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RATIONING IN THE BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

Last Date For Submitting Applications.

Rationing of foodgrains as well as cloth, will commence in the 47 villages of Thana District, now included in the Greater Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District rationed area from December 13, 1948.

PERSONS RESIDING IN THIS AREA SHOULD PLEASE NOTE THAT THE LAST DATE FOR HANDING OVER THEIR DECLARATION FORMS, GIVING INFORMATION FOR THE ISSUE OF CLOTH AND KEROSENE RATION CARDS IS DECEMBER 11, 1948.

In case you have not put in your application as yet, do so now. Printed declaration forms are available at all the 21 Fair Price Shops in the area as well as at the Area Rationing Offices.

You should hand over your application at your Fair Price Shop if you hold a Fair Price Shop card.

Persons who do not hold a Fair Price Shop card should hand over their applications at their respective Area Rationing Offices given below :-

1. Malad Rationing Office, Zakeria Bungalow, Zakeria Road, Malad.
2. Bhandup Branch Rationing Office, Estate Khoti's Office, Bhandup.
3. Kandivli Branch Rationing Office, Distribution Supervising Officer's Office, S. B. Road, Kandivli.
4. Mulund Rationing Office, Plot No. 1116, Bombay Road, Bawa Parlumansing & Sons Building, Mulund.
5. Borivli Rationing Office, Morarji Vallabhdas Wadi, Opposite Satyanarayan Bhuwan, Ghod Bunder Road, Borivli.

The hours of acceptance of applications at the Fair Price Shops will be 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 7 P.M. on all working days except Monday. On Sundays the shops will be open for acceptance of applications only in morning from 8 A.M. to 11 A.M.

The timings of the Area Rationing Offices will be the usual working hours i.e. 10-30 A.M. to 5-30 P.M.

Having handed over your applications, you will get back counterfoils in which will be written the place and the date where and when you should call for getting your foodgrains ration card and cloth coupons. Please preserve the counterfoils carefully.

Constituent Body Agrees To Abolition Of Titles

ARTICLE IN DRAFT CONSTITUTION

NEW DELHI, December 1.

FREE India will no longer confer any titles on its citizens, the Constituent Assembly today having passed Article 12 of the draft constitution.

But the award of military and academic distinctions is not affected thereby as the House also accepted Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari's amendment to the article.

The House then took up the article relating to the individual's right, subject to other provisions in the article, "to freedom of speech and expression, to assemble, peaceably and without arms, to form associations or unions, to move freely throughout the territory of India, to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India, to acquire, hold and dispose of property and to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business".

Mr. Damodar Swarup Seth moved an amendment suggesting a different drafting of the article which dealt with it and included freedom of the press and secrecy of postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications among rights given to the citizen.

Mr. Damodar Swarup Seth said that it was desirable that the freedom of the press should be laid down as a separate right in the constitution. He criticised the article in its original form as the rights given in it were cancelled by the provisions laid down. Rights were given in one part of the article and taken away in the other, he said.

"POSITIVE GUARANTEE NEEDED"

The provision in the article, he said, was too vague and general that they could always be utilised by the executive for suspending civil liberties and making the fundamental rights ineffective. The fundamental rights, Mr. Seth said, should be outside the jurisdiction of the executive.

Prof. K. T. Shah moved an amendment to the effect that the rights given in the article should be subject to this constitution and the laws thereunder and should not be governed by the provisions laid down in the article itself. He also proposed that the article should not merely state that the citizens had the rights but should give a positive guarantee.

Prof. Shah complained that too much prominence had been given to exceptions to rights rather than to the rights themselves.

Prof. Shah moved another amendment providing that the rights should be given, in addition to other freedoms, the "freedom of thought and worship, of press and publication."

Mr. H. V. Kamath moved his amendment seeking that the citizen shall have the right to keep arms and ammunition, but the amendment laid it down that "the rights shall not affect the operation of any existing law, nor prevent the State from making any laws imposing, in the interest of public order, peace, tranquillity or the rights of the citizen, any restrictions on the exercise of this right."

The denial of the right to bear arms, Mr. Kamath said, would only affect the law-abiding citizens who would not be able to protect themselves against the anti-social elements of the community. On the other hand, would always be able to get arms in spite of restrictions.

