quarters in Ambala Cantonment on Friday afternoon May 4, says a Press Communi-

The injured were removed to the Civil Cantonment Board Hospital at Ambala.-A. P.

## SCHUSNIGG HANGED?

#### and Allies have been "tortuous and NO NEWS OF AUSTRIAN EX-CHANCELLOR

LONDON, May 7 The fate of the mystery man-Europe, Doctor Kurt von Schuschnigg, former Austrian Chancellor who was arrested by the Germans when they marched into Austria in March 1938 is still unknown,

For years there have been con flicting reports of his whereabouts in various concentrations camps. A statement at Allied Headquarters said that he and M. Leon Blum former Socialist Prime Minister of France were spirited away by the Germans just before a camp deep in the Alps was overrun by the Allies who released two other French
Prime Ministers there—M. Edourd
Daladier and, M. Paul Reynaud,
WAS HE HANGED

But Reuter's Correspondent witl the United States First Army cabl ed that Dr. Schuschnigg was ported to have been hanged at the concentration camp at Flossenburg near he Czech border last April.

The key to the mystery may be provided by the man who removed by the body. He is said to be held for questioning by the Allied mili tary authorities.
The camp records show that King

Leopold of the Belgians was also in bassador became stormy and ended terned in Flosephurg last April but in the decision to break off the talks reports from Brussels now say that on Poland. This is the sequel to the he is in Switzerland with his family. debate in the House of Commons three days ago when the Government frankly admitted that since the Gamelin, French Commander in In successor General Weygand, appeared and no news of their where abouts could be obtained from the Russians."

General Bor Komorowski who commanded the Polish uprising in Warhighest obligations on us. Our sympathy goes out above all to the a French Davis cup player

LINLITHGOW'S SON The whereabouts of Captain Lord blows. Hopetoun, son of Lord Linlithgow, WA also become a mystery with the liberation of almost all British and Amevaluable hostages. Capt Hopetoun

## RUSSIAN ATTITUDE TO GERMANY

No Clear Cut Policy (FREE PRESS CABLE)

LONDON, May 7 writing The London "Observer"

anti-German feeling claiming that the whole German people ought to be kept responsible for Nazi crimes, was sharply rebuked by the Communist Party propaganda department Since then, Alexanrov. Ehrenburg's articles which used to e daily features in the Russian Press seem to have disappeared from Moscow's daily papers.

Alexandrov recalled to the of the Russian public Marshall Stalin's words that Hitler has come nd gone but the German State will been printed in leaflets and on posters that have been stuck on the shattered walls of Berlin. They have provided texts from speeches made by propagandists of the Free German Committee who have gone with Marshall Zhukhov's and Mar shall Koniev's forces into the Reich In Berlin district, Mayors who ave been deposed by Nazis have been picked out and reinstalled. The Russian counterpart of the Allied Military Government is trying hard to organise some of the essential services in ruined Berlin and to prevent the Reich capital from being engulfed in chaos; the behaviour of obedient. The present official propaganda on Germany seems to be torn between motives of political expeseeking Prender Chamberlain, is a Pearson wrote "Truman , veri from the disputed bordering terri and seeking Prender Chamberlain, is a Pearson wrote "Truman , veri from the disputed bordering terri and seeking Prender to prevent a second mote, of any reconciliation with skeleton of four walls, rafters and fied that, like Roosevelt, ne will be Munich.

## INDIA IN THE SOVIET PRESS

MOSCOW, May 7 The 'Izvestia' special correspondent, M. Zhukov touched on India in a despatch from San Francisco when he said: "Mass meetings are being organised by the National Committee of Liberation of India sharply criticising official delegates of India, who it is said, do not reflect the wishes and interests of Indian public opinion. It is characteristic that these meetings which are being organised by t he that is the organised in the largest halls in San Francisco are very popular. The audiences warmly welcome speak-ers who stress the necessity for undelayed and complete liberation of India and who appeal for Indo-American co-operation."

Otherwise little space generally is devoted here to India although the Soviet public is kept informed that he has asked the King to disof all key events.

The Soviet magazine "War and Working Class" recently printed two informative articles on India, the last of which appeared in the issue of April 1 and declared: "A number of signs go to show that events of grave importance are ma

INTENSE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE

The writer of this article M. ing great political events in India in the conflicts that have occurred lately between the Central Legislative Assembly and the Indian Government."

He quoted Mr. William Philips report saying that the "Indian peoole are at war only in a legal sense ple are at war only in a legal sense' and "the present Indian Army is purely mercenary". "All facts show that far from relaxing, the political atmosphere in India is becoming

"The situation that has arisen in India indicates alignment of forces which nave taken place for a more determined struggle and it is only most reactionary elements which have very narrow social base in the country-Princes and big landowners-wno support the present colonial regime, whereas main sections of Indian society are uniting more and more closely for struggle for India's independence."

#### THE SURRENDER DECISION (Continued From Page 1)

ber of fellow-countrymen. That the war was not ended immediately and the East is to be explained by this reason alone. We end this gravest

hour of the German nation and iss

"In this gravest hour of the Gernan nation and its Reich, we bow n deep reverence before the dead of this war. Their sacrifices place the highest obligations on us. Our symwounded, bereaved and to all on whom this struggle has inflicted blows.

sions about the severity of the terms to be imposed on the German people rican war prisoners who were known by our enemies. We must now face to have recently been hastily moved by the Nazis to more distant ingly. Nobody can be in any doubt that the future will be difficult for each one of us and will exact sacrifices from us in every sphere of life. was among this small band but his name is not among those whose release was announced today.—Reuter have undertaken. But we must not despair and fall into mute resignation. Once again we must set our selves to stride along the path through the dark future. From the collapse of the past, let us preserve and save one thing, unity."

LAST HOPES "In our nation, justice shall be the supreme law and guiding principle. We must also recognize law as the about Russia's policy towards Ger-mans, says that matters of high We must recognize it and respect i policy are reserved for the exclusive from inner conviction. Respect for decision of the Kremlin and are treaties will be as sacred as the ana usually not the topic of public dis- of our nation to belong to the Euro cussion, and there is little sign of a pean family of nations as a member uniform Russian attitude about Ger of which we want to mobilize all The Press and radio reflect human, moral and material forces in ome differences in the approach by order to heal the wounds which the various writers and propagandists, dif- war has caused. Then, we may hope ferences that may well reflect some that the atmopshere of hatred which hesitations and waverings in ruling today surrounds Germany all over the world, will give place to a spirit A few weeks back Ilya Ehren of reconciliation among nations without which the world cannot rewill again receive freedom without which no nations can lead a bearable and dignified existence. Let us de vote the future of our nation to the meditation of our innermost and best forces of the German spirit which has given the world lasting achievements and values. FINAL INNOVATION

"To our pride in the heroic strug gle of our nation, let us link determination, belongong as we do to the world of Christian Western civilivation, to make the honest work of remain. These words are also a peace a contribution which shall be keynote of all Russian propaganda worthy of the best traditions of our in occupied Germany. They have ration. May god not leave us in our May he bless our difficult

> After the sneech, there was silence of three minutes on the Flensburg Radio.—Reuter.

## LATE NEWS

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE New York Stock Exchanges open ing prices General Motors Anaconda Copper Mining 33-78 Inited States Steel Common 68-3|8 United States Steel Preference un-

NEW YORK COTTON NEW YORK, May Today's opening (July) Today's Closing (July)

# **CASHING IN**

## Tories Urge Early Elections

LONDON, May 7. With the victory virtually in the

ag quick developments are expect ed in the home front. The 'United Press of India' policorrespondent understands tical rem reliable sources that Mr Churchill has decided to have general election as soon as possible. in's may mean b, the end of June The Prime Minister will probably

announce in the Commons this week

solve Parliament within the next

few weeks and His Majesty has Behind this decision to hold early election is the story of heavy Tory pressure. Mr. Churchill was supposed to be in favour of the election in autumn but Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Branden Bracken, who are Tory Party's election strategists, have persuaded him to change his

evolve a common policy, Russia alone is silent. mind. They calculate that earlier election would enable them to ensure victory and they want to go Oyakov traced "symptoms of matur to the country before the glamour ing great political events in India of Mr. Churchill's personality fades away.

### Bodyguards For Mr. Churchill

(UNITED PRESS OF INDIA) LONDON, May 7.

Even the halo of glory which sur ounds Mr. Churchill as one of the architects of victory is not considered by the security authorities as adequate protection for Prime Minister Churchill. The "News of the World," a Sunday paper which specialises in publishing crime and police court news, and of which Mr. Churchill was at one time the star contributor, reveals that extra precautions have been taken for the safety of the Premier ever since the assassination of Lord Moyne by Jewish terrorists in Egypt. In ad-dition to a special branch police officer who always accompanies Mr. Churchill. a second Scotland Yard car with armed bodyguard has now been detailed to follow the Prime Minister's car in all his jour-

### Blum And Niemoeller Liberated

HOME, May 7. ter M. Leon Blum, opponent of the Nazis, Pastor Niemoeller, and the former German Commander-in-Chlef in Belglum and Northern France, General Falkenhausen (who was reported to have fallen into disgrace), were among the prisoners freed from a German prison camp.—

## Liberated Indian War Prisoners

LONDON, May 7. The first party of Indian Merchant eamen to be released from German orison camps by Allied armies arrived at the Indian Prisoners of War pondent, this statement gave Russia Reception Headquarters in Eastern the moral leadership in the Confer-England today.

