I. N. A. PERSONNEL IN BURMA

OVER 1,000 INTERNED IN RANGOON

CAPT. LAKSHMI ANXIOUS TO RETURN TO INDIA

RANGOON, Dec. 1.

Approximately 1,000 I.N.A. personnel are now in custody in Rangoon and their relatives want to return to India, according to a statement issued to the Press here by Captain Lakshmi, Chairman of the Azad Hind Fauj Provisional Government and Commander of the Women's Regiment.

Captain Lakshmi, former commander of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment of the Indian National Army whose known movements are now restricted to Malaya in southern Shan States, is anxious to get back to India, according to the latest quarters. She is prepared to stand trial if considered necessary in her own country for fighting for Indian independence.

Among the internees in Rangoon is Mr. M. S. Bajaj, member of Parliament, who arrived here in April, 1944, from Tokyo and worked for some time with the Rangoon wing of the Indian Independence League. It is said he is suffering from tuberculosis.

GENERAL AMNESTY URGED

MR. BEVAN'S APPEAL TO MR. ATTLEE

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, former President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, has sent the following telegram to Mr. C. R. Attlee, Prime Minister of Britain:

In view of the international convention for treatment of war prisoners and in view of the very democratic principle that the ruling mind which could not be easily subdued by long years of repression and imprisonment, every Indian under arrest during the war for whatever they might be charged by the British Sovereign or are suffering from any other disability should be released without any trial or condition as an act of grace by declaring a general amnesty.

I must sensibly you here that there is an important public feeling in India on the part of the British Government. At the end of the Second World War, when the question of the whole nation could not be found that the accused are arrested on merely sectional grounds and the Allied armies does not allow each side to appreciate the of the other in this respect.

So we have a situation where a large war-seasoned army—for Allied soldiers in Calcutta, have become associated with forces of Indian democracy and are treated by forces which also seem to be hostile to the very principles of liberty established by the liberation of the nations in the late struggle and the common people look to the Congress as the cause of the Indian people, but also strengthening the strife over the whole country.

We ask respectfully members of Parliament to propagate these principles among more than 30 to 40 million people in India, after all, are ordinary workers in industries.

"ECONOMISTS" CRITICISM OF GOVT.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Commenting on the Cabinet's White which the paper stated, was partly the result of pressure from Labour Ministers for "revolution and violence." The Economist admits that the motive was to avoid unnecessary legislation. On the other hand, the paper points out: "Government aims are far more ambitious in millpay and on the slightest excuse. The merit presence of troops is sufficient to call many employers to account for a good deal of more calm on every side."—U.P.A.

STALIN'S ABSENCE FROM MOSCOW

INTENDED AS REBUKE TO BRITAIN AND U. S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

A *New York Times* dispatch from Moscow said to-day that Generalissimo Stalin's absence from the Soviet capital is considered as a rebuke to Britain and the United States for their opposition to Russia during the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Significantly, according to this version, by his seclusion Stalin is not accepting responsibility for the collapse of the Council of Foreign Ministers, but not return to Moscow until Britain and the United States have something to offer that promises to give a solution to world difficulties.—U.P.A.

STALIN TO TOUR THE UNION

LONDON, Dec. 2.

One of the first acts when Marshal Stalin returns to Moscow after his holiday in the Crimea will be the handing over of Premiership to his Foreign Commissar, Mr. Molotov, it is reported that Marshal Stalin, on his return to work, will make an extensive tour of the vast Soviet territories in order to meet their peoples to see their great leader in person.—U.P.I.

EGYPT'S DEMANDS

ELDER STATESMEN TO DISCUSS QUESTION

CAIRO, Dec. 3.

A request that the Egyptian Premier, Nokrashy Pasha, should confer with the Wafd Leader, Mr. Ernest Bevin, with a view to obtaining formal recognition of Egypt's independence, evacuation of British troops and union with the Sudan under the Egyptian Crown is contained in a note presented this evening to the Egyptian Cabinet by Makram Ebeid Pasha, Labour Minister and leader of the Wafd Oppositionist bloc.

The impression is also created that the British Government would be willing to start negotiations to that end at the earliest possible date. Makram would be the man, it is understood to press for the recognition of Egypt's national aspirations.

