

The Free Press Journal

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PRICE FOUR ANNAS

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GERMAN CAPITULATION FINAL

Surrenderers Cringe For Allied Mercy!

DISCORDANT VOICE FROM PRAGUE

LONDON, May 7

THE GERMANS HAVE SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY TO THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

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 forces.

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.

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 Czechoslovakia 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 resist.

"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 is secured."

The Surrender Decision

The German Radio at Flensburg first reported Admiral Doenitz ordering unconditional surrender of all German fighting troops.

The Radio said: "This is German Radio. We are now broadcasting an address by Reich Minister Count Schwerin von Krosigk to the German people:

"German men and women—the High Command of the armed forces have today, at the order of Grand Admiral Doenitz, declared unconditional surrender of all fighting German troops.

FEELING OF RESPONSIBILITY

As leading Minister of the Reich Government, which Admiral of the Fleet has appointed for dealing with war tasks, I turn at this tragic moment of history to the German nation. After a heroic fight of about six years of incomparable hardness, Germany has succumbed to the overwhelming odds of her enemies. To continue the war would only mean senseless bloodshed and futile disintegration.

"The Government, which has a feeling of responsibility for the future of its nation, was compelled, on the collapse of all physical and material forces, to the demand of the enemy for the cessation of hostilities.

SAVING AS MANY LIVES

"It was the noblest task of the Admiral of the Fleet and of the Government supporting him after the terrible sacrifices which the war demanded, to save, in the last phase of the war, the lives of maximum number of German people."

(Continued On Page 5)

S.H.A.E.F. DISCLAIMER

But the New York Times Radio News Service this evening circulated the following announcement from its correspondent at SHAEF Paris:

"SHAEF authorised correspondent at 4-45 (Paris time) to state that SHAEF has made nowhere any official statement for publication up to this hour concerning complete surrender of all the German forces in Europe and any story to that effect is unauthorized.

EUROPE'S V-DAY

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

Prime Minister Churchill will broadcast at 4 p.m. (G.M.T.). The day will be celebrated in all G.M.T. countries. Parliament will meet at usual time.

WHY THE DELAY

It is believed in London that the delay 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 continued to broadcast reports that the surrender did not apply to German forces facing the Russians. It was assumed that the leaders of Allied policy were awaiting the silencing of this discordant note before making their official pronouncement.

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 bloodiest war in history.

Hush-Hush

There has been, as yet, no official report 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 its doom.

Nothing Official To Announce

"There is nothing official to announce here at this time," was the statement made by Mr. Jonathan Daniels, 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 announced to the nation by President Truman. Microphones are already set up in President Truman's office for such an eventuality.

Shortly after 10 a.m. G.M.T. President Truman went into conference in Washington with Mr. Grow, Acting Secretary of State and Mr. William Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State.

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

WILD SCENES OF JOY

There were wild scenes of joy in New York within a few minutes of the report from Rheims that Germany had surrendered unconditionally. Ticker tapes and bits of torn up telephone books started fluttering down from skyscrapers in the city's traditional manner of celebration.

EVE OF 'V' NEWS

The British Cabinet met this morning and ever since there had been confings and goings of Ministers in Whitehall. A large crowd had formed at the end of Downing Street waiting for news to break.

"BRITAIN WAITS FOR THE PREMIER." "TONIGHT MAY BE 'V' NIGHT." These were the headlines of lunch-time London evening papers.

CEASE FIRE ORDER TO U-BOATS

LONDON, May 7. The German-controlled Flensburg Radio reported on Monday that Grand Admiral Doenitz 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.—Reuter.

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 Soviet Union and the Western Allies did not succeed. Every German action to defeat had been designed to stimulate Soviet mistrust of the West.

A delicate situation arose particularly in Czechoslovakia 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 territory scheduled as Red Army zone of operation and for a joint Russian and Czechoslovak Military Government until the area ceased to be operational.

The German Commander Field Marshal Schoerner was exploiting the situation, Prague Radio No. 1, a German-controlled station—said to have been established by the Germans, were working in Prague to rescue the Germans from the Red Army. It was alleged that by reporting a "peace" between the Western Allies and Admiral Doenitz and making it appear that the negotiation was on mutual agreement.

The news and present mischief-making in Prague and other parts of the Reich was intended to make 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.—Reuter.

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 capitulated to the Allies.

The German Forces in Norway are estimated at 300,000 men.

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

TROUBLE EXPECTED

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

An earlier report said negotiations were in progress for the surrender of Germans in Norway through 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 escaped, Germans in the Norwegian garrison are believed to consist of about 200,000 army, 50,000 navy and 50,000 air force.

Doctor Hans Thomsen, the German Minister to Sweden, visited the Norwegian border to participate in the negotiations between General Joanne, the German Commander-in-Chief in Norway and the Swedish authorities.

FIGHTING CEASES IN BRESLAU

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

Breslau was one of the German pockets deep behind the Allied lines. The Russians have been waging street battles in the city for some weeks.

POLISH ISSUE EXPLOSIVE

British Disquiet

(UNITED PRESS OF AMERICA)

LONDON, May 7.

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 was learned today...

Diplomatic sources here said that serious disquiet arose from the fact that most of the Polish politicians arrested by the Russians were the very persons whose names had been brought to the attention of the Soviet authorities by British and American representatives in Moscow.

The Anglo-Americans had suggested these Poles as men suitable to negotiate with the Lublin Group in an effort to form a representative and all-embracing new Polish Government.

Meanwhile, the Polish Government in London today stated that Soviet arrests of Poles were continuing, the latest taken into custody being Wladyslaw Kierlik, one of the leaders of the Peasant Party and a Cabinet Member of several Polish Governments.

Complete Fabrication

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 armed forces.

The arrests, as disclosed officially in San Francisco, followed by 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 at Lublin and since recognised by Russia.

SAFE CONDUCT PROMISED

The Polish Government's promise to the Soviet Union that the Poles would be given safe conduct to the West was today 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 officer.

"In addition, after consulting his superior Pimenov, at the request of the Vice-Premier, Jankowski, gave a solemn pledge to these Polish leaders that a plane would be put at their disposal and take them to London for consultation with the Polish Government and Polish political circles."

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

SHOOTINGS STILL

Finally the statement says: "Notwithstanding Soviet denials, Polish political and social leaders continue to be arrested and, even on occasions shot. One of the latest arrests is that of Wladyslaw Kierlik 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 far as to say that it is forced to conclude that Stalin and Molotov have decided that the Crimea Declaration is unworkable and that in future they will act independently in all countries within their sphere of influence.

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 see what else Mr. Eden and Mr. Stettinius could have done. "It is not only the Polish question itself that is at stake but the whole of the Crimean Declaration and the relations between Russia and the Western powers, which are about to be fully tested in the joint administration of Germany and Austria."

Saying that "Something is very far wrong at present, but that nothing 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 of their relations with Russia, and try to find out what Russia wants and what Russia fears."

"We must live and work with Russia. We should prefer to do so (Continued on Page 5)

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 sympathies.

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

GERMAN CONSULATE TO BE CLOSED

MADRID, May 7

German assets in Spain 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 recognition of Germany's diplomatic and consular representatives in that country.

The action is being taken, the Portuguese Government said, because all German legations and consular buildings immediately were closed and sealed by Portuguese authorities.

Franco Burns Records

It is reported from Madrid that following the world reaction to German concentration camps, General Franco has ordered the destruction of all records and evidence of worse Spanish concentration camps.

Paul Reynaud For French Government?

PARIS, May 7.

M. Paul Reynaud, ex-Premier of France, who has just been released from Germany, will probably be offered a post in the French Government, probably as Minister of Finance.

M. Edouard Daladier, another French ex-Premier now free, who went to Munich with Chamberlain, intends to retire.

Jean Borotra, the tennis champion who became Marshal Petain's Minister of Sport and resigned on the day 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. Aneurin Bevan, Labourite Member of Parliament, asserted in a speech here that the newspapers which are trying to pin the guilt 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 Nazis.

"If you want to know the history of concentration camps, you don't start in Germany but in India," Bevan declared. Claiming that most of the men and women who suffered in the German camps were German citizens, Bevan said that the tortures inflicted on them provided complete evidence that there existed in Germany hundreds of thousands of good, heroic Germans.

C.R.'s Mystery Visit To Bombay

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was in Bombay yesterday and left today for Mahabaleshwar to meet Gandhiji. "C. R." was the guest of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai during his stay.

Speculation is rife that the Madras ex-Premier had been here for important political discussions with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

DEAL WITH PRINCES

It has widely reported that Mr. Bhulabhai 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 Tej and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai to Allahabad to participate in their talks.

Yankees Behaviour In Calcutta

(UNITED PRESS OF AMERICA)

NEW YORK, May 7.

The "New York Times" on Sunday carries a special story from Calcutta under the headline: "Gossip blackens U.S. Troops in India." "Press Prints Wild Rumours of Rowdiness and Crimes Against Civilians."

The article reports that U. S. Army officials in Calcutta are puzzled because the servicemen's behaviour in recent months has been "improved if anything and complaints have never been numerous."

WOODHEAD INQUEST ON BENGAL FAMINE

OFFICIALDOM FOUND 'GUILTY'

NEW DELHI, May 7. "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 published 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 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.

RELATED 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 appreciation 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 STAGNATION
BOMBAY, Monday.
The forthcoming official announcement 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 market however was not considered bad in the face of today's news.

Tata Steel Defs. 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. Ordinaries were comparatively steady and the rate after moving up to Rs. 379 closed at Rs. 377. Shares in textile companies were quiet but simplex attracted good deal of attention. The rate after moving up to Rs. 250-8 closed at Rs. 257-8. Silver was marked down towards the close to Rs. 1,810 from Rs. 1,822. Other scrips finished around previous levels.

Among Banks: Reserves were firm at Rs. 135 owing to forthcoming dividend. National Savings F. P. and P. changed hands at Rs. 70 and 73, respectively. In the miscellaneous list, price changes were small. Foreign issues were slightly better.