## More Plain-Speaking At San Francisco By Shiva Rao

AN FRANCISCO, May 7 With Germany's collapse, there is a greater disposition on the part of Britain and the United States to speak plainly than at the beginning of the United Nations Conterence, particularly since Soviet Foreign Commissar brought the Indian question into focus while discussing Argentina's right to a place at the Conference table.

Poland, which now is the storm centre, is more a symbol than an actual issue—important as it is from the standpoint of fulfilling obligations entered into at Yalta.

If Russia is permitted to evade some of them and gets away with a unilateral interpretation of the Yalta decisions, there is no knowing how far she may force pace in Europe and the present situations by the Big Three at a later stage. UNSOLVED PROBLEMS

The real problems—power of veto for one of the Big Five, compulsory jurisdiction of a World Court and the precise meanings and implicawhile Britain, the United States,
Australia and other powers with
colonial interests are attempting to

There are obvious gaps between viewpoints of these different powers which must be bridged before

the Conference ends.

U. S. POSITION

Secretary of State Stettinius has declared on behalf of the United States the "principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples." and self-determination of peoples." It is one of the amendments urged by all four sponsoring powers which would apply to all peoples, including dependent, mandated or trusteeship

The amendment would provide that riolations of "the principles of jus-ice and international law" could be rought to the notice of the world

organisation. BRITISH DOUBTS Lord Cranborne, on the other hand, neaking for the British Delegation, eemed extremely doubtful about the rights of dependent peoples being interpreted in that manner and was posi-tive that self-determination did not nean they could either declare their fitness for self-Government or even ask for a change of trustee on the ground of betrayal trust by one

### RUSSIA SECURES MORAL LEADERSHIP

(UNITED PRESS OF INDIA)
Despatches from San Francisco are unanimous on one point—that Molotov, the Head of the Soviet Delegation, is the most powerful personality at the conference.

The Special Correspondent of the Observer,' London in a despatch to his paper says: "If Molotov wished to court friends and if he could speak English, he might be extraordinarily effective. As it is, he has no difficulty in dominating this assembly."

Molotov's prestige seems to have risen since his stand against the admission of Argentine. His pointed reference to the dependent status of ndia and Philippines and his expression of hope would come when the voice of independent India and Philippines would be heard evoked great applause. In the words of one corres-

what doest thou, Little Bee?





A policy taken now will provide a future of comfort and complete security.

insurance policy taken in time, a reflection of

man's farsightedness and integrity. Progress

In your own interests, let the New Asiatic plan

by planning ahead.

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Indore Office: 18, Yeshwant Road. Jalgaon Office: Bhawanipith.

## A RAGING SEASON OF MANY RECORDS

## Trainer Hill Tops List For Seventh Successive Year

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MADRAS, May 6-

WITH only 150 horses stabled at Madras, the racing season here has been a record one, for never before in the history of Madras racing has there been a season of 28 days-This eclipses the 1943-1944 season by one day's racing.

Apart from this, the season has been remarkable for many things. It had a most unusual beginning—there being seven postponements. Several new records were established this season, apart from the number of racing days, and these

Nine bookmakers—the biggest number ever

Jockey Black rode 44 winners-nine more than the previous highest by Fred Marrs, in

Trainer Tom Hill headed the Leading Trainers' list for the seventh year in succession—a record that is certain to stand for many many years to come.

The following are the complete statistics for the 1944-1945 Madras Racing Season, at Guindy:—

	Cup	Stal
B. Amarasuriya	1 cup	44.5
Mrs. C. N. Reed	1 cup	31,7
G. A. Jasdanwala	1 cup	31,1
T. K. B. S. Odayar		28,1
Mrs. Nugent G-ant	1 cup	25,6
Sir Oliver Goonetileke		24,3
S. P. Wikramasinha	1 cup	21,
Brig R. C. R. Hill		21.
M. M. Salaudin and		
G. M. Hasanally		20,
Zamindar of Rattayambadi		18,
Muthu, KR. AR. PL.		
Arunachalan Chettiar		14.
Maharaja of Parlakimedi		14,0
K. Rathnam		13,0
Mrs. T. Hill and R. Booth		13,
Mrs. J. Burns	01-37	13,
Mrs. D. W. Stephens		13,4
M. M. Salauddin and		O
B. G. V. Abbas		12,
Mrs. F. Cheesley	1 cup	12,
Col. Rajkumar Desaraj Ur.	S	
	2 cups	12,
S. Annamalai Chettiar		
	1 cup	
A C and A W Noider		14.16%

Muthukaruppan Chettiar 1 cup Zamindar of Chikkavaram P. Natesan
Lt. Col. J. B. Cunningham
Lt. Col. W. H. Kerr and
D. O. Thomas
N. V. R. Nagappa Chetty
Raja of Bobbill
S. A. Iyer P. N. Krishnappa Chetty 1 cup Lt. Col. R. S. Aspinall M. M. Salauddin A. E. De Silva

Vadiveloo Mrs. D. W. Stephens and Mrs. T. Hill R. Hume and J. F. Jamieson Tharani Singh H. Thamay! M. C. T. Muthukarupan Chettiar Ekambaran 1 cup

P. R. Kerring
S. A. Iyer and W. S. Fernando
Mrs. T. Hill
Muthu KR. AR.PL. Arunachelan Chetty and P. Sambandan 1 cup Mr. R. Booth

Mrs. J. S. deSilva Mrs. A. C. Naidu S. Hill Mrs. K. M. Kelso and 1 cup 5,750 Mrs. K. M. Kelso and
Mrs. T. Hill
N. H. Samrasinghe
C. T. Chidambaram
T. R. Shutarvala
Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hope
Lt. Col. W. S. Kerr
J. F. Jamieson
Dr. K. M. George Dr. K. M. George S. V. Ramakrishna

A. L. M. Muthukarupan Chettiar Mr. F. Black A. J. A. Cader
Dr. K. M. George and
Mohd Hussain
Mrs. D. Allerton
H. C. B. DeMel Ahmed Abbas Lt. Col. G. S. Gill and Yuvaraja of Phithapuram Nawabzada S. M. Khan

J. S. Kearney J. S. Victoria Imamdin M. Nazir Hussein



## TUESDAY

FOOTBALL

HOCKEY

HARWOOD LEAGUE (Div. 1) 6-25 p.m.—EHQ vs. Kalyan—Cooper

PAREL FIXTURES

5-30 p.m.—Bombay Garage SC vs. Kohinoor Mills 'B'; 6-30 p.m.—Ca tholic Gymkhana vs. Naigam LWC -GIP Railway Ground. 5:30 p.m.-Young Hindus vs. Muslim B; 6:30.—Lever SC 'A' vs. GIF

JEPSEN CUP

Railway 'B'-St. Xavier's Ground.

4-45 p.m.-Black Spiders vs. Clip pers, 6-15 p.m.-St. Mary's Old

Boys vs. Bombay City SC-BPHA 4 45 p.m.—St. Xavier's College 'D' vs. ICI Sports Club—Parsee Cyclists

## Whirlaway Has A Son--FIRST WHIRL

Whirlaway, the champion stake-winning racehorse of all time is the sire of a bay colt. Named First Whirl, the colt was foaled at the Calumet Farm Exclington, Kentucky.

He arrived at a most unusual time—December 30th (1944) This means that he was in the strange position of being a year old when he had been only three days in the world, due to the fact that January 1st is the universal birthday for all thoroughbreds.

The colts dam is Mary V. daughter of High Time. Both sire and dam belong to Charles F Fisher, the motor-car magnate, who runs the Dixiana Farm.

Fisher says he will run the colt in 1946 if he is strong and big enough to run against the crop of two-year-olds, If he goes well he will be entered in the Kentucky Derby for which his sire set a new track record when winning in

Lalchand Kevalram

6,310 M. Hussain

Total

Messrs, N. Syed Saleh and G. M. Hasanally G. M. Hasanally

1	S. V. Ramakris	hna a	ind				
S	R. Shamlan		77 TE				750
1	R. Shamlan				E LE	75	1,500
	H. D. Appoo	F	-4-6			- 31	1,350
	Mrs. N. Syed S	Saleh			14	1 335	1,300
	G. M. Hasanall				- 19 To		
	T. K. B. S.	Odaya				-ONE	1,600
	Mrs. Clevent B						960
	Mrs. S. Meerjee						860
	Zamindar of Ki						800
	Azizuddin and		Sri	dara	n		750
	Mrs. Mehdl Hn	ssain				-H	280
						Si yey	The same
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1	T. Hill	36	42				
M	F. Black	26	33		20		
1	D. Cowasjee	22	14		14		
E.	R. Khodayar	19	15	19	29		
	H. H. Sait	17	12	9	7		
1	Appoo	16	6		23		
	S. Hill	15	18	12	14	22	
H	Syed Saleh	13	8	9	10	25	65
	R. Shamlan	9	9	12	5	30	65
-	Syed Mehdi	7	5	5	9	32	
1	Sohrab Khan	7	8	7	5	30	
I	H. Thamavi	5	8				
1	Thompson	5	4	4			
1	Shaukat-Ali	4	2.			18	
N	Imamdin	3	4			16	32
I	France	.0	4	7	7	27	48

