

BRITISH TROOPS IN PALESTINE

THREATENED WITH REPRISALS JEWISH TERRORISTS' WARNING

JERUSALEM, Aug. 4. While the Jewish terrorist organisation Irgun Zvai Leumi warned that seven more British soldiers were scheduled for the gallows, the Jewish underground defence party, Hagana, said that there would be "reprisals" against British troops and policemen who "killed and injured innocent Jews in revenge for the murder of the two sergeants."

Both these announcements were made last night in broadcasts over the secret radios of the two organisations.

"The gallows action is still to be avenged," the Irgun Radio is referring to the execution of nine terrorists this year. It added: "We hanged Price and Martin as a duty towards our front line fighters" and said there were no booby traps on the bodies. It explained that the mines which exploded were intended to kill "the living British enemy."

HAGANAH'S WARNING
JERUSALEM, Aug. 3. Hagana, the Jewish underground defence army, to-night threatened "reprisals" against British troops and policemen "who kill and injure innocent Jews in revenge for the murder of the two sergeants." The threat was made over Hagana's secret radio transmitter "The Voice of Israel."

Hagana warned the British authorities to take active steps to curb "wild reprisals."

Hagana took part in the search for the two British sergeants—Mervyn Price and Clifford Martin—who were hanged by the extreme terrorist organisation Irgun Zvai Leumi.

A Jewish Agency spokesman said in Jerusalem that the situation in Palestine is "a situation of essential and propaganda, not a war between Gentile and Jew, but a war between Mr. Ernest Bevin and Mr. Menachem Beigin, leader of Irgun Zvai Leumi."

The Jewish population and the rank and file of the British forces in Palestine were "nothing but helpless tools and victims," he added.

The situation would not improve, he believed, if the Palestine Government persisted in its attitude to refugees, and in measures such as imposition of martial law on Nathanya, Palestine's diamond town, near which the two British sergeants were found hanged.

BANK ROBBED

JERUSALEM, Aug. 4. Armed terrorists to-day robbed the Barclays Bank in Haifa of an undisclosed sum of money. The bank was closed and the robbery was discovered nearby.—U.P.A.

"BRITAIN MUST QUIT PALESTINE"

LONDON, Aug. 1. The Communist Daily Worker called upon Britain to "get out of Palestine." The paper's view was that British troops would have been in Palestine to begin with.

"We grieve over the bodies of our dead British soldiers—young men who should have been living happily in their homeland," the journal stated. "But it is a crime to hang Britishers. It is also a crime to hang Jews."

"So long as British troops remain in Palestine," the paper added, "so long will Jews fight to get rid of what they regard as a foreign army of occupation. Take out the troops and permit the people of Palestine to form an independent democratic Arab-Jewish State. This is the only solution which the United Nations should send its hand."—A.P.A.

EGYPTIAN ISSUE IN U. N.

HEARING OF SUDANESE DEMAND URGED

LONDON, Aug. 4. An appeal to the United Nations to give a hearing to Sudanese representatives when the Egyptian case against Britain is brought before the Security Council, possibly to-morrow, was made in London to-day by Mr. Yacub Osman, Official Representative of the Sudanese Umma Party, which stands for national independence from both Britain and Egypt.

"Now that the Security Council is about to hear the dispute brought before it by the Egyptian Government, the Sudanese people expect that their voice will be heard," Mr. Osman declared. "We are resolved to restore our birthright to independence and freedom. We are determined to establish a truly independent Government."

The Government of Egypt, he said, fails to see the justice of our case; it is either blind to the truth or deliberately playing the dangerous game of power politics and paying only lip service to the Charter of the United Nations, the peace of the world and the progress of humanity."

The Sudanese Umma has already appealed to M. Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, for permission to make a statement before the Security Council. Until this appeal is decided the Umma Party will refrain from making a declaration to New York.

