Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Anulada 7
Caseta 40

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA

DIRECCION DE POLITICA GENERAL

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto

GUERRA EUROPEA

Expediente..... **Año** 1942.

EMBAJADA EN LONDRES

INFORMA SOBRE EL CARACTER TENDENCIOSO CONTRA LA REPUBLICA, ADOPTADO POR LA PRENSA BRITANICA.

EXPEDIENTE Nº 450.

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Argentina

INDICE

FORM. 149

FOLIO	FECHA	N.º	PROCEDENCIA	OBJETO

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Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

CONFIDENCIAL - RESERVADA

450

EMBAJADA ARGENTINA
EN LONDRES

A.P.

Londres, julio 11 de 1942

Nro. 126

COMENTARIOS DE LA PRENSA BRITANICA

Señor Ministro:

1. La prensa británica, especialmente la de Londres, publica periódicamente noticias sobre la situación política de Argentina en relación con la guerra. Generalmente no corresponden a la realidad. Estas noticias son comentadas afirmando que el gobierno de que V.E. forma parte tiene simpatías nazistas.

En algunas de mis conversaciones con el Ministro Eden y otros miembros del Poder Ejecutivo, me he referido a esta posición de la prensa, sin duda poco amistosa. Alguno de ellos me ha respondido que no me preocupe y considere que los diarios tienen poca influencia en el país y que el gobierno de S.M. conoce muy bien la posición argentina.

2. Considero, sin embargo, que la publicación sistemática y continuada de esta clase de noticias provocará al fin un estado de opinión desfavorable, que todavía no existe, pero que debemos cuidar que no se forme, porque necesitamos de la buena acogida del pueblo británico para que acepte nuestros productos, que sin duda continuaremos importando en grandes cantidades.

3. La actitud con respecto a Argentina es excepcional. Los comentarios que se hacen sobre Irlanda, Portugal, Suecia, España, Turquía y Chile, en general carecen de interés. Me informan que con respecto a España la censura es completa. Lo mismo debe ser para los demás países.

4. De continuar la publicación sistemática de estas noticias, me propondría, si cuento con la aprobación de V.E., entrevistarme con el Ministro Eden y expresarle verbalmente, en nombre de mi gobierno, que se halla muy molesto por la difusión en la prensa de noticias inexactas sobre nuestra posición en la guerra, sus apreciaciones sobre política interna y nuestros actuales gobernantes. Sería, sin duda, más eficaz esta gestión si, simultáneamente, V.E. llamara al Embajador británico en Buenos Aires y le hiciera una manifestación análoga.

A S.E. el Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto,
Doctor Don Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú.
Buenos Aires.

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Argentina

EMBAJADA ARGENTINA

EN LONDRES

5. Aunque la prensa británica, a pesar de la guerra tiene una relativa libertad de expresión, la dirección de los grandes diarios recibe, en lo que respecta a la política exterior, sigue las indicaciones del gobierno y está sujeta a la censura. Una palabra de su parte podría determinarlos sin duda, a un mayor cuidado en la publicación de las noticias sobre Argentina.

6. Numerosas y calificadas personalidades británicas me han manifestado que comprenden y aprueban la política exterior argentina y su disgusto por los comentarios periodísticos a que me refiero. Alguno me ha dicho: "Gran Bretaña debe estar reconocida a Argentina por su benévola neutralidad".

En todo caso, espero de V.E. su consentimiento para poder actuar con la debida autoridad.

Saludo al Señor Ministro con mi más alta y distinguida consideración.

ANOTADO

Agosto 4 de 1942.

Contéstese por telegrama en los términos acordados

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Argentina

L 50.

CONFIDENCIAL RESERVADA

Nro. 126

Londres, julio 11 de 1942

COMENTARIOS DE LA PRENSA BRITANICA

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A S.E. el Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto,
Doctor Don Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú.
Buenos Aires.

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Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

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En todo caso, espero de V.E. su consentimiento para poder actuar con la debida autoridad.

Saludo al Señor Ministro con mi más alta y distinguida consideración.

– Teleg. a Londres N° 136 Le agosto 4

Teleg. de Londres N° 148 Le agosto 8

(al Dr. Ramírez / Circular)

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Política Gral.

450.

TELEGRAMA CIFRADO N°.676

Buenos Aires, agosto 4 de 1942.

Embajada Argentina

Londres

N° 136.- De acuerdo con la oportuna sugestión de su nota 126 párrafo 4° recomiendo a V.E. hacer presente al Ministro Eden nuestro desagrado por la difusión de noticias de la clase que V.E. señala. Hoy he hecho la misma observación al Embajador Kelly.

Ruiz Guiñazú

ANOTADO

Es copia.-
E. O. Martínez

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Argentina

Política Gral.

Guerra 450.

OFICINA DE CLAVE
10 AGOS. 1942
RELACIONES EXTERIORES

TELEGRAMA CIFRADO Nº 1025

Londres, agosto 8/8 de 1942.

A S.E. el Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores,

Buenos Aires.

Nº 148.- Con referencia a su telegrama 136. Larga entrevista con el Ministro Eden quién me escuchó con amistosa deferencia.

Al cumplir las instrucciones de V.E. y expresarle con la mayor franqueza la mala impresión que causaban en el Gobierno Argentino las publicaciones de la prensa británica, le dije entre otros conceptos que consideraba este procedimiento de utilizar la prensa como el peor medio para lograr un propósito político, con el agravante que podía suscitar un estado colectivo inamistoso entre ambos países, lo que sería tan estéril como desagradable y aún podía crear resentimientos personales.

ANOTADO

Tomó especial nota de este argumento.

Me contestó que las publicaciones de prensa como yo mismo podía apreciarlo, reflejaban un estado general de la opinión del país con absoluta independencia de toda influencia de Estados Unidos. Me repitió las consideraciones de mis notas 84 y 105. Consideraba que la frecuencia de noticias sobre la Argentina era una demostración indudable del interés y amistad que este país tiene por ella, que se acentúa y a veces resulta apasionado por el propio estado de guerra actual.

Insistí en que a pesar de tener relaciones

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personales con la mayoría de los dueños de los periódicos no deseaba llevarles mi queja y que mi Gobierno no quería en forma alguna iniciar una acción de propaganda favorable por que nuestra posición es demasiado clara e interpreta cabalmente el sentimiento nacional en tal forma que no requiere influencias o artificios para presentarla.

Naturalmente por la índole del asunto y siguiendo las instrucciones de V.E. no hiceningún pedido al Ministro Eden ni él tampoco me prometió hacer gestión alguna pro tengo la impresión que algún resultado favorable obtendremos de la gestión que V.E. me ha encomendado realizar.

Como tengo el propósito de llegar a ésa el 7 de septiembre creo innecesario enviar más informaciones por nota.

Cárcano

Es traducción :

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Argentina

(POR AVION)

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
5 ENE. 1944
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
A
DIVISION ASUNTOS POLITICOS

EMBAJADA ARGENTINA

EN LONDRES

Londres, Diciembre 1 de 1943.

No.118.

Señor Ministro:

Editorial sobre Argentina en "The Times".

Transmito a V.E. un recorte del diario "The Times" del 30 de noviembre con un comentario editorial sobre supuestas restricciones a nuestra prensa. Acompaño igualmente una traducción del mismo.

Saludo al Señor Ministro con mi más distinguida consideración.

Retrogression in Argentina

The *Gleichschaltung* of Argentina proceeds apace. A recent order intensifying the censorship is in line with the ultra-nationalist policy—in part, hardly distinguishable from that of totalitarian countries—which the Ramirez régime is putting into practice. In future newspapers are to be told not merely what they must not publish, but also what they must publish. Secretary of the Press in Argentina has for [illegible] turn of the screw of regimentation is meant to end even the shadow of independence which survived. It is a [illegible] to the rejection [illegible] has been circumvented by the methods of the [illegible] Democracy has, in fact, become a dirty word and has been placed under the ban. Last [illegible] followed the publication, signed by 150 representative Argentines, of a declaration [illegible] solidarity. Among those against whom the Government took punitive action were officials and university professors.

The inglorious relation of Argentina under her present regime to both a puzzle [illegible] the mass of the people, and certainly does not serve the national interest, is making the attempt to re-habilitate principles against which the United Nations are now waging their [illegible] more and more glaring expression in hostility to the outside world. There is much to commend in a policy of making Argentines more Argentine; there is everything to condemn in a course which can only lead to repression and retrogression [illegible] towards a larger freedom and increased [illegible] the internal [illegible] of the [illegible] public has [illegible] relations with [illegible] neighbours [illegible] deteriorated since [illegible] the June revolution was [illegible] bringing Argentina into [illegible] United Nations but [illegible] [illegible] deeper than regret Argentina's [illegible] from the struggle and the anti-democratic practices of her present rulers. The [illegible] dragooning of the Press proves how little those practices are approved by public opinion, and suggests that the Government themselves are beginning to feel the weakness of their hold upon their subjects.

Buenos Aires, enero 8 de 1944.

Acúsese recibo.

A S.E. el Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto,

General de Brigada Don Alberto Gilbert,

BUENOS AIRES.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Anexo a la nota No.118.

Editorial - "The Times" - Noviembre 30 de 1943.

Retrogression in Argentina

The *Gleichschaltung* of Argentina proceeds apace. A recent order intensifying the censorship is in line with the ultra-nationalist policy—in part, hardly distinguishable from that of totalitarian countries—which the Ramirez régime is putting into practice. 'In future newspapers are to be told not merely what they must not publish, but also what they must publish. Freedom of the Press in Argentina has for months past been a travesty ; the latest turn of the screw of regimentation is meant to end even the shadow of independence which survived. It is a tribute to the robust courage of the Press that the order has been circumvented by the methods of the underground newspapers of Europe. Democracy has, in fact, become a heresy and has been placed under the ban. Last month widespread dismissals or arrests followed the publication, signed by 150 representative Argentines, of a declaration in favour of democracy and pan-American solidarity. Among those against whom the Government took punitive action were officials and university professors.

The inglorious isolation of Argentina under her present régime is both a puzzle and a disappointment to her friends in the rest of the Americas and in Europe. A Government which does not profess to speak for the mass of the people, and certainly does not serve the national interest, is making the attempt to rehabilitate principles against which the United Nations are now waging their victorious fight. Extreme nationalism is more and more finding expression in hostility to the outside world. There is much to commend in a policy of making Argentines more Argentine; there is everything to condemn in a course which leads only to repression and retrogression in an age when men's minds are moving towards a larger freedom and tolerance. The international standing of the Republic has fallen, and relations with its neighbours have deteriorated since it became clear that the June revolution was being used not to bring Argentina into closer concert with the United Nations but to advance an outmoded authoritarianism. Great Britain, with her long tradition of friendship and intimate commercial ties, has in particular watched with something deeper than regret Argentina's aloofness from the struggle and the anti-democratic practices of her present rulers. The dragooning of the Press proves how little those practices are approved by public opinion, and suggests that the Government themselves are beginning to feel the weakness of their hold upon their subjects.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Anexo a la nota No.118.

Retroceso en Argentina

La "Gleichschaltung" de la Argentina procede deprisa. Una orden reciente intensificando la censura, está en línea con la política ultranacionalista que el Gobierno de Ramírez pone en práctica, tan difícil de diferenciar de la de los países totalitarios.

En el futuro, los diarios recibirán órdenes no solamente de lo que deben publicar si no de lo que no deben publicar. La libertad de prensa en Argentina durante los últimos meses ha sido una parodia. La última orden del Gobierno termina hasta con la sombra de independencia que todavía sobrevivía. Es un tributo a la valentía de la prensa que la órden ha sido orillada con los mismo métodos de los periódicos clandestinos de Europa. La democracia se ha vuelto, de hecho una herejía y ha sido puesta bajo excomunión. El mes pasado, la publicación de la declaración en favor de la democracia y solidaridad panamericana, firmada por 150 argentinos representativos, fué seguida de cesantías y arrestos. Entre aquellos contra quienes el Gobierno impuso medidas punitivas figuraban funcionarios y profesores universitarios.

El poco glorioso aislamiento de Argentina bajo el prsente régimen no sólo intriga si no defrauda a sus amigos de las Américas y de Europa. Un gobierno que no quiere hacerse eco de la voz de la masa y que ciertamente no sirve a los intereses nacionales, está haciendo un intento de rehabilitar principios contra los cuales las Naciones Unidas están dirigiendo ahora su victoriosa lucha. El extremo nacionalismo se encuentra cada vez con mayor hostilidad del mundo exterior. Es muy encomiable una política que tienda a hacer más argentinos a los argentinos, pero es muy condenable una política que tienda solamente a la represión y a la retrogradación en una época en que los deseos de los hombres se dirigen hacia una mayor libertad y tolerancia. La posición internacional de la República ha caído y sus relaciones con los países vecinos ha empeorado desde que se ha visto que la revolución de junio no ha sido usada para llevar a Argentina hacia un más estrecho concierto con las Naciones Unidas sino para avanzar un autoritarismo fuera de moda.

Gran Bretaña, con su larga tradición de amistad y estrechos lazos comerciales, ha seguido con algo más que un simple sentimiento de pesar el alejamiento de Argentina de la presente lucha y las prácticas antidemocráticas de sus actuales dirigentes. El intimidamiento a la prensa prueba lo poco que estas prácticas son aprobadas por la opinión pública y sugiere que los gobernantes comienzan a sentir su debilidad para contener a sus subditos.

Es traducción fiel del original.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Buenos Aires, enero 8 de 1944.

D.A.P.
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Señor Embajador:

Tengo el honor de acusar recibo a V.E. de su nota No. 118, fecha 1 de diciembre ppdo., a la cual agrega un recorte del diario "The Times", correspondiente al 30 de noviembre, sobre supuestas restricciones a la prensa argentina.

Saludo a V.E. con mi más distinguida consideración.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
4 ENE 1944
Dirección General Asuntos Políticos

OSCAR IBARRA GARCIA

A S.E. el Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de la República Argentina en Gran Bretaña,
Doctor Miguel Angel Cárcano.

BCP.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Ginebra 4 57.

EMBAJADA
DE LA
REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA

9

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
A
DIVISION ASUNTOS POLITICOS

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
7 ENE. 1944
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO

Lima, 3 de Enero de 1944.

No. 1.

Señor Ministro:

Tengo el honor de remitir a V.E., a simple título informativo, un recorte del diario "La Crónica", de hoy, trascribiendo parte de un artículo publicado por el "London Times" titulado "Totalitarismo en Argentina".

Como V.E verá, el artículo se refiere principalmente al decreto que disuelve los partidos políticos en nuestro país.

Saludo a V.E. con mi más alta y distinguida consideración.

F.R.

Comenta un diario de Londres la política del Gobierno Argentino

SON EL ANEXO CONFORME

8

Buenos Aires, enero 11 de 1944

Acúsese recibo.

ANOTADO
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
11 ENE 1944
Buenos Aires
Capital Federal

A. S.E. el Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto,

General de Brigada D. Alberto Gilbert,

BUENOS AIRES

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Lima, "La Crónica", 3 de Enero 1944.

Comenta un diario de Londres la política del Gobierno Argentino

Londres, 3 (Reuter).— En un artículo de fondo que lleva como encabezamiento "Totalitarismo en Argentina", el diario "London Times" dice lo siguiente:

"Hace solo un mes que el Presidente de Argentina reafirmó públicamente que su gobierno restauraría la constitución y llegó hasta negar que tenía la intención de establecer la dictadura" ..

"Todo lo que ha hecho y dicho desde entonces ha servido unicamente para ahogar las protestas que se han originado; más aún, el decreto por el cual se anunció la disolución de todos los parotids políticos de Argentina es uno de los mas formales y familiares pasos que se toman para desterrar la amplitud de opinión del adversario, todo lo cual hace que las acciones del gobierno de Ramirez se acemejen a aquellas que emprende una vulgar junta revolucionaria"

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Buenos Aires, enero 11 de 1944

D.A.P.

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Señor Embajador:

Tengo el honor de acusar recibo de la nota de V.E. N° 1, de 3 del corriente, con la que remite un recorte de prensa en el que se reproduce un comentario periodístico del "London Times" de Londres sobre nuestro país.

Reitero a V.E. las seguridades de mi distinguida consideración.

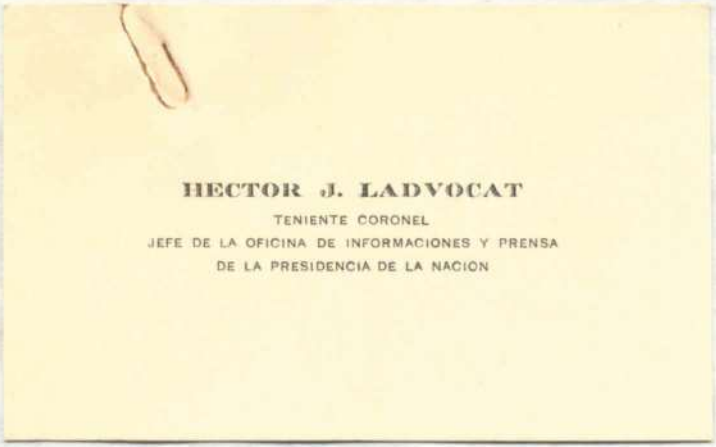
CARLOS L. TORRIANI
DIRECTOR GENERAL

MINISTERIO
RELACIONES EXTERIORES
Dirección
General Asuntos Políticos

JME

A S.E. el señor Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de la República Argentina en el Perú, doctor Alberto E. Uriburu.

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Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina



HECTOR J. LADVOCAT

TENIENTE CORONEL

JEFE DE LA OFICINA DE INFORMACIONES Y PRENSA

DE LA PRESIDENCIA DE LA NACION

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

4 34.

Copia del cable Nº3, anulado, recibido el 5/1/1944 de Berlin

Estocolmo.- Organo londinense "TIMES" publica en su edición del lunes un articulo de fondo atacando duramente a la Argentina,pidiendo inmiscusión directa de los aliados en la vida politica de la gran nación sudamericana; citado diario basa su demanda sobre el "caracter autoritario" del Gobierno del General Ramírez y los últimos decretos del gobierno argentino, en especial el que se refiere a la disolución de todos los partidos políticos;- "Times" expone que la politica argentina se encuentra simplemente bajo la influencia de una "junta deseosa de mando",pero cuya tendencia, como demuestra lo ocurrido en Bolivia, da lugar a encontrar discipulos en otros paises de sudamerica.- "Times" añade que afortunadamente Gran Bretaña y Corte America dejaron muy acertadamente de conocer al gobierno de Bolivia, en espera de ver el futuro desarrollo de la situación política.- Por lo que respecta a la República Argentina, "Times" manifiesta que la situación política "dejó ~~xx~~ ya desde hace tiempo de tener carácter puramente nacional".- "Times" añade que el gobierno de Ramírez no tan solo "mantiene con terquedad su politica neutral" sino que se opone terminantemente contra tendencia bélica panamericana,manteniendo ostentivamente sus relaciones diplomáticas con las potencias del Eje.- "Time" cierra su articulo fondo haciendo responsable cauce emprendido por argentina a los súbditos alemanes residentes en el país, opinando que la actividad actualmente mantenida por junta Militar de Buenos Aires socava fundamentalmente los fundamentos de la "solidaridad panamericana" con beneficio exclusivo de Alemania, intentando provocar en la Iberoámerica dudas y desconfianza.-

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NO SE LE DA CURSO.-

Es copia

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Argentina

Guerra 450 -

Ministerio de
Relaciones Exteriores y Culto

La Secretaria Privada del señor Ministro, tiene el agrado de dirigirse a la Oficina de Traducciones, solicitándole quiera tener a bien de traducir, a la brevedad posible, los artículos que le adjunta subrrayados en las páginas cuatro, de la revista The Times, de Diciembre 29 de 1943 y de Enero 5 del corriente año, respectivamente.

Buenos Aires, febrero 8 de 1944

Buenos Aires, 8 de febrero de 1944

Con la traducción efectuada vuelva a Secretaría Privada.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

MINISTERIO DE
RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
8 FEB 1944
DIVISION DE
TRADUCCIONES

Artículo de "THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION", de fecha 29 de diciembre de 1943.

REVOLUCIÓN BOLIVIANA

Las implicancias del golpe de Estado militar en Bolivia, que ha depuesto al Presidente PEÑARANDA y establecido un nuevo Gobierno, no se han dado a conocer todavía. El nuevo Gobierno de Bolivia ha aprovechado la primera oportunidad para reafirmar formal y explícitamente sus obligaciones internacionales, las cuales fueron contraídas por el Presidente depuesto con la cordial aprobación de todo el pueblo. En otras palabras, Bolivia continúa en guerra con el Eje y leal a los principios por los que están combatiendo las Naciones Unidas. Aunque el cambio ha producido alguna inquietud en Wáshington, debe observarse que una de las quejas contra el último Gobierno es la de que evitó la completa colaboración con los Estados Unidos - en qué manera, sin embargo, no ha sido explicado. El esfuerzo bélico ha gravitado pesadamente sobre la economía de las repúblicas sudamericanas, y los reajustes no han podido hacerse siempre en forma bastante rápida o drástica. En estas

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circunstancias el fermento revolucionario no constituye una secuela sorprendente. El nuevo Gobierno boliviano, por ejemplo, anuncia su interés por el bienestar del pueblo y critica a los "barones mineros" y a sus "abogados y representantes", que, dicen, han sido "impuestos en el Gobierno y en el Parlamento". Cualquier cosa que hagan para aliviar la miseria del obrero boliviano encontrará simpática respuesta aquí y en cualquier otro lugar. Tanto en el campo de los asuntos internos como en el de los exteriores, sin embargo, las declaraciones deben respaldarse con los hechos. El adelanto económico y social no puede encontrarse en el abandono de la política de buena vecindad. Gran Bretaña se ha complacido en acoger en sus costas la semana pasada/a/ una misión aérea de Bolivia. Su mensaje ha sido aceptado como prenda de la resolución de la República de mantener la gran alianza y de participar en el próximo triunfo de la causa democrática, y es apenas concebible que este propósito pueda fallar.

Es traducción
8 de febrero de 1944

JORGE DELLEPIANE
JEFE DE LA OFICINA DE TRADUCCIONES

J.S.R.

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Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
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AIR MAIL EDITION

THE TIMES
WEEKLY EDITION

No. 3,494 — LONDON WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 29 1943

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THE QUEENSLAND FRONT

TITANIC TASKS PERFORMED BY THE STATE

By L. H. Pike, Agent-General for Queensland

Those who are not immediately concerned with Australian affairs are inclined to overlook the fact that many of the major responsibilities for carrying out defence plans and works authorized by the Commonwealth Government have devolved upon State Governments and State instrumentalities. In the case of Queensland, many local defence undertakings were, before and during the early days of the war, actually planned and durried into effect entirely by and at the cost of the State Government, without the aid or intervention of the central authority.

On Japan's entry into the conflict, Queensland, due to its geographical position, at once became the eastern bastion for the defence of the Commonwealth. As a result, Queensland



has been called upon to play an exceptionally important part in General MacArthur's defence plans. The principal authority charged with the task of undertaking many of the military works within the State has been the Queensland Main Roads Commissioner and the Coordinator-General of Public Works, a dual position held by Mr. J. K. Kemp as eminent engineering authority. The Queensland Public Works and Railway Departments have also participated in their respective spheres. The Commonwealth Government has operated largely through the Allied Works Council, which body, however, has delegated most of its powers in Queensland to the Coordinator-General of Public Works.

SHIPBUILDING

In his capacity as Commissioner of Main Roads and Coordinator-General of Public Works, Mr. Kemp has directed vast schemes of national defence, involving the absorption of a considerable portion of the country's man-power and an outlay of many millions of pounds. These works have included the construction of strategic roads, fighter and pursuit fields, aerodromes, fortifications, airfield storage depots and munition dumps, sites for munition factories, improvements to docks and harbours, hospitals, and wireless installations.

The immense problems which faced Australia on the Japanese entry into the war were emphasized by the lack of dockyard accommodation in Queensland, a State then still in the pioneering stage and given over almost entirely to agricultural and pastoral pursuits. There were until recently no shipbuilding yards in actual production and no established facilities for docking and repairing naval or merchant vessels within the coastal waters. These serious gaps have been remedied, for Queensland is now building ships of 9,000 and 10,000 tons capacity, and is able to provide dock accommodation capable of berthing the largest unit of the Australian fleet, as well as merchant vessels of a tonnage equal to any of those trading with the Dominions before the war. Naval authorities have expressed the opinion that the completion of this dock is vital to the maintenance of sea power and communications in the Australian Pacific coast area. The site chosen for this important work is regarded by structural engineers as among the finest in the world.

Until war came so close to our shores there were no results of any strategic importance in Queensland. The main roads then in use traversed largely the coastal belt and would, in the event of invasion, have been of far greater value to the enemy than to the inadequate defending forces available. The inland defence road system undertaken by the Allied Works Council, and carried out largely through the State Coordinator-General's organization, is now an accomplished fact, and represents thousands of miles of main strategic highways and lateral communications covering the length and breadth of Queensland. These roads were constructed at record-breaking speed in the face of the then constant threat of enemy landing.

DEVELOPMENT OF PORTS

If Queensland was lacking in all the material requirements essential to its position as a defence bastion of the Commonwealth, and a forward base for naval, military, and air operations against the enemy, she was blessed by nature with a coastal system of valuable ports and harbours. Most of these were only partially developed and unsuited to perform the important war services required of them as naval bases. The remarkable transformation which has since taken place in these ports is a notable tribute to the Commonwealth and State Governments, and perhaps more particularly to the constructing authorities and armed forces of the United States. The part played by the Americans in the organization and development of this great forward base—Queensland—must be told later; the full story will tell of an overwhelming concentration of visiting forces which have performed miraculous tasks in recharging a large and undeveloped area of the Australian continent to the required design of allied plans in the south-west Pacific.

The stage has been reached when this eastern part of Australia, Queensland, comes to be regarded as the predestined bridgehead for an attack upon the Australian continent. It now occupies in the southern hemisphere a position akin to that held by the United Kingdom in Europe, in that it forms a springboard from which enormous forces are being deployed and prepared for the gathering attack upon the Japanese bases and occupied territory to the north of Australia. To-day Queensland is one huge armed camp pulsating with military life, no force operations, and naval activity, where practically the whole industrial and agricultural economy of the State has been turned over to strengthening the war momentum in the south-west Pacific.

INNISKILLINGS' FINE WORK

TUNISIA, ITALY AND BURMA

From Our Military Correspondent

A battalion of The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers was among the units which, in the words of General Montgomery, were given "the supreme honour of being the first troops of all the allied armies to land on the mainland of the continent of Europe." The troops were inspired by the significance of the task which lay before them and by the parting address of the commander of the Eighth Army.

An officer has described the crossing of the Straits of Messina, at first in uncanny silence, then under the thunderous roar of the barrage fired from the Sicilian shore, which appeared as one long fire of flame. As he neared the Italian shore the smoke became so thick that he could see only a few yards. Unable to see the beach, they struck it with a bump which literally threw many men out of the craft.

After all that had gone before in North Africa and Sicily, and in view of their expectations, the landing came as an anti-climax, but the climb into the mountains under a scorching sun was another matter, and some men fell out, exhausted by the heat. However, resistance was still not serious, and they reached the crests which were their objective long before they were expected to.

FIERCE ENGAGEMENTS

Brigaded with The Royal Irish Fusiliers and London Irish Rifles (now a battalion of The Royal Ulster Rifles) in the Irish Brigade, the Inniskillings had been continuously in action for six months in Tunisia. In mid-January they fought a whole series of fierce engagements in the region of Mezzel-Bab, the heaviest fighting being on the feature called Two-Tree Hill. In late February they took part in defeating the last serious German attack in that area. In the actions preliminary to the final assault the battalion also had a very stiff task. The capture of one hill took it three days, in the course of which it was twice driven back. It won down the enemy, who finally surrendered.

Another battalion of the Inniskillings, after being in the East since 1934 and in India since 1938, covered itself with distinction in both the campaigns in Burma, and suffered heavy loss in the great retreat as well as substantial casualties in fighting in Arakan early this year. Some of the stories which have been published in the regimental journal, the Saviour of Shillelagh, bring out vividly the extraordinary feats of endurance required of the troops in Burma and the sufferings which they had to undergo.

The Combined Production and Resources Board has formed a Public Utilities Committee to investigate requirements, supplies, and production of equipment, to re-establish electric, gas, and water services in liberated and conquered areas.

THE DEFENDERS OF SAMOS

UNITY AMONG GREEKS

From Our Cairo Correspondent

All British troops sent to Samos, several hundred *andartes* (Greek partisans), between 4,000 and 5,000 Greek civilians, the Greek Sacred Brigade, and a number of Italian troops were successfully evacuated from the island. With their arrival in the Middle East, and after the coordination of reports, it is now possible to piece together the story of events in Samos during the brief but successful allied occupation.

First arrivals in Samos were a small British military mission to apply the terms of the Italian armistice, and the mission found the island more or less under the control of *andartes* belonging to the E.L.A.S. group of the National Liberation front who had taken over from a very much larger force of Italians. As soon as Italy fell there was the possibility of ugly incidents between the Greeks and Italians, but moderation prevailed, and, after getting rid of the Fascist elements, the Samiots treated friendly and cooperative Italians with remarkable tolerance and utilized those willing to fight on the allied side. The British military mission took over command in the name of the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, and set up a provisional governing committee composed of local Greeks under the Bishop of Samos, the Metropolitan Ireneos, the most respected and most influential person on the island. Of the three other members of the committee, two belonged to the National Liberation Front (E.A.M.), and one partisan leader was appointed as adviser on matters affecting the *andartes*.

BRITISH ARMY RATIONS

Later Brigadier Baird landed to take up the position of British military governor, and the Bishop's commissariat worked closely with him. Supplies of food were brought in, and as long as the occupation lasted the population was living on British Army rations and stores. The partisans were encouraged to recruit more men, and in time a kind of home guard was established and entrusted with the task of watching the coastline and for possible parachute landings. This force, recruited mainly from *andartes*, fell somewhat into disfavour because of their arbitrary interference with the property and liberty of the villagers of Samos.

When Leros fell it was impossible to hold Samos, and so a successful evacuation was carried out. The occupation of the island had been well worth while, if only because it showed that harmony and unity do exist between Greeks inside and outside former Greek territory, and that the authority of the Greek Government is everywhere respected.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

NAVAL CASUALTIES

The names of the following officers are included in lists of casualties issued by the Board of Admiralty :—

H.M. SUBMARINE TURBULENT

MISSING, PRESUMED KILLED

Commander J. W. Linton, V.C., D.S.O., D.S.C. R.N. (in command), Lieut. A. F. Bird, D.S.C., Lieut. P. P. Hunt, D.S.C., R.N., Lieut. (E.) C. F. E. Chatting, R.N., Lieut. R. C. W. Chidson, R.N.V.R., R.N.

ARMY CASUALTIES

The names of the following officers are included in lists of casualties issued by the Army Council :—

KILLED

R.A.C. (R.T.R.)—Watson, Lieut. C. P. R.

R.ENGRS.—Tidbury, Lieut. (T./Capt.) C. H.

DIED OF WOUNDS

R.A.C.—Mayo, Capt. H. W. L.

ENGINEERS (R.E.)—Wynne-Jones, Capt. S.

WOUNDED

R.A.—Dickinson, Lieut.-Col. T. A. (Attached Capt. to Lt.-Col.), D.S.O. R.A.O.C.—Marshall-Mullen, T./Maj. R. W. M. C.

ROYAL FUS.—Harrington, Capt. M. R.

QUEEN'S R. REGT.—Marshall-Mullen, T./Maj. R. W. M. C.

QUEEN'S R. REGT.—Marshall-Mullen, T./Maj. R. W. M. C.

ROYAL WEST SURREY REGT.—Hamilton, Lieut. (Q.M.) D. A

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THE TIMES

THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION

(with which is incorporated THE MAIL)

LONDON WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 29 1943

THE LIBERATION OF EUROPE

While the world waits for the year 1944 and the supreme drama of the reconquest of Europe, the prologue is spoken with the announcement of the names of the leading members of the cast. The eminent officers selected for the vast new responsibilities have all been engaged up to the last minute in only less momentous operations in the Mediterranean. Their transfer to the fortified base of the British Isles, where the forces destined for the invasion of northern Europe have been assembled, is a plain intimation to friend and foe that the final phase of preparation has begun. The charge entrusted to the supreme commander, which is nothing less than the liberation of an enslaved continent, has no parallel in history since the great DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH assumed the leadership of the armies of the Grand Alliance. No choice could have been more acceptable to all the allied services than that of GENERAL DWIGHT EISENHOWER. Since he was nominated to the command of the combined services of the United Nations based on North Africa he has presided over operations which have proceeded with unbroken success and included the greatest victories yet achieved by British and American arms. His most individual contribution to strategy has been his gift for drawing together officers of diverse nationality and professional training into a harmonious brotherhood, thereby generating a spirit of comradeship which has been communicated to all ranks in the field. The deputy supreme commander is an airman—AIR CHIEF MARSHAL TEDDER, a man wise and resourceful from long experience of cooperation between the three arms. GENERAL EISENHOWER will have with him, to lead the British contingent of the armies of invasion, a lieutenant with whom he has already established a strong and fruitful collaboration—GENERAL MONTGOMERY, wasting the laurels of the campaigns of the Eighth Army, that famous force which has added yet one more successful advance to its record in some particularly severe fighting on the Italian front over Christmas. The assumption by GENERAL MAITLAND WILSON of command of the combined forces in the Mediterranean, with GENERAL ALEXANDER as commander in Italy, provides for the continuance of the pressure that holds down so much German fighting power to the defence of the southern bastions of Europe.

The programme to be executed by the new command has been laid down in full concert between the allies at the Teheran and Cairo conferences. The times and the places of the projected blows remain to be disclosed in action. The essential fact that has been made public is that the war against Germany in 1944 will be fought to a single plan, in which the British, American, and Russian forces, with all the contingents representing the submerged countries now to be liberated, will have each their calculated and proportioned place. To this may be added the assurance of GENERAL EISENHOWER himself, that the plan is expected to bring about the unconditional surrender of the enemy before the year is out. For the first time it draws together into a coherent unity the lines of two convergent attacks, each of which separately has inflicted resounding blows upon the Axis in the past fourteen months. Since the battle of El Alamein the British and American forces have swept clear the whole southern shore of the Mediterranean, conquered Sicily, liberated Sardinia and Corsica, driven one partner in the Axis out of the war, and, having landed on the Italian mainland, pressed the Germans far back along the road to Rome. The short sea route to the East has been reopened, while simultaneously the threat to the great highway across the Atlantic has been effectually subdued. While an overwhelming armament has been collected in the British Isles for the coming invasion, British airmen by night and Americans by day have prepared the way by carrying devastation far and wide behind the enemy's ramparts. Meanwhile the Red armies, engaging the main land forces of the enemy throughout the period, have thrust the invaders back with enormous losses from the Volga to the Dnieper and beyond, and at this moment they are winning tremendous new victories.

These are very great achievements; but a colossal work remains to be accomplished. The goal we have set ourselves is unconditional surrender; and that is not to be achieved save by the destruction of the whole fighting power of the enemy. We have to break the resistance of millions of soldiers, sailors, and airmen, ruled by desperate men who know that their own lives may be forfeited by defeat. Their own territory is still intact, and their fortifications, strengthened continually over a period of more than three years, are thrust out hundreds of miles beyond their borders. They have at their disposal the industrial riches and the slave labour of a continent, all now harnessed to the defensive effort. The United Nations do not underrate the task of overthrowing this formidable army, but they are to-day soberly confident in the prospects of the coming campaign. Great as are the material resources of the enemy, their own powers of production are vastly greater, and now at last fully mobilized. Patiently and laboriously, ever since the United States entered the war, they have built up in the British Isles such a force of trained men, and assembled in their harbours such fleets of transports and men of war, as have never yet been concentrated upon such an enterprise. Although they know well that the price of victory must be high and grievous, they believe that the issue is not in doubt. As the hour of the ultimate ordeal approaches, the British people are resolute to endure and give all that may yet be required of them for complete victory. Proud in the honour that falls to them, of having seen the struggle through from first to last, they confront the future in the same even temper of fortitude that enabled them to defy the enemy's might when they stood alone and all but disarmed. Unchanged in their hope and their determination, they now go forward in their place among the legions of a world in arms for liberty. The KING'S words at Christmas echo the feelings of them all—

> While we have bright visions of the future we have no easy dreams of the days that lie close at hand. We know that much hard working and hard fighting and perhaps harder working and harder fighting than ever before, are necessary for victory. We shall not rest from our task until it is nobly ended.

The Return of Christmas

To reconcile Christmas ideals with wartime facts may seem no easier when they meet for a fifth successive year. Most of the pleasures of which the war has deprived us have been set aside cheerfully enough, or even with a pretence that we are better without them. But there can be few people who are not grieved by what seems like at least the partial loss of Christmas, by having to make shift with no more than a fragment of what the season once was and ought always to be. To do the average man justice, it is not the traditional accompaniments of Christmas alone which he misses, or perhaps misses most keenly. Of course he is sorry to forgo customs which from childhood he had learnt to think of as inseparable from this festival, diversions which revived his youth, happy gatherings of families and friends, a genial atmosphere of kindness and good will. But often he feels that war-time means the loss at Christmas of something else, which matters more. Even if as a rule his religious sense is not very perceptive, he does find that a Christmas in present conditions leaves a spiritual need unsatisfied, because these conditions, he supposes, stultify the religious message which formerly made a real impression on him as each December came round. Can there be more than grim irony, he wonders, in tidings of peace and good will when they are proclaimed to a world torn by strife and hatred? How is he to reconcile these hallowed word-pictures of mother and child, of peaceful shepherds and exultant angels, with scenes of carnage and desolation? Almost he wishes that the return of Christmas, except as a date in the calendar, could be postponed until the return of peace, when the day's setting and the day's teaching might seem less incongruous.

Yet any such wish, though natural enough, is mistaken. It implies a wrong idea of what the Christmas message really is. So far from being comprised in a few sentences and wordpictures, lovely and memorable though they are, the Christmas message goes much deeper. It touches the very foundations of human life, and the present plight of the world, so far from making it unreasonable, increases enormously its value and importance. Its gist can be summarized in a sentence: it teaches man's need of GOD and GOD's need of man. Abstract arguments about the first of these truths, however plausible they seemed in years of comparative tranquillity and material wellbeing, have now been disproved by the hard truth of experience. In the past there might be doubt about the consequences if human society organized itself without regard to the Christian code and without respect for the supernatural element in human life. To-day the consequences of that disregard and disrespect are plain for all the world to see. Every nation professing the Christian religion, including our own, has fallen lamentably short of the Christian standard, though it would be insincere not to acknowledge that there has been much to set against this decline. It has not been allowed to continue without protest or without sedulous and often successful efforts to check it. Both individually and collectively there have been conspicuous instances of true Christian discipleship; again and again the worth and power of the spiritual factor have been vindicated. No less surely have they been vindicated where it has been sought to deny them. The calamitous logic of a leadership that has demanded and compelled worship of the idea of race, flouting the Christian code and deriding every principle of religion, has spoken for itself. Its very negations and all that has flowed from them have given mankind new proof of the sources of civilization. More clearly than before we know to-day what happens when man's need of GOD is ignored. It was in order that this need should not be ignored, to disclose GOD's concern for this world and his readiness to give mankind his aid, that the infant CHRIST lay in the manger of Bethlehem. Who can suppose this part of the Christmas message to have become obsolete? And may not some part of the pause for thought which Christmas allows be spent in pondering what this truth implies, as the future of this nation comes to mind; what should be the place of religion in the conduct of public policy, in the home life of its citizens, in the education of its children?

No less important is the correlative truth embodied in the Christmas message, which is GOD's need of men. Every reader of the New Testament must have been profoundly by the gospel narrative symbolizes this fact. From Christmas Day, when he lay in his mother's arms, to his last parting words to the disciples who were to transmit his teaching, the divine CHRIST leaned on human aid. That process of the world's redemption which he began is still incomplete; man has to carry it forward in partnership with GOD. A Christian notion stakes its share when it sets self-interest aside and throws all its resources into fighting evil abroad, or into raising its own social standards at home. The individual has his part also, not only in conspicuous ways that are open to a few, but in the ordinary routine of even the humblest life, when the doing of GOD's will is made its controlling motive. To use, for example, the quiet opportunities that Christmas pre-eminently offers of increasing other people's happiness is not merely to be sensible or a "good neighbour"; it is, in however small a degree, to help forward the kingdom of GOD. The consequences of trying to leave GOD out of human life are now evident enough. But the opposite error, of imagining that the law of divine power enables it to be fully operative without human aid is more persistent, and not much less dangerous. Yet a large proportion of people this Christmas has brought a longer holiday than they have had at this season in recent years. It is a welcome concession, for the increasing strain of war-time labour has been clearly visible of late. But rather more holidays may well mean rather more holy days—days in which to take counsel about the duties of citizens and Christians in the world of to-day.

Destruction of the Scharnhorst

The destruction of the German battleship Scharnhorst provides the latest of a long series of striking illustrations of the workings of sea-power. One of the chief links that connect the industrial resources of Britain and America with the military strength of Russia —which is therefore one of the foundations of the strength of the United Nations—is the sea route to North Russia. If the enemy could secure that link, the consequent weakening of Russia's power on the eastern front might well be equivalent to the elimination of many divisions, and he therefore massed the greater part of his remaining battleship strength in the area where it was best placed for striking at allied convoys. But of that strength the Scharnhorst alone remained available. Her sister ship the Gneisenau has never emerged from the Baltic yard to which she went for repair after the damage sustained at Brest from a year's bombing by the R.A.F. The Lützow returned to Germany, presumably for repair, last September, when the Tirpitz, the most powerful ship of them all, was disabled by the attack of British midget submarines. The enemy denied any damage to the Tirpitz on that occasion, but the fact that she was not at sea with the Scharnhorst on Sunday is the clearest possible confirmation of her effective immobilization. The successful destruction of this enemy ship seeking to attack a convoy of priceless supplies to the Red Army—ship capable of totally destroying the convoy in a period almost to be measured in minutes—is sufficient answer to those who proclaim that the day of the battleship is past. The battleship is not always self-sufficient in such a situation, for it may often suffer from the disability of being unable to achieve contact with an enemy seeking to avoid action. In such circumstances it has to rely on attack on the fleeing enemy by lighter but more mobile forces, which can reduce his speed so that the main force can come up. In the chase of the Bismarck that service was performed for SIR JOHN TOVEY by the Ark Royal's aircraft. The destruction of the Scharnhorst is an important step on the way to the complete elimination of the German fleet which will enable the full sea strength of the allies to be deployed against the Japanese aggressor in the Pacific.

Yugoslav Resistance

The arrival of delegates from the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation at Alexandria coincides with news of a new attempt by the Germans to clear their flanks and communications in the western Balkans before they can be attacked by allied forces. The delegates have gone to Egypt to ask for allied support and to concert measures against the enemy's communications and ports in the Adriatic region. They represent a force which has been steadily increasing in numbers and efficiency since the spring. It may now number as much as 250,000 men. They are divided into a group of regular divisions, lightly equipped no doubt and lacking aircraft, tanks, and heavy artillery, but formidable enough in Bosnia, Dalmatia, Slovenia, and Montenegro, where mountains and forests prevent the use of large armoured formations and provide cover against air attack; and a strong and well-organized force of partisans, civilians one day, fighters the next, whose ingenuity and courage find scope in raids and acts of sabotage in the plains and the cities garrisoned by the invaders. They are believed to be operating the attention of eleven or twelve divisions of Germans and also of an unknown number of Croat renegade formations. This diversion of German forces, some of which might otherwise have been employed in Italy or Russia, represents a valuable service to the allied cause, and it is essential that the brave troops whom MARSHAL TITO commands should obtain all possible support from the allies to enable them to cope with what is likely to be a violent German offensive. In September the Italian collapse furnished them with enough weapons and equipment to carry on the struggle. Had GENERAL MIHAILOVICH then cooperated with them it might have gone hard with the German garrisons in the southwest of Yugoslavia, but he appears to have drawn off into Serbia proper, where his activities are a subject of conjecture. Thus an opportunity of integrating the national resistance into a solid whole was thrown away. It may not recur. The relations between the Army of Liberation and the present Yugoslav Government in Cairo are not breaking point —if they still exist; and the political outlook in Yugoslavia is cloudy and confused. Its obscurity will not affect the attitude of the allies towards MARSHAL TITO's forces.

A Railway Anniversary

In London on Wednesday the four mainline railway companies celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of the amalgamation effected by the Railways Act of 1921. It was that Act, one of the most important measures of reconstruction that emerged after the last war, which converted 120 concerns into the four great systems of to-day. It was an epoch-making advance, the greatest though not the first of its kind, nor, presumably, the last, and it well worthy of the commemoration which it has received. In the years just before the war the great gains of the Act of 1921 came to be somewhat obscured. The railways continued to labour under a type of regulation which, however appropriate it might have been to the period when railways enjoyed a virtual monopoly, was already out of date. Unfair unregulated competition from the roads Britain's basic system of transport was in danger of decay, and there was solid substance in the companies' chief complaints. Even so the loss of a privileged position was a spur to action, and much was done to modernize and re-equip the railways, and marked progress was made with electrification. The onset of war hushed the demand for a "square deal" and temporarily removed the grounds for it. With much reduced or substitute staffs, with no increase in rolling-stock, the railways have had to meet great increases in goods and passenger traffic. They have had an opportunity, most successfully taken, to demonstrate their industrial and strategic importance, and to display their high technical competence under the most exacting test. Last but not least, they have met the direct onslaught of the enemy with the courage and determination to which the PRIME MINISTER paid tribute.

The war, however, with the demands and the opportunities it has put to the railways can be no more than an interlude. When it ends, a new time of readjustment will inevitably come upon all forms of transport, upon the railways not least. Something more will then be needed than the release of the railways from out-of-date statutory restrictions and a reformed system of competition between road and rail. The public demand will also be for all the service that both can render and for a closer interlocking of systems which should be as much complementary as competitive. Enterprise and the power of organization will be challenged afresh. In all the discussion of reconstruction transport has hitherto been given too little prominence. Yet it is a primary factor in almost every aspect of reconstruction. Full and timely consultation of the industry by the authorities both upon its own future and upon the part which it is to play in general policy is imperative. A large programme of capital expenditure for the re-equipment of the railways, which could hardly be carried out except with the assistance of the Government and in conjunction with it, could form an important part of a policy for full employment. In their turn new and wide extensions of electrification would not only be a contribution towards fuel economy, but, more important, by substantially increasing the demand for electric power, could also cheapen the cost of electricity and promote its employment in other fields where it is needed. New opportunities for transport will include new opportunities for the railways. They are an indispensable national service, and railway reconstruction is an essential, directly and indirectly, of any programme for the rebuilding of Britain.