PERSONAL LAWS

Mr. Mohammed Ismail moved an amendment to add to the article a new sub-clause seeking to ensure freedom for particular groups and communities to follow their own personal laws and to ensure personal liberty and the right to be tried by a competent court of law in case such liberty was curtailed.

Prof. K. T. Shah also moved an amendment relating to personal liberty and suggested that the following new clause be added to the article: "Liberty of the persons is guaranteed. No person shall be deprived of his life, nor be arrested or detained, or imprisoned, except according to due process of law; nor shall any person be denied equality before the law or equal protection of laws within the territory of India."

Liberty of person, he said, ever since the concept of civil liberties dawned upon the people had been the battle ground of autocrats and those fighting against them. Arbitrary arrest and detention without any due process of law should be done away with. Whenever autocrats and despots were bankrupt of arguments, they used this power to deal with those who did not agree with them. He wanted that the right of personal liberty should be guaranteed by an assertive clause in the constitution.

"ONLY ONE PROVISION"

Mr. Mehboob Ali Baig moved an amendment seeking the deletion of the various provisions governing the rights of citizens. The article, he suggested, that there need be only one provision, namely "that no citizen in the exercise of the said right shall endanger the security of the state, promote ill will between the communities or be guilty of disturbing peace and tranquillity in the country."

Mr. K. M. Munshi moved an amendment substituting the original proviso in the article to the effect that "nothing in the article shall affect the operation of any existing law, nor prevent the State from making any law relating to libel, slander, defamation, or any matter which offends against decency or morality or which undermines the security of, or tends to overthrow, the State."

Mr. Munshi pointed out that the original clause mentioned the word "sedition" and his amendment sought to omit it. His amendment also substituted the phraseology for "undermines the authority or foundation of the State" with "which undermines the security of, or tends to overthrow, the State."

Mr. Munshi said that the word "sedition" had doubtful and varying interpretations and created considerable doubt in the minds of people. Section 24-A (Sedition) was interpreted during during the British regime very widely. Now that they had democratic government a line must be drawn between the criticism of Government which should be welcome and incitement which would undermine the security or order. Criticism of Government could not be seditious because they were the very soul of democracy. Even the advocacy of a different system of Government should be welcome and the object of his amendment was to make a distinction between the two.

"DELETE PROVISIONS"

Sardar Hukim Singh moved an amendment for the deletion of all the provisions to the article. He said that whatever freedom was given to the people by the article was being taken away as the result of those protective clauses.

Mr. Mehboob Ali Baig moved an amendment stating that the various restrictive provision in the article should be without prejudice to the provisions of Article 8. Article 8 which the House passed two days ago stipulated that all laws in force before the commencement of the constitution should be void to the extent that they were inconsistent with the provisions of the fundamental rights chapter.

Pandit Thakuradas Bhargava moved two amendments, one of which had the same import as Mr. Baig's. The other amendment sought to ensure that the restrictions on freedom imposed by the State should be reasonable.

Pandit Bhargava stated that he was amazed to find that in the fundamental rights which they were discussing, there was no mention of the exercise of electoral rights.

Pandit Bhargava, continuing his speech, stated that unless the prevalent state of things in the country were removed and bettered, there was no use in giving these fundamental rights. Sardar Patel himself had said recently that the common man in the country did not feel the glow of freedom, despite the attainment of freedom.

Dr. Ambedkar moved an amendment to Pandit Bhargava's amendment to the effect that "nothing in the clause would affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it empowered the State to make any law." Dr. Ambedkar said that there was a great deal of misunderstanding as to what exactly was being done with regard to the existing laws. The fundamental Article 8 specified without any kind of reservation that any existing law which was inconsistent with the fundamental rights as enacted by the Constitution would be void. It was unnecessary to repeat the phraseology of Article 8 every time because it was the rule of interpretation that in interpreting any law, all relevant sections would be taken into account in such a manner that one section was reconciled with another.

Dr. Ambedkar was loudly cheered by the House when he resumed his seat.

"COMMUNAL PASSION"

Mr. Mohd. Tahir moved an amendment seeking to include the phrase "communal passion" in the proviso clause which gave powers to the State in restricting the freedom of speech and expression, in so far as making law relating to libel, slander, defamation and sedition.

Syama Prasad Mukherjee moved an amendment seeking to restrict the period of force of such law to two years. He said that in the matter of the three freedoms mentioned in the article, namely freedom of assembly, freedom of speech and freedom of movement, there were a number of restrictions introduced by the saving clauses.

