

# StarTimes

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PERAK ADDITION

## XMAS FARE OF TROOPS OVERSEAS

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Christmas fare of troops overseas was the subject of questions and answer in the House of Commons.  
Captain Richard Adams (Labour, Balmaghie and Tooting) asked War Minister Mr. J. Lawson what arrangements had been made in the way of food and liquid refreshment to ensure that all troops serving abroad enjoyed a better Christmas than they had experienced during the last few years and whether he would make sufficient transport available to carry such supplies beyond base areas.  
Mr. Lawson, in a written reply, said: "Troops will receive their meat ration, in part and cash grant which can be spent at NAAFI or any local supplier. NAAFI have arranged for considerable supplies of canned or frozen turkey, Christmas pudding, mince pie, confection and beer with oranges and other fresh fruits where possible."  
"There is no reason why all troops should not receive their Christmas fare on equal terms with the possible exception of parts of SEAC, where active operations are in progress or distribution facilities cannot be fully restored in time."

### GROUP 24 RELEASE

It will not be possible for men due for release in Group 24 to arrive in Britain in time for Christmas leave, Mr. Lawson informed Major Wise (Labour, Kings Lynn). Closing date for release of that group was Jan. 8 and transport had been arranged on that basis.

### RE-UNION ARRANGEMENTS

War Minister Lawson in a written reply to Commander Mainland (Conservative, Horsham) said having conditions in Germany made it impossible at present to allow families to proceed to that country.  
He hoped a number of families would be able to join their husbands in Austria and Italy before the end of the year. Present arrangements provided only limited facilities.—Reuter.

## Sir Keith Park's Tour

R.G. Air Command, SEA, Nov. 19.—Visiting RAF units in Delhi, Ethiopia and Bombay, Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Park, Allied Air Commander-in-Chief, talked with thousands of airmen and announced that his recommendations reducing further the overseas tour in South-east Asia for the RAF had been accepted by the Air Ministry and would be put into operation just as quickly as transport can be made available to the theatre.  
"I cannot promise you a date for starting," he said, "but do promise that it will be as early in the new year as we can make it."

The Air Chief explained the tremendous transport problem facing the RAF in flying over a million men of all services in that next three months, adding that with the aircraft and personnel available it was a greater task than any tackled by any Air Force at any time.  
At Bhopal, the Air Chief was met by Air Commander H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Orhorel, who is one of his additional staff officers, and in Bombay visited World camp where RAF personnel gave him a great welcome. Sir Keith Park was accompanied by Lady Park, Assistant Director of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John, who visited RAF hospitals, medical units and welfare centres.

## DEC. 1 FIXED FOR MPAJA'S DEMOB Arms To Be Handed Over To Force 136

ALL MEMBERS OF THE MALAYAN PEOPLE'S ANTI-JAPANESE ARMY WILL BE DEMOBILISED BY DEC. 1, 1945, ON ORDERS RECEIVED FROM THE MALAYSIAN OFFICE OF FORCE 136, GENERAL MISS CHEW SIEW SOO, LEADER OF THE 3-STARS ANTI-JAPANESE ALLIANCE SOCIETY.  
The strength of the MPAJA is estimated at several thousands but no exact correct figure is known.  
Komiser parades will be held at the various MPAJA HQ. centres in Malaya.

### Princess Margaret's Coronation

LONDON, Nov. 22.—It is officially stated here that Princess Margaret is making satisfactory progress in her convalescence following a successful operation for appendicitis performed this morning.—Reuter.

### Mountainbaitern Says Good-Bye To Ceylon

KANDY, Nov. 22.—Admiral Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander, South-east Asia, today presented a Japanese gun captured in Burma to the town of Kandy which for over 19 months was headquarters of SEAC.  
Admiral Mountbatten said: "Kandy played a historic part in the war. It was here that Cabinet Ministers and distinguished officers of many nations came for meetings and consultations. It was in Kandy that decisions were taken by which Burma was reconquered, and it was in Kandy that terms were drawn up under which the Japanese Supreme Commander surrendered 650,000 Japanese soldiers, sailors and airmen at the surrender ceremony in Singapore. It is the wish of members of SEAC Headquarters that a fitting trophy should be presented to the town of Kandy, and today it is my privilege to present to you an 180-millimetre Japanese gun captured in the Burma campaign."  
PRASANT REMINDER  
"I hope this trophy may contribute to reminding you of the pleasant relations which always existed between us." —Reuter.