A Bolivian Revolution

The implications of the military *coup d'Etat* in Bolivia, which has deposed PRESIDENT PENARANDA and set up a new Government, have yet to declare themselves. The new Government in Bolivia have taken the earliest opportunity formally and explicitly to reaffirm the international obligations which were entered into by the deposed PRESIDENT with the hearty approval of the people as a whole. In other words, Bolivia remains at war with the Axis and loyal to the principles for which the United Nations are fighting. Although the change has caused a certain concern in Washington, it is to be observed that one of the conspirators against the late Government is that they prevented full collaboration with the United States—in what way, however, is not explained. The stress of war has borne heavily on the economy of the South American republics, and readjustments may not always have been made either quickly or drastically enough. In the circumstances revolutionary ferment is not a surprising sequel. The new Bolivian Government, for example, announce their concern for the welfare of the people and criticize the "mining barons and their "lawyers and representatives," who, they say, have been "imposed on the Government and Parliament." Whatever they do to alleviate the misery of the Bolivian worker will find a sympathetic response here and elsewhere. In the domestic as in the foreign field, however, profession must be backed by performance. Economic and social advance is not to be found in abandonment of the good neighbour policy. Great Britain has been glad to welcome to her shores last week an air mission from Bolivia. Its dispatch has been accepted as a token of the republic's resolve to abide by the grand alliance and to share in the coming triumph of the democratic cause, and it is scarcely conceivable that that resolve will falter.

Apple Juice

Soft drinks, we are told, are what most of the young men and women in the forces, and in the factories, too, want: and soft drinks they cannot get. The editor of the *Countryman* makes that his principal subject of discourse in the current issue: and he tells us that the best, the most nutritive, refreshing and wholesome, and the most urgently needed of soft drinks is unfermented apple juice. The Canadians and the Americans are used to apple juice. They know it at home, and on foreign service they drink all they can get. Germany and Switzerland, among European countries, produce and drink huge quantities of apple juice. Our own men and women have not the opportunity. Their soft drinks are mere "minerals" (water, synthetic flavouring, and gas). So the gallant veteran of the *Countryman*, powerfully armed with information, statistical, personal, agricultural, political, and what not, challenges now this Ministry, now that, and calls upon this investigation board and that research council, to take up, now, without delay, the cause of pure, unfermented apple juice for the boys and girls during the war and for the public in general after it.

Whatever the authorities may have to say, his appeal will take the fancy of most English readers. In England we grow apples in our hearts as well as in our gardens and orchards, which may sometimes be bad for the trees and the fruit but very good for our natures. We are jealous for the apple. No potato, however young, will ever again be bashful, no carrot will condescend to be a lure for four-footed donkeys, after the sort of things that the Ministry of Food has been saying about them. If COLONEL LLEWELLIN should do as the *Countryman* suggests and speak up for the apple, the great heart of the people will go with him. Until the happy day comes when England is really growing enough apples under the conditions that make it worth every one's while, the manufacture of apple juice should not deprive us of any of our other good ways of enjoying the perfect English fruit. The dessert apple and the workaday "eating" apple do not come into it. The most nervous rival of the apple juice would probably be the several different sorts of drink named cider. Let Ministries and boards and councils do what they please, the real cider drinkers will always find real cider to drink—still cider, preferably kept in an old sherry cask, but not sweetened nor fortified, and above all not aerated. For the other kinds there is obviously nowadays no occasion for referring to that inn at Upton where the Worcestershire perry was served to Tom Jones for champagne, to Sophia Western for sack, to every one for any drink he ordered: and yet it is not impossible that mere cider is still sometimes drunk than the drinkers of it know. No diner is taken in any longer by the gold leaf and the wired cork and the sloping shoulders of the bottle on the neighbouring table. Yet every man to his taste—or his want of taste. When our pockets and our palates and our stomachs are all agreed that we are getting apples enough, we shall consider, though we may deplore, a little waste and misuse.

News of the Week

(Continued from page 3)

creasing production, not by an extension of the area of control but by improvements in technique.

Politics in Eire

When Dail Eireann rose for the Christmas recess it was with an impression that the country may have to face another General Election in 1944. After the election last June Mr. de Valera controlled only 67 of the 138 seats, and he must since have realized that the Farmers' Party could not be counted upon to abstain from voting in all circumstances. This December the Government had had two reminders of their weakness in majorities of only two and eight votes. Consequently Mr. de Valera's purpose has been to create a position in which he could again appeal to the people with a good possibility of securing the overall majority he previously enjoyed. Abandoning the "hold whist you have" idea, he has embarked on a more positive policy, including a scheme of family allowances to cost £2,500,000 a year. This is not a policy to which the Opposition would object; but, on the other hand, it is a policy calculated to appease a large section of the people.

Road-Bridging the Forth

Edinburgh is hearing of another scheme for a Forth road bridge. The first, known as the Mackintosh Rock, has been approved by the promotion committee. The second, on which Lord Elgin has just submitted a memorandum, is to be reported on by the committee's engineers. Lord Elgin claims that it would be slightly cheaper than the other, which was estimated to cost £3,260,000. The new scheme provides for a suspension bridge about a mile and a half long, with two main spans each of 2,400ft., close to the four mainline railway bridge and east of it, and with its central pier on the island of Inchgarvie, which also supports the main pier of the railway bridge. The distance between the two bridges would vary from 400ft. to 1,200ft. at the end of the main spans. The Mackintosh Rock scheme is for a bridge between Port Edgar and North Queensferry, about a mile west of the railway bridge.

Better Mersey Docks

A great English plan is one, to be spread over three post-war years, for the modernization of the Mersey docks. This was sketched by Sir Thomas Brocklebank when he presided last before Christmas at the annual meeting of the Docks and Harbour Board in Liverpool. We propose [he said] to construct an entirely new Canada deep-water entrance. This will enable us to replan the Langton, Brocklebank, and Canada docks so as to provide new sheds with wide quay margins and the most up-to-date cranes and equipment. We propose to construct two fine new sheds at North Huskisson No. 1 and South Huskisson No. 3 and a new meat berth with the best possible rail and road facilities. An additional feature of the plan is the completion as early as possible of the Waterloo river entrance on which the war stopped work.

Robert Blatchford

The death at the age of 92 of Robert Blatchford headed the obituary in our last issue. It has evoked so many memories as to suggest that, unlike most men who have lived far beyond their generation, Blatchford was not forgotten. The son of a provincial actor and actress, "educated nowhere," as he said of himself, he saw life in the rough before and after his service as a Dublin Fusilier. It was in the eighties that he made his journalistic mark by soldier sketches and became a Socialist; and in the next decade that, with his brother, A. M. Thompson, and E. F. Fay, he borrowed capital to launch the *Clarion*, in which for over 30 years he expressed his views. Its early position was precarious, but it was established on a firm foundation by the success of "Merrie England"—a plain account of Socialism in the form of letters addressed to an imaginary working man. These were reprinted from the *Clarion* and issued in 1894 at prices varying from 5s. to one penny. He appeared in his writings kindly, wise, sympathetic, discerning; he attracted the common people because to the end he was one with them, one of them. For years Blatchford warned Britain of Germany's plans for war. In later years he wrote: "I am ready to sacrifice Socialism for the sake of England; but never to sacrifice England for the sake of Socialism."

News in Brief

Noted French General Arrives

General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny has arrived in Algiers to place himself at the disposal of General de Gaulle, by whom he has already been received. The General is 54, and an outstanding figure in the French army. When the Germans decided to enter unoccupied France General de Lattre de Tassigny ordered his division at Montpellier to resist, and himself took up battle headquarters at a point in the Corbière massif. The plan was wrecked by the Vichy War Minister, General Bridoux, and General de Lattre de Tassigny was placed under arrest. He was condemned to 10 years' imprisonment by the Vichy State Tribunal, and confined in Riom prison. He escaped from there last September by sawing through the bars of his cell, and made his way to London, where he stayed for some time. Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes that no outstanding figure is likely to receive an important post in the near future.

Government of Syria and Lebanon

The Lebanese Chamber of Deputies held an extraordinary meeting on Thursday to hear a declaration from the Premier, Riad-es-Solh, on the Franco-Syrian-Lebanese negotiations in Damascus. Agreement was reached and signed by all parties to transfer all powers and capacities exercised hitherto by the French under mandate to the Syrian and Lebanese Governments, together with "interests communes" or combined interests, including Customs. The French staffs of the administrations will also be transferred, and will act under the Syrian and Lebanese Governments, who become competent to legislate and administer in all matters. The agreement will take effect from January 1, 1944. Supplementary agreements on details are to be drawn up and signed in the near future. Riad-es-Solh praised General Catroux's tact and wisdom which had helped in arriving at agreement.

Open-air Carols in Bethlehem

An old Christmas custom was revived this year when the lifting of black-out regulations permitted an open-air carol service round a bonfire in Shepherds Fields, outside Bethlehem, on Christmas eve, writes our Correspondent in Jerusalem. Hundreds of men and women from all the services made up the congregation and the singing was led by an R.A.F. male choir from Haifa. The service was conducted by the Rev. H. Kay, Methodist chaplain. Bethlehem itself was filled throughout the night with troops from all the allies, and British, American, Polish, Greek, and Yugoslav military police cooperated with Palestine police in handling the crowds. Nativity Square was lit up by an electrically illuminated cross.

South American Silver

An important and attractive collection of South American silver from Chile and Peru of the Spanish Colonial period has been bequeathed to the British Museum by the late Mr. G. Rosenes, who formerly lived in Valparaiso and whose father was at one time president of the Bank of Chile. Nearly half the collection consists of cups for drinking *mate*, the national beverage of a large part of South America, and of the strainer tubes called *bombillas*, through which it is sipped. The collection also includes many interesting specimens of domestic silver ware, incense-burners, stirrups and spurs, as well as the characteristic personal ornaments of the Araucanian Indians. Silver was specially favoured in Chile and Peru in Spanish times because of the plentiful and easily accessible supplies. It thus came to be used not only for table decoration but for the more humble purposes of kitchen utensils, taking the place of the base metals in other countries. The bequest will form a most interesting addition to the ethnographical collections of the museum, and will help to make known some of the characteristic beauties of colonial culture in South America.

Sir J. Dashwood's Gift to Nation

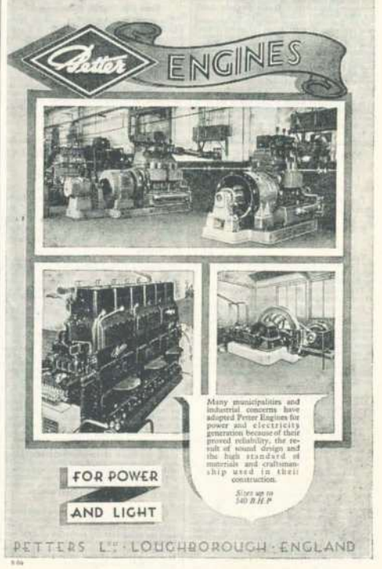
The National Trust announced on Wednesday the gift from Sir John Dashwood of West Wycombe Park, Bucks, with 300 acres of commercial grounds, &c., and an endowment. The acquisition is welcome not only on account of the well-known eighteenth-century house, but because it extends an existing Trust property. Most of the old village of West Wycombe has been bought between 1934 and 1939, and Church Hill was given by Sir John Dashwood in 1935. West Wycombe Park has been the home of the Dashwood family since 1698.

Nurses' Training

Recommendations made by the Royal College of Nursing's Reconstruction Committee to the Ministry of Health include one that no grant of money, paid during training, the student nurse should pay for her tuition. In the past the student nurse has largely been regarded as cheap labour, whereas she should, the committee contend, be regarded as a professional pupil. In a letter to the papers, Lord Horder states that the education and training of the nurse, in spite of minor improvements, is still too haphazard. In Canada the system of payment by the student nurse was adopted many years ago with most successful results.

Combating Rheumatism

The Duke of Gloucester, president of the Empire Rheumatism Council, in a message to the council, says that his absence overseas as Governor-General of Australia will in no way diminish his interest in the council's work, and he expresses his wish to continue to act as president. Lord Horder, chairman, in the annual report of the council, states that deaths from acute rheumatism, which may be accepted as largely synonymous with juvenile rheumatism, fell steadily from 1,104 in 1918 to 503 in 1942. A report from Moscow records an interesting discovery by Academician Alexander Bogolometz of a serum which is claimed to have definite effects in the treatment of arthritic conditions arising from rheumatic disease.



Many municipalities and industrial concerns have adopted Petter Engines for power and electricity generation because of their proved reliability, the result of sound design and the high standard of materials and craftsmanship used in their construction.
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GERMAN ROUT IN KIEV SALIENT

TEN DIVISIONS IN FLIGHT

25-MILE ADVANCE AFTER COLLAPSE OF ENEMY OFFENSIVE

After the collapse of the prolonged and costly German offensive the Russians have resumed their own offensive to the west of Kiev. Advancing on a front about 50 miles wide they had captured by Sunday night more than 150 places, including Radomysl, which they had lost recently. Four German tank divisions and six infantry divisions are reported to have been routed, with 15,000 men killed.

Yesterday the advance was reported to be growing in speed, and Soviet tanks are driving across open country on the important railway junction of Berdichev. General Vatutin has established complete mastery over the enemy who, as Berlin has admitted, are faced with " numerically vastly superior Russian troops."

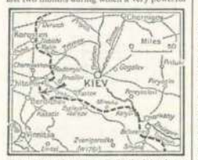
In the Vitebsk area the Red Army has captured 100 more places and is firmly holding a stretch of the railway running westward from Vitebsk to Polotsk.

STAUNCH SOVIET TROOPS

THE LAST STRETCH

From Our Special Correspondent in Moscow

The resumption of General Vatutin's advance in the Kiev region, which was announced late on Sunday night, is the reward of the prolonged and anxious battle of the last two months during which a very powerful



enemy group has been gradually brought to its knees. When the battle reached its crisis word went out to the waterlogged trenches, to small groups of anti-tank fighters in wrinkles of ground, and to gunners hard pressed by the enemy's persistent tanks, that if they would but hold on a little longer a new offensive would be launched through their torn lines.

Checking the enemy within 50 miles of Kiev, General Vatutin, after passing from the offensive to the defensive, organized the no less difficult process of resuming the attack. While the late autumn rains were making the Dnieper basin a swamp supplies and reinforcements continued to pour through Kiev, and on the awkwardly narrow springboard fresh divisions were gradually fitted into their positions in line.

In the first three days of the offensive advances were made on a front about 50 miles broad, in some places to a depth of 25 miles. By Sunday night over 150 places had been captured, including Radomysl, which the enemy had regained at such high cost, and the three regional centres, Brusilov, Kornin, Popelnya. Four German tank divisions, including the S.S. Reich, and six infantry divisions are reported to have been routed and 15,000 men killed.

The Russian offensive was begun at first light when the fields and woods at each side of the main Kiev-Khlomin road were trembling in fog. Melting snow dripped from the trees under which the Russian guns stood ready for action. When the order came they spoke with tremendous power and laid down a barrage which pulverized the German defences and sent reserves on their way to the 25th Division running back in sheer panic.

When the guns fell silent and before the sun had pierced the fog the sound of infantryman's cheering was heard. Wave after wave of growling, low-pitched tanks reached watchers on the road as, for a great distance on each side of it, the men advanced. They took Radomysl that morning, and in the afternoon tanks came up and thundered on to take many more places.

BIGGER AND FIERCER

Next day the Germans pulled themselves together, and the battles grew bigger and fiercer. The Russians took Brusilov, at the head of the Zdvij Valley, Kochetovo, on the Zhitomir road, and Kornin, on the Irpe, only a mile or two from the Fastov-Zhitomir railway. They also captured much booty when a unit swept across the Zhitomir road behind the enemy's position.

As a result of the three days' offensive the Russians not only regained control over a stretch of the Fastov-Zhitomir communications but they thrust forward to the Fastov-Kazatin trunk-line. Of the many places captured Popelnya is probably one of the most important, for it not only stands on the main line running to Sviv, west of Byelaya Tserkov, but also straddles a good road to Zhitomir.

Thus, in its early stages, the Russian advance is taking a form which promises to go rapidly beyond the bounds of the salient established in October and to take the shock of the expected German counter-blow.

While these momentous events are happening in the Ukraine the White Russian city of Vitebsk is being submitted to pressure from many points of the compass. The capture of Gorodok caused a rapid breakdown in the German defences northwest of Vitebsk and enabled the Russians to make a successful dash to the Polotsk highway which they reached at a point five miles from the parallel railway.

BRILLIANT SOVIET RECOVERY

From Our Military Correspondent

The great Russian victory west of Kiev, which was announced on Sunday, is a most dramatic event. It stands for a wonderful Russian recovery in the " battle of the bulge." It will be as fine a feat of arms as any in the Red Army's record should this battle be completely and finally won by the renewed offensive.

German eyes are fixed upon Kiev and Vitebsk. Newspapers announce, with big headlines, that the " winter offensive " has begun. Certain phrases in the reports, describing strain, superior numbers of the Russians, and the bad weather, may be meant to prepare the public for more bad news. But the German troops seem to be fighting as grimly as ever.

MR. CHURCHILL'S STEADY PROGRESS

"VERY SATISFACTORY"

The following bulletin was issued on Christmas Day from 10, Downing Street :—

The Prime Minister is making steady progress and gathering strength.

MORAN.
B. EVAN BEDFORD.

The following statement was issued last night :—

" The Prime Minister continues to make very satisfactory progress. It is not expected that any further bulletin will be issued."

The following statement was issued on Monday from 10, Downing Street :—

The Prime Minister has been informed of the Christmas greetings sent to him by many friends, known and unknown, both at home and abroad. He had also been cheered by the large number of kind messages received during his illness from all parts of the world. Mr. Churchill looks forward to reading these messages on his return. In the meantime he regrets that he cannot reply personally, but sends his warm thanks to all, and hopes that this message will be accepted as an acknowledgment.

GEN. McNAUGHTON TO REST

NEW POST FOR GEN. STUART

Owing to ill-health Lieutenant-General McNaughton, commander of the First Canadian Army, has, at his own request, been relieved of his command, and the Canadian Government have granted him several months' leave of absence.

Lieutenant-General K. Stuart, present Chief of the Canadian General Staff, has been appointed Chief of Staff, Canadian Military Headquarters, London, and Major-General P. J. Montague will continue as Major-General in Charge of Administration at Canadian Military Headquarters, London, taking that title and as Judge Advocate-General, Canadian Army Overseas. Pending the appointment of a successor to General McNaughton, Lieutenant-General Stuart has been appointed to the Acting Command of the First Canadian Army.

General McNaughton has sent a farewell message to all ranks of the Canadian Army serving overseas.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN ORTONA

CANADIANS MAKE HOUSE-TO-HOUSE ADVANCE

The German High Command report yesterday stated :—

In the Ortona area our troops evacuated the ruins of Ortona and took up new positions just northwest of the town after the enemy had suffered extremely heavy losses in men and material in the bitter fighting of the last few days.—*Reuter.*

From Our Special Correspondent in Algiers

The allied front in Italy has changed little during the Christmas season. The battle for Ortona, on the Adriatic coast in the Eighth Army sector, has continued with undiminished ferocity, and the Germans still retain a last desperate hold in the north-western quarter of this small town. The fierce struggle has demanded the utmost courage and endurance of our Canadian attacking forces.

Two more blocks of buildings were captured in the town on Sunday, and during heavy fighting, in which our troops were supported by tanks, German attempts to penetrate into the south-west corner of the town were repulsed. West of Ortona Indian troops, after heavy fighting, captured Villa Grande, a small village on the road which runs south from the main lateral road at a point some two miles from Ortona ; 28 German prisoners were taken, among them three officers. In the same area two enemy columns forming up for a counter-attack were dispersed by three large fighting patrols of our forces.

At Tollo, the next village ahead of the Eighth Army in this sector, large columns of smoke are rising—the usual sign in these days of an immediately withdrawal by the enemy. Nearly all the German 1st Parachute Division is now in the Ortona area, and has been reinforced by two fresh parachute battalions from the Rome area. In the town itself the defence is measured in terms of house-to-house fighting, and the Germans are defending each point with tanks embedded in the basements of houses.

A DARING SORTIE

On the Fifth Army front, where heavy rain has been falling, American troops put in an attack along positions on Monte Sambucaro, and captured two heights which give good observation across to San Vittore. This village is about three miles from San Pietro, and very similarly situated on the south side of the Rome road. West of Rocca Devandre on the other side of the road beyond Monte Camino, a patrol of British pioneers made a daring sortie in which they succeeded in destroying a large enemy ammunition dump. The River Garigliano is still badly flooded. Monte Cavallo was occupied last week.

Allied air activity, both in support of the armies immediately ahead of the battle front and against distant targets, has been restricted by bad weather, but successful attacks were made on railway objectives on the Riviera at Ventimiglia, at Belluno, and Vicenza, and in the area of Florence.

At sea the British destroyers Tyrian (Commander C. W. Greening) and Tetcott (Lieutenant-Commander A. A. F. Talbot) shelled Dvornik, on the Dalmatian coast between Split and Sibenik, and ensure torpedo-boats of our light coastal forces attacked a small German cruiser stranded off Silba Island between Zara and Fiume on the same coast, and claim to have sealed her fate.

Our Special Correspondent with the Eighth Army, telegraphing on Christmas day, said :—

One Canadian force at least had its Christmas dinner in Ortona itself, and I was privileged to join them—soup, roast pork and apple sauce, with vegetables, plum pudding and mince pies, oranges and apples, beer, cigarettes, nuts, and chocolates. The composers came out of the line one at a time, had their dinners, and then relieved the next company.

The " line," if it can be so called, was not more than 400 yards away at the most, and some fighting was going on in the next street.

Three battalions of German parachute troops in the town are still resisting strongly, but are being driven into a corner. They began before first light this morning to throw grenades and fire mortars into houses where they believed our troops to be. They have tanks and flame-throwers still in the town ; they have blown up houses and mined rubble ; they have placed mines in houses in which they were holding out, run connexions to the next street, waited till our troops moved in, and then detonated them. The Canadians are fighting house to house, being supported by tanks and guns, and are pushing on steadily. The Germans are fighting to the last man ; we have taken few prisoners considering the intensity of the fighting.

IN THE " HALL "

In the hall where the dinner was held—it had holes in the walls and only part of a roof—we could hear not only gunfire and explosions but even rifle shots. We were asked to move our jeeps from the front door because vehicles had been hit and set on fire there this morning. Some companies brought back severely wounded men with them on the way to the casualty clearing station in the rear, and more than one man pleaded. " Let them have my Christmas dinner first." During dinner a private—Fred Webster, an Indian of the Thompson tribe, British Columbia—was decorated by the commanding officer with the Military Medal which he had won in Sicily.

The dinner had been cooked not only under shattire but under mortar-fire. Perhaps not all the front-line troops did as well as this force—I had gone to Ortona to share, as I thought, a Christmas dinner of bully beef and biscuits—but on our way we saw, as our jeep slithered along the road, men eating fine dinners in the open by the side of holes in the wet ground lined with their mackintosh capes and covered with tarpaulins in which they had spent the night.



U.S. RAILWAY STRIKE THREAT

PRESIDENT'S ORDER

President Roosevelt on Monday night ordered Mr. Stimson, United States Secretary for War, to take over control of the nation's railways immediately, Reuter's Washington correspondent reports. A widespread railway strike had been due to begin to-morrow.

It was announced on Monday afternoon that 15 non-operating railway unions had called off the strike. In a letter the unions report that they have reached substantial agreement with the railway management representatives in their wage dispute, and will leave to the President the decision how overtime pay should be distributed.

These unions represent 1,100,000 railway workers, writes our Washington Correspondent. Two of the five operating unions also due to strike to-morrow (the two that accepted the presidential arbitration) have also called off the strike, leaving only three operating unions scheduled to cease work. The substantial agreements mentioned in the union letter includes a concession by the railways whereby they pay overtime rates after 40 hours instead of 48 hours.

Yesterday morning officials of the three operating unions whose refusal to accept presidential arbitration in their wage dispute precipitated the seizure of the railways, were summoned to a conference at the War Department with General Somervell. Later it was announced that the Army is prepared to operate the railways with soldiers if the strike by members of these three unions takes place. The Army will also impose penalties on the strikers under the terms of the Smith-Connally Labour Act. This announcement was made in the names of both General Somervell and Mr. Stimson. It is believed, however, that the three unions will call off the strike before to-morrow, as the 17 other railway unions have already done.

Our New York Correspondent last night reported that most of the 170,000 steel workers who, notwithstanding an appeal by President Roosevelt, went on strike after the expiration of their working contracts on December 24, returned to work yesterday, obeying an order sent to them by Mr. Murray, president of their union and of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

SCHARNHORST SUNK IN ARCTIC BATTLE

ATTACK BY HOME FLEET GUARDING RUSSIAN CONVOY

MERCHANT SHIPS UNMOLESTED

The Scharnhorst has been sunk by British warships off the Norwegian coast. The first news was given in an Admiralty announcement, issued late on Sunday night, which stated :—

" This afternoon (December 26) the German battleship Scharnhorst was brought to action by units of the Home Fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, K.C.B., K.B.E., which were covering a North Russian convoy. Scharnhorst was sunk this evening off the North Cape."

Another Admiralty announcement late on Monday night said :

" It is not yet possible to give a detailed account of the action in which the German battleship was sunk. It can, however, be stated that the convoy was not molested and that only minor damage was sustained by two of H.M. ships."

The following is a fuller account of the action, issued by the Admiralty last night :—

Further details have now been received of the action on December 26 when units of the Home Fleet sank the German battleship Scharnhorst, which had attempted to attack a North Russian convoy.

The British force was disposed in two main formations. One, under the immediate command of the Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet, Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, K.C.B., K.B.E., flying his flag in the battleship H.M.S. Duke of York (Captain The Hon. G. H. E. Russell, C.B.E., R.N.), was covering the convoy at a distance against possible attack



by enemy ships based in Northern Norway. With him was H.M.S. Jamaica (Captain J. Hughes Hallett, D.S.O., R.N.) and four destroyers.

The second formation, consisting of the cruisers H.M.S. Belfast (Captain F. R. Parham, R.N.), H.M.S. Norfolk (Captain D. K. Bain, R.N.), and H.M.S. Sheffield (Captain C. T. Addis, R.N.), was under the command of Vice-Admiral R. L. Burnett, C.B., O.B.E., D.S.O., flying his flag in the Belfast.

HALF-LIGHT OF DAWN

The cruiser squadron was escorting the convoy in a position to the south-east of Bear Island when, in the half-light of an Arctic dawn, contact was first made with the Scharnhorst, which was proceeding at 28 knots in the direction of the convoy.

The convoy was diverted to the northward and the cruisers opened fire on the Scharnhorst. One hit was claimed by H.M.S. Norfolk, and the enemy ships turned away from the direction of the convoy. She was later seen taking evasive action to the north-east and proceeding at maximum speed.

Several hours later the Scharnhorst again attempted to close the convoy. She was once more engaged by the cruiser squadron and, in the engagement which followed, H.M.S. Norfolk received one hit all. The enemy then turned south and made at speed for the nearest refuge on the Norwegian coast.

H.M. cruisers and destroyers continued to shadow the Scharnhorst throughout the afternoon, reporting her position to the Duke of York, which was moving up from the south-west to intercept.

By this time darkness had closed in, and the Scharnhorst, continuing at maximum speed, held to her southerly course until at about 4.15 p.m. the Duke of York made contact with her, the Scharnhorst being first on the British battleship's port bow.

FULL BROADSIDE

The Duke of York altered course to the southeast in order to bring a full broadside to bear on the enemy, and quickly obtained a hit. In an effort to evade the forces converging on her the Scharnhorst turned back to the northward and a few minutes later she again altered course, proceeding at maximum speed, to the eastward.

The British forces, with the Duke of York to the westward and cruisers and destroyers in positions from which to shadow and attack, took up the chase of the fleeing enemy battleship.

There was a danger that the Scharnhorst's superior speed might allow her to draw away from Admiral Fraser's flagship. The destroyers H.M.S. Savage (Commander M. D. C. Meyrick, R.N.), H.M.S. Saumarez (Lieutenant-Commander E. N. Walmsley, R.N.), H.M.S. Scorpion (Lieutenant-Commander W. S. Clouston, R.N.), and his Norwegian Majesty's Ship Stord, which had been steaming at full speed to get ahead of the enemy, turned in and, practically unsupported, attacked with torpedoes. The Scharnhorst was hit, probably by three torpedoes, in this attack, which reduced her speed and enabled the Duke of York to close the range and engage again.

SEEN ON FIRE

Shortly afterwards the Scharnhorst was seen on fire and lying nearly stopped. The cruiser H.M.S. Jamaica delivered a final torpedo attack, after which the Scharnhorst sank at 7.45 p.m. in a position about 60 miles north-east of the North Cape.

Some survivors were picked up and were made prisoners-of-war.

The convoy, which had sustained neither damage nor loss, proceeded towards its destination without further incident.

H.M. ships Norfolk and Saumarez suffered a few casualties and minor damage. The next-of-kin of casualties are being informed.

A message of congratulation has been sent by H.M. the King to the Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet, stating :—

" Well done, Duke of York, and all of you. I am proud of you."

The Prime Minister has sent the following message to Sir Bruce Fraser :—" Heartiest congratulations to you and Home Fleet on your brilliant action. All comes to him who knows how to wait."

CAPE GLOUCESTER LANDINGS

A STRONG ALLIED FORCE

From Our Special Correspondent in New Guinea

Marine elements of allied ground forces landed in strength on Sunday at two points on either side of Cape Gloucester, thus taking the second step in the campaign to reconquer New Britain. The first step was taken on December 15 when a sizable force of American



troops landed at Arawe, on the southern coast of New Britain. Sunday's landings were made under strong bomber and fighter cover, and the landing craft were escorted by a force of Australian and American cruisers and destroyers.

The landings were preceded by an exceptionally long naval bombardment, which was begun at 6 a.m. ; and when the bombardment ended heavy and medium bombers attacked with bombs and cannon-fire until about 7.45 a.m., when the first waves of landing craft beached. Neither landing met with any opposition, and there was no sign of anti-aircraft fire. Anti-aircraft positions had been knocked out by the naval bombardment and by bombing attacks which had been continued daily for more than a week and intermittently since the beginning of December. During the past month more than 3,000 tons of bombs has been dropped on the area.

An official account of the landing states that it was made with only small loss of allied ships, aircraft, and men. Only one small ship was sunk ; three others suffered damage ; seven aircraft are missing and others were damaged. The Japanese lost in air battles on Sunday afternoon at least 61 aircraft—36 bombers and 25 fighters. Besides the landings near Cape Gloucester allied forces also occupied an island at the western entrance to Vitiaz Strait.

The main object of these landings is to secure two strategically important airfields, and thus to advance the allied bomber line to within easy reach of Japanese-held positions in New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, and the Admiralty Islands. Many of the Marines who landed on Sunday are veterans of the Guadalcanal campaign.

GEN. TOJO'S BLEAK PICTURE

General Tojo, the Japanese Prime Minister, painted a grim picture of the war in a review of military operations before the Japanese House of Peers on Monday, according to a Tokyo broadcast. He said that the allied counter-offensive had become real and serious.

On Sunday, in opening the eighty-fourth session of the Diet the Emperor declared that " the war situation is most serious." Japan, he said, must exert her utmost effort to defeat " the inordinate ambitions of the enemy."

12 MORE JAPANESE SHIPS SUNK

The United States Navy Department yesterday issued the following announcement :—

Pacific and Far East.—United States submarines have reported the sinking of 12 enemy vessels in operations against the enemy in the waters of these areas, as follows :—Sunk, one destroyer, two large tankers, one large freighter, two medium transports, six medium freighters.

MORE CANADIANS ARRIVE

Further reinforcements for the Canadian Army overseas have arrived safely in convoy from Canada at a British port. The contingent included a group of officers and other ranks of the Canadian Women's Army Corps. In addition, there were more than 100 service men and women members of the Canadian Army concert party " The Army Show ", which recently completed a coast to coast tour of Canada.

INVASION OF EUROPE

GEN. EISENHOWER TO COMMAND

SIR A. TEDDER AS DEPUTY

The names of the senior allied officers to take charge of the campaign for the liberation of Europe, together with a number of consequential appointments in other theatres of the war, were announced during the Christmas holiday.

The two official announcements—made on Christmas Eve and on Monday night—state that the appointments have been the result of conversations between the President of the United States and the Prime Minister. The appointments which were announced on behalf of his Majesty's Government from 10, Downing Street, are :—

General Eisenhower.—Supreme Allied Commander of the British and United States Expeditionary Forces organizing in the United Kingdom for the liberation of Europe.

General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.—Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean Theatre.

General Sir Harold Alexander.—Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in Italy.

General Sir Bernard Montgomery.—Commander-in-Chief of the British Group of Armies under General Eisenhower.

General Spaatz.—To Command American Strategic Bombing Force operating against Germany.

General Sir Bernard Paget.—Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, under the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder.—Deputy Supreme Commander under General Eisenhower.

President Roosevelt announced yesterday the following further appointments consequent on the changes in the senior commands (states Reuter) :—

Lieutenant-General Jacob Devers.—Commander of the American forces in the Mediterranean, and Deputy Supreme Commander under General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

Major-General James Doolittle.—To command the Eighth United States Air Force in Great Britain, in the place of Lieutenant-General Ira C. Eaker.

Lieutenant-General Ira C. Eaker.—To be commander of the Allied Air Forces in the Mediterranean.

Lieutenant-General Nathan Twining.—To command the Fifteenth United States Air Force in the Mediterranean.

GEN. EISENHOWER'S TASK

From Our Special Correspondent in Algiers

" The only thing needed for us to win the European war in 1944 is for every man and woman all the way from the front line to the remotest hamlet of our two countries to do his or her full duty," said General Eisenhower at his Press conference on Monday.

Then, referring to his new command, General Eisenhower said that his immediate task would be to weld the divisions team together in such a way that no real friction ever develops ; that people trust each other, work in unison and go into this thing with their full weight. I believe that we have developed here that sense of partnership which has come as nearly as is humanly possible to the elimination of friction that has been typical of allied actions in the past."

2,000 AIRCRAFT IN DAY ASSAULT

ANOTHER 1,000 TONS ON BERLIN

From Our Aeronautical Correspondent

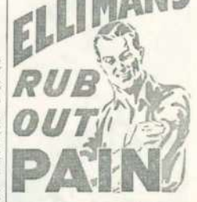
Although there was a lull in air activity from this country during the Christmas holiday, a new peak in the allied daylight offensive was reached on Christmas Eve when more than 2,000 aircraft were engaged in a series of attacks on the coastal areas of northern France, now often referred to as the " secret weapon " coast.

This daylight assault followed another heavy attack on Thursday night on Berlin, when over 1,800 tons of high explosives and incendiaries started more great fires. This attack carried past the 200,000 tons mark the total weight of bombs dropped on Germany since the start of the war. The second 100,000 tons have been delivered since May 23 last.

More than 1,300 of the aircraft engaged in the Christmas Eve assault on the French coast were American, and they included the biggest force of heavy bombers ever sent out by the Eighth Air Force. The targets were described as " special military installations " in the Pas de Calais area. No fighter opposition was met. American medium bombers and R.A.F. medium, light, and fighter-bombers, with an escort of R.A.F., Dominion, and allied fighters, also made a number of attacks on the same area and bombed the airfields at Morlaix and Brest-Guipavas. The enemy's reaction to the onslaught was so slight that not one bomber or fighter was lost. These attacks brought to almost 600 the number of sorties made against these targets in five days by the Marauders alone.

Seventeen bombers were lost during the R.A.F.'s latest attack on Berlin and in raids on objectives in central and western Germany on Thursday night. The roundabout route followed seemed once more to have deceived the defences. The raiders, nearly all Lancasters, did not turn towards Berlin until they were deep into Germany, and it was not until the closing minutes of the attack that the night fighters arrived.

The bombing was completed rapidly and was at its height at about 4 a.m. Half an hour after the main attack Mosquitoes dropped more bombs to harass the fire fighters.



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AFRICAN CROPS: PHOTOGRAPHS FROM READERS



The photographs sent by readers and reproduced on this page give various aspects of agriculture in Africa. That above on the left shows the pulling of millet in Upper Egypt in May. The millet is grown on flooded land where the rain falls. The crop has a small root and is therefore pulled instead of cut when harvested. The other picture shows the sifting of sesame seed which has been dried on a frame. A valuable oil is extracted from these seeds and is used for cooking and many other purposes.



IN UGANDA AND THE SUDAN

Boys of Namilyango College, the oldest secondary school in Uganda, picking cotton which they had grown themselves. The proceeds from the sale of the cotton were given to the war fund. Right: A Dinka man picking rice on the banks of a tributary of the White Nile. These people often wear their hair in a high "bun" tied in blue cloth and they are fond of jewelry.

NEW ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER

DR. BERNARD W. GRIFFIN

It was announced on Wednesday that the Pope has appointed as Archbishop of Westminster, in place of the late Cardinal Hinsley, the Right Rev. Bernard W. Griffin, D.D., D.C.L., titular Bishop of Abydos and Bishop Auxiliary to the Archbishop of Birmingham.

The new Archbishop was born in Birmingham and educated at Cotton College, and continued his studies at Oscott, and at the English College in Rome (1925-27). In the last war he served in the Royal Naval Air Service. On returning to his books he made himself a master of that essentially practical branch of ecclesiastical study, canon law. He served as secretary to the Archbishop of Birmingham, and proved his practical administrative ability no less than his social sense by taking responsibility for the direction of the extensive group of homes, hospitals, orphanages, and schools established at Coleshill by the late Monsignor Hudson.

The new Archbishop is 44 years of age. Cardinal Bourne, it may be recalled, was 42 at the time of his appointment, and Cardinal Wiseman 48. He is singularly popular with his fellow clergy. The Pope's appointment of so young a man may be interpreted as an earnest of the vigorous and practical social action called for during the fast approaching reconstruction period in the much-bombed diocese of Westminster.

GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

MR. R. G. CASEY APPOINTED

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Richard Gardiner Casey, D.S.O., M.C., at present Minister of State Resident in the Middle East, to be Governor of Bengal.

Mr. Casey was appointed Minister of State and representative of the War Cabinet in the Middle East in March, 1942, in succession to Mr. Oliver Lyttelton. It was announced that he would take concert measures necessary for the winning of the war in the area other than the conduct of operations. He had held from 1940 the office of Australian Minister at Washington.

Born at Melbourne in 1890, he completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in the last war was awarded the D.S.O. and the M.C. After becoming a member of the House of Representatives at Canberra in 1931, he rose quickly in Cabinet rank, being successively Assistant Federal Treasurer, Federal Treasurer, and Minister in Charge of Development, to which in 1939 Supply was added. His wife is a daughter of the late Major-General Sir Charles Ryan.

Mr. Casey's new appointment will entail his resignation from the War Cabinet. He exceeds to active in Bengal in late January.

FIRST PICTURES OF BERLIN

GREAT R.A.F. HAVOC CONFIRMED

From Our Aeronautical Correspondent

After waiting patiently for a clear day the R.A.F. have at last obtained aerial photographs of Berlin which enable a preliminary assessment to be made of the damage done in the six major attacks since November 18.

The main destruction is in the western and central parts of the city, including the Tiergarten and Charlottenburg districts. Other districts which have suffered severe and widespread destruction are Wedding, an industrial and working-class area; Reinickendorf, where there are many industries; and Schöneberg and Wilmersdorf. Areas of devastation extend into the Siemensstadt, which derives its name from the great Siemens works.

Even the preliminary examination of the photographs which has so far been possible has established that the havoc caused by the six most recent attacks is greater than that caused by all other attacks made before November 18, when the vast Battle of Berlin started. Up to that date it was estimated that the havoc caused in August and September, added to that resulting from much earlier attacks, amounted to about three-quarters of the damage done in London by the whole of the blitz. There is, however, much of military and industrial importance still to be hit in Berlin.

AN IMPRESSIVE LIST

In the Tiergarten district the worst damage is round the park itself and the Zoo. Just south of the Tiergarten are the Government offices and embassies; there are also important industries in this district, as well as many administrative buildings, such as the Reich Chancery, the Air Ministry, the Gestapo Headquarters, the Foreign Office, the Propaganda Ministry, and many others.

Though it should be regarded only as an interim report, the list of industrial and public buildings hit is impressive. Fourteen factories in the Reinickendorf district have been seriously damaged and 26 more in other parts of the capital have been hit. Among the public buildings seriously damaged are:—

The Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Transport, the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Justice, Department of War, the aerodrome, the Ministry of Justice, the Home Office, the State Forestry Office, the Prince Albrecht Palace (which is the headquarters of the 23rd Corps), the Armed Production Administration and industrial advisory building, the chemical laboratories for Government offices, and others.

Those less severely damaged include:—

The Ministries of Food, Agriculture, Propaganda, and Education, Gutzkow's residence in the Hermann Göring Strasse, the Ministry of Economics, the Ministry of Labour, the Chancery, the new Reich Chancery, the Academy of Military Law, the State Memorial Department, Prussian House, the Governing Institutes of Physics and Hygiene, the chief office of the Gestapo (art of the Police Headquarters), the Ministry of Aviation, the new Reichsbank, the university and university hall.

UNCHANGED POLICY OF TURKEY

STILL DANGER OF ATTACK

From Our Ankara Correspondent

The participation of Turkish statesmen, and especially of President Inönü, in the political conversations which have taken place during the last few weeks has given rise to various conjectures about the eventual evolution of Turkish policy. Desirous to obtain reliable information on this subject, I made my Turkish authoritative quarters an inquiry which yielded the following results:—

Turkey remains faithful and loyal to her allies, and is ready if need be to consent to sacrifices. The conversations which took place in Cairo between President Inönü, President Roosevelt, and Mr. Churchill, with Russian participation, served to throw light on certain points which had previously been imperfectly understood. Turkey entered at Cairo into no additional obligations commitments; on the contrary, it was decided by common agreement that Turkish policy should undergo no change.

As regards the future, nobody can predict what may happen, but it is certain that, contrary to the hopes held in some allied quarters, the danger of a sudden German and Bulgarian attack on Turkey is always possible. Consequently the Turkish Government are holding themselves in readiness, and are not neglecting any precaution to stave off eventual aggression.

CONTACT WITH RUSSIA

"Another question that is causing pre-occupation in various circles in every country is the setting up of a stable political and social order after the war. Ankara is inclined to optimism on this subject, with the belief that after a short period of crisis and difficulties, the situation will be established in all countries, and that order will emerge from the ashes of war.

"In any case, the Turkish statesmen came back from the Cairo meetings with the net impression that the conversations which took place in Teheran had inspired the Heads of Governments of the three principal allied Powers with a deep faith in the success of the task of reprisals which they agreed to carry out after the war."

Much satisfaction is felt in Ankara at the direct contact with Russia which was established at Cairo with the framework of allied interests, and the point is emphasized that no change is in progress at present between Turkey and Russia. Moscow has often emphasized the Russian point of view, that Russian relations with other countries, allied, neutral, or enemy, are dependent on their assistance to the Russian people in the struggle against Germany, and in their attitude towards the Nazis.

It is admitted in Ankara that this Russian point of view is justified so far as Russia is concerned, but it is pointed out that, great as the desire of Turkey to please her great northern neighbour may be, Turkish policy must in the last resort be dictated and limited by Turkish interests and possibilities.



BLITZ AFTERMATH

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All information from Lt.-Col. Sir Ian Fraser, C.B.E., M.P., Chairman

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THE KING ON "OUR COMING VICTORY"

FAITH IN A NEW BROTHERHOOD

The King broadcast to his subjects in all parts of the world on Christmas Day and spoke of "our coming victory."

His message was delivered after a series of reunion greetings between the people of the British Commonwealth, and of the United Nations. The King was introduced over the microphone by Bombardier William Ellis, M.M., who is serving in an infantry division of the Eighth Army. He lives at South Shields.

The King said:—

Once again, from our home in England, the Queen and I send our Christmas greetings and good wishes to each one of you, all the world over. Some of you may hear me in your aircraft, on board your ships, or as you wait for battle in the jungles of the Pacific Islands or on the Italian peaks. Some of you may listen to me as you rest from your work, or as you lie sick or wounded in hospital. To many of you, my words will come as you sit in the quiet of your homes. But, wherever you may be, to-day of all days in the year, your thoughts will be in distant places and your hearts will be with those you love. I hope that my words, spoken to them and to you, may be the bond that joins us all in common fellowship on this Christmas Day.

With this thought in my mind, I wish to all who are on service good luck and a stout heart; to all who wait for them to return, proud memories and high hopes to keep you strong; to all children, here and in the lands beyond the seas, a day of real happiness.

MESSAGE OF HOPE

I send these words of Christmas greeting to all of you who dwell within the family of the British Commonwealth and Empire. I know you would wish me also to send a message of hope to our gallant allies who fight with us, and to all who, in the loneliness of exile or the horror of invasion, look forward to our coming victory.

In this year that is almost passed, many things have happened, under God's providence, to make us thankful for His mercies. The generous strength of the United States of America, the tremendous deeds of Russia, the endurance of China under her long ordeal, the fighting spirit of France re-born, and the flower of the manhood and womanhood of many lands that share the burdens of our forward march—all these have played their part in the brightening of our fortunes on sea, on land, and in the air.

Since I last spoke to you many things have changed. But the spirit of our people has not changed. As we were not downcast by defeat, we are not unduly exalted by victory. While we have bright visions of the future we have no easy dreams of the days that lie close at hand. We know that much hard working and hard fighting, and perhaps harder working and harder fighting than ever before, are necessary for victory. We shall not rest from our task until it is nobly ended. Meanwhile, within these islands, we have tried to be worthy of our fathers; we have tried to carry into the dawn the steadfastness and courage which sailed to us when we stood alone in the darkness.

This is not the time for a chronicle of our progress. But there is one landmark in the sombre, world-embracing battlefield which I hope and I trust may endure. Wherever their duty has called our men and women, they have gained new friends, and come to know old friends better. They have learnt to share the burdens, and to read the hearts, of their neighbours; they have laid the foundations of new friendships between nations, and strengthened old ones formed long ago. As a result, there is springing up in every country fresh hope that out of commonwealth in sacrifice shall come power to restore, and power to build anew.

I saw proof of this when I visited North Africa in the summer. I saw many thousands of men of the United Nations, united in action, in heart and mind and purpose. The only rivalry between them was in the service of a great cause; their only aim was the defeat of a common enemy.

In the same spirit of unity, men of divers races have come together in the council chamber and round the conference-table: some to meet the stern, immediate demands of war itself; others to heal the wounds that war deals to all humanity—to feed the hungry, shelter the homeless, mend the broken, and succour the poor. So, as we see the clouds breaking on this Christmas Day, we should take comfort from our faith that out of desolation shall rise a new hope, and out of strife be born a new brotherhood.

From this ancient and beloved festival that we are keeping, sacred as it is to home and all that home means, we can draw strength to face the future of a world riven by a tempest such as it has never yet endured. In the words of a Scottish writer of our day: "No experience can be too strange and no task too formidable, if a man can link it up with what he knows and loves."

The quotation used by the King is his concluding words is from the late John Buchan's "Memory Hold the Door."

TRIBUTE TO MERCHANT NAVY

The King sent the following Christmas message to the British Merchant Navy and fishing fleets:—

On behalf of my peoples throughout the world, I send Christmas greetings to all the seamen of the Merchant Navy and the fishing fleets, and especially to those who must spend Christmas away from home.

On this fifth Christmas Day of the war, we can listen with an ever-growing hope to its message of peace on earth, even though we cannot forget that there is still much to be accomplished, much to be endured, before that message can be fulfilled.

Meanwhile, the thoughts of all of us turn with gratitude to the men who stood steadfast through the darkest days, who never faltered, even when the enemy's attacks on our ships were at their fiercest, and who have played so great a part in the success achieved by our fighting forces in all their overseas theatres of war.

Without your devoted service, there could be no victory for our arms. From the master in command to the boy on his first voyage, you have worked together with the steady discipline of true men who know what is at stake. Your reward is the consciousness of duty done, and the affection and respect of all your countrymen. I send you every good wish for a safe voyage and a happy landfall.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND BATTLE FOR PEACE

President Roosevelt in his Christmas Eve broadcast from Hyde Park, New York, paid a tribute to the brilliant qualities of General Eisenhower, the man selected to lead the combined attack on the enemy "from other points of the compass."