3-1/2 per cent G. P. Notes were done at Rs. 99-15 and 3 per cent 1957 Victory Rs. 99-14.
Day's movements in active counters were as follows, figures in brackets indicating the previous closing:—
Dyeing (1816) 1822, 1826, 1817, 1824, 1829, 1824, 1815, 1820, 1812
Century (896) 892, 900
Nagpur (304-8) 306, 364-8, 367, 364, 365-8
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) 14-1, 14-2, 14-3, 14-2
Edward Textiles (597) 595, 595
Nover (122) 121, 121-8
New Great (366) 365-8, 363, 365, 364
Simplex (253) 254-8, 253-8, 259-8, 257-8
Swadeshi (307) 308, 306, 309, 307, 310, 308-8
Swan (306) 303, 305-8, 304, 305
Steel Defs. (2012) 2021, 2012, 2021, 2015, 2024, 2015, 2020, 2011
T. Steel Ord. (375-8) 378, 376, 378, 377, 379, 377
I. Iron (38-9) 38-11, 38-13
B. Steel (31-10) 31-12, 31-14
A. Cement (230) 231, 230-4, 231-8, 233-8
Belapur (211-8) 211
B. Burma (233) 232, 234
P. Construction (203) 203-8, 204, 202-8, 203-8
Shivapur (30) 49-8, 50
Scindia (32-13) 33, 33-4, 33, 33-14
Tata Chemical (18-4) 18-1, 18-1, 18-1
B. B. Petrol 5-6, 5-8, 5-8
GOVT. SECURITIES: 3 per cent 1945-46 102-5, 3 per cent 1949-50 101-9, 3 per cent 1951-51 100-15, 3 per cent 1953-53 100-8, 3 per cent 1957-94 3, 3 per cent 1959-61 100-8-8, 3 per cent 1963-65 98-14, 3 per cent 1966-68 98-3, 3 per cent 1970-75 98-3, 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 1948-53 105-12, 4 per cent 1960-70 112-9, 4-1/2 per cent 1950-55 110-14, 4-1/2 per cent 1955-60 117-2, 4-1/2 per cent 1958-68 118-4, 4 per cent 1967-72 118-4, 4 per cent 1974-78 B.F.T. 113-8, 4 per cent 1974-78 113-8, 5 per cent 1945-53 101-13, 101-14
PREFERENCE SHARES:—7 per cent Andhra Valley 1,635, 7-1/2 per cent Tata Power 1,735, 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 2nd 183-4, 6 per cent Bom. Steam 354, 5 per cent Ahmd. Advance 140, 7 per cent Brindaby 525, 5 per cent C. India 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 114, 7 per cent Vishnu 770, 6-1/4 per cent Prem. Const. 2nd 137-8, 5-1/2 per cent Amalgamated 130, 5 per cent Tata Chemicals 128-2
ELECTRICS:—Andhra Valley 1,710, Tata Power 1,830, Tata Hydro 201, 6 per cent Tramway 144-8, Ahmd. Electricity 24, Amalgamated Electric 18, Ajmere 15, B. Suburban 215, Broach 12-10, Karachi 220, Poona 280, Surat 235
BANKS:—Baroda 1,368, Central 76-12, Habib 77-8, Hindustan Com. 52-8, H. Indus 77-8, Merchants 77-8, Imperial F. 1,880, Imperial P. P. 490, India 182, International Bank 43, Jaipur Bank 66-8, National Savings F. P. 70, National Savings P. P. 37, Reserve 135, Union 8-5, United Commercial 68-8
INSURANCE:—Imperial General 29-4, Empire 115-0, Lupton 28-8, Indian Mercantile 69-8, New India 76-8, Oriental 61-25, Vasant 25, Vulcan 16-8
RAILWAYS:—Ahmd. Prantej Rly. 722-8, C. P. Railway 108, Madra Bhon 109-4, Sialkot, Narawal 117, Hoshiarpur Doab 114, Upper Sind Light 123-8
COTTON MILLS:—Bom. Dyeing 1,182-8, Century 900, Central India 365-8, Colaba Land 213-8, Finlay 283, Gokak 286, 280, Riechling 103, Kohinoor 595, Moraji 690, Mysore 285, New Great 364, Phoenix 305, Simplex 257-8, Swadeshi 308-8, Swan 305, Ahmd. Advance 407-8, Apollo 3-11, Berar 295, Bharat 59, Brindaby 207-8, Broach Fine 120, Coorla 212-8, David 1,140, Dawn 1,070, Edward Textiles 593, India United Defd. 2-15-3, India United Ord. 14-2, Elphinstone 125, 5-1/2, Indus 365, Hindustan 3,610, Golden Manu. 3,750, Indus 689-12, Khatia 210, Laxmi 1,310, Madhavji Defd. 16-8, Madhusudan 40, Madhusudan B. 78, 80, 104-6, Minerva 240, Model Nagpur 232-8, New City 355, New, Union 22, New Victoria 6-15, Raza 68, Podar 310, S. Cotton 21, S. Cotton Silt 77, Shapurji Bhambhani 7-12, Sholapur 6,750, Shrinivas 350, Tata Mills 54, Vishnu Cotton 467-8
STEELS AND MINES:—Tata St. Defd. 2,011-4, Tata Steel Ord. 377, Shivapur 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, Atock 411-4, B.I.C. 6-2, Belapur Sugar 211, Bom. Steam 350, Bombay Burma 550, B. Burma (New) 138-12, Precursor Construction 203-8, Br. Burma Petrol 5-8, Indian Radio Ord. 450, Indian Radio Defd. 425, Indus Invest. Trust 11-4, P. C. Ginning 104, Schindia Steam 32-14, P. C. OH 68-8, Tata Chemicals 18-4, Dhrangdhara Chemicals 420, Dharani Chemical 18, Vimco Match 327-8, Jam Wire 144-8, Bomlay Uganda 83-8

Sharp Drop In Bullion Prices

Partial Recovery In Cotton But Shares Easy

BOMBAY, Monday.
"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 Defs. 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.

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 sold 25,000 tolas of gold at Rs. 741 and 255 bars of silver at Rs. 126-8.
Gold for new weekly delivery opened today at Rs. 721 and the rate slumped to Rs. 701-2 to close around Rs. 711.
Silver for delivery opened at Rs. 125-10 and the rate sagged to Rs. 123 to close around Rs. 123-1/2.
Final rates:—
Sovereign Rs. 49-12
Gold Ready Rs. 72-5
Gold new Delivery Rs. 71-5
Silver Ready Rs. 125-10
Silver Delivery Rs. 123-1/2
After the close gold dropped to Rs. 69 and silver to Rs. 119-8.

Further Sharp Fall

The cotton market opened easy today and suffered a further sharp drop on nervous long liquidation coupled with hammering. Just towards the close, there was a flutter in the market owing to peace rumours and due to profit-covering sales, the market recovered partially.

I.C.C. July opened at Rs. 413 as against the previous close of Rs. 417. 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 improved back to Rs. 412-4.
Today's movements in July contract were as follows:—
Rs. 413, 414, 410, 412-8, 408, 412-8, 411.
Monday's closing rates:—
I.C.C. May Rs. 398-1/2
.. July Rs. 411.
.. Sept. Rs. 425
Saturday's highest, lowest and closing rates were as follows:—
May 408-8 404-8 405-0
July 420-0 416-0 417-4
Sept. 435-0 430-8 431-0
Karachi 429 426 427
At Saturday's closing rates, I.C.C. July is 682 cent points below New York July at Exchange Rs. 331 per 100 Dollars.
Arrivals of cotton were 8411 bales.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, May 7.
The Stock Exchange continued to be easy after the week end recess. The volume of business was moderate. Government Securities were firm. The following are today's final transactions up to 3 p.m.

GOVT. SECURITIES
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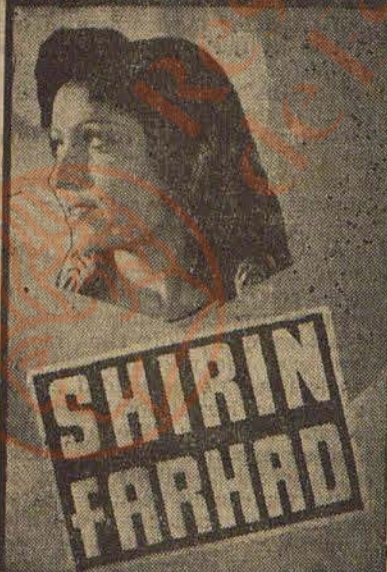
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GOVT. SECURITIES

SECOND Week of Popularity
SONGS that HAUNT!
SANJIVAN ARTS
SAWAN
SHANTA APTE
(Courtesy: S. A. Concerns)
MOTILAL
SUPER
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.
Booking 9 to 11 & 4 to 6
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

IT TOPS THEM ALL

A PANCHOLI ART PICTURE



"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:
9 to 12 & 3 to 7 p.m.

PRAKASH EVERGREEN RELEASE

11th VICTORY WEEK!

JAYANT DESAI'S HISTORICAL HIT
SAMRAT
Chandragupta
Story: MOHANLAL DAVE
Daily: 4, 7, 10, Sat. Sun. 1 P.M.
NEW WEST END



MUMTAZ ALI

Presents

"THE STARRY WAY"

Grand Dance and Vocal Recital and
Variety entertainment
Muntaz will appear in his own
Inimitable Features including
"Delhi-Doolhan Laya Re"
Muntaz in a Chinese Comedy
Muntaz supported by a galaxy of
stage and screen notable Dancers,
Singers and Variety Artists.

THURSDAY, MAY 10th, 1945
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6:30 and 9:30 p.m.
IN APPRECIATION OF HORNIMAN
GOLDEN JUBILEE

Tickets from Royal Opera House,
Mrs. Banerjee Sabavalia's Office, Industrial
Assurance Building, Opp.
Churchgate Station, Moosa Shariff &
Sons, 17, Mohamedali Road and Mr.
D. S. Bajpai, Bombay Sentinel office.
Rates:—Rs. 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40,
50.

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 of India.
- 2) Failure on the part of the Bengal Government to acquire control of supplies and distribution in Bengal.
- 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, ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION SHOULD NOT BE DELAYED BY ATTEMPTS TO OBSERVE RULES FIXING COMMUNAL RATIOS."

- 7) Failure in accepting a Basic Plan.

The Woodhead Commission has followed the procedure of the Stone Commission on Bombay Explosions very closely. It too held its sittings in camera in order to eliminate the possibilities of political parties capitalising on the evidence and the findings. It too asserts that its Report makes every allowance for the difficulties which officials working in an emergency and without all the 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 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, were of no considerable amount at any time.

Two other members, Sir Manilal Nanavati and Mr. S. V. Ramamurti do not agree with the other members of the Commission that the Bengal Government's special interest in Greater Calcutta had not appreciably affected supplies to rural areas. This difference of opinion is mentioned in the Report itself.

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

Sir John Woodhead, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., (Chairman),
Mr. S. V. Ramamurti, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Sir Manilal B. Nanavati, Kt.,
Mr. M. Afzal Husein,
Dr. W. R. Aykroyd, M.D., Sc.D., C.B.E.,
Mr. R. A. Gopalaswami, O.B.E., I.C.S., (Secretary).