In view of the final breakdown of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations to revise the 1936 Treaty of Alliance on the issue of the future of the Sudan, the attitude of the Sudanese parties will be of key importance in the coming Security Council debate.—Reuter.

FREE LEGAL AID TO POOR TENANTS

BOMBAY GOVT.'S DECISION

BOMBAY, Aug. 4. The Government of Bombay has decided to grant legal assistance to the tenants who are poor and unable to bear the expenses of litigation and belong to the Backward Classes, says a Press Note.

Representations have been made to the Government that pleaders should be allowed to appear in tenancy cases on behalf of the parties concerned. The Government in this respect is that pleaders have no right to appear in proceedings under the Bombay Tenancy Act as a matter of course, but the revenue officers concerned can at their discretion, allow pleaders to appear in cases where their assistance is likely to be helpful.

It has been decided that the Government should assist the tenants who are poor and illiterate should be assisted by the pleaders appointed by the Government for the proper defence of their cases. The Government has carefully considered this question and has decided that assistance should be granted to the tenants who are poor and illiterate should be assisted by the pleaders appointed by the Government for the proper defence of their cases. The Government has carefully considered this question and has decided that assistance should be granted to the tenants who are poor and illiterate should be assisted by the pleaders appointed by the Government for the proper defence of their cases.—A.P.I.

EXPORTS DRIVE IN BRITAIN

INDUSTRIES TO BE RE-DEPLOYED

MEASURES TO MEET CRISIS GOVT. MAY EXERCISE WAR-TIME POWERS

LONDON, Aug. 4. The British Government is prepared to introduce a special Autumn Budget to counteract any serious inflationary danger that may arise from the measures it will announce on Wednesday to meet Britain's present economic crisis. It is authoritatively learnt to-day, from Fraser Wighton, Reuter's Political Correspondent.

The most serious problem may come from the increased spending powers of workers in industries whose production will have been stepped up.

The Government will take a decision on the question of an Autumn Budget only after it has been able to study the effects of its proposed vast re-deployment of industry upon trades that will be producing less.

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, in a speech in Parliament on Wednesday, will give Britain and the world a complete picture of the country's economic plight and the immediate measures with which the Government proposes to meet it.

To-day, Mr. Attlee had a preliminary meeting with the financial group of Cabinet members. A special meeting of the Defence Committee which includes all of Britain's Service Chiefs—was also held at No. 10, Downing Street, the Prime Minister's official residence, to deal with the curtailment of service manpower. This is one of the principal cuts which the Government intends to make with the object of stabilising the national economy through the boosting of exports and the restriction of imports.

The reports of to-day's conferences will be placed before a meeting of the full British Cabinet to-morrow, which will approve the Government scheme and Mr. Attlee's speech in the House of Commons the following day.

The key to the Government's plan is a wholesale re-deployment of industry that will draw more and more productive capacity from the non-essential industries. The Government will take powers to extend its present control over Labour.

The Government still possess wartime powers of control of the manpower in the mining and agricultural industries. Operatives in these industries may move from one firm to another but not out of the industry.

This machinery of control will now be extended to cover a large number of essential trades.

CONTROL OF STEEL INDUSTRY

In the next few weeks, the Government will have to take a decision upon the iron and steel industry from which, in the interests of the economic drive, it is determined to get a much larger output. This industry is scheduled for nationalisation in the next Parliamentary Session. It may be that in order to get quicker output than would be possible under the highly controversial Steel Bill, the Government will have to nationalise the industry before the next year, the Government will, as a temporary experiment, assume national direction though not ownership of iron and steel.

It is considered unlikely that there will be any positive direction of Labour into specific industries. The Government's purpose will be achieved rather from the positive direction of raw materials and coal. It follows that industries which have been furnished by the Government with unlimited supplies of these two essentials will be working overtime and steel industries, whose allotments have been curtailed will be working short time.

Quarters close to the Cabinet make it clear that the Government is ruling nothing out of its present economic review.