The Premier and Nokrashy held a meeting with other party leaders at the residence of Hassanein Pasha, Chief of the Royal Cabinet.

The meeting decided to summon the Senate for the 12 delegates for Tuesday to discuss the situation.

The Committee of 14 Elder Statesmen is a constitutional committee set up by the last Premier. Ali Maher Pasha who was assassinated in February this year. The Committee is nominated by Government from among prominent Egyptians and its members, including four ex-Premiers, represent all shades of political opinion in Egypt.—Reuter.

ANGLO—AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS

BRITISH TREASURY OFFICIAL ARRIVES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

Sir Edward Bridges arrived in Washington on Saturday by plane in an effort to speed up the conclusion of the Anglo-American financial talks. Sir Edward Bridges, Britain's Treasury expert on the way, brought the Labour Government's latest suggestions to resolve the differences between the Anglo-American officials.

At least two phases of the discussion are known to have been failure over are the amount of the loan and Anglo-American insistence that Britain should relieve a proportion of dollars held in the Dollar Pool, which it gets the loan to purchase American goods.—A.P.A.

INDIANS' ENTRY INTO BURMA

DRAFT AGREEMENT DRAWN UP

QUOTA SYSTEM TO BE RETAINED

RANGOON, Dec. 1.

U. Tin Tut, Secretary-General to the Burma Government, announced at a conference of Burmese Commissioners that a new draft agreement had been drawn up following protracted discussion at New Delhi from 1944.

This draft, he said, committed neither the Government of India nor the Burma Government to any of its terms. On the Indian side, the intention was that the draft should be recommended for Secretary of State's which had now appointed a Sub-Committee to go into the matter.

It is hoped that the new draft could come into force which strong opposition was expressed in India. For example, for marriage classification, the Indian immigrant who was cohabited with a Burmese woman or married a Burmese woman without the permission of the Government was likely to have his immigration permit cancelled, it has been omitted.

The draft retains the principal provisions of the Saw-Jawaharlal Agreement which laid down that no fresh Indian immigrants may enter Burma during a five years under a system of quotas which could be fixed by the Burma Government in advice of the immigration Board.

The quota is now fixed at 100 for Europeans are dropped but it will be open to the Burma Government to change which does not cover the cost of the immigration Board.

INDIAN AGENTS'S OFFICE

Mr. Gundevia, Secretary to Mr. Jagmohan Mehta Government of India Agent in Burma, arrived here to-day for discussions in connection with the opening of the Agency office in Rangoon. It is expected that Mr. Mehta will shortly here as soon as accommodation for office and residence has been found.

PERSIAN PREMIER MAY RESIGN

PRO-SOVIET CANDIDATE FAVOURED

TEHERAN, Dec. 2.

It was reported in Government circles that Premier Ahmed Qavam Es-Saltaneh, of Hakimi, was expected to resign within a few days and would probably be replaced by the pro-Russian Ghavam Sultaneh. Former Prime Minister.

It is also that the Iranian Ambassador, Seyed Hassan Taqizadeh said he had not heard of the resignation rumour but did not seem surprised. Of Saltaneh, he said, "the Russians always wanted him" in office.

NO FRESH BRITISH TROOPS BROUGHT TO PERSIA

The British Embassy to-day strongly denied that any fresh British troops had arrived in Persia.

According to the Persian Press, ethnic who entered the southern town of Kerbahan several days ago, fled the Government and seriously launched a "counter army offensive."

Revealing that the Soviet Union "Black Battalion" responsible for the murder and mutilations of the crushed Tehran conspiracy, there are now reported to be deported Black Dragons, the Premier shook his head when I asked if a personal appeal would help the Russians to the extremists. "It might reach a certain stage, but not beyond," he replied.

Finally I asked Dr. Sharir whether he contemplated surrendering his mandate if his policy of appeasement to the Soviet proved unsuccessful. Roused by this suggestion he replied with a flushed air: "No, I shall certainly carry on."

IRANIAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL ARRIVES IN TABRIZ

Moscow Radio says the Iranian Governor-General of Northern Persia has arrived in Tabriz and has been given complete freedom of action.—Reuter.

DANGER OF CIVIL WAR

LONDON, Dec. 2.