Name 54 55 46 41 25 26 20 25 22 10 5,000 F. K. Black 4 500 J. O'Neale 4,400 D. Benjamin 4,000 A. Clarke 42 42 47 32 34 21 3,900 Percival 3,780 S'nayake 3,700 M. Eude 6 12 Mohideen Fitzgerald 3,150 Burgess 3,080 J. Rosen 2,880 Jabbar 2.860 Mitchell 2,160 Appan

2,000 Takkurudin K. Sheriff ijayasinghe Ebrahim Gaffoor Rahman 208 199 202 200 575 1354

LEADING HORSES

the season.	
ENGLISH	
	Stakes. 19,350
Sardor Grand Slam	18,950
Warrior's Call	16,200
William Bell	16,200 14,650
Manaos Over Yonder	13,500
Zingari	13,300
Pyrogene	12,159
INDIAN	BELLE
INDIAN	
Good Thing	12,800

Minnamurra

Legion II Tha'Alab Prince Hachim Hilal Salam

## Soccer Referee Rescued By

**Armed Escort** (From Our Special Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, May 6. Soccer commenced here only on Monday last, but the very first week has seen a referee being chased and serious trouble was checked only by the timely intervention of the sergeants on duty who, in Cal-cutta seem to have developed almost a sixth sense for the shape of things

This happened on Saturday even ings when Mohun Bagan in their econd League match of the season contrary to expectations, were forced to a goalless draw by the youth ful Kalighat side, Mohun Bagan were distinctly unlucky to have lost Mozumdar, their centre-forward, in the ifth minute of the game and Bhimrao Deshmukh five minutes after th interval, both of whom appeared to have been accidentally hurt. Neither returned to the game. Subdued in the first half with ten men, Mohun Ba gan had nine in the second half, but with a strong wind as ally were well on top and desperately looking for the winner.

The crowd heavily backed the premier club and was in no mood to like any obstruction by the whistler. In the closing stages, exeitement ran high and with the final whistle a section of the crowd chased the referee, Sen, only to find armed escorts at his elbow. According to football experts, the refereeing was quite good but could have been a little stricter. What regrettable, however, is that this in cident coming so soon after the Beighton hockey incident-in which players and spectators defied on um pire for a full seven minutes—shows the declining standard of sports spec tatorship.

TWELVE MATCHES PLAYED

Twelve games have been worked off in the first week, and all teams have played two games each except East Bengal and Bhowanipur, who have played one game each. The Mohammedans are the only team to have collected full points in two games so far, but what is more pleas ing is that despite the loss of several old stalwarts like Ismail Jumma Khan, Taj Mahomed and, possibly, also Noor Mahomed, the Mohammedans have been able to collect a young side which promises to fight for the top positions in the League table. The old fighting spirit is there, and on Saturday, after being two goals down in the second half, against Calcutta, made a gallant rally to score four goals in a row to win the match. The much-needed new blood includes Wazir, at goal, from Dacca; Karim Nawaz, from Multan, at right full-back; Hannam, from Osmania Club, Peshawar at right-half and Rashidulla, from Multan, at in-

Mohun Bagan won their other match with Dalhousic comfortably, while East Bengal, in their only match, overwhelmed the weak Eastern Command Signals' team by six goals to nil. Bengal and Assam Railway, I.F.A. Shield holders, starttheir first match and only just beat the weak police in their second.

Atlendances have been satisfactory about 20,000 watching the Mohun-Bagan-Kalighat match alone, while the entire maidan crowd for all matches in an evening varied from 20,000 to

Two hat-tricks have been performed in the first week, by Bimal Kar of the B. and A. Railway against the Police, and Pugsley, of East-Bengal against EC Signals.

The following are the position of teams in the First Division of the Calcutta Football League to date:

ı	<b>国际自由的</b>	Goals						
1		P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
ı	Mohammedans	2	20	0	0	7	2	4
Ĭ	Mohun Bagan	2	1	1	0	3	0	3
۱	Aryans	2	1	1	0	4	5	3
ı	East Bengal	1	1	0	0	6	0	2
ì	Bhowanipur	1	1	0	0	3	0	2
ı	Sporting Union	2	1	0	1	2	2	2
ğ	B & A Railway	2	1	0	1	4	4	2
ı	Calcutta FC	2	1	0	1	4	5	100 (400)
i	Dalhousie	2	1	0	1	2	4	2
ı	Rangers	2	0	1	1	1	4	1
	Kalighat	2	0	1	1	0	3	1
-	Police	2	0	0	2	2	4	0
	EC Signals	2	0	0	2	0	9	0

## The Somana Inquiry

(From Our Special Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, May 7 Although the IFA Provincial Committee will go into Somana's transfer problem on Tuesday evening, wel informed and knowledgeable circles state that the IFA Provincial Committee are not competent to deal with any aspect of case, as it still emains an AIFF matter.

Interesting developments are, how ever, awaited, and it is stated that M. Dutt Roy, the Federation Secre The following were the leading horses tary, will not give a decision either way without reference in every de tall of the case to Federation President Professor Moinul Huq at Patna. Meanwhile, Somana, it is unterstood, has joined a prominent banking organisation of Bengal at

its Calcutta office. Noor Mahomed Jr. has not yet played for East Bengal, and the ru-mour is stronger than ever that he will return to Mohammedan Sport

## Pugsley's Five Goals

CALCUTTA, May 7. In the First Division of the Calcuta Football League today, East Bengal defeated Rangers by six goals to one. Pugsley, the former Burma player, scored five goals for East

In the other match of the evening Bhowanipore beat the Police by two goals to nil.

Baroda doesn't want any more talk about air priority and Edgar. Edgar went as his ADC and that's

Baroda doesn't know anything about Edgar's riding for him! Almost sounds like George not knowing which one Robbie is going to ride . . .

Baroda says he is definitely in England for his health. So that, Epsom or no Epsom, he'll be taking doses of salts . . .

When Edgar Britt was interviewed by Reuters, he said that he didn't even know how to ride. Maharajas' ADCs wear riding breeches only for swank . . .

Little Edgar must be wondering what all this bother is about; in any case he's an. Austra-

All sorts of persons are boasting that they are flying to England and America shortly and we will wait to see how many of them get air priority—and why. Then we'll ask a few gues-

Anyway, we're only concerned with sportsmen in this column and that's why Edgar's air passage figures here daily . . .

Suburbanelles are a swanky-looking team, but lack hockey experience. Why isn't Cyrrie coaching them?

Proctor and Greys are certainly the two best sides in the Killedar and we wouldn't be surpris-ed if they stage another keen final for the Cup . . .

Hazel Beckett should get a new pair of shoes. She came bompsa-daisy several times on Sunday

Mabel Kubes scored four times and every time she scored, we murmured "beautiful" . . .

Pansy Thomas and Edna Arklie are worth their place in an India XI for women. Go see them play hockey . . .

If only somebody would teach our girls how to hit the ball really hard and true, women's hockey would improve a hundred-fold. The dodging business-as with the men—is overdone . . .

There are hundreds of men spectators to every one woman who watches women's hockey in Bombay. No prize offered for the correct answer

Bombay's cricket fans are so wild with Vijay Merchant's caustic remarks, they're going to boo him when he next plays at the Stadium. But we're willing to bet that Vijay'll get his three figures even if there's another

It would be interesting to know how Vijay found out about those free-entry blokes who came there barrack him in the Bombay Holkar final? Dr. Subbaroyan won't be too

happy to hear that it is he who is supposed to have got riled at some of the decisions of the umptres in the Ranjy Trophy final . . .

The next time the BCA holds a function to congratulate the Bombay team on a great victory. it should invite a few more peo-ple. The cricket public would foot, just to make things equal...

In any other part of the world which understands sport, the Bombay XI would have been feted by the City Fathers. But then, what is sport after all?

In other parts of India-which don't boast about being the Home Of Indian Cricket-they always make a great fuss of the winners of the National Championship, whether it is the Kome team or not. Ask Maharashtra, they'll tell you .

Keeping sport a close pre-serve—as some sporting bodies appear to do—is no way to en-courage enthusiasm. Honestly, most of these Bombay functions are more like funeral parties .

Our interest is that our sports representatives should be accorded the welcome and tribute they deserve. And that can't be done by a handful, however distinguished .

The Harwood League has started and the barefooted teams are going to show the booted where they get off .

The many service sides in the League are going to play bare-foot, just to make things equal . . You will see a farce enacted this year at the Cooperage, such as you've never seen before. And then, perhaps, we'll wake up and start to play in boots . . .

We're going to peg away at this till Indians start playing games in the correct and accepted manner. Anybody who encourages the ignorant to do otherwise, is only holding up our football fu-

One film taken of the ridiculous antics of most barefooted play—with a suitable commentary—would kill the darned thing once and for all. Laurel and Hardy just aren't in it . . .

It's funny how Negroes run in running shoes and play jootball in football boots and how the Japs, the Chinese, the Filipinos. the Arabs, the Turks, the Abys-sinians—all manage to play correctly shod . . .

## SPLENDID DISPLAY BY ROYAL NAVY

Facile Soccer Win Over Maritime

ROYAL NAVY 5, MARITIME 0

With a set of forwards who sho unhesitatingly whenever within range—although at times off the mark—the Royal Navy gave an impressive display when obtaining ull points and five clear goals from Maritime in the First Division of the Harwood Football League today at the Cooperage.