The terms of reference were: "To investigate and report to the Central Government upon the causes of the food shortage and subsequent epidemics in India, and in 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 quality and yield of food crops, and
b) the possibility of improving the system of administration in respect 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 in 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 final report."

The Commission has accordingly released the first Report relating to Bengal. The Commission held its sittings in camera in order that its findings and the evidence presented may not be used politically. And it has laid the greatest emphasis on the fact that allowance has to be made for those officials who had to act on an emergency without knowing all the details available to the Commission and without the necessary atmosphere for calm thinking.

After reviewing in detail the conditions prevailing in Bengal in 1943 the Commission surveys the situation in the two chapters headed, "Looking Back" and "General Conclusions and Observations," from which extracts are given below. The Commission observes:

THE BACKGROUND

The economic level of the population previous to the famine was low in Bengal, as in the greater part of India. Agricultural production was not keeping pace with the growth of population. There was increasing pressure on land which was not relieved by compensatory growth in industry. A considerable section of

the population was living on the margin of subsistence and was incapable of standing any severe economic stress. Parallel conditions prevailed in the health sphere; standards of nutrition were low and the epidemic diseases which caused high mortality during the famine were prevalent in normal times. There was no "margin of safety" as regards either health or wealth. These underlying conditions, common indeed to many other parts of India, were favourable to the occurrence of famine accompanied by high mortality.

THE BASIC CAUSES OF THE FAMINE

Shortage in the supply of rice in 1943 was one of the basic causes of the famine. The main reason for this was the low yield of the "aman" crop reaped at the close of 1942. Another reason was that the stocks carried over from the previous year (1942) were also short. The "aman" crop reaped at the end of 1940 was exceptionally poor and in consequence stocks were heavily drawn upon during 1941. The "aman" crop reaped in December 1941 was a good one, but not so good as to enable stocks to be replenished materially. After the fall of Burma early in 1942, imports from that country ceased, but exports from Bengal to areas which were more seriously dependent on imports from Burma, increased during the first half of the year. This also contributed to some 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 India. It appears probable that the total supply during 1943 was not sufficient for the requirements of the province and that there was an absolute deficiency of the order of 3 weeks' requirements. This meant that even if all producers sold their entire surplus stocks without retaining the usual reserve for consumption beyond the next harvest, it was unlikely that consumers would have secured their normal requirements in full.

In the summer of 1942, that is some months before the failure of the "aman" crop in Bengal, a situation had arisen in the rice markets of India, including those in Bengal, in which the normal trade machinery was beginning to fail to distribute supplies at reasonable prices. This was due to the stoppage of imports of rice from Burma and the consequent transfer of the demands of Ceylon, Travancore, Cochin, and Western India, formerly met from Burma, to the markets in the main rice producing areas of India. Other circumstances arising out of the war also accentuated the disturbances to normal trade. In Bengal, owing to its proximity to the fighting zone and its position as a base for military operations in Burma, the material and psychological repercussions of the war on the life of the people were more pronounced in 1942, and also in 1943, than elsewhere in India. The failure of the "aman" crop at the end of 1942, in combination with the whole existing set of circumstances, made it inevitable that, in the absence of control, the price of rice would rise to a level at which the poor would be unable to obtain their needs. It was necessary for the Bengal Government to undertake measures for controlling supplies and ensuring their distribution at prices at which the poor could afford to buy their requirements. It was also necessary for the Government of India to establish a system of planned movement of supplies from surplus to deficit provinces and states.

There was delay in the establishment of a system of planned movement of supplies.

The Bengal Government failed to secure control over supply and distribution and widespread famine followed a rise of prices to ab-

normal levels—to five to six times 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 steeply in May and June 1942, the Government 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 famine. If 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 turn.

With the partial failure of the "aman" crop at the end of 1942, the supply position became serious and prices again rose steeply. If a breakdown in distribution was to be averted, it was essential that Government 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. In 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 the trade, and if Government 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 abandonment 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 trade." The introduction of "unrestricted free trade" was a mistake. 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 "unrestricted free trade" was that the greater part of the supplies reaching Calcutta was not under the control of Government. So long as this policy was followed it was not possible to introduce rationing in Greater Calcutta. Even after the policy was reversed, there was considerable delay in the introduction of rationing. The absence of control over the distribution of supplies in Calcutta and the failure to introduce rationing at any time during 1943 contributed largely to the failure of control over supplies and prices in the province as a whole. The arrangements for the receipt, storage, and distribution of food supplies despatched to Bengal from other parts of India during the autumn of 1943, were thoroughly inadequate and a proportion of the supplies, 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 lives.

While reports of distress in various districts were received from Commissioners and Collectors from the early months of 1943, the Provincial Government did not call for a report on the situation in the districts until June, and detailed instructions relating to relief were issued till August. Famine was not declared. The delay in facing the problem of relief and the non-declaration of famine were bound up with the unfortunate propaganda policy of "No Shortage" which, followed during the months April to June with the support of the Government of India, was unjustified when the danger of famine was plainly apparent. The measures initiated in August were inadequate and failed to prevent further distress, mainly because of the disastrous supply position which had been allowed to develop. A Famine Relief Commissioner was not appointed till late in September. It appears that at one stage in 1943, the expenditure on relief was limited on 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 urgently required than money for relief purposes. The medical relief provided during 1943 was also inadequate. Some of the mortality which occurred could have been prevented by more efficient medical and public health measures.

Between the Government in 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 united 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-

ment might have created public 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 report 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 shortage of suitable workers available for recruitment into Government organizations concerned with food administration and famine relief. The cyclone and the partial failure of the "aman" crop were serious and unavoidable natural calamities.

BUT AFTER CONSIDERING ALL THE CIRCUMSTANCES, WE CANNOT AVOID THE CONCLUSION THAT IT LAY IN THE POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, BY BOLD, RESOLUTE AND WELL-CONCEIVED MEASURES AT THE RIGHT TIME TO HAVE LARGELY PREVENTED THE TRAGEDY OF THE FAMINE AS IT ACTUALLY TOOK PLACE. WHILE OTHER GOVERNMENTS IN INDIA WERE ADMITTEDLY FACED WITH A MUCH LESS SERIOUS SITUATION THAN THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, THEIR GENERALLY SUCCESSFUL HANDLING OF THE FOOD PROBLEM AND THE SPIRIT IN WHICH THOSE PROBLEMS WERE APPROACHED, AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH PUBLIC OPINION WAS SECURED STAND IN CONTRAST TO THE FAILURE IN BENGAL.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The Government of India failed to recognize at a sufficiently early date, the need for a system of planned movement of foodgrains, including rice as well as wheat, from surplus to deficit provinces, and states; in other words, the Basic Plan should have come into operation much earlier than it did. With regard to wheat, an agreement should have been reached at an early stage between the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab about the price level to be maintained and the establishment in that province of an adequate procurement organization. If this had been done, the price of wheat would have remained under control and it should have been possible to send to Bengal a large proportion of the supplies which reached that province towards the close of the year, at an earlier period when they would have been much more useful. In the closing months of 1942, and the first two months of 1943, the supplies of wheat reaching Calcutta were only a fraction of normal requirements. If adequate supplies had been available in these months, the pressure on 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 at 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 measure 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 distribution in Greater Calcutta. The Government of India erred in deciding to introduce "unrestricted free trade" in preference to "modified free trade." The subsequent proposal 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 the Provincial Administration in Bengal was failing to control the famine. Deaths and mass migration on a large scale were occurring. In such circumstances, the Government of India, whatever the constitutional position, must share with the Provincial Government the responsibility 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 Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, visited Bengal, as his first duty on taking office, that adequate arrangements were made to ensure that these supplies were properly distributed. After his visit, the whole situation took an immediate turn for the better.

We feel it necessary to draw at

tention to the numerous changes in the individuals in charge of food administration of the Government of India during the crucial year of the famine. Mr. N. R. Sarkar, the Food Minister, resigned in February 1943, and His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, held the food portfolio without a Member to assist him until May. The Secretary of the Food Department, Mr. Holdsworth, fell ill during this period and died. His place was taken by the Additional Secretary, Major-General Wood, a Military Officer new to the problems of civil administration. Sir Azim Haque became Member in charge of the Food Department in May. He was succeeded by Sir J. P. Srivastava in August and a new Secretary of the Department, Mr. Hutchings, was appointed in September.

In Bengal, the new Ministry took office towards the end of April and Sir Thomas Rutherford became Governor in September 1943, replacing the late Sir John Herbert, then suffering from the illness of which he subsequently died.

Thus during the various critical stages in the famine, heavy responsibility fell on individuals who were new to their posts.

THE PEOPLE AND THE FAMINE

We have criticised the Government of Bengal for their failure to control the famine. It is the responsibility of the Government to lead the people and take effective steps to prevent avoidable catastrophe. But the public in Bengal, or at least certain sections of it, have also their share of blame. We have referred to the atmosphere of fear and greed which, in the absence of control, was one of the causes of the rapid rise in the price level. Enormous profits were made out of the calamity, and in the circumstances, profits for some meant death for others. A large part of the community lived in plenty while others starved, and there was much indifference in face of suffering. Corruption was widespread throughout the province and in many cases of the people.

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.

We are led to the following conclusions about the causes of the Bengal famine:—

1 During 1943, there was a serious shortage in the total supply of rice.

(Continued on Page 4)

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 train from Dacca arrived at Bhairab station on the evening of Thursday last.

It is suspected that the safe was thrown overboard by some miscreants.—A.P.

Dacca, May 7.

A report has been received here of the murder of Mr. Basaruddin Sarkar, President of the Kooraid 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.

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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 order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovesaid Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 7th day of May 1945.
SARESH H. A. VAKIL,
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 Regulation Order, 1945, to the Provincial Textile Controller, Kalachowki, Parel, Bombay, so far as licenses in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District are concerned, and to the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, so far as licenses 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, 1945, to the District Magistrate concerned.

2. Even if there is no stock to report on 30th April 1945, a blank return should be submitted.

J. K. THAKORE,
Provincial Textile Controller, Bombay
Bombay, May 5, 1945.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Certificates for three Ordinary Shares No. 028635/7 of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mrs. Alla Jamsheji Shroff have been lost or mislaid and the undersigned has applied to the Company to issue duplicate certificates for the said shares. Any person who has a claim in respect of the said shares should lodge such claim with the Company at its registered office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay within one month from this date, else the Company will proceed to issue duplicate share certificates.