Syed Abdur Rouf wanted that the power of restricting the rights of those freedoms should be vested in Parliament and not in the State which meant legally even local authorities.

After Dr. Ambedkar had moved two minor verbal amendments, Mr. Mohd. Tahir moved a new clause seeking to ban the occupation of beggary in any form or shape.

The House adjourned till tomorrow. —A.P.I.

MAHATMA MURDER TRIAL

Prosecution Counsel's Arguments

RED FORT (Delhi), December 1: The Gandhi murder trial entered its third phase today when Mr. C. K. Daphtary, Chief Prosecution Counsel, began his arguments before Mr. Atma Charan, Special Judge at the Red Fort.

Mr. Daphtary, at the outset referred to the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, as extended to the Delhi Province and said that under this Act the Special Court had been created and the Gandhi murder case was assigned to this Court.

Referring to the charges against each of the accused, Mr. Daphtary said that the present accused along with Digambar Badge, Approver, and three abductors conspired to murder Mahatma Gandhi and in pursuance of that conspiracy they transported arms and ammunition without a licence.

After reading the charges against the accused, Mr. Daphtary submitted that the central point was the actual murder of Mahatma Gandhi which was not disputed by any of the accused. The question which was disputed by the accused was the conspiracy between Nathuram Godse and the other accused to murder Mahatma Gandhi.

Dealing with the offence of conspiracy, Mr. Daphtary stated that the accused were charged in two ways. Firstly, they were charged under Section 120 (B) that they had conspired to murder Mahatma Gandhi; secondly, that they had abetted in one way or the other the commission of the offence.

If a conspiracy was proved then it was an offence committed under Section 120 (B). If the Court assumed that it was a conspiracy then the act of the accused was done in pursuance of that conspiracy, Mr. Daphtary said that when Section 120 (B) was introduced it did not do away with Section 107 (2) (abettment) of the Indian Penal Code which still existed. Section 120-B (conspiracy) and Section 107 (2) (abettment) were two aspects of the same fact.

Mr. Daphtary added that Nathuram Godse was charged with the murder of Mahatma Gandhi. This offence was not an independent act of Nathuram Godse but it was an act of other accused in pursuance of a conspiracy between him and the other accused. It was an offence in law to convict either under Section 120-B (conspiracy) I.P.C. or under Section 107 (2) (abettment) I.P.C.

SUBSIDIARY CHARGES

Mr. Daphtary then referred to the charges against the accused under the Arms Act and the Explosives Substances Act and said that those charges were subsidiary. Mr. Daphtary said that necessary sanction for the prosecution of the accused on those charges had, however, been obtained.

Mr. Daphtary then dealt with the case and said that matters really began about November 1947. Nathuram Godse, Digambar Badge (approver) while going on a pilgrimage to a place in Bhor State met Narayan Apte. Apte wanted arms and ammunition from Badge. Badge at that time, apparently, had not any with him but said that he would arrange. Eight or ten days later Badge returned to Poona, made arrangements to secure the "stuff" and went to the "Hindu Rashtira" office. It was in evidence and had been substantially corroborated that somewhere about June, 1947, Badge, in addition to dealings in weapons which required no licence, also commenced to deal with illegal traffic in arms and explosives.

ASSIGNMENT OF POLICIES

Nathuram Godse, Mr. Daphtary continued, had two life policies. He effected the nominations on those policies, one in favour of his wife of Narayan Apte on January 13 and the other in favour of the wife of his brother Gopal Godse on January 14. Each of these nominations was witnessed by Apte.

It was prudent to point out that although Nathuram Godse, Apte and Gopal Godse had made comparatively lengthy written statements and had answered a number of questions put by the Court, neither of them had told the Court why it was necessary or why in fact those policies were assigned to him was legitimate to point out that there was an act, it was not disputed, full of significance yet no explanation whatsoever had been offered only because that act was capable of being construed and that was that it was positively in the minds of Nathuram Godse, Apte, Gopal Godse and Madanlal, at that stage, that an offence was going to be committed. That fact that there was no possible explanation.

At any rate, Mr. Daphtary continued, he was satisfied for the moment in pointing out that there was a coincidence in Nathuram Godse assigning the policies, Gopal Godse applying for leave and getting some money from Nathuram Godse and Nathuram Godse and Apte going to Bombay and Badge and Shanker also going to Bombay on January 14, Badge taking the stuff with him.