The Navy had the exchanges in their favour almost throughout, but their first goal was a long time coming. Centre-forward Lawrence, right-winger Burnett and inside-left Campbell took it in turn to keep pelting at the Maritime goal, but their shots went all round the net luring the initial period and it was eventually a header by Campbell that enabled them to cross over with selitary goal lead.

Maritime failed to benefit by the vinners' inaccuracy in the early positional play kept the ball in their own area and around the goal. The goal-kicks were badly placed and the half-line failed to distribute the ball for the forwards to break away; and the forwards when they did get the ball were more often than not deprived while looking for a con-

eague to pass to. The impression created by Mar! time was that they were probably playing together for the first time and had not quite settled down to eam work. Individually, however, they played quite well, and as the eason advances they should get the much-needed cohesion and prove a match to the best of sides.

Among individual performances noted during the day, that of the Navy right-winger. Burnett, was outstanding. He kicked well and true, and was always there when a loose pass drifted across.

THE GAME

The Maritime forwards were the first to make a scoring effort, and their centre-forward, McMillan tried a low hard shot, which Winkworth, in goal, cleared. That was in the third minute. Then onwards, play was generally near the Maritime goal, and shot after shot was trie but few travelled in the right direction; and the few that did were easily muffled by Wilson in custody of the net. Maritime broke away on occasions, but were effectively held y the opposing defence.

Once, in the fifteenth minute, the Maritime left-half, Winch, let fly a stinger from far out, but Winkworth plunged to save brilliantly at the expense of a corner. It looked as if the interval would show a blank score-board, but, when five minutes

## Joe Louis Promoted

ORANGEBURG, (NY.) May 6 Heavyweight champion Joe Louis has been promoted from staff sergeant to technical sergeant He is now on temporary duty at Station Island, having recently returned from giving 97 exhibition bouts for troops in England, Africa and Italy.

grand centre from Burnett to head past Wilson low and into the near side of the net for his side's firs

The Naval forwards appeared to have changed their boots during the interval, for their shooting improved n aim and within five minutes they were two more goals up. Burnett got the earlier one with a crisp drive from a ten-vard range, and Davidsor followed up with the side's third goal off a scrimmage in the Mariime goal-area.

Thereafter the Navy were inclined to take things easy, and the Maritime left-inner, Downham, all but scered from afar. Winkworth just managed to get his fist across to turn the ball for a corner. The Navy obtained their remaining two goals during the last seven minutes, Lawrence netting the fourth, and Brunett winding up a sound display with a hot one for the fifth and his indivilual second.

The teams were: ROYAL NAVY-Winkworth; Ha milton and Elliott; Arnold, Corbett and Bradshaw; Burnett, Davidson, awrence, Campbell and Grazington MARITIME-Wilson; Wright Snipp; Winch, Lambert and Rivett; Barber, Hart, McMillan, Downham REFEREE-Atkinson.

> Soccer On Regional **Lines Next Season**

MANCHESTER, May 7.
At an extraordinary meeting of the Football League, held in Manchester today, it was decided to run profesional football in England and Wale on regional basis next season. Forty four peace-time clubs, comprising the First and Second English, diviwill play in the North and South Divisions and two sections of the Third Division (North and South) will resume on pre-war lines vithout the right of promotion. The cheme was drawn up by Arsenal in order to save travelling.

## Parel Football

BOMBAY, Monday. Todays football matches at Parel esulted as follows:-

Harwood League (Div. III)-RN Communications 3 (Bell, Place, Dar-by), Alcock Ashdown SC 0; Telephone Club 'B' WO Bombay Port

Indian League,—Indian Gymkhana 3, GLOBE SC 0.

## Bengal Athletes For Next Indian Olympic Games

## STRICT TRAINING ENFORCED: CHAMPION WALKER IN TEAM

(FROM OUR SPECIAL COKRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, May 7. DREPARATIONS are now being made in connection with

training and selection of the Bengal Olympic team to participate in Indian Olympic Games to be held at Bangalore in February 1946. Strict rules have been laid down for athletes

in the matter of regular training. The name of Walker, A. K. Dutta, who had been disqualified earlier, has now been included in the list of provisional selection as a special case with a view to allowing him to defend his Indian title, which he won in two successive meets, providinaccuracy in the early ed he keeps himself under regular and through utter lack of training like the other athletes.

TESTICAL COMPANY CONTRACTOR AND ASSESSED

The veteran athlete, B. D. Chatterjee, for track events; the reputed former high-jumper Abu Yusoof, for the jumping events; and N. Roy, for the throwing events, are the trainers and a separate woman trainer may also be appointed at a later date.

The provisional selection of trainees includes winners of the first second and third places in each event, both men's and women's. The captain and vice-captain of the athletic team will be elected from among the athletes possessing inter national colours or from among those who have represented Bengal at the Indian Olympic games at least twice The length of participation in Olym pic Games, educational qualification, knowledge of rules etc., will also be taken into account. In no case shall an individual be elected captain or vice-captain for more than one team. A record committee has also been appointed to go into applications claiming Indian and or Bengal re-

## **Football Fixtures** For Saturday

cords by athletes of this Province.

LONDON, May 7.
The following are the fixtures for football matches to be played on Saturday, Mach 12 .-League South: Watford vs. Millwall;

West Ham-United vs. Luton Town. League North Cup: (semi-finals, knock-out) Bolton Wanderers vs. Walverhampton Wanderers: Chesterield vs. Manchester United. League North: Bristol City vs. Ply

mouth Argyle; Cardiff City vs. Lovells Athletic; Coventry City vs. As vere left, the wandering inside-left ton Villa; Crewe Alexandra vs. Black of the Navy, Campbell, got down to burn Rovers; Darlington vs. Hartlepools United; Everton vs. Accrington Stanley; Huddersfield vs. Gateshead: Leeds United vs. Sheffield United; Leicester City vs. Derby County; New-castle United vs. Middlesbrough; Notts County vs. Grimsby Town; Oldham Athletic vs. Liverpool; Preston North End vs. Blackpool; Shef-field Wednesday vs. Barnsley; Southport vs. Wrexham; Stockport County vs. Tranmere Rovers; Sunder and vs. York City; West Bromwich Albion vs. Birmingham City. Other Match: London Royal Artil-

ery Depot vs. Woolwich. Scottish Southern League Cup final): Rangers vs. Motherwell. Scottish North-eastern League: Ar roath vs. Rangers: Dundee vs. Dunfermline Athletic; East Fife vs. Dun dee United; Hearts vs. Raith Rovers

## Chandor Swamped By Candolim **BGAA FOOTBALL**

BOMBAY, Monday. Nine matches were decided in the Grand Club of Cortalim Cup Footpall Tournament played on AFI grounds over the week-end. vith the following results:-

Varca SC 1, Santa Cruz, (Cavellosim) 0; Candolim SC 8, Chandor SC 0; Benaulim SC 2, Grand Club of Cortalim 1; Carmona SC 4 Grand Club of Ribandar 1; Santa Cruz (Ilhas) 1, Radio SC 0; Young Com-rades 6, Young Athletic 'B' 2; Young Aryans 4, Navelim SC 'B' 0; Mapuca Union 2, Santa Anna (Saligao) 1; Colva Sports Club 3, St. Michael's (Anjuna) 1.

On Saturday, Candolim swamped their opponents, Chandor SC though the former played without their four regular players who were as sisting St. Francis Goans in the Nadkarni final. Chandor began well but were three goals down at the in terval, but in the second half Chandor lost complete control of the game and were well beaten. Candolim played a fine game showing much

dash and understanding.
On Sunday, St. Michael's (Anjuna)
went down to Colva SC 3—1, after a hard struggle. Colva's winning fac tors were their good defence and excellent markmanship. St. Michael's went all out to obtain the equaliser in the closing stages, but their ef-forts fell short before Colva's stalwart defenders who made first-time clearances.

## FIXTURES

Cross Maidan, Saturday May 12:— Young Athletic 'A' vs. Varca SC, 5-20 p.m.; GIP Goans XI vs. Mapuca Union

AFI Ground, Saturday May 12: Young Arayans vs. Spg. Club of Colva 4-15 p.m.; Candolim SC vs. St. John's

## "Dante Quite All Right Now"

### **Trainers Statement**

NEWMARKET. May 7. Reports that Dante. favourite for the Derby and also the Two Thousand Guineas, would not be at his best for the latter race to be run here on Wednesday, brought a state ment from trainer R. J. Colling of Newmarket, where Dante is at pre-sent stabled, the "Dante got something in the left eye while galloping at Middleham last week but it was not serious and the colt is quite all

ight now." Dante had a good mile gallop on the heath this morning, and is obviously none the worse for his 180-mile fourney from Yorkshire.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS Latest probable starters and joc eys for tomorrow's One Thousand Guineas are:

Exotic (P. Evans), Carpatica (Cliff Exotic (P. Evans), Carpatica (Cliff Richards), Happy Grace (R. A. Jones), Sunstream (Harry Wragg), Full Speed (D. Smith), Golden Giri (E. C. Elliot), Solar Path (W. Nevett), Wildfell (T. H. Carey), Fractious (Gordon Richards), Feather (Arthur Wragg), Finette (Sammy Wragg), No Surrender (P. Maher), Blue Smoke Surrender (P. Maher), Blue Smoke (Eph. Smith), Postlip (M. Beary). Minette has gone amiss, and will not

## **GIP Workshops Enter** Quarter-Finals

Jepsen Cup Hockey BOMBAY, Monday GIP Rallway Workshops, one of he fancied teams in the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament, qualified for the quarter-final round this evening by defeating Ordnance XI by three goals to nil, one of the goals being scored before the interval through

C. D'Souza. Both goals after the

break were registered by N. Pearson

who is still a factor to be reckon ed with when he has the ball at his feet anywhere in the goal-area. The teams were:-GIP Workshops .- Steller; Midford and L. D'Souza; Pinto, Pavey and Saldanha; G. Fernandes, C. D'Souza. Ordnance XI.-Holiday; Sturt and Dawes; R. Wright, Barnett and Ste-

#### wart; J. Agnel, A. Hussain, Zaidi. Hasset and L. Wright.

A DRAWN MATCH The match between ICI Sports Club and St. Xavier's College 'D' ended in a draw, each side scoring once, Extra time was played.