Bidding farewell to Ceylon and Kandy, Admiral Mountbatten said that next Sunday the Headquarters of SEAC, together with those of the Commanders-in-Chief, would move to Singapore after more than 19 months in Ceylon. Headquarters came to Ceylon for reasons of wartime strategy, and they would always remember the help and kindness remembered from the people of Ceylon.  
On behalf of all ranks and ratings of the three services of the American, Chinese, French and Dutch Allies who had worked on the island, he expressed their appreciation.—Reuter.

### 'Black Dragon' Chief Surrenders Himself

TOYOYO, Nov. 22.—Hosahisa Kiyuu, head of the recently-discovered "Black Dragon" secret political society, and Major-General Sadao Araki, Indochina Minister in 1938 and 1939 who returned the educational system on ultranationalistic lines, have surrendered to the Allied authorities.  
They were among 11 Japanese war leaders whose arrest was ordered a few days ago by Gen. MacArthur.—Reuter.

## CONDUCT AGAINST SIKH V.O.'S STRONGLY CONDEMNED

LONDON, Nov. 22.  
THE incident in which two Sikh soldiers of the Victoria Cross were recently refused admission to a West End London restaurant by an Italian waiter was strongly condemned in the Commons today.  
Labour member G. Rogers asked if the Under-Secretary for India, Mr. Arthur Henderson, would consider providing accommodation for Indian soldiers visiting Britain or take other steps to prevent a recurrence of such incidents.

## Nazi "Family Tree" Shown At Nuremberg Trial 1919-1939 CONSPIRACY TRACED

(By Charles Lynch, Reuter's Special Correspondent)  
NUREMBERG, Nov. 22.  
"26 broken men"—made their third trip from Nuremberg jail to the court house today for the opening of the third session of the International Tribunal.  
The court resumed an application made on behalf of Julius Streicher, Jew-baiter, pleading insanity. He was found sane and fit to appear and present his defence and capable of understanding his actions during the time covered by the indictment.  
It was announced that the health of Ernst Kaltenbrunner, former Chief of the Security Police, now in hospital with haemorrhage near the brain, was slightly improved after an injection of penicillin.  
Counsel for Martin Bormann, Hitler's secretary who is being tried in his absence, moved for a postponement of the trial against him. The court rejected the application.  
An affidavit revealing the secrets of the manner in which the Allies came into possession of vital Nazi documents was read by Colonel Robert Storey, member of the United States prosecuting team, who took up the case against Nazi leaders in succession to Justice Jackson.  
Hitler tops "Pyramid"  
After Col. Storey had spoken, Ralph Abrecht of New York City went to the rostrum to open the prosecution's case in detail on the conspiracy charge.  
He said the prosecution offered as exhibit a chart showing the Nazi organisation at the peak of its development in March, 1945.  
Soldiers then created the chart in the court. It was its first long and 7 feet high and bore the Nazi "family tree," including the names of several of the accused. The name of Hitler was in large letters at the top of the "pyramid."  
Pointing to the chart, Mr. Abrecht showed the court that the prisoners formed the core of the party organisation.  
Miniatures of the chart in various languages were passed round the court and kneeling and Hess peered eagerly over the shoulders of their counsel at the German version.  
Mr. Abrecht next showed the second exhibit, a chart of the German State organisation, and the miniatures of this were also passed round the courtroom.  
Mr. Abrecht outlined how the German Government blended into the Nazi organisation, illustrating the points from charts.  
The machinery of State was a "dummy" for the National Socialist Party, Mr. Abrecht said.  
Mr. Abrecht named all defendants as appearing on the chart in one or more capacities except Alfred Jodl, former Chief of Army Operations, who, he said, would be on later charts dealing with organisation of the armed forces.

## Hitler Tops Pyramid

The afternoon session opened with United States Major Frank Walls of Justice Jackson's staff taking up the case for the prosecution.  
He brought a mass of documents—illustrating Nazi efforts to get control inside Germany and what they did when they had got control—into court with him, all of which he planned to introduce as evidence during the afternoon.  
Tracing the Nazi conspiracy from 1919 to 1939, Mr. Abrecht said Nazi objectives were to overthrow the Versailles Treaty and to acquire territories required as "living spaces."