It was in evidence, Mr. Daphtary went on to say, that Nathuram Godse and Apte travelled from Bombay to Delhi on January 17 under assumed names. On arriving in Delhi they stayed at Marina Hotel under assumed names of "S. Deshpande and Mr. Deshpande." This fact had been admitted by both Apte and Nathuram Godse.

On January 17 Karkare and Madanlal also arrived in Delhi. They put up in the Sheraton Hotel. That fact was also admitted by both of them. Karkare gave an assumed name. At the hotel they were visited by Gopal Godse.

Mr. Daphtary then said that a conspiracy need not and often could not be proved by direct evidence it could be proved as much by circumstantial evidence as any other fact could be proved. It was not always possible, having regard to the nature of the crime, that some one should be produced who was in a position to say that so and so agreed with him. Quite independent of Badge if various instances which had been mentioned were proved by other evidences then this was essentially a case where the court could with ease infer the existence of a conspiracy. —A.P.I.

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Because Nixoderm is scientifically compounded to fight skin troubles, it works faster than anything you have seen in your store before. It stops the itching, burning and smarting in a few minutes, then starts to work immediately, clearing and healing your skin, making it softer, whiter and velvety smooth in just a day or two your mirror will tell you that here at last is the scientific treatment you have been needing to clear your skin—the treatment to make you look more attractive, to help you win friends. Nixoderm has brought clearer, healthier skin to thousands, such as Mr. K. who writes: "I suffered from terribly itching, burning and smarting Eczema for 12 years. Tried everything. At last I heard of Nixoderm. I stopped the itching in 10 minutes. I could see my skin clearing up on the second day. All the red, disgusting blotches and scaly skin disappeared in 10 days. My friends were amazed at the improvement in my appearance."

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Nixoderm costs absolutely nothing unless it clears your skin to your complete satisfaction. One trial in the mirror in the morning and you will be amazed at the improvement. Then just keep on using Nixoderm and you will see that at that time it costs you nothing. Your skin will clear, smooth and supple and attractive. Give it a trial. If you don't like it, or you simply return the empty package and your money will be returned in full. This guarantee protects you.

NON-ESSENTIAL BUILDINGS Madras Restrictions

MADRAS, December 1: In view of shortage of building materials such as iron, steel, and cement, and also in order to conserve these materials for the construction of essential structures, the Madras Government have decided not to release the above mentioned materials in future for elaborate and luxurious types of construction, and non-essential structures such as cinema-houses, dance halls, studios, amusement concerns, etc. according to a statement issued today. —U.P.I.

Prize Bonds Draw

The tenth half-yearly and final draw for prizes in respect of the Government of India five-year interest-free Prize Bonds 1949, was held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday. The draw was supervised by a committee consisting of Sir Rustom Masani, Chairman, and Mr. K. P. E. Menon, Reserve Bank of India, Central Offices, Bombay, as secretary.

The following are the prize-winning bonds of Rs. 100 denominations: Rs. 50,000 A 033446; B 052017; C 091236; D 038006. Rs. 20,000 A 081098; B 027988; C 080491; D 085064. Rs. 10,000 A 000602; B 015546; C 025983; D 095221. Rs. 5,000 A 047919; B 075101; C 041327; D 060277. Rs. 2,500 A 077339; B 043407; C 064474; D 079155.

Bonds of Rs. 10 denominations, winning prize of Rs. 2,500 are: AA 041592; AB 098878; AC 090592; AD 073932; AE 004843; AF 043271; AG 010660; AH 040054; AJ 091205; AK 050516; AL 081394; AM 085821; AN 070819.

Film Of Sardar Patel

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's visit to Bombay during Diwali in connection with two official conferences on Hyderabad and Junagadh has been made the subject of "topical" film shorts by the Film Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. The news reel includes scenes at the public meeting held at Chowpatty to congratulate the Sardar on his 74th birthday and a recording of the Deputy Prime Minister's message.

Township For Sindhis

NEW DELHI, December 1: The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of rupees one crore and ten lakhs for the proposed Sindhi township of Gandhi Dan near Delhi.

The township scheme is expected to help in rehabilitating nearly 400,000 Sindhi refugees. It is being undertaken by the Sindhi Resettlement Corporation, an organisation formed by the Sindhi refugees under the chairmanship of Acharya Kripalani. —U.P.I.