Gorden scored for ICI ten minutes before the call of time and with the end fast approaching J. D'Souza ob-tained the equaliser. Fernandes, the College custodian, effected numerous brilliant saves at critical mo-

On the Parsee Cyclists' Ground, RAF Sion beat Cathedral Old Boys Association by two goals to one in their replayed match.

## League Leaders Win Three Games Each

AMERICAN BASEBALL NEW YORK, May 7 New York Giants, present leaders of

the National League, won all their three week-end games against Boston Braves, played in New York, Chicago White Sox, present leaders of the Ame rican League, also won all their three week-end games against Cleveland Indians, at Chicago. Detroit Tigers beat St. Louis Browns, American League champions, twice in the three games played at Detroit.

#### The following were the week-end re-SATURDAY

National League: St. Louis Cardinals Chicago Culbs 5 New York . Giants 15 Boston Braves 5: Giants 6, Braves 4: Philadelphia Phillies 1 Brooklyn Dod-gers 10; Philadelphia 8 Brooklyn 10.

American League: Boston Red Sox , New York Yankees 7. Washington Senators 7, Philadelphia Athletics 3, Chicago White Sox 3, Cleveland Indians 2. Detroit Tigers 0. St Louis

## SUNDAY

National League: St. Louis Cardinals 6, Chicago Cubs 2; Cardinals 5, Cubs 1. New York Giants 4, Beston Braves 3; Giants 1, Braves 1 (called off because of rain). Philadelphia Phillies 5, Brooklyn Dodgers 7; Phillies 7, Dodgers 10. Pittsburg Pirates Cincinnati Reds 3; Pirates 5. Reds

4-15 p.m.; Candolim SC vs. St. John's
Pilerne, 5-20 p.m.; St. Cruz, Ilhas vs.
Ass. da Ilhas Divar, 6-30 p.m.
AFI Ground, Sunday May 13;
Young Comrades vs. Real Filhos de Majorda, 5-15 p.m. Carmona SC vs.
St. John's Benaulim SC. 5-20 p.m.;
Parra SC vs. Navelim SC 'A' 6-30 p.m.

American League: Boston Red Sox 0, Yankees 2, Washington Senators 2, Philadelphia Athletics 3; Senators 2, Athletics 0. Chicago White Sox 3; Clevaland Indians 2: White Sox 6; Indians 4. Detroit Tigers 3, St. Louis Browns 0; Tigers 10, St. Louis Browns 0,—Reuter. American League: Boston Red Sox

BRITAIN'S ACE GENERAL -MONTY

"OLD BLOOD AND

GUTS"

His Men Tall, tough and agile as a snake, General George Smith Patton is a

living advertisement for a life spent

out-of-doors. His shrimp-pink com-plexion, steel blue eyes and sandy

and bourdon aristocracy of Virginia. At the age of 11 he was an expert

polo player and the Virginian love

of horseflesh made his choice of the

He advised soldiers: "Don't

as terrible as you think it is."

vilege to attack and destroy."

their battle helmets.

crowned with victory

Believes In Rigid Discipline

General Patton can express him-

your fame shall never die."

German armoured tactics and equip-

ment as well as any American alive—was called to Fort Benning, Geor-

gia, as a tank brigade commander, as

sisting Major General Chartes E.

DESERT TRAINING

ship between officers and men.

its crushing dash

border was reached .-

General Patton became world fam-

ous when his now dreaded Third

Army broke out of the Normandy

peninsula in July, 1944, and began

which threw the German forces so

fortified zone of the French-German

across France

cavalry inevitable.

# LLIED GENERALS WHO LED FORCES TO VICTORY

を記したのでは、100mmの以上の中では、100mmの

\* \* \* \* \* \*

'IKE' THE ARMY'S FAVOURITE

When a veteran American Army colonel was asked what he thought of General Eisenhower, he commented: "There is nothing romantic about him. The public never heard of him until recently, and the politicians had never laid eyes on him before. But there is one thing about 'Ike' Eisenhower-he's the Army's favourite general." That and his passion for detail is the secret of the suc-

cess of the Supreme Commander on the Western Front under whose leadership British, American, Canadian and French troops have worked together to win victory in

ALTHOUGH forced to spend much A time at headquarters, General Dwight David Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander in the European Theatre of Operations, is a "frontline general"

Gen. Eisenhower is also known as one of the U. S. Army's best "brain" men, a specialist in tank warfare Gen. Patton Always Leads and master of combined air, sea and land operations. He has managed to retain a civilian point of view on social and economic questions.

TOUGH WHEN WANTED

The blond, partly-bald commander plexion, steel blue eyes and sandy hair are the perfect physical complement for the astonishing initiative and incredible courage that have given him his honorary title have given him his honorary title of "Old Blood and Guts."

Is failled.

With people. Generally affable, but tough when occasion warrants, he has been "noticed" since his thectal cular success as Chief of Staff of the Third Army in practice exciting part of Eisenhower's story lies not in his personal, but in his professional career. Four years ago he was just another of several

thousand colonels in the American Believing in the principle that a cavalry officer should be an eternally fit athlete, an expert swords
But today he is one of the American Army's five-star generals. He has man—he can cut an apple on a man's head blindfolded, charging at been advanced more rapidly than any other American officer. More ten paces—and a crack pistol and any other American officer. rifle shot, Patton perfected himself than that he has handled the two toughest assignments at the disposal Patton's dietum is that officers on Tunicia and the disposal of the War Department—the assault should lead their men into battle and not direct from the rear. He Europe.

tells them: "Go forward; always go No family tradition spurred forward. Go until the last shot is Dwight Eisenhower into the Army. fired and the last drop of gasoline His Swiss forbears came to America in 1730. His father, deeply reis gone and then go forward on ligious, was farmer, engineer and icemaker in the State of Kansas. Discovering belatedly that he was afraid of how you will act in battle. You will do your duty. Being un-der fire will scare you. But it isn't a few months overage for entering West Point Military Academy in 1911. His abilities attracted the

attention of his instructors, one of whom wrote in his school record that he was "born to command." The general believes in rigid dis-cipline and insists that his troops HABIT OF HARD WORK Most of these qualities he brought be washed and clean and that officers wear their rank insignia on

with from his Kansas home. One was the habit of hard work. Another was the insatiable enthusiasm for general Patton can express him was the institute of the self eloquently. When he address! history, especially military history, ed his Army before invading Sicily which revealed itself in a set of "When we land we will note books, begun when he only a second lieutenant and kept meet German and Italian soldiers, whom it will be our honour and pri- up ever since.

Eisenhower, has seized every After the Germans had been routportunity to take advanced studies. ed from the island he told his Army: After graduating from West Point Born at sea, baptized in blood, and in 1915, Eisenhower became a seriyou have ous student of mechanized warfare. destroyed the prestige of the enemy He trained for overseas duty tank troops during the last war. He was graduated from the Infantry In 1917 he went to France as a member of General John J. Per-shing's staff. He was detailed to Tank School in 1922, from the Command and General Staff School in establish the first U. S. Army Tank 1926, from the Army War College in School at Langres, actually being 1928 and from the Army Industrial the first man in the U.S. Tank Corps, He learned from the French College in 1932. At the Fort Leavenworth Command and General taught Americans and finally led the Staff School. Eisenhower finished Army's only tank brigade-the 304th first-an honour so highly prized in he Army that the competition for it In 1940, when German divisions has been abolished because so many overran France, Patton who knew brilliant officers broke themselves brilliant officers broke themselves

under General MacArthur in Wash ington he helped evolve plans for centralized control of military power. In 1935, when Gen. Mac-Arthur went to the Philippines, Eisenhower accompanied him and for the next five years there he played a major role in devising the islands defence strategy—employed against the Japanese onslaught on Corregidor and Bataan.

Eisenhower's work in the Philip pines required a great deal of flying from island to island, and he de-cided it would be useful to do his own piloting. So he made a thorough study of flying and at the age of 47 he received his pilot's licence.

Five days after the Japanese at-tack on Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, the War Department summoned him to Washington, where he toiled with-out pause for six months, save for an observation mission to England in the spring of 1942. General Marshal, U.S. Army

Chief of Staff, told him abruptly one day: "You are going over to England, to command our divisions in the European theatre of operations, when can you leave?" Eisenhower gulped and said: "Tomorrow morning." In November 1942, in one of tions he led the U.S. and forces which landed in Morocco and Algiers and ultimately aused the fall of Tunisia. hower was knighted by England folowing his success.