A civil war in Persia is "inevitable by the end of March" unless the United States dissuade Russia from her present activities there, declares the *News of the World* Special Correspondent in a message from Teheran published to-day.

"One of the methods which are employed by the so-called 'Democrats' to this end," he continues, "they may describe the assignation of all leaders of the Central Government such as the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, Chief of the Police and so on. This will be refused.

"In that case there will be an organised coup d'etat by the armed forces from the northern provinces. Alternatively, after free elections, the secret police services will proclaim their autonomy in the hope that the rest of Persia will starve."

Within the last three weeks the staple food, rice, has increased in price by 20 per cent. The price of bread is still controlled by the authorities.

In some circles here it is believed that Russia may delay her withdrawal from Persia before she withdraws her troops from the occupation zone in the north. Once she has withdrawn she will no longer be accused of being implicated.

It is understood that Russian and Caucasian tourists are being poured across the Azerbaijan border. Before long there will be enough Soviet troops in Persia loyal to the Central Government will be afraid to speak their words freely.

There is still time for an impartial mission of enquiry to arrive in Persia, but an influential section of Persian patriots urges the British and the United States to send urgent help in the form of a United Nations Committee to enter the northern territories and see what is to be done at once if it is to be of any use.

In the first place the barrier set up by the Russians to isolate the northern provinces is at the moment more impenetrable than during the war. Since the Soviet-Persian agreement no longer is necessary for Russian troops passing through Kazvin, then rescinded as mutually, it now pleased by Russian troops armed with hommyguns. On the Tehran side of the town, Persian troops are not allowed to go along the roadside of Russian permission to enter Azerbaijan to restore order.

The barrier is now extended east to Meshed. Last week a party of five armed English archaeologist was not allowed to travel to Meshed. The reason given by the Russian officer in charge was: "Impossible for any foreigner to visit the town. Only should it be impossible for me to find the need of war security has ceased to exist! What is happening behind these barriers is a mystery.

These are the facts about which the Persian Government has been unable to complain. For the past seven months no foreign press agency or news agency has been allowed to enter the town of Mathabad, centre of Kurdish separatist movement. British leaders on the other hand, have made cultural visits to Baku in Soviet Azerbaijan.

RUSSIANS START OIL BORING

Russian oil boring has started in at least three areas where no concessions have been granted. After telegraphic communications with the Central Government have been cut.

To what extent all these activities are a direct responsibility of Russia may be questioned. What cannot be questioned is that they have taken place in Russian occupied territory. And to this area Moscow accepts responsibility for security. This is laid down in a note sent recently to Teheran and published early to-day.—Reuter.

IN RUSSIA TO-DAY

UNCENSORED STORY OF LIVING CONDITIONS

SOVIET SEARCH FOR SECURITY

MOSCOW, Dec. 1.

The Soviet Union is expected by foreign observers here to give concrete evidence during the near future of its desire for increased international co-operation. An extensive interview, recently conversation, in the chief uncensored message from the Soviet Union for six years. There is a feeling that Soviet suspicions will decrease and that the Soviet Union will show increasing willingness to respond to invitations from other Great Powers for international co-operation in political, economic, scientific and cultural spheres.

Across conference tables however, Soviet representatives will continue to bargain hard. The country's first post-war election against pessimism and shows which will be held on February 10 as being a practical Russian interest.

A few days ago I asked a prominent Russian why his Government was suspicious of other countries. He replied, "Our minds look across the history of the attitude of other nations to the Soviet Union, and the intervention in the day after attacked us. Our people have not forgotten that. Even when you are Stalin, you can understand that. Our people have not forgotten that. Canada is more the secret of the atom bomb does not help the cause of mutual confidence and trust."

Only one who has seen the vast Russian organisation and industrial development can realise how the food situation is being faced. It is obvious that the Soviet Union knows that whatever else may be lacking, necessary to sustain strength. It is reported that the food supply will be kept at about the pre-war strength—but so will the number of other countries. The Soviet Union discourages contacts between foreigners and the people.