The President in the course of his address said that this year we might look into the future with real, substantial confidence that, however great the cost, "peace on earth, good will toward men" would be and would be realized and ensured.

"At Cairo and Teheran," said Mr. Roosevelt, "we devoted ourselves not only to military matters; we devoted ourselves also to considerations of the future, to plans for the kind of world which alone can justify the sacrifices of this war. Mr. Churchill and I have happily met many times before, and we know and understand each other very well. Indeed, Mr. Churchill has become known and beloved by many millions of Americans, and the heartfelt prayers of all of us have been with this great citizen of the world in his recent serious illness. The Cairo and Teheran conferences, however, gave me my first opportunity to meet the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, and Marshal Stalin, and to sit down at conference table with these unconquerable men and talk with them face to face.

FAITH IN EACH OTHER

"We had planned to talk to each other across the table at Cairo and Teheran, but we soon found that we were all on the same side of the table. We came to the conferences with faith in each other. But we needed the personal contact."

President Roosevelt said that at Cairo Mr. Churchill and himself, for the first time, had an opportunity to go over the complex situation in the Far East with General Chiang. They were able to see eye to eye, broad objectives rather than details. But on the basis of what we did discuss, I can say even to-day that I do not think any insoluble differences will arise among Russia, Great Britain, and the United States.

"To use an American and ungrammatical colloquialism, I may say that I 'got along fine' with Marshal Stalin. He is a man who combines a tremendous reticence and determination with a stalwart good humour. I believe he is truly representative of the heart and soul of Russia; and I believe that we are going to get along well with him and the Russian people—very well, indeed."

As long as British, Russia, China, and the United States, with great military power, stick together in determination to keep the peace there would be no possibility of an aggressor nation arising to start another world war. But those four Powers must be united with and cooperative with all the freedom-loving peoples of Europe, and Asia, and Africa, and the Americas.

Christmas greetings from President Roosevelt were read to all United States Army troops in the European theatre of operations on Christmas Day, and to the ill and wounded.

The Book Society's World-Wide Service

THE Book Society's world-wide service to bookbuyers has continued regularly and efficiently during the war, despite bombing, rationing, reduced transport, depleted staff. Now that the shape of the new world is preparing to emerge, The Book Society plans to keep pace with opportunity. In that new world, book exports from Great Britain will be officially encouraged; so readers overseas enjoy priority of claim. Membership in Britain have been restricted in order that more members from elsewhere may be enrolled—and a recent small increase in the paper ration for British publishers is to be used for the benefit of new readers living in other parts of the world. Enrolments and despatches are promptly handled and if a monthly book is lost at sea, it is replaced free of charge. Below is an outline of the unique benefits of Book Society membership.

What is The Book Society?
It exists to discover outstanding new books, which it submits to its members for their approval or rejection.

How does it assist readers?
In the first place, by winnowing the wheat from the chaff: even in wartime, about 7,000 new titles a year are issued in Great Britain. And in the second place, by making sure that you obtain any recent book that you want—because of paper rationing and labour shortage, many titles go out of print almost as soon as they are published.

How does it discover the books?
Through its expert Committee of distinguished authors and critics, who represent widely differing tastes (see names on right). They receive advance proofs of all the notable books some time before publication.

What does the Committee do?
Having read the advance proofs, they select, for each of ten months in the year (a) one new book as the Book Society Choice, and (b) a dozen or more new books of various categories, for the monthly *Recommended* List. The second book may be an outstanding novel, biography, book of travel and adventure, or an arresting study of the world to-day. Any new book discovered by so discriminating a Committee will at any rate be well worth trying.

Does The Book Society itself publish new books?
No—that is why it is able to select new books from all publishers. It is completely impartial. It gives you, as a member, an easy chance to assemble on your shelves the best contemporary works, fresh from the press in their original editions.

What happens to the Monthly Choice?
The chosen book is described and reviewed, a month before publication, in the Society's *Newsletter*, which goes to all members. Then, on publication day in the following month, a first edition is posted. If you don't like the month's book, you can return it by the next mail in exchange for any other, new or old, you would prefer. The carton in which it arrives can be used for sending it back. Only one exchange a month is possible.

How does it assist readers?
Yes, if you wish. But it is selection-made-easy. You are likely to want most of the Committee's monthly Choices. On the right is a list of some of the past Choices. There are many, however, titles among them: yet most were discovered before book or author found fame.

Are there additional advantages?
Several. There is *The Book Society News*, which you receive free every month. This handy magazine contains a brief summary of scores of the best recent books, signed reviews of all books on the month's Recommended List, and interesting quotations from many others. Then, a comfortable reading-room is provided when you visit London. And a service of information on all literary matters is available by post, without charge.

Yes, but what does all this cost?
It costs you exactly nothing—over and above the ordinary published prices of the books you keep. Your only obligation is to purchase the Committee's Choice or the book you demand instead of it.

Moreover, the first of a Book Society Choice often enables a publisher to reduce the intended price of the book.

What is the price of chosen books?
Generally, the price of chosen novels is 6/6 to subscribers outside Great Britain; works of non-fiction vary between 8/- and 12/-.

Payments are by deposit (see coupon below) bearing 5% per annum interest on monthly balances. All books are sent post free.

Gift-memberships for 6 or 12 months, or single books as presents, can be arranged at the few overseas rates.

When can I resign membership?
There is no set period; you can resign when you like, or as soon as your subscription ends.

You would give character to any bookshelves.

During fourteen years the Society has served many thousands of book-buyers all over the world. Among its members are representatives of every profession and school of thought: statesmen, diplomats, men in commerce, industry, the Church, the Law, Medicine, the Arts, the fighting Services, and, especially, women of discrimination with varied tastes.

In dialogue form on the left you may read a detailed analysis of the numerous and varied ways in which The Book Society's service helps book-lovers and book-buyers. Below, as the foot of the first column, for the reader in a hurry, are outstanding features of the service in brief.

The Distinguished Selection Committee



J. B. PRIESTLEY (Chairman). *Famous author, playwright, critic and publisher.*

EDMUND BLUNDEN. *Poet and essayist. Fellow & Tutor, Merton College, Oxford.*

SYLVIA LYND. *Poet, story writer and novelist. Married to Robert Lynd.*

G. DAY LEWIS. *Novelist, western produce, critic, author of notable thrillers.*

Former Committee Members:
SIR HUGH WALPOLE CLEMENCE DANE
JULIAN HUXLEY MARGARET KENNEDY
GRAHAM GREENE
(late Vice-Chancellor, Oxford University)

Some Famous Choices

THE SHIP C. S. Forester
CALL NO MAN HAPPY Andre Maurois
CLOUDLESS MAY Storm Jameson
H. M. PULHAM, ESQUIRE John P. Marquand
CAPTAIN HORNBLOWER, R.N. C. S. Forester
ENGLISH SAGA Arthur Bryant
FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS Ernest Hemingway
REBECCA Daphne Du Maurier
SOUTH RIDING Winifred Holtby
HATTER'S CASTLE A. J. Cronin
THE SUN IS MY UNDOING Marguerite Steen
HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY Richard Llewellyn
A THOUSAND SMALL FALL Hans Habe
THE VOYAGE Charles Morgan
NEWS FROM TARTARY Peter Fleming
KRISTIN LAVRANDATTER Sigrid Undset
SEVEN PILLARS OF WISDOM T. E. Lawrence
(Special Alternative Choice)
All were chosen before publication — members received free accession copies on free approval.

Interesting Facts for Book-Buyers

THE BOOK SOCIETY was founded in 1929 by Sir Hugh Walpole and a small group of critics and "book-lovers" on a simple formula: to persuade busy men and women to seek and buy for themselves, from the ceaseless flood of new books, the literary works that might have lasting worth and would give character to any bookshelves.

Lower Overseas Terms

Specially favourable terms, showing a saving of £1 a year on the English published prices, are available to depositors outside Great Britain and U.S.A. £4.10.0 in advance approximately covers the selected monthly books, fiction and non-fiction, for a year, post free, and £2.7.6 approximately covers them for 6 months.

IMPORTANT
Owing to paper rationing new enrolments can only be accepted from new members living outside Gt. Britain and Ireland.

★ Why not take up a trial membership now by completing and posting the enrolment form below. By return mail will come the current selected book and free magazine.

THE SERVICE IN BRIEF

The Committee select, from advance proofs, one entirely new book each month.

First-edition copies, finely produced, are sent to members the day of publication.

The chosen book can be exchanged for any other.

The Trio magazine is the handiest literary journal.

Members build, month by month, a good modern library of their own selection.

There are no entrance fees or additional charges.

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★ TO THE BOOK SOCIETY Ltd.,
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Please enrol me as a member of The Book Society and send your Committee's selected book each month—sent post-free (with *The Book Society News*) which I may exchange by the next return mail for any other book I prefer. I am at liberty to resign or suspend membership at will.

(A) SPECIAL ADVANCE DEPOSIT TERMS.
I enclose £4.10.0 (£2.7.6) as approximate deposit for (1 year's) monthly selected books at your special rate for Overseas members.
(In Great Britain, Europe, and U.S.A. £5.10.0 approx. covers cost of 1 year's monthly books; £2.15.0 for 6 year.)

(B) Please send me a copy of *The Book Society News.*
Cross out section that does not apply.

TITLE(S) .....
NAME ..... (Block Letters)
ADDRESS .....

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

JAPANESE DRIVEN FROM THE GILBERTS



A dramatic photograph taken during the successful attack by American Forces on the Makin atoll on the Gilberts. Troops are seen wading to the shore where fires are burning as the result of naval gun-fire.



FRENCH AND THE MOSLEMS
General de Gaulle and General Catroux, at Constantine, Algeria, where the former announced the extension of French citizenship to Algerian Moslems.



NEW ARCHBISHOP
The Rt. Rev. Bernard Griffin, Bishop Auxiliary of Birmingham, who has been appointed Archbishop of Westminster.

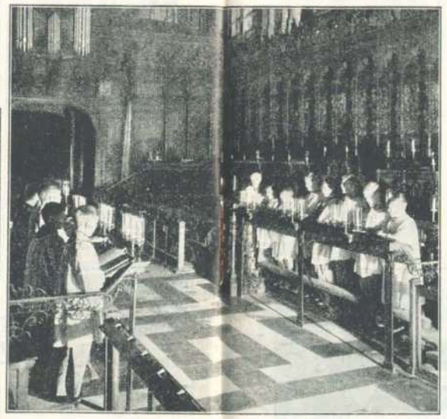
A RAILWAY ANNIVERSARY
Chairmen of the four main line railway companies who attended the luncheon last week celebrating the 21st anniversary of the formation of their companies. They are seen with Lord Leathers (left) and are Sir Ronald Matthews (L.N.E.R.), Sir Thomas Royden (L.M.S.), Mr. R. Holland-Martin (S.R.), and Sir Charles Hambro (G.W.R.).

FLAG OF VICTORY
Shortly after the American troops reached the beach on Makin atoll the Stars and Stripes were flying from the trunk of a shot-riddled palm.

INVASION COMMANDERS



An informal picture of General Eisenhower and General Sir Bernard Montgomery. It was announced during the Christmas holidays that General Eisenhower is to have supreme command of the forces which will invade Europe from the West, and that General Montgomery will be in command of the British Group of Armies. Air Chief Marshal Tedder (right), who is to be Deputy Supreme Commander under General Eisenhower.



KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL, CAMBRIDGE
The choristers of King's College Chapel, Cambridge practising for the traditional Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols. This was held on Christmas Eve and was broadcast. Dr. Harold Darke, organist at the Festival, is seen conducting the practice.



AT ST. PAUL'S
One of the two Christmas trees given by the King to St. Paul's. The gifts were divided among several charities including the Indian Famine Fund.



"CLAUDIUS THE BEE"
This is the title of the new Christmas play at the "Q" Theatre. In the picture are Charles Hawtrey, Nigel Clarke, Derek Lanslaux and Bruce Winston.



CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS IN LONDON
Among a number of special Christmas entertainments in London is the pantomime *Humpty-Dumpty*, at the Coliseum. On the left is the young Fairy Queen (Ann Stephens) and next to her is Jack Frost (Rovi Pavinoff) and, on the right, the Ganjou Brothers and Juanita.

IN THE LINE OF THE GERMAN RETREAT



The German forces in Italy are being steadily forced to retreat and many small Italian towns are falling victims to the ruthlessness of war. Above is Conca Casale, on the Cassino front, when held by the enemy.



DR. BENESH IN MOSCOW
Dr. Benesh shaking hands with M. Kalinin after the signing of the treaty between Russia and Czechoslovakia in Moscow. In the background are Marshal Stalin and Marshal Voroshilov.

WAR TROPHIES
Another picture of Dr. Benesh during his visit to Moscow. He is seen looking at a German mortar at an exhibition of war material captured by the Russians.



AFTER THE BATTLE HAD PASSED
Residents of Castel di Sangro, the scene of severe fighting, spreading wheat to dry in the sun. In the background other residents are trying to salvage some of their household goods.



"ALICE IN WONDERLAND"
Roma Beaumont as Alice, Julian Somers as the White Rabbit, Peter Lothian as the Dormouse, and Sydney Young as the Mad Hatter in *Alice in Wonderland* at the Scala Theatre.



MAKING FRIENDS
Carole Lynne (Cinderella) and Nancy Munks (Dandini) making friends with the ponies during a rehearsal for *Cinderella* at His Majesty's Theatre.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

The following are extracts from letters to *The Times*:—

WAR CRIMINALS

TWO CATEGORIES OF OFFENCE

PROFESSOR A. L. GOODHART, K.C.

Although we are all agreed that the war criminals should be punished, we are not clear what procedure can be adopted to accomplish this object. The problem may, however, be clarified if we divide the acts which we wish to treat as punishable into two categories: (a) those which fall outside the established criminal law of the individual States, and (*b*) those which constitute ordinary crimes. The ordinary legal process is not appropriate to the first category because even is not appropriate to the first category because even these acts of policy, however terrible in their effect, are not covered by any existing body of law, whether civil or international. It is open to the gravest doubt whether an aggressive war is illegal under international law as it stands at present, but even if it were, that system provides no penalty for the individual and no Court where he could be tried. This does not mean, however, that the men guilty of this wrong against the world ought to escape unpunished, because the obvious answer is that they can be punished by a political Act of State. The current precedent was adopted in the case of Napoleon, for he was dealt with by direct State action. The Government of that day was wise in not adopting the suggestion that he should be tried legally, as he could have raised the objection that such a trial had no basis in law. It has been argued that a judicial trial is necessary so as to convince the Germans of their guilt, but when in history has a trial of this nature ever succeeded in convincing anyone?

The second category covers acts which are crimes in the true sense, for they are acts in violation of existing State law. They are called "war crimes" because they are committed in the course of a war, but they do not differ in essence from ordinary crimes. The laws of all States recognise that in certain circumstances war provides a justification for acts which would otherwise be criminal, but acts which fall outside these circumstances are not protected. Therefore, if a German soldier, when landing in England, kills a British soldier (this is not murder, because it is a legitimate act of warfare) but if he deliberately shoots a civilian this is murder, and he can be tried, convicted, and ordered to be hanged by an ordinary English Court of justice. There is no need here for any international tribunal. The same principle must, of course, apply to the case of our allies, and therefore every person who has committed a crime in the occupied countries should be tried by the Courts of those countries, and by those Courts alone.

There is much to be said for the view that the British and the Americans should concern themselves only with the trials of those who are charged with having committed crimes against their own nationals, except in so far as they can help the other allied countries in making the necessary arrests and in establishing the evidence. In English law a prisoner is tried at the place where the crime has been committed, and there seems to be no sound reason why this principle should not be followed in the case of war criminals.

LORD MAUGHAM

In the old days the Grand Juries (now abolished) were sworn to inquire each for the body of the county," and for no other part of the kingdom. If then you murdered a man in one county and he died in another, you could not be indicted in either—an unfortunate result. But there have been a good many statutory exceptions, including a very important one which is to be found in section 9 of the Offences Against the Person Act, 1861. Under that section murder or manslaughter by a British subject, whether the victim is British or not, committed on land out of the United Kingdom may be tried and punished in any county or place in England or Ireland in which such person shall be apprehended or in custody. As the law now stands no foreigner is liable under English law for the murder or manslaughter of a person whether British or alien on foreign soil. Thus a German who has committed either crime in Germany can come and live in England surrounded with every luxury, free from any punishment under English law.

It is my opinion and I think the opinion of the House of Lords where the question has been discussed recently on (three occasions) that we should amend our law in that respect and give our courts jurisdiction to try, convict, and punish foreigners who kill British subjects in any foreign country in just the same way as they could try British subjects who commit murder or manslaughter abroad. There is no doctrine of international law which prohibits a country from passing such a law as regards its own nationals. Trial in Germany of Germans who have murdered British subjects there during the war being futile (as experience showed after the last war), there is strong ground for this country assuming jurisdiction to try such criminals if they can be apprehended here.

JAPANESE IN BURMA

MISS MA HLA YE

Recent events that have taken place in Burma, such as the Burmese declarations of war upon Great Britain and U.S.A., and the raising within a comparatively short period of a Burmese army totalling well over 100,000 to fight with the Japanese, seem to indicate that there has been a considerable success of the Japanese propaganda. A great many of the Burmese who are now fighting with the United Nations concur in the view that from the example of the Japanese occupation of Burma certain valuable lessons might be learnt for our benefit. A declaration offering the Burmese people a political status similar to that of the Crown proposals would obviously detach the Burmese people from their sympathies with the Japanese and thus secure a far greater measure of their cooperation with the United Nations. Furthermore, such a declaration would be in accordance with the declared pledge of his Majesty's Government, which was given to the Burmese people in 1931, to the effect that wherever form of constitutional advancement India was likely to enjoy in the future, Burma should get a status not inferior to that of India. But, of course, the Cripps proposals, which are tantamount to Dominion status and in fact represent much more advanced status than any which has ever been offered to Burma, have already been offered to India.

CANADIANS AND BRITONS

MR. CHARLES LAW

The Canadian forces have been with us now for four years. As a civilian photographer I have been working among them for the whole of that time and feel very grateful for their hebitual kindness to a mere civilian. For this reason I want to let the men in the street get some idea of what this characteristic kindness of heart has led them to do for our children this Christmas and the past three Christmases. Each year, except in districts from which the children have been evacuated, the Canadian units have, without exception, held parties for the locals, in small villages for perhaps 50, and in larger areas couple thousand. Last year over 800 and have been doing so again this year. These parties have been arranged so that each child has lots of fun, a real good Christmas tea, and a real good present. Much thought is put into the making of the tree, and it frequently starts four months before Christmas. All tanks get inserts from Canada and for weeks beforehand build up supplies by having none themselves.

The Canadians come over thinking for action. This, for the most part, they have not yet seen, but I believe that before they leave they will get to know and appreciate each other during these years. The coming generation will grow up with a real love and understanding for the Canadians to the everyday benefit of the non-great nations. May every man of them, thousands of miles as they are from their own homes, be made welcome in our homes this Christmas, wherever this is possible.

THE REV. DR. ROBERT W. ELLIS

We are in a part of Ontario where, at certain intervals, we meet hundreds of young men from Britain of the R.A.F. It will please you to know that your young men in every instance are making a grand impression on Canadian people. They are so thoroughly gentlemanly, so friendly, and well behaved, even when in large numbers, that they are certainly a credit to their homeland.

COURT & PERSONAL

Colonel the Right Hon. J. J. Llewellin, M.P., had an audience of the King last week upon his appointment as Minister of Food.

Air Marshal Harold Edwards, Royal Canadian Air Force, was received by his Majesty.

Marriages

The marriage took place on Wednesday, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, of Captain Francis Crofton Simms, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, younger son of Captain H. W. Simms R.N., and Mrs. Simms, of Headley, Hampshire, and Miss Sonia Beresford-Whyte (Junior Commander, A.T.S.), daughter of the late Paymaster Rear-Admiral Sir William Beresford-Whyte and of Mrs. Sydney Baddeley.

The marriage has recently taken place between Mr. Archdale Kennedy Wickham, of Exeter College, son of the late Prebendary A. P. Wickham and of Mrs. Wickham, of Bridgwater, and Mademoiselle Ghislaine Crawley (née du Roy de Blicquy), adopted daughter of the Hon. J. M. and Mrs. Balfour.

The marriage of Edward Alan Langley, Lance-Corporal, R.A.M.C., and Miss Marjorie Marigold Ann Stirling, daughter of Colonel Sir George Stirling, Bt., took place on December 29 at St. Saviour's Church, Walton Street, London.

The marriage took place last week, at the New West End Synagogue, of Mr. Bernard Nathaniel Wisley Cohen, elder son of Sir Robert Waley Cohen, and the Hon. Joyce Constance Ina Nathan, only daughter of Lord and Lady Nathan, of Court.

The marriage took place at Heslaugh, Yorkshire, last week of Captain Sir William Brooksbank, The Yorkshire Hussars, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel E. Y. Brooksbank and of Mrs. Brooksbank, of Skipton, and Miss Ann Cicherow, second daughter of Colonel T. Cicherow, of York, and of the late Mrs. Cicherow.

The marriage took place last week, in the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption, Warwick Street, of Captain Patrick J. R. Pure O'Shee, Coldstream Guards, only son of the late Colonel George I. Pure O'Shee and of Lady Edith Pure O'Shee, and Mrs. John Hilliard, younger daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Graham Hutchison, of Castle Douglas.

Forthcoming Marriages

The engagement is announced between Francis Andrew Tollemache, younger son of General Sir Lewis Halsiday, V.C., R.M., and Lady Halsiday, Lodsdwell, S. Devon, and Jean Campbell, only daughter of Captain W. S. Kelso, Coldstream Guards, and Mrs. Kelso, Wimbledon.

The engagement is announced between Dr. Joseph Ogilvie Maclagan Wedderburn, youngest son of Sir Ernest and Lady Maclagan Wedderburn, Edinburgh, and Mary Elizabeth Sharpe Chancellor, daughter of the late John Ernest Hare Chancellor and Mrs. Chancellor, Edinburgh.

The engagement is announced between John Henry Schroder, son of Baron and Baroness Henry Schroder, of Englefield Green, Surrey, and Joan Kathleen, only daughter of the late Mr. W. P. Chapman and Mrs. Chapman, of Old Windsor.

The engagement is announced between Brian Gordon Rosiers, 12th Royal Lancers, younger son of Sir William Rooses and Lady Rooses, of Hungerford, and Elizabeth Margaret Philips, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. G. Barclay and Mrs. Barclay, of Great Park, Windsor.

An engagement is announced between Neville Waldegrave Atchley, R.H.A., of Oakhanger, Godalming, and Frida Marie Louise Gabrielle Brasil, Q.A.I.M.N.S. (R.), of Park Avenue, Hull.

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS on this page is £2 10s. PER SINGLE line (about 8 words) and £1 PER LINE for each additional line of about seven words; a special charge is made for BOX NUMBERS. BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS must be authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender. Forthcoming Marriages, One Guinea for first three lines and Five Shillings each additional line.

Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed to Box Numbers at "The Times," London, England, that address, reckoned as six words, to be counted as part of the advertisement. For Box Numbers a charge of 1s. is made for the use of the address.

The Times Weekly Edition reserves the right to refuse or withdraw any advertisement, even though accepted and paid for, and to make any alterations which may be necessary in order to maintain its standard; also all orders and contracts are accepted subject to the right to cancel them when necessary before going to press.

Cheques, Postal and Money Orders should be made payable to "The Times Weekly Edition," and crossed. Bank Notes should be registered. Address all advertisements in the Personal Column to "The Times" Weekly Edition, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4.

BIRTHS

GASKELL.—On Nov. 11, 1943, in Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa, to BETTY, wife of ERIC A. GASKELL (Fawdington, York)—(the gift of a daughter).

NICOLL.—On Nov. 18, 1943, in Barbados, British West Indies, to DORIS, wife of JOHN F. NICOLL, Colonial Administrative Service—a son.

MARRIAGES

WINEARLS : BOARDMAN.—On Dec. 11, 1943, at Christ Church, Alexandra, Pretoria, S.A., LIEUT. J. R. WINEARLS, S.A. Military College, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Winearls, of Pretoria, to MARGARET, R.R.C., younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. BOARDMAN, 75, Bond Street, Clydesdale, Pretoria.

DEATHS

APLIN.—On Dec. 24, 1943, at 6, Salisbury Road, Ealing, ALFRED MARTIN APLIN (Partner, widow of Colonel F. J. HARMAN APLIN, D.S.O., Indian Army.

MATTHEWS.—On Dec. 21, 1943, suddenly, at Bournemouth, HARRY DE COURCY MATTHEWS, retired District Commissioner of Nigeria, beloved husband of EDITH MATTHEWS.

RAE.—On Dec. 21, 1943, at his home in RAOK, Cornwall, HAMISH, after a long illness, JAMES ERSKINE RAE.

WARRINGTON SMYTH.—On Dec. 16, 1943, at Redruth, Cornwall, Lieut.-Colonel WARRINGTON WILLIAM SMYTH, late of Glenwood, Falmouth, in his 77th year, formerly Secretary for Mines and Industries, South Africa.

WEEDS-WARDEN.—On Dec. 20, 1943, after a short illness, at Oaklea, EDITH WEEDS-WARDEN, widow of N. Weeds, of 54, Rue des Saints Pères, Paris VII.

CHARITIES

TUBERCULOSIS takes relentless toll of human life. The Lord Mayor appeals for £100,000 to save it. Gifts of £10 or £100 make the Brompton Hospital, but bring unrivalled, lifelong pleasure from them. The Secretary of Governors will be very grateful for the widow's mite, which will be used to the best advantage. Please send to Sir Robert Hutchison, Bart., M.D., F.R.C.P., Brompton Hospital, London, S.W.3.

MALTA, G.C., THE VICTORIOUS, island with a MAGNIFICENT past, looks forward to a great future. Help Them, The King George V Merchant Seamen's Memorial Housing Fund, 1939-1945, is providing homes for seamen's widows and children. The Queen Mother, Patron of the world's best housed seamen's widows in the Mediterranean. Please send to Sir Robert Hutchison, Bart., M.D., F.R.C.P., Brompton Hospital, London, S.W.3. Cheques payable to SEAMEN'S CHRISTIAN FRIEND SOCIETY etc. (Incorp.), 1, Pepys Road, New Cross, London, S.E.14. The Master, The King is our Patron.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL,
Paddington, London, W.2. Eng., GREATLY NEEDS HELP



A Crossley 56-seater C.I. engined double-decker. The body is of all-metal construction.

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Unexcelled since 1706

At the December meeting of the London Missionary Society an expenditure of £214,895 was authorized for 1944-45; extra cost of living grants in China, India, Madagascar, and South Africa accounts for £17,129, and famine conditions in India £10,313.

The General Council of the T.U.C. meeting in London on Wednesday turned down the request of the A.E.U. that a conference of union executives should be called to demand the reinstatement of Sir Oswald Mosley. The feeling appeared to be that no useful purpose would be served by pursuing the matter further.

PERSONAL

"I TOUCH only once Life, Thomas, however there had seen of her, there had believed, himself are they that have not seen, and yet have believed."—John xx. 29.

CAMPO ex FM 1200.—Captain M. M. CLIFFORD.—Don't forget Christmas Party, Infants' Home Mrs. Clifford, 43, Fox Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

CAMPO F.O.20.—Major E. M. DODD, Worcestershire & Sherwood Foresters Regiment.—Greetings—Mac. Scots, Waterloo Road, Hoylake, Cheshire.—Mac.

BINOCULARS, binocs, field, Zeiss, Ross, Barr & Stroud, Hilger, Leitz, etc., wanted. Jackson Optical Works, 116, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

CARPETS and RUGS of distinction re-woven. Best prices paid.—Perry, Carpet Specialists, 326, Brompton Road, London, S.W.3. Kns. 3636. And 67, New Bond Street, London, W.1. May. 7886.

EMPIRE SECTIONAL LEAVES.—Any Colony separately mounted, 1d. each. Complete Empire, 1,000 varieties, £5. 5s. and less.—Harris Publications, Ltd., 173, Strand, W.C.2.

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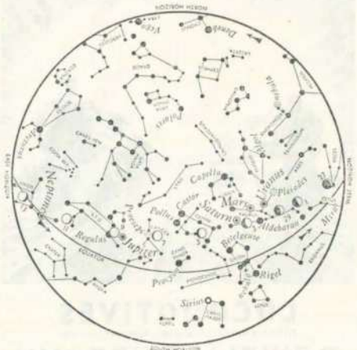
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Stars in February

From Our Astronomical Correspondent



For the convenience of distant readers we publish to-day our article on the Stars in February.

The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 11 o'clock on the beginning, at 10 o'clock in the middle, and at 9 o'clock at the end of the month, the time in all cases being local mean, or, in other words, at places away from Greenwich the Greenwich times to which the diagram applies are later than the above by the amount of the longitude if the place be west of Greenwich, earlier by that amount if it be east.

If the diagram be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words inside the circle) is at the bottom, the stars for that hour in front of him will be found in the upper part of the diagram, those to his right in the corresponding position in the diagram, and those behind him in the lowest part of the diagram, the stars to his left will be found in the corresponding position in the diagram.

The time in other zones is that of Greenwich meridian and is not Summer Time.

The Planets

Mercury, just past its greatest western elongation of 25 degrees, will be a morning star and will be a conspicuous object before sunrise in tropical and southern latitudes during the first half of February. In the latitude of Great Britain, however, it rises little more than one hour before the Sun and is not likely to be observable with the naked eye at any time during the month.

Venus will be a morning star and, like Mercury, considerably south of the Sun in Declination. For this reason it will be better displayed in southern countries than in England, where it rises only two hours before the Sun on February 1 and at most scarcely observable in the dark sky. By the end of the month the planet will have been eclipsed by no one hour only, so that the light of dawn will rob the planet of much of its splendour. Venus is now on the far side of the orbit with regard to the Earth and appears in the telescope as a disk between eight- and nine-tenths illuminated. The brightness is decreasing and is now about 60 times that of a star of the first magnitude, but the waning Moon will be near to the planet on the mornings of the 21st and 22nd. An actual occultation occurs on the evening of February 21, but it will only be observable from eastern Asia and the western parts of the United States.

Mars, moving eastwards in Taurus, north of Aldebaran, is an evening star. It is due south at 7.40 p.m. on February 1 and rather more than one hour earlier at the end of the month. As the planet recedes from the Earth its brightness decreases steadily from week to week. By the end of February it will be less than twice that of a standard star of the first magnitude. The Moon will be near to Mars on the evenings of the 2nd and 3rd.

Jupiter, moving westwards at the western end of Leo, is a morning star until the 11th when it comes into opposition to the Sun, after which it will be an evening star. On February 1 it rises at about 7.40 p.m., and by the end of the month will be well up before sunset. The planet's brightness, now at its maximum for the year, is about 17 times that of a star of the first magnitude.

The four bright satellites are easily visible in quite a small telescope. In the hours before midnight on the 5th they will all be found to the east of the planet, set out in the order of their true distances from their primary. They will be similarly arranged at about midnight on the 19th, but on most other occasions during the month they will not be arranged in correct numerical order and so will be not easy to identify immediately. However, the third satellite, in order outwards from Jupiter, is as a rule readily distinguishable from the others by its superior brightness, though this is sometimes apparently disturbed by proximity to the disk of the bright planet. The fourth moves in of about the same size as the third, but is less brilliant owing to the darkly nature of its surface. Both satellites are the largest bodies of their kind in the Solar System, each slightly exceeding the planet Mercury in size.

The Moon will be near to Jupiter on the evenings of the 4th and 5th. On the latter date there will be an actual occultation of the planet, but it will be visible only in Japan and in western parts of the United States.

Saturn is an evening star and is nearly stationary in Taurus, close to the star that marks the Southern horn of the Bull. It is due south at about 8.30 p.m. on February 1 and nearly two hours earlier at the end of the month. The southern surface of the ring system, seen in the telescope, is opening out still more widely towards the Earth, and the tilt will reach a maximum in mid-April. The next maximum inclination will not be attained for nearly 15 years, when the northern surface will be similarly displayed. The brightness of Saturn fades slightly during February as the planet's distance from the Earth increases. The Moon will be in the same part of the sky on the evenings of the 3rd and 4th.

Uranus is an evening star, nearly stationary in Taurus, about half way between Aldebaran and the Pleiades.

Neptune, close to the star Eta Virginis, is a morning object.

A Penumbral Eclipse

The fact that there are no true or umbral eclipses of the Moon in 1944 was mentioned in these notes last month. The Moon will, however, pass through the penumbra or outer fringe of the Earth's shadow on four occasions during the year. The first of these penumbral eclipses occurs in the early morning of February 9, and it is the only one of the four that will be completely observable in Great Britain and its neighbouring longitudes. The Moon will be passing through the northern part of the Earth's penumbra, which it enters at 3.18 a.m. and leaves at 7.11 a.m. At 5.15, the time of the greatest phase, the penumbra will theoretically extend over about three-fifths of the Moon's diameter; but its extreme edge is not in practice perceptible, and all that will be seen will be a slight dullness of the southern third of the disk, deepening in intensity towards the actual limb. The regions of the Moon covered by the penumbra are of course those from which a partial eclipse of the Sun would be visible.

Comets

Another of the comets whose return was expected in 1943 was detected on November 30 by Mr. G. F. Kellaway, whose observatory is situated at West Coker, near Yeovil. It is that of Daniel, which was first seen in the year 1909. The comet has a period of 6.8 years and passed its perihelion on November 22. It is a very faint object, only visible in a large telescope, and as it is now receding from both Earth and Sun, it is not likely to be very generally observed.

A new comet was discovered on November 27 by Dr. Van Gent, of the Union Observatory, Johannesburg. Its position at 21h. was Right Ascension 6 hours 7.3 minutes, Declination 34 degrees 14 minutes South. This places it in the constellation Puppis, and its daily motion was given as 8 minutes 6 seconds West, and One degree 31 minutes South. It was of the 9th magnitude and therefore visible in a small telescope, but no further details relating to it are available. At present it is not observable in Great Britain and it is not yet certain whether it will eventually become so.

Another new comet was discovered on December 17 at Delphos, Ohio, by Mr. Peltier, an American amateur astronomer who has already discovered several similar bodies. The approximate position of the comet at the time of its discovery was Right Ascension 23 hours 20 minutes, Declination 16 degrees South, and the motion was slow, in a westerly direction. The magnitude was 7, so that the comet must have been observable with field glasses. It is in fact the brightest of all the comets detected in 1943, most of which were very faint objects.

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The Prince of Pless's Libel Action

With reference to the libel and slander action brought by the Prince of Pless against Viscount Castlereagh, M.P., a report of the settlement of which appeared in our last issue, we are asked to state that Mrs. Anthony (Muriel) Lowther never made any statement reflecting on the Prince of Pless, whom she has not seen since October, 1939, and whom she never visited in Liverpool Gaol.

New Stamps

Princesses on New Zealand Issues

From Our Philatelic Correspondent

Children in New Zealand will benefit from the sale this Yuletide, at a premium on face value, of two special "Health" stamps. This is the 14th successive year in which similar issues of charity postage stamps have been made by the New Zealand Post Office, the proceeds of their sale being devoted to the maintenance of health camps and the suppression of tuberculosis among the young. Stamp dealers report a phenomenal demand for this year's health stamps by reason of their unconventional triangular format and the fact that by Royal authority they portray Princess Elizabeth, who appears on the stamp of 2d. plus 1d., printed in red-brown, and Princess Margaret Rose, who finds place in the design of the 1d. plus 1d., green. Both stamps have been produced in England after designs by Mr. J. Berry, of Wellington, N.Z., and will remain on sale in the Dominion until March next.

A new 2d. stamp from Southern Rhodesia commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the entry of flying columns of British South Africa Company's troops into the smoking ruins of Chief Lobengula's kraal at Buluwayo and the annexation of Matabeleland to the British Empire. Its subject is a memorial pioneers of the period, with rifle resting on his hip, and the colours are green and brown. Owing to the difficulty of communication this stamp has been produced in Pretoria by the Union Government Printer by the photogravure process, instead of in London, where the Southern Rhodesian issues and postal stamps are normally printed. The paper on which it is printed has the watermark of a Springbok's head in an oblong, hitherto peculiar to stamps of the Union of South Africa.

Yugoslav "Portrait Gallery"

The Royal Yugoslav Government in exile has produced a second series of "set-price" stamps for exclusive use on letters posted aboard vessels of its navy and mercantile marine serving with the allies. The six engraved, handsomely engraved and printed in London, are of historical interest, portraying makers of thought and action in Yugoslavia during the nineteenth century, set in frames of traditional design. This latest philatelic portrait gallery comprises the Slovene poet Vodnik (1 dinar value); the Prince Bishop Negosi of Montenegro (2Dr.); Ljudovit Gaj, unifier of the literary language of the Southern Slavs (1D.); the lexicographer Karadjic (4D.); the Croat Bishop Strossmayr (5D.); and the Serbian diplomat hero Karadjordje, great-grandfather of the present King and leader of the insurrection against the Turks in 1804. These stamps, which are boarderless, replace those issued earlier in 1943 with the head of King Peter II.

Book of the Week

THE FOURTEENTH QUARTER, January 1, 1943—March 31, 1943. By PHILIP GRAVES. Hutchinson. 9s. 6d.

This record of the Fourteenth Quarter, as might be expected, exhibits the clarity, the orderliness, and the orderly arrangement of its predecessors. Like them, it sticks to a chronicle of events and leaves a familiar and facile brand of war-time specialists to inform. This does not in any way diminish the value of the series to date as a work of reference.

After an opening review of the fortunes of the Grand Alliance during the quarter, which witnessed the Casablanca Conference and the Anglo-Turkish conversations at Adana, Mr. Graves proceeds to the fighting in Africa and the Mediterranean. He follows the Eighth Army from west of Sirte to beyond the Mareth position covering Tunisia from the south, and then surveys the more fascinating course of the Tunisian campaign proper, enumerating the major hardships under which the British and American troops fought. The account of the fighting, completed by the impressive record of the Allied offensive by sea and from the air against the Axis sea communications, is rounded off with an almost too fair-minded summing-up of the politics of North Africa.

It is then the turn of Lieutenant-Colonel de Watteville to describe the course of the fighting on the Russian front during the quarter. Once more he deals lucidly and penetratingly with the order of events, of which the most dramatic was, of course, the surrender of the remnants of the German Sixth Army. But all that Lieutenant-Colonel de Watteville has to say on the raising of the siege of Leningrad, on the German retreat from the Caucasus, and on the Red Army's victories west of the Don is acute and reasoned.

Mr. Graves returns again with a survey of the war in the west and follows it with a record of the progress of the war against the Japanese. Finally, with the help of a small team of collaborators, he closes this methodical and balanced chronicle of the Fourteenth Quarter with the customary glance at enemy morale and propaganda, the affairs of Axis satellites and of neutral countries, and British Parliamentary and Imperial affairs.

Christmas Message of the Birds

The stage seemed set, a short while back, for that White Christmas of which the crooner dreams. Yellowhammers, chaffinches and greenfinches flocked hungrily around the farmers stacks; the "chuk-chuk-chuk" of passing flocks of fieldfares and the anxious notes of redwings had an ominous sound; masts of thrushes and blackbirds descended, in a few short days of frost, some households' hopes of richly berried holly sprays for Christmas decorations.

Since then, however, things have changed, and the missel-thrush has sung another tune; has jarringly sagely in the rain autumn to keep his hoard of berries safe, but carolling loudly and freely from a high perch in the wind. A ploughboy, asked the difference between the songs of missel-thrush and blackbird said: "The grey bird 'ollers out loud, as if 'e 'ad summat to tell us, but the black un, 'e sings to 'imself, more dreamy-like." One has, indeed, the feeling that the missel-thrush has a message to impart, and, though one cannot put his more fluid notes into words, as one can the clear-cut phrases of the song-thrush, there is no doubt that he sings of better days to come. His is the true Christmas carol, a song of hope reborn.

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EXPORT NOTES

THE Foreign Policy Association of America have published a study of post-war Britain which should give encouragement to people on this side of the Atlantic, for it deals in an understanding way with the necessity of Anglo-American co-operation in world trade. It recognizes, too, the vital importance to us of regaining and expanding our export trade. The survey points out that if Britain, the world's greatest importing nation, is forced into a position where it must adopt a bilateral trade policy to survive, the result would not be either in the political or the economic interests of the United States. Unless Britain and America co-operate there may be no genuine system of world trade, only a conflict between two trade worlds. There is the recognition that, faced with a huge loss of income from investments and services like banking and insurance, Britain must expand exports if a serious decline in the standard of living is to be avoided.

Trade with South Africa

Mr. S. F. Waterson, South African Minister of Economic Development, regards with confidence the future trade prospects of South Africa and Britain. He holds the view that if British industry regards industrial development in South Africa with active and sympathetic interest business relations between the two countries will continue to be happy. South Africa will remain a buyer in the world's markets and a greater national income brought about by the Union's industrial development will increase rather than decrease interest in what other countries have to offer. As South Africa's industry has expanded, so the value of the Union as a customer of overseas countries has increased.

British and Best

The war has taught South Africa that British goods are best. It is only comparatively recently that cargoes of goods manufactured in this country have been reaching Union ports. Before that a tremendous amount of shoddy stuff, particularly clothes and crockery, had been coming in from South America, to be sold at ridiculously high prices. The superior quality of the manufactures now arriving—incidentally, ordered two or three years ago—and the moderate price asked for them have done a great deal for British trade. There has been a new appreciation of the unrivalled quality of British-made products.

"Of Serious Importance"

It is admitted in the Argentine Press that the attacks on Argentine goods in South African journals is of "quite serious importance." One declaration is that "stocks of rubbish goods at exorbitant prices have been pouring in from Argentina." Business men there have also made statements that goods labelled "Made in Argentina" bore hidden labels indicating that they were manufactured in Germany and Japan. This is dismissed in Argentina as a canard; it is stated that all German and Japanese goods in the country were consumed months previously, and that there are certainly none left for export to any other country.

Exporting Pedigree Stock

It is reported that the authorities are becoming concerned at the buying up of pedigree livestock for future export. Mr. R. S. Hudson, the Minister of Agriculture, says that he does not underrate the export market or regard it as unimportant, as we shall need all the exports we can get after the war. At the same time he has told the Live Stock Export Group, which represents 35 pedigree breed societies, that too much attention has been given to the oversea market at the expense of the home market. He is more concerned, he says, about the quality and quantity of our own herds than about the money brought in by sales abroad. References in the House of Commons are quoted below.

Wool Textiles for U.S.

An echo of the dissatisfaction which is known to exist in the United States and in South America over the embargo imposed by the Board of Trade on the export of textiles was heard at a recent meeting of the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce. Mr. E. Overton, the senior vice-president, said that many efforts had been made to secure some modification of the Board's decision. In both countries there was some dissatisfaction because of the stoppage of the flow of British textiles. He was assured, however, that as soon as possible appropriate steps would be taken to lift the embargo.

No Change of Policy

In Bradford the Chamber of Commerce have come to the conclusion that the Government policy of limiting production of woollen goods to the essential requirements of the services, the home market, and the Empire is unlikely to be altered. The British Chamber of Commerce in Santiago have written, it was stated, to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce in London that there exists a quota of approximately 100,000 kilogrammes which could be reserved for British wool textiles if this country could supply them. Unless the necessary export licences are granted it may be necessary for Chile to cede this quota to other countries able to deliver the goods. While expressing full appreciation of the position in the United Kingdom, the Chamber in Santiago felt that the interests of British export trade would suffer in the post-war period if something is not done now to meet Chile's requirements. The Board of Trade attitude is that there is unlikely to be any change in policy in the near future, and while factors which might affect British post-war trade with Chile will be kept in mind, there can be no resumption of wool exports to Chile at the present time.

Facing Realities

As Mr. Edgar C. Behrens, the chairman of the Export Group, National Wool Textile Executive, said, although many valuable connexions are being lost they could not argue that it is in the interests of winning the war quickly to supply the countries concerned with cloth for their civilian populations; and Chile, in the list of priorities, would not come very high. The President of the Board of Trade was the last person in the world to put any unnecessary impediment in the way of British export trade. He frankly stated that exports would be an essential part of our post-war national economy, and was only too anxious to get back to normality, but during the course of winning the war quickly long-term considerations had to take second place.

Herrings and Livestock

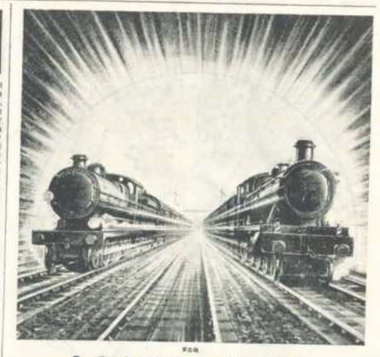
Even what some people regard as the humble herring figured in the recent discussions on export in the House of Commons. Mr. Robert Boothby, who represents a constituency of which the herring-fishing industry is the centre, pointed out that the herring is one of the few articles of food we are able to export; and that we shall require to export food to Europe before the next two or three years are out. Major McCallum suggested that when they were properly cured there was no reason why stocks for export should not be built up. Mr. W. Malbane, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food, agreed that the post-war position of herrings is clearly going to be important in the feeding of Europe and said that we must do what we can. On the question of livestock, Mr. W. M. Snadden asked what was the Government's attitude on the general question of the export of British livestock to the devastated countries of Europe, the British Empire, and elsewhere. He said that there was some anxiety in the minds of home producers lest the Government were unsympathetic to the matter. The opinion was held that such a trade would run counter to the best interests of our livestock industry and he hoped for an assurance that this was not so and that every effort would be made to build up our foreign trade in every way to find new markets in Europe and, when we had got them, to help make them permanent. The production of livestock was a long-term business. It was also on record that British stock prospers in every quarter of the world, including Russia, where conditions are extremely severe.

Century-old Trade

Our oversea trade, Mr. Snadden emphasized, has gone on for over a century. Before the war it reached formidable dimensions. It was a debatable point, but the demand from oversea had provided the incentive for us to reach up to the very high level of excellence which we found in our pedigree herds. If the export trade was taken away, as some people seemed to fear, leaving the pedigree breeder, who was the backbone of the livestock industry, at the mercy of commercial demand, a great number of our best and finest herds would be driven out of business, because they could not exist on the home demand alone. Mr. Malbane, in his reply, said that the Government were fully alive to the importance of high-quality stock for securing maximum production.

Cargo Shipments

Delay in the shipment of cargo was the subject of a question put by Sir Robert Rankin to the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport. He wanted to know whether he was aware that commercial cargo to be shipped under export licences is in many cases delayed by countermanding orders issued by other departments of his Ministry; and whether, to avoid this delay and expense, often resulting in loss of markets, he would ensure closer collaboration between the departments of his Ministry and the department of the Board of Trade responsible for export licences. Mr. Noel-Baker assured Sir Robert that there is already close collaboration between the two Departments. He said that the priority in shipping space accorded to particular classes of goods for particular countries was not, however, determined by the export licence, but was generally decided by the importing country, in the light of its own needs. He had no information about cases of avoidable delay caused by the action of his Department, but promised to make inquiries if furnished with particulars.



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COMPANY MEETINGS

CARRERAS, LIMITED

CONTINUED PROGRESS

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Carreras, Limited, was held on December 22 in London.

