

**TODAY and
TOMORROW**

Hastening The End

WHEN the Americans landed on Iwoojima, that very night, American commentators and propagandists began to talk as if the Americans had overrun the Nippon mainland. They talked of the occupation of Tokyo as if it had already been accomplished. But the men in charge of the American forces, Admiral Nimitz and the Commander of the landing forces in Iwoojima do not speak with any such foolish confidence. They have already had a good taste of Nippon strength. Admiral Nimitz complains that American losses are mounting very fast and the Commander of the landing forces in Iwoojima says that Iwoojima is more heavily defended than any other Nippon position in the Pacific.

According to an American war correspondent, all the bombardment that the Americans gave Iwoojima before the landing seems to have had very little effect on the Nippon forces, who are fighting back most stubbornly. From the very heavy American losses already suffered, this correspondent concludes that the Americans who have landed on Iwoojima will have some of the toughest and bitterest fighting of the Pacific war ahead of them.

Of course, American propagandists argue that the Iwoojima landing is a proof of America's superior strength, but such arguments will deceive no one. The truth is that the American political and military leaders are eager to end the war quickly. Civilian and military morale is so low with the Americans. Utter weariness has overtaken both their soldiers and civilians alike. Therefore Roosevelt and Nimitz have to say that soon the American forces will overrun all Nippon. To support this claim, the Americans have effected a stunt landing on Iwoojima.

That the American soldier has lost all fighting spirit is clearly seen from the very slow progress made in the Philippines and the great reverses suffered by the Americans in the China theatre. The Anglo-American and Chinese hordes in the Burma sector also have not been able to make any headway against the Nippon forces. The American soldier thus sees eternal and futile fighting before him. The civilian population of America also is impatient for the war to end anyhow. Numerous strikes and strong opposition to Roosevelt's war measures show how weary and how eager for peace the Americans are.

Well, the Americans are madly trying to hasten the end of the war. Indeed, they are really hastening their own destruction.

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Enemy Casualties Steadily Mounting In Iwoojima War

Invaders Driven Back To Landing Points In Big Counter-Attacks

A Nippon Base, Feb. 21 (Domei)—Faced with fierce Nippon counter-attacks on Iwoojima, enemy forces are now being driven back to the beach. About 10 p.m. on February 20, Nippon garrisons launched bitter counter-thrusts at enemy forces at the south pier as well as other villages and forced the enemy to retreat with heavy losses. In another sector the enemy advanced to a point 200 to 300 yards from Nippon main positions, but under furious fire suffered telling blows which has caused the enemy to lose the initiative.

A Central Pacific Base, February 21 (Domei)—Enemy forces operating on Iwoojima are continuously landing fresh troops and additional war supplies at the southern beach in their hurried efforts to consolidate their precariously built beach-heads. The enemy around 8 a.m. on Feb. 20 was observed making preparations for landing powerful reinforcements off the eastern beach and also off Idogahama beach located in the central sector of the western beach. The same enemy forces which drew near the eastern beach suddenly detoured to the south-east around noon the same day and commenced landing in the vicinity of the south pier.

Thus, aggregate enemy forces landed till 1 p.m. Tuesday numbered more than 20,000.

In attacking landing parties our garrisons since Feb. 19 when the enemy first effected a landing have killed and wounded more than 7,000 enemy personnel in addition to disabling more than one hundred out of 200 enemy tanks he managed to bring ashore by the evening of Feb. 20. Through our indomitable resistance war results achieved are constantly expanding.

Judicial Enquiry In Ill-Famed S. African Discriminatory Bill

Lisbon, February 20 (Domei)

—Although strongly pressed by the white residents of Natal to recognize the maintenance of the anti-Indian "pegging action" in Natal, the South African Government, it is understood, has decided to await the interim report of the Judicial Commission of Enquiry into all aspects of Indian life in Natal before taking any step to remedy the situation arising from the Natal Province's latest anti-Indian ordinance being found illegal, according to a Capetown message.

Promoted To Rank Of Major-General



His Excellency J. K. Bhonsle, Chief of Staff of Azad Hind Fauj who has been promoted to the rank of Major-General. This well-merited promotion of the popular Chief of Staff has been hailed by all ranks of the Indian National Army as well as by the general public.