Dated 8th May, 1945.
Sd/- MRS. ALLA Jamsheji 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 hrs. and 582 Up Kurla local leaving Kurla at 2-55 hrs. and arriving Bombay V. T. at 3-30 hrs. will run on Through line and will NOT therefore stop at CURREY 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 shares (Nos. 60078 of the Shivraj Syndicate Company Ltd., standing in the name of Rajendra Somanarayan Dalal has/ have been lost or mislaid.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificate(s) in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

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

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LILA CHITNIS

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gave—
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UNDYING LOVE!

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DESERT STORM in
CENTRAL

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Plans Open: 10 to 12, 3 to 6

Free Press Journal

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1945

V-DAY DAWNS OVER EUROPE

The news for which the world has been waiting, has come at last.

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 illusory.

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 without.

Until there is peace in Europe, there can be no peace in the world. With the concentration of force 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 development 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 be denied?

Validity Of Pollock's Opinion Challenged

Hearing In Chimur-Ashti Case Application

NAGPUR, May 7.

The application filed on behalf of the seven prisoners condemned to death 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. K. Haemson, when preliminary arguments by Dr. T. J. Kedar, Senior Defence Counsel, were heard.

After hearing Dr. Kedar's arguments, the judges reserved their orders. Mr. Justice Pollock, it may be remembered, had expressed his opinion, as third judge, in support of the finding of Mr. Justice Haemson, following the recording of dissenting orders by Justices Sir M. B. Niyogi and C. K. Haemson.

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 appointment of a third judge. When the judges of the Division Court were equally divided in opinion on the application under habeas corpus, the Court was not exercising original jurisdiction, nor appellate jurisdiction, nor revisional jurisdiction. The third judge had been appointed 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 Cr. P. C. could not come into operation as the present Division Bench was not sitting 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 appellate jurisdiction.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LAW

The Court had further to see what was the nature of proceedings for a writ of habeas corpus or the application in the nature of habeas corpus. In English Law, the proceeding was neither a civil nor a criminal matter. In America, the proceeding was regarded as a civil matter. The prisoner, whose liberty was invaded, 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 sentence and thereafter the person, who complained of restraint on his liberty, became a plaintiff and was deemed to be for the vindication of his freedom.

In India, the point as to the nature of these proceedings had not been hitherto decided, added defence counsel. Section 491 dealt with several matters. A husband could apply for the release of his wife, a guardian could apply for the release of his ward or a rant 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 apply for his release from restraint by a Governor in a colony. All these matters could be enquired into under Section 491 (habeas corpus) provided the person complaining had been illegally or improperly detained. Therefore, it could not be said that the proceeding under Section 491—habeas corpus—was necessarily criminal or civil.

Continuing his arguments, Dr. Kedar said that for the same reason a third 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 decision could not be legal. In this connection Counsel relied upon a recent Privy Council decision.

LEGISLATURE'S LAPSE

Dr. Kedar: "You will be as you were. It is for the legislature to make a provision for a difference of opinion on a 'habeas corpus' petition. It has not done so. It only did for the original appellate and revisional jurisdiction 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 is not our fault but theirs. So in the absence of rules made by the High Court no third judge could legally be appointed."

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."

Justice Sir Niyogi: "But do you mean to say that we should question the Chief Justice's order and decide whether the opinion of Mr. Justice Pollock is binding on us or not?"

Dr. Kedar: "It is the duty of your Bench to do so. Supposing the Chief Justice had ordered that the registrar should act as a judge, would your Lordships have passed an order in pursuance of the opinion of the registrar? You have to see whether the opinion given by any judge has been given by a judge with jurisdiction. If there is absence of jurisdiction, opinion will have to be ignored."

BENGAL FAMINE REPORT

(Continued from Page 5)

available for consumption in Bengal as compared with the total supply normally available. This was due to

(A) a shortage in the yield of the winter rice crop (aman) of 1942, combined with

(B) a shortage in the stock of old rice carried forward from 1942 to 1943.

II Out of the total supply available for consumption in Bengal, the proportionate requirements of large sections of the population who normally buy their supplies from the market, either all the year round or during a part of the year, were not distributed to them at a price which they could afford to pay. This was due to

(A) the incapacity of the trade 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 Government, over producers, traders and consumers in Bengal necessary for ensuring 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 of supplies was a basic cause of the 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 imports during the period in question was a much less important factor in the causation of the total shortage than the failure of the 'aman' crop and the depletion of reserve supplies. It was, however, an important factor in creating and maintaining a tendency to a rise in prices.

Supply And Distribution

On 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 experience gained, rationing of smaller towns must be considered.

(2) Immediate steps should be taken to review licences issued since May, 1943, under the Foodgrains Control Order, and to remove from the register of licence 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.

(3) Embargoes round the surplus districts should be effectively enforced, an adequate number of launches should be made available for the purpose.

(4) Requisitioning should be undertaken, as and when necessary, from traders and large producers, if the flow of supplies is not maintained by voluntary sales. Public opinion should be enlisted in support of requisitioning by suitable propaganda directed to explaining the policy of Government.

(5) An official procurement agency should be established in 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 delay in taking the necessary measures. The procurement of rice from rice mills should be entrusted to an official 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 monopoly purchase, as an experimental measure, 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 concerning 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 authorised to undertake procurement, should this prove necessary, in local surplus areas in order to provide supplies for other parts of the district.

CONTACT WITH VILLAGES

(8). The existence of a large staff under the just regulation, rural reconstruction and agricultural departments, affords an opportunity for organising a subordinate administrative establishment, which will be of value in enabling district and sub-divisional officers to maintain closer contact with the villages. The possibility of such a reorganisation should be considered.

(9). It is no longer necessary to reduce prices at relatively short intervals. A more stable price policy is recommended.

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

International Tribunal To Solve Deadlock

Sir Shanmugham's Suggestion

MADRAS, May 7.

The problems relating to the political and economic questions that face the Non-Brahmin communities, with an analysis of the causes for a political force in South India were dealt with by Sir R. K. Shanmugham Chetty in his presidential address at the Confederation of the South Indian Liberal Federation today.

Sir Shanmugham admitted that 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 Nationalist.

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 Shanmugham Chetty said that the apportionment of seats in the legislatures in proportion to the population of different communities in separate communal electorates and 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 with 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 India."

BRITAIN'S BANKRUPTCY OF STATESMANSHIP

Referring to the rejection of the Cripps offer by the Congress, he said that the subsequent action of the British Government was thoroughly unjustifiable which had created a feeling of distrust and dismay. Real statesmanship on the 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 authorities 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 parties, Sir Shanmugham Chetty foresaw not the slightest chance of such agreement and he, therefore, suggested solution of the Indian political problem by an international tribunal. In the alternative, a constitution might be imposed by His Majesty's Government, and it was an inevitable corollary of their own disunity.

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

Concluding, he emphasised that the Justice Party was a political organisation and could not tolerate the use of the party platform for carving 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.

If you have not yet filed 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 thriller in the story of the two months' delicate negotiations carried out behind the backs of Hitler and Himmler before the Germans surrendered to Field Marshal Alexander.

The story began when Allied agents in Switzerland reported that German agents were hinting at surrender late in February.

On March 2, two German officers arrived at the Swiss frontier to open a channel of negotiations. One officer said he would return on March 8 with credentials and definite proposals after consulting S.S. General Karl Wolff.

However, General Wolff, himself, arrived and the Allied agents reported to their headquarters that the Germans were prepared to enter discussions leading to surrender. Alexander informed the Allied Governments that the Germans' intentions were genuine and that he was sending two senior staff officers to contact the Germans. Major-General Lemnitzer and Major-General T. S. Alfrey left Caserta on March 13 for Switzerland via France. They halted at Lyons, donned civilian clothes and motored to the Swiss border. The officers established headquarters in a large Swiss city and arranged to meet Wolff near Locarno.

Wolff had difficulty in getting 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 Kesselring's removal for the first time, but said he could probably convince Kesselring's successor of the German position.

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 another.

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 Switzerland.

Generals Lemnitzer and Alfrey returned to Caserta and five days later the Allied offensive in Italy was launched. Towards the end of April word came that Wolff was returning to Switzerland with two plenipotentiaries to act for the German command in Italy.

An Allied plane brought them to Caserta after a hazardous flight. The Germans had a 30 minute meeting with General Morgan who gave them copies of the instrument of surrender. A crisis arose three hours later when one German objected to the surrender details and wanted them referred to General von Vietinghoff. 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 1, word reached Caserta from the German Headquarters that the surrender terms would be carried out.

"ALLIED AIR MIGHT LICKED US"

Rundstedt's Confession

LONDON, (By Cable). Field-Marshal von Rundstedt, who gave himself up yesterday after an American soldier had found him sitting by the fire in a cottage, blamed the Allied air might for his failure to repel the Normandy invasion, cables the "Daily Mail" correspondent near Dinsbruck.

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 Bad Nauheim.

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 Express Service correspondent from Field-Marshal Montgomery's headquarters.

"Here today we attended the funeral of Germany," he continues. "All around us are things too monstrous to grasp—starvation—fifty great cities in ruins—ten, twenty, perhaps thirty million people roaming helplessly through the countryside without homes, their relatives lost and all normal hope gone out of their lives."

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

Berchtesgaden Destroyed

American entering Berchtesgaden have found that Hitler's famous eyrie was fully obliterated by the R.A.F. The famous view room, where Hitler entertained Chamberlain, is a skeleton of four walls, rafters and joists.

Ba Maw Flees Rangoon Govt. House Found Intact

(UNITED PRESS OF AMERICA)

ALFSEA, May 7. One of the greatest surprises of the British reconquest of Rangoon was the fact that the Government House was completely undamaged.

The Governor's chair still stands on a dais in the audience hall, although the Burmese coat of arms has been embossed on the back. The Government House was latterly used by the Japanese-sponsored Burma Government and a long table remains in the Council Chamber where only a few days ago, "Quisling" Ba Maw presided over the last Cabinet meeting before he fled with the Japanese.

Not all the Ministers left with Ba Maw; seven remain in Rangoon. They include U Set, who was 30 years' Government service and apparently was summoned by the Japanese from retirement into which he had gone before the British left; U Aye who was Home Member before the Japanese came; U Thein Maung who visited Tokyo during the Japanese rule and U Ba Win who was released from jail by the Japanese.—A.P.

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 Tokyo'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 per cent.

Cautious Peace Feeler

The strong protest made by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Shigenori 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, Reuters' 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 public opinion with a ready-made excuse of being let down by her ally.

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

It is noted that the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow when the Tripartite Pact was signed and made every effort at that time to reassure Russians that it was not directed against them.