## Nazi Objectives

Major Walls quoted from several of Hitler's speeches on the use of force and also made a number of references to Mein Kampf.  
At his mention of the "master race" doctrine, Alfred Rosenberg, former Nazi "cultural" leader, nodded his head slightly. Hess stared at Rosenberg.  
Major Walls produced original minutes of the first Cabinet meeting Hitler ever held and quoted Hitler as saying: "We must suppress the Communists and eliminate them from the Reichstag."  
Next event on the timetable was the Reichstag fire. Major Walls said.  
Major Walls then produced a minute of later Cabinet meetings which, he said, was influenced by

## CUREWY IN RANNGOON

(By Iqbal Bakshur)  
RANNGOON, Nov. 22.—The District Magistrate today issued a curfew order forbidding people to be out of doors between 10.30 p.m. and 4.30 a.m. without written permission of the Police Commissioner.  
The order is not applicable to personnel of British and Allied armed forces or to Government servants or officers and employers of the Civil Airline Service, Burma, when on duty.  
The maximum sentence is six months' imprisonment for contravention of the order.—Reuter.

## POPE TWO-ISSUE ENCYCLICAL

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Pope intends early next year to issue an encyclical laying down the foundations of a stable world peace, cables the News Chronicle's Rome correspondent.  
The encyclical will appeal for mutual understanding, among nations, respect for small nations and justice for all peoples, and will probably make a reference to the dangers to humanity of the atomic bomb.—Reuter.

## Special Court Set Up In Penang And P. W.

### M. G. H. CONAGHAN APPOINTED SPECIAL MAGISTRATE

MR. GEORGE H. CONAGHAN, a well-known Penang lawyer, has been appointed Special Magistrate for Penang and Province Wellesley under the Special Courts Proclamation. Mr. Conaghan, whose appointment dates from Nov. 21, will commence his duties on Monday, Nov. 26.  
The office of the Special Magistrate is situated on the ground floor of the Supreme Court in what was formerly the Crown Counsel's office.  
Working under Mr. Conaghan will be the former Civil District Court staff who are at present engaged moving from the District Court at Telok Krauan Road to this new office in Light Street.  
Owing to a shortage of suitable Court houses in Penang, the Special Court will sit weekly on Saturdays in the District Court, Penang, for the despatch of its

(Continued on page 4)



# Atom Bomb May Not Be Last Word

## In Destructiveness Attlee on Washington Talks

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Clement Attlee, Prime Minister, giving the outcome of Commons further details of his talks at Washington on atomic energy, said today in opening the two-day debate on foreign affairs: "In my view it is impossible to isolate the problem of the atomic bomb from that of the use of other weapons of destruction. There was a time when war was fought out with weapons which seem to us extraordinarily primitive, and in those days peace and destruction caused by war could often be made up in a few years. Great as was the misery caused, the thing was measurable."

"Sometimes even losses were slight, and men in authority might not see the cost of war as worth winning for the advantages, although they seem to us today very often trivial. Such an attitude towards war is impossible to our generation."

"The atomic bomb is the latest word in destructiveness, but it may not be the last. It has brought home as nothing else had one that if civilisation is to survive there must be no repetition of the first and second world wars."

"Therefore, when I addressed the President, when I spoke at Madison House and in all my discussions, I thought not only of the elimination of the atom bomb from the armory of nations, but of what kind of world's order is necessary in a epoch in which science places in man's hands such terrible weapons."

"I emphasise this because there have been attempts in the past to eliminate certain weapons and certain methods of warfare and there were some successes in the past. There have been wars in which the Geneva Convention has been pretty fairly observed on both sides, but broadly speaking the attempt to ban certain weapons has failed."

### No Queensberry Rules In War

Gas was banned before the war of 1914-1918 but that did not prevent its use, and he had no doubt that if the Nazis had thought it worth while they would have used gas again. Bombing of open cities, once filled the world with horror, but it became the everyday experience of citizens of London in the last war.

"I do not believe that in a war of any extent, there can be a limited extent, there can be a set of Queensberry rules, I think an attempt on those lines is futile."

Mr. Attlee added: "Faced with the terrible casualties of the science of destruction, every nation will realise more urgently the overwhelming need to maintain the rule of law among nations and to banish the scourge of war from the earth."