Central Assembly Passes Cut Motion By Majority Vote

When the voting for demands of grants in the Railway Budget commenced in the Central Assembly last Tuesday, the Muslim League Party moved a Cut Motion as a protest against the authorities' high-handed action in respect of road transport. The Cut Motion was moved by the Secretary of the Muslim League Party, Sir Mohammed Yamin Khan, and it sought to refuse supplies to the Railway Board amounting to Rs. 82 lakhs provided in the Railway Budget for road transport service in certain specified areas where railway transport has been paralysed.

Sir Yamin Khan argued that the Railways had no business to participate in road transport especially when such participation results in Indian companies and individuals being driven off the road. The Cut Motion was supported by Sri Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Opposition and Leader of the Congress Party, Sir T. V. Krishnamachari, nationalist, and others.

Sir Edward Benthall, the so-called War Transport Member.

(Continued on next page)

Coal Crisis In India Dislodges Vital War Effort

Replying to a question on the coal crisis in India in the Central Legislative Assembly last Tuesday, Sir Arcot Ramaswami Mudaliar, the so-called Supply Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council admitted that the situation was still very grave. Sir Ramaswami added, due to continued strikes, the coal stocks were so depleted that several textile mills had to stop working since December last year.

The failure of coal supplies also resulted in the closure of various other war factories, admitted Sir Ramaswami. Continuing, Sir Ramaswami stated, Indian women continued to be employed in coal mines as usual.

The repercussions of the coal crisis on the Railway Transport are reported to be even worse. Due to shortage of coal, several important railway lines have stopped functioning, and the trains in other lines considerably reduced.

To overcome this difficulty, the British authorities are reported to have taken exclusive control of the road transport in various places where the railways are either not functioning at all, or are only partially functioning.

Large Crowd Sees Thrilling Drama On Udam Singh

Leaders Of Balak Sena Congratulated For Interesting Play

A crime of a most shocking and cruel nature within living memory perpetrated by the British tyrants in India, known as the Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre, was vividly brought to mind yesterday when the leaders of the Balak Sena (Youth Corps) staged certain scenes connected with the shooting in London by the Indian martyr, Uddham Singh, of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, a former Governor of Punjab, who was responsible for the tragedy in Amritsar in 1921.

The drama was held in celebration of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind Day. In observance of the day the Indian National Flag was flown throughout the day in all parts of the city and residential areas and in the evening at 6 p.m. a drama-lecture meeting was held at the local Chapter of the I.I.L., Syonan.

The meeting drew a record crowd of people and the various drama scenes enacted by the Balak Sena leaders were received with applause.

The Jallianwalla Bagh shooting in which over 2,000 people were killed and injured and left uncared for without any medical aid was well acted while the shooting incident in London and the subsequent execution of Uddham Singh were also equally well portrayed.

Most of the other scenes, especially the successful devices of the Azad Hind Fauj to trap the enemy on the Indo-Burma border, were equally well performed to the delight of the audience.

Srijit M. K. Chidambaram in his speech explained the significance of the day and thanked the Balak Sena Units of the Indian National School for the highly interesting drama they had provided to mark the important occasion.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National anthem.

Mahatmaji Protests Against Re-Arrest Of Indian Leaders

Lisbon, Feb. 20 (Domei)

Mahatma Gandhi protested against the re-arrest of Indian Congress leaders recently released by the British, a Bombay dispatch said.

In his declaration Gandhi stressed that these Indian leaders only carried out his 15-point program.

The British authorities, however, did not reply to Gandhi's declaration and kept the Indian politicians in custody. The dispatch said it is not known how many Indian Congress leaders have been affected by this renewed wave of arrests.

Indian Lady's Treat To Relief Camp Inmates

The inmates of the Indian Relief Camp at Waterloo Street, Syonan, numbering nearly 200 men, women and children were provided with a hearty repast last evening by Mrs. R. Kundandas in memory of her father, the late Mukhi Bagomal Hotchand.

The camp which is run by the Indian Welfare Association is doing good work in affording food and shelter to the decrepit and poor.

The Camp also provides medical aid in spite of the fact that supplies of drugs are difficult to obtain and many of the inmates who were several months ago mere skeletons suffering from serious ailments have recovered and are looking much better which reflects great credit on the officials of the institution.

Many generous-minded Indians have set a worthy example in providing similar treats to the inmates, and it is hoped many others will come forward and render their bit towards such a worthy cause of offering relief to the distressed among the community.