FIRST TO SUGGEST 2ND FRONT One reason why Gen. Eisenhower was selected for his post is that he was perhaps the first of our staff officers to suggest a second front. When asked for his plans he submitted details which persuaded his superiors that his plans were both brilliant and sound. He was able to create those plans because for more than a quarter of a century he has been an inspired student of mechanized warfare and because in large-scale manoeuvres in the United States he revealed extraordinary origi-nality in his direction of this type of combat.

## Gen. Simpson

In the office of the chief of staff

down while trying for it.

Lean but tough of fiber, resource When it seemed that he might ful, and skillful in military strategy have to fight in the African desert, Patton set up a huge Desert Train- with a record as a valiant leader in ing Centre in California in temperatures hotter than Africa. He himself got up at five in the morning, ant-General William Hood Simpson is commanding general of the swallowed salt tablets to fight the heat and promoted a keen comrade- | II. S. Ninth Army.

He took command of the Fourth Army at San Jose, California, on th Pacific Coast, in October, 1943, after having been designated in September, 1942, as commanding general of the 12th Army Corps upon its activation at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. off-balance they were unable to make an effective stand until the

Simpson was in the great Meuse-Argonne offensive during the last war as assistant chief, and later chief of staff, of the famed 33rd Division the American Expeditionary Forces. He participated in all of that division's major operations. His battle experience gave him a realistic knowledge of the need for thorough combat preparation and formed an effective background upon which his part of the present war training programme was accelerated.

States and also was graduated from command when operations had the Army's Infantry School; Conmand and General Staff School; ("distinguished graduate") and Army Wac College. He was on the War Depart ment General Staff, Washington, D.C., from 1928 to 1932.

moson was summoned again to in along one side and on the other College faculty and taught there until August. 1940, when he went back into active command of infantry and fall active command active comm and field artillery forces .-

## General Omar N. Bradley



By fellow officers General Bradley is recognized as an infantry experi tactician who stands at the top in After the last war Simpson served his knowledge of the science of war-in various commands in the United fare. He came into the African reached the point where the main battle with the Nazis was soon to be joined.

## LIVES IN TRUCK

In the field the general likes to live in an Army truck to keep his Establishing a reputation as pro-fessor of military science and tactics furnished with a bed, set crosswise Pomona College, 1932 to 1936 in the forward end. A desk is built moves for the next day.

## General Mark W. Clark

general, Mark Wayne Clark, com nanded the Fifth Army in Italy which fought its way up the penin sula to drive the German to the northern region of the country, liberating Naples and Rome on the way, and leaving behind a wave of enthusiasm for the Army under his command, which includes Indian, British, Polish and American troops.

SECRET TRIP

Perhaps the best known of Clark's perilous experiences was his secret trip to North Africa by submarine before the Allied 1942 landings there, his conference with authorities which made the landing less costly in lives than they might have been otherwise, and the loss of his trousers when a rubber boat returning him to the submarine capsized. On another occasion a few weeks later, when he flew to Algiers in a Flying Fortress, 40 German planes appeared out of the dusk and Clark and his fellow passengers narrowly escaped being shot down. Typical of the action he demands was a flight into Naples for a Con-ference. Residents of the City saw two small planes, called "puddle jumpers" by the U.S. Army, land in the centre of a city street. General Clark stepped from one and went into a hotel. He emerged a little later, boarded the plane and flew away. It was disclosed that he had called a sudden Conference of officers in the Italian City, and when he found the roads between him and Naples were blocked with traffic, he used a plane to keep his appointment. JOB IN EUROPE

Clark's first job in the field in Europe was to work out under General Dwight D. Eisenhower the etails for troop landings in North Africa. This feat, Churchill said, will long be studied with respect, for landings in a dozen different places had to be scheduled to the



The advancing Americans recently

an across a man who was having

his dinner with his son. There wa

othing spectacular about him, but

he Americans had bagged Germany's

aristocrats of East Prussia. He repre-

sents the best and the worst in the

military caste which had won-and

Born in 1885, he enrolled in a sewage cadets' school at 12. The school did not train him for the army

taught primarily to endure pain, to

learn self-control, 10 100t out self-pity, to remain calm always. Rund-

stedt learnt his lessons well. Re-

proached for his cold near, he said

dead, but we up not mourn."

earned an iron cross.

Certainly we think earnestly of the

last war found him in the battles on the front-line, as well as in the counsels of the general staff. He had

WAIT AND WATCH

During the short interim of demo-

cratic experimentation in German

history, Rundstedt waited and watched. When Hindenburg dismissed

Bruning, Rundstedt held a key post

in Berlin. When Nazis were showing

first signs of life Rundstedt played

passive role. He was one of those

who believed that the political riff-

raff that constituted the National

Socialist Party could be exploited for

the greater glory of the Wehrmacht.

When Hitler came to power, it was

force to stop the Nazis' seizure of power. He did not use it.

on the ostensible plea that he was

THREE ACTIONS

trained him for war. He was

He is an aristocrat among the

reatest General, von Rundstedt.

lost-all the wars in Europe.



## ZUKHOV BATTERED DEFENCES

Marshal Zhukov, Second-in-Command to Stalin, is both a creator and an example of the new Soviet officer, Clean-shaven, robust, logical and scholarly, he is, at once, a thinker and a lighter. Like all the other Marshals of the Union with the exception of Shaposhnikov, Zhukov comes of a proletarian family He himself worked at a factory bench till he was conscripted to fight for the Tzar. When the Revolution came, Zhukov, a Red Army colunteer, rose to command a cavalv division.

Throughout Zhukov's career, his tactics have been influenced by his ssociation with General Budyerny' Cavalry, which made the spectacula and historic charge across the Polish plains in 1921.

"Breach the enemy advanced lines, cut into the 'soft flesh' behind him with a wide encircling movement, and leave strong points to be dealt with when they have been sufficiently weak-ened by isolation" TANKS

That was the tactical maxim which Zhukov was to apply in his counter-offensive to save Moscow in 1941, when his old master, Budyenny, with the flowing whiskers and his romantic enthusiasm for horses, was already beaten in the south. Zhukov served as Assistant Inspector of Cavalry when Budyenny was Inspector-General. But Zhukov, with his live, modern mind saw that the breakthrough of the future would be made not by horses but by tanks, and from a large-scale war with Japan, That was the tactical maxim which Zhukov was to apply in his counter-offensive to save Moscow in 1941,

5 THE STATE OF THE

VON RUNDSTEDT

Ardennes and the Sedan, reached the

English Channel in 11 days and forced the Belgian surrender and

the British Dunkirk. The third act,

against Russia, which he and the

only impeccable campaign the Germans produced in Russia. When the

Russian war began, von Rundstedt commanded the Southern Army

going against the Russian Marshal

Budenny. Then suddenly he hit with left, towards Kiev. Next he

In June, when the invasion struck,

led to the

generals had opposed,

in the Berlin area, had the military group. At first he seemed to find slow

with many of his colleagues. It was the result of a hidden battle for the most of another army. Meanwhile,

control of the army between the Nazis and the Generals. He was

taken back when Hitler ran over had failed in their drives on ...os-cow and Leningrad.

aged. A year later he was recalled to active duty for the Polish cambrea. When St. Lo and Caen fell



warfare was sound, new weapons of

and hastened Hitler's decision to make the Russo-German Pact. It was also a decisive victory for the new school of Soviet tacticians headed by Zhukov. Fus use of massed tanks with air support was the first example of the blitzkrieg me-thods which the Germans were to employ a few weeks later in Poland, Zhukov's victories are based on brilliant tastical conceptions, careful planning, flexibility in execution, and the morale of his men. It was he who, in 1940, as Commander of the

Kiev Military District, declared in a speech to junior officers and privates. that they should know more about the military traditions of the Russian people. This was the beginning of the cult of Suvorov and Kulusov, the great generals who wounded Russian military discipline.
When Zhukov was recalled from Mongolia to fight the battle of Mos-

cow, he issued this Order of the Day: "Not a step back! Without losing an hour or even a minute, we must stop the advance of the Nazis... Every soldier must fight as ten men. Cowards and panic-mongers who leave the field of that, though the principle of cavalry Commanders should be exterminated

When Zhukov hit back at Stalln-



MARSHAL K. ROKOSSOVKY

MARSHAL ROMMEL The most popular German General, which adapts itself to the changing perhaps, was Marshal Erwin Rommel. He did not come from that fertile strategic situation.

Source for the German army the Zhukov has the calm manner of He did not come from that rethe source for the German army the source for the German army the Stalin. (He is reputed never to have East Prussian aristocracy. He was lost his temper.) He makes decisions with deliberations, and plans their with source care. But when

But El Alamein saw the end of his fast. During the battle for Moscow, glory. Eighth Army and the 4th he spent weeks, sleeping for only Indian Division took the offensive two hours a night. Indian Division took the offensive Indian Division but he was unable to stem the ad-Berlin and the alternate defeat of vance. July 17, 1944, he was strafed Germany. by an Allied fighter plane and wounded. On October 15, Hitler announced he was dead.

## ADMIRAL DOENITZ

Admiral Karl Doenitz who has neceeded Hitler as Fuehrer is Commander in-Chief of the German Navy and a professional most of another army. Meanwhile, naval officer. Doenitz, who is 54. was promoted from commander of the German Ubyat Rees to Comman der-in-Chief of the German Navy succeeding Admiral Erich Raeder on January 30, 1943.