Sir Edward S. Byron (chairman and managing director) said that it gave him pleasure to be able to report continued progress. This annual meeting was their fortieth, and he thought shareholders would agree that the achievements gained and the progress made since their formation must be a source of satisfaction and pride to all concerned. Never during those 40 years had they failed to pay a dividend. That record was due in no small measure to that outstanding characteristic of private enterprise—the pioneer spirit—a spirit which, in his view, was a first essential of future world prosperity. The growth of this business was a fitting testimony to the efficacy of private enterprise; pioneering in the scientific development of production machinery and methods of manufacture; in the encouragement of those twin assets, initiative and enthusiasm; and in a courageous and enlightened progressive policy, beneficial to workers and shareholders alike. Such was the progressive spirit which had produced the gratifying expansion of this business.

The net balance, after charging directors' fees, ample depreciation, superannuation contributions, war damage contributions due, was £1,629,974, a new record in their history. That, in a large measure, could be attributed to revised methods, more efficient machinery, and altered conditions, which had resulted them in obtain a greater output of cigarettes than any of them could possibly have anticipated a year ago.

TAXATION CONTRIBUTION

The amount provided for taxation, both Excess Profits Tax and income-tax, was £1,817,695, representing approximately 80 per cent. of their earnings, and was an increase of something under £400,000 on last year's figure. That did not mean that some of their additional profit escaped taxation, but was due to the fact that last year they had to provide an amount in excess of a year's taxation, so that the whole of their expected liability on all profits made up to October 31, 1943, would be covered. In the present accounts no extra period needed to be provided for, but only the profits made in the past 12 months, and adequate provision had been made for those according to the best information available. Now that the company's liability for taxation had been covered up to date and the general position was so sound, it was felt that there was no reason whatever why the rate of dividend in force at the beginning of the war should not be restored. The proposal was, therefore, that a final dividend of 17½ per cent. should be paid on the Ordinary shares of all three classes, making 30 per cent. for the year.

In recognition of the part played by employees in securing the satisfactory results of the past year, they had continued their practice of letting them have a share in the company's prosperity, and it had been decided this year to pay them a bonus for the year amounting to six weeks' wages.

The report was unanimously adopted.

J. BROCKHOUSE & CO.

CONTINUED SUCCESS

POST-WAR PROSPECTS

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of J. Brockhouse & Co., Limited, was held on December 22 at West Bromwich.

Mr. J. T. Brockhouse, J.P., chairman and managing director, said that the balance-sheet showed the continuous success of the company during the past year. He wished to make a few observations on post-war business, particularly as it affected the company. It was essential that thought should be given to the methods that would be adopted in rebuilding the structure of trade after the war was won. Industry would have a large part to play and it was only through industry that improved standards of life could be made a possibility. It was clear that we had got to be competitive in the world's markets. The whole situation appeared to lie in cooperation.

One thing in particular was essential and that was unity of purpose and endeavour between all sections of the community. Business enterprise had played a large part in the security and freedom of the country and would again have to play an equally important role.

As to the company's post-war plans and possibilities, its success was to a large extent due to the multiplicity of articles which they manufactured and the variety of markets that they were enabled to seek; that would continue to be their policy. A few of their companies would have big changes to make in turning over from war-time to peace-time production; many of their works, however, would not suffer in that change-over, but should enjoy immediate increases in output, and those companies alone should bring in a greater net profit under peace-time trading than they were able to show to-day owing to E.P.T. and income-tax.

NEW PRODUCTS

They had a number of new products to bring on to the market. They would be introducing a range of municipal vehicles and they felt that they had a large field to explore at home and possibly abroad with the patent Lewin roadsweeper, the only essential sweepers and the Lewin compressor refuse collectors. They had for many years been large producers of cold rolled steel sections, and the introduction of pre-fabricated building structures, particularly houses, had brought new and varied uses for that product. They were manufacturers of smoking stoves. Cooking utensils, household baths and many other domestic products which undoubtedly would be in great demand after the war. For these reasons and others, he did not see why the company should not continue to extend in the future as it had done during the past 20 years; in fact, under normal conditions its progress should be even greater.

His thoughts it would be agreed that the consolidated balance-sheet and that of the parent company showed a considerably stronger position as the result of a satisfactory year's trading.

The report was adopted and the proposed final dividend of 12½ per cent., making 20 per cent., less tax, for the year, was approved.

BLOODSTOCK FOR EXPORT

NEWMARKET SALES

From Our Special Correspondent

The huge prices fetched by bloodstock at the Newmarket December Sales gave yet another proof of the boom that is now being experienced in England and of the fact that while an Englishman has money to invest he will invest it in horses. A fair proportion of the stock sold was for export, and it will be reassuring to those abroad to know that all possible steps have been taken to safeguard this country's export trade in thoroughbreds.

The importance of keeping the breeding industry going has been throughout the war the chief reason advanced for the necessity of continuing racing. A meeting of the Thoroughbred Breeders' Association was held during the sales week at Newmarket, when Lord Rosebery, the President of the Association, in an address deplored the fact that in 1943 the racing season had again been curtailed and the number of programmes reduced from 80 in 1942 to 67. He pointed out that this was a serious matter, as it was exceedingly difficult with such a short season to sift the wheat from the chaff and find out what horses—particularly two-year-olds—were worth keeping in training. It is to be hoped that there will be more racing in 1944, but at the moment, with transport being more and more needed by the Services every day, it seems very unlikely that the number of meetings will be increased. It has, of course, long been realized that the racecourse test is essential for the breeder, and it stands to reason that with such limited chances, and particularly when the summers are dry, as was the case in 1943, more and more thoroughbreds are going to come up for sale which have never been properly tested on the racecourse.

AFTER-WAR REQUIREMENTS

In spite of all the efforts made by breeders there is, of course a much diminished head of thoroughbred stock in the country. Lord Rosebery mentioned this also at Newmarket, and said that it was fully realized that breeders would have to cater after the war for larger requirements from abroad—which, incidentally, would help the Chancellor of the Exchequer to quite a considerable extent. There was a boom in racing in America, and there was no question that there would be buyers elsewhere as soon as facilities were made available.

The thing that is worrying breeders in this country most is the small and diminishing number of good stallions available, and this has been increased by the death last week of Windsor Lad. Two of the reasons for this are connected with the war: first, the ploughing up of stud and secondly, the heavy taxation, which, to take an extreme example, has the effect of leaving Lord Derby with £10 out of each subscription of £400 to Hyperion. But the main reason, apart from the fact that such horses as Babylon, Mahmoud, King Salmon, Cameronian, and Post Limit have been exported, is that lately there have been no outstanding colts, while in the last two seasons the fillies have been better than the colts. Last year the King's Son Chariot was outstanding, and this year both Herringbone and Ribbon have been rated superior to the colts by the official handicapper. Moreover, owners have fallen into the habit of retiring their colts after the three-year-old season and before they have really shown what was their best distance and the limit of their capabilities. Thus a breeder wishing to send his mare to a true stayer, endowed with a certain amount of speed, may look almost in vain among the younger stallions. It is a bad thing for the future of racing in this country that no Derby winner since Persimmon, with the exception of Owen Tudor, who won the substitute event at Newmarket, has also been successful in the Ascot Gold Cup, the greatest race of all for stayers.

Owners, nowadays, are all out for a quick return for their money—they want their horses to win for them as soon as possible in their careers, even as two-year-olds in April—and, naturally, the breeders have to keep their eye on the market, with the result that the big money at the sales is being fetched by the produce of such sires as Panoramic, a brilliant sprinter in his day and a sire who has already proved his ability to get two-year-old winners, but one that will never get a horse able to stay a mile and a half in a truly run race. But until more money is given for long-distance races and less for two-year-old events it is difficult to see how this can be remedied.

Meanwhile the lots bought at Newmarket for abroad, details of which are impossible to procure at the moment, are waiting either in this country or in Ireland for shipping to be available.

THE SHIPPING HOUSES

In the course of a letter to *The Times* Mr. Conway A. Ross writes:—

British manufacturers have had for generations that marvellous organization, the shipping houses, heirs of the old merchant venturers, businesses with head offices in London or Liverpool and with branches abroad, the different houses specializing in different markets where their men on the spot not only speak the language of the country but in many cases the native dialects. It is hardly conceivable that foreign trade could be done more effectively or economically. These shipping houses did a two-way business and were as much interested in what they shipped to England as in what they purchased here, and I question if good rather than harm was done when manufacturers sent out their own representatives, men only interested in one-way traffic. Those wonderful organizations, permitting many manufacturers to concentrate on manufacturing, obviating the necessity of manufacturers knowing any other language than their own, I believe will prove in the future, as in the past, the best channels through which foreign trade can be done.

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The Market in Works of Art

Should Exports be Taxed?

From Our Sale Room Correspondent

Complaints have been made and will continue to be made about the number of art treasures that are leaving this country. As recently as November 20 there appeared in *The Times* a letter stating that as antiquers of all descriptions are now fetching abnormal prices in the auction rooms, it is much to be regretted that no steps are taken to impose an export tax on such works going abroad. The letter then goes on to say that the proceeds of such a tax could be devoted to giving financial aid to our museums and art galleries as well as to the purchase of works of art for the nation, without affecting the pocket of the British taxpayer.

The abnormal prices that are now being paid in the auction rooms are mainly due to the fact that there is a great deal of "loose" money floating around the country at the present time which cannot be expended (for lack of coupons) on other articles. And it is doubtful if an export tax would give much relief to the pocket of the British taxpayer—the Government grant for the upkeep of our museums and art galleries is very meagre, and the gathering of the tax would mean an addition to the army of revenue collectors. Again, imposition of an export tax would have its repercussions on the vendor, who is, more often than not, forced to sell in order to meet the already high taxation or heavy death duties. The buyer of any work would certainly make his offer to include the suggested tax.

Splendid Gifts

Though the Government grants to our museums and art galleries are absolutely inadequate to compete with the private purchases, these galleries are, thanks to the splendid gifts from collectors, dealers, and the activities of the National Art-Collections Fund and other kindred bodies, the finest treasure houses in the world. Where is there such an illustration of the history of civilization as is to be seen at the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum? Our National Gallery does not contain the largest collection of pictures in Europe, but as regards the general representation of all the great European schools of painting no other single institution can vie with it, while very few, if any, maintain such a consistently high level in the quality of the individual works on exhibition. Then there are the treasures housed in the national galleries of Scotland and Wales, as well as was true that art treasures are being shipped across the Atlantic, but it is not all loss, and if the transfer could be extended so as to give the same chance of self-development, it would be a potent influence for spreading light throughout the English-speaking world."



Rembrandt's etching "The Three Trees," which was sold at Sotheby's in October for £840. It was from the collection of the late Mr. W. H. Upjohn

Recent Prices

In our issue of October 6 we gave some of the more notable prices recorded during the latter part of the 1942-43 season. It may therefore be of interest to mention a few of those obtained in the earlier part of the 1943-44 season, which opened about the middle of October. The first event of importance was the sale of four sporting pictures by George Stubbs, one of the greatest horse painters of our art history, at Christie's on December 10, for a total of £10,972. These came from a small collection sent by Lord Bolingbroke. The first, a portrait of the famous little dark grey racehorse "Gimcrack," whose exploits are responsible for the names of the Gimcrack Stakes (run each year at York) and of the old Gimcrack Club, New York, and who at one time belonged to an ancestor of the present vendor, received an opening bid of £525. After a keen contest, Mr. Jack Ellis, son of that shrewd judge of sporting pictures the late Mr. Alfred A. Ellis, won it at £4,410. It may be noted that a similar picture, also painted by Stubbs, hangs over the fireplace of number 1 card room at the Jockey Club's, Newmarket quarters. Mr. Ellis immediately followed up his "Gimcrack" success by giving £4,410 for the second Bolingbroke Stubbs, catalogued as a portrait of "Turf," with jockey up, outside a stable on Newmarket Heath. Some authorities who had seen the picture on pre-sale view thought that it represented the famous racehorse "Highflyer," also at one time in the possession of Lord Bolingbroke's ancestor. These two fine works will form the centre-piece of an exhibition of sporting pictures which Mr. Ellis will hold at his Grafton Street galleries above the middle of next month.

The remaining two Stubbs in this sale were a group of six mares and foals in a landscape, and "The favourite horse of Henry, Viscount Bolingbroke," seen standing by a river, with the family seat and church in the background. The first were

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to the firm of Knoedler for £1,365 and the second to Major Guy Paget for £787 10s. The same catalogue included a few pictures belonging to Mr. Louis N. Levene, notably one showing "Sir H. T. Vyse's "Hambletonian" beating Mr. Cookson's "Diamond" for Three Thousand Guineas, at Newmarket, March 25, 1799," by J. N. Sartorius, which sold for £262 10s.; a small panel of a wood nymph, with two doves at her feet, attributed to Boucher, £252; and a portrait of a lady, in blue dress with white cloak edged with ermine, by P. Falconet, signed and dated 1771, £357. Christie's sale on November 12 included "Glen Loon, Perthshire," by Sir D. Y. Cameron, which fetched £241 10s.; while, on November 26, a portrait of a spotted bay hunter at grass, following three hounds leaping a fence, with huntsmen seen in the background, by Ben Marshall, signed and dated 1802, made £672.

At Sotheby's, on November 10, a view in a park, with a figure in the foreground and a house in the distance on the right, by Vincent van Gogh, sold for £1,550. The small but choice collection of etchings and engravings by old masters formed by the late Mr. W. H. Upjohn, K.C., fetched a total of £3,064 at Sotheby's on October 13. A complete set of 19 proofs of Dürer's woodcuts representing "The Life of the Virgin" changed hands at £640; other prints by the same artist included "The Knight, Death and the Devil," which fetched £360; and "Frederick the Wise, Elector of Saxony," £110. The top price of the session, however, was the £840 given for an only state of Rembrandt's "The Three Trees." In the same rooms, on October 27, a portrait of "The Artist, in red dress, holding a palette and brushes," by Angelica Kauffmann, made £230; a river scene, with figures on a road in the foreground, and a far-reaching view across the plain in the distance, by Philips de Koninck, £600, and a scene in a Dutch city at sunset, in the foreground two people fishing from a boat, by Aert van der Neer, on panel, £600.



The famous racehorse Gimcrack, by George Stubbs, A.R.A. This painting from the Lord Bolingbroke Collection sold at £4,410 at Christie's recently.

Old English Silver

Outstanding in the section of old English silver was the two-day sale of Sir Andrew Noble's collection, partly formed by his father, the late Sir John Noble, at Christie's on November 24 and 25. The 229 lots offered brought a total of £25,552—many of the pieces showing a good profit on the original outlay. The highest bid, £2,600, was made for an Elizabethan standing salt and cover of rock crystal, with silver-gilt mounts, dated 1577, and bearing the maker's mark I. R. with a mullet below. It was understood that this salt, known as the "Stonyhurst Salt," failed to reach its reserve and was bought in.

Another Elizabethan piece, known as the "Sutton Cup," formed of a rock crystal cylinder, also with silver-gilt mounts, dated 1573, and bearing the maker's mark S, on a cross—probably by the famous silversmith Isaac Sutton—changed hands at £2,000; a William III chocolate pot, with pear-shaped body (25oz. 2dwt.), by Pierre Harache, 1695, £500; a Charles II tankard, engraved with Chinese figures, pagodas and foliage (32oz. 10dwt.), maker's mark I. H. with Bears-de-lis and two pellets below in a shaped shield, 1671, £1,050; an Elizabethan tazza, the central boss engraved with the portrait of a lady, with vase-shaped stem resting on a spreading foot, 1560, maker's mark, a Tudor rose (9oz. 3dwt.), £1,150; and £500 was given for an Edward VI Apostle spoon, with the figure of St. James the Less, with rayed nimbus, 1552, maker's mark, a crescent and a mullet, and the companion spoon, with the figure of St. Paul, with rayed nimbus, bearing the same maker's mark and the same date.

At Sotheby's, on December 9, a Charles I "Master" spoon with the Orb and Cross in the left hand, and the right hand held in blessing the nimbus with the Saint Esprit, maker's mark, a crescent enclosing a star, 1636, brought £90; and a fifteenth-century diamond point spoon, struck in the bowl with the early leopard's head uncrowned in a circle of pellets, circa 1425-75, £110; while, on December 14, a set of six William and Mary ast-tail spoons with dog-nose trys, 1694, maker's mark G, with rivulets below, fetched £165.

Viscountess Harcourt, whose mother was a sister of the first Mr. Pierpont Morgan, gave up her residence in Belgrave Square some time ago, and the decorative furniture and porcelain removed from there were sold at Christie's on October 21 for a total of over £10,000. The top price, £756, was given for a Chinese porcelain *famille-noire* vase (K'ang Hsi period), of tall uniform shape, enamelled with flowers emblematic of the four seasons in green, aubergine, yellow, and white. A pair of Sèvres pea-shape vases and covers, of tazza shape, mounted with Louis XV ormolu borders, fetched £504 10s.; a Venice dinner service (about 181 pieces), painted with sprays and festoons of flowers in colours on a white ground, £383 10s., a dinner and dessert service, of more than 400 pieces, decorated with branches and sprays of flowers and summer-houses in red, blue, yellow, and gold in the Oriental taste, also from a Venice factory, £504; a suite of tapestry-covered furniture (nine pieces) in the Louis XV style, £378 10s.; and two small Louis XVI encoignures, each enclosed by one door, the panels inlaid with fluting in tulip and lingwood, only 31in. wide, £336.

Christie's two-day sale of furniture of the late Mrs. Hurrin Leben, also of Belgrave Square, realized a total of £16,131 on December 2 and 3. A set of seven large panels of Brussels tapestry, woven with "The Hunts of Diana," in extensive landscapes, signed "A. Auwercx and G. V. L." (Guillaume Van Leteldael), which sold for £3,360; a Queen Anne walnut card table with tapering legs and shaped stretcher, £136 10s.; five William and Mary walnut chairs, carved in the manner of Daniel Marot, the seats covered with red velvet, £420; a Queen Anne walnut winged armchair, on cabriole legs, covered with needlework, £283 10s.; a Chippendale mahogany settee, also covered with needlework, on carved cabriole legs terminating in lion's claw feet, £346 10s.; and a pair of Georgian gilt armchairs upholstered with needlework, £220 10s.

The sale of the well-known collection of English porcelain, pottery, enamels, furniture, and other art objects, formed by the late Mrs. Radford, of Lenod Lodge, Well Walk, Hampstead, attracted large gatherings to Sotheby's on November 3 and two following days. High prices, especially for the porcelains, obtained throughout and the total for the 442 lots offered reached £12,971 15s. The highest price, £450, was given for a set of Plymouth figures of "The Continents," in unusually rich colours, each continent with its appropriate emblem, supported on rococo scroll-work bases. Among the pieces from the Bow factory was a pair of large figures of a cock and hen, each finely coloured and marked with the anchor and dagger in red, which went for £400; a pair of figures of youthful boxers, each stripped to the waist, against tree-trunk supports (no other examples appear to be recorded), £100; and a figure of a drummer on a stand, £106.

Chelsea Figures

Of the Chelsea figures, special note should be made of "The Doctor," which changed hands at £390 (it is understood that the late owner gave only £175 for this rare piece); "The Mop-seller," with tree-trunk support, bearing the red anchor mark, £250; a group of two dancers, after the Meissen original by Kaendler, also with red anchor mark (probably the "beautiful group of figures of a man and woman dancing" mentioned in the 1755 and 1756 catalogues), £140; "The Jewish Pedlar," in fur-lined hat and long cloak, after a Meissen original, red anchor mark, £155; a pair of figures of a "River God" and "Goddess," in recumbent attitudes leaning on overturned jars simulating *fleur-de-pêche* marble, large red anchor marks, £140; a "Peasant," after Teniers, with tree-trunk support, red anchor period, £110; and a rare white Chelsea bust of "George III as Prince of Wales," wearing the Order of the Garter, on a pedestal decorated with the Prince of Wales's plumes, probably after Roubiliac, £165—a coloured example of this bust exists in the Willett Collection at the Brighton Art Gallery. A set of Bristol white figures of "The Seasons" as children fetched £120; a Plymouth group of two boys with a wreath of flowers, their heads also garlanded, on a green washed rococo scroll-work base, £90; and a pair of richly decorated Bristol figures of a shepherd and shepherdess with tree-trunk supports, £220.

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FINANCE & COMMERCE

MARKETS QUIET BUT FIRM

COMMONWEALTH DEBT

By Our City Editor

Although the approach of the Christmas holiday kept the stock markets very quiet last week, the tone in most sections was quite satisfactory. Outstanding was the rising tendency of prices in the oil market, but there was also a selective demand for leading industrial shares and a resumption of modest investment inquiries for home railway junior stocks, on yield considerations. The end-year realizations of British Funds ceased and prices, more particularly of the "longs," began to move upward again.

Australian Debt Repayment

As expected, Australia is paying off in cash the Commonwealth's Three-and-a-Half-per Cent. Loan maturing on January 1. The payment is itself will not involve a very heavy drain on the Commonwealth's London funds—the outstanding amount of the loan is £4,491,129—but it comes quickly after the repayment six or seven weeks ago of the £12,000,000 advanced to the Commonwealth by the United Kingdom Government in 1940.

Australian sterling resources are now substantial —the last available figure of the London balances of the Commonwealth Bank, that for September 27, was £66,000,000—and they are still increasing. That, of course, does not necessarily mean that Australia can now undertake a wholesale process of overseas debt redemption. There are many contingencies—a bad harvest, for example—against which a may well be desirable for her to retain a generous safety margin.

The next two obligatory maturities to be dealt with are the Commonwealth Three per Cent. Loan due October 10 next, amounting to £8,123,428, and a Queensland Three-and-a-Half per Cent. stock for £3,950,000 on January 1, 1945. Clearly, in the new strength of her sterling resources, Australia will be able to deal with these obligations much more easily, either by conversion or redemption, than at one time seemed probable. A much bigger problem than these two obligations is the succession of Five per Cent. stocks which will become optionally repayable in 1945. There are half a dozen of these for a total of over £100,000,000.

Latin-American Horizon

Among the probable changes which may be brought about by the present conflict is a permanent change in the relative position of Latin America in the world's economy. Some people are apprehensive about the consequences this change may have for British trade with South America. Lord Wardington is not.

He devotes a good part of his address to stockholders of the Bank of London and South America to a survey of the potential scope for an expansion of that trade.

Lord Wardington expects the large holdings of gold and foreign exchange which Latin America has accumulated during the war will prove a stabilizing influence there against the effects of post-war changes in balances of payments. He points out that those large exchange balances represent mainly an accumulation of delayed purchases abroad which cannot be made during wartime and, where they are in sterling, are now virtually blocked; they therefore constitute a reservoir of exchange which should be immediately available after the war to pay for reserved exports from the sterling area.

The Government has already made it clear that this country fully intends to participate in trade expansion after the war. Lord Wardington makes the point—a good point—that the plans prepared by the Government on the one hand and by industrialists on the other for post-war trade in South America will call for a high degree of coordination as distinct from control—" they must be on a reciprocal basis entirely free from any suggestion of *laissez faire*." With careful study of the requirements of each market and modern salesmanship he is confident that a great part of the South American markets can be regained.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

	Latest Price	Rise (+) or Fall (−)		Latest Price	Rise (+) or Fall (−)
Consols, 2½%	57¼	+¼	Local Loans, 3%	90½	+½
Do., 4%	111¾	+⅛	Nat. Def., 3%	100⅝	—
War Loan, 3½%	103¼	+⅛	Do., 3½%	101¾	—
Do., 3% 1955-59	96⅝	—	Nat. War Bonds,		
Conversion, 2½%	72¾	+¼	3% 1955-57	100⅛	—
Do., 3% 1948-53	97⅝	—	Do., 3½	101⅛	—
Do., 3½ 1961	103⅛	+⅛	Do., 3½ 1952-54	101⅛	+⅛
Do., 4% 1957-60	111⅜	+⅛	Do., 3½ 1954-56	101⅛	+⅛
Funding, 4%	117½	—	Do., 3½ 1955-57	101⅛	+⅛
Do., 2½ 1952-57	76⅝	—	Do., 3½ 1957-58	101⅛	—
Do., 2½ 1956-61	73⅝	—	Do., 3½ 1959-61	101⅛	—
Do., 2½ 1960-70	73⅝	—	Do., 3½ 1960-70	100⅝	—
Victory, 4%	111⅛	—	Bank of England,	345½	—

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

Aust., 5% 1945-75	113⅛	+ ⅛	N.Z., 4½ 1940-45	109⅛	+ ⅛
Do., 3½ 1946-66	97⅜	+ ⅛	Queensland, 4½ 1955	110⅛	+ ⅛
Do., 3% 1955	100⅛	—	Do., 3½ 1950-70	100⅛	—
Do., 3% 1965-75	96⅝	—	W. Aust., 4½ 1956-76	110⅛	+ ⅛
Do., 3½ 1964-74	100⅛	—			

FOREIGN BONDS

Arg., 4½ % Cv., 1950		—	Chinese, 5% '53-'53		—‡
Brazil, 4% '89	34½	—	Japan. Govt., 4½ (1907)		—
Do., 5% '95	34½	—	Do., 4% (1899)		—
Do., 8% '96-'97	51	—	Do., 4½ '31	14½	—
R.A., 5½	99½	—	Mexican, 5%	18½	—
Uru., 5% '78	97	—	Peru., 5% '09	9½	—
Chinese, 4½ '32	7½‡	—	I.S.F. Coffee, 7%	83	—

ELECTRICAL

Assoc. Elec.	49⅛	+ 3d.	Cross. Pwr.'A'	27/6	—
Brit. Insulated	198/6	—	English Elec.	47/6	—
Callenders	34/9	—	Gen. Elec.	89/9	—
Columbias	96/0	+ 6d.	Johnson & Ph'l.	47/0	—

HOME RAILWAYS

Gt. Western	45½	+ ⅛	L.N.E.R., 1st Pf.	40	+ ⅛
Do., 5% Pref.	101⅛	+ ⅛	Do., 2nd Pref.	33½	+ ⅛
Do., 4% Pref.	86⅛	+ ⅛	Do., 5% Pref.	101⅛	+ ⅛
Do., 4½ Pref.	91½	+ ⅛	Do., Pref'd.	76	+ ⅛
Do., 4% Deb.	101⅛	+ ⅛	Do., 5% Pref.	101⅛	+ ⅛
L.N.E.R., Def.	23	—	L.P.T.B., 4%	104⅛	—
Do., Pref. Ord.	39½	+ ⅛	Do., 4½% 'A'	114	—

OVERSEA RAILWAYS

Adelaide	13½	+ ⅛	Can. Pac.	16⅝	+ ⅛
A.A. Gt. Sthn.	3½	—	Do., Pref.	15⅝	—
Do., 5% Pref.	25¾	—	Cent. Ark.	9¾	+ ⅛
B.A. & Pac.	3	—	Do., 4½ Pref.	20	—
B.A. Western	12⅝	+ ⅛	Can'da. Ist Deb.	81½	—
Do., 4½% Pref.	38	—	Sao Paulo	11	+ ⅛

BANKS AND DISCOUNT

Bk. of Australasia	31	—	Lloyds, 'A'	25⅜	—
Bk. L. & S. Afr.	38⅜	+ ⅛	Martins	41½	—
Bk. of Montreal	38⅜	+ ⅛	Midland, £1	41⅜	—
Bk. of N.Z.	39⅜	—	Nat. of Egypt	11⅜	—
Barclays, 'A'	33⅜	—	Nat. of India	38	—
Do., D.C.O.	33⅜	—	Nat. Prov., £1	9⅜	—
Cox. Cox.	33½	—	Nat. Prov. 'A'	9⅜	—
Eng. & Sco.	40½	—	Ottoman Bk.	7½	—
Eng. S. & A.	40½	—	Ult. of Aust.	7⅜	—
Hongkong	81⅜	+ ½	Westminster £10	70½	+ ½d.

INSURANCE

Alliance New	27⅜	—	N. British, £6	10	—
Atlas Assce.	13½	—	Phoenix, £5	10⅜	—
Employ. Liab.	7⅛	—	Prudent'l, 'A'	27⅛	—
Gen. Accid.	32	—	Do., 'B'	40/0	—
Guardian	18½	—	Royal	9⅜	—
Ldn. & Lancs.	18½	—	Sc. Unbrsan.	7⅜	—
Lon. Assce.	10½	—	Sun (9/- pd.)	15⅜	—

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIAL

Amal. Metals	17/9	—	Gussons	21/10	+ 1/10d.
Amal. Power	13/9	—	Hawkins	39/3	+ 1/3d.
Assoc. Cement	42/0	—	Harrods	43/9	—
Assoc. Insuls.	47/6	+ 3d.	Hawker Siddeley	17/6	+ 6d.
Babcock & W.	45/9	+ 1/3d.	Imperial	8/-	—
Babcock & W. ''	41/9	+ 1/3d.	Imp. Chem.	39/6	+ 6d.
Bass, Ord.	41/-	—	Imp. Paper	19/6	—
Bass Ex. Def.	40/3	—	Imp. Tobacco	84½	—
Brit. Drug. Cos.	49/6	—	Ind. Cowlin	9/-	—
Brunner, Mond.	30/9	—	Indiarubber	23/	—
Bruns. Def.	21/6	—	Jute	7/6	—
Brad. Dyers	23/6‡	+ 1/3d.	Lever, Bros.	18/3	—
Bryant & M.	17/6	—	Lever, 6% Pref.	19/6	—
Bt. Aluminium	37/6	—	Lewis's Inv.	15/6	—
Brit. Trains.	30/-	—	Lucas (1)	26/9	—
Brit. Oxygen	37/6	+ 1/3d.	Marconi Comm.	7/6	—
Bristol Aero.	17/3	—	Marks & S., 'A'	8/-	—
Bryant & May	15/6	—	Metal Box	30/-	—
Bt. Celanese	17/3	+ 1/3d.	Metal Sec.	7/-	—
Brit. Celanese	17/3‡	+ 1/3d.	Mines	7/-	—
Can. Vick. Ord.	76/-	—	Parsons & R.	17/6	—
Do., 7½% Pref.	113/9	—	P. & O., Def.	30/3	+ 3d.
Cannon Ind.	41/-	—	Pinchin, J.	15/6	—
Carreras 'A'	63/-	—	Pressed Steel	33/9	—
Calico Printers	18/3	—	Spillers, Def.	36/9	—
Coats (J. & P.)	30/6	+ 7½d.	Stewart & L.	30/-	—
Courtaulds	33/3	+ 1/3d.	S. Afr. Brews.	37/6	+ 3d.
Crosfield Soap	21/-	—	Tate & Lyle	30/-	—
Cory (Wm.)	40/9*	—	Trade Indem.	41/-	—
Dan. Mills	7/-	—	Turner & N.	30/-	—
Dunlop Rub.	31/-	—	Thomas (G.)	15/6	—
Dartine Rubber	16/7½	—	Tube Invest.	91/3	+ 6d.
Distillers	44/-	—	Turner & Bro.	16/3	—
E. & Ass. Ind.	26/10½	+ 3d.	Unite-Carlo	15/9	—
Ever Ready	13/6	—	Unilever, Def.	30/6	—
Ford Motors	33/6	—	Utd. Steel	33/6	—
Fremlin Land	29/0	—	Vickers	47/6	—
Fuller, Smith	36/-	—	Watney, Cs., Dfd.	30/-	—
Guest, Keen	32/9	+ 1/3d.	Wadsworth, F. 'A'	37/3	+ 1½d.
Allied Suppl.	19/11½	—	Kenning	7/6	—
Anglo-Iran.	11/11½	—	Lambert Howarth	7/-	—
Assam Co.	10/6	+ 6d.	Lake	23/11½	—
Assoc. Tel. & T.	7/-	—	Lamson	7/-	—
Automatic	7/-	—	Lancashire Tram.	7/-	—
Automatic Tel.	7/-	—	Lanston	7/-	—
Bleachers	7/-	—	Malaya	10/7½	—
Borneo Co.	21/3	—	Mexican	10/7½	—
Bovril	21/3	—	Mexican Eagle	10/7½	—
Brit. Match	21/3	—	Rubber Tst.	17/9	—
Brit. Tobacco	21/3	—	Shanghai Land	10/6	—
Brunner Mond	21/3	—	Western Eagle	10/7½	—
Can. Mining	21/3	—	West Rand	17/6	—
Gen. Mining	21/3	—	West Wit. A.	7/-	—

OIL SHARES

Anglo-Egyptian	23/-	+ 9d.	Royal Dutch	37/-	+ 9d.
Apex (Trin.)	3/10½	—	Shell	10/7½	—
Burmah	4/-	—	Trinidad Leas.	10/7½	—
Brit. Eagle	10/7½	—	Trinidad Pet.	10/7½	—

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Amer.	3½	—	Rhod. Anglo-Am.	47/6	+ 1/3d.
Bracemaynsdorp	3½	—	Rhod. Corin.	2½	—
Brit. S. Africa	3½	—	Rhod. Selection	2½	—
Cen. Dmnd.	3½	—	Rhodes. Land	2½	—
Cons. Main.	3½	—	Rand Leases	3½	—
Cons. Gold.	3½	—	Rand Mines	3½	—
Daggafontein	3½	—	S.A. Land	3½	—
E. Rand Prop.	3½	—	Vaal Reefs	3½	—
E. Rand Pty.	3½	—	Venterspost	3½	—
E. Rand Prop.	3½	—	Wankie Bldgs.	2/6	+ 6d.
Geduld	3½	—	Western Reefs	3½	—
Gen. Mining	3½	—	West Rand	17/6	—
Gen. Areas	3½	—	West Wit. A.	7/-	—

OTHER MINES

Amal. Tin Nig.	1/-	+ ¼d.	Malaya	17/6	+ 6d.
Ashanti	7½/1	—	Pahang	3/6	—
Beralt Tin	3/6	—	Rambler	3/6	—
Bisichi Tin	3/6	—	Rio Tinto	3/6	—
Bolivian	3/6	—	Rooi Asbest.	12/3	—
Camp. Mal.	3/6	—	Selukwe	3/6	—
Lake V. and Sel.	3/6	+ 6d.	Zinc Corp.	37/-	—
London Tin	3/6½	—			

* Ex dividend.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

	This week		Last week	
	Price	English equiv.†	Price	English equiv.†
Chy. and Ohio	45	15/-	45	15/-
N.Y.C., St. Louis	29½	9/9	28	9/4
Pennsylvania	29½	9/9	28½	9/5
Penn Telegraph	15½	5/1½	15½	5/1½
Amer. Smelting and R.	58½	19/5	57	18/11
Anaconda Copper	29½	9/9	29	9/7
Coloured of America	18½	6/-	19	6/3
Eastman Kodak	157½	52/3	156½	52/-
General Electric	33½	11/1	34	11/3
General Motors	62½	20/8	62½	20/8
Shell Union	14½	4/9	14½	4/9
Std. Oil of N. Jersey	54½	18/1½	55	18/4
U.S. Steel	62½	20/8	62½	20/8

† At $4.03.

SPANISH APOLOGY TO WASHINGTON

Our Madrid Correspondent writes:—

Formal apologies have been tendered to the American Embassy by both the Spanish Foreign Minister and representatives of the Falange for the disturbance caused recently in the Press section of the American Consulate at Valencia by two youths who insulted the staff and tore photographs from the walls. The culprits have been expelled from the party and brought to the capital under arrest.

Obituary

We regret to announce the death of Ms. MARK CHANNING, novelist and writer of short stories; ADMIRAL SIR FREDERIC FOSTER, K.C.V.O., formerly Admiral-Superintendent, Malta, and late president of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; Ms. GORDON HOWAY, R.A., R.S.A., portrait and landscape painter; Mms M. G. KENNEDY, formerly on the editorial staff of *The Times*; the Most Rev. J. W. MCCARTHY, D.D. Roman Catholic Bishop of Galloway; BEATRIX POTTER (Mrs. William Heelis), author of the Peter Rabbit books; ADMIRAL R. F. P. PURVIS, C.B.E., M.V.O., who served for over 40 years on the active list; Ms. ALFRED SIDGWICK, philosopher and critic of the syllogism, at the age of 93; Ms. C. WAKELYN, historian of Lyme Regis; Sir HENRY WAITE-SMITH, C.B.E., first chairman of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors; the HON. LADY WILSON (wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Mathew Wilson, Bt.), author of books on Paris and English country life; and the DOWAGER LADY ZETLAND.

RAILWAYS' VITAL PART IN WAR

MESSAGE FROM MR. CHURCHILL

Messages from the King and the Prime Minister were read at a coming-of-age luncheon of the four amalgamated British line railways, held at the Dorchester on Wednesday.

The King sent to Sir Ronald Matthews, chairman of the L.N.E.R. and chairman of the Railway Companies' Association, who presided, the following telegram:—" Please express my sincere thanks for your kind and loyal message to all members of your association assembled on this notable anniversary in the history of our railways."

Sir Ronald Matthews also announced that a message from " Somewhere in the Middle East " had been received from the Prime Minister as follows:—

" I should like to take the opportunity of expressing to the railway managements and to every railway employee the inspired thanks for the highly efficient manner in which they have met every demand made upon them during the last four years of our desperate struggle with Nazi Germany.

" Throughout the period of the heavy German air raids on this country the arteries of the nation, the railways, with their extensive dock undertakings, were subjected to intensive attacks, yet the grim determination, unswerving courage, and constant resourcefulness of the railwaymen of all ranks have enabled the results of the damage to be overcome very speedily and communications restored without delay. Thus in spite of every enemy effort the traffic has been kept moving and the great flow of munitions made possible. Results such as the railways have achieved are only won by blood and sweat, and on behalf of the Army I express gratitude to every railwayman who has participated in this great transport effort which is contributing largely to the victorious final victory.

" The large company present included many members of the Cabinet; there were also leading representatives of all phases of public life, including banking, the law, industry, and journalism.

Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport, replying to the toast of his health, added his tribute to the work of railwaymen.

GREETINGS FROM STALAG VIIIB

"LOVING THOUGHTS AND BEST WISHES"

R.S.M. S. Sherriff, camp leader of the largest prisoner-of-war camp in Germany—Stalag VIIIB, with over 32,000 prisoners, including 300 working parties—sent the following Christmas message on behalf of the prisoners to the Red Cross and St. John War Organization:—

" Through the courtesy of your organization, we desire to send our greetings, loving thoughts, and best wishes for Christmastide and the New Year to our wives, children, parents, sweethearts, and friends, so widely scattered throughout the world. To our comrades in the field and their leaders we send our congratulations and our prayer that for them the festive season will be as joyful as the circumstances will allow.

" We at Stalag VIIIB, representative of almost every part of the British Commonwealth of Nations and Empire and of the allied nations, are truly and deeply grateful for the generosity of the folks at home and for their untiring efforts to relieve our monotonous hours in this life. The kind and thoughtful actions of millions of people the world over, the gifts and regimental comforts funds, the British Red Cross Society, with its associated departments and branches, may be assured of the very deep gratitude of the many thousands who are behind barbed wire.

" With our sincere wishes for a joyful Christmas and an even happier New Year.—PRISONERS OF WAR, STALAG VIIIB, GERMANY."

NEW SOVIET ANTHEM

Moscow radio stated last week:—

In view of the fact that the present anthem of the Soviet Union, the *Internationale*, by its contents does not reflect the essential changes which have taken place in our country as a result of the success of the Soviet regime, and does not express the Socialist nature of the Soviet State, the Council of the People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. has decided to replace the national anthem by a new text corresponding in spirit and in word to the Soviet system.

The music for the new anthem is by Alexandrov and the words by Sergey Mikhalkov and I. Register. The new anthem will come into general use on March 15, 1944.

A translation of the text of the new anthem is:—

An indestructible union of free republics
Rests in the great fair forever for ever.
Long live the Soviet Union, inspiration and powerful,
Created by the will of the peoples.
Glory to our free fatherland!
The Soviet land, reliable bulwark of peoples's happiness,
The Soviet banner, the people's banner
Will lead us on from victory to victory.
The sun of liberty shone upon us,
The great Lenin lit up our way.
Stalin has brought up us faithfulness to the people,
And has inspired us for work and great deeds.
Glory to our free fatherland, &c.

We have brought up our army in battles,
We have cleared the fascist scoundrels from our path.
We decide in battle the fate of generations,
We will lead our country on to glory.
Glory to our free fatherland, &c.

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We shall be pleased to submit ideas for items as may be required. Also suggestions for Gardens or portions of Gardens designed to retain memories of friends or relatives lost in the War.

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LONDON'S BIRTHDAY GREETING TO MARSHAL STALIN

The chairman of the London County Council (Mr. R. Coppock) sent the following telegram to Marshal Stalin on his sixty-fourth birthday:—

" On behalf of the people of London, who are full of admiration for the fifth month in succession for the Red Army and the whole Russian people in their ceaseless battle with the enemy, I send you warm greetings and heartfelt good wishes on your birthday. May the friendship of our two nations, reinforced by the test of total war, long continue after the achievement of victory."

General Franco, addressing the session of provincial Falangist chiefs in Madrid recently, said he had accepted a recommendation by the congress of the chiefs for the dissolution of the Falangist Militia.

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SPORT IN BRIEF

Rugby Football

The Dominions, after being three points behind at half-time, beat London on the Richmond Athletic Ground on Boxing Day by two goals and a try to a penalty goal and two tries. C. R. Marriott got the only try for London before the interval, but afterwards J. B. Nicholls, L. A. Kilgour, and R. Tasman scored tries for the Dominions. W. F. Crito converting two. C. D. Melvor added a penalty goal and C. S. M. Stephen a try for London. The Barbarians proved too fast and smart behind the scrum for J. E. Thornton's XV, weakened by late changes, at Leicester, and won by four goals, a dropped goal, and six tries to two goals and two tries. T. A. Kemp was in specially fine form at stand-off half. The Barbarians' 10 tries came from J. Heaton (2), W. H. Munro (2), G. Hollis (2), Kemp, R. Wilbraham, R. W. Watson, and D. J. B. Johnston. Heaton also converted three tries and dropped a goal.

Association Football

In England the North and West championships were decided after the Christmas Day matches, Blackpool winning in the North for the third year in succession and Lovell's Athletic in the West for the second consecutive time. In the North the heavy fighting six clubs won their final games. Blackpool and Manchester United finished with 28 points each, but Blackpool took first place on goal average. Liverpool and Doncaster Rovers each finished with 27 points and Bradford and Huddersfield Town with 26. In the West Lovell's had already made certain of the championship. On Boxing Day the six clubs in three pairs began the qualifying competition for the League Cup. Each will play home-and-home ties, the five opponents, and the first 32 clubs in the table will then take part in the knock-out tournament. The Southern clubs in the Football League unite the middle of February, so that this year's competition will be over by the time they will begin their customary programme.

Mr. Harry White, who for 26 years was M.C.C.'s head groundsman at Lord's, has died from pleurisy at Luton, aged 74.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL RESULTS

BOXING DAY

LEAGUE CUP QUALIFYING COMPETITION

Aston Villa 3 goals, Leicester 1; Barnsley 2, Sheffield 4; Blackpool 3, Bradford (Park Avenue) 1; Bradford 3, Leeds 1; Burnley 3, Rochdale 1; Chesterfield 4, Blackpool 3, Southport 1; Blackburn 5, Oldham 2; Bolton 3, Manchester United 1; Brentford 3, Fulham 1; Brighton 3, Halifax 1; Chester 1, Stockport 1; Coventry 3, Walsall 1; Crewe 1, Stoke 1; Darlington 2, Hartlepool 1; Derby 4, Mansfield 3; Doncaster 3, Rotherham 1; Everton 3, Bradford 1; Huddersfield 3, Leeds 1; Liverpool 2, Tranmere 1; Manchester City 2, Bury 1; Middlesbrough 3, Sunderland 2; Newcastle 3, Gateshead 1; Northampton 3, Newcastle 0; Gateshead 1, Northampton 0; Norwich 3, Southend 1; Nottingham Forest 3, Notts County 1; Plymouth 3, Bristol 1; Port Vale 3, Sheffield United 4; Rochdale 3, Bury 0; Sheffield United 2, Barnsley 1; Southampton 1, Aldershot 1; Stoke 3, Wolverhampton 1; Bournemouth 0, Wrexham 2; Crewe 1, Port Vale 2; Wrexham 2, Chester 0.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE SOUTH

Brentford 2, Queen's Park Rangers 1; Brighton 1, Chelsea 1; Chelsea 3, West Ham 1; Clapton Orient 1, Charlton 1; Fulham 3, Millwall 1; Millwall 1, Arsenal 1; Reading 3, Aldershot 4; Southampton 4, Portsmouth 1; Tottenham Hotspur 2, Fulham 0.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE WEST

Bristol 3, Bath 1; Cardiff 3, Lovell's 1; Swansea 2, Aberdare 0.

SCOTTISH MATCHES

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.—Aston Rovers 2, Perfect Tools 1; Clyde 2, Ayr Accountants 2; Dumbarton 3, Hibernian 1; Hamilton Academicals 3, Celtic 2; Heart of Midlothian 6, St. Mirren 2; Morton 3, Falkirk 1; Queen's Park 1, Motherwell 1; Rangers 3, Third Lanark 1.

NORTH-EASTERN LEAGUE CUP.—Final.—Falkirk 1, Rangers 1.

RUGBY UNION RESULTS

London 9 points, Dominions 13 (at Richmond); Wasps 22, Public Schools Wanderers 0; Cheltenham 29, R.A.F. XV 3; T. E. Thornton's XV 16, Barbarians 42 (at Leicester); Newport 11, Cardiff 12.

MR. CHURCHILL'S MESSAGE TO BOMBER COMMAND

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, in a message to Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, Commander-in-Chief of Bomber Command, said:—

" The Prime Minister, who has been receiving full details of recent operations, has asked me to convey his congratulations in terms who have taken part in the series of great battles over Berlin and Leipzig, and in the associated attacks."

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris sent the following reply:—

" Please convey to the Prime Minister our gratitude for his message and our heartfelt wishes for his speedy convalescence and return. His support, his advice, and unfailing encouragement through four dark and strenuous years have been the mainspring of our effort."

RED CROSS AND ST. JOHN FUND

Lord Iliffe, chairman of the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund, announced at Wednesday's meeting of the Executive Committee of the War Organization that in November, for the fifth month in succession, the income of the fund exceeded £1,000,000. Of this sum £411,000 had been contributed through the Penny-a-Week committee and £492,000 through the Agriculture committee.

The income of Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund during November (included in the total) was, he said, £223,000, of which £119,000 was allocated from the Penny-a-Week collections. Receipts from the Aid to Russia Flag Day were approximately £150,000, and there were still contributions to come in.

Entertainments

"While The Sun Shines"

Those who go to the Globe are certain of finding vicarious enjoyment. For Mr. Ratigan's new play successfully exercises the privilege of farce in squaring restricting reality with the lawless dream. It proves lightly and amusingly on the indecisions of a duke's pretty daughter. Elizabeth is not experienced enough to be certain that she is really in love with Lord Harpenden. A voluble Free French officer assures her authoritatively that love is an unmistakable experience. A confident, yet modest, American officer, mistaking her for a more experienced lady recommended to him by Lord Harpenden, turns her dizzy with almost lethal doses of whisky and sticks " poisonality." She conscientiously breaks off her engagement; and after that, for of any rate two-thirds of the evening, anything may happen. For the relations of the allies are somewhat complicated by the circumstance that the two interlopers are Lord Harpenden's guests and share with him the only bed in his Albany chambers. The chief delight of the evening is Mr. Ronald Squire's shameless glee in the duke's low morality, but Mr. Hugh McDermott more agreeably hits off the American soldier's virility, simplicity, and charm, and Mr. Michael Wilding enjoys himself as Lord Harpenden. Miss Jane Baxter is too much off the stage, and the play suffers by her absence. Miss Wanda Bruce skilfully exploits an excellent part.