"We have in prospect a meeting of the United Nations Organisation, and there is an instrument, which, if all are resolved to use it, could establish the rule of law and prevent war—I say resolved to use it, because to my mind here is the essence of the problem. Just as no system of inspection or control of weapons will work without goodwill, so no international organisation, however carefully framed, will be of any avail unless the nations are resolved to lay aside war or the threat of war as an instrument of policy, unless they determine to establish between themselves such confidence that war is unthinkable."

### Mutual Confidence Needed

"While this is the only real solution, no safeguard offering any chance of success should be overlooked or ignored. I say mutual confidence is needed. But it is well to remember that over great areas of the earth's surface this confidence is already established. War between us and any of the Dominions is unthinkable. War between Britain or Canada or any of the Dominions and the United States is unthinkable (hear, hear)."

"It seems to me it is the task of statesmen to spread that confidence throughout the whole world."

### Exchange Of Scientific Knowledge

The Washington Declaration was made with the object of increasing confidence "in order that we may press on with the great task of ridding the world of fear of war."

Declaring that in the Washington declaration, the U.S., Canada and Britain stated their willingness to exchange fundamental scientific knowledge and to arrange for an interchange of scientists with any nation willing to reciprocate, Mr. Attlee said: "I ask the House to note that desire for reciprocity. We cannot tell what other scientific discoveries remain that may be

### CHINA REPLIES

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The Chinese Foreign Minister, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, has made a formal reply to the statement made in Washington by President Truman, British Prime Minister Attlee and Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

He says the Chinese Government believes that an Atomic Control Commission should be set up as soon as possible to ensure the use of atomic energy for useful purposes. He also says China fully subscribes to the view that abolition of war could be brought about by consolidating and extending the authority of the United Nations Organisation.—San Francisco Radio.

### MR. EDEN: SOVIET ATTITUDE CRITICISED

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Suspicion between the Soviet Union and the western Allies had recently increased, Mr. Eden said in the Commons debate on foreign affairs.

"Let us have a look at what these suspicions are, I have read some of the statements in the Russian press and on Moscow Radio. He then quoted an extract from the "Daily Herald" which related to the Russian statement that the elimination of Britain, America and France would be appealing for the participation of the Soviet Union from participation in European affairs."

Mr. Eden added: "I would say without hesitation that no printed statement could be further from the truth and the feeling of the people of this country, and frankly opposite to what we want and are all prepared to work for."

"We really are at a loss to understand what is the meaning of the Soviet Government attitude to what they call the Western bloc. We want the fullest Russian participation in world affairs on equal terms. The Russian have gone very far in making arrangements with almost all their neighbours, and in some cases—take Hungary—they have made economic unity infinitely closer than ever contemplated between us and our Western neighbours."

### 'Drop All Barriers Of Suspicion'

Virtually all sections of the British people continued to desire friendship with Russia, but there was another unhelpful influence which militate against this and should, he thought, be mentioned.

"It is difficult to get information out of Russia and out of territories controlled by the Soviet Union. I would beg our Russian friends to believe that they could make no greater contribution to real understanding between our countries than to give foreign correspondents in their territory or territories under their control the same full freedom as is allowed to Russian correspondents here."

We have got to know each other, and it involves freedom of speech and comment across the frontier. Drop all these barriers of suspicion and you will blow away at one gust the black clouds of suspicion."

### Events In Persia

Turning to recent events in Persia, Mr. Eden said: "We have read with some concern in the press of the recent disturbances in North-west Persia and the decision by the Persian Government to send troops to deal with those disturbances, and the report that those troops were turned back by Soviet authorities."

Declaring that the Allies had intervened in Persia only to ensure supplies to Russia, and were most anxious not to revert "to that past and pernicious policy which was called spheres of influence" in Persia, Mr. Eden said there were two steps which the Russians could take to remove suspicion.

### Total War Must Be Banished

Mr. Attlee also asked the House to note that it was not only atomic energy that was to be dealt with, but all weapons adaptable for mass destruction.

"No one of these weapons has any legitimate place in armaments necessary for the orderly purposes of internal security or protection of government against lawlessness," he said.

"They are weapons of total war designed for mass destruction, and we must banish total war from the world if civilisation is to continue."