FOOD SHORTAGE

Outwardly the average Russian seems healthy and confident. The food situation is by no means good. Ordinary citizens are getting enough to eat, but there is a scarcity of luxuries and inconveniences prevail. Soldiers, scientists and intelligentsia receive the best food. There is, in effect, already a privileged class created according to the value which the country puts on their ability, to each according to his work.

People are well and comfortably and there are signs of war weariness and short tempers in the queues. Considerable interest in clothing is very obvious. Transport is terrible, especially in winter. Housing is a problem and overcrowding extreme. But the buildings going through in the cities and planners are unquietly pushing through schemes for rebuilding and extension. There is marked confidence in the future, especially among the younger generation.

Most Russians appear to possess surprisingly wide knowledge of politics abroad. Their viewpoint seems coloured by the activities of Communist cells in the organisations. Papers are edited, have a good world coverage of foreign affairs and are inclined to stress anti-imperialist aspects as well as anti-fascist references.

NO INTERNAL DISSENSIONS

I have seen nothing to give the slightest support for the stories published almost of internal dissension in the Soviet Union. While there is no political opposition here, there is plenty of open and encouraged criticism of minor officials, and the Press, I am told, writes personal letters to the Kremlin and it is not long that such letters stop rapid effective results.

NEWS FACILITIES IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW RADIO'S REPORT TO BRITISH CRITICISM

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Moscow Radio, heard in London said last night that British correspondents lack of news facilities in Russia "proves their failure to understand the Soviet system."

The broadcast added: "The hirings from Russia are highly exaggerated. If they depend not only on News Agencies but also on the desire honestly to utilise the press now available—less for the fabrication of fantastic compositions in order to please employers and arouse their hidden prejudices."

The broadcast said that correspondents by Foreign Secretary Bevin and his press-secretary Mr. Anthony Eden "about the lack of news facilities in Russia are the result of notes compiled by Russia against rebels in the light of with a deliberate misuse of freedom in their own country."—A.P.A.

ATOMIC POWER-DRIVEN CAR

INVENTOR ALLEGES SABOTAGE

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Over 40 motoring and scientific newspapers' correspondents were present at a public gathered at Westminster to-day to watch the British Minister of Fuel and Power, Mr. Shinwell, drive what was claimed to be the first Atom car but no petrol was used. The inventor Dr. J. M. Wilson alleged that the car had been sabotaged in the street three hours before the test was due and what parts of it had been done by people apprehensive of the effect of his invention on industry.

According to Mr. Shinwell that the car could develop power was heavy water, uranium and another chemical which he would not disclose. He said Dr. Wilson had driven the car for hundreds of miles and had taken out a provisional patent. He would be glad to have offered the principle of his invention to the Government only in no war, and it was rejected. By his invention one could run a car 1,000 miles for eight pence at three times the speed of an ordinary car.

Dr. Wilson undertook to produce three running cars fitted with his invention within one month.—Reuter.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR JAP OFFICER

FOUND GUILTY OF CANNIBALISM

SYDNEY, Dec. 2.

The sentence of death by hanging was passed on Lt. Takeshiko Tesaki, who was found guilty of cannibalism by the Brisbane trial held for cannibalism in the South West Pacific at Wewak yesterday.

Lt. Tesaki was charged before a special military court to-day and was sitting in the commanding officer's chair. Lt. Tesaki mutilated the body of a Queensland airman, Flight Sergeant Rigby.

Lt. Tesaki's defence was that he was dying comrades wanted. Yamamoto said in evidence that he "could not eat human flesh after eating a part of it raised, "Many Japs in the Pacific."—Reuter.

CANDIDATE PULLS OUT REVOLVER

INCIDENT IN SIND POLLING BOOTH

KARACHI, Dec. 1.

Polling in elections to the Sind Assembly recently from the Sind Mahomedan constituency, which took place to-day, was marred by an incident which occurred at Shahi in Hyderabad District. It is alleged that some officials excited the voters against the candidature of Rashid, stating that the latter was responsible for its arrest and imprisonment of its late Pir Pagaro. At this excited voters are reported to have rushed at Rashid and, it is said, pulled out his revolver, in self-defence, Mr. Rashid, it is alleged, fired, causing a complete scene of confusion.—A.P.I.

BRITISH BOMB BANDOENG

JAPS CALLED IN TO AID GURKHAS

UNREST SPREADING TO SUMATRA

BATAVIA, Dec. 2.