London Pantomimes

In cities and towns from end to end of the country on Christmas Eve and Boxing Day pantomimes once more crowded their theatres with happy audiences, and in some villages amateur dramatic societies, after rehearsals under an air raid or two influenza epidemic, covered themselves with glory in *Cinderella* or *Babes in the Wood*. In London this year children fare rather better than their parents. There are two more pantomimes and three plays for children. They are:—

Bernard Dunpin (with Norma and Dan Young) and Jack Warner, Jack Buchanan, Max Wall, Marie Lloyd, at Mr. Manders's Theatre; Alec Pleon and Mr. Frankau (from their Broadcasts), Max Miller, and Mr. Frankau's Daughter, at the Saville Theatre; *Peter Pan*, at the London Palladium; and *Where the Rainbow Ends*, at the Wembley Empire.

Chess

PROBLEM No. 1,935. By F. GAMAGE
(4th Comment, B.C.F. Tourney No. 42.)



Black

White

White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 1,936.—From the Hampstead Championship.
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

White	Black	White	Black
W. Winter	J. Levy	W. Winter	J. Levy
1. P-Q4	P-Q4	12. R-R1	Castles
2. P-QB4	P-QB3	13. P-QR4	R-K
3. P-KB4	P-K3	14. P-Q5 ch	K-R2
4. Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	15. P-R5	P-Q3
5. B-Kt5	P-QR4	16. Q-Q2	Q-Q2
6. B-Q3	Kt-K5	17. Q-R3	Q-Q2
7. Kt-Q2	P-K4	18. P-Q6	P-B3 (?)
8. B-Q2	B-Kt3	19. Kt-R4	B-Kt4
9. P-KR3	P-KR3	20. Kt-B5	B-B5
10. Kt-Q-Kt3	B-Q3 ch	21. B-Q4	P-Q-B4
11. P-Q-B3	P-B3	22. R-Kt1	P-Q-B4
		Resigns (a).	

(a) Not so easy, as it looks, though against careful play White obtains no advantage.

(b) This is safer than trying to follow White in developing the Q-B on the K side. Experimental variations are always dangerous for the inexperienced.

(c) Not 20. P-Q6 ch at once, since it is too dangerous to let the Q-B go to Q6 with check. The positional variations are always to go on and capture the pawn White offers, are strong and result in loss of time. 20. . . . B-Q3 ? or . . . B-K 2 is more sound.

(d) Initiating a very complicated and interesting attack. Kt-Kt3 is safer.

(e) Another pitfall, such as 22. . . . P-Q7 ch ? 23. K-Kt sq (or Kt2) 24. Q-Q6 ch, 25. Kt-Q5 ch, and 26. Kt-B7 ch, winning the Q.

(f) 23. P-K4 is no better: 23. . . . P-Kt5. 24. P-Q6 ch, K-Kt2. 25. B-B3 P-Q7 ! 26. B-Q5 ch, K-R3. 27. B-Kt3 ch, K-Kt4. 28. B-B3 ch, K-R3. 29. B-Kt3 ch, K-Kt4. 30. B-B3 ch, K-R3. 31. B-Kt3 ch, K-Kt4. 32. B-B3 ch, K-R3. 33. B-Kt3 ch, K-Kt4. 34. B-B3 ch, K-R3. 35. B-Kt3 ch, K-Kt4. 36. B-B3 ch, K-R3.

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Argentina

MINISTERIO DE
RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
8 FEB 1944
DIVISION DE
TRADUCCIONES

Artículo de "THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION", de fecha 5 de enero de 1944.

EL TOTALITARISMO EN ARGENTINA

Hace sólo un mes el Presidente de Argentina refirmó públicamente la promesa de su Gobierno de restaurar la Constitución y negó que intentara establecer una dictadura. Todo lo que se ha dicho y hecho desde entonces ha servido tan sólo para desmentir esa afirmación; y con la decisión, anunciada a fin de semana, de disolver todos los partidos políticos, se han dado todos los pasos formales y ordinarios que llevan a poner punto final a la completa expresión de la opinión. Los actos del Gobierno de Ramírez son pues indiferenciables de los de cualquier "junta" revolucionaria común. Es muy significativo que nada se haya hecho todavía para adquirir la ratificación constitucional de un mandato popular, por más que no ha faltado tiempo ni ocasión. En vez de eso, la represión se ha hecho más intensa y bajo el pretexto de desarraigar el comunismo (término que en Argentina, al igual que en decreciente número de paises, se emplea para desacreditar cualquier

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cosa,desde un ilustrado conservadorismo hasta un robusto racionalismo) se están llevando a cabo persecuciones políticas que delatan claramente el tinte y toque totalitario y son observadas con inquietos presentimientos por el mundo libre. Qué apoyo popular goza la "junta" es difícil decirlo pero, a juzgar por la creciente arbitrariedad de sus medidas, no puede ser grande.

Estos sucesos de Argentina hace tiempo dejaron de ser un asunto interno. El Gobierno que tomó el poder en junio del año pasado, ha mantenido obstinadamente una neutralidad que no sólo viola sino que desafía abiertamente la política panamericana en la guerra en tanto que sigue ostentosamente en relaciones diplomáticas con el Eje. Argentina alberga una numerosa comunidad germana, característicamente bien organizada para el fin de influenciar la política argentina en el interés del nazismo, minar la solidaridad americana, crear y explotar la discordia y, en general, mantener allí el terreno que el Eje ha perdido casi en todas las otras partes. La revolución argentina llevada a cabo por una pandilla militar ha tenido consecuencias más allá de las fronteras, como sin duda se esperó que las tuviera. Bolivia ha seguido el ejemplo con su propia revolución,

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no desemejante. Los dos sucesos pueden carecer de una inspiración común, pero tienen al menos una perturbadora semejanza y Gran Bretaña, Estados Unidos y la mayoría de las repúblicas sudamericanas están demorando prudentemente el reconocimiento del nuevo Gobierno boliviano hasta que éste de pruebas de su carácter. Existen otros puntos de peligro. Sud América tiene bastantes ambiciosos descontentos, ávidos de poder y las perturbaciones económicas de la guerra les dan desusadas oportunidades para perseguir sus objetivos personales. Las Naciones Unidas faltarían a precauciones elementales si no se ponen en guardia contra intervenciones que están movidas por cualquier otra consideración más bien que por los intereses de América Latina.

Es traducción
8 de febrero de 1944

JORGE DELLEPIANE
JEFE DE LA OFICINA DE TRADUCCIONES

J.B./ J.S.R.

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THE TIMES

WEEKLY EDITION

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NEW YEAR HONOURS LIST

REWARDS OF PUBLIC SERVICE IN WAR-TIME

The New Year Honours List announces the names of five new barons, five Privy Councillors, one baronet, three Companions of Honour, and many knights. "In all ranks of life men and women have been honoured for their contributions to the prosecution of the war.

The following are among the New Year Honours conferred by the King:—

PRIME MINISTER'S LIST

BARONS

AMMON, CHARLES GEORGE, M.P. for N. Camberwell Parliamentary Sec., Admiralty, 1924, and 1929-1931, for political and public services.

GRETTON, Col. the Right Hon. John, M.P. for S. Derbyshire, 1895-1906 ; for Rutland, 1907-1918 ; and for Burton, 1918-1943, for political and public services.

ROYDEN, Sir Thomas, Bt. Chairman, L.M.S., for public services.

THOMSON, Col. Sir Courtauld, for philanthropic and public services.

WESTWOOD, William, President, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation, 1933-1936 ; President, Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, 1936-1939 ; Ch. Industrial Adviser to the Admiralty.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS

ASSHETON, Ralph, M.P. for Rochdale, Notts ; Financial Sec., Treasury ; Parliamentary Sec., Min. of Labour and Nat. Service, 1939-1942, and Min. of Supply, 1942-1943.

KERR, Sir Archibald John Kerr Clark, H.M. Ambassador at Moscow.

MABANE, William, M.P. for Huddersfield ; Parliamentary Sec., Min. of Food, since 1942 ; Asst. P.M.G., June, 1939 ; Parliamentary Sec., Min. of Home Security, October, 1939.

PALING, Wilfred, M.P. for Wentworth ; Parliamentary Sec., Min. of Pensions, since 1941 ; a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, 1929-1931 and 1940-1941.

WATERHOUSE, Capt. Charles, M.P. for S. Leicester ; Parliamentary Sec., Bd. of Trade, since 1941 ; a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, 1937 ; Comptroller, H.M. Household, 1937-1939 ; Treasurer, H.M. Household, 1939-1941.

BARONET

WELLS, Sir (Sydney) Richard, M.P. for Bedford, for political and public services.

COMPANIONS OF HONOUR

CASEY, the Rt. Hon. Richard Gardiner, Minister of State Resident in Middle East.

FELLOWES, the Rev. Edmund Hobart, for services to Society of English Music.

HUDSON, the Rt. Hon. Robert Spear, M.P., Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

BAILEY, George Edwin, Works Dir., Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd.

BARKER, Ernest, Emeritus Prof. of Political Science, Cambridge.

BARLOW, Robert, Chrmn., Industrial Panel, Min. of Production.

BARTLETT, Charles John, Managing Dir., Vauxhall Motors, Ltd.

BOMASTER, Emil Vansittart, Dep. Controller, Report, Requisition, and Disposal Supplies, Min. of Aircraft Production.

COOPER, Ernest Herbert, Indep. Industrial Adviser, Min. of Supply and Controller of Production, N. Ireland.

COOPER, Patrick Ashley, Indep. Dir.-Gen., Financial Min. of Supply.

CRAIG, Maitland Mellor, K.C., Legal Sec. and Ch. Parliamentary Draftsman, Lord Advocate's Dept.

DAVIS, Col. Arthur Cridlan, Alderman, Incrs. Sheriff, City of London.

DE HAVILLAND, Geoffrey, Dir., de Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd.

DES ISNARD, Charles Ltf, Town Clerk, Rotherham.

DRUMMOND, Prof. Jack Cecil, Indep. Adviser, Min. of Food.

EDDY, John Mansfield, Dep. Chmn., Production of War Dept., Joint War Organization, British Red Cross Soc. and Order of St. John.

ELLISTON, Capt. George Augustus, M.P. for Blackburn, for political and public services.

ENGLEDOW, Prof. Frank Leonard, Prof. of Agriculture, Cambridge.

FOX, John Tudor, Govt. Chemist.

FRASER, Prof. Francis Richard, Dir.-Gen., Emergency Med. Service.

GIBSON, Ronald Thornhurst, Chrmn., Nat. Dock Labour Corpn., Ltd.

GORDON, Capt. Henry Robert, Cdr., Capt., Shaw Savill and Albion Co., Ltd.

HALCROW, William Thornton, Engineering Consultant, Halcrow and Partners.

HARGREAVES, Brig. Horrocks Alfred Oswald, Dir. Lt. Parish, County Court Judge.

HARRIS, Maj. Archibald Eustace, Trustee Controller, Min. of Works.

HAWARD, Walter, Dir.-Gen. of Mil. Services, Min. of Pensions.

HOLDSWORTH, Herbert, M.P. for Bradford S., for political and public services.

HUNTER, Col. Thomas, M.P. for Perth, for political and public services.

JONES, Adt. Thomas, Chairman, Appleby Education Cmte.

KNIGHT, George, for services in cause of religion.

LAMB, Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Sutton, Dep. Director, R.A.F. (Regt.) Chairman, Industry, Safety and Accidents Committee, Assn.

MERTON, Thomas Ralph, Scientific Adviser, Min. of Production.

NICHOLSON, John Gow, Dep. Chairman, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

NIMMO, Robert, Lord Provost of Perth.

OWEN, Maj. Goronwy, M.P. for Caernarvon, for political and public services.

PATERSON, William, Chrmn., Portsea Engineering Co., Ltd.

PEARSON, Robert Bartley, Chrmn., Joint Exchange Control, Anglo-Iranian Oilfields, Chrmn. and Gen. Manager, Gulf Oil Corpn.

SELLEY, Harry Ruthie, M.P. for S. Bootle, for political and public services.

SIMMONDS, Oliver Edson, M.P. for Dudley, for political and public services.

SIMON, Lieut.-Col. Sir Jocelyn, Q.P.O.

SOMERSET, Thomas, M.P. for public services in N. Somerset.

STEWART, Frederick Charles, Chrmn., Thornycroft, Ltd.

SWAN, Charles Sherbrooke, Chrmn., Smith, Hunter and Warter Robinson, Ltd.

WARTER, Philip Alfred, Councillor-Gen. Factory and Welfare Officer, Min. of Supply.

WILSON, Thomas George, Chrmn., Scottish Mid. Marketing Bd.

ORDER OF THE BATH

G.C.B.

BRIDGES, Sir Edward Ettingdene, Sec., War Cabinet.

K.C.B.

BULLARD, Sir Reader William, His Majesty's Minister at Teheran.

GRANT, Sir Cornelius Joseph, Chrmn., Bd. of Inland Revenue.

ROBINSON, Frederick Percival, Sec., Min. of Works.

SCOTT, Sir Harold Fitzgerald, Sec., Min. of Aircraft Production, Joint Sec., Min. of Home Security.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

G.B.E.

POWELL, Sir (Clement) Allen, Chrmn., S.P.C.

SALTER, The Right Hon. Sir (James) Arthur, M.P., Joint Hon. Parliamentary Sec., Min. of War Transport.

K.B.E.

FRASER, William Robert, Sec., War Damage Commission.

RADCLIFFE, Cyril John, K.C., Dir.-Gen., Min. of Information.

TURNER, George Wilfred, Joint Second Sec., Min. of Supply.

WHEELY, John Compston, Joint Dep. Sec., Min. of Health.

ORDER OF THE BATH

ROYAL NAVY

G.C.B. (MILITARY DIVISION)

JAMES, Admiral Sir William Milbourne, M.P. (Ret.)

K.C.B. (MILITARY DIVISION)

POWER, Vice-Admiral Arthur John.

TENNANT, Permanent Rear-Admiral William Evelyn Hunton.

LT.-GEN. Thomas Lionel, R.M.

THE ARMY

G.C.B. (MILITARY DIVISION)

GIFFARD, Gen. Sir George Jarrel, late Queen's Royal R. (W. Surrey), A.D.C. Gen. to the King.

K.C.B. (MILITARY DIVISION)

NOSWORTHY, Lt.-Gen. Francis Peyton, Col. Commdt., Royal Corps of Signals.

SHORRIS, Lt.-Gen. Edmund Lisle, late R.E.

K.C.B. (CIVIL DIVISION)

KING, Cdr. Edward Jones, Chairman, T.A. and A.F. Association of Musicians.

ROYAL AIR FORCE

K.C.B. (MILITARY DIVISION)

DOWDING, Air Marshal Hugh Caswall Tremenheere, G.C.B., G.B.E., A.D.C., late A.M.

HILL, Air Marshal Roderic Maxwell, R.A.F.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

K.C.M.G.

BUTLER, Paul Dacombe, son of H.M. Counsel-General MALLET, Victor Alexander Louis, H.M. Minister at Addis Ababa.

MARTIN, Sir Frederick William, until recently I.G. of Colonial Maritime Customs.

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER

G.C.V.O.

STANLEY, the Hon. Sir Arthur.

K.C.V.O.

HARTLEY, Brig.-Gen. Sir Harold, F.R.S.

POCKLEY, Sir Ernest Henry.

COLONIAL OFFICE LIST
ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

C.M.G.

GATER, Sir George Henry, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

K.C.M.G.

BLOOD, Hilary Rubrigh Robert, Governor and C.-in-C. Bahamas.

RICHARDS, Sir Edmund Charles, Governor and C.-in-C. Nyasaland Protectorate.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

CIVIL DIVISION

K.B.E.

COOKE-YARBOROUGH, Oliver Temple, C.B., Commissioner, Cyprus.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

DRAYTON, Robert Henry, Chf. Sec., Cyprus.

HERON, Gen. Conder Winstone, Dir. of Med. Services, Palestine.

LOCKHART, Charles Rothwell, Chrmn., E. African Production and Supply Cmtt.

INDIA OFFICE LIST
ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA

K.C.S.I. (HONORARY)

KUWAIT, H.H. the Shaikh of, Persian Gulf.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

C.I.E.

MAXWELL, Sir Reginald Craufurd, I.C.S., Member, Govt. of India.

HARTLEY, Gen. Sir Alan, Dep. C.-in-C., India.

C.I.E.

STRATHIE, David Anderson, I.C.S., Adviser to Governor, Madras.

RADCLIFFE, Sir Alexander, I.C.S., Ambassador, Iraq.

CARUE, Lieut.-Col. Khan Sahib Nawab Mahomed Akbar Khan, Sec. to Govt., Essential Affairs Dept.

JENKINS, Evan Meredith, I.C.S., Sec. to Gov.-Gen. (Personal) and Pol. Sec. to the Viceroy.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

CIVIL DIVISION

C.B.E.

JEHANGIR, Sir Edwards, Bt., M.L.A. (Bombay).

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

MONROE, James Hawley, Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta.

WADIA, Nowroji Jamasjee, I.C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court, Bombay.

KING, Archibald John, I.C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta.

COLLISTER, Harold Lionel, I.C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court, Allahabad.

HOUGHTON, Arthur William, I.C.S., Adviser to Governor.

OGILVIE, Charles Maxwell Grant, I.C.S., Sec. of Development Dept., India.

PLOWDEN, Dennis, Dir. Intelligence Bureau, Home Dept., India.

NICHOLSON, Kenneth John, I.C.S., Controller of Purchase (Munitions), India.

GANSON, Lionel Bell, I.C.S. of Patna, Madras.

QURESHI, Khan Bahadur Nawab Mahomed Murad Yar Khan, I.C.S., Sec. to Govt., Finance Dept.

SUTTER, Edward Mortimer, Controller of Supplies, U.P., Cmtt.

BILGRAMI, Sayyid Hedayat Husain, Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung, Chief Minister, Industrial and Educational Member, H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council, Hyderabad.

DESMUKH, Chintaman Dwarkanath, I.C.S., Governor, Reserve Bank of India.

SEN, Upen Nath, Dir. and Managing Editor, Associated Press of India, New Delhi.

KAISAR-I-HIND GOLD MEDAL

Lady (Maud Hariott) Tavistock (wife of Sir Henry Tavistock, 3rd Bt., and Baroness Tavistock [Baron (United Kingdom) of the Abbey Leix]), Superintendent, Punjab Mrs. H. Bristow (wife of Mr. C. H. Bristow, I.C.S., Govt. Female Med. Dr. Chandock, Pres. Matron, Govt. Gen.'s Office, Madras) Miss J. M. Orbison, Women's Med. Service, Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Soc., New Delhi ; Sir Hugh Clayton, I.C.S. (retd.), Chairman, Indian Red Cross Soc., Punjab Branch, Lahore, and Alfred Rumbold, I.C.S., Sec., Indian Red Cross Soc., Punjab Branch, Lahore ; Lt.-Col. J. E. Emerson, I.M.S. (retd.), med. surgeon, Karachi, Sind ; Maj. Gen. Sir Harold Walter Lake, C.I.E., med. surgeon, Khyber Pass, Mod., Calcutta.

BURMA OFFICE LIST
KNIGHT BACHELOR

CAMPBELL, Lt.-Col. Alexander, Dir., Public Instruction, Burma.

DOMINIONS OFFICE LIST
ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

CIVIL DIVISION

K.B.E.

GUEST, Cdr. the Hon. Ernest Lloyd, Min. of Mines, Public Works and Air, S. Rhodesia, for public services rendered in recognition of Empire Air Training Scheme.

MEMBERS OF THE K.B.E., FIRST CLASS

Miss E. M. Hill, Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S. ; Miss D. A. Fairbairn, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Miss A. G. Mayne, Prin. Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S. ; Miss G. Mackie, Principal Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S., Miss G. Mackay, Principal Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S. ; Miss M. F. Thomson, Asst. Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S. ; Miss I. C. Key, Matron, T.A.N.S.

TO BE MEMBERS

Mission-in-Chief C. S. Nothard, S.A.M.N.S. ; Prin. Matron M. E. Stone, T.A.N.S.

PRINCESS MARY'S R.A.F. NURSING SERVICE

MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL RED CROSS

Matron Miss G. Jones, Matron Miss M. I. Macdonald, Matron Miss L. Spensley.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

ROYAL NAVY

G.B.E. (MILITARY DIVISION)

NOBLE, Admiral Sir Percy Lockhart.

K.B.E. (MILITARY DIVISION)

WAKE, Vice-Admiral Sir Alban Bulkeley (Ret.)

LANE-POOLE, Vice-Admiral Richard Hayden, Order of Leopold.

BEVAN, Rear-Admiral (Commodore 2 Cl., R.N.R.) Cecil Sydney (Ret.).

DAWSON, Rear-Admiral (Commodore 1 Cl., R.N.R.) Oswald Henry (Ret.).

THE ARMY

K.B.E. (MILITARY DIVISION)

RILEY, Maj.-Gen. Henry Eric, Col. Commdt., R.A.P.C.

BIRKS, Maj.-Gen. Thomas Ivo, late Indian Army.

LOCK, Maj.-Gen. Robert Thurston, late R.A.

ROYAL AIR FORCE

K.B.E. (MILITARY DIVISION)

SAUNDBY, Air Vice-Marshal Robert Henry Magnus Spencer, R.A.F.

D.B.E. (MILITARY DIVISION)

FORBES, Air Chief Commandant Katherine Jane Trefusis, W.A.A.F.

DIPLOMATIC LIST

K.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

NEWSOM, Percival Cecil Sir Sydney Clive.

PELL, Cdr. Edward Townley, a British subject resident in Egypt.

ROYAL AIR FORCE AWARDS

BAR TO AIR FORCE CROSS

Wg. Cdr. J. F. Mud, R.A.F.O., Wg. Cdr. M. Robinson, A.A.F.

ALLIED INVASION FORCES

NAVAL AND AIR COMMANDS

The naval and air commanders of the allied invasion forces in Europe have been appointed. An announcement issued last Wednesday from 10, Downing Street stated :—

The following further appointments, which have been the result of conversations between the President of the United States and the Prime Minister, are announced on behalf of his Majesty's Government :—

Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay.—To be Allied Naval Commander-in-Chief under General Eisenhower.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory.—To be Allied Air Commander-in-Chief under General Eisenhower.

Major-General Sydney Fairbairn Rowell, one of Australia's foremost generals, has been appointed Director of Tactical Investigation at the War Office. He is at present in the Middle East.

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SERVICE CHIEFS PROMOTED

ARMY AND AIR FORCE

The *London Gazette* announces that the King has approved of the promotion to the rank of Field-Marshal (supernumerary) of :—

Gen. Sir Alan Francis Brooke, G.C.B., D.S.O., Colonel Commandant, Royal Horse Artillery, and Glider Pilot Regiment ; A.D.C. General to the King.

The King has also approved the following promotion :—

Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Frederick Algernon Portal, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., to be Marshal of the Royal Air Force.

"Sir Alan Brooke has been Chief of the Imperial General Staff from 1941 ; Sir Charles Portal became Chief of the Air Staff in 1940.

Air Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory's promotion to the acting rank of Air Chief Marshal, which accompanied his appointment as Allied Air Commander-in-Chief under General Eisenhower, was announced on Friday night. It is dated December 13.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

NAVAL CASUALTIES

The names of the following officers are included in lists of casualties issued by the Board of Admiralty :—

KILLED

T/Lt. F. Bell, R.N.V.R. ; T/Lt. A. K. F. Finnemore, R.N.V.R. ; T/Lt. D.S.C., Gordon-Kelly, R.N.R. ; T/Lt. A. J. Hall, D.S.C., R.N.V.R. ; T/Lt. D.S.C., R.N.R., T/Lt. (A) (Lt.) F. Watson, R.N.V.R.

MISSING, PRESUMED KILLED

Capt. H. C. Bone, D.S.O., R.D., R.N.R. ; Lt. W. G. H. Bowen, R.N.V.R. ; Lt.-Cdr. E. C. Boyle, R.N. ; Lt. R. Furness, R.N. ; T/Lt. F. H. Hammond, R.N.V.R., Com. J. C. Hardy, D.S.O., R.N. ; Temp.-Lt. J. Jackson, R.N.V.R. ; T/Lt. (A) D. O'Connell, R.N.V.R. ; Lt.-Com. (A) C. F. Pilcher, R.N. ; Lt. J. S. Rowe, R.N.V.R. ; Lt.-Com. G. F. L. Sanders, R.N. ; T/Lt. (E) T. F. Tindal, R.N.V.R.

PRISONER OF WAR

T/Lt. L. D. R. Harrison, R.N.R. ; T/Lt. H. T. Horan, R.N.V.R. ; T/Lt. H. B. Spalding, R.N.V.R.

WOUNDED OR INJURED

Lt. R. H. Hobson, R.N. ; T/Lt. J. Hood, R.N.V.R. ; T/Lt. (A) E. M. Mayle, R.N.V.R. ; T/Lt. L. F. Walker, R.N.R.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED MISSING PRESUMED KILLED

Lt. P. S. Bristow, R.N.

ROYAL MARINES

KILLED

Lt. (A/Capt.) M. J. Edwards.

WOUNDED OR INJURED

T/Lt. (Acting Temporary Captain) J. W. E. Boulter.

ARMY CASUALTIES

The names of the following officers are included in lists of casualties issued by the Army Council :—

KILLED

R.A.—Lt.-Gen. N. I. B. Pilkington, T/Gen. I. South Gds.—Rathbone, Capt. M. S. H. Rifle Brigade.—Price-Austin, Lt.-Col. R. H., D.S.O. (Croix de Guerre).

York and Lanc. Regt.—Trench, T/Capt. P. G.

DIED OF WOUNDS

R.A.—Lynn, T/Capt. T. W. H.

Gst. and Bedfs. Lt.—Wyatt, Capt. J. E. B.

WOUNDED

Commando and Staff.—Lyon, T/Brig. L. O., D.S.O. R.A.C.—Cheek, T/Maj. R. C. ; Grant-Dalton, Lt.-Col. E. A.—Campbell-Preston, Maj. R. M. ; Cubitt, T/Capt. R. ; Morle, T/Maj. H. N.

Gren. Gds.—Hanbury-Tracy, Lt. the Hon. A. C. P.

Scots Gren.—Bowes-Lyon, Lt.-Col. the Hon. D. M. ; Dawnay, Lt.—Johnston, T/Com. D. G.

R. Scots Fus.—Fforde-Watt, Capt. J.

R. Army Chaplains' Dept.—Fraser, Rev. J.

R.A.M.C.—Innes, Maj. D.M.S. W. ; Reid, T/Lt. D.

CORRECTION

Killed—R.E.—Cmdr. Maj. W. F. K. Crosby should read—Dirs. of Works.

ROYAL AIR FORCE CASUALTIES

The names of the following officers are included in lists of casualties issued by the Air Ministry :—

KILLED IN ACTION.—Flight Lieut. Lde. M. J. PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW PRESUMED KILLED IN ACTION.—Flight Lieut. Fit. Lt. G. F. R. Richardson, Fit. Lt. T. H. G. Timms, Fit. Lt. J. L. Tyler, D.F.C.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED IN ACTION.—Sqdn. Ldr. L. K. W.

MISSING.—Honorary Sqdn. Ldr. D. W. S.

KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE.—Brown, Fit. Lt. D. R.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED IN ACTION, NOW PRESUMED KILLED IN ACTION.—Flying Officer A. L. S.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED IN ACTION.—Martyn, Fit. Lt. C.

"THE TIMES" LIST OF CASUALTIES

We have received news of the death of the following officers in addition to those whose names have appeared in the official lists :—

ROYAL NAVY

Ward, Commander G. W., R.N.R.

THE ARMY

Barnett, Captain W. E. D., M.M., R.A. ; Cappel, Captain C. P., Bengal Captain (R.A.M.C.) ; Lancaster, Capt. R. H. B., Hussars ; Mansfield, Colonel Sir P. W., Bt., late Scots Guards ; Mitchell, Major A. R. D., Gloucs. Regt. ; Scott, Captain A. R. D., Gloucs. Regt. ; Smith, Major J. M., Gloucs. Regt. ; Wood, Brigadier G. F., O.B.E., M.C. ; Wylie, Captain M. D. H., M.C., Coldstream Guards.

ROYAL AIR FORCE

Kelly, Flight Sergeant D. F. ; Mackenzie, Squadron Leader D. F., D.F.C., V.R. ; van Ross, Flight Lieutenant E., D.F.C.

The Half-Yearly Naval Promotions and other Service news appear on page 19.

The Sir Oswald Stoll Mansions, Fulham, provide 138 flats where disabled ex-Service men may preserve unbroken their family circle and at the same time receive regular treatment.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

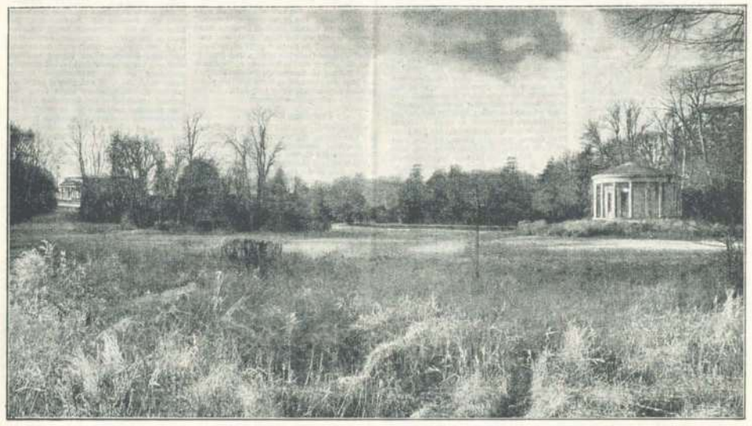
THE New Year opened to an oratorial accompaniment of the prophecy, which neither friends nor foes seemed to consider irrelevant or excessive, that 1944 would be a year of decision. While allied progress in Italy was hampered by exceptionally bad weather the Russians swept the retreating Germans from many captured areas of the long front. German demoralization there becomes more evident even to sorely bombed Berlin, and is hardly explained by Hitler's excuse that the Russian front has suffered from the prior claims of the Balkans and the Greek islands. All the comfort Tojo offers the Japanese lies in attributing to the Americans and Australians such losses as his own forces have suffered in the Pacific outposts.

Hitler's Two Voices

Hitler did not speak to the German army in his New Year order of the day with the very expensive proceeding, and naval support was therefore summoned. The cruisers Glasgow and Enterprise arrived and joined action against a foe clearly in considerable superiority, measured by weight of metal. Undeterred by that handicap, the cruisers attacked without hesitation, and intrepidity reaped its reward.

What Was the Cargo?

There has been speculation as to the cargo which the blockade-runner was carrying. It must have been particularly important to claim so powerful an escort. At this season



WEST WYCOMBE PARK : BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ESTATE FOR THE NATION

A recent picture taken by a staff photographer in West Wycombe Park, Buckinghamshire, which Sir John Dashwood has presented to the National Trust. It shows the house on the left and one of the ornamental temples in the grounds. The park is adjacent to an existing Trust property, for most of the village of West Wycombe is in their hands, and Church Hill was given by Sir John in 1935. West Wycombe Park, which has been the home of the Dashwood family since 1698, contains some notable mid-Georgian plasterwork and painting, and the grounds are beautifully planned.

voice he adopted for his proclamation to the German people. The people were treated, instead of military apology, to warnings against the "hair-inspired desires of official British policy" and the "devil of Bolshevism." He dismissed as "not of decisive importance" the demands he attributed to public and even episcopal malice in this country ; and indeed his imagination rose here to such heights as were calculated to make the flesh creep. America escaped from his censure, unless President Roosevelt was comprised in the assertion that "Britain has allied herself with the Devil."

"When You Are an Entity"

In the simple and graphic sentence "We own the sky" General Montgomery, addressing war correspondents, defined the condition that has enabled him to lead the Eighth Army through the most impressive career of victory credited to any British army in this war. His address was devoted almost entirely to driving home the one principle that you must first win your air battle before you fight your land battle. He regards "army cooperation" as an obsolete phrase.

We never talk about that now. The Desert Air Force and the Eighth Army are one. We do not understand the meaning of air cooperation. When you are an entity you cannot cooperate.

The choice of a general so imbued with the spirit of the new warfare to lead the British armies of invasion is a guarantee of the principle which will pervade every detail of this most momentous and decisive operation. Having bidden farewell to his officers and men in Italy, General Montgomery has arrived in England to take up his new post.

Mr. Grew's Intimate Knowledge

While the future of Germany occupies such British public thought as can be spared from war topics, the future of Japan appears at least equally absorbing in the United States. At Chicago, when the old year was near its end, Mr. Joseph Grew, formerly American Ambassador in Tokyo and now a special assistant to the Secretary of State, suggested in a public speech that the Emperor of Japan might be called on to aid in forming a new Government when the present military clique is defeated. Emphasizing that he was not speaking for the United States Government, Mr. Grew said the Emperor was a man opposed to war, and it might be well for the United Nations to have post-war Japan run by a peace-loving ruler, not controlled by the military. Shintoism, or emperor-worship, could become an asset, not a liability. Mr. Grew claimed "intimate knowledge" for his belief that the Emperor did his best to restrain his High Command from war with the United States and Britain.

The Navy Now as Then

The sinking of the Scharnhorst, which will long enter into our island story, is being traced to a spirit embodied in Drake, Blake, Hawke, and Nelson, and by them passed on to the Royal Navy of to-day. Nelson, faced with the prospect of encounter with an enemy superior by mere arithmetical standards, once said to his captains: "By the time the enemy has beat our fleet soundly, he will do us no more harm this year." On that principle Admiral Burnett's cruisers, and later Commander Meyrick's destroyers, went unhesitatingly to the attack of the great German battleship. By material standards the Scharnhorst was capable of blowing them out of the water with a few salvos ; but while she was doing that they might be able to inflict enough damage on her to reduce her speed, and so prevent her from eluding the more powerful force by which they were supported. This, in fact, they achieved. The enemy might well have succeeded in eluding Sir Bruce Fraser's flagship ; but the determined attack of the cruisers and destroyers—one of them, appropriately, a Norwegian vessel—made it possible for the Duke of York to complete the business.

In the Bay of Biscay

The action at the North Cape was quickly followed by a series of operations in the Bay of Biscay whose success was due to a combination of naval and air forces. In these forces, which sank three German destroyers and damaged others, British, Canada, America, and Czechoslovakia were all represented. The destroyers were part of a force of 11 escorting a German blockade-runner. Having located and sunk the cargo ship, the aircraft was subjected to heavy flak from the warships. Such a flotilla could put up a volume of anti-aircraft fire that would make unsupported attack by long-range aircraft a Germany, badly in need of the rubber, tungsten, and other valuable raw materials that only the Far East can provide, hopes to get her blockade-runners through. To seek to intercept them in the wide spaces of the oceans would hold but small prospect of success ; but they must converge either on the Bay of Biscay or on the Arctic passages to Norway, and it is there that the vigilance of sea patrols, water or air borne, is most effective. The efficiency of both has probably been enhanced of late by the facilities afforded in the harbours and airfields of the Azores, and no doubt it has been keyed up to a pitch higher even than usual during those last few weeks.

Plans for the New France

The restoration of French administration in France has been for several days a subject of discussion in Algiers. A detailed plan, drawn up by the Committee of National Liberation, was sent to the Consultative Assembly's commission for legislative and State reform. The early result was to draw a counter-plan from M. Vincent Auriol, Socialist Deputy and former Cabinet Minister. As other proposals have been made, the commission has evidently much unifying work to do before a scheme can be recommended to the Consultative Assembly. The National Committee would prepare for three stages in the liberation of the country, and in several significant ways revises General Giraud's memorandum to General de Gaulle. Whereas General Giraud proposed that delegates from the general council of each department should create a provisional government, the National Committee prefer election by the people. It is on the question whether or not general elections can be arranged soon after liberation that the committee differ from M. Auriol. On these two main plans the Algiers debate centres. The supporters of the first believe that they are upholding democracy by hastening the day of elections. The adherents of the second declare that they are giving greater respect to democratic principles by postponing elections until regular and constitutional. It is a complex problem which only Frenchmen can resolve.

The Wisdom of Catroux

"A political power which ceases to be accepted by a nation but is simply endured is no longer an effective power." This sagacious maxim was uttered by General Catroux in a speech dealing with the French transfer, which takes place this new year, of control of "common interests" to the Lebanon and Syrian Governments. Our Special Correspondent writes from Beirut :—

General Catroux's claim that confidence had been regained is borne out by public and private comments here and in Damascus. A tribute is due to the Syrian and Lebanese rulers, who have shown themselves to be statesmen enough to realize the place of French friendship in the scheme of the United Nations and to rise above all rancour. Sir Edward Spears's presence as General Catroux's departure indicated a loosening of the Franco-British tension here, which was a tragic effect of the Lebanese affair.

The mandate is still juridically in existence, but the agreement announced from Beirut, by its full recognition of the community of interests between Syria and Lebanon, pays tribute to the desire for closer political and economic collaboration animating the Arabic communities of the Middle East ; and it enables the two Governments to concert measures likely to further that larger Arab union which is one of the aims of British policy in the Middle East.

Steps to Agreement

When General Catroux arrived in Beirut little more than a month ago he found the Lebanese President and Prime Minister under arrest, a form of martial law in operation, a general strike in progress, and both in Lebanon and in the neighbouring republic of Syria a mounting excitement which threatened to extend to other Arab communities beyond their borders. By his release of the distinguished prisoners and their reinstatement in office he brought the immediate crisis to an end and cleared the way for the negotiations between the Committee of National Liberation and the Lebanese Government which have now happily ended in agreement.

How Rommel was Bluffed

Two gallant games of what is inadequately described as "amazingly successful bluff" have come to notice. The first was played in France by a battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment on May 20, 1940, and its story only recently came out of a prison camp in Germany, whence it was brought to this country by a repatriated prisoner in the form of a report which bears the pass of the German camp censor. The 7th Sussex, having lost heavily from German bombing, found itself standing alone in face of a Panzer division commanded by Rommel. The commanding officer told

(*Continued on page 5, foot of column 2*)

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

THE TIMES

THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION

(with which is incorporated THE MAIL)

LONDON WEDNESDAY JANUARY 5, 1944

THE YEAR OF OPPORTUNITY

Expectation reaches its utmost pitch of intensity with the opening of 1944. The preliminaries to the overthrow of the principal enemy in Europe have been accomplished. The lines of approach to HITLER'S fastness, over the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, the North Sea and the English Channel, and not least across the steppes of Russia, have been opened up. His hope of joining hands across the Middle East with his Japanese ally in the Indian Ocean has been finally baffled. His fellow-dictator in the south has been hurled from his dominion, and in Italy in process of liberation is enlisted in the fight against him. While the Red Armies have been driving the invaders before them from Stalingrad to the Dniepr, while British and American forces have swept Africa clear and made a lodgement in Europe, while the allied bombers have been systematically laying waste the sources of German material strength, all the time the power of men and munitions has been piling up within these islands, until overwhelming force is poised for the moment when the decisive blow will be struck.

This is the time of opportunity, when all the endurance of the years of adversity is about to be rewarded. In order to arm the United Nations with the power that they will wield in 1944, men fell in Flanders to cover the retreat from Dunkirk; they clenched their invincible sinews of 1940 sacrificed themselves to hold the skies for England; merchant seamen and their naval protectors perished in the Atlantic that the indispensable supplies might go through; men struggling against odds barred with their bodies the roads to the Suez Canal and the Volga; and civilians kept the home front unbroken by bearing the torment of the air bombardment of their homes. All who have fought, all who have suffered, all who have died along the steep road that we have travelled have their part in the hopes that spring with the opening year; and not less conspicuously all who have laboured. In the mines and the factories, the workshops and the fields, of the British Empire, the United States, and the Soviet Union, men and women have toiled for long hours in the weary monotony of hope always deferred, buoyed up only by the faith that sooner or later, by the slow, painful accumulation of the fruit of their individual efforts, the towering mass of the enemy's panoply of war would at last be overtopped. The faith is justified and the time is come. By sea, on land, and in the air the hostile array is outmatched. Only the moment of general action is still delayed: when the full allied force can be engaged all along the line, the issue of the battle is certain.

The hour of expanding fortune, no less than that of urgent danger, is an occasion for the stiffening of spirits and the searching of hearts. The resolution that held fast when Britain fought alone for existence against seemingly irresistible power is no less necessary to-day, when we go forward secure in the brotherhood of many nations towards victory. In some ways it is harder to-day than it was in 1940 to rise to the challenge of the hour. The men of the fighting forces indeed are under no illusion that the remaining stages of the war will be easy; they know full well that the fiercest climax of the battle, the test for which they have been training themselves through so many months of preparation, lies immediately ahead. But for the rest, for those whose part in final victory can be sustained only by steady continuance in the work at which they have laboured through four years of slowly improving fortune, there is a dangerous temptation to relax. In the day when we stood alone, when to falter for a moment might mean that the heritage of a thousand years would be engulfed beneath the barbarian tide, even the faintest heart could be nerved by the desperate need to deeds beyond itself. Now that national survival is no longer in question, it is fatally easy to reflect that a little slackening of effort can at the worst risk only an insignificant delay, a negligible imperfection, in a victory that is already assured.

Any yielding to such a mood would in fact imperil the very greatest things for which the sword was drawn in 1939 and no heavy a price has already been paid. It is not only that every day by which the end is postponed costs the lives of men and women waiting for deliverance in tortured Europe. Not only the time but the quality of the consummation depends upon the temper with which it is approached. The time of opportunity is the time for greatness. We have to see victory not as an end but as a beginning. More and more clearly, as the armies go forward into Europe, and behind them the life of nations strikes new roots among the ruins, we must be conscious that already the work of rebuilding a shattered world has begun and with every step in the advance will demand a greater part of the whole effort of the United Nations. The world that is rebuilt will take its character, for good or ill, from the temper in which we confront this most critical and formative phase of what must be, for all of us, a lifelong task. The world that emerged from the deliberations of Versailles was a lighted world, reflecting not the passionate idealism of the years of war, but the disillusion which set in hard upon its close. We have to be sure that this time weariness and cynicism do not tarnish the brightness of the hopes conceived in the days of greatest danger; that the future of which even now the seeds are being sown shall have in it vigorous life and the capacity of growth. The spirit of the Battle of Britain must inspire the Battle of Europe. To preserve inviolate the inheritance of countless generations this people did not hesitate to offer up all that it possessed, even to life itself; we dare not be more niggardly when we spend ourselves upon the betterment for unknown generations to come. At home we have lamps to rekindle that for five years have burned low, and others, brighter than we have known, that have never yet been lighted. Abroad, life has been trampled out until it is all but a desert that summons us to replant it. But power is in our hands. The moment of turning back across the tide, the reconquest of Europe represents the aspirations more than half the human race, labouring and toiling through the years of doubt and danger that are now surmounted. Provided only that we can consecrate to the tasks that now confront the United Nations the same faith, the same resolution, the same unwavering endeavour that we summoned up in the finest hours through which we have passed, then assuredly we

> Have power on this dark land to lighten it,
> And power on this dead world to make it live.

Sweeping On

HITLER'S New Year message to the German army pays an unforced testimonial to the coordination of allied strategy. He has to tell his troops on the eastern front that their "difficulties and pre-occupations" are unavoidable, because "the taking up of those positions which are indispensable for the "defence in the south entailed a cutting down "in the rear and transport services in the east." The demands of the southern front cannot in themselves explain the collapse of MANSTEIN'S defences before the great Russian offensive south of Kiev. According to neutral reports, Poland is full of German reserves, and the observers are at a loss to understand why they have not been more promptly thrown into the now yawning gaps. One reason, no doubt, is the vivid German awareness of the threat from the British Isles. There are reports of large movements of troops towards the west; and it may be supposed that the commanders on the eastern front have instructions to practise the parsimony of men, even at considerable risk, in view of the immense new demands that the season of invasion will bring. Even so, the rapid retreat in the Ukraine is involving the enemy in losses of men and irreplaceable material which he would not tolerate if it were in his power to stem the flood.

The simplest explanation of MANSTEIN'S failure is the most probable—that he has been outmanoeuvred by his adversary. He is suffering less from lack of men than from lack of mobility; and it is the well-directed Russian blows that have deprived him of mobility at the critical points—for his troops move fast enough when they are pursued. Practically all the German successes in Russia from the beginning have been achieved by seizing and exploiting the better lines of communication. Of that advantage it was a principal object of Russian strategy in 1943 to deprive them; and by the end of the year the object was largely achieved. The enemy has very few left of the excellent lateral railways by which he was so often enabled to switch his reserves backwards and forwards between the points of the front at which major action developed. The chief significance of the great salient flung out in the autumn before Kiev is that it lay across a long section, from Korosten to Zhitomir, of one of these essential lines. It practically compelled the enemy to counterattack. Although he recaptured most of the railway for a time, it is now seen that he exhausted himself in the process. When GENERAL VATUTIN, having absorbed the offensive, resumed the attack with fresh formations, he drove in ten days through the positions it had taken the Germans six weeks to win. By New Year's Eve, when Zhitomir was taken for the second time, the western face of the original salient, covering the railway, was fully restored; and meanwhile great stretches of country to the south which had been in German hands since 1941 were overrun.

It is the swift progress of this southward thrust that suggests most strongly the embarrassment of the enemy's rearward communications, by which the reserves needed to check the Russian advance should have been provided. Some of the formations engaged in the pursuit report that they have moved twenty miles or more in a day, which can only mean that on their sectors resistance has for the moment ceased. The official announcements from Moscow, moreover, speak now of the cutting off of German units and the capture of "huge stocks" and much booty, as they seldom did during the enemy's EXTENSIVE but controlled, retreat in the summer. Of course some of the German strongpoints are putting up a very tough defence. But there are too many gaps through which the advancing columns can penetrate and outflank the fortresses for these to be capable of long delaying the general forward movement of the Red Army. Since the southern front was stabilized inside the Dnieper bend the Germans have held on to their positions regardless of the obvious risk, presumably because they can so ill afford to loose their grip upon the minerals of this opulent region, especially the manganese of Nikopol and the iron ore of KRIVOI ROG. The opportunity now opening up before the Russian generals to prove that they have held on too long. Last year the enemy, engaged in another quest of mineral riches, escaped from the closing trap just in time, the greater part of his army of the Caucasus being withdrawn across the Kerch Strait before the last gate was slammed at Rostov. This year he may perhaps not be so fortunate.

For Greek Unity

THE appeal for national unity broadcast by M. TSOUDEROS, the Greek Prime Minister, is opportune, courageous, and timely. M. TSOUDEROS is a Cretan, a scion of that hardy and independent island community which has always been in the forefront of the national struggle for freedom from foreign or domestic tyranny. His warning of the dangers of dissension is therefore the more impressive, for with the sufferings of his compatriots and a thorough understanding of their failings, their achievements, and their weaknesses. He has appealed to their pride, their reason, and their loyalty to Greece and to her allies. MR. EDEN and MR. CORDELL HULL, in messages which be read at the outset of his appeal, urge the renewal of that unity of effort and purpose which marked Greek resistance until recently. Blindly—and there is a time when tact can be untimely—MR. HULL says that reports of fratricidal strife within Greece "have shocked the American Government and people." Internal conflict is a danger to Greek resistance now and to Greek hopes for the future. The home demands closed ranks and a single front. The appeal is more than ever necessary now when the United Nations are preparing to assault the German "fortress of Europe" and its grim garrison plans the division and destruction of their friends within its walls. Against the background of starvation and slaughter, of oppression and resistance, the personal rivalries and monopolistic ambitions of those who would contend over national liberation by civil strife have the effect of a jarring interpolation in a national epic. The Germans rejoice in them; but patriots owe it to their own and their country's hitherto untarnished honour to devote their energies to the common cause, to the liberation of their land from the cruellest tyranny that it has yet endured.