Administrative difficulties will be allowed to stand in the way of any proposal calculated to increase production for actual export or for home market to replace imports from dollar countries.

The strongest sanctions will be available to ensure that inefficient managements can, if necessary, be set aside.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS

The vast programme of import restrictions decided by the Government has yet to be revealed but it may be assumed that petrol ranks among the dollar consuming commodities on which a saving will be made together with foodstuffs and various items of imported goods. The Government's programme involves the British zone of Germany where the main strain upon British dollar resources is caused by her financing of German imports. The curtailment in the volume and variety of consumer goods that will be available in Britain under the new plan is a danger signal of which the Government is well aware. Taken in conjunction with the increased "spending money" that will be earned by priority industry workers it points the way to inflation unless controlled.

The Government has a plan for this control is certain and in the Autumn Budget is considered necessary, doubtless, it will deal with this problem. It has already been made clear, however, that the Government does not propose anything in the nature of compulsory "rationing" of the "dollar" or extension of the post-war credit system. Heavier taxation must, however, be ruled out as a possibility.—Reuter.

EXPORT OF CHINESE TEXTILES

SHANGHAI, Aug. 4. To facilitate the export of Chinese piecegoods to South Pacific areas, Government-operated textile industries may set up additional offices in Canton, Hongkong and Singapore, it was reported to-day.

Importers in China's southern areas now suffer delay and inconvenience because they are forced to trade through the textile organisation's headquarters in Shanghai.—Reuter.

GANDHIJ'S STATUE FOR PATNA

PATNA, Aug. 4. At a public meeting under the auspices of the Patna Congress Committee at Bihar Shareef on August 1, it was decided to erect a statue of Mahatma Gandhi either in marble or in metal at the Anugraha Narain Park. Two collection committees have been formed for raising funds for the proposed statue. A sum of about Rs. 1,100 was promised at the meeting.—A.P.I.

FUTURE OF GURKHA REGIMENTS

STEPS TO HASTEN NEGOTIATIONS

QUESTION OF CONTROL AFTER AUG. 15

LONDON, Aug. 4. Urgent steps are being taken to hasten the conclusion of the negotiations between the Governments of Nepal, India and the United Kingdom on the future of the Gurkha regiments. Mr. Arthur Henderson, Under-Secretary for India, stated in a Parliamentary reply to-day. Meanwhile, he said, all Gurkha units, as part of the Indian Army, would remain under the administrative control of a Supreme Commander and the House of Commons would be informed of the outcome of the negotiations at the earliest possible moment.

Brigadier Low (Conservative) who has asked for assurance that none of these regiments would lose its present character of being offered by British officers without Parliament being first informed, further asked whether the Gurkha regiments would pass under the administration of India or Pakistan on August 15.

POSITION AFTER AUG. 15

Mr. Henderson replied that after August 15, operational control of these Gurkhas in India would be under General Lockhart, the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army.

Mr. Henderson told Col. Gomme Duncan (Conservative) that he was not in a position to give a categorical assurance on behalf of the British Government that the Gurkha Brigade would not be transferred as such to either Pakistan or India.

Everything, he said, would depend on the outcome of the negotiations. Col. Gomme Duncan: "Is it not purely a matter for the British Government and no one else to give a decision?"

Earl Winterton (Conservative): "Does he suggest that the British Government has no responsibility in the matter of Gurkhas?"

Mr. Henderson replied: "I am not suggesting we have not. What I am suggesting is that in view of the new situation, the future of the Gurkha regiments is to be determined by agreement between the three Governments."

Mr. W. Vane (Conservative) asked if the authorities of Nepal had expressed any opinion about the future of the Gurkhas, to which Mr. Henderson replied that they had ample opportunity to express their views in the discussions that had already taken place.