"Here is our declaration. I hope there will be worldwide response to its principle and that the proposal here made for the spreading of scientific information for peaceful purposes and for the prevention of its perversion to war will be accepted by other nations."—Reuter.

# INDONESIANS WILLING TO TREAT WITH BRITISH

BATAVIA, Nov. 22.—An official statement by the Indonesian "Government" today cancelled the meeting which was to be held tonight between Dr. Hubertus van Mook, Lieutenant-Governor of Netherlands East Indies, and Indonesian leaders. The statement said: "Due to actions of the Dutch disturbing peace among the Indonesians, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia is of the opinion that as long as the Dutch keep their present attitude we are unwilling to take part in any meeting attended by the Dutch. We further make clear that the Government of the Indonesian Republic declares its willingness to negotiate with the British."

The statement appeared over the name of Premier Sharit, and well-informed circles in Batavia consider that it has raised questions for the Allied Command which nobody here can answer, respondent. It is felt that decisions on the highest level will have to precede further political moves on the spot.

Allied Headquarters made no comment on the Indonesian expression of willingness to meet the British.

Some observers tonight expressed optimism over the clause in the statement "so long as the Dutch keep their present attitude" but Dutch political circles believe

that the only Dutch attitude that would satisfy the Indonesian expression is recognition of the Indonesian Republic.

It is understood that Premier Sultan Sharit, this evening met Moberly Denning, Foreign Office Adviser to Admiral Mountbatten, and explained the Indonesian refusal to meet the Dutch. Sharit is reported to have said that he did not wish to discuss the Indonesian problem until after the Indonesian National Convention had met on Sunday.

Dr. Soekarno and Dr. Hatta returned to Batavia tonight and toured areas of the city.

Local Indonesian leaders will attend Sunday's meeting, which is expected to take important decisions.

The "People's Socialist Party" has been formed at meetings in Cheribon on the northern Java coast, according to today's "Merdeka," nationalist newspaper.

Premier Sharit attended the meetings, the newspaper said.

### Dangerous Ambarawa Situation

British tanks were today racing from Semarang into the Javanese highlands to come to the aid of Indian troops holding off Indonesian attacks on the innermost camp at Ambarawa, 18 miles from Semarang.

A battalion of the 12th Gurkhas which made a forced march to Ambarawa yesterday were today guarding about 10,000 evacuees, and their position is described as dangerous.

Latest reports said Indonesians were concentrating mortar fire on the camp, which they had yesterday succeeded in setting on fire.

### Sumatra Disturbances Spread To

Bloodshed showed little sign of ending today. The scheduled meeting between Indonesians and Dutch planned for tonight has been called off by the nationalists. Sourabaya, naval base in the north-east of the island, is under day and night bombardment, unrest is reported to be growing in Bandung, and Dutch sources tonight stake that disturbances have spread to Sumatra, where shots were fired in Padang. There were no casualties, in Padang, but a number of Indonesians were arrested after a thorough search of the town, the Dutch report added.

Unrest at Bandoung is reported to be "serious" with the Indonesians making determined efforts to interfere with RAPIVI (Recovery of Allied Prisoners of War and Internees) work.

In the Butezong area, Indonesians killed 17 married Japanese in an ambush.

At Samarang on the north of Java, British troops continued the work of clearing the streets after urgently requested reinforcements had been flown in following a report that Indonesians had cut roads, leading to the town, it was officially stated today.

Shortage of troops made it impossible to search for arms, but the town is now reported quiet.

General Sir Miles Dempsey, Commander-in-Chief of Allied Land Forces in South-east Asia, arrived at Batavia today for conferences with local commanders on the situation in Java.—Reuter.

### Palestine Commission

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Secretary of State E.A. Davies disclosed today that the United States is attempting to have a time limit set on work of the British-American Commission for Palestine.—Reuter.

## VOICE OF PENANG

### ENGLISH HOUR

ON THE Penang Broadcasting Station  
Wave-lengths: 285 and 38.22 metres  
TODAY

P.M.  
8.45—9.00 Louis Linn (Violin)  
9.00—9.15 Paul Brennan (Piano),  
Announcements and  
Programme Summary.  
9.15—9.30 Sporting Commentaries  
by Wally Reynolds  
9.30—10.00 Variety Presented by  
John Condon.