However, diplomatic circles in London consider that even the continuation of Russian neutrality would be of little avail to Togo, now that Britain and America can give their full attention to the war in 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 territory.

It is expected in London that this is only the first move by the Japanese.

Others are awaited and in meantime 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 of the Tripartite Pact "by no means represents any indication on the part of Japan on the question of peace as wishful-thinking enemy propagandists may interpret. Togo is now in a position to enjoy utmost freedom of action on the nation's diplomatic front," it added.

All Tokyo newspapers today enthusiastically 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,"—REUTERS.

TRUMAN WILL FOLLOW HIS "BOSS"

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

NEW YORK, May 7. Columnist Drew Pearson wrote in his column on Sunday that President Truman, who has been seeing twenty to thirty visitors each morning, told a close friend, "This flurry of kind words hasn't fazed me. 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 Reciprocity Trade Treaties or anything else I endorsed. I'll have as tough a fight on these as the 'Boss' (Roosevelt) would have had. I'll follow the Roosevelt line and do what I think he would have done."

Pearson wrote, "Truman... verified that, like Roosevelt, he will be a little left of centre."

POLISH ISSUE EXPLOSIVE

(Continued from Page 1.)

As friends, in full confidence and co-operation. But we need not and should not be asked to approve such one-sided actions or to pretend that anything could "fit in" with Yalta.

FRANK TALKS NEEDED

The 'Times' says that the arrest of 16 Poles has caused grave disquietude. "It reveals what can only be described as an astonishing lack of frankness on the part of the Russian Government in a matter about which the British and American Governments are entitled to expect the fullest information and most open exchange of views. These proceedings are highly discouraging at a moment when the closest and supreme consultation on issues of importance will be required."

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, though not exclusively, Russian interest.

TORTUOUS SECRET

On the Russian side, it should be kept in mind that the frankest possible discussion is the most effective way of removing difficulties. More forthright, forbearance and absolute candour are required on all sides."

The 'Daily Mail' says that Russia's dealings with her neighbours and Allies have been "tortuous and secret," and that Russia has only herself to blame if the world interprets the arrest of 16 Poles as a betrayal of the Yalta Declaration.

The liberal 'News Chronicle' says that a solvent to these difficulties is now knowledge of one another. It suggests free movement of press correspondents in European areas, receding by Russia.

Horrified By Molotov's Statement

The "Sunday Chronicle" said: "There was grave atmosphere in San Francisco last night. Eden and Stettinius consider the issue with utmost seriousness. Angry discussion 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 leaders 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 conversations with the Russian Ambassador became stormy and ended in the decision to break off the talks on Poland. This is the sequel to the debate in the House of Commons three days ago when the Government frankly admitted that since the Poles left weeks ago they had disappeared and no news of their whereabouts could be obtained from the Russians."

The Facts Of The Case (FREE PRESS CABLE)

The Russian News Agency report that the Polish leaders were not invited to Moscow, but were arrested 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 Warsaw, to meet the Russian General Ivanov; they were told by Ivanov that Marshal Stalin authorised the negotiations, and actual terms of negotiations were placed before them; no contradictory reports were issued from Moscow that the Polish leaders were negotiating in Moscow; reports 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 unfavourable comments are made of the Russian conduct because the arrested Polish leaders include Puszk, General Secretary of the Polish Socialist Party with a record of struggle dating back to Czarist days, and Baginski, left-wing Peasant Party leader imprisoned by Pilsudski in 1930. Socialists are concerned about the possible strengthening of anti-Soviet reactionary propaganda resulting from the Soviet blunder in arresting the Polish leaders.

Czechs Demand Control Of Armament Industry

(UNITED PRESS OF AMERICA)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7. Czech Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk 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 immoral. They must be directly controlled by the governments of the countries in which they are located and above all, there must be international supervision."

SCRAP MUNICH PACT (UNITED PRESS OF AMERICA)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7. Czech Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk told the United Press of America on Sunday that Czechoslovakia demands the scrapping of the Munich Pact and claims full sovereignty over Sudetenland and all territory lost to the Reich by the Munich Pact.

Masaryk said that German, Hungarian and all other political and racial minorities will be deported from the disputed borderline territories in order to prevent a second Munich.

Crashing Plane Takes 11 Lives

NEW DELHI May 7.

The Government of India 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 Communique.

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

SCHUSNIGG HANGED?

NO NEWS OF AUSTRIAN EX-CHANCELLOR

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

For years there have been conflicting reports of his whereabouts in various concentrations camps. A statement at Allied Headquarters said that he and 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. Edouard Daladier and M. Paul Reynaud.

WAS HE HANGED?

But Reuters' Correspondent with the United States First Army cable that Dr. Schuschnigg was reported to have been hanged at the concentration camp at Flossenbürg near the 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 military authorities.

The camp records show that King Leopold of the Belgians was also interned in Flossenbürg last April but reports from Brussels now say that he is in Switzerland with his family.

Famous figures whose release is officially announced include General Gamelin, French Commander-in-Chief at the outbreak of the war and his successor General Weigand, General Bor Komorowski who commanded the Polish uprising in Warsaw last autumn and Jean Borotra a French Davis cup player.

LINLITHGOW'S SON
The whereabouts of Captain Lord Hopetoun, son of Lord Linlithgow, former Viceroy of India have also become a mystery with the liberation of almost all British and American war prisoners who were known to have recently been hastily moved by the Nazis to more distant areas, possibly because of their family connections might later make them valuable hostages. Capt Hopetoun was among this small band but his name is not among those whose release was announced today.—REUTERS.

RUSSIAN ATTITUDE TO GERMANY

No Clear Cut Policy (FREE PRESS CABLE)

LONDON, May 7. The London "Observer" writing about Russia's policy towards Germany, says that matters of high policy are reserved for the exclusive decision of the Kremlin and are usually not the topic of public discussion, and there is little sign of a uniform Russian attitude about Germany. The Press and radio reflect some differences in the approach by various writers and propagandists, differences that may well reflect some hesitations and waverings in ruling circles.

A few weeks back Ilya Ehrenburg, who had expressed extreme 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 chief, Alexander Sincov.

Sincov's articles which used to be daily features in the Russian Press seem to have disappeared from Moscow's daily papers.

Alexandrov recalled to the mind of the Russian public Marshall Stalin's words that Hitler has come and gone but the German State will remain. These words are also a keynote of all Russian propaganda in occupied Germany. They have been printed in leaflets and on posters that have been stuck on the shattered walls of Berlin. They have provided texts from the Free German Committee, who have gone with Marshall Zhukov's and Marshal Koniev's forces into the Reich.

In Berlin district, Mayors who have been denounced by Nazis have been picked out and reinstated. 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 Berliners is described as meek and obedient. The present official propaganda on Germany seems to be torn between motives of political expediency which counsel milder attitude and an emotional revolution against the perspective however remote of any reconciliation with Germany.

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 the that is the organised in the largest halls in San Francisco are very popular. The audiences warmly welcome speakers 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 of 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 maturing in India."

INTENSE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE

The writer of this article M. Dyakov traced "symptoms of maturing 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 Phillips report saying that the "Indian people are at war only in a legal sense and 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 more intense."

"The situation that has arisen in India indicates alignment of forces which have 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—who 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 simultaneously in the West and in the East is to be explained by this reason alone. We end this gravest hour of the German nation and its Reich.

"In this gravest hour of the German nation and its Reich, we bow in deep reverence before the dead of this war. Their sacrifices place the highest obligations on us. Our sympathy goes out above all to the wounded, bereaved and to all on whom this struggle has inflicted blows."

WARNING OF STERN TERMS
"No one must be under any illusions about the severity of the terms to be imposed on the German people by our enemies. We must now face our fate squarely and unquestioningly. Nobody can be in any doubt that the future will be difficult for each one of us and will exact sympathy from us in every sphere of life."

"We must accept this burden and stand loyally by the obligations we 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 basis of all relations between nations. We must recognize it and respect it from inner conviction. Respect for treaties will be as sacred as the duty of our nation to belong to the European family of nations as a member of which we want to mobilize all human, moral and material forces in order to heal the wounds which the war has caused. Then, we may hope that the atmosphere of hatred which today surrounds Germany will give place to a spirit of reconciliation among nations without which the world cannot recover. Then, we may hope that we will again receive freedom without which no nations can lead a bearable and dignified existence. Let us devote 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 struggle of our nation, let us link determination, belonging as we do to the world of Christian Western civilization, to make the honest work of peace a contribution which shall be worthy of the best traditions of our nation. May God not leave us in our efforts. May he bless our difficult task."

After the speech, there was a silence of three minutes on the Flensburg Radio.—REUTERS.

LATE NEWS

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
New York Stock Exchanges opening prices General Motors 70-3/8; Anaconda Copper Mining 33-7/8; United States Steel Common 68-3/8; United States Steel Preference unquoted.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, May 7.
Today's opening (July) 22.27
Today's closing (July) 22.70

CASHING IN VICTORY

(UNITED PRESS OF INDIA)

LONDON, May 7. With the victory virtually in the bag quick developments are expected in the home front.

The 'United Press of India' political correspondent understands from reliable sources that Mr. Churchill has decided to have the general election as soon as possible. This may mean by the end of June. The Prime Minister will probably announce in the Commons this week that he has asked the King to dissolve Parliament within the next few weeks and His Majesty has agreed.

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. Brendan Bracken, who are Tory Party's election strategists, have persuaded him to change his mind. They calculate that earlier election would enable them to ensure victory and they want to go to the country before the glamour of Mr. Churchill's personality fades away.

Bodyguards For Mr. Churchill

(UNITED PRESS OF INDIA)

LONDON, May 7. Even the halo of glory which surrounds Mr. Churchill as one of the architects of victory is not considered by the security authorities as adequate protection for Prime Minister's Sunday. The "News of the World," a Churchill 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 addition 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 journeys.

Blum And Niemöller Liberated

ROME, May 7. The former French Prime Minister M. Leon Blum, opponent of the Nazis, Pastor Niemöller, and the former German Commander-in-Chief in Belgium and Northern France, General Falkenhausen (who was reported to have fallen into disgrace), were among the prisoners freed from a German prison camp.—REUTERS.

Liberated Indian War Prisoners

LONDON, May 7. The first party of Indian Merchant seamen to be released from German prison camps by Allied armies arrived at the Indian Prisoners of War Reception Headquarters in Eastern England today.

More Plain-Speaking At San Francisco

By Shiva Rao

SAN 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 Conference, 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 situation 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 implications of trusteeships—still lie ahead.