Mr. Anthony Eden, acting Leader of the Opposition, asked: "Does he not agree that special responsibility rests between us and the Government of Nepal which is under the Government of India with which we have relations through the Foreign Office? I would like to be assured that before any discussions are begun, full weight will be given to that aspect of the question."

Mr. Henderson replied: "I can assure him that the Government of Nepal has already expressed their views and will no doubt have a good deal to say in the discussions which are about to take place."

BRITISH TROOPS IN HYDERABAD

Replying to a question about the strength of the Indian Army at present stationed in the territory of Hyderabad Mr. Henderson said that the number was 13,600 of whom 350 were British.

Withdrawal was taking place in accordance with the programme which had been arranged by the Government of India in consultation with the Hyderabad Government. It would probably be completed about the end of the year. Combatant units would be withdrawn first and technical units last.—Reuter.

AIR DISPLAY IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, Aug. 3. Forty-eight Soviet planes flying in formation to spell the name "Stalin" against the sky, opened Russia's "Aviation Day" celebration, attended by Marshal Stalin and other high Government leaders, at Moscow aerodrome to-day.

Hundreds of thousands of spectators cheered enthusiastically when the planes appeared in formation over the city. Another feature of the display was a flight of thirty planes forming the five-cornered Soviet star above the aerodrome.

"Aviation Day" was marked by emphasis in the Press and on the radio on Russian ambition to make herself a leader in world aviation.

Two famous Russian designers, Alexander Yakovlev and Sergei Ilyushin, were working on a civil aircraft which would fly 1,000 miles to the East—Ural in four hours and to the southern-most town of Central Asia in a day, it was announced in Moscow.—Reuter.

"PRAVDA'S" COMMENT

LONDON, Aug. 4. The Soviet Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, disclosed to-day in a column devoted to the celebration of the Soviet Aviation Day celebrations, that a new type of rocket-assisted plane made its appearance and "new achievements in aeronautical technique were demonstrated," Moscow Radio reported.

Giving a long description of the air display, Pravda added: "Our young men have proved to be masters of the air. They have also proved that they do not rest on their laurels."

The paper mentioned that the Soviet five-year plan proposed a great increase in the number of aircraft and airlines connecting all parts of the Soviet Union.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESOURCES

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4. Further to the restrictions on capital remittances to sterling area countries, announced on July 8, 1947, the Government of India have decided to take action for the transfer of securities exchange proceeds of all exports to exchange control, says a Press Note.

They have accordingly issued two notifications under Sub-Section (1) of Section 19 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, under which all exporters will be required, with effect from August 19, 1947, to furnish a declaration to the Collector of Customs, or to such other person as the Reserve Bank may specify on its behalf, that an amount representing the full value of the goods to be exported has been and will be disposed of in a manner and within a period specified by the Reserve Bank.

Action has also been taken to withdraw, with immediate effect permission for the transfer of securities exchange proceeds as payable in sterling area countries and to impose other minor restrictions with a view to conserving the country's foreign exchange resources.—A.P.I.

OFFICIAL MEASURES FOR CONSERVATION

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GREEK BORDER INCIDENTS

ISSUE BEFORE U.N. COUNCIL

SOVIET GOVT.'S DEMAND

LAKE SUCCESS (New York), Aug. 4. The United Nations Security Council to-night considered the Russian resolution on Greece, the main points of which are:

Greece is responsible for border incidents; the Greek internal situation is the cause of the troubled frontier; and Greek internal disorder is partially caused by foreign interference.

The Russian resolution also demanded withdrawal of foreign troops and the setting up of a special Commission to supervise foreign economic aid to Greece.

CIVILIANS RETURNING FROM INDIA

BRITISH GOVT.'S PLANS FOR RECEPTION

LONDON, Aug. 4. Communal meals and transit camps are features of the British authorities' emergency plans to receive the 50,000 families who will return home from India during the coming year as a result of the transfer of power, cables Philip Turner, Reuter's Special Correspondent.