Totalitarianism in Argentina

Only a month ago the PRESIDENT of ARGENTINA publicly reaffirmed his Government's pledge to restore the constitution and denied the intention to set up a dictatorship. Everything that has been said and done since has served merely to belie the protestation; and, with the decision, announced at the weekend, to dissolve all political parties, most of the formal and familiar steps towards ending the full expression of opinion have now been taken. The actions of the Ramirez Government are thus indistinguishable from those of any common revolutionary junta. They have, significantly, taken no action yet to acquire the constitutional endorsement of a popular mandate, although time and occasion have not been lacking. Instead, they have tightened repression, and under the guise of rooting out Communism—a term which in Argentina as in a shrinking number of other countries is employed to discredit anything from an enlightened conservatism to a robust rationalism—are carrying on a political persecution which betrays all too clearly the totalitarian taint and is watched with foreboding by the free world. What popular backing the junta enjoys it is hard to say, but, to judge by the increasing arbitrariness of its measures, it cannot be large.

These developments in Argentina have long ceased to be a domestic concern. The Government, which seized power in June of last year, have obstinately maintained a neutrality that not merely violates but openly challenges Pan-American policy in the war, while they assiduously remain in diplomatic relationship with the AXIS. Argentina has a large German community, characteristically well organized for the purpose of influencing Argentine policy in the interest of Nazism, of undermining American solidarity, of creating and exploiting discord, and in general of preserving a foothold which the AXIS has lost nearly everywhere else. The Argentine revolution, carried through by a military clique, has had effects beyond the frontiers, as it was no doubt hoped it would have. Bolivia has followed with her own revolution, not dissimilar. The two events may lack a common inspiration, but at least they have a disturbing resemblance, and Great Britain, the United States, and most South American republics are wisely withholding recognition of the new Bolivian Government until it gives proof of its nature. There are other danger spots. South America has plenty of ambitious malcontents greedy for power, and the economic disturbances of war have given them unusual opportunities for pursuing personal ends. The United Nations would be failing in ordinary vigilance if they were not on their guard against interventions that are prompted by any consideration rather than that of Latin-American interests.

Buyers and Sellers

The New Year will doubtless see the resumption of national and international discussions of plans for the reconstruction of trade and exchange after the war. Before the adjournment members of Parliament were pressing the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER for information about the progress of the currency plans published earlier in the year. Some members displayed anxiety lest Great Britain, almost without knowing what was afoot, should find herself virtually committed to some hand-and-fast system under which the tariff and general economic policies of other nations might force this country into deflation and depression with all their attendant evils in order to maintain an independently fixed rate of exchange between sterling and other currencies, notably the dollar. These misgivings were natural enough in view of the disastrous consequences which followed the last attempt to set up such a system by our return to the gold standard in 1925; but they were hardly fair to the Government's advisers, who realize as clearly as their critics the dangers ahead and are determined to avoid them.

The various schemes in the field are all tentative, and nobody as yet is committed to anything. But it is important that public opinion in all countries should understand the purpose which these different proposals are designed to promote and the conditions which must be observed if they are to achieve their ends. The crux of the international economic problem is to enable a nation having, on the one hand, unused productive power and, on the other hand, wants which can only be fulfilled by importing from abroad, to buy what it wants from other countries by selling to other countries a part of its production which they want. Buyers must be matched with sellers. This can be achieved only by the exchange of goods and services, at bottom indeed by bilateral or multilateral barter. But as is the object of all the different monetary schemes, the rates of exchange between the various currencies can be stabilized, the encouragement thus given to international trade will make it easier to overcome other obstacles in the way of expansion and full employment. But it must be remembered that any form of stabilization means that any economic disturbance in one country will be transmitted to all the others.

MR. R. H. BRAND in a recent address to the war service meeting of the American Bankers' Association in New York argued that any automatic system which, like the old gold standard, secures equilibrium through a process of temporary restriction, deflation, poverty, and unemployment would in these days provoke the demand from the masses thrown out of work that their rulers should examine whether the intelligence of mankind is not sufficient to devise some other and more rational way of maintaining equilibrium. For this to be possible countries pursuing a policy of expansion must be able to rely on some international system of credit which will allow also of expansion in other countries, so that the increase in their imports from the rest of the world will be quickly balanced by the increase in their exports, while in the meantime they have at command liquid reserves with which to finance their imports. It is presumably to provide these requisites for a general expansion of production, consumption, and trade throughout the world that the British, American, and Canadian plans have been designed. But these liquid resources, however provided, will soon be exhausted if some nations persistently accumulate credit balances and others debits. No scheme will work in the long run without a real balance of payments. Importing countries must pay in exports for what they receive and exporting countries must accept payment in imports. They can lend their exports in the form of long-term loans to countries in an early stage of development. But even this involves an eventual increase in their imports to cover not only the current trading account but also the interest and amortization of the loan; for otherwise they will receive nothing in return and will soon get tired of lending.

There is nothing novel or unfamiliar about these principles. Yet experience after the last war showed how fatally easy it was for the political leaders of many nations, individually and collectively, to pursue policies which flatly contradicted the elementary principles that international trade cannot be unilateral and that international payments can be made only in goods and services. This was due partly, no doubt, to failure to understand the principles at issue—and here progress has perhaps been made in the last twenty-five years—but partly also to the fact that policies which must in the long run prove nationally as well as internationally disastrous may, nevertheless, bring short-term advantages to particular groups or interests within the nation; and if these groups or interests are politically powerful the temptation to yield to their pressure and hope for the best may become irresistible. The peculiarly powerful position which the United States will occupy justifies the general conviction in this country that the success of any international scheme for stabilizing exchange rates, however cunningly devised, will depend above everything else on American economic and financial policy after the war. British interests and the interests of the whole world will undoubtedly be better served by a free multilateral system than by any system of bilateral barter, blocked accounts, and trade discrimination. But a multilateral system will only work if the United States decides consistently to expand her home market for imported as well as for home-produced goods; and this implies the adoption by the American Government of new policies in regard both to the admission of foreign products and to the promotion of exports. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER for information about the progress of the currency plans published earlier in the year. Some members displayed anxiety lest Great Britain, almost without knowing what was afoot, should find herself virtually committed to some hand-and-fast system under which the tariff and general economic policies of other nations might force this country into deflation and depression with all their attendant evils in order to maintain an independently fixed rate of exchange between sterling and other currencies, notably the dollar. These misgivings were natural enough in view of the disastrous consequences which followed the last attempt to set up such a system by our return to the gold standard in 1925; but they were hardly fair to the Government's advisers, who realize as clearly as their critics the dangers ahead and are determined to avoid them.

The Italian Campaign

The capture of Ortona by Canadian troops after a week's fierce house-to-house fighting marks another stage in the arduous progress of the Eighth Army on the Adriatic flank of the Italian peninsula. It must be admitted that the allied advance on the Eighth Army and Fifth Army front has been, and may for some time continue to be, slow and difficult—a matter of daily furlongs rather than of miles. The German resistance has been skilful, stubborn and fierce. An MARSHAL KESSELRING has by no means lost his grip on the situation in the Cockney. The fate of green and the roof boxes, which last year cropped tomatoes, the grimy sparrows, the care-worn plane trees, and the stony cock-set irises, with the ducks and the sheep in the parks and country mansions like Crewe House are, however inconspicuous and perhaps repugnant, dear to the townsman's heart. They are the more jealously to be guarded since the town has grown in Bardolph's discreetly restful phrase "out of all reasonable compass, Sir John." Now that a cock crows in Berkeley Square it is fresh assurance that we are not wholly cut off from "the breezy call of incense breathing Morn." For the rude forefathers of the hamlet are our own.

News of the Week

(Continued from page 3)

his company commanders that, as he had received no orders, he intended to hold his ground to the last. For six or seven hours, fighting with dogged valour, the battalion or all that was left of it held up the enemy advance. If the Germans had known the real situation they could have cleared the position in five minutes.

Beau Geste at Changteh

The Chinese bluff was an incident in the defence of Changteh. It carries a reminder of the romance and silent film *Beau Geste*; of the defence of the desert fort by the few Foreign Legionaries who deceived the besiegers by keeping their dead comrades erect, uniformed, and armed. Our Special Correspondent writes that Changteh, once a thriving city, is to-day only a heap of blackened rubble.

Shell holes, bomb craters, and the blood-sunked ground give clear evidence of the violent hand-to-hand fighting. The destroyed barricades, machine-gun posts, and trenches are witnesses to the fighting spirit of a garrison of which only 300 of 1,000 are reported to have escaped before the city fell into Japanese hands. One detachment of 100 Chinese, holding a tower on the south wall facing the Yuan river, were cut off and ran out of food and ammunition. They sang songs and shouted patriotic slogans until the Japanese closed in and massacred them.

He adds that the Chinese frequently used straw dummies to draw the Japanese fire, a trick which the Japanese (so apt at imitation in every chapter of their modern history) quickly copied. Another correspondent draws the *Beau Geste* parallel closer by declaring the straw dummies to have been corpses.

A Bad Scottish Record

Since the time of Adam Smith, who in the "Wealth of Nations" pointed to his mother country as an instance of excessive infant mortality, Scotland has lagged behind other countries in improving child health. In the years immediately before the present war infant mortality was twice as high in Scotland as in Holland or New Zealand, higher than in any country of western Europe except Spain and Portugal. Under the chairmanship of Sir John Boyd Orr, a sub-committee of the Department of Health for Scotland has inquired into this bad pre-war record. Its report confirms conclusions with which students of social problems are depressingly familiar. Some 5,000 Scottish infants every year are the needless victims of poverty, faulty feeding, and poor housing. The premises and staff of maternity and child welfare clinics are often "grossly inadequate"; and local authorities have not used sufficiently their powers to supply extra food and domestic help.

Cock-Crow in London

The war has brought a stirring new note to the London symphony. Citizens who have always believed that the diurnal agony of getting up was mercifully cut short by delicious country sounds may now leap from bed to "the strain of strutting Chanticleer—Cock-a-diddle-dow!" In whatever quarter of the town they live, their neighbours, the fowls, will not be far away, so rapidly have these paying guests multiplied of late; and the cock's lusty summons to be up betimes is penetrating—there is evidence that it reached a fire-watcher sleeping in the bowels of the earth a bowshot from St. Paul's by way of a ventilating shaft, faint but imperious still. Nor could he whose nature happened to be sluggish pretend to himself that there was wanting in that urban call the authentic timbre of the country cock-crow. True, the run whence it issued may have given the cock emperorship over no more than three square

News in Brief

Training of Miners Begun

With five training centres already opened, the first recruits for the miners are expected to report on January 17. Each centre has a capacity of 300 to 400, and four further centres will be opened, two next Monday and two in February. Bulletin for recruits will, it is understood, normally take place each month, but will depend on the capacity of the training centres to absorb them. A dozen trainees on Wednesday had their initiation into pit craft at the Hetdon Colliery centre, Co. Durham. Pupils included shipyard workers, tradesmen, a clerk, and a chemist. Meanwhile, coal consumption is being restricted for industrial as well as domestic use.

What the Army Costs

In contrast to civil life it costs less in the Army to clothe a woman than a man. The clothing of an A.T.S. member involves an expenditure of £13 6s. 11d., but a soldier's outfit £13 17s. 6d., with £16 15s. 2d. for tropical kit, £15 19s. 11d. for Arctic kit, and £18 17s. 2d. for a parachutist's kit. These facts emerge from figures drawn up by the War Office in connection with the National Savings Committee and are intended to be used as targets in connection with the "Salute the Soldier" campaign throughout the country, which opens next March. A sum of £300,000 is needed every day to keep the Eighth Army in being, a night's London A.A. barrage £100,000, and the defence of London involves an average expenditure of £6,000 a night. Other figures given are that it costs £30,000,000 to equip and maintain a corps for a year, £17,500,000 for an armoured division, £11,000,000 for a motor division, £8,500,000 for an airborne division, and £3,000,000 for a regiment of Churchill tanks.

Colour in the Home

In anticipation of the time after the war when setting up home may be a brighter process than is possible under present restrictions, the British Colour Council is preparing an exhibition which will be shown at the Royal Academy from January 15 for six weeks. In several galleries will be arranged examples of living, dining, nursery, and bedrooms, and colour in everyday things will be shown in pottery, cloth, yarn, and some building materials such as paints. There will also be suggestions for the interior decoration of civil aircraft. Women's wear fabrics, with accompanying accessories, will be shown as in previous exhibitions, and there will be a new section dealing with colour groups in children's wear.

Progress in Architecture

Sir Ian MACALISTER has retired at the age of 65, after 36 years' service, from the secretaryship of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He regards the work of architectural education as the most outstanding achievement of the R.I.B.A. "Forty years ago," he said, "there was no system of architectural education in this country. Students picked up their knowledge in a haphazard way as pupils or assistants in architects' offices. The Institute created a Board of Architectural Education nearly 40 years ago. Upon that foundation there has been steadily developed a system up the end that nobody should enter the profession without proper training. We got really busy with the scheme just after the last war and in that interval have helped in the creation of recognized schools of architecture in almost every important centre in this country and in the Dominions and other parts of the Empire."

Greeks' Need for Security

In the series of courses on Greece organized by the University of London, the inaugural address was given last week by M. Th. Aghnides, Greek Ambassador in the Court of St. James's. The address was meant to be a prelude to the lectures which will be given on Greek art, literature, social economy and finance, athletics, &c. After dealing with the general situation in Greece, the poverty of the Greek soil, and the increasing unity of the Greek guerrillas in their resistance against the Germans, the Ambassador drew special attention to the necessity of strengthening Greek security against the periodical attacks of the predatory Bulgars and against the danger for the Balkans if Italy were again allowed, on the eastern shores of the Adriatic, a military or even a political bridgehead.

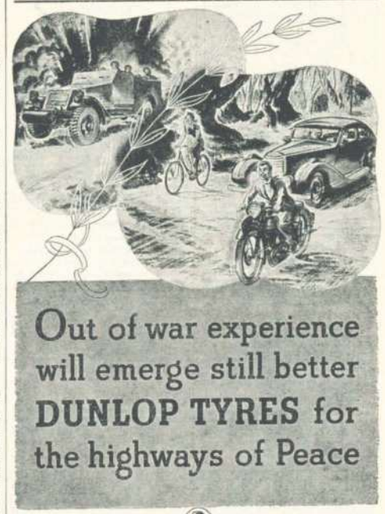
Film Work for Service Men

Sir Alexander Korda, who recently announced the formation of an Anglo-American film production company, has given his views on the post-war economic industrial trend of the British film industry. The aim of the new company was to produce between 12 and 16 films a year, averaging about £250,000 each. The industry was trying to work out a scheme to train young and talented craftsmen from the services who would like to enter the film industry.

From THE TIMES of 1844

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1844. Price 5d.

THE INVASION OF RUSSIA.—The monument erected by the Emperor in the city of Kowno to commemorate the extraordinary events of 1812 is now completed on the 16th of November. Kowno was one of the most remarkable points in the Russian empire, for there Napoleon concentrated the enormous force with which he marched across the Russian frontier, and there commenced the sanguinary war which afterwards spread through the interior of Russia. The monument which has just been erected is of colossal dimensions. In front is an inscription expressing, of course words quoted from the first manifesto issued by the Emperor Alexander, of "God is against the aggressor." On the back is the following inscription: "In the year 1812 700,000 hostile troops entered Russia, of this number only 70,000 marched back." At the inauguration of the monument there were present the few surviving warriors who fought in the battles of 1812.



Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

RED ARMY'S GREAT ADVANCE

IMPORTANT CENTRES CAPTURED

POLISH FRONTIER CROSSED

Marshal Stalin, in an order of the day, announced last night that General Vatutin's troops had captured the important junction of Byelaya Tserkov, 40 miles south-west of Kiev, after four days of severe fighting.

The railway junction of Novigrad Volynsk, on the main line from Kiev to Warsaw and 15 miles from the 1939 Polish frontier, fell to the Russian forces on Monday. Reuter yesterday reported from Moscow that advanced Russian troops were in contact with German rearguards several miles to the west of the 1939 Polish frontier.

General Vatutin's armies have continued their advances on all sectors. To the south-west the Russians are already half-way from Kiev to the Dniester and are threatening the important town of Vinnitsa. Progress has been even more rapid north-west of Berdichev, where an attack is being developed on the railway junction of Shepetovka.

Farther north another Russian Force, pushing westwards from Korosten, has captured Olevsk, 10 miles from the frontier. Korosten and Zhitomir were both captured during the week.

From Our Special Correspondent in Moscow

The capture of Novigrad Volynsk, which was announced in Moscow on Monday evening and saluted by 12 salvos of the city's guns, has brought the Red Army to within 15 miles of the 1939 Polish frontier.

The Russian attack, which followed the pattern of a converging movement used so effectively in previous victories on the first Ukrainian front, succeeded in gaining them



possession of the largest town in a wide area of hilly and thickly populated country; and it has put the Russians astride the valuable strategic railway running from Korosten south-westward to Shepetovka and Tarnopol.

It is an important success because, with their right flank strongly protected by the southern edge of the Pripet Marshes, General Vatutin's forces are in a position either to thrust ahead into the western Ukraine or to divert units south-westward to reinforce the group driving towards the Carpathians.

Most of the fighting in the Russians' Kiev offensive is on the roads and railways, and the fall of this important communication junction is another severe blow to an enemy whose slipping grip of the Ukrainian transport system is costing him immense quantities of material and a substantial number of prisoners.

BATTLE FOR BERDICHEV

Similar tactics are being employed in the battle for Berdichev, the centre of German resistance on the right flank of the Russian group that is thrusting southwards to the upper reaches of the Bug. While new units are coming into line for an attack from the east, others are pushing southwards from Zhitomir and are already creating a sharp threat to Berdichev's main rail and road communications with Rovno. The capture of Trayanov, on the Gnilopyat river, has brought the Russians within 10 miles of Pruski, on that road.

While the main weight of the offensive is falling in a southerly and south-westerly direction towards the Rumanian frontier, now only about 150 miles away, General Vatutin is taking advantage of the draining away of the enemy's strength from the German left flank and is sending columns forward along the network of roads in the low-lying region west of Korosten. With its right flank well protected by the Pripet marshes, one of these columns reached a point only 13 miles from the 1939 Polish frontier.

Here the Russians are already fighting within their own obsolete defence zone, and it may be assumed that the Germans will try to stage a more highly organized form of resistance on what remains of the former Polish frontier fortifications. The frontier, however, in this region is artificial in character; it follows no natural line of demarcation.

While this grandiose campaign is unfolding in the Ukraine significant developments are under way on the northern borders of White Russia. West and north-west of Nevel units of the first Baltic front are gradually advancing along the main road which, at Pustoshka, shows through the railway from Velikye Luki to the Latvian border and westward along the no less important highway running through lake-studded country towards western White Russia. In this region, unlike the Ukraine, Russian mobile units are able to operate on frozen ground far from the roads.

Marshal Stalin, in an order of the day to General Vatutin, on Thursday night announced that the Russians in the Kiev salient had advanced in two days from 30 to 60 miles and widened their breach over a front of 160 miles. Eight enemy tank divisions and 14 infantry divisions had been routed and more than 1,000 places liberated. By Marshal Stalin's order 20 salvos from 224 guns were fired in Moscow.

PARTISANS HONOURED

Sunday's honours list includes a number of high awards to White Russian partisans, a reminder that the Republic greets its twenty-seventh anniversary with the main part of its population still under the enemy's yoke and its unconquerable elements living as outlaws in the deep forests. There is a note of bitter resolution in the messages being received in Moscow from partisan headquarters. Youths whose education was interrupted by the occupation are now living in semi-savagery, their faces burned by the sun and wind; former members of the Administration are long-haired and dressed in tatters; hungry teachers and professors, who for long have lived in caves and dug-outs, are learning to move swiftly and secretly on errands of revenge—these men and women, with their feelings sharpened by terrible experience, are writing proudly of the choice they made and have expressed their readiness to strike the enemy when the signal is given.

"INCENDIARY BIRDS" OVER KOROSTEN

ATTACK BY PRINCE IGOR'S WIDOW RECALLED

From Our Special Correspondent in Stockholm

Reports from Berlin say that the ancient town of Korosten, which has figured many times in Russian history during the past 10 centuries, was little more than a heap of ruins when the Germans once more abandoned it.

The first recorded demolition of Korosten took place almost the year 946, when Olga, widow of the famous Igor, Prince of Kiev, took a terrible revenge on the Drevlyane, or tribe of forest-dwellers, for the killing of her husband. Tired of a long, futile siege, Olga offered the Drevlyane peace if they would send her one pigeon and one sparrow alive from every house in Korosten. The terms were accepted, but at dusk Olga, who had learned the incendiary trick from Byzantium, released the birds each laden with an incendiary composition of phosphorus, whereupon the housing suicide detachments set the whole of Korosten ablaze. Thus Korosten was the first town in history to be rashed from the air and levelled by incendiary phosphorus bombs.

"Y" An article "Kharkov Delivered" appears on page 13.

RUSSIAN CHURCH GREETINGS TO ENGLAND

Nikolai, Metropolitan of Kiev and Galicia, has received our Correspondent in Moscow and has asked that the following message should be conveyed through the columns of *The Times* to the English people:—

"In the name of the Russian Orthodox Church and its congregations I send ardent greetings to the people of England; and I add my personal greetings to the Archbishop of York, whose visit to Russia has strengthened the links of friendship between the Churches of our two lands."

FIGHTING JAPAN

Our Special Correspondent at G.H.Q., India, writes:—

Much valuable information about the war against Japan has been gathered by the military mission under Major-General J. S. Lethbridge, which recently arrived in India after an extensive tour of the battle fronts in the south-west Pacific. To the original British members of the mission representing the three fighting services were later added a few American and Canadian officers.

General Lethbridge has come away with no high opinion of the Japanese, whom he describes as stupid and easily rattled by surprise, words that bear out General Wingate's experiences in Burma last spring. They have been surprised time and again by the Australians, who, General Lethbridge stated, have adapted themselves to jungle warfare in an extraordinary way, and in the New Guinea operations have killed 10 times the number they have lost. The Japanese soldier, however, has the two great military virtues of fighting to the end and being able to live on much less than the allied troops. Near Finschafen General Lethbridge saw the bodies of 200 Japanese who had jumped from a 200ft. precipice rather than be taken prisoner.

MORE HEAVY ATTACKS ON BERLIN

DEFENCES BAFFLED BY R.A.F. TACTICS

From Our Aeronautical Correspondent

Berlin—and Berliners—had little time to recover from the effects of the early morning R.A.F. attack on Sunday before the sirens were wailing again. They signalled yet another 1,000-ton attack on the city, which has now received more than 14,000 tons of high explosives and incendiaries in nine major assaults since November 18. These battles have cost the R.A.F. 273 aircraft, so that during the whole seven-weeks period of the Battle of Berlin more than 51 tons of bombs have been dropped for each aircraft lost.

The German defences were thoroughly prepared on Sunday night. The bombers made a late start in order to avoid the early noon and a violent, fluctuating wind, so that there was no time to follow a roundabout route, and their target was obvious long before they reached Berlin. The result was that more German fighters were seen than have been encountered for some time, and during the last stages of their flight the bombers were constantly subjected to attacks by swarms of fighters which had been summoned from a wide area. A pilot reconnoitring the city after the attack was over reported that there were two large conflagrations of fire. Twenty-seven of our aircraft are missing.

AN INDIRECT ROUTE

Making their first major night attack of 1944, R.A.F. Bomber Command dropped in the early hours of Sunday morning well over another 1,000 tons of bombs on Berlin. An indirect route was carefully worked out beforehand, and although some fighters were seen few were operating in the Berlin area; most of them were encountered going out and coming home, about 150 miles from the capital.

The absence of the main German fighter force on Sunday night was a surprise. Every effort was taken by the main bomber force, and to divert enemy attacks carried out by Mosquito night raiders on the second attack of more than 2,000 tons on the German capital. The bombing began at about 6 p.m. and was completed half an hour later. The first caused most have been very big for their glow to have been visible to the crews through banks of cloud extending in more than 10,000ft. Several explosions were also seen, including one great orange flash in the centre of the area marked by target indicators.

To cause confusion, the R.A.F. made a number of small attacks on several targets not far from Berlin—any one of which might have been the main objective so far as the enemy knew—while the route for the force bound for Berlin was carefully planned to take them to a point where they could make a last-minute turn towards the capital. All the Royal Australian Air Force bomber squadrons took part in the attack and the Royal Canadian Air Force Bomber Group sent out its largest force to date.

It was reported in Stockholm on Monday that three-fourths of the Reich Chancery, the only building on the Wilhelmstrasse left standing after the November attacks, was destroyed.

ROUND THE EIFFEL TOWER

Afternoon strollers in Paris on Sunday saw the extraordinary spectacle of four Typhoon fighters chasing a number of German aircraft round the Eiffel Tower. After shooting up a number of German fighters on the ground as an airfield near the Seine, the Typhoons went on towards Paris. Suddenly they came across a German training school. Bucker 131 training aircraft were doing aerobatics when the Typhoons appeared among them. A chase developed in which the training biplanes flew round and round the Eiffel Tower and the Typhoons flew after them. One of the Bucker 131s was destroyed by a Canadian pilot. On the way home the Typhoons encountered a FW 190, which Squadron Leader Baldwin shot down.

American heavy bombers joined the strong forces of medium and light bombers of the R.A.F. and the U.S.A.A.F. which continued on Friday the air offensive on targets across the Channel. It was officially announced that a large formation of Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted and supported by United States R.A.F., and allied fighters, attacked two hull-bearing plants near Cognac. On the way home the Fortresses strafed a train on the west coast of France. From all the day's operations, which cost the R.A.F. 1,000 airmen, only one fighter is missing. Six enemy fighters were destroyed.

On Thursday, in addition to a very heavy attack by American Liberators and Fortresses on unspecified targets in south-west Germany, repeated attacks were made by British and American bombers on aircraft and bombers on military objectives in coastal areas of north-west France. The bombers were escorted and supported by United States R.A.F., Dominion, and allied fighters. Twenty-four enemy fighters were destroyed, 11 by the bombers and 12 by the fighters. Of the 1,000 operational bombers and fighters six missing.

SMALL RAID ON SOUTH-EAST

Four German aircraft were destroyed during small raids made on south-east England and the Thames area late on Sunday night. Only a few raiders managed to penetrate to the London area.

One of the four enemy machines brought down fell to Wing Commander John Cunningham, D.S.O. and bar, D.F.C. and bar, who was the first R.A.F. pilot to destroy a German bomber at night. He has now destroyed 19 at night, the same number as Wing Commander J. R. D. Braham, D.S.O. and bar, D.F.C. and two bars.

Incendiaries were dropped at several places. A little damage and a small number of casualties have been reported.



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GEN. MONTGOMERY IN ENGLAND

FAREWELL TO EIGHTH ARMY

The War Office announced on Monday night that General Sir Bernard Montgomery has arrived in this country to assume his new appointment as commander-in-chief of the British Group of Armies under General Eisenhower.

From Our Special Correspondent
WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY

The day before he left for England General Montgomery said good-bye to officers and men of Eighth Army headquarters, representatives of those who, as he said, had been through difficult times with him and had built him in the past. It was hard, he said, to say good-bye, and although he spoke freely and at length, there was more than once a hint of emotion in his face.

General Montgomery stood alone on the stage of a small opera house. He was dressed in his red-tabbed and beribboned battle-dress, and wore his two-badged beret. The hundreds of officers and men who crowded the auditorium stood intently at attention as he came in; they stepped spontaneously to their feet as he finished speaking, with General Freyberg, V.C., leading the cheering.

In the course of his speech General Montgomery confessed to having had "two anxious moments" during his term of command—moments during which "my great endeavour was to conceal my anxiety from everybody else".

The first, he said, was on January 15, when we launched the attack that was to lead us on to Tripoli. "I knew very well that we must get to Tripoli in about 90 days, and I knew that if we did not, if the Germans could hold us, it would create a very awkward position from the administrative point of view, so much so that we might have to go back. Our nearest base was Benghazi, 800 miles away, and there was a period in that battle for about a day when I began to feel slightly anxious. But we got on with the job and we got to Tripoli in eight days."

THE MARETH LINE

The second anxious period was in March. We had reached the Mareth Line, "stretched out and weak," and it was clear from air reconnaissance that Rommel was disengaging his forces from the Americans at Gafsa to attack us. For two or three days the army was in very grave danger. We rushed up the New Zealand Division, and I think the only thing that saved us was our superiority in the air. It was the only time since I have commanded this army that we have had to fight a defensive battle since Alamein, and it was interesting how everybody had forgotten how to fight a defensive battle. I even found senior generals looking up their text-books. But you will remember the result."

There were cooks and colonels and corps commanders in the little theatre, and General Montgomery thanked them all for their loyalty and their confidence in him. He recalled his assumption of command in August, 1942: "I was told myself that the Eighth Army was in imminent danger of being attacked by Rommel, and that at all costs it was to be preserved intact. Plans were actually being made to move Army H.Q. back to Cairo and away up the Nile, and the army itself up to the Alexandria-Cairo road. It was clear that the army required a firm lead, and required somebody to say to it: 'If we are attacked we shall fight where we stand and fight hard.' And once that had been said there was no further trouble of any sort."

His task was difficult, General Montgomery said. One of his corps commanders warned him that no army commander had lasted for more than three or four months. "But I was quite determined that I should last longer than that. You know what happened: everything was swept before us and this army has never looked back."

NO SLOWNESS IN ITALY

General Montgomery defended his army against charges of "slowness" in Italy that had been made, he said, in the British Press. From the time it landed on September 3 the Eighth Army had fought its way over 700 miles. "I don't call that slow. I call it rather good." It was summer when they landed but now it was winter and wet—"you cannot drive down into a river bed and up at the other side." Thus 700 miles was a very remarkable achievement.

Of the future General Montgomery said only that it was bright, and that the armies in Britain under General Eisenhower were "going to deal a knock-out blow". He ended with advice based on a text from the New Testament. "Except ye seize by the tongue words easy to be understood how shall it be known what is spoken?"

Everything in war hinged, he said, on what to called the human factor. Command had to be a very personal thing. Since he had commanded the Eighth Army he had never given a written order to his subordinate commanders about operations; orders had always been given by word of mouth. How can anybody know what is wanted unless he is told personally and clearly? In return he had been given wonderful and loyal service by his corps and divisional commanders—"I cannot be too grateful and I cannot adequately express my gratitude".

MUTUAL CONFIDENCE

On Thursday, at about the time General Montgomery was boarding an aeroplane for England, a message from him was read to all ranks of the Eighth Army. It included the following passages:—

"I am leaving officers and men who have been my comrades during months of hard and victorious fighting, and whose courage and devotion to duty always filled me with admiration.

"In all the battles we have fought together we have not had one single failure. We have been successful in everything we have undertaken. I know that this has been due to the devotion to duty and wholehearted co-operation of every officer and man, rather than to anything I may have been able to do myself. But the result has been a mutual confidence between you and me, and mutual confidence between a commander and his troops is a pearl of very great price.

"I am also very sad at parting from the Desert Air Force. This magnificent air-striking force has fought with the Eighth Army throughout the whole of its victorious progress. Every soldier in this army is proud to acknowledge that the support of this strong and powerful air force has been a battle-winning factor of the first importance. We owe the allied air forces in general, and the Desert Air Force in particular, a very great debt of gratitude."

BULGARIA SEEKS A WAY OUT

PEOPLE CONVINCED OF DEFEAT

From Our Own Istanbul Correspondent

A stern warning addressed to the Bulgarian people from Moscow in a broadcast article published in *Pravda* has made a deep impression not only in Bulgaria but also in Turkey, where it has been reproduced prominently by the Turkish Press. The Bulgarians have been warned by Moscow that the time has come when they must make up their minds whether they will continue to play the German game to the end or whether they will look after their own interests, and they have been further told that after recent political developments Bulgaria has nothing to fear from Turkey, whose policy has taken a turn that has brought her much closer to the allies.

It is assumed here that the Russians, who are well informed on conditions in Bulgaria, would not have taken the trouble to give this warning unless they had grounds for believing that it might have some effect, and information received here from Sofia tends to confirm this view. In spite of official assurances of loyalty to Germany and of faith in a German victory, it is an indisputable fact that the Bulgarian people have become convinced that Germany has lost the war and that the ultimate fate of their own country depends on how soon they can cut the bonds which tie them to the Nazis. It may be said that the underlying motive of Bulgarian political activity at present is to discover when and how the severance of the country's bondage to Germany shall take place, and some interesting signs are already discernible in that connexion.

The great surprise of the Bulgarian political world is the revelation of unsuspected qualities in Prince Cyril. Since he became one of the three regents appointed on the death of King Boris his acts give the impression that the main task he has ascribed to himself is to save the dynasty, and that in order to achieve this end he is prepared to throw overboard everything, including his allegiance to Germany. The immediate result of Prince Cyril's metamorphosis is that to-day in Bulgaria he is looked upon as "the Regent," overshadowing completely his two colleagues, Filov and Michov, who are relegating more and more into their former insignificance.

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt have signed a deed presenting the Roosevelt homestead at Hyde Park, New York, to the United States Government for use as a "national historic site," with the proviso that it can continue to be used by the Presidents and his immediate family for their lifetime.

LABOUR STRIFE IN U.S.

"CRIME AGAINST AMERICA"

From Our Washington Correspondent

Among statements to the nation that the American people read on New Year's Day was one from an unnamed personage high in the military councils of the nation who roundly described the wage dispute which made the taking over of the railways by the Army necessary and the walk-out in the steel mills as "the damnedest crime ever committed against America." It had been thought possible that the converging allied movements and the terrific bombing attacks might bring about a collapse behind the German lines before spring—perhaps in February. Nazi propaganda had been driven from one position to another in its attempts to bolster domestic morale and satellite loyalty; and when its manipulators were desperate for a new weapon it had been given to them. It was nothing less than "a tragedy."

This is hard hitting from the armed forces at home. Evidence steadily accumulates that Dixie is strong, even bitter, feeling among the men on the fighting fronts.

SCHARNHORST VICTORY

CONGRATULATIONS FROM ALLIED LEADERS

The Prime Minister has received the following telegrams from President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin on the sinking of the Scharnhorst:—

From the President.—The sinking of the Scharnhorst has been great news to all of us. Congratulations to the Home Fleet.

From Marshal Stalin.—I send you personally and also to Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser and the valiant sailors of the Duke of York my congratulations on this splendid blow, the sinking of the German battleship Scharnhorst.

"Y" A description by Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser of the sinking of the Scharnhorst appears on page 19.

U.S. DESTROYER BLOWN UP

An American destroyer was wrecked and sunk by explosions early on Monday six miles northeast of Sandy Hook at the outer entrance to New York harbour. The cause of the explosions, the first of which was extremely violent, has not yet been determined.

HARD FIGHTING IN ITALY

MORE CANADIAN SUCCESSES

The Canadians on the Eighth Army front, having finally driven the Germans from the ruins of Ortona a week ago, are pushing on along the coast towards Pescara. After heavy fighting they have captured Villa San Tom maso, two miles inland, and also now hold the high ground three miles north of Ortona. Fierce fighting is still taking place in this area. The weather is tempestuous over almost the whole Italian front.

British troops on the left flank of the Fifth Army along the River Garigliano have made two successful raids across the river. The first was made its rumours on the Tyrrhenian coast, and, in spite of the flooded state of the area, our forces destroyed a road bridge about a quarter of a mile on the other side of the river and wiped out several enemy positions. The second raid on the following night was about six miles inland, when our troops penetrated about one mile across the river south-east of Castelforte. The raid is described as having been highly successful.

On the Fifth Army front French Moroccan troops in the northern sector occupied the highest peak in Castrella delle Mainarde, and another high point further north on Monte Marrone. These heights, about four miles south-west from Castel San Vincenzo, dominate the road from Colli to Atina, which is the mountain route roughly parallel with the Rome road to the south. The Moroccan troops have fought with traditional courage and skill in this very difficult country, and have had no easy task against the Germans, who have put up a stubborn resistance in their hill posts.

GERMANS CONFUSED BY PIPERS

The sweep on German strongposts by strong British forces in a surprise early morning raid on Thursday north-of the Garigliano appears to described as "a most successful attack."

The troops selected for the operation were largely Scottish, Reuter's Correspondent reports. They were placed into action by three pipers, whose rousing tunes, while adding to the dismay and confusion of the Germans, aided the various detachments to recognize each other.

The forces sent in to the attack successfully accomplished their missions, which included dislodging the Germans from two miniature forts—one on a 150ft. high shelf of rock on the coast and the other an old anachitecture commanding the Garigliano. They also had the task of blocking the road along which enemy reinforcements were expected. And this, too, went entirely according to plan, although it was a race against time.

The windswept area was made through a bridgehead established and held by men of famous regiments under heavy fire, which caused casualties. Some crossed the river in "ducks," or amphibious lorries, in the darkness; others, caught on the far bank in the dawn, met heavy mortar and shell fire. British gunners laid down a smokescreen for them, and opened up with deadly fire on the enemy. The wounded were also safely ferried across.

A STORMY NEW YEAR FOR EIGHTH ARMY

COMBATING THE "BORA"

From Our Special Correspondent
WITH EIGHTH ARMY

The New Year came to the Eighth Army in a gale of wind and a storm of rain. Tents and bivouacs were carried away in the night and the holes in the ground in which the forward troops sleep were soon inches deep in water.

Those men who were sleeping in the half-ruined houses near the front could hardly count themselves lucky because a wind of 70 miles an hour swept roofs before it, broke windows and shutters, and pushed down walls already weakened by bomb and shell blast.

Roads and fields on New Year's Day were muddier than I have seen them for a couple of weeks at least, muddier perhaps than I have ever seen them. The frost-hardened ruts became impassable in an hour or so. Rafters on this Adriatic coast talk of the wind as an old enemy: it is the "Bora" which has been known to blow from the Balkans for 23 days at a time about this period of the year. We had the first taste of it a few days ago; it carried no rain then, but we hope that it counts against a possible 23-day total.

DESTRUCTION IN ORTONA

Our Special Correspondents, writing of the capture of Ortona by the Canadians, report:—

Eight days and eights of bitter street fighting in Ortona cost the Germans heavy casualties, and it is obvious that the Canadian losses cannot have been light. Civilian casualties in the town must also have been heavy, and the town itself has been virtually destroyed. The retreating German parachute troops left behind them thickly sown mines and booby-traps which are now being cleared.

Ortona is a town of death-traps: in one street running alone snipers removed 67 schrapnel. Houses are still collapsing—and lives being lost—as time-bombs go off. Hungry and terrified civilians are crawling out of the cellars, in some of which their dead are still lying awaiting burial. Ruined and unhappy though the town is, some Canadians at least found there a morsel of comfort, as a mobile shower-bath unit reached the town, and the men washed and got into clean clothes. Some of them had not had their clothes off for 28 days, and their boots for 21 days.

Ortona has since been shelled by the enemy. The Pescara road along the line of the German withdrawal has been subjected to all the devices of war—the demolition of bridges and culverts, the destruction of embankments, the setting of mines—calculated to delay and impede the progress of our advancing forces.

It has now been made known officially that the following regiments took part in the Italian campaign up to October 31:—The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey), The London Irish, The Yorks and Lancs.

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RECONSTRUCTION IN MALTA



Three pictures illustrating the manner in which the gallant island of Malta is gradually resuming normal life after its terrible ordeal. That at the top shows the yearly votive thanksgiving pageantry from the town of Valletta to its suburb of Floriana. A particular feature of this procession is the carrying of the ancient and historic ikon of the Virgin. It was brought to Malta in 1530 by the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Those below show Maltese women diffone workers plastering a roof of a house damaged in the air raids. The other shows a Maltese lace worker handling the bobbins on the stuffed cushions, known locally as a "tribu." Many service men are sending home Maltese lace to Great Britain and the United States.

AMERICAN LANDING IN NEW GUINEA

FIRM GRIP ON CAPE GLOUCESTER

General MacArthur's H.Q announced on Monday that troops of the American Sixth Army landed at Saidor, on the north coast of New Guinea, on Sunday. There was no opposition, and the harbour and airfield were occupied.

Our Special Correspondent in Australia telegraphs:—

The elements of the American Sixth Army which seized Saidor, on the north coast of New Guinea, early on Sunday morning have the harbour and airfield firmly within their grasp. The



landing was accomplished without loss under cover of heavy air and naval bombardment. General MacArthur's official report says that the enemy was surprised both strategically and tactically, and adds that the Japanese on the north coast between the advancing Australians and the Sixth Army are trapped without any source of supply and thus face disintegration and destruction.

The Australians continue to advance along the coast of the Huon peninsula, where they have captured Nuron village, four miles beyond Bluche Point. After the Fourth Saleen landings, 2,764 enemy dead were counted, but a conservative estimate places the total dead in the present campaign at twice that figure.

United States Marines completed the occupation of the Cape Gloucester airfields in New Britain by noon on Thursday. They have now extended their perimeter beyond the captured airstrips for a distance of a mile and a half. More than 1,000 Japanese dead were found abandoned within the limits of the American attack, but total enemy casualties are estimated at many times this figure.

General MacArthur's headquarters in New Guinea announced yesterday that allied aircraft hit two Japanese heavy cruisers and two destroyers in a raid on Kavieng, in New Ireland. Both the cruisers were set on fire. The attacking aircraft belonged to a South Pacific carrier force. Thirteen Japanese aircraft were shot down, and 19 Japanese aircraft were destroyed in an allied air on Rabaul.

GERMANS' SOMBRE NOTE

THREAT OF MORE MERCILESS WAR

From Our Diplomatic Correspondent

During these first few days of the new year several German leaders and writers have tried to cut through the entanglements of their own propaganda. They have evidently decided —as they decided after the Stalingrad disaster —that a show of honesty is the best policy.

They dwell upon past disasters, future hardships, and the risks of defeat, rounding off by declaring that only continued German unity and still greater effort may prevent disaster. It is a sombre appeal, calculated to fit in with the mood of the German people and draw out all their powers of endurance and their diligent patriotism.

Hitler's own declaration [quoted on page 13], high-pitched and rambling, evading most of the real issues, was in a class apart. The others hang mainly together. The *Berliner Boersen-Zeitung* is not the only newspaper to say that during 1943 Germany "suffered blows and political and military setbacks which would have brought the collapse of any State in the enemy camp, leaders and people alike." The swift counter-action in Italy after the armistice is counted as almost the only success of the year outside the Reich.

"YEAR OF VENGEANCE"

Turning to the home front leaders like Göring and Professor Speer come near to saying that only the stoppages of the German workers under air assault prevented worse disasters.

When they look to the future two thoughts are dominant. First, Germany must fight on until the allies weary—so the hope is expressed—of battering against resistance. This is put most clearly by Himmler in his order of the day: "Men of the Waffen-S.S. and the police. During the Seven Years' War Frederick the Great wrote down the following: 'We shall keep on accepting until our accursed enemies drign to make peace.' This sentence will be our motto for 1944. Heil Hitler!"

The second thought is for even more merciless war, outside all the bounds of international law which, even now, the German leaders pretend that they have upheld. Every declaration and speech foretells, perhaps not new weapons, but new methods of savagery.

The *Völkischer Beobachter* declares that great and decisive events are at hand because "all the belligerent nations . . . are about to overcome such scruples as might still be opposed to their concept of total warfare." Slightly more specific, a high German political official, unnamed, is quoted by the German news agency as saying that the term retaliation "does not refer only to the appearance of secret weapons hitherto on the secret list." Others refer to retaliation as being devised outside the strictly military field. The *Angriff* declares: "The year 1944 will be the year of vengeance."

ROYAL SOCIETY MEETS IN DELHI

A UNIQUE OCCASION

From Our Special Correspondent in Delhi

For the first time since its formation in 1662 the Royal Society on Monday held a meeting outside England. This opportunity arose from the presence in India of Professor A. V. Hill, who, acting for the occasion as vice-president, convened a short session of the Royal Society before the opening by the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, at Delhi University on Monday morning of the Indian Science Congress.

Professor Hill explained that before leaving London he had been asked by the president and council of the society to convey by this means their greetings and good will to the scientific men and women of India, and he pointed out that, although many of those present were for the moment guests, there were a few Fellows among them, and the King, patron of the Royal Society, was directly represented by the Viceroy.

As already reported in *The Times*, Professor Hill's visit to India is closely connected with the scientific aspects of the war effort. He read to the assembled Indian scientists messages of greeting from the Prime Minister and General Smuts, and from British scientific bodies, and after his address two Indian Fellows of the Royal Society, Dr. H. J. Bhabha and Sir Shanti Bhatnagar, who have not had the opportunity of being formally admitted, signed the traditional obligation on a sheet of parchment which will be inserted in the society's charter book. Lord Wavell then declared the Indian Science Congress open.

MR. CHURCHILL'S MESSAGE

Professor Hill read the following message from Mr. Churchill, Reuter reports:—"It is the great tragedy of our time that the fruits of science should, by monstrous perversion, have been turned on us and a scale to evil ends. But that is no fault of science. Science has given us this generation the means of unlimited disease or of unlimited progress. There will remain the greater task of directing knowledge lastingly towards the purposes of peace and human good. In this task the scientists of the world, united by the bond of a single purpose, which overrides all bounds of race and language, can play a leading and inspiring part."

Lord Wavell, in his address to the Indian Science Congress, said that the general complaint against the scientist might be that he poured out inventions more quickly than they could be assimilated. "Worse still," he added, "his inventions have sometimes got into wrong hands. A domineering bully like the Prussian should never have been entrusted with the aeroplane, nor an ambitious barbarian like the Japanese with a battleship. We must enlist the help of scientists to control the genii they have raised and bring order into this new world for which they are so largely responsible."

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THREE GERMAN DESTROYERS AND A BLOCKADE-RUNNER SUNK

COMBINED NAVAL AND AIR ACTION OFF BAY OF BISCAY

Three of 11 German destroyers which, it is believed, were sailing to meet a German blockade-runner, were sunk by two British cruisers in the Atlantic off the Bay of Biscay on Tuesday in last week.

The blockade-runner had been intercepted on the preceding day by aircraft of Coastal Command, which set her on fire with their bombs, and when last seen she had been abandoned in flames.

The Admiralty and the Air Ministry issued on Wednesday two announcements reporting this second victory at sea within three days. The first statement said:—

H.M. ships, in cooperation with aircraft of Coastal Command, have sunk three German destroyers in the Bay of Biscay and damaged some others. Other Coastal Command aircraft attacked and sank one homeward bound Axis blockade-runner. Further details are awaited.

The second joint Admiralty and Air Ministry report was as follows:—

It is now possible to give a fuller account of the combined action of Monday and Tuesday in which aircraft of Coastal Command sank an armed blockade-runner, and ships of the Royal Navy, with the cooperation of aircraft of Coastal Command and of the United States Navy, operating with the Command, sank three German destroyers in the approaches to the Bay of Biscay.