While Britain, the United States, Australia and other powers with colonial interests are attempting to evolve a common policy, Russia alone is silent.

There are obvious gaps between the 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."

It is one of the amendments urged by all four sponsoring powers which would apply to all peoples, including dependent, mandated or trusteeship areas.

The amendment would provide that violations of "the principles of justice and international law" could be brought to the notice of the world organisation.

BRITISH DOUBTS
Lord Cranborne, on the other hand, speaking for the British Delegation, seemed extremely doubtful about the rights of dependent peoples being interpreted in that manner and was positive that self-determination did not mean 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 power.—A.P.A.

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 Argentina. His pointed reference to the dependent status of India and Philippines and his expression of hope that the time would come when the voice of independent India and Philippines would be heard evoked great applause. In the words of one correspondent, this statement gave Russia the moral leadership in the Conference.

what does thou, Little Bee?



... busy collecting nectar for a needy day, in generations of busy bees have done for centuries I progress by instinct.

Man, since he first started thinking in terms of the future, has perhaps taken his cue from the humble bee, and has progressed accordingly. Civilization and Insurance have long marched hand in hand, and just as Insurance is an index to a nation's progress and prosperity so is an insurance policy taken in time, a reflection of man's foresightedness and integrity. Progress by planning ahead.

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A RACING 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 23 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 include:—

Nine bookmakers—the biggest number ever;

Jockey Black rode 44 winners—nine more than the previous highest by Fred Marrs, in 1937;

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:—

OWNERS	
B. Amarasuriya	1 cup 44,570
Mrs. C. N. Reed	1 cup 31,700
G. A. Jasadnawala	1 cup 31,150
T. K. B. S. Odayar	28,100
Mrs. Nugent Gant	1 cup 25,540
Mr. Oliver Gonnelleke	24,300
S. P. Wikramachari	1 cup 21,550
Brig R. C. R. Hill	21,500
M. M. Saladin and	20,100
G. M. Hasanally	18,850
Zamindar of Rattavambadi	14,100
Muthu, KR. AR. PL.	14,050
Arunachalam Chettiar	13,650
Maharaja of Parakkimedi	13,500
K. Rathnam	13,000
Mrs. T. Hill and R. Booth	13,000
Mrs. J. Burns	13,000
Mrs. D. W. Stephens	12,800
M. M. Saladin and	12,500
B. G. V. Abbas	12,500
Mrs. F. Chesley	12,500
Col. Rajkumar Desai Urs	12,300
S. Annamalai Chettiar	11,900
A. C. and A. V. Naidu	11,050
S. Dhanaraj	10,600
M. Muthukaruppan Chettiar	10,500
F. S. Kerr	10,400
Zamindar of Chiklavaram	10,400
P. Satesan	10,400
LT. Col. J. B. Cunningham	10,050
LT. Col. W. H. Kerr and	9,700
D. O. Thomas	9,500
N. V. R. Nagappa Chetty	9,500
H. A. Bobbitt	9,200
E. A. Iyer	8,750
N. Krishnaappa Chetty	8,660
LT. Col. R. S. Aspinall	8,650
M. M. Saladin and	8,300
A. E. De Silva	8,300
Vadiveloo	8,300
Mrs. T. Hill	8,200
R. Hume and J. F. Jamieson	8,150
C. Tharan Singh	7,950
H. Thammav	7,950
M. C. T. Muthukaruppan Chettiar	7,950
Ekambaram	7,950
P. R. Mehta	7,650
P. R. Kering	7,650
S. A. Iyer and W. S. Fernando	7,000
M. S. Hill	6,750
Muthu KR. AR. PL. Arunachalam	6,310
Chetty and P. Sambandan	6,200
Mrs. J. S. deSilva	6,200
Mrs. A. C. Naidu	5,900
S. Hill	5,750
Mrs. K. M. Kelso and	5,700
Mrs. T. Hill	5,700
N. H. Samarasinghe	5,600
C. T. Chidambaram	5,250
T. R. Shatavala	5,200
Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hope	5,100
LT. Col. W. S. Kerr	5,000
J. F. Jamieson	4,750
Dr. K. M. George	4,650
S. V. Ramakrishna	4,400
A. L. M. Muthukaruppan Chettiar	4,000
Mr. F. Black	3,900
A. J. A. Cader	3,800
Dr. K. M. George and	3,750
Mohd Hussain	3,750
Mrs. D. Alleton	3,700
H. C. B. Deitel	3,620
Ahmed Abbas	3,200
LT. Col. G. S. Gill and Yuvaraja	3,150
of Phitapuram	3,050
Nawabzada S. M. Khan	2,880
J. S. Kearney	2,880
E. S. Victoria	2,600
Imamudin	2,400
M. Nazir Hussain	2,100
A. Ramiah	2,000

Sports CLOCK

TUESDAY

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE (Div. I) 4:25 p.m.—EHQ vs. Kalyan—Choper ag.

PAEL FIXTURES

5:30 p.m.—Bombay Garage SC vs. Kohinoor Mills 'B'; 6:30 p.m.—Catholics Gymkhana vs. Naigam LWC

—GIP Railway Ground.

5:30 p.m.—Young Hindus vs. Muslim 'B'; 6:30—Lever SC 'A' vs. GIP Railway 'B'—St. Xavier's Ground.

HOCKEY

JEPSEN CUP

4:45 p.m.—Black Spiders vs. Clippers; 6:15 p.m.—St. Mary's Old Boys vs. Bombay City SC—BPHA Ground.

4:45 p.m.—St. Xavier's College 'D' vs. ICI Sports Club—Parsee Cyclists Ground.

ENGLISH

Sarfor Grand Slam 19,350

Warrior's Call 18,500

William Bell 18,500

Over Yonder 14,650

Zingari 13,500

Pyrogens 12,150

Good Thing 12,800

Kildare 12,300

Love Lyric 11,900

Minnamurra 11,900

Legion II 18,550

Thia'Alab 8,750

Prince Hachim 8,680

Hilal Salam 7,970

Al Raed 7,550

Yanootis 7,000

ARAB

St. Mary's

Bombay City SC

BPHA

Ground.

St. Xavier's College

ICI Sports Club

Parsee Cyclists

Ground.

Black Spiders

Clippers

St. Mary's Old Boys

Bombay City SC

BPHA

Ground.

Young Hindus

Muslim 'B'

Lever SC 'A'

GIP Railway 'B'

St. Xavier's Ground.

Garage SC

Kohinoor Mills 'B'

Catholics Gymkhana

Naigam LWC

GIP Railway Ground.

Young Hindus

Muslim 'B'

Lever SC 'A'

GIP Railway 'B'

St. Xavier's Ground.

Garage SC

Kohinoor Mills 'B'

Catholics Gymkhana

Naigam LWC

GIP Railway Ground.

Young Hindus

Muslim 'B'

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GIP Railway Ground.

Young Hindus

Muslim 'B'

Lever SC 'A'

GIP Railway 'B'

ALLIED GENERALS WHO LED THEIR FORCES TO VICTORY

'IKE' THE ARMY'S FAVOURITE



BRITAIN'S ACE GENERAL

"OLD BLOOD AND GUTS"

Gen. Patton Always Leads 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 complexion, 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 of "Old Blood and Guts."

Patton comes from the foxhunting and boundon aristocracy of Virginia. At the age of 11 he was an expert polo player and the Virginia love of horsemanship made his choice of the cavalry inevitable.

Believing in the principle that a cavalry officer should be an eternally fit athlete, an expert swordsman—he can cut an apple on a man's head blindfolded, charging at ten paces—and a crack pistol and rifle shot, Patton perfected himself in all these military arts.

Patton's dictum is that officers should lead their men into battle and not direct from the rear. He tells them: "Go forward; always go forward. Go until the last shot is fired and the last drop of gasoline is gone and then go forward on foot."

He advised soldiers: "Don't be afraid of how you will act in battle. You will do your duty. Being under fire will scare you. But it isn't as terrible as you think it is."

Believes in Rigid Discipline. The general believes in rigid discipline and insists that his troops be washed and clean and that officers wear their rank insignia on their battle helmets.

General Patton can express himself eloquently. When he addressed his Army before invading Sicily he said: "When we land we will meet German and Italian soldiers, whom it will be our honour and privilege to attack and destroy."

After the Germans had been routed from the island he told his Army: "Born at sea, baptized in blood, and crowned with victory... you have destroyed the prestige of the enemy... your fame shall never die."

In 1917 he went to France as a member of General John J. Pershing's staff. He was detailed to establish the first U. S. Army Tank School at Langres, actually being the first man in the U. S. "Tank Corps." He learned from the French taught Americans and finally led the Army's only tank brigade—the 304th at St. Mihiel.

In 1940, when German divisions overran France, Patton who knew German armored tactics and equipment as well as any American alive—was called to Fort Benning, Georgia, as a tank brigade commander, assisting Major General Charles E. Scott.

DESERT TRAINING

When it seemed that he might have to fight in the African desert, Patton set up a huge Desert Training Centre in California in temperatures hotter than Africa. He himself got up at five in the morning, swallowed salt tablets to fight the heat and promoted a keen comradeship between officers and men.

General Patton became world famous when his now dreaded Third Army broke out of the Normandy peninsula in July, 1944, and began its crushing dash across France which threw the German forces so off-balance they were unable to make an effective stand until the fortified zone of the French-German border was reached.



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

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

Gen. Eisenhower is also known as one of the U. S. Army's best "brain" men, a specialist in tank warfare 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 is famous for his ability to get along with people. Generally affable, but tough when occasion warrants, he has been "noticed" since his spectacular success as Chief of Staff of the Third Army in practice manoeuvres in the fall of 1941. The 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 Army and, so far as the public knew, he was no different from the rest. But today he is one of the American Army's five-star generals. He has been advanced more rapidly than any other American officer. More than that he has handled the two toughest assignments at the disposal of the War Department—the assault on Tunisia and the campaigns in Europe.

No family tradition spurred Dwight Eisenhower into the Army. His Swiss forbears came to America in 1730. His father, deeply religious, was farmer, engineer and tenniser in the State of Kansas. Discovering belatedly that he was 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."

HABIT OF HARD WORK

Most of these qualities he brought with him from his Kansas home. One was the habit of hard work. Another was the insatiable enthusiasm for history, especially military history, which revealed itself in a set of note books, begun when he was only a second lieutenant and kept up ever since.