To-day's Allied communique for the first time reported symptoms of unrest in hitherto peaceful Sumatra. Indonesian civil police were stated to have tried to disarm the Japanese from Medan and Indonesian troops to Fort de Kock. West Central Sumatra from engineering areas, while in the Palembang area in South Sumatra, a British medical goodwill was wounded when attacked by Indonesians armed with swords.

In Java, the situation at the new storm centre Bandoeng, 109 miles south-east of Batavia, is growing hourly more threatening. Japanese tanks are actually in action against Indonesians who have called in to the Gurkhas to defend the 50,000 Dutch and British refugees who are concentrated in this "Garden of Java", and Mosquito aircraft and Thunderbolts were to-day sent into action.

JAPS CALLED IN TO SHELL INDONESIANS

A Japanese battery of three Krupp guns and three mountain guns has been in action in Bandoeng, shelling Indonesian headquarters on Allied orders. Indonesians have evacuated the noisiest part of the town, where 1,000 refugees have been evacuated.

The line of communications between Ambarawa—where the interned camp is still threatened—and Semarang is still threatened. Semarang itself, which was attacked on an enormous scale a week ago to be developing into a second Surabaya battle.

Allied tanks and troops were to-day leaning out from Sourabaya, attacking Indonesian positions and reinforcements suspected of being on their way to help German fryings to escape from a village, was arrested and an enormous quantity of 60,000 anti-aircraft shells and a number of bombs was also discovered.

Further details of the Indonesian character was received from Batavia to-day from Mr. Tom Driberg, M.P., Labour and distinguish London from British correspondents. Mr. Driberg and Reuter's correspondent yesterday from the bank of a jungle river near Batavia, where they had been pinned on a limbo several days. A Dutch priest and a Dutch civil and clergyman conducted the funeral rites.

DR. SHARIR DEPLORES EXTREMISTS' ACTS

The situation in Java is still explosive, in the view of Dr. Sharir Sjahrir, Premier of Sultan Sarir, who has been deeply affected by the massacre of the Indian and British prisoners at the Djodja camp, just outside Batavia, cables Neil Buckley, Reuter's special correspondent.

This evening as he sat in the porch of his unfurnished little villa surrounded by his bodyguard with rifles and he muttered to me almost unaudibly: "What is going on here, Sandberg, and this president. We started off so well. If only we had established control there and could now happen."

The new Premier went on: "Youth men are excited. Everything during early days I fear it will affect other countries. I have spoken to local leaders, but they say that things are very difficult." He expressed doubt whether the "gentler Indonesian Army was capable of keeping law and order, particularly as the former commander had disappeared.

EXTREMISTS' ACTIVITY TO "ENTER SUMATRA"

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Rijnverein Radio said to-day that the leaders of the extremist Pemoeda Youth organisation controlling parts of West Java are trying to extend their influence to Sumatra in order to establish a footnote for their organisation in Sumatra.

The Rijnverein Radio is keeping a watch along the Javanese coast to prevent any Indonesian vessels leaving Java. It is said, the radio said, that Indonesian extremists must be prevented at all costs from carrying their activities from Java to Sumatra.

JAP GESTAPO CHIEF ARRESTED

BATAVIA, Dec. 1.

The British military police have created a sensation by arresting Mr. Hirobumi Ohta, who was responsible for the killing of many Europeans, according to a message from the Netherlands News Agency. He will probably be tried as a war criminal.

JAPS SUSPECTED OF WAR CRIMES

59 PROMINENT LEADERS ARRESTED

TOKYO, Dec. 3.

General Douglas MacArthur, in the biggest single round-up of Japanese leaders since the Allied occupation began, has arrested 59 prominent war crimes suspects, including army and navy chiefs, cabinet ministers, financiers, bankers, professors and journalists.

Eight former commanders of Japan's crowded military police are included in the list, which includes Mr. Hideki Tojo, premier, Kiichiro Kiyosumi (1936) and Naoki Hoshi (1938).

Other political leaders ordered to be taken into custody include Mr. Shigenori Togo, one of Japan's best known foreign diplomats, who took part in the Russo-Japanese Neutrality Pact. Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Vice-