The War Office, India Office and Ministry of Health, working together, have already requisitioned property in Tunbridge Wells and Folkestone, Kent, and at Eastchurch, in the Isle of Sheppey in the Thames Estuary, for transit camps. The families will spend two days at these camps before transferring to huddled camps spread out all over the country, as near to their original homes as possible. Each family will have separate accommodation but meals will be taken together.

Unusual employment and housing problems will arise. Many of the former civil servants have a high standard of education, but their life's experience has been bound up with Indian affairs and they have become accustomed to a specialised routine different in almost every aspect from that to which they must now acclimatise themselves in Britain.

Some of those affected by the partition in India have accepted jobs in other parts of the Empire. Many, on the other hand, are no longer young, and employment must be found for them compatible with their abilities and commitments which include the education of their children, planned before the present Indian situation developed.—Reuter.

PAKISTAN ASSEMBLY

MR. JINNAH TO PRESIDE

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4. According to a League report, Mr. Jinnah is likely to be not only the Governor-General of Pakistan but also the President of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly. As in India so in Pakistan the Constituent Assembly apart from framing a permanent constitution will also function during the transition period as a provisional legislature.

The problem will arise when India's Constituent Assembly has finished its task and convenes itself into a Provisional Legislature whether Dr. Rajendra Prasad should continue as President. Obviously, a member of the Cabinet cannot also be Speaker of the Legislature. Dr. Rajendra Prasad will thus choose between these alternatives. No such difficulty was faced by Mr. Jinnah since as Governor-General there is nothing to prevent him from presiding over a meeting of the Legislature. In the old days of the Imperial Legislative Council (of which Mr. Jinnah was a member), the Viceroy was also the President of the Legislative Council.

Therefore, the Government in practice will not be an unheard of innovation. There was keen competition for leadership of the Muslim League in West Punjab, Sir Feroze Khan Noon and the Nawab of Mamdot being rival contestants. Mr. Jinnah has already announced that he will not interfere with the League or any of its divisions of the Provincial League. Recently Sir Feroze Khan Noon attempted to forestall his rival by securing signatures from 53 Muslim Leaguers—a step which Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan later condemned in sharp terms. What leadership will emerge as a result of this contest, Punjab being devoted to the League, is to be forecast. An appreciable number, it is stated, might prefer Muntaz Daultana to either of the Daultana brothers, almost radical, views on social and economic matters and therefore would not be acceptable to landlord elements in the West Punjab League. In order to have him as first secretary, it is being suggested that he should go to Moscow as Pakistan Ambassador.

WELFARE OF RYOTS IN ASIA

ISSUE TO BE RAISED BEFORE I.L.O.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4. Questions specially relating to the welfare of agricultural workers in Asia will, it is expected, be raised at the next session of the International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.), which begins to-day (August 4) in Geneva.

Mr. V. Narayanan of the Labour Department (India) is attending the session as a member.

According to the proposed agenda of the present session, the Committee will review development since its first session and discuss the order of priority for considering the problems of agricultural labour. Minimum wage regulations in agriculture and medical examinations of children and young persons for fitness for employment in agriculture and raising of livestock will be among the subjects considered, while there will be a preliminary discussion of security of employment in agriculture.

It is understood that the Indian member will bring home to the Committee the need for action on the part of the I.L.O. to make amends for its past neglect of agricultural labour, particularly in Asian countries.—A.P.I.

BURMA GOVT.'S SECURITY MEASURES

RANGOON, Aug. 4. The Burma Government to-day published several new Acts to augment the security measures enforced throughout the country since the political assassinations of a fortnight ago.

On was to safeguard military equipment, communications and other public utility services "in view of the lawlessness prevailing in the country."

Another measure by which controlling Japanese prisoners of war, and a third was to cope with "large scale thefts of military stores and equipment owing to the exceptional conditions now obtaining in the country"—Reuter.