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New Hair Discovery For Men

Noxton

From Hollywood, California, where actors must always look their best in the Cinema, comes a hair discovery that gives every man a better and more attractive appearance.

This hair discovery, called Noxton, is easily and quickly rubbed into the hair and scalp in less than a minute and gives them a positive result:

1. Keeps hair in place and good looking;
2. Removes loose dandruff;
3. Relieves itching and dryness;
4. Stimulates scalp tissues so that your hair grows with natural life and luster. Furthermore, Noxton contains no alcohol or grease and does not stain or rub off. It even makes gray, streaked or faded hair darker and more attractive.

Remember that women in particular will judge your attractiveness by the condition of your hair. To prove how Noxton can improve your hair and how it improves your appearance on hundred per cent and is worth many times the small cost, return the unused part and your money back is guaranteed.

Noxton HAIR CREAM

Security Act And Merged States

BOMBAY HIGH COURT ISSUES RULE

The contention that the Bombay Security Measures Act, could not be applied to subjects of Indian States which had merged with the Indian Dominion and are now administered by the Government of Bombay, which had not yet been formed into districts of the province, was raised on behalf of 16 detenus in Sangli and Miraj in the habeas corpus applications filed by their counsel at the Bombay High Court.

Mr. K. B. Limaye and four others of Sangli, and Mr. B. J. Joshi and four others of Miraj had been in detention since September last.

Counsel for the detenus stated that the States had merged with the Indian Dominion and were now administered by the Bombay Government under the powers vested in them by Section IV of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act of 1947 of the Government of India. But the States did not form part of the province of Bombay, nor the term "districts" could be applied to them, the counsel contended. In the circumstances, the terms "District Magistrate" and "Additional District Magistrate" as applied to the detenus "were mere misnomers", he added.

The counsel for the detenus further contended that the Government had not given the grounds for their detention and that the detention was, therefore, illegal.

Their Lordships issued a rule against the Government to show cause why the detenus should not be set free and ordered their release on an "interim bail".

Mr. V. J. Gharpure appeared for the detenus and Mr. H. M. Choksi, Government Pleader, for the Government.

RELIEVING BOMBAY DOCK CONGESTION New Customs Procedure

Following talks which Mr. Y. N. Sukhtankar, Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, Government of India, had with Customs officials in Bombay in respect of relieving congestion in the city docks, the Appraising Department of the Customs Service will, in future, examine goods as they are stacked.

At present, the Customs Department insist on getting all packages of the same consignment together before they certify that the goods are in order. This has entailed much delay in clearing consignments which are generally split up while unloading.

Supervision work in the docks is to be tightened. Goods are, at present, stacked in the most haphazard manner, the practice of heaping drums and gunny bags one above the other being given up.

The glut in the railway yards at Ahmedabad, which has prevented the movement of upcountry goods from Bombay, will be removed by diverting coal wagons to other centres.

In the recent consultative conferences between representatives of shipping and Port Trust and Customs officials, on the one hand, Mr. Sukhtankar, on the other, the Railways are reported to have been absolved from the blame for the congestion in the docks.

Gallons of liquid disinfectant are being used by the Port Trust to clean up the entire dock area, occupied by refugees till Monday.

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Supervision work in the docks is to be tightened. Goods are, at present, stacked in the most haphazard manner, the practice of heaping drums and gunny bags one above the other being given up.

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In the recent consultative conferences between representatives of shipping and Port Trust and Customs officials, on the one hand, Mr. Sukhtankar, on the other, the Railways are reported to have been absolved from the blame for the congestion in the docks.

Gallons of liquid disinfectant are being used by the Port Trust to clean up the entire dock area, occupied by refugees till Monday.

MAHATMA MURDER TRIAL

Prosecution Counsel's Arguments

RED FORT (Delhi), December 1: The Gandhi murder trial entered its third phase today when Mr. C. K. Daphtary, Chief Prosecution Counsel, began his arguments before Mr. Atma Charan, Special Judge at the Red Fort.

Mr. Daphtary, at the outset referred to the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, as extended to the Delhi Province and said that under this Act the Special Court had been created and the Gandhi murder case was assigned to this Court.

Referring to the charges against each of the accused, Mr. Daphtary said that the present accused along with Digambar Badge, Approver, and three abductors conspired to murder Mahatma Gandhi and in pursuance of that conspiracy they transported arms and ammunition without a licence.