In 1917 Doenitz was transferred to the U-boat arm. A snort time later e was captured by an English nava force and did not return to the

to the Allies, he advised withdrawal to the line of the Seine. Hitler and Reich until 1919. Three actions bear me imprint of Rundstedt's genius in military strategy. The first was his direction of the invasion of Poland from Slovatia, when his Southern Army group. Shortly before the Allied landings in France Doenitz, during a visit to the Channel coast, told his B boat commanders: "There is for kia, when his Southern Army group mid-September he was again recalled and his conduct of operations was U-boats only one word: As my group, which tore through the Rundstedt struck yet another and sink him.

It was in the deserts of Africa that execution with equal care. But when Rommel's genius brought striking gains for German arms. He made a startling sweep, and reached El Alamein in the correct blitzkrieg style.

But Il Alamein saw the end of his fast. During the battle for Management of the correct blitzkrieg style.



MARSHAL I. S. KONIEV





SOVIET RUSSIA

for the war period. Figures for 1944 are revised esti-

(In millions of rubles)

155 900

180.241

191.398

249.576

Estimated nett expenditure for the prosecution of war excluding normal

lefence expenses Roubles 26.580

NEW ZEALAND

1939-40 36,582,046 35,772,678

1942-43 41,240,959 39,568,497

1943-14 42.361,009 38.206.431

expenditure

SOUTH AFRICA

Actuals and budget estimates for

1939-40 45,496,846 44,632,857 20,698,807

1943-44 91.026.000 108.540.500 55.000.00.

additional expenditure for prosecu-

ion of war excluding normal de

fence costs equivalent to Rs. 607

AUSTRALIA

Figures for 1944 are revised esti-

111,913,784

1942-43 294.459.156 697.477.415

1943-44 312.887.000 714.868.000

Estimated nett additional expend

1940-41 150,482,306

1941-42 210.040.969

to Rs. 3,038 crores.

Actuals and Budget estimates for the

m 1 9 2 1 1 1

255.691.754

422.846.302

728.211.311. Estimated

Figures for 1944 are revised

37.974.159

1940-11

the war period

mates

Total

var period

mates.

Actuals and the budget estimates

Revenue Expenditure

153 100

174,350

191,398

60.903.139

147.962.84

132 000 000

comes

The Allies have incurred unprecedented expenses in con- United States Of America ducting World War II.

Their budgets have been presented at a glance on this page. The revenue and expenditure of the United States, Russia, Great Britain and empire countries are given for all the war years and below the budget figures are given an estimate of the additional expenditure incurred by the countries for the

In these figures the expenditure of civil administration and normal expenditure on defence have been excluded. Thus the amounts shown below the budget figures are nett additional expenditure on account of war converted into rupees so as to enable readers to compare the expenditure incurred by the various Allies.

Tear

1939-40

1940-11

1941-42

1943-44

he war period.

		F1 W-
		Total n. Crores)
143	E 2	田 金
AND STREET		
	用 O	
	9.5	# # # #.
	44-01	は、は、自己と
	- C	

INDIA

94.88 87.10 107.65 114.18 134.67 147.26 1940-41 1941-42 253.14 442.93 Actuals 356.88 542.65 Revises 353.74 517.63 Estimat

Rs. 1477.84 2110.80 DEFENCE EXPENDITURE IN INDIA IN CRORES OF

RUPEES. 1940-41 1941-42 104.6 194.0 298.6 1942-43 325.5 592.6 1943.44 899.6 Revised 412.0 440.0 852.0 Estima ecd.

Rs. 1665.2 1795.2 3460.4 In addition to the above, India has

spent substantial amounts under various other Departments which i is not easy to estimate.

700,779.909 Estimated nett addi Reverse Lend Lease services rendtional expenditure for prosecution of ered by India to America amount to 317 millon dollars or 105 crores of war excluding normal, defence costs equivalent to Rs. 642 crores

## GREAT BRITAIN

Actuals and budget estimates for war period. Figures for 1944 are the revised

1939-40 1.132,242,692 1.408.176.699 1940-41 1.495.284.097 3.970.705.497 2.074.057.310 4.775,694,35 2,819,850,783 1943.44 3.038.548.145 5,798,687,18 1944-45 3.263.000.000 6.063.007.000 Estimated nett additional expendi ture for prosecution of war excluding normal defence costs equivalent to Rs. 27.730 crores.

## CANADA

Actuals and the Budget expenditure for the war period. Figures for 1911 are the revised

Vear Ma H H

1939-40 541.616.092 680.793.79 1940-41 859.754.928 1.249.601.446 1941-42 1,463,824,000 1.885.066.000 2.249.625.000 4.469.958.000 2.561.000.000 5,500,000,000

Estimated nett expenditure for prosecution of war excluding normal ture for prosecution of war exclud-defence expenses equivalent to Rs. | ng normal defence costs equivalent 5.512 crores.

## for the war period.

General and special accounts (thousand of dollars). Receipts Expenditure 1938-39 5.854.661 7.304.287 5.164.824 5.387.125 9.127.374 12.774.890

Total 76th Congress Session 8.994.015.828 Total 77th Cong. 1st Session 49 396 437,450 Total 77th Cong. 2nd Session 139,736,203,988 Total 78th Cong. 1st Session 105,916,492,321 Total 78th Cong. 2nd Session 55.913.179.984 Total Approved

Rs. 1,199,086,045,170
Rupee one lac nineteen thousand nine hundred and eight crores and sixty lakhs. Rs. 1.19,908 crores.

Actuals and the budget estimates Figures for 1944 are revised esti-

942-43 12.799.062 78,182,349

Estimated nett expenditure for prosecution of war excluding normal defence expenses as per Congress ap-

Permanant appropriations and nett transfers from other than war activities apprepriations

360,193,686,397 Equivalent to Actuals and the Budget estimates for Figures for 1944 are the revised

# Small Nations Seek Security

M. Grabowski writes:

THE problem of sovereignty and of the use of force by the major powers will constitute one of the most difficult aspects of any post-war settlement. The fact that after this war only three great concen-trations of power will be left on the field does not present in itself the ardently sought for solution of the formula of peace. The smaller countries of Europe will be eliminated as military Powers, but the problem will still remain unsolved for what purposes and under what authority are the armed forces of the three remaining World Powers going to act? The curtailment of the sovereignty of the State seems to be almost unavoidable; but seems, too, that only the sovereignty of the smaller countries is going to suffer, while the Big Powers are most reluctant to submit their sovereignty to some larger authority. The creation of an international authority to which all the Powers and States would be ready to submit some por tion of their sovereignty seems be the only logical way out of the The fact that only the three Big

Powers remaining in the field will be permitted to maintain large arm ed forces allegedly for the preservaon of peace, only means that we hall be faced with an enormous oncentration of forces and that only hese three Great, Powers will ble to conduct war. One is temptd to ask who is going to be that mysterious enemy of the Three Great Powers? If the major Allies decide having to disarm Germany and to keep her disarmed, Germany is not likely to become a danger to the Big Three. In fact, Germany after this war is most likely to deeriorate to the position of a Eurobean Power, but she will be never able to rise again to the position of World Power.

We are asked to believe that only the small nations constitite a danger to peace and that their armed forces should be swept away; but we refuse to believe in that sort of fairy tale. The contrary is true THE SMALL STATES

Agreed, the small States can ather annoying with their petty trifes and disputes, but these can not seriously undermine the strucure of peace

The Spanish Civil War contained a dangerous explosive load because Great Powers intervened in it; and the Spanish pattern may be yet repeated on the Continent of Europe after the war, with social upheavals and revolts breaking out in Germany, The small countries are asked to trust to the wisdom and almost the lanvoyance of the Great Powers. But

the lesson imparted by the past do not justify these claims of the Big Otherwise these three enormous contractions of power will have to pur-

## Peace Problems Of | Central Federation The Way Out

The war in Europe is over. There is one question that still remains.-What of the small powers? Even before the savage attack on Warsaw, Germany had struck at the small nations of Europe. But it was with Poland that the Allies took up a firm stand. No Power, however big, could be permitted to threaten the existence of small nations.

The war began as a war for the small nations. But the issue has been swallowed up in the clash of arms. Today the small nations are somewhat fearful of the future. What does San Francisco hold for them? The attitude generally seems to be one of looking to Britain to hold Soviet Russia in check. In the new world, the Big Three have no Power to fear. Wars have not started with small nations. They have always begun with the desire of some great power to get to grips with some other colossus, on whose path some small nation stood.

In his recent book, M. Zbigniew Grabowski, leading Polish journalist, discusses the problems that confront the small nations of Europe from the point of view of the small

many to book: Munich was another example of the collaboration international basis. It will depend of Great Powers, At all critical junctures of Europe's recent history junctures of Europe's recent history towards the idea of a United Europe Powers have misjudged the slituation and have acted in an almost tude of Russia seems to be hostile. suicidal manner.