Like all ambitious officers, Gen. Eisenhower, has seized every opportunity to take advanced studies. After graduating from West Point in 1915, Eisenhower became a serious student of mechanized warfare. He trained for overseas duty tank troops during the last war. He was graduated from the Infantry Tank School in 1922, from the Command and General Staff School in 1926, from the Army Industrial College in 1932. At the Fort Leavenworth Command and General Staff School, Eisenhower finished first—an honour so highly prized in the Army that the competition for it has been abolished because so many brilliant officers broke themselves down while trying for it.

In the office of the chief of staff

Gen. Simpson

Lean but tough of fiber, resourceful and skillful in military strategy, with a record as a valiant leader in France during the last war, Lieutenant-General William Hood Simpson is commanding general of the U. S. Ninth Army.

He took command of the Fourth Army at San Jose, California, on the 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.

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 of 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.

After the last war Simpson served in various commands in the United States and also was graduated from the Army's Infantry School; Command and General Staff School; ("distinguished graduate") and Army War College. He was on the War Department General Staff, Washington, D.C., from 1928 to 1932.

Establishing a reputation as professor of military science and tactics at Pomona College, 1932 to 1933, Simpson was summoned again to Washington to join the Army War College faculty and taught there until August, 1940, when he went back into active command of infantry and field artillery forces.



General Mark W. Clark

America's youngest lieutenant general, Mark Wayne Clark, commanded the Fifth Army in Italy which fought its way up the peninsula 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 French authorities which made the landings 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 Conference. 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 details 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 minute.



under General MacArthur in Washington he helped evolve plans for centralized control of military air power. In 1935, when Gen. MacArthur 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 Philippines required a great deal of flying from island to island, and he decided 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 attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the War Department summoned him to Washington, where he toiled without pause for six months, save for an observation mission to England in the spring of 1942.

General Marshall, 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 the war's greatest amphibious operations he led the U. S. and British forces which landed in French Morocco and Algiers and ultimately caused the fall of Tunisia. Eisenhower was knighted by England following 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 originality in his direction of this type of combat.

General Omar N. Bradley



By fellow officers General Bradley is recognized as an infantry expert, a tactician who stands at the top in his knowledge of the science of warfare. He came into the African command when operations had 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 headquarters mobile. The truck is furnished with a bed, set crosswise in the forward end. A desk is built in along one side and on the other is a table with a big wall map over it. Night after night during the campaign Bradley sat alone in the truck, studying the map, checking moves for the next day.



ZUKHOV BATTERED BERLIN'S DEFENCES

Marshal Zhukov, Second-in-Command to Stalin, is both a creator and an example of the new Soviet officer, Clever, shrewd, robust, logical and scholarly, he is, at once, a thinker and a fighter. 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 Tsar. When the Revolution came, Zhukov, a Red Army volunteer, rose to command a cavalry division.

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

"Break the enemy's 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 weakened 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, Budennyi, with the flowing whiskers and his romantic enthusiasm for horses, was already beaten in the south. Zhukov served as Assistant Inspector of Cavalry when Budennyi 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



that, though the principle of cavalry warfare was sound, new weapons of mobile attack must deal with new methods of static defence.

At Khatman-Gul on the frontier of Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia Zhukov destroyed the Japanese 6th Army in August, 1939, as three years later he was to destroy the German 6th Army at Stalingrad. The victory at Khalkin-Gol, almost unnoticed in the general concentration on Poland, was a decisive one in the political strategy of Russia—it saved her from a large-scale war with Japan,

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. His use of massed tanks with air support was the first example of the blitzkrieg methods which the Germans were to employ a few weeks later in Poland.

Zhukov's victories are based on brilliant tactical 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 Kutusov, the great generals who won Russian military discipline.

When Zhukov was recalled from Mongolia to fight the battle of Moscow, 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 his ten men. Cowards and panic-mongers who leave the field of battle without the order of their commanders should be exterminated as traitors."

When Zhukov hit back at Stalingrad on November 19, 1942, he used Voronov's heroic divisions to pulverize Paulus' trapped divisions. Kursk, Leningrad, Researbia—wherever Zhukov's tanks broke through, the way was cleared by the massed guns of his friend Voronov, the amiable athlete who likes football.

NOT A BUREAUCRAT Zhukov is not a bureaucrat. His plans and decisions have a planity

ONCE THE PRIDE OF GERMAN ARMY NOW A PRISONER

The advancing Americans recently ran across a man who was having his dinner with his son. There was nothing spectacular about him, but the Americans had bagged Germany's greatest General, von Rundstedt.

He is an aristocrat among the aristocrats of East Prussia. He represents the best and the worst in the military caste which had won—and lost—all the wars in Europe.

Born in 1885, he enrolled in a sewage cadets' school at 12. The school did not train him for the army; it trained him for war. He was taught primarily to endure pain, to learn self-control, to cut out self-pity, to remain calm always. Rundstedt learnt his lessons well. Re-approached for his cold near, he said: "Certainly we do not mourn." The last war found him in the battles on the front-line, as well as in the counsels of the general staff. He had earned an iron cross.

WAIT AND WATCH

During the short interim of democratic experimentation in German history, Rundstedt waited and watched. When Hindenburg dismissed Brüning, Rundstedt held a key post in Berlin. When Nazis were showing first signs of life Rundstedt played a passive role. He was one of those who believed that the political rift that constituted the National Socialist Party could be exploited for the greater glory of the Wehrmacht. When Hitler came to power, it was von Rundstedt, who as army chief in the Berlin area, had the military force to stop the Nazis' seizure of power. He did not use it.

In 1933, von Rundstedt resigned with many of his colleagues. It was the result of a hidden battle for the control of the army between the Nazis and the Generals. He was taken back when Hitler ran over Austria, only to retire a little later on the ostensible plea that he was aged. A year later he was recalled to active duty for the Polish campaign.

THREE ACTIONS

Three actions bear the imprint of Rundstedt's genius in military strategy. The first was his direction of the invasion of Poland from Slovakia, when his Southern Army group enveloped Poland's main armies, west of Warsaw. The second was the invasion of France by his Central Army group, which tore through 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 generals had opposed, led to the only impeccable campaign the Germans produced in Russia. When the Russian war began, von Rundstedt commanded the Southern Army group. At first he seemed to find slow going against the Russian Marshal Budennyi. Then suddenly he hit with left, towards Kiev. Next he swung around Kiev and destroyed most of another army. Meanwhile, his two comrades to the north, Field-Marshal von Bock and Von Leeb had failed in their drives on Moscow and Leningrad.

In June, when the invasion struck, he was in command on the Western Front. When St. Lo and Caen fell to the Allies, he advised withdrawal to the line of the Seine. Hitler and

Rommel, von Rundstedt's subordinate, over-ruled him. Von Rundstedt was politely sent away from the front for "special duties." But in mid-September he was again recalled and his conduct of operations was responsible for the stubborn defence which the Germans put at Aachen. Rundstedt struck yet another

time. By a swift offensive he threw back the advancing Americans from Holland and had penetrated into Belgium. But he was fighting a losing battle. It was not skill in generalship alone which spelled success. The weight of American men and materials was tipping the balance and the ablest general of the German army had to look on helplessly when the once-proud Wehrmacht surrendered in thousands, allowing the Allies to march through German soil, which had not been trespassed by a foreign army, since the days of Napoleon.

MARSHAL ROMMEL

The most popular German General, perhaps, was Marshal Erwin Rommel. He did not come from that fertile source for the German army, the East Prussian aristocracy. He was Hitler's choice and for a time his tactics paid.

It was in the deserts of Africa that Rommel's genius brought striking gains for German arms. He made a startling sweep, and reached El Alamein on the correct blitzkrieg style. But El Alamein saw the end of his glory. Eighth Army and the 4th Indian Division took the offensive and Rommel's genius were lost as quickly as they were won. Rommel went away from Africa and for a time was reported to be in Yugoslavia. Again, he was in the line of sight on the eve of the Allied landings, but he was unable to stem the advance. July 17, 1944, he was strafed by an Allied fighter plane and wounded. On October 15, Hitler announced he was dead.

ADMIRAL DOENITZ

Admiral Karl Doenitz who has succeeded Hitler as German Fuehrer is Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy and a professional naval officer. Doenitz, who is 54, was promoted from commander of the German U-boat fleet to Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, succeeding Admiral Raeder, on January 30, 1943.

In 1917 Doenitz was transferred to the U-boat arm. A short time later he was captured by an English naval force and did not return to the Reich until 1919.

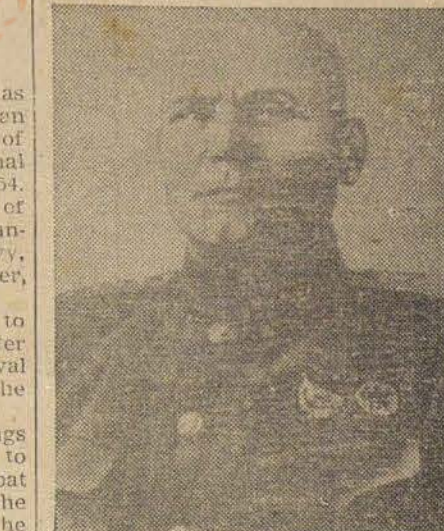
Shortly before the Allied landings in France Doenitz, during a visit to the Channel coast, told his U-boat commanders: "There is for the U-boats only one word: when the landing operations of the Anglo-Saxons begin, then charge the enemy and sink him."

MARSHAL K. KOKOSOVSKY

which adapts itself to the changing strategic situation.

Zhukov has the calm manner of Stalin. (He is reputed never to have lost his temper.) He makes decisions with deliberation, and plans their execution with equal care. But when he says the word "Go," he drives forward with the vast energy of the hard-riding cavalryman who used to ride 20 miles each day before breakfast. During the battle for Moscow, he spent weeks, sleeping for only two hours a night.

Grigori Konstantinovich Zhukov—is today a familiar hero in the home of every Soviet worker and peasant. His name means Maybug. Zhukov was mainly responsible for crushing of the German war machine. His greatest price was the capture of Berlin and the alternate defeat of Germany.



MARSHAL K. K. KOXIEV



WHAT THEY SPENT FOR WAR

The Allies have incurred unprecedented expenses in conducting 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 conduct of war.

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.

INDIA

Year	Revenue (in Crores)	Expenditure (in Crores)
1939-40	Rs. 94.88	87.10
1940-41	Rs. 107.65	114.18
1941-42	Rs. 134.67	147.26
1942-43	Rs. 176.88	289.05
1943-44	Rs. 253.14	442.93 Actuals
1944-45	Rs. 356.88	512.65 Revised
1945-46	Rs. 355.71	517.63 Estimated

Rs. 1,477.84 2,110.80

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE IN INDIA IN CRORES OF RUPEES.