The blockade-runner, a fast, modern ship of about 5,000 tons, was first sighted on Monday morning by a Sunderland flying-boat in a position about 300 miles west-north-west of Cape Finisterre. The enemy ship, with one gun mounted on the poop-deck and others on both bows and amidships, was proceeding unescorted on an easterly course at about 13 knots, apparently inward-bound for a port on the west coast of France.

"SUSPICIOUS LOOKING"

The Sunderland signalled that it had sighted a suspicious-looking vessel, and other aircraft on patrol in the vicinity were diverted to the area. The cruisers H.M.S. Glasgow (Captain C. P. Clarke, R.N.) and H.M.S. Enterprise (Captain H. T. W. Grant, R.C.N.) were disposed to intercept and Coastal Command Halifaxes, Liberators, and Sunderlands were dispatched. For several hours, pending the arrival of this force, aircraft of R.A.F. and R.C.A.F. squadrons shadowed the blockade-runner, in spite of adverse weather.

The first attack was carried out by a Sunderland of the R.C.A.F. During the run-in the aircraft was damaged by anti-aircraft fire from the enemy ship, but the Sunderland pressed home the attack, and one bomb was seen to explode close to the blockade-runner. Later, a Liberator from a Czech squadron successfully engaged the enemy ship. One bomb hit the stern, which burst into flame and caused an explosion of such intensity that the force rocked the aircraft, which was flying about 6000 above the ship. Shortly afterwards, the flames were seen to have spread from stern to stem of the enemy ship.

The crew of the Liberator were unable to remain in the vicinity of the blockade-runner long enough to observe the full results of their attack. A Halifax which arrived on the scene reported later that the enemy ship was lying stopped with a heavy list to port and down by the stern. At intervals further explosions rent the sinking blockade-runner, which was emitting clouds of thick, black smoke and was enveloped in flames mast-high. Meanwhile her crew had abandoned ship; about 70 survivors were sighted in lifeboats or on rafts.

SHIPS SHADOWED

Soon after dawn on Tuesday a Liberator of the United States Navy, operating with Coastal Command, sighted 11 German destroyers in a position about 200 miles from the scene of the previous day's action. The enemy force consisted of five modern Narvik class destroyers, each mounting five 5.9in. guns, and six Elbing class destroyers, each mounting four 4.1in. guns. The destroyers were proceeding at about 25 knots in a westerly direction, probably with the intention of keeping a rendezvous with a homeward-bound blockade-runner.

The aircraft signalled the enemy's position, and H.M.S. Glasgow and H.M.S. Enterprise, who were between the destroyers and their bases in southern France, made full speed to make contact. Our aircraft continued to shadow the enemy ships, in spite of poor visibility and attempted interference by enemy aircraft and considerable anti-aircraft fire from the enemy destroyers. The enemy then turned to the eastward.

His Majesty's cruisers sighted the enemy early in the afternoon at a distance of about 12 miles to the south-westward. Both cruisers opened fire on the enemy, who replied. For an hour a running fight to the south-eastward ensued. During this time a number of hits were scored on several of the enemy ships.

Halifaxes and a Sunderland of Coastal Command, with Liberators of the U.S.N., joined in the battle and the Liberators made a number of attacks. Beaufighters of Coastal Command and Mosquitoes provided air cover for his Majesty's ships. Our cruisers encountered little opposition from enemy aircraft, but one Heinkel 177 was shot into the sea by a Mosquito.

The enemy destroyers showed no eagerness to fight and split into two or three groups, and later into smaller units in their endeavour to escape. The cruisers concentrated their pursuit on four of the enemy destroyers who had turned to the north. A running fight then ensued which lasted until dusk. The enemy endeavoured to avoid punishment by the use of a smoke screen.

H.M.S. Glasgow reported that during the various engagements three destroyers had been sunk by gunfire and that the remainder of the enemy destroyers had escaped, but several were known to have been damaged. About 150 survivors in lifeboats, dinghies, or on rafts, were sighted by aircraft which were still in the vicinity.

H.M.S. Glasgow suffered a few casualties. The next-of-kin are being informed. Such damage as was sustained by the two cruisers was of a minor nature. One Halifax and one Beaufighter are missing.

OFFICER'S STORY OF THE FIGHT

"SITTING TARGETS"

The cruisers Glasgow and Enterprise returned to a British home port after their fight with the German destroyers in the Bay of Biscay. Our Correspondent writes:—

An officer of the Glasgow said that during the early stages of the engagement the cruiser had been picked out by a number of single enemy aircraft, which dropped what were believed to be glider bombs. The aeroplanes were not more than 1,000ft. up.

The action with the destroyers lasted about two and a half hours. The British cruisers had received information from aircraft of Coastal Command which had located the German force and went out to find it. When they first sighted the German ships their masts only were visible. They were about 10 miles away. In due course 10 destroyers came into view.

"The largest destroyers we believed to be of the Narvik class," the officer said. "They came towards us and opened fire. Both British cruisers engaged them with all their guns. The Enterprise was about a mile-and-a-half astern. The enemy threw out a smoke-screen and his formation split up. A number of them seemed determined to escape when they were across our bows to the south-west. In doing so they fired torpedoes at us. One of them passed near the Glasgow.

"After that the engagement developed into a running fight towards the north-east. We now had only four ships to deal with, and one of those got away in the same direction as the first lot. We lost her and then turned on the remaining three. One of these had been disabled early in the action when a shot from the Enterprise hit her."

NEARLY POINT-BLANK RANGE

According to an officer of the Enterprise that shell knocked over the German destroyer's funnel. In the later stages the two cruisers, which had begun firing at maximum range, had closed to nearly point-blank range, firing all the time. The German ships were all raising targets and were destroyed. Their crews had apparently realized that there was no escape and as soon as their craft were disabled they abandoned ship. The cruisers were travelling at high speed during the action to avoid any lurking U-boats and heavy seas were running.

The naval force was helped by aircraft of Coastal Command which provided air cover, so that, apart from a few sporadic attempts by single aircraft to bomb the cruisers during the first hour of the encounter, neither the Glasgow nor the Enterprise was attacked from the air while the battle was at its height.

A Royal Marine, who served in one of Glasgow's gun turrets throughout the action, said that it was largely owing to the good seamanship of Captain Clarke that the Glasgow received so little damage. He kept the ship zig-zagging to defeat the enemy gunfire. At one stage three German destroyers were firing on starboard of the Glasgow and one was attacking on the port. All the time the Glasgow's guns were giving the four Germans "hell for leather."

ENTERPRISE NOT HIT

The chaplain of the Enterprise said that they had been a lucky ship to go through such a protracted action without being hit. "The shells were going over us, behind us, and in front of us. One that went between the masts took away the aerial, but the ship itself was never actually struck."

Roy Kibblewhite, R.M., a 16-year-old bugler, was the only casualty in H.M.S. Enterprise. He received a piece of shrapnel in an arm.

Congratulatory messages have been received from the Lords of the Admiralty and the Commander-in-Chief of the Division by Captain C. P. Clarke, R.N. of the Glasgow, and Captain H. T. W. Grant, Royal Canadian Navy, of the Enterprise.

GERMAN SEAMEN LANDED IN EIRE

It was announced in Dublin on Saturday that 164 members of the German Navy had been picked up in the Atlantic by the crew of the Irish ship Kerlogue and landed at Cobh. After the Bay of Biscay action aircraft reported seeing 150 survivors of the sunken German destroyers in lifeboats and dinghies and on rafts. It is thought possible that some of the rescued men may be from the blockade-runner sunk by aircraft in the bay.

The Germans, in an announcement from Hitler's headquarters, claim that in the action in the Bay of Biscay the cruisers Glasgow and Enterprise were damaged and that six British destroyers were sunk. A German destroyer and two torpedo-boats are stated to have gone down with flags flying after a heroic fight against enemy cruisers of superior firepower. Some of their crews were saved.

Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser's description of the sinking of the Scharnhorst appears on page 19.

DARK OUTLOOK FOR HITLER

Mr. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, in a New Year's Eve broadcast said that the outlook of Hitler and the Nazis for the New Year was cold and dark. The passing year had been for their forces one of continual retreat and of failure by land, sea, and air.

The Germans had felt the weight of the bombing weapon which they used so ruthlessly and so fight-heartedly against defenceless victims in the day of their strength. The hour of reckoning had come, and they knew that 1944 would mean for them only heavier attacks. They still fought hard, and skilfully, but the hope of victory was dead in them, though some trusted that a secret weapon might enable them to postpone the inevitable.

"We know," Mr. Attlee continued," that in 1944 the way will blaze up into greater intensity than ever before, and that we must be prepared to face heavier casualties."



NEW GAMES FOR OLD

Dear Mr. Gerald:

Since I last wrote a number of American troops have been stationed in the vicinity, so that poker and crap dice have displaced cribbage and shove halfpenny in the Bulls Head, but no doubt only pro tem! Constable Huggins was concerned about this, as they might have been playing for money, or money's worth, but upon interrogation they informed him that they only played for potatoes. Constable Huggins says that any action necessary will have to be taken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Some of the American officers came up to the Hall for a day's shooting, and one of them was much pleased to note the date over the porch, being 1838, the date of the foundation of his own University of Harvard. After dinner there was something of a party in the billiard room. Quite like old times, even to the Rose's Lime Juice. In wartime, especially, there should be no risk of a morning after.

Trusting that you are well where you are stationed.

Yours respectfully,

Albert Hawkins

(Sergeant—Home Guard)

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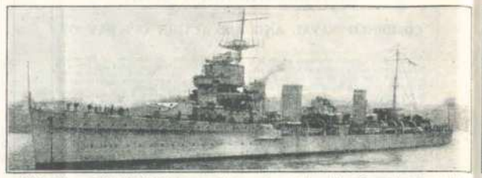
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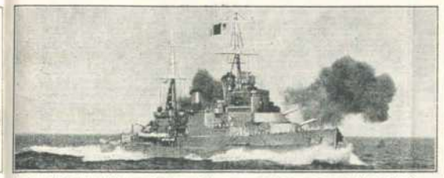
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NAVAL VICTORY OFF THE BAY : THREE GERMAN DESTROYERS SUNK



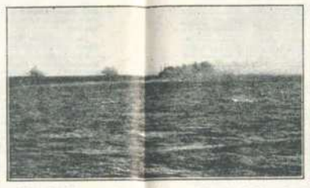




H.M.S. Glasgow and (right) H.M.S. Enterprise, the two cruisers which sank three German destroyers and damaged others off the Bay of Biscay. The enemy destroyers were on their way to support the blockade-runner, assumed to be bringing a vital cargo from the Far East, which in fact had already been destroyed by aircraft of Coastal Command, as seen in the pictures on the left.



END OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER
Two pictures of the attack in the Bay of Biscay on a homeward-bound German blockade-runner. She was intercepted in the Atlantic by aircraft of Coastal Command, and a terrific explosion occurred in the stern of the vessel when a Liberator, flown by a Czech crew, scored a hit with a heavy bomb. The fire which began after the explosion is seen in the first picture, and the other shows smoke and debris in the air after the explosion.





Two official pictures taken during the successful action by the cruisers Glasgow and Enterprise against eleven German destroyers in the Bay of Biscay. That on the left shows shells from the enemy destroyers bursting near to the Glasgow, and (right) Captain C. P. Clarke, R.N., watching the progress of the action from the bridge of the Glasgow.



BOMBING THROUGH CLOUD
A remarkable picture showing bombs dropping from Flying Fortresses through cloud during an attack on Emden. The development of a new day bombing technique employing the latest scientific devices to enable bombing to be done through solid cloud cover has just been announced by the U.S. Eighth Air Force.

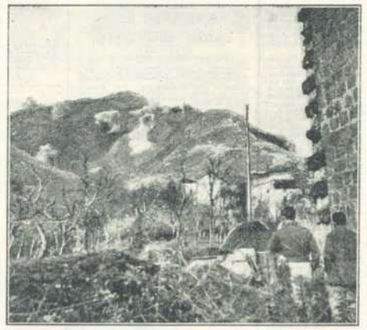


NEW ZOO ARRIVALS
The three cubs recently born to the lions Michael and Jane at the Zoo, photographed for the first time in the arms of their keepers.





MR. CHURCHILL'S CONVALESCENCE
A photograph of Mr. Churchill taken during his convalescence. In a recent message he said: "I am now able to transact business fully . . . a few weeks in the sunshine are needed to restore my physical strength . . ."



"RAZOR BACK" AND "BARE BOTTOM"
These are the names given by our troops with the Fifth Army to these two ridges on Mount Marrone. It is from country of this character that they are steadily routing the German forces. The explosions seen on the hillside are German mortar bombs.





Sir Edwin Lutyens, O.M., President of the Royal Academy, and (right) Sir William Holdsworth, O.M., K.C., whose deaths occurred this week-end.

BENGAL'S NEW GOVERNOR
Mr. R. G. Casey, the new Governor of Bengal, being welcomed by Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, on his arrival on a brief visit to England.



FROM THE SCHARNHORST
Some of the few survivors from the Scharnhorst on the catapult deck of the Duke of York at a Northern port. The lower picture is of torpedo men of the Jamaica, one of the ships whose torpedoes sent the German battleship to the bottom.



FLYING TO BATTLE
Unloading equipment from a transport aeroplane at a forward position in New Guinea. Reinforcements and supplies are regularly sent forward by air from Australia and nearer bases.



NEW FIELD-MARSHAL
Field-Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, inspecting German prisoners in Italy. His promotion was announced on New Year's Day.



Mr. W. Westwood (Baron). Mr. C. G. Ammon (Baron). Colonel Sir Courtauld Thomson (Baron). Sir Thomas Royden (Baron). Colonel J. Gretton (Baron).

Mr. R. G. Casey (C.H.). Mr. Geoffrey de Havilland (Knight). Air Chief Commandant Trefusis Forbes (D.B.E.). Professor J. C. Drummond (Knight). The Rev. E. H. Fellowes (C.H.).

Five new Barons were announced in the New Year Honours list. Their portraits and those of other recipients of honours are given above.



GENERAL EISENHOWER
The newly appointed Supreme Allied Commander of the British and U.S. Expeditionary Forces talking to the allied Press in Africa.



THE CAPTURE OF ORTONA
A picture taken during the street fighting among the ruins of Ortona, captured by Canadian troops of the Eighth Army. On the left an injured tank commander is being helped to a dressing station by a medical orderly.



CLEARING UP ORTONA
Canadian infantry rushing a sniper's post in the main street of Ortona. The Germans put up a house-to-house resistance and left the ruins strewn with mines.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

The following are extracts from letters to *The Times* :—

WAR CRIMINALS

JUSTICE AND LEGALITY

LORD ATKIN

Invading armies come not under the law of the invaded country, but against it. They owe it no allegiance and they receive no corresponding protection, tests which have been stated by legal authorities to have weight in such matters. Are they subject to all the laws—police laws, for instance, or to the laws as to civil obligations ? Could a member of the invading forces be sued for trespass or conversion of goods or use and occupation of land in a tribunal of the invaded country either if functioning during the invasion or after the peace ? I hesitate to affirm that either British or American soldiers can be made liable criminally or civilly by existing French courts in Italy in respect of such acts as those courts may deem not justified by war.

But even if the proposition stated could be supported, it is a matter for the grave consideration of the allied Powers whether war criminals should be tried in accordance with it. It involves that the punishment of these crimes depends upon the separate provisions of the penal laws of each invaded State. Procedure, evidence, and appeal introduce varying conditions as to delay and possibly conviction ; while in some countries, as I understand, capital punishments has been abolished. Moreover, if there is to be a fresh venue, there may be real difficulties in administering justice, for the crime may have taken place in one country while the witnesses may be, and often will be, in another, and there will be no power to compel their attendance. The accused may have a genuine plea of alibi or mistaken identity dependent on the production of witnesses abroad. It must be possible in proper cases to change the venue. Another very important factor in the trial of these crimes is the plea of superior orders. The effect to be given to it may vary in the existing laws of the countries in question. It seems preferable that it should be treated uniformly by a rule laid down by the allied Powers.

A further difficulty in the way of trying war criminals in accordance with the existing laws of the country in which the crimes are committed is that it provides no remedy for crimes committed in the country of the enemy, and possibly levied by the law of that country. If I may express a personal opinion, it is that the trial and punishment of these war criminals should remain under the control of the allied Powers. There is a danger lest we approach the subject in too legalistic mood. The crimes of which some of the barbarian enemy have been guilty transcend all domestic laws. They are offences against the conscience of civilized humanity. What is desired is not revenge but a vindication of civilization to be achieved by imposing retribution on the criminals so as to ensure so far as possible that in no way in the future shall like horrors be perpetrated. I hold that the allied Powers should name the black crimes for which they demand punishment—the wholesale murder of men, women, and children, whether hostages or not ; the deportation of whole races of people ; the carrying off into brothels of captive women. The matter is not to be determined whether designated persons accused are guilty of these crimes.

This should be determined by tribunals, courts—call them what you will—consisting of just persons who, on the material before them, will say whether they are honestly satisfied that these persons are guilty or not. I would have no technical rules of procedure or evidence, and the extreme penalty should be death, to be mitigated as the tribunal might decide. By all means try them if possible, as the Powers seem to have decided in Moscow, in the country of the crime ; but the tribunals will have to be what the allies decide, which does not exclude making national tribunals international *ad hoc*.

THE OPOBO CHIEFS

SIR WILLIAM NEVILL M. GEARY

The British Consul, Mr. W. Cairns Armstrong, promised in writing that H.B.M. Government should pay to the therein-named Chiefs of Opobo, their heirs and successors, £11,420, and the document was witnessed by the Pro-Consul, the Chairman of the Court of Commerce, and the Government Interpreter. The original document was handed by my clients to the Nigerian Government, March, 1939, and its authorities have never been queried, though payment has been ceaselessly deferred.

On October 13 the reply in Parliament on behalf of the Colonial Office as to why payment was delayed ever since stated that no record could be found, notwithstanding search. As forgery is not alleged (a forgery of four signatories) this reply seems illogical and only an unfair suspense. Jahn Hawser, in *The Times* of November 9, a letter signed from a barrister, the late Mr. A. G. Douglas, that he had been employed in the Opobo Consulate, and had seen in the records a reference to the document promising compensation to the Opobo Chiefs. Opobo, then in the Niger Coast Protectorate, has become part of Nigeria, and if the records of the consulate have been lost or destroyed, my clients should not be thereby damnified and deprived of their rights.

NEWFOUNDLAND

RESTORING POLITICAL CONFIDENCE

MR. C. G. ASHTON, M.P

There is no difference between Mr. Maxton, Mr. Baxter, and myself as to Newfoundland's right to self-government. I do not know that it would disguise, on general grounds, Mr. Maxton's eagerness to see the people of Britain's oldest colony bulldozed bugbears, but I am in no doubt that it would be disastrous in the case of Newfoundland to make any such attempt before some machinery is set up by which she can have a reasonable chance to govern her own economic salvation.

The first essential is to restore faith in "the sacred dignity and self-confidence which come from freedom and self-rule." I found during my visits, both to towns and villages, a suspicion, often very forcibly expressed, of "politicians," among whom my bumped together some local individuals, of the remaining members of the old House of Assembly, their families, and the merchant class in general. This suspicion, in my view, is a healthy and an unhealthy sign : healthy because it shows that the common man is now awake to the need for healthy government, unhealthy because it induces apathy and an inability to believe that politics can attract honest men.

My proposal, which is agreed by my colleagues, has the merit that it is an educational step in the right way. It would restore the people's confidence that confidence will be supported by the fact that the nominated half of the Government will be trained, and experienced persons who will act both as guide and check to guard against mistakes and temptation arising from inexperience. Then there is the additional suggestion that experienced Civil servants should be seconded from this country and an agreed chairman be appointed. Illogical. So is the British constitution, but it works.

In some respects Newfoundland is no further advanced or developed than when discovered by John Cabot. It is of importance that the island be developed and settled, and, for which the Dominions Country will have to find the necessary money by loan or grant, and it is most unreasonable that nevertheless children should have some parental guidance and consultation as to expenditure.

AMERICAN HOSPITALITY

SIR PERCY EVERETT

I would like to pay a tribute to the magnificent gestures of our American allies. Wherever I go, I hear of children, men, the distribution of toys, and other delightful acts of hospitality. We do appreciate the kindly thoughts of the American service men. Their friendly cooperation now and in the days to come, when the war is over, is going to mean everything for the future peace and happiness of the world.

Judge Alfred Topham, K.C., and Mrs. Alfred Topham, of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, and Diana Anne Trewby, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Trewby.

A marriage has been arranged between James Alfred Giles, of the Savile Club, London, and Norah Lady Waterhouse, widow of Wing Commander Sir Ronald Waterhouse, of Manaton, Devon.

A marriage has been arranged between Oliver Fuyon Downey, Captain, Coldstream Guards, son of Major-General Guy P. Downey and Mrs. Downey, Longparish House, Hampshire, and Margaret Dunmore, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Glasgow.

A marriage has been arranged between Captain Charles Graham, Scots Guards, only son of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Fergus Graham, Bt., and Lady Graham, of Netherby, Cumberland, and Sonia Sutton, W.R.N.S., only daughter of Major and Mrs. R. L. Sutton, of Littlestone-on-Sea, Kent.

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant-Commander Michael R. F. Lemon, R.N., son of the late V. B. Lemon and of Mrs. Blake, of Rous-on-Wye, and Helen Enid Mary Blundy, only daughter of the late Sir Nicolas Blundy, and of Dorothy, Lady Blundy, of Lee-on-the-Solent.

SIR A. SALTER'S NEW POST

It is officially announced that Mr. Herbert Lehman has invited Sir Arthur Salter, in view of his experience in earlier international administration, to assist him in the organizational period of UNRRA.

Sir Arthur Salter, who has just concluded his work as head of the British merchant shipping mission, has accordingly resigned his appointment in that capacity, and as Joint Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of War Transport, and has agreed to stay in Washington for the time being for this purpose before returning to England. The work is temporary and he will retain his seat in the House of Commons.

COURT & PERSONAL

The King and Queen on Wednesday received the members of the Chinese Good-Will Mission, headed by Professor Wang Shih-chieh, who handed to his Majesty a message from President Chiang Kai-shek.

Queen Mary, who recently took up membership of the India Society, has now become patron of the society.

Marriage

The marriage took place on Saturday in the temporary chapel of St. Columba's, Pont Street, of Dr Joseph Ogilvie Maclagan Wedderburn, youngest son of Sir Ernest and Lady Maclagan Wedderburn, of Edinburgh, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Sharpe Chancellor, daughter of the late Mr. John Sinnatt Hore Chancellor and of Mrs. Chancellor, of Edinburgh.

Forthcoming Marriages

The engagement is announced between Sub-Lieutenant the Hon. Aithulleg Kelvynge Bromley Glentworp, R.N.V.R., younger son of Lord and Lady Greenway, of Edenbridge, Kent, and Stella Alicia Jennings, W.R.N.S., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, of Southampton.

The engagement is announced between Robert, eldest son of Rear-Admiral Sir Errol Manners, Alverstoke, and of the late Mrs. Manners, and Pamela, eldest daughter of Sir Samuel and Lady Harvey, of Totnes, Devon.

The engagement is announced between Captain Charles John Hanson, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, only son of Sir Charles Hanson, Bt., and Lady Hanson, of Fowey Hall, Cornwall, and Patricia Helen Brind, W.R.N.S., only child of Rear-Admiral E. J. P. Brind and the late Mrs. E. M. Brind.

The engagement is announced between Alexander Mark Rainer Topham only son of His Honour

BIRTHS

BRETT.—On Oct. 30, 1943, at the Anglo-American Hospital, Cairo, to Gwendolen (née Charles), wife of W. E. Brett—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BROWN : HARRIER.—On Nov. 6, 1943, at New York, Senior, LT. (D) John Maxwell Brown, R.N., of Hythe, Scots, to Nancy Pearson Harker, of 410, East 70th Street, New York.

CUNNINGTON BALL : RUSTON.—On Dec. 23, 1943, at Christ Church, Cockfosters, Lieutenant-Commander G. F. Cunnington Ball, R.N., to Karla Ruston.

DEATHS

BINNEY.—On Dec. 27, 1943, at 2453, Cedros Street, San Diego, California, Lieut.-Col. Horace Binney, Jun., formerly of Cadmus Court, Tetbury, Glos., aged 68. Funeral private. No flowers, by his wish.

EDGAR.—On Nov. 29, 1943, at Longstone, Mary Jane Edgar, widow of Thomas Edgar, Solicitor, of Newcastle upon Tyne.

HODGSON.—On Dec. 24, 1943, at 3, Junction Road, Andover, Alice Hodgson, widow of George Hodgson, of Nelson, New Zealand, and mother of R. G. K. Hodgson, M.B., in her 90th year.

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Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

EXPORT NOTES

LORD Wardington's annual review of trade conditions in Latin America is always awaited with interest. Generally speaking, he says in his statement this year as Chairman of the Bank of London and South America to the stockholders, economic trends in South and Central America during the past 12 months have continued along the same broad lines as in the preceding war-time years. On the export side there is strong sustained demand by the allied nations for essential products at good prices, and the steady stream of supplies of raw materials to the United States largely contributes to the record output of war industries there, while at the same time assisting in supporting Latin America's economy by counteracting the loss of European markets. On the import side, supplies of much-needed goods are still very restricted because of war production priorities in the United States and Great Britain. The whole oversea trading movement, moreover, has continued to be circumscribed by the general shipping shortage and, in spite of many developments in internal transport facilities, these are still far from adequate and are restricted by the dearth of equipment and of imported fuels.

U.S. Preponderance

The United States, says Lord Wardington, is steadily increasing important financial and technical assistance, especially for improving the output of raw materials, and preponderates in Latin America's foreign trade on both import and export account, while there is continued growth in inter-trading between the various republics themselves. National manufacturing industries are still expanding and industrial profits are high, with a substantial volume of money seeking investment and consequent stimulation of interest in commercial, Stock Exchange, and real estate activities. The decline in the physical volume of Latin America's imports has been much greater than in exports, while the increase in average value of the latter has outstripped that of imports. As a result, foreign trade is largely one-sided, the war-time favourable balances—principally in dollars—having steadily mounted to abnormally high levels. He adds that while the long-term effects of the war upon Latin America's economy cannot yet be gauged, it would be prudent to be prepared for some permanent degree of change

South American Developments

Lord Wardington mentions such things as the increase in quantity and variety of local factory output, the development of heavy industries such as iron and steel, as Brazil and Peru, and the unpredictable extent to which greater diversification of production and the increase in inter-trading between the various republics may transform the former comparatively simple economic structure made up of self-contained States mainly engaged in exporting a few raw materials in bulk to oversea markets. Plans prepared by the British Government on the one hand, and by industrialists on the other, for post-war trade in South America—which may call for a high degree of coordination as distinct from control—must therefore, Lord Wardington thinks, be on a realistic basis entirely free from any suggestion of *laissez faire*. With careful study of the requirements of each market, combined with modern salesmanship, the outstanding reputation of British goods should assist in enabling manufacturers to regain a great part of South American markets, especially in view of the pent-up demand for both capital and consumer goods and the elimination of cheap competition from Germany and Japan.

Trade with Argentina

The frequent references to the loss of our markets in South America lend point to a survey of the position as it affects Argentina which appears in the *Times of Argentina*. The paper points out that there has been much talk regarding a prospective reduction of trade between the two countries after the war. It is argued that the fact that England has enormously increased her own agricultural production by placing another 7,000,000 acres in cultivation will naturally reduce her demand for foreign grains. It is further stated that the repatriation of Argentina's foreign bonds held in London to the extent of some £40,000,000 will reduce the remittance of interest and amortization to London and that, as a result, there will be less necessity for Argentina to buy in Great Britain. The journal adds:—

> In spite of these statements we are not of those who consider that trade between Argentina and Britain will tend to fall. Britain will still require all the meat we can give her, and that is the main factor in the situation. . . . It is our conviction that she will always want our linseed unless India becomes a far larger producer than at present, and she will also require some of our wheat for mixing and some maize for feeding livestock in winter and for distilling.

Encouraging Prospect

"But beyond an extension in agriculture," continues the writer, Britain after the war will increase industrially. She will want to pay for her meat and hides and wool and other imports with merchandise. As a matter of fact, for some years she will only have merchandise to pay with. Argentina has advanced industrially quite a lot recently, through force of circumstances, but she is not producing heavy machinery and all sorts of goods on which entails form a great part. Argentina may well find it necessary to reserve payment for her general products in merchandise of this description. The prospect is not horrifying. As a matter of fact it is encouraging. This country will be expanding in many ways—not on boundaries, of course—and year by year she will be wanting to sell more and to buy more. Frankly, we cannot see that there is likely to be much diminution of trade between Britain and this republic after the war. Rather do we think that there will be considerable augmentation.

Ambassadorial View

Sir David Kelly, H.M Ambassador to Argentina, has been saying virtually the same thing. He told the British Chamber of Commerce there that the two world wars will have cost us a very great part of the enormous foreign investments on which we had come to rely for no substantial a part of our imports. But we were beginning to realize that this dependence on past investments was an artificial product of a special period, the dangers of which were foreseen a hundred years ago by Disraeli. We could and would meet this new situation as we did in past days. On the one hand, we were growing at home early this year something like 66 per cent. of a food consumption which has actually been increased since the war began; and it was believed that next year the proportion might be from 80 to 90 per cent. ; and the land under tillage, almost by watchful nest to be discouraged the valuable kinds of initiative, not to impair the elasticity of industry to meet new situations, and not to burden the task of selling British goods abroad, since by these the nation lives. It was private enterprise that designed and built the Spitfire and the Lancaster. The same qualities of brain, hard work, and courage are what we shall need most, when the time comes to turn Britain's great productive capacity back with all speed from war production to meet the world's peace-time needs.

Hope for Portugal

Anxious to see a revival of exports of Lancashire cotton goods to the Portuguese colonies, Mr. S. S. Hammersley has been addressing questions to the President of the Board of Trade on the matter. Mr. Dalton told him that the Commercial Counsellor to the Embassy at Lisbon is constantly in touch with the Portuguese Government and commercial community on trade questions. When asked if it was not desirable that the earliest opportunity should be taken to meet the urgent requirements of the Portuguese for these goods and if they should not be supplied from this country if possible, Mr. Dalton explained that he gave preference to the home market and to the Empire. In due course they hoped to do something for the Portuguese too.

The Disabled in Factories

There does not, at first sight, seem any connexion between disabled service men and Britain's export trade. But Sir Arnold Gridley, in the debate on the Disabled Persons (Employment) Bill in the House of Commons, while thoroughly sympathizing with the objects of the measure, seemed to utter a note of warning. He asked that special consideration should be given to those industries whose production is mainly for export. The home industries, which are far more sheltered, can, he said, take care of themselves, but it is vitally important to the country, and not least in the interests of the workers themselves, that every effort should be made to expand our export trade as rapidly as possible after the war, and that will, as ever, depend largely upon the cost at which we can afford to sell overseas in competition with other countries. We do not know yet, he added, how fierce, or how much fiercer, the competition will be that we may have to face as compared with our past experience, but no one doubts for a moment the tremendous importance of recovering our export trade and largely expanding it, and therefore nothing should be done to make it more difficult to compete with other countries for export markets. He hoped those responsible for the Bill, more particularly those responsible for its administration, would keep that very important point in mind.

Coal and Textiles

The position of the Gold Coast cocoa producer is now much better than it was. There have been increased exports from West Africa, says Colonel Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, and the storage situation no longer gives cause for concern. In present circumstances there is insufficient cocoa available to justify the provision of any elaborate equipment for the extraction of cocoa butter in West Africa as a war measure. Mr. Rostron Duckworth asked whether the prices paid to the West African natives for cocoa and ground nuts are reflected in the local demand for Lancashire textiles. Colonel Stanley replied in the affirmative. The demand, he said, is very strong and is being met to the fullest extent possible.





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FUTURE OF BRITISH INDUSTRY

EXPANDING MARKETS THE KEY TO FULL EMPLOYMENT

From Our Parliamentary Correspondent

"Industry is a way of life, and the British people depend on it. We want it to be a source of happiness and not ill-will; of beauty and not ugliness; a creed of good service, not smart snatching." These sentences reveal the philosophy underlying the constructive proposals contained in the latest report of the Conservative Central Committee on Post-war Problems, published on Monday (price 6d. net) under the title of "Work: the Future of British Industry."

The report is the result of many months of work by the Sub-Committee on Industry. Mr. Henry Strauss, M.P., is the chairman. The members are Lord Aldenham, Sir Walter Benton Jones, Sir Alexander Roger, Mr. Simmonds, M.P., Mr. Summers, M.P., Mr. R. H. Gaskell, Mr. A. J. F. Macdonald, Mrs. Martin, Mr. G. W. Odey, Mr. R. P. Sinclair, with Mr. Eric Harrison as honorary secretary. The sub-committee were given wide terms of reference and were left free to do their work with open minds and without regard to the party's pre-war policies. Their recommendations will be presented to the Prime Minister, as leader of the party.

British industry, the sub-committee point out, has developed over many years out of small beginnings into an infinite variety of forms and sizes of enterprise—

> "The economic system that we all want must be responsive and responsible—responsible to the community, responsive to the individual's needs. Totalitarianism abolishes unemployment, but only by methods which deny all freedom; we reject that way. We reject also nationalization of industry, for the clear reason that it would be inefficient—fettered by the bureaucratic system, and warped by political interference.
>
> "It is the duty of the State to intervene in industrial affairs when national interest requires that. Where it intervenes, it must be watchful not to discourage the valuable kinds of initiative, not to impair the elasticity of industry to meet new situations, and not to burden the task of selling British goods abroad, since by these the nation lives. It was private enterprise that designed and built the Spitfire and the Lancaster. The same qualities of brain, hard work, and courage are what we shall need most, when the time comes to turn Britain's great productive capacity back with all speed from war production to meet the world's peace-time needs."

CONTROL POLICY

One section of the report is devoted to the international aspects of industry. If the United Nations act together, devising their own local applications of a mutually agreed master-plan, and maintaining a reasonable coordination of their exchange control policy, credit policy, budgetary policy, and tariff policy, then severe and prolonged unemployment will not, in the view of the sub-committee, return. Britain should make it her aim to ease the way, at the same time claiming for herself recognition of two facts: (1) that she is the centre of an Empire the parts of which should have the right of exchanging preferential treatment; and (2) that she has to face the reality of a huge adverse balance. A combined economic strategy will necessitate a new economic machinery providing for stabilization of currency, the granting of temporary credits, price stabilization, the raising of the standards of living of backward peoples; and the building up of an international statistical service.

Tracing British industrial development, the sub-committee start from the basis that over a period of centuries commerce and industry have been built up by the adventurous spirit, inventiveness, and hard work of the "man in the street." The main element of vigour and vitality in a nation like Britain is not the State. Four main purposes for industry are envisaged: (1) To supply people with what they need and want; (2) to provide steady employment for all who depend on jobs for their daily bread; (3) to be more than a collective means of livelihood to those for whom it is a large part of life; (4) to produce the wherewithal to exchange for the imports we cannot do without.

> "Any programme for the future will break down unless it is designed, among all other things, to make certain that we sell sufficient quantities of British products or services abroad in order to earn the means for paying for the imports we must have."

Two main objectives must be pursued. First, industry must be raised to a high pitch of efficiency, initiative, and technical progress. Secondly, the quality of our people must be raised by physical and mental education, and in particular by close collaboration between industry and the education services.

THREEFOLD ADVANCE

"The real task," declares the report, "is to create plenty, till every household in Britain and the British Empire can enjoy the good things of life, till backward countries prosper as never before, and millions in distant continents are released from poverty by having the products of technical progress and industrial advance brought within their reach."

In future heavy unemployment cannot be tolerated, nor can wrongful use of boy and girl labour, slackness at work, in the board room or at the bench, conditions (whether imposed by employers or trade unions) which impede good and quick production, restrictions on initiative, failure to make the best use of ability. There must be a new awakening to technical progress. More trained scientists, a stronger development of scientific research, and far greater scope for scientists—this is the threefold advance necessary for such progress. The objective of our taxation policy should be to enable the country to fulfil its obligations and to stimulate the maximum of production and employment.

A chapter on national employment policy argues that cheap credit, while it may stimulate recovery, cannot prevent depression. The sub-committee are also sceptical about the wisdom of relying heavily on public works. They can only be a buffer against depression, not a cure for it.

> "If Britain has a sound Government, and if demobilization is conducted wisely, there should be no lack of jobs for several years after the war. The danger will come later, when the peak demand for capital goods for reconstruction purposes is passing, by which time the pressing shortages of essential consumption goods may have been overtaken. Manufacturers of consumption goods must at that moment hesitate to go ahead, for fear lest the market for their products too may shrink. To provide against that we consider that greater public attention should be given to such possibilities as, for instance, financing the bulk purchase of universally desirable household goods. A steady rate of output of such articles (from boots and shoes to furniture, refrigerators, and labour-saving equipment of all kinds), securing the maximum economies from bulk production, and not varying with temporary fluctuations of the market, should lead to lowered costs and prices, and therefore the creation of new demand from people who could not otherwise afford to buy."

HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS

The sub-committee recognize the fundamental importance of human relationships in industry—a problem which, it is frankly admitted, cannot be solved by legislation. To handle the detail of many of the human problems which arise out of the development of large-scale industry, there will be increasing need for properly trained staff. Special responsibility will rest on industry after the war to help the demobilized men to adjust himself to life out of uniform. Equal chances and a definite status for every worker; safe, healthy, and attractive surroundings, a guaranteed working week, annual holidays with pay, freedom in the matter of joining a union, and, not least, an intelligent knowledge of the firm's aims are essential. Ample provision for training in management is recommended, as well as the principle that women, with equal pay for equal work, should qualify for the highest posts. The success of joint production committees should be exploited, and workpeople should be encouraged to take a greater interest in industrial problems. Opportunity to earn a living is one of the basic freedoms which must be established for every one. The haunting fear of insecurity was expressed (by the sub-committee) by the popular reception of the Beveridge report.

The report rejects for peace-time industrial organization the Essential Work Order and the "closed shop" principle. But it welcomes the effect which the Order has had in raising the general standards of employment, and the safeguards provided by the best firms. In regard to controls, the report declares that, just as they were essential for swinging a nation from a peace to a war basis, so they may be necessary during a transitional period for organizing the vast structural reversion from war to peace. But as soon as special conditions with which normal market forces could not cope disappear, the case for Government controls dwindles. They have no intrinsic virtue in themselves. They are liable to lead to hold-ups, and they slow down the speed of industry to adjust itself to consumers' needs.

LOCATION OF INDUSTRY

The case against nationalization is, in the view of the sub-committee, so convincing that the policy is losing support even among formerly ardent adherents. The sub-committee find a tendency to "sleepiness" in public corporations—"a form of organization which is far from the perfect solution which it is often represented to be."

The State must protect the public against the abuse of monopoly, and machinery should be provided to that end. The future Board of Trade—or Ministry of Industry and Commerce—must be inspired by a more positive and constructive conception of its duty to help British industry to grow healthily, to make good any weaknesses, to sell its goods, and to provide employment. The report agrees with the Barlow and Scott Commissions on the necessity for control over the location of industry and recommends continuous survey by a properly qualified national advisory body with local assistance.

Dealing with profits, reserves, and taxes the sub-committee affirm that the time has come to re-examine the application of direct taxation to industry, with a view to devising methods which damage as little as possible the wealth-producing capacity of the country. A distinction must be drawn between profit as the reward for effort at risk, and profit as the swag from profiteering or speculating. Profit in the first sense is a proper incentive to harder work; a proper criterion of industry, a proper reward for the taking of risks. "Acrooge is a rare figure in British industry." There is no truth in any suggestion that the profit criterion operates to prevent essential tools being met. On the contrary, in general it ensures that they are met with a speed and accuracy that no system of Government planning could attain.

COMMERCE OF THE SKIES

COLONEL DREW ON EMPIRE AIR PARTNERSHIP

Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Drew, Premier of Ontario, broadcasting on Sunday night in the Home Service and to the Empire, said:—

> The year 1944 is a year of great decisions. Of those none will be more important than the decision which must be made in regard to commercial air transportation within the Empire after the war.
>
> In the future the Empire will depend upon air power as well as sea power. By this new commerce of the skies we will be more effectively bound together than ever before—unless—and that "unless" must not be ignored—we fail now to seize the opportunity which is in our hands.
>
> If we form an all-British air partnership we will collectively become one of the three greatest air Powers in the world along with the United States and Russia. If each nation of the Commonwealth attempts to work alone it is all too possible that unjustly we may sink into relative unimportance as carriers of international air commerce.
>
> Post-war commercial aviation is not a subject about which there need be any secrecy at all. Of that I'm certain from my contacts on both sides of the Atlantic. On the contrary, the details should be right out in the open for all to read and understand. Otherwise there may be serious misunderstandings between those who must work very close together.

Old Mother Hubbard



FEW store cupboards in Britain are today without their emergency stock of canned, bottled or preserved foods. None should be, for total war makes "iron rations" necessary for civilians as for fighting men. Thanks to the great strides in the science of food conservation, the housewife now enjoys an increasingly wide choice of nourishing and palatable foods that will keep for long periods. Although she is using many home methods (runner beans in salt, eggs in "water-glass" and other chemicals, and fruit and vegetables either bottled in presence of sulphur dioxide as a preservative or in vacuum jars) it is on the canning industry that she largely relies. Canning in its turn relies largely on the chemist and the chemical industry to maintain its high standards of pure and wholesome food. This involves incessant research, for example, into the acidity of different foodstuffs, special linings for the containers and how to preserve both the vitamins and the appearance of canned foods. At home great strides are being made in the drying of vegetables. The necessity of war has given urgency to food conservation. Chemistry is also showing how, by dehydration and other methods, our ships can carry to the British housewife the greatest possible amount of nutriment in the shape of meat, milk, eggs and vegetables in the smallest possible bulk. When the story of the war-time feeding of Britain can be told, the chemist will be found to have no mean share in the great credit that must go to British farms and the British merchant navy.

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RECONSTRUCTION IN DEVASTATED COUNTRIES AND THE COLONIES

BRITISH FIRMS PREPARING TO PLAY THEIR PART

From a Correspondent

One of the great problems that will face the allies soon after the war will be that of the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the devastated countries of Europe, North Africa, portions of Asia, and some of the largest and smallest islands in the Pacific. As the war advances to its climax the areas of devastation may be substantially increased, and the task of restoration may assume proportions as yet unrealized.

Allied Governments have already begun the preliminary survey of the problem through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. At this stage it is impossible to estimate the scope of the problem that may have to be tackled, or the effective organizations of contractors which will be available to carry out the major contracts. It is conceivable that many of the pre-war contracting firms on the Continent of Europe who have competed for overseas contracts in recent years may not now be in existence, that their personnel and equipment have been dispersed or destroyed, and that the major tasks of restoration may have to be left to countries in the British Commonwealth, to Russia, and to the United States. British contractors with organizations abroad are anxious to play their part not only in the rebuilding of the devastated countries but also in the recovery of British export trade. Their only difficulty to-day is to obtain precise information of what is required, and where a start can be made, and to secure the support they will need from the United Kingdom Government in formulating their post-war plans.

AN EXPERIENCED BODY

The Export Group for the Constructional Industries, 82, New Cavendish Street, London, W.1, was formed in 1940 under the inspiration of the Export Council of the Board of Trade to prepare plans for the post-war resumption of contractual work overseas in respect of building, civil engineering, and public works. Its pre-war days members of this body, which includes practically all the United Kingdom firms of contractors who have undertaken important work abroad, were able to bring substantial orders for goods to this country, as well as profit balances.

In March last the group submitted a memorandum to the Industrial and Export Council stating that it was of the opinion that the progress of events justified the making of preliminary plans for the resumption of operations, but was confronted with the need for more detailed consideration of the problems to be met, and desired a clear indication of Government policy in regard to future work abroad. The group emphasized that its members were most anxious to play their part in the expansion of British export trade after the war, and drew attention to certain aspects of the problem that are handicapping them.

"No short-term policy on the part of those engaging in constructional engineering work can be effective," the memorandum said. "On the one hand, major projects usually require negotiations over a period of years before a contract is signed. On the other hand, to secure some of the more numerous works of lesser value it is first necessary to establish an organization in the country concerned and carefully study local conditions and requirements. Whereas at one time constructional engineering work abroad was largely a monopoly of United Kingdom pioneering concerns, the subsequent development of constructional engineering in the other highly industrialized countries, and the stimulation of local enterprise everywhere in the years before the war, has limited the field of the United Kingdom contractor and, moreover, made it a highly competitive one.

A GOVERNMENT LEAD

"In these circumstances, the group is of the opinion that the most promising fields for immediate development in the post-war period are those in which members already have established connexions and operating experience. These are to be found in Turkey, Egypt, Iraq, Persia, Portugal, the Portuguese Colonies, and Argentina. In some of these countries members have contracts in progress or in suspension which cannot be completed during the war period.

"Before detailed plans can be formulated by the group for the resumption of activity in these fields, or, indeed, any other field abroad, it is most desirable that as a primary measure the Government should specifically inform the group that it expects the group to make its contribution to the expansion of the United Kingdom export trade.

"It must be emphasized that members of the group attach the highest importance to what the Government expects them to do, and are, in fact, apprehensive of doing anything that may conflict with Government policy.

"If the group is expected to make its contribution to the expansion of export trade, for which it is understood a total increase of at least £200,000,000 a year is vitally necessary, it would be glad to know whether, in any Government plans that have been formulated for that expansion, a target has been set for the constructional industries, and whether any portion of that target would be provided by work to be done under Government auspices either in the devastated areas or elsewhere."

INTERNATIONAL POLICY

The memorandum then invited assurances from the Government that controlled materials would be made available as soon as possible for the completion of contracts now in progress or in suspension, and that transport would be made available for the conveyance of the limited amount of contractors' equipment required. It also asked for Government assistance in sending out at an early date a limited number of highly qualified negotiators, the help of H.M. representatives abroad in negotiations, and that of the Government in seeing that contracts were carried out under equitable conditions.

The memorandum recognized that the exigencies of the military situation must over-ride considerations of post-war policy, but stated that "the continued failure of the military authorities to confer to any appreciable extent the requests of United Kingdom contractors in constructional work in Africa and the Middle East, together with the recent entry into those fields of United States contractors in circumstances unduly favourable to permanence therein, makes the group apprehensive that those past fields of activity of members of the group may have been lost owing to circumstances entirely beyond their control. The group accordingly requests the Board of Trade to emphasize in the appropriate quarter the necessity for the participation in the fullest extent of United Kingdom contractors in war-time activities, without which they cannot hope to maintain their markets in Africa and the Middle East against entrenched United States interests."

It is understood that representatives of the group met officials of the Board of Trade and the Department of Overseas Trade on the questions raised in the memorandum, and that the reception was not unsympathetic. Information sought by the group, however, does not appear to have been available, and is still awaited. It is assumed that the questions submitted raised matters of policy, to which the two departments were unable to make any definite reply. Since the British Government is naturally anxious that British constructors should be able to resume their activities abroad on the return of peace, the deduction has been drawn that questions of international policy are raised by some of the issues, which can only be decided in discussion with the allied Governments when they come up for consideration at a later date.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Export Group for the Constructional Industries is anxious to play its part also in the intensive development of the British Colonies, a subject which has been freely discussed during the past year. The Government grant of £10,000,000 for reconstruction in Malta, and the £5,000,000 for public works in the West Indies have brought the questions in these places much nearer to a practical issue. The housing position in British West and East Africa is also being reviewed.