RECORD JUMP BY SOVIET PARACHUTISTS

MOSCOW, Aug. 2. Eight Soviet Army parachutists have jumped seven miles to establish a new world record, claims the Moscow Radio. The jump was made from a stratosphere bomber at 36,000 feet. All men landed safely 20 minutes later.—Globe.

PROTECTION FROM ATOMIC WAR

WORLD SECURITY ONLY SOLUTION

PROF. EINSTEIN'S CALL FOR U. S. LEAD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2. Prof. Albert Einstein said to-day in the Washington Post that the world, two years after Hiroshima, has not even made a start towards protecting civilisation from atomic war.

The noted physicist said that no nation would renounce the atomic bomb "as long as it is forced to prepare for a possible future war." "Security is the only total solution of world Government," he said. "Not even the United Nations is an effective step in that direction, he said. He placed upon the United States responsibility for initiating world control."

The former Supreme Court Judge, Owen Roberts, said that a world Government is not feasible now, but the democracies should move towards that end by forming a "nuclear federation before they fall victims to the practice of national sovereignty."

Mr. David S. Lilienthal, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, disclosed that the Commission plans large additions to the nation's multi-million dollar atomic plant. It would spend 500 million dollars yearly, he asserted.—U.P.A.

YUGOSLAV PACT WITH BULGARIA

TITO EXPLAINS OBJECTIVES

BELGRADE, Aug. 3. Marshal Tito, the Yugoslav Prime Minister, said to-day that the far-reaching Bulgarian-Yugoslav agreement signed last night was a death-blow to the attempts of international imperialists and our own reactionaries to turn the Balkans again into Europe's powder keg.

"We are not creating any blocs. We do not want them. But we have the right to ensure our people a peaceful life regardless of what reactionaries say beyond our frontiers."

The agreement, which was signed by the Yugoslav and Bulgarian Foreign Ministers, M. Stanoje Simitch and M. Kimon Georgiev, provided for a mutual assistance pact, and for the closest economic, political and cultural co-operation.

It virtually wiped out the Yugoslav-Bulgarian frontier since it agreed on the elimination of entry and exit visas and provided for two-party ownership of all properties along the entire frontier, and an eventual Customs Union.

Clauses for economic co-operation provided for mutual assistance in industry, electrification, mining, agriculture, transport and foreign trade, for a fixed rate of exchange and for an extension of rail and other communications between the two countries.

The pact included an undertaking to establish close contact between the two Governments on "the frequent frontier provocations by the Greek Government and on international problems, particularly the Danube regime."

NO INTERFERENCE IN GREEK AFFAIRS

The Bulgarian Prime Minister, M. Georgi Dimitroff, said to-day that the Greek country was interfering in the internal affairs of Greece.

"We are interested in seeing that the Greek people succeed in liberating their own country and reach the development achieved by our own people," he said.

"The Greek people must put their own house in order by themselves, but we cannot quietly and indifferently accept constant provocation against us."

M. Dimitroff declared that Bulgaria and Yugoslavia would, by their mutual efforts, defend themselves against all provocation of the "monarchical fascists in Greece."

Yugoslavia and Bulgaria were laying before the Security Council the question of a border provocation, he stated.—Reuter.

GREEK CABINET TO DISCUSS

ATHENS, Aug. 3. The far-reaching Yugoslav-Bulgarian Agreement signed last night at Bled, summer seat of the Yugoslav Government, with its reference to "frontier provocations by the Greek Government" was widely regarded in Athens as a signal for action against Yugoslavia in support of the guerrillas now operating in Northern Greece.

The Greek Cabinet will probably discuss the new situation arising from the pact to-morrow, but it was understood that the Government was relying essentially upon the success of the present campaign in Western Macedonia.

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HOSTILITIES CALLED OFF IN INDONESIA

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE IN SECURITY COUNCIL

AUSTRALIAN CRITICISM OF DUTCH ACTION

"Cease Fire" orders have been broadcast to the