This does not mean that the small countries are Simon Pures of political wisdom and decency; but their mistakes were, so to speak, results or concomitants of the grave errors committed by the Great Powers; the olunders of the small countries contributed to the general feeling of insecurity and unrest, but they did not change the main conduct of affairs this was determined by the attitude and the policy of the Great Powers. Only a Great Power can, under modern conditions, be properly equipped for the task of waging a war. Small countries will be eliminated from the competition in arms. But will the prosective guardians of peace be able to co-ordinate their policy for peace as successfully as they succeeded in co

ordinating their strategy? On the so

lution of this problem the peace of the world ultimately depends. And will the Great Powers them selves be secure even if they decide to pursue a costly policy of rearma ment? As long as there is no agree-ment binding them in that particular espect, there is no security even for the Great Powers: they have to re arm and to keep large armies, Only a gradual disarmament of the / Great Powers and the creation of an international force can give security even

Three; the League of Nations was to a large extent a Great powers show:

the Abyssinian crisis falls into the same category (the payillingness of France and England to adopt dras.

France and England to adopt dras.

The idea of uniting Europe failed atter the first World War because there was no strong authority to Europe, such an open confession of the distalled in its resources and abili-

SELF-PRESERVATION

will be presented at the end of this stock and barrel?
war should be fully recognised. Europe will be in a state at once weariness and unrest; and in reaction to various trends threatening the very basis of European culture there is already a trend making itself felt which seeks to rally forces of order and law. The instinct of self-preservation will undoubtedly speed up the process of ntegration.

No doubt national forces will be strong, and we shall have to reckon with outbursts of nationalistic fury. This is only natural, and one doubts if it could be prevented in the immediate post-war period. But realizing the danger, the Western Allies must see to it that the rule of law and justice is extended to all countries as soon as possible. Europe will be in a state of flux: the sooner order is restored the better. And, being in a state of flux, Europe may be ready to fit more ooth national and international.

of an integrated Europe: it depends with distrust and even hostility. If tic judgment pronounced by that ex-on the social make-up in Europe the "order of the day" is the Gross-cellent British paper The Economist. after the war and the ability of the raum idea and the privileged posirespective Governments to cope tion of the "great spaces"—another alarming process, "there will still be to with these problems, which must set of ideas adopted from Nazi Ger-

on the attitude of the Soviet Union But the very hostility of Russia and the subsequent pressure exerted by Russia to split up Europe and to proceed with the process fragmentation, may result in a clo-ser co-operation of European na-

#### WHAT WILL BE BRITAIN'S POLICY?

The integration of Europe seems to lie in the interest of Great Britain.

If, however, Great Britain embarks upon the policy of a Great Power, presiding over the fate of Europe and adopting a certain aloofness towards European problems; if she decided upon establishing spheres of influences: she threw overboard the moral principles, Europe may move tovards integration but become empittered, and even unfriendly disposed towards Great Britain. hat case the Continent might hoist the flag of 'Europa fara da se' and he process of Europe's integration may be permeated by the spirit of

nistrust towards Britain. Great Britain may, if she wants to, rely on European man-power in creation of an international force; she can pursue many forms of an intimate collaboration with Europe provided the latter is treated on footing of equality; and the scheme of the Big Three is highly offending to Europe's prestige. It leaves

ism); the Locarno crisis in 1936 was the war very proud and jealous of word. Germany professed the view decrepit and finished: are the Allies to take from Ger

> almost fashionable to deride the League of Nations: yet from the perspective of five and of so many disillusionments and shattered hopes, we are inclined to take a more balanced view of that institution. The instrument called the League was a great enleavour; it was a useful instrument, Unfortunately, we were unable lo grasp the full meaning of international co-operation; "this war" as Mr. Churchill rightly said in his let ter sent to Lord Cecil of Chelwood on his eightieth birthday, easily have been prevented if the League of Nations had been used with courage and loyalty by the associat-BIG THREE DICTATORSHIP

The Three Big Powers scheme compared with the idea of the League of Nations is definitely a retrograde step; the whole conception of quickly into a framework of order, a dictatorship of the Great Powers seems to be reminiscent of the Con-

spite of the alarms raised by small can become one of the many links (gration. If the future belongs to countries like Poland, to bring Ger between various countries, because the Grossraum scheme then to reyet they should be tackled on a broad gain its lost position and to rise again to some sort of prestige, Europe has no other choice left but to integrate. Otherwise it is going to be swept aside by the mighty forces of the Great Powers.

> Until the era of the Atlantic Charer which must now be added to the Allied shipping losses, Britain pursued a policy which may be called a European policy, trying at the same ime to win over America's support. Since Teheran British policy is more and more dependent on American policy a similar phenomenon occurred in the pre-war years in the domain of Franco-British relations when Great Britain assumed a certain control over French foreign policy.

> European countries can hardly blame England for adopting such a course. They want to see the Anglo-Amerian relations as close as possible; but he unalterable fact is that the Ameicans who with such a great display generosity and sweeping energy ame to the rescue of Europe, will not stay in Europe; and England's of is to stay in Europe, whether she likes it or not. She is presented with a historic chance of shaping a truly European policy and to act upon that principle; she can give nitial impetus to the process of ingration of Europe. This British nitiative will be welcomed by all European nations: whether Great Britain will retreat from an organised Europe or collaborate with erms of equality, is another matter. SECURITY FOR ALL

Either all the nations, whether tailment of their sovereignty, and by so doing achieve security for all the measures to Italy contributed to sponsor it and because some of the disbelief in its resources and abili- or the world will enter an era of the failure of this effort in collective European nations emerged from ties, cannot possibly be the last even worse insecurity, fear and sustained the last even worse insecurity, fear and sustained the last even worse insecurity. picton than before the Second World War. Either we agree on a certain set of principles and we adopt the The chances with which Europe many this lugubrious theory lock, Rule of Law, or the moral principles will take a terrible revenge on us, struggle and breeding cynicism and anarchy among the nations.

This is why the nations of Europe are rather reluctant to greet the end of this war as the termination of all their miseries; and an atmosphere heavy with suspicion, fear and insecurity is permeating Europe. The peoples of Europe feel that the return of sanity among the nations is rather a distant possibility, that nationalisms have not been bridled, that imperialisms are not ready to practice self-restraint, that the freedom of the individual is by no means safeguarded and that Europe may be split up into two spheres, one being more privileged zone and another

a kind of "depressed area."

This is why the people of Europe cannot rejoice; they subconsciously feel that the foundations of peace have not been laid and that, on the contrary, new conflicts are being prepared, this a tragte sight, but it is nevertheless true. The military But it depends on a number of gress of Vienna. It leaves Europe victory is here, but the chances of a factors. It depends on the willing- out of the political picture; and Eu- durable peace are receding fast. And ness of Britain to sponsor the cause rope must react to such a scheme we have to agree with the pessimisthat if no halt is called to this truly

This article discusses the extent of Lend-Lease Aid which proved the strongest weapon of victory for the Allies.

The tables below give the amount of Lend-Lease which the Allied countries received and classifies the total amount into the various types of goods which the United States delivered without claiming any price, on the only condition that the goods are returned to America, in the same condition in which they were supplied, after the end of war.

President Roosevelt described Lends ease by a very impressive story.

"Ift in a licality, one house catches fire and the owner has no water Country hose to quench the tire but the neighbour has it and the neighbour offers his hose to the owner for exinguishing the fire on the condition that the hose shall be returned when lone with, but without claiming any price or consideration for the hose and on the express understanding that it shall be used only for putting out the fire, i.e., solely for the pur-

pose of fighting the common danger. of the. it is 'lend-lease.' This ideal conception of Lend-Lease perused with the determination fighting the common enemy namely Germany and Japan has proved to forces including her own. be the strongest weapon for achieving victory in this war. A homely moral of neighbourly goodness has attained the status of an important

1941-42 81.556.647 74:010.291 53.829.688 theory in International economics. The lend lease aid developed Into astronomical figures as the war proexpenditure comes to gressed and the totals for the four and nett vears are an under:

(6 months from July to Dec.) 1,244,000: 8,253,000 Transportation 1942 7,009,000 19.986,000 Construction 12,733,000 1943 15,396,000 35,382,000 The lend lease exports to coun tries for the conduct of war against Germany are 28 under Amounts in thousands Country

United Kingdom

Africa, Middle East

& Mediterranean area

equivalent to Rs. 7500 crores.

Soviet Russia

atin America

(Dollars)

AGAINST JAPAN

The United States lend lease ports for war against Japan afe Amount in thousands Australia & New Zealand

1,149,190 China, Burma & India 1,760.08

equivalent to Rs. 969 crores.

CHINA-INDIA THEATRE

The United States sent to the China-India theatre 404,000;000 dollars worth of war production supolies; most of them have gone India for India is a major United not divide and split up Europe—on many—then the Continent of Europe and the light Nations arsenal which is turning out the contrary, these social problems must oppose such a scheme by intearge quantities of munitions for all

## REVERSE LEND LEASE

Reverse lend lease received from the following countries Inited States amount to about four thousand million dollars or about 1313 crores of rupees Amount in thousand (Dollars)

Inited Kingdom 2,826,00 644,81 ustralia New Zealand 149,83 India 317, 14 3,938,12 Total Details of the Reverse lend leasaid by India are as follows:value up to 110-4 lategory (in thousands of Dollars Foodstuffs Military supplies 159,68 1,244,600 Shipping & Ship building

> 317,449 equivalent to Rs. 196 crores

100,07

In addition to the supplies of lene lease aid to the tune of 1760 lions corresponding to about Rs. 600 crores which has been mostly utilia ed in India as stated above, England has secured from the United State 100 million ounces of silver for which 207,509 Britain does not pay cash but which Britain is selling in India at a huge profit of over 100 per cent and I utilising the price as well as profits.