In a letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies last April, the group wrote:—"The services which the United Kingdom contractors would be in a position to offer would consist in the execution of contracts for substantial amounts of new construction or repair work, for which purpose the contractors would naturally make the fullest possible use of local labour and material, bringing into the colony only the skilled personnel and contractors' equipment that would be necessary for the satisfactory execution of the contracts. The United Kingdom contractors would not seek to displace local contractors, but to cooperate and work with them. If, as appears probable, it will be necessary to enrich local labour hitherto untrained in the craftsmanship of building and civil engineering work, the United Kingdom contractors could materially assist in training such labour."

Reports from various Colonies suggest that there is a growing demand among natives in many Colonial towns for better housing conditions and there is little doubt that this demand will increase in those Colonies which have felt the effects of greater prosperity during the war. This greater prosperity should remove to some extent the handicap of the low standard of living which formerly prevented the development of greater trade with native communities.

BRITISH EXPORTS

THE MANUFACTURER'S PART

Sir Lacey Vincent, in a letter to *The Times*, writes:—

I have read with considerable interest Mr. Conway A. Ross's letter on "British Exports" [quoted in our last issue]. It is true that merchant shipping houses played a vital part in the early developments of our overseas trade when the buying and selling of general cargoes abroad was in its pioneering and adventuring stage, but Mr. Ross has failed to take into consideration the changes brought about by industrial development.

In peace-time we manufacture a large number of specialized products requiring highly technical demonstration and selling. We have also many nationally advertised and branded name products which can only be marketed successfully overseas by those whose efforts are entirely confined to selling. These products require the services of the representative who is either directly employed by the manufacturer or who works as an agent on commission; even so, it is not suggested that shipping houses should be eliminated. Their services to financiers, to shippers, and, in the case of general merchandise, as representatives continue to be needed.

Mr. Ross states that shipping houses permit manufacturers to concentrate on manufacturing, advocating the necessity of manufacturers knowing any other language than their own. The conclusion he appears to draw is that manufacturers should confine their efforts to manufacturing, and leave export entirely to shipping houses. Nothing could be more harmful than this. Manufacturers must have a far greater knowledge, experience, and understanding of export markets and their needs than ever before if we are to do a satisfactory post-war export trade. Mr. Ross also suggests that harm was done when manufacturers sent out their own representatives, and were interested in one-way traffic. In point of fact, it is because manufacturers failed to send their representatives to overseas markets, to study and examine market conditions on the spot to find out the types of product which were in demand, or for which a demand might be created, that so much business was lost to us.

Let us not make the fatal mistake of adopting for the future methods which were good enough 50 years ago. Shipping houses, overseas agents, and manufacturers' representatives each have a part to play in post-war export. Each has its limitations, and in each there is room for improvement. It is the manufacturer's job to learn as much as possible about export and to use the best methods of selling and distributing according to the type of product he manufactures



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COMPANY MEETING

LEWIS BERGER & SONS

IMPROVED MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

The SIXTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Lewis Berger and Sons, Limited, was held on December 21 in London, the Rt. Hon. the VISCOUNT GREENWOOD, P.C. (Chairman of the company), presiding.

The CHAIRMAN said: Your company has, during the year under review, organized to provide an increase in its production capacity by attention to new methods and improved technique. As a result the production in factories of the parent company reached a volume greater than the previous high level established last year.

Reorganization of the technical side of our business has continued and technical control from raw materials to finished goods is an established fact in our organization. The company's research staff is larger than at any time in its history, and it has worked hard to secure outstanding results.

MEETING WAR DEMANDS

These technical facilities have without reserve been placed at the disposal of various Government departments, and special investigations for certain of these departments into new fields have been carried through during the year with success.

We have continued to supply our full share of the demands made upon our industry as a result of the war. In several directions, however, the previous high demand is not maintained.

For Service requirements both men and women from our organization have been withdrawn during the year and these vacancies have been filled in part by the employment of women, generally on a part-time basis. I wish to pay my tribute again to their willingness to carry the load. Our joint production committees have formed an integral part in securing increased production. The management are glad to say that many suggestions for improved methods and equipment have been received from the rank and file of our workers and have been adopted during the year.

In January, 1943, the Ministry of Supply, through Paint Order No. 1, took control of the industry and in the opinion of this company have generally carried through a very difficult task with credit. It must be recognized, however, as inevitable that such controls which are necessitated by emergency war-time conditions impose a big upon production by their operation.

BERGER PLASTIC DEVELOPMENTS

During the year we registered Berger Plastic Developments, Ltd., as a subsidiary. It is not possible to say just what our intentions are here or to indicate the line of development we have in mind. Your directors are satisfied that this development, taking a long view, will provide additional earning capacity for the group and will operate as an important ancillary to our main interests.

Post-war planning for our trading, both at home and abroad, continues in exercise the close attention of the management, and a programme for the extension and consolidation of our business is in preparation. In the forefront is the good will of our merchant and decorator friends.

Some alteration has been made in the form of the accounts this year following the recommendations published by the Institute of Chartered Accountants. A consolidated statement covering the parent company and all its subsidiaries is not included, because the directors did not consider it advisable further to delay the submission of these accounts to members. When communications become normal the directors will review this position.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

I ask you now to turn to the assets side of the balance-sheet. The company's valuable asset represented by goodwill and trade marks has been written down out of profits, as explained in previous years. The value at which it is shown both in the parent company and in all subsidiary company balance-sheets is nominal. Premises, plant, and machinery are valued in the balance-sheet at £332,796, and comparison with the preceding year shows that additions have exceeded depreciation and amounts written off by some £4,000.

The balance-sheet value of interests in subsidiary and associated companies at £829,280 represents in round figures an increase of £30,000 compared with the total as at July 31, 1942. This increase is in advances and other indebtedness and is the result of normal trading fluctuations on current accounts with subsidiary companies. Stocks at £292,071 show an increase of £10,000. In spite of the increase in turnover, collections have reduced the figure of sundry debtors by £78,000, and it is shown in the balance-sheet at £214,604.

A feature of the balance-sheet is the increase in cash and investment assets. The taxed together of tax reserve certificates, cash at bankers and in hand, and the investment in National War Bonds amounts to £371,307. This compares with a figure in the previous year's balance-sheet of £42,977. In this connexion careful attention has been given to the necessity to create a strong liquid position for the payment of taxation and other liabilities as they accrue due.

INCREASES IN RESERVES

Reserves, together with profits undivided, after deduction of final dividend and bonus which is recommended, amount to £591,578. This total has been increased by over £60,000, as compared with that disclosed by the 1942 balance-sheet. Trade creditors amount to £164,653 and the increase is accounted for by the additional volume of business.

The reserve for taxation has increased from £158,570 at July, 1942, to £287,132 in the balance-sheet under review, and it includes the provision estimated as necessary to cover excess profits tax in respect of the group. Your directors are assured that this reserve is adequate to cover the best estimate that can be prepared of the provision required to meet the full liability for taxation on all profits up to the date of the balance-sheet which is now submitted. The effect of taxation on the financial position disclosed by a balance-sheet is now so material that I consider it necessary to emphasize to shareholders that this prudent course has been followed by your directors.

In the balance-sheet this year there has been included provision for the final distribution, which will be submitted for the confirmation of members at this meeting, and for the dividend on Preference shares, which has been paid since the balance-sheet date.

The total of current liabilities and provisions is £626,810 and an increase of nearly £150,000 over the corresponding figure in last year's balance-sheet.

(Continued on page 18, column 2)

PROPOSED NEW RUBBER COMMITTEE

THE END OF RESTRICTION

The present international rubber regulation agreement, which came into force at the beginning of 1939, was due to expire at the end of last week. For some time conversations have been going on about the future of the agreement. The Colonial Office has now announced that the three signatories of the present agreement still available—the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and India—have agreed to extend it for a final period of four months. But this extension, it is made clear, has only one objective—namely, to gain time for a radical revision of the machinery for international cooperation.

The old international rubber agreement, it is pointed out in *The Times* City Notes, lost its basis with the overrunning of Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, and the other Far Eastern rubber areas, which gave Japan control over 90 per cent. of the world's supplies of natural rubber. For the duration of the war maximum supplies from every available source are essential, and the export quotas under the old scheme have long been adjusted with that aim in view. For the future the three signatories contemplate something quite different from that agreement. Not even the formal framework of the old scheme is to be retained. Instead a new and wider Rubber Committee is to be formed in which "all countries with a substantial interest in rubber or rubber substitutes, whether producers or consumers," may take part. Admittedly this new committee is intended to provide a platform for possible post-war action on an international basis, but it has little in common with the existing International Rubber Regulation Committee.

A CHANGE OF POLICY

In contrast to the old committee the new and wider committee will not have powers to regulate rubber plantings, production, or exports of rubber. It will be primarily a committee for consultation and the collection of data. The signatory Governments hope that its work will point the way to possible future action on an international basis, but it is expressly added that such action will be to secure the long-term interests of rubber producers and consumers alike and that it is to be "in conformity with such principles for international commodity schemes as may be generally accepted after the war." The inclusion of "rubber substitutes" among the products to be surveyed suggests that the committee is intended to provide a basis for cooperation between the crude and synthetic rubber interests.

The action here foreshadowed differs so much from the handling of the renewal of the old tin scheme that it seems plain there has been an important change of policy in the last 15 months. The existing rubber agreement and the old tin scheme were almost identical in all their main features. Even the principal signatories of the two agreements—the United Kingdom and Dutch Governments—were the same. Yet the tin agreement was renewed to September, 1942, without really decisive changes. This change of policy was already noticeable in the British Declaration of Principles, submitted to the Inter-Allied Food Conference at Hot Springs last summer, which expressly demanded that the pre-war practice of restriction should be abandoned and that a general policy of expansion should take its place. The official statement on the future of rubber control adds another point to the principles of commodity control—namely, respect for "the interests and well-being of the inhabitants of producing areas." These principles, of course, have yet to be formally adopted, but it is contemplated that they will come up for discussion at an international conference after the war. The basis then decided on will not be confined to agreements to be concluded in future, but also to existing schemes.

RUBBER STOCKS FOR ALLIES

The record of the first two years of the war of the Far Eastern rubber producers, who have since suffered such grievous losses in Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies by the Japanese occupation, is a notable one. When the need for increased rubber supplies was recognized by the consuming countries after the collapse of France, the International Rubber Regulation Committee took steps to increase the production quotas as rapidly as possible. At the same time the Committee made a series of agreements with the United States Government whereby that Government was enabled to buy the biggest stock pile ever accumulated.

Two facts bring out the achievement of the Far Eastern rubber producing industry. First, in the two years December, 1939, to November, 1941, total exports of rubber were 2,900,000 tons, against 1,890,000 tons in the preceding two years. From these exports the stock piles of the United States and the United Kingdom were built up, and no less than 1,800,000 tons went to the United States to meet Government and greatly increased private buying, against 925,000 tons in the previous two years. Second, these unprecedented quantities of rubber were made available at an agreed price of 18-20 cents a pound, as against a price which had been as high as 23 cents in the immediately preceding period.

EMPIRE TRADE

Mr. H. E. Poole in a letter to *The Times* writes:—

Empire post-war trade is a concrete subject, though frequently considered in the abstract. Too many of our great manufacturing organizations are still struggling along in the committee-forming stage. I wonder if the following paragraph sent from Australia as recently as October will stir some of these associations out of "theory" into "action":—

Senator Keane disclosed that negotiations of new and improved arrangements for the marketing of the whole of the Australian dried fruits crop would be in operation from 1944. He asked for the cooperation of private firms in processing work to the end of 1945, as the Allied Nations are now arranging allocations and production programmes on estimates covering this extended period.

Any man who has ever been "on the road" selling anything from hairpins to anchors knows what it is to come up against a full contract book. Well, here is such a book, foolscap size, 3in. thick. Does the British Board of Trade know its contents? Great Britain will badly want trade in 1944 and onwards. The disturbing question is: how many of our old markets have already got full contract books for 12 months ahead? For heaven's sake let us see to it that 1945, at any rate, is not disregarded as well as 1944 by some of those areas to which this war-battered old country has already advanced assistance to the extent of £2,250,000,000 as disclosed in the recent White Paper.

TRADITIONAL RELIABILITY

B T-H TRADE MARK

Now, and in the coming period of general reconstruction

Specify BTH ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

BTH THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON CO. LTD. RUGBY ENGLAND

A.137

"Bill woke up with a sore throat

—hurts him to swallow"

"Thank goodness I bought a new bottle of 'Milton' yesterday!"

'Milton' "breaks-up" the mucus in which the germs of sore throats hide and thrive. It clears away the thickness and in a few minutes after gargling your throat feels clearer. Use in the recommended dilutions.

Milton THE HYPOCHLORITE ANTISEPTIC

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Delicacies

Unexcelled since 1706

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Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

FINANCE & COMMERCE

MARKETS FIRM

By Our City Editor

The stock markets closed the old year with a firm tone, under the stimulus of the resounding blows against Germany on land and sea, and with a rising tendency in prices. There was no increase in the volume of business, but a low turnover is not unusual in the last few days of the year. The feature of markets was the rising trend of certain groups of industrial shares. These included issues of consumption goods trades like brewery, tobacco, radio, and cinema companies. Shipping shares were also in demand. There was a small demand for rubber shares on the proposed formation of the new international committee. Australasian bonds were firm on reinvestment prospects, and on the Pacific war news. The latter factor also influenced other Far Eastern issues, such as tin shares. British Funds were little changed on balance, and the undertone was firm. The outstanding exception to the general firmness of markets was Chilean bonds, which dropped 5 points to 23 on the disappointing interest payment: Brazilian bonds were dull on a dribble of small selling.

A Poor Chile Payment

Far from the interest payment for 1943 on Chilean Government bonds being stepped up, for even from it being maintained at the rate, 3½ 7.2d. per cent., paid for 1942, it is to be drastically reduced. The payment is to be 2½. 6.72d. per cent., the smallest since that of 1½. 8.64d. for 1937. The revenues available for the service of the debts have fallen from $10,463,144 for 1942 to $8,567,545: half of the revenues are duly allocated to the payment of interest. The balance under the 1935 arrangements should be applicable to amortisation of the debt, but the Caja records that bonds only to the nominal amount of U.S. $1,700,000 and £600 have been redeemed. Sinking fund purchases, in short, have been well below the contractual amounts.

Receipts from both nitrate and copper were reduced last year. No explanation of the reduction is offered by the Debt Office—though bondholders are surely entitled to one. Easily the chief source of revenues is the taxation of the copper industry, and it is here that the major reduction has been seen. If this is how the re-arrangement of the taxation of the copper companies in January, 1942, is going to work—the companies were absolved from the payment of income-taxes on premium above a given value in favour of a special "additional tax"—the prospect before bondholders is bleak.

, New rubber regulation plans are discussed on page 17.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIAL

	Latest Price	Rise or Fall
Assd. Metals	24/9	+ 3d.
Avery & Sons	28/9	+ 3d.
Babcock & Wilcox	84/-	+ 1/3
Bakers, Exeter	68/6	+ 6d.
Barlow Rand	118/-	+ 1/10
Bolidens & W.	40/7	+ 6d.
Bowaters	46/-	+ 1/3
Brit. Aluminium	39/-	+ 1/3
Brit. Belting	45/-	+ 6d.
Brit. Match Corp.	30/-	—
Brit. Oxygen	84/-	+ 1/3
Brit. Plaster Board	30/-	—
Brit. Ropes	30/-	—
Brit. Sisal Corp.	17/6	—
Brit. Tar Products	30/-	—
Bryant & May	30/-	—
Bunzl-Pulp	15/6	+ 1/3
Burt, Boulton	30/-	—
Callenders Cable	30/-	—
Calico Printers	16/6	+ 6d.
Canadian Celanese	30/-	—
Carreras "A"	30/-	—
Cellon	30/-	—
Courtaulds	33/6	+ 1/3
Crittall Mfg.	30/-	—
Dorman Long	30/-	—
Dunlop Rubber	30/-	—
E.C.C.	30/-	—
E.A. Mng. Bd.	30/-	—
Elec. & Mus. Ind.	30/-	—
Enfield Cable	30/-	—
Fermie Land	30/-	—
Fleming White	30/-	—
Glenn Kent	30/-	—

RUBBER AND TEA

Anglo-Amer. Corp.	30/-	—
Anglo-Dutch	30/-	—
Assam Co.	30/-	—
Bertram	30/-	—
Bibiani	30/-	—
Bukit Sembawang	30/-	—
Burma Corp.	30/-	—
Consolidated Tin	30/-	—
Dunlop Rubber	30/-	—
Ellerman	30/-	—
Highlands	30/-	—
Kepong	30/-	—
Kinta	30/-	—
Kuala Lumpur	30/-	—
Lobo	30/-	—
Malacca	30/-	—
Malaya	30/-	—
Rubber Tea	30/-	—
Selangor	30/-	—
Sungei Way	30/-	—
Tanjong	30/-	—
Tronoh	30/-	—
Ulu Selangor	30/-	—
Ulu Tembeling	30/-	—
Union Tea	30/-	—

OIL SHARES

Anglo-Egyptian	30/-	—
Apex Trinidad	30/-	—
Asiatic	30/-	—
Burmah	30/-	—
Shell	30/-	—

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Amer. Cp'n	30/-	—
Bantjesfontein	30/-	—
Blyvooruit	30/-	—
City Deep	30/-	—
Cons. Main Reefs	30/-	—
Crown	30/-	—
Daggafontein	30/-	—
De Beers, Def.	30/-	—
East Geduld	30/-	—
East Rand Prop.	30/-	—
Geduld	30/-	—
Grootvlei	30/-	—
Kleinfontein	30/-	—
Modder East	30/-	—
Rand Mines	30/-	—
Randfontein	30/-	—
Robinson Deep	30/-	—
Rose Deep	30/-	—
Simmer & Jack	30/-	—
Springs	30/-	—
Stilfontein	30/-	—
Vaal Reefs	30/-	—
Van Ryn	30/-	—
Venterspost	30/-	—
Vlakfontein	30/-	—
Vogelstruisbult	30/-	—
Welkom	30/-	—
West Rand	30/-	—
West Wits	30/-	—
Western Areas	30/-	—
Western Holdings	30/-	—
Western Reefs	30/-	—
Winkelhaak	30/-	—
Witwatersrand Cons.	30/-	—
Witwatersrand Nigel	30/-	—
Witwatersrand Prop.	30/-	—
Witwatersrand Rand	30/-	—
Witwatersrand Village	30/-	—
Witwatersrand West	30/-	—
Witwatersrand Wit.	30/-	—
Witwatersrand Wolhuter	30/-	—

OTHER MINES

Anglo-Amer. Corp.	30/-	—
Antofagasta	30/-	—
Ashanti	30/-	—
Bolivian Syndicate	30/-	—
Broken Hill Prop.	30/-	—
Burma Corp.	30/-	—
Camp Bird	30/-	—
Charter Cons.	30/-	—
Chosen Exploration	30/-	—
Copper Exploration	30/-	—
Ebrington	30/-	—
Ex-Lands	30/-	—
Falcon Mines	30/-	—
Geevor	30/-	—
Globe & Phoenix	30/-	—
Gold Coast Selection	30/-	—
Gold Fields	30/-	—
Kalgoorlie	30/-	—
Kaduna	30/-	—
Kentan Gold Areas	30/-	—
Lake View	30/-	—
Lena Goldfields	30/-	—
Mexican Eagle	30/-	—
Mexico Mines	30/-	—
Mount Morgan	30/-	—
Nchanga	30/-	—
Nigerian Tin	30/-	—
Peko	30/-	—
Pickands Mather	30/-	—
Rhokana	30/-	—
Rio Tinto	30/-	—
Rose Amalgamated	30/-	—
Selection Trust	30/-	—
Sherwood Starr	30/-	—
Tanganyika	30/-	—
Tharsis	30/-	—
Tronoh	30/-	—
Zaaiplaats	30/-	—

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

	Latest Price	Rise or Fall
Colonial 2½%	70½	—
Consols 2½%	70½	—
War Loan 3½% 1952	97½	—
Do. 3½% Conversion Loan	97½	—
Do. 3%	90½	—
Do. 2½%	66½	—
Do. 2½%	64½	—
Funding 4% 1960-90	111½	—
Do. 2½%	73½	—
Do. 2½%	64½	—
Victory 4%	115½	—

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

Aust. 3% '55-70	97½	—
Do. 3½%	97½	—
N.S.W. 3½%	100½	—
Do. 3%	97½	—
N.Z. 4%	96½	—

FOREIGN BONDS

Arg. 4½% Cs	101½	—
Do. 4%	93	—
Do. 3½ Cs.	78½	—
Do. 3% "C"	69½	—
B.A. 5½%	82	—
Chile 1%	23	—
Chinese 4½%	18½	—

ELECTRICAL

Assoc. Elec.	30/-	+ 6d.
Brit. Insulated	30/-	—
Callender's	30/-	—
Calmadon	30/-	—

HOME RAILWAYS

Gt. Western	85½	+ ¼
Do. 5% Pref.	117½	+ ½
L.M. & S.	72½	+ ¼
Do. 4% Pref.	77	—
Do. 4% Deb.	82½	—
L.N.E.R., Def.	—	—
Do., Pref. Ord.	38½	—

OVERSEAS RAILWAYS

Antofagasta	30/-	—
B.A. Gt. Sthn.	30/-	—
B.A. Gt. West.	30/-	—
B.A. & Pac.	30/-	—
B.A. Western	12½	—
Do., 4½% Pref.	28	—

BANKS AND DISCOUNT

Bk. of Australasia	45½	+ ¼
Bk. L. & S.A.	8½	—
Bk. of Montreal	30/-	—
Bk. of N.S.	30/-	+ 3d.
Bk. of Scotland	30/-	—
Do. D.C.O.	30/-	—
Can. Com.	30/-	—
Chart. of Ind.	30/-	—
Nat. S.A.	30/-	—
Hongkong	30/-	—

INSURANCE

Alliance New	25	—
Com. Union	30/-	—
Eagle, Star	30/-	—
Gen. Accid.	30/-	—
Guardian	30/-	—
Lon. & Lanca.	30/-	—
Lon. Assur.	30/-	—
Marine	30/-	—
Phoenix	30/-	—
Provident	30/-	—
Royal	30/-	—
Sun (£1-pd.)	30/-	—

RACEFORM

ANNUAL PART 1943—5s.

A graphic indexed record of the season's racing in Great Britain

39, Battersea High St., London, S.W.11.

(Continued from page 17)

Stocks, debtors and cash assets amounting to £787,172 exceed this total of current liabilities and provisions by as much as £160,362.

Record Dividends Proposed

In continuation of the policy of production methods and technical improvement of manufacturing processes which have been initiated by our managing director, Mr. Darby, have already been reported to you, and these results reflect credit upon the efficiency of that work. Under normal conditions the full benefit from these developments would be more apparent in the profit and loss account figures. For the present, however, we are satisfied that our activities form an important part of the Empire's war effort.

Dividends received or declared upon shares in subsidiaries amount in the profit and loss account to £91,278, and the increased return from our interests in subsidiary companies which was shown by last year's accounts has been maintained in the figures under review. Trading conditions have continued difficult in the Australasian markets. The dividends have been declared out of profits reduced by the substantial burden of taxation in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

The total of profits and dividends brought into the profit and loss account is, therefore, £348,791, compared with £328,907, an increase of approximately £22,000. The charges in reduction of this profits need explanation as regards the provision for depreciation and the taxation charge.

Taxation Provisions

In these days of intricate tax legislation he would be a brave chairman who could assure the meeting that a taxation charge shown in accounts is precisely correct. I can, however, give to you the assurance of our auditors and tax consultants that the charge of £144,000 in the accounts under review is a balance, after allowing for the tax deduction from dividends, which is adequate to cover taxation assessable on the profits shown by those accounts. In their report the directors warn members that the charge for taxation has been reduced by the balance of deficiencies for excess profits tax brought forward from previous years but that this benefit will not recur in future accounting periods. The effect of this is that if similar trading results are maintained excess profits tax will have the effect of further diminishing divisible profits in the future. We can but hope that before we next meet industry will be relieved of some of the tax burden which it is carrying so that this warning may prove to have been unnecessary.

The directors recommend that there be paid a final dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., making a total of 16 per cent. for the year on the Ordinary shares, and that in addition the bonus at the rate of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary shares which was paid last year be again declared. In deciding to recommend that this bonus payment be continued the directors have taken advantage of the benefits received from additional productive capacity which has been organized and of the benefit from bringing in the balance of deficiencies for excess profits tax from previous years.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the proposed final dividend and bonus were approved. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, directors, and staff.

Obituary

SIR EDWIN LUTYENS, O.M., P.R.A.

Sir Edwin Lutyens, O.M., K.C.I.E., P.R.A., who died in London on New Year's Day at the age of 74, was in imagination, fertility of invention, and grace and elegance of style the most distinguished English architect of his generation. He was the born artist, finding a field for his talent in the profession of architecture, rather than the born architect, in the sense of master builder.

It has been said that the picturesque to the monumental, and it will serve to suggest his limitations. Nearly all supremely great artists, in any art, began by being large, simple, and a little clumsy: and the progress indicated in Lutyens is not, as a rule, that which raises the highest hopes of greatness. This, however, does not mean that he had not a sense of the monumental; the Cenotaph and the Stone of Remembrance, to name nothing else, bear witness that he had. It cannot be questioned that he designed perfect buildings of their kind, that he was enormously productive in a wide range of styles, and that his imagination and fertility as a designer were backed by a keen intelligence and intimate knowledge of fine craftsmanship in all that belongs to the art of building. He left a charity as a domestic architect that few will here be remembered.

Edwin Landseer Lutyens was born on March 29, 1869. After two years at what is now the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, and a year in the offices of Messrs. George and Peto he began his professional career in 1888 with some work on a cottage at Thursley. There followed commissions for a long list of country houses. For several of these, in collaboration with the late Miss Gertrude Jekyll, he designed gardens, a branch of work in which he always took a keen interest. Perhaps the most comprehensive example of his work in London is the central square of the Hampton Court garden suburb.

In 1912 Lutyens was appointed member of the commission to advise the Government of India as to the site of New Delhi, and his subsequent appointments as one of the two architects—the other being Sir Herbert Baker, R.A.—to plan and design the architectural scheme is well known. Probably New Delhi, and the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, Liverpool, which he was commissioned to design in 1929, will be regarded as his most important works in architecture.

Lutyens was elected A.R.A. in 1913, becoming R.A. in 1920; in 1918 he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1930 was created a K.C.I.E. Other honours came to him.

Among works by Lutyens, which have to be mentioned are Hampton Court Bridge; the Manchester war memorial; the tomb of King George V. in collaboration with Sir William Reid Dick, R.A., as sculptor, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and the Australian national war memorial at Villers Bretonneux. Of New Delhi a fair criticism is that it suggests a setting for a perpetual Durbar rather than provision for the everyday work of government. Lutyens had a natural bent for facades. But the Cenotaph, designed, it is said, on a scribbling block during luncheon, will always remain as a remarkable provision in architecture for the pending of emotions—which is the true purpose of a public memorial.

In 1938 Lutyens was elected president of the Royal Academy, in succession to Sir William Llewellyn. In the New Delhi affair a third of Lutyens was given the Order of Merit, and was the first architect to receive this great distinction.

Lutyens, who married in 1897 Lady Emily Lytton, daughter of the first Earl of Lytton, and had one son and four daughters, was a lively, cheerful, and amusing man, not above a reckless pun.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. G. C. Anderson, secretary of the British Medical Association, M.C., C.L.C., O.B.E., honorary registrar of the Royal College of Music; Sir Reginald Bennett, vice-chairman of the Overseas League; Mr. W. H. C. Bosanquet, formerly on the consular service; Mr. William Heldenmuth Ogilvie, M.C., D.C.L., Victorian Professor of English Law in the University of Oxford; Mr. B. K. Paine, formerly editor of the *Cape Times* and chief Correspondent of *The Times* in South Africa, and until recently member of the Union Parliament for Gordon-Mackie-General Sir Fowler Newland, K.C.M.G., C.B., late R.A.M.C., who had a long and distinguished army medical career; Mr. J. R. Robertson, who had had important duties during the present war in connexion with the operation of tanker tonnage; Mr. Matt Sandford, the caricaturist, who as "Max" was known to thousands; Mr. Oswald Stein, assistant director of the International Labour Office, and Mr. J. P. van Reesema, a pioneer of the English beet-sugar industry.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

	This week Price	This week Equiv.	Last week Price	Last week Equiv.
Chas. and Ohio	44¼	31/-	43¾	31/-
N.Y. C. In. Lond.	14¾	10/4d.	15¼	10/7d.
Do. Pref.	23¾	16/8d.	23¾	16/8d.
Amer. Telegraph	170¾	119/-	170¾	119/-
Anaconda Copper and R.	28¾	20/-	28¾	20/-
Curtiss-Wright	7¾	5/5d.	7¾	5/5d.
Columbia of America	39¼	27/6d.	39¼	27/6d.
Ford of Canada	70¾	49/6d.	70¾	49/6d.
General Electric	39¼	27/6d.	39¼	27/6d.
General Motors	50¾	35/6d.	50¾	35/6d.
Int. Nickel of Canada	39¼	27/6d.	39¼	27/6d.
Int. Tel. and Tel.	8¾	6/1d.	8¾	6/1d.
Woolworth (F. W.)	44¾	31/3d.	44¾	31/3d.

* Ex 2½%.



The first Public Omnibus ran on July 4, 1828, and from a newspaper of the time we read that:

> *"The new vehicle called the omnibus has commenced from Paddington to the City. It is capable of accommodating sixteen to eighteen persons, all inside. It would be almost impossible to make it overturn, owing to the great width of the carriage. As the ride takes a long time, for the roads are very bad and the machines heavy, for some little time after the first starting light periodical reading is provided for the passengers."*

The progress of transport has always acted as a stimulus to business development, and the beginning of the London Transport Service, in the shape of the first omnibus proved of peculiar significance to Chubb's.

It must be realised that until travel was speeded up, business and professional men mostly lived above their workrooms, but with the gradual migration at nightfall to the then salubrious countryside of Camberwell, Paddington and Kentish Town, Chubb's security took on a dual responsibility, for two safes and two locks became necessary where one sufficed before.

There was little comfort in the early days of the Omnibus. There may have been trepidation in leaving the office for home and *vice versa*, yet we hope that they took comfort in the thought as they jolted tediously to their destination—

CHUBB

THERE IS NO 'SAFER' PLACE

CHUBB AND SON'S LOCK & SAFE COMPANY, LIMITED
68 ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

SPORT IN BRIEF

New Year's Day Football

There was a full programme of football matches under both Rugby and Association rules last Saturday. It was appropriate that on New Year's Day the main Rugby match should be played in Edinburgh, where the Scottish Services received from an early reverse and beat the combined forces of the R.A.F. and Dominions R.A.F. by 11 points to six. Five of the R.A.F. were New Zealanders and two Australians. In the usual New Year's Day Association football games Rangers' victory over Celtic and the defeat of Hibernian by Heart of Midlothian would appear to have left Rangers with yet another championship. In the South the meeting of joint leaders, Tottenham Hotspur and West Ham United, was watched by 41,000 people at White Hart Lane. This is the largest attendance there has been at a league match in London since the war.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL RESULTS

LEAGUE CUP QUALIFYING COMPETITION

Aldershot 8 pts., Levett's R. Brentford 3, Mess Sections 2; Aylesbury 1, Bedford 2; Barnet 2, Hertford 0; Bradford City 2, Barnsley 1; Bristol City 2, Cardiff 1; Bristol R. 2, Swindon T. 1; Chesterfield 7, Lincoln C. 1; Crewe 2, Stockport 1; Halifax 1, Huddersfield 1; Hereford 2, Worcester C. 1; Hull C. 3, Middlesbrough 1; Rotherham U. 6, York 1; Luton T. 4, Brighton 1; Manchester U. 3, Liverpool 2; Mansfield T. 5, Notts County 2; Lincoln 3, Mansfield 0; Northampton T. 4, Aston Villa 2; Norwich C. 3, Leicester C. 1; Nottingham F. 3, Sheffield United 2; Sheffield Wednesday 3, Chesterfield 1; Southport 3, Tranmere R. 2; Stoke C. 3, Port Vale 1; Torquay U. 3, Yeovil T. 1; Watford 3, Southend U. 2; Wolverhampton W. 3, Sunderland 2; Wrexham 4, Liverpool 2; Crewe 6, Walsall 0; Exeter C. 3, Bournemouth 1; Queen's Park Rangers 2, Clapton Orient 1.

SCOTTISH MATCHES

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.—Falkirk 4, Dumbarton 0; Hamilton Academical 2, Dundee United 1; Partick Thistle 2, Motherwell 1; Queen of the South 3, Third Lanark 1; Raith Rovers 3, Albion Rovers 1; Stenhousemuir 3, Alloa 0; Stirling Albion 4, Third Lanark 1; Morton 3, Motherwell 1.

EASTERN LEAGUE.—Hearts of Midlothian 4, Dundee 1; Hibernian 2, Aberdeen 1; Dundee Utd. 2, Raith Rovers 1; East Fife 3, Arbroath 0.

RUGBY UNION RESULTS

Scottish Services 11 points, R.A.F. and Dominions R.A.F. 6; Harlequins 11, Richmond 3; Coventry 11, Hospital 8; Rosslyn Park 11, Old Merchant Taylors 11; Bath 19, North Road 10; Cambridge University 11, Cheltenham 3; Oxford University 14, Coventry 6; Cambridge Wanderers 11, Old Cranleighans 3; Old Alleynians 11, Bedford 3; Blackheath 11, Old Paulines 3; Guy's Hospital 11, Old Edwardians 3; Old Leysians 11, Upper Clapton and Wanderers 3; Old Millhillians 11, London Fire Fighters 3; R.A.F., U.C.L. 16, R.A.C. RV 8.

DEATH OF MR. C. T. B. TURNER

The death was reported last week at Sydney at the age of 81 of Charles Thomas Byass Turner, the "Terror," one of the greatest bowlers of all time. As a pair of bowlers Turner and Ferris have never since been excelled in fame, not even by such as McDonald and Gregory, Richardson and Lock-wood, or Barnes and Foster. Turner bowled eight hundred at a medium pace to a perfect length with a remarkably sharp break back which on difficult wickets enabled him to demolish his opponents. His action was interesting in that he delivered the ball facing full square to the batsman, not wide but with his arm particularly high. Contemporary comment also said that he bowled a "wonderful yorker." His first tour in this country was in 1888 under W. L. Murdoch's captaincy, and during this season, admittedly a very wet one, Turner took 314 wickets in all at a very wet one, Turner took 314 wickets in all matches at a cost of 11.38 runs apiece. Ferris being matches at a cost of 11.38 runs apiece. Ferris being content with a modest 220 wickets at 14 runs each. In 1890, under W. L. Murdoch's captaincy, Turner and Ferris took between them 430 wickets, and in Turner again came to England in 1893. In all he played in 17 Test matches against England, in the course of which he took 101 wickets at a cost of only 161 runs each.

V.C. FOR AUSTRALIAN PRIVATE

JAPANESE MACHINE-GUN POST SILENCED

The King has approved the award of the Victoria Cross to:—

Private Richard Kelliher, Australian Military Forces.

On the attack by this soldier's platoon on an enemy position in North New Guinea on the night of September 3-4, the platoon came under heavy fire from a concealed machine-gun post which caused many casualties and pinned them to the ground within a few yards of the enemy. Five of the platoon were killed and three wounded. Unable to advance without further support, Private Kelliher decided to attack the machine-gun post single-handed.

In the face of three casualties Private Kelliher crawled on to the post and threw a grenade into it, killing one of the crew and forcing the remainder to flee. Leaping to his feet, he rushed forward to the gun, which was still firing, and, again pressing forward to within 20 yards of the post, and with accurate and unerring shooting from his already gallant action, Kelliher had completed preparations to get forward again and complete the destruction of the enemy, when he was severely wounded. Despite his wounds he continued to advance, and, after throwing a grenade into the post, he entered it and killed the remaining occupant at his pleasure, and not until then did he submit to treatment but also acted his section leader's wounds.

This most conspicuous bravery and extreme devotion to duty in the face of heavy enemy fire resulted in the capture of this strong enemy position.

Private Richard Kelliher was born at Balintrappan, Tralee, Co. Kerry, and went to Australia 12 years ago. He has his uncle in Brisbane. This is the 15th V.C. to go to Australia.

ARMY AWARDS

The King has approved the following awards:—

In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Sicily.

SECOND BAR TO D.S.O.

Lt.-Col. A. S. Pigott, D.S.O., M.C., Army Air Corps.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

Lt.-Col. J. H. Good, Intelligence Corps; Lt.-Col. P. H. Lovedon, M.C., Infantry; Lt.-Col. J. W. Mackenzie, M.B., R.A.M.C.; Lt.-Col. C. F. V. Wheatley, M.B., R.A.M.C.; Lt.-Col. H. Nel, Union, R.T.A.; Maj. W. G. Bury, Canadian Infantry (now killed in action); Maj. the Hon. David Erroll, Coldstream Foot Guards; Maj. A. B. Dowsett, Canadian Infantry Corps.

BAR TO M.C.

Maj. J. Lamb, M.C.; Maj. H. Li Lloyd, M.C., R.E.; Capt. T. Gosling, M.C., Gordon Highlanders.

(*Continued at foot of next column*)

Entertainments

"The Nelson Touch"

This film at the Leicester Square Cinema was made in Hollywood, but it commemorates the Royal Canadian Navy and the work it does in helping to keep the Atlantic convoy routes open. Its particular heroes are the men who sail the corvettes and the film is, in the main, on account of one particular voyage of one particular corvette and its crew. *The Nelson Touch* has not quite that notoriety and that courage to leave aside the conventions of fiction which make the best celluloid documents and reports, but at least the love affair between Lieutenant-Commander MacClain (Mr. Randolph Scott) and Jervis (Miss Ella Raines), the sister of one young officer killed before the film begins and of another who at first resents MacClain's stern sense of duty, is cut down to the length of a minor episode. Some of the details of the ship's action against enemy submarines and aircraft are lavishly and the lower humour of the messdeck hall, but much solid worth remains on the credit side. Sincerity is not an easy quality for the eye of the camera to catch, but here it is obtainable in the visible throughout and the emotion of the film is the result of its lightly touched story from actors and direction rather than the spurious imitation which is racked on from middle.

Tivoli Cinema

The behaviour, at once sophisticated and naive, of American airforce men is exhibited in this film of high school girls and boys who begin an aircraft factory. There is plenty of music, wrapped up in *Top Man*. Mr. Donald O'Connor gives a spirited performance as Bucky Raccoon tradition, and Miss Susanna Foster sings.

Chess

PROBLEM No. 1,940. By E. M. HASHERD (St Cloud, B.C.F. Tourney No. 4).



BLACK — 11 pieces

WHITE — 11 pieces

White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 1,941, by the late J. H. Barrow (5th Commend, B.C.F. Tourney No. 4): 8/1p5k/1p4p1/p2P1p2/P1P1P3/1P3K1P/2p1p1P1/1p1R1r2 w. 2 Kg2 Rh1 3 Rh5 Rf1 4 Rh1 Rf2 5 Rh2 Rf1 6 Rh1 Rf2 7 Rh2 Rf1 8 Rh1 Rf2 9 Rh2 Rf1 10 Rh1 Rf2 11 Rh2 Rf1 12 Rh1 Rf2 13 Rh2 Rf1 14 Rh1 Rf2 15 Rh2 Rf1 16 Rh1 Rf2 17 Rh2 Rf1 18 Rh1 Rf2 19 Rh2 Rf1 20 Rh1 Rf2 21 Rh2 Rf1 22 Rh1 Rf2 23 Rh2 Rf1 24 Rh1 Rf2 25 Rh2 Rf1 26 Rh1 Rf2 27 Rh2 Rf1 28 Rh1 Rf2 29 Rh2 Rf1 30 Rh1 Rf2 31 Rh2 Rf1 32 Rh1 Rf2 33 Rh2 Rf1 34 Rh1 Rf2 35 Rh2 Rf1 36 Rh1 Rf2 37 Rh2 Rf1 38 Rh1 Rf2 39 Rh2 Rf1 40 Rh1 Rf2 41 Rh2 Rf1 42 Rh1 Rf2 43 Rh2 Rf1 44 Rh1 Rf2 45 Rh2 Rf1 46 Rh1 Rf2 47 Rh2 Rf1 48 Rh1 Rf2 49 Rh2 Rf1 50 Rh1 Rf2 51 Rh2 Rf1 52 Rh1 Rf2 53 Rh2 Rf1 54 Rh1 Rf2 55 Rh2 Rf1 56 Rh1 Rf2 57 Rh2 Rf1 58 Rh1 Rf2 59 Rh2 Rf1 60 Rh1 Rf2 61 Rh2 Rf1 62 Rh1 Rf2 63 Rh2 Rf1 64 Rh1 Rf2 65 Rh2 Rf1 66 Rh1 Rf2 67 Rh2 Rf1 68 Rh1 Rf2 69 Rh2 Rf1 70 Rh1 Rf2 71 Rh2 Rf1 72 Rh1 Rf2 73 Rh2 Rf1 74 Rh1 Rf2 75 Rh2 Rf1 76 Rh1 Rf2 77 Rh2 Rf1 78 Rh1 Rf2 79 Rh2 Rf1 80 Rh1 Rf2 81 Rh2 Rf1 82 Rh1 Rf2 83 Rh2 Rf1 84 Rh1 Rf2 85 Rh2 Rf1 86 Rh1 Rf2 87 Rh2 Rf1 88 Rh1 Rf2 89 Rh2 Rf1 90 Rh1 Rf2 91 Rh2 Rf1 92 Rh1 Rf2 93 Rh2 Rf1 94 Rh1 Rf2 95 Rh2 Rf1 96 Rh1 Rf2 97 Rh2 Rf1 98 Rh1 Rf2 99 Rh2 Rf1 100 Rh1 Rf2 101 Rh2 Rf1 102 Rh1 Rf2 103 Rh2 Rf1 104 Rh1 Rf2 105 Rh2 Rf1 106 Rh1 Rf2 107 Rh2 Rf1 108 Rh1 Rf2 109 Rh2 Rf1 110 Rh1 Rf2 111 Rh2 Rf1 112 Rh1 Rf2 113 Rh2 Rf1 114 Rh1 Rf2 115 Rh2 Rf1 116 Rh1 Rf2 117 Rh2 Rf1 118 Rh1 Rf2 119 Rh2 Rf1 120 Rh1 Rf2 121 Rh2 Rf1 122 Rh1 Rf2 123 Rh2 Rf1 124 Rh1 Rf2 125 Rh2 Rf1 126 Rh1 Rf2 127 Rh2 Rf1 128 Rh1 Rf2 129 Rh2 Rf1 130 Rh1 Rf2 131 Rh2 Rf1 132 Rh1 Rf2 133 Rh2 Rf1 134 Rh1 Rf2 135 Rh2 Rf1 136 Rh1 Rf2 137 Rh2 Rf1 138 Rh1 Rf2 139 Rh2 Rf1 140 Rh1 Rf2 141 Rh2 Rf1 142 Rh1 Rf2 143 Rh2 Rf1 144 Rh1 Rf2 145 Rh2 Rf1 146 Rh1 Rf2 147 Rh2 Rf1 148 Rh1 Rf2 149 Rh2 Rf1 150 Rh1 Rf2 151 Rh2 Rf1 152 Rh1 Rf2 153 Rh2 Rf1 154 Rh1 Rf2 155 Rh2 Rf1 156 Rh1 Rf2 157 Rh2 Rf1 158 Rh1 Rf2 159 Rh2 Rf1 160 Rh1 Rf2 161 Rh2 Rf1 162 Rh1 Rf2 163 Rh2 Rf1 164 Rh1 Rf2 165 Rh2 Rf1 166 Rh1 Rf2 167 Rh2 Rf1 168 Rh1 Rf2 169 Rh2 Rf1 170 Rh1 Rf2 171 Rh2 Rf1 172 Rh1 Rf2 173 Rh2 Rf1 174 Rh1 Rf2 175 Rh2 Rf1 176 Rh1 Rf2 177 Rh2 Rf1 178 Rh1 Rf2 179 Rh2 Rf1 180 Rh1 Rf2 181 Rh2 Rf1 182 Rh1 Rf2 183 Rh2 Rf1 184 Rh1 Rf2 185 Rh2 Rf1 186 Rh1 Rf2 187 Rh2 Rf1 188 Rh1 Rf2 189 Rh2 Rf1 190 Rh1 Rf2 191 Rh2 Rf1 192 Rh1 Rf2 193 Rh2 Rf1 194 Rh1 Rf2 195 Rh2 Rf1 196 Rh1 Rf2 197 Rh2 Rf1 198 Rh1 Rf2 199 Rh2 Rf1 200 Rh1 Rf2 201 Rh2 Rf1 202 Rh1 Rf2 203 Rh2 Rf1 204 Rh1 Rf2 205 Rh2 Rf1 206 Rh1 Rf2 207 Rh2 Rf1 208 Rh1 Rf2 209 Rh2 Rf1 210 Rh1 Rf2 211 Rh2 Rf1 212 Rh1 Rf2 213 Rh2 Rf1 214 Rh1 Rf2 215 Rh2 Rf1 216 Rh1 Rf2 217 Rh2 Rf1 218 Rh1 Rf2 219 Rh2 Rf1 220 Rh1 Rf2 221 Rh2 Rf1 222 Rh1 Rf2 223 Rh2 Rf1 224 Rh1 Rf2 225 Rh2 Rf1 226 Rh1 Rf2 227 Rh2 Rf1 228 Rh1 Rf2 229 Rh2 Rf1 230 Rh1 Rf2 231 Rh2 Rf1 232 Rh1 Rf2 233 Rh2 Rf1 234 Rh1 Rf2 235 Rh2 Rf1 236 Rh1 Rf2 237 Rh2 Rf1 238 Rh1 Rf2 239 Rh2 Rf1 240 Rh1 Rf2 241 Rh2 Rf1 242 Rh1 Rf2 243 Rh2 Rf1 244 Rh1 Rf2 245 Rh2 Rf1 246 Rh1 Rf2 247 Rh2 Rf1 248 Rh1 Rf2 249 Rh2 Rf1 250 Rh1 Rf2 251 Rh2 Rf1 252 Rh1 Rf2 253 Rh2 Rf1 254 Rh1 Rf2 255 Rh2 Rf1 256 Rh1 Rf2 257 Rh2 Rf1 258 Rh1 Rf2 259 Rh2 Rf1 260 Rh1 Rf2 261 Rh2 Rf1 262 Rh1 Rf2 263 Rh2 Rf1 264 Rh1 Rf2 265 Rh2 Rf1 266 Rh1 Rf2 267 Rh2 Rf1 268 Rh1 Rf2 269 Rh2 Rf1 270 Rh1 Rf2 271 Rh2 Rf1 272 Rh1 Rf2 273 Rh2 Rf1 274 Rh1 Rf2 275 Rh2 Rf1 276 Rh1 Rf2 277 Rh2 Rf1 278 Rh1 Rf2 279 Rh2 Rf1 280 Rh1 Rf2 281 Rh2 Rf1 282 Rh1 Rf2 283 Rh2 Rf1 284 Rh1 Rf2 285 Rh2 Rf1 286 Rh1 Rf2 287 Rh2 Rf1 288 Rh1 Rf2 289 Rh2 Rf1 290 Rh1 Rf2 291 Rh2 Rf1 292 Rh1 Rf2 293

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