After reading the charges against the accused, Mr. Daphtary submitted that the central point was the actual murder of Mahatma Gandhi which was not disputed by any of the accused. The question which was disputed by the accused was the conspiracy between Nathuram Godse and the other accused to murder Mahatma Gandhi.

Dealing with the offence of conspiracy, Mr. Daphtary stated that the accused were charged in two ways. Firstly, they were charged under Section 120 (B) that they had conspired to murder Mahatma Gandhi; secondly, that they had abetted in one way or the other the commission of the offence.

If a conspiracy was proved then it was an offence committed under Section 120 (B). If the Court assumed that it was a conspiracy then the act of the accused was done in pursuance of that conspiracy, Mr. Daphtary said that when Section 120 (B) was introduced it did not do away with Section 107 (2) (abettment) of the Indian Penal Code which still existed. Section 120-B (conspiracy) and Section 107 (2) (abettment) were two aspects of the same fact.

Mr. Daphtary added that Nathuram Godse was charged with the murder of Mahatma Gandhi. This offence was not an independent act of Nathuram Godse but it was an act of other accused in pursuance of a conspiracy between him and the other accused. It was an offence in law to convict either under Section 120-B (conspiracy) I.P.C. or under Section 107 (2) (abettment) I.P.C.

SUBSIDIARY CHARGES

Mr. Daphtary then referred to the charges against the accused under the Arms Act and the Explosives Substances Act and said that those charges were subsidiary. Mr. Daphtary said that necessary sanction for the prosecution of the accused on those charges had, however, been obtained.

Mr. Daphtary then dealt with the case and said that matters really began about November 1947. Nathuram Godse, Digambar Badge (approver) while going on a pilgrimage to a place in Bhor State met Narayan Apte. Apte wanted arms and ammunition from Badge. Badge at that time, apparently, had not any with him but said that he would arrange. Eight or ten days later Badge returned to Poona, made arrangements to secure the "stuff" and went to the "Hindu Rashtira" office. It was in evidence and had been substantially corroborated that somewhere about June, 1947, Badge, in addition to dealings in weapons which required no licence, also commenced to deal with illegal traffic in arms and explosives.

ASSIGNMENT OF POLICIES

Nathuram Godse, Mr. Daphtary continued, had two life policies. He effected the nominations on those policies, one in favour of his wife of Narayan Apte on January 13 and the other in favour of the wife of his brother Gopal Godse on January 14. Each of these nominations was witnessed by Apte.

It was prudent to point out that although Nathuram Godse, Apte and Gopal Godse had made comparatively lengthy written statements and had answered a number of questions put by the Court, neither of them had told the Court why it was necessary or why in fact those policies were assigned to him was legitimate to point out that there was an act, it was not disputed, full of significance yet no explanation whatsoever had been offered only because that act was capable of being construed and that was that it was positively in the minds of Nathuram Godse, Apte, Gopal Godse and Madanlal, at that stage, that an offence was going to be committed. That fact that there was no possible explanation.

At any rate, Mr. Daphtary continued, he was satisfied for the moment in pointing out that there was a coincidence in Nathuram Godse assigning the policies, Gopal Godse applying for leave and getting some money from Nathuram Godse and Nathuram Godse and Apte going to Bombay and Badge and Shanker also going to Bombay on January 14, Badge taking the stuff with him.

It was in evidence, Mr. Daphtary went on to say, that Nathuram Godse and Apte travelled from Bombay to Delhi on January 17 under assumed names. On arriving in Delhi they stayed at Marina Hotel under assumed names of "S. Deshpande and Mr. Deshpande." This fact had been admitted by both Apte and Nathuram Godse.

On January 17 Karkare and Madanlal also arrived in Delhi. They put up in the Sheraton Hotel. That fact was also admitted by both of them. Karkare gave an assumed name. At the hotel they were visited by Gopal Godse.

Mr. Daphtary then said that a conspiracy need not and often could not be proved by direct evidence it could be proved as much by circumstantial evidence as any other fact could be proved. It was not always possible, having regard to the nature of the crime, that some one should be produced who was in a position to say that so and so agreed with him. Quite independent of Badge if various instances which had been mentioned were proved by other evidences then this was essentially a case where the court could with ease infer the existence of a conspiracy. —A.P.I.

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