Year	India	Contributed by Britain	Total
1939-40	50.5	—	50.5
1940-41	73.6	—	73.6
1941-42	104.6	19.0	123.6
1942-43	277.4	325.5	602.9
1943-44	290.8	392.7	683.5
1944-45	456.6	443.0	899.6
1945-46	412.0	440.0	852.0 Estimated

Rs. 1,665.2 1,795.2 3,460.4

In addition to the above, India has spent substantial amounts under various other Departments which it is not easy to estimate.

Reverse Lend Lease services rendered by India to America amount to 317 million dollars or 105 crores of rupees.

GREAT BRITAIN

Year ended March 31	Actual receipts into the Exchequer	Actual payments out of the Exchequer
1939-40	1,132,242,692	1,408,176,699
1940-41	1,495,284,097	3,970,705,497
1941-42	2,074,057,310	4,775,694,355
1942-43	2,819,850,783	5,637,367,739
1943-44	3,038,548,145	5,798,687,183
1944-45	3,263,000,000	6,063,007,000

Estimated nett additional expenditure for prosecution of war excluding normal defence costs equivalent to Rs. 27,730 crores.

CANADA

Year ended March 31	Ordinary Revenue in dollars	Total expenditure in dollars
1939-40	541,618,092	680,793,792
1940-41	1,495,284,097	1,249,601,446
1941-42	1,466,824,000	1,885,066,000
1942-43	2,249,025,000	4,469,958,000
1943-44	2,561,000,000	5,500,000,000

Estimated nett additional expenditure for prosecution of war excluding normal defence expenses equivalent to Rs. 6,512 crores.

SOVIET RUSSIA

Year	Revenue (in millions of rubles)	Expenditure (in millions of rubles)
1939-40	155,900	153,100
1940-41	180,241	174,350
1941-42	191,398	191,398
1942-43	182,841	182,841
1943-44	249,576	249,576

Estimated nett expenditure for prosecution of war excluding normal defence expenses Roubles 26,586 crores.

NEW ZEALAND

Year ended March 31	Revenue Total (including others)	Expenditure total (including others)
1939-40	36,582,046	35,772,678
1940-41	37,974,159	37,054,820
1941-42	40,437,927	38,711,503
1942-43	41,240,959	39,568,497
1943-44	42,361,009	38,206,431

Total expenditure comes to 700,779,909 Estimated nett additional expenditure for prosecution of war excluding normal defence costs equivalent to Rs. 642 crores.

SOUTH AFRICA

Year ended March 31	Revenue (ordinary)	Expenditure (ordinary)
1939-40	45,496,846	44,632,857
1940-41	63,471,955	63,392,351
1941-42	81,556,647	74,810,291
1942-43	79,100,489	87,893,170
1943-44	91,026,000	103,510,500

Total expenditure comes to 728,211,311. Estimated and nett additional expenditure for prosecution of war excluding normal defence costs equivalent to Rs. 637 crores.

AUSTRALIA

Year ended March 31	Total Revenue	Total expenditure
1939-40	111,913,784	140,340,198
1940-41	150,482,306	255,691,754
1941-42	210,040,969	422,846,302
1942-43	294,459,156	697,477,415
1943-44	312,887,000	714,968,000

Estimated nett additional expenditure for prosecution of war excluding normal defence costs equivalent to Rs. 3,038 crores.

United States Of America

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

Year ending June 30	General and special accounts (thousand of dollars)
	Receipts Expenditure
1938-39	5,854,661 7,394,287
1939-40	5,164,824 8,765,338
1940-41	5,387,125 9,127,374
1941-42	7,607,212 12,774,890
1942-43	12,790,062 32,491,207
1943-44	22,281,643 78,182,349

Estimated nett expenditure for prosecution of war excluding normal defence expenses as per Congress appropriations.

Total 76th Congress Session	\$904,015,828
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

Permanent appropriations and net transfers from other than war activities appropriations

Total Approved	360,193,686,297
Equivalent to	Rs. 1,190,086,045,170

Rupee one lac nineteen thousand nine hundred and eight crores and sixty lakhs.

Rs. 1,19,098 crores.

LEND-LEASE—THE WEAPON FOR VICTORY

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 Lend Lease by a very impressive story.

"If in a locality, one house catches fire and the owner has no water hose to quench the fire, but the neighbour has it, and the neighbour offers his hose to the owner for extinguishing the fire on the condition that the hose shall be returned when done 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 purpose of fighting the common danger of fire, it is 'Lend-Lease'."

This ideal conception of Lend-Lease perused with the determination of fighting the common enemy namely Germany and Japan has proved to be the strongest weapon for achieving victory in this war. A homey moral of neighbourly goodness has attained the status of an important theory in international economics.

The lend lease aid developed into astronomical figures as the war progressed and the totals for the four years are as under:

Year	Value in thousands (Dollars)	Cumulative total in thousands (Dollars)
1941 (6 months from July to Dec.)	1,244,000	1,244,000
1942	7,009,000	8,253,000
1943	12,733,000	19,986,000
1944	15,396,000	35,382,000

The lend lease exports to countries for the conduct of war against Germany are as under:

Country	Amounts in thousands (Dollars)
United Kingdom	11,332,487
Soviet Russia	7,436,767
Africa, Middle East & Mediterranean area	3,523,634
Latin America	267,549
Total	22,560,637

equivalent to Rs. 7500 crores.

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 concentrations 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 it 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 portion of their sovereignty seems to be the only logical way out of the tangle.

The fact that only the three Big Powers remaining in the field will be permitted to maintain large armed forces allegedly for the preservation of peace, only means that we shall be faced with an enormous concentration of forces and that only these three Great Powers will be able to conduct war. One is tempted 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 deteriorate to the position of a European Power, but she will be never able to rise again to the position of a World Power.

We are asked to believe that only the small nations constitute 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 be rather annoying with their petty stratagems and disputes, but these cannot seriously undermine the structure of peace.

The Spanish Civil War contained a dangerous explosive load because Great Powers intervened in it and the Spanish pattern may be 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 clairvoyance of the Great Powers. But the lesson imparted by the past does not justify these claims. The Big Three; the League of Nations; was to a large extent a "Great Powers' show". The Abyssinian crisis falls into the same category (the unwillingness of France and England to adopt drastic measures to Italy contributed to the failure of this effort in collective action); the Locarno crisis in 1936 was

Peace Problems Of Central Federation Europe 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 nations.

spite of the alarms raised by small countries like Poland, to bring Germany to book. Munich was yet another example of the collaboration of Great Powers. At all critical junctures of Europe's recent history Great Powers have misjudged the situation and have acted in an almost suicidal manner.

This does not mean that the small countries are Shimon 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 blunders 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 prospective guardians of peace be able to co-ordinate their policy for peace as successfully as they succeeded in co-ordinating their strategy? On the solution of this problem the peace of the world ultimately depends.

And will the Great Powers themselves be secure even if they decide to pursue a costly policy of rearmament? As long as there is no agreement binding them in that particular respect, 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 to the Great Powers themselves. Otherwise these three enormous concentrations of power will have to pursue the race for armaments.

The idea of uniting Europe failed after the first World War because there was no strong authority to sponsor it and because some of the European nations emerged from the war very proud and jealous of their independence.

SELF-PRESERVATION

The chances with which Europe will be presented at the end of this war should be fully recognised. Europe will be in a state at once of 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 the forces of order and law. The instinct of self-preservation will undoubtedly speed up the process of integration.

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 quickly into a framework of order, both national and international.

It depends on a number of factors. It depends on the willingness of Britain to sponsor the cause of an integrated Europe; it depends on the social make-up in Europe after the war and the ability of the respective Governments to cope with these problems, which must not divide and split up Europe—on the contrary, these social problems

can become one of the many links between various countries, because they should be tackled on a broad international basis. It will depend on the attitude of the Soviet Union towards the idea of a United Europe; for the time being the attitude of Russia seems to be hostile. But the very hostility of Russia and the subsequent pressure exerted by Russia to split up Europe and to proceed with the process of fragmentation, may result in a closer co-operation of European nations.

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 influence; if she threw overboard the moral principles, Europe may move towards integration but become embittered, and even unfriendly disposed towards Great Britain. In that case the Continent might hoist the flag of 'Europa fara de se' and the process of European integration may be permeated by the spirit of mistrust 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 a footing of equality; and the scheme of the Big Three is highly offending to Europe's prestige. It leaves Europe out of the picture, leaving the decisions about its fate to three outsiders, to three extra-European Powers. Such a blatant injustice to Europe, such an open confession of disbelief in its resources and abilities, cannot possibly be the last word. Germany professed the view that Europe's decept and fish-belly are the Allies to take from Germany this ludicrous theory lock, stock and barrel.

There was a time when it was almost fashionable to deride the League of Nations; yet from the perspective of five years of war 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 endeavour; it was a useful instrument too. Unfortunately, we were unable to grasp the full meaning of international co-operation; "this war" as Mr. Churchill rightly said in his letter sent to Lord Cecil of Chelwood on his eightieth birthday, "could easily have been prevented if the League of Nations had been used with courage and loyalty by the associated nations."

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 a dictatorship of the Great Powers seems to be reminiscent of the Congress of Vienna. It leaves Europe out of the political picture; and Europe must react to such a scheme with distrust and even hostility. If the "order of the day" is the Grossraum idea and the privileged position of the "great powers"—another set of ideas adopted from Nazi Germany—then the Continent of Europe must oppose such a scheme by international co-operation.

gration. If the future belongs to the Grossraum scheme then to regain 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 Charter 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 time 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-American relations as close as possible; but the unalterable fact is that the Americans who with such a great display of generosity and sweeping energy came to the rescue of Europe, will not stay in Europe; and England's lot 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 impetus to the process of integration of Europe. This British initiative will be welcomed by all European nations; whether Great Britain will retreat from an organised Europe or collaborate with it on terms of equality, is another matter.

SECURITY FOR ALL

Either all the nations, whether great or small, submit to some code of behaviour and agree to the fulfilment of their sovereignty; and by so doing achieve security for all, or the world will enter an era of even worse insecurity, fear and suspicion than before the Second World War. Either we agree on a certain set of principles and we adopt the Rule of Law, or the moral principles will take a terrible revenge on us, compromising the whole sense of this 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 imperialism are not been 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 a 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 is a tragic sight, but it is nevertheless true. The military victory is here, but the chances of a durable peace are receding fast. And we have to agree with the pessimistic judgment pronounced by that excellent British paper *The Economist*, that if no halt is called to this truly alarming process, "there will still be darkness in Europe after the victory and the lights; the lamps will remain unlit."