Students Being Enrolled For New Normal Course

Syonan, Feb. 21 (Domei)—Aiming at training more teachers for the city's public schools, the local education authorities are starting a new three-year course for Normal School students, beginning April 1.

Thirty students below the age of 18, graduates of public schools, are being enrolled. Candidates will undergo a preliminary examination in mathematics, Nippon-go, both written and oral, and physical fitness prior to commencing training. The preliminary examination is set for March 1.

On being selected, candidates will receive free training for three years, addition to allowances, necessary text books, uniforms, and board and lodging.

Artillery Positions At Myinmu Badly Raided

A Nippon Base on the Burma Front, Feb. 20 (Domei)—Continuing their ceaseless aerial attacks on the enemy's frontline positions at Myinmu, west of Sagaing, Nippon night bomber units before dawn Feb. 19 carried out a powerful assault setting ablaze five enemy artillery emplacements by direct hits.

Meanwhile, our fighter units on the same morning engaged enemy Spitfires and P-47's in aerial combat, shooting down two and heavily damaging four others.

One of our planes failed to return to base.

Miri Bags Eight B-24's; Damages Six Others

North Borneo, Feb. 20 (Domei)—Nippon air defence units shot down eight enemy raiders, including four probables, and heavily damaged six others, when 36 enemy B-24's raided Miri on Saturday, February 17. Our defenders also repulsed 14 P-38's penetrating the Api sector the following day, February 18.

No damage was suffered by our side.

Germans Wrest Another Success In East Prussia

Berlin, February 20 (Domei)—Heavy fighting developed during the past 24 hours on the Crossen-Guben highway along the Sorau-Lauban railroad, and on the Bunzlau-Goerlitz line in Germany, on the Eastern Front, according to frontline dispatches. In view of extremely active German defence and repeated counter-attacks, the Soviets were able to make only small gains. North of Kuestrin the Soviets only carried out purely local engagements in order to improve their deployment areas.

The German garrison of Breslau repelled enemy attacks on the south-west and east front. In southern Pomerania the Soviets again attacked with strong forces at focal points in the area of Pyritz, Stargard, and Arnswalde, without being able to score any success, and losing 26 tanks. German troops are offering fierce resistance in Tuchel heath and west of Vistula where the Soviets are trying to push northwards towards Danzig, the German High Command communique said.

The German garrison of Graudenz repulsed fierce Soviet attacks. In the defence battle for East Prussia, German divisions scored another defensive success against the enemy storming with strong forces, and destroyed 64 enemy tanks. The German attack against the Gran bridgehead north of the Danube continued to make good progress.

German troops repelled in the past 24 hours in the battle on the Western Front all attempts by the enemy to break through between the Meuse and Lower Rhine, on the Sauer, at the Orscholz belt and at Forbach. The Germans held their main fighting line in all sections, frontline dispatches said.

The Canadians carried out several attacks between the Meuse and Lower Rhine, east of Luisendorf, and east of Goch. However the attacks broke down in German fire. British troops which were able to penetrate into the northern part of Goch were taken under German fire and are suffering heavy losses. Efforts to aid these troops by reinforcements were frustrated.

East of Aachen the day was marked by concentrated American artillery fire. Attempts made by the Americans to cross the Roer River at Linnich were foiled, German frontline dispatches said. Heavy pillbox fighting is going on at present between Pruem and Echternach where the Americans are trying to push through from the north and south.

Retaliation fire against London continued.

Island-wide Nippon-go Examinations On 25th

Syonan, Feb. 21 (Domei)—Island-wide Nippon-go examinations to determine the proficiency of Syonan's citizens in the new lingua franca of Malai, will be held here on Feb. 25 at two centres, and also on March 3, when oral tests will be held.

Sponsored by the Education Bureau, the examinations are attracting great interest among the public, and keen competition is expected from among leading students of the language for first place in the examinations. Successful students will be awarded proficiency certificates.

Newsman Foresee Bloody & Costly War In Iwoojima

Lisbon, February 20 (Domei)—That the American plan to seize control of tiny, highly-fortified Iwoojima may prove to the Americans to be the costliest and bloodiest military venture made so far for the capture of one of Nippon's numerous Pacific island defences today was hinted in anti-Axis war reports from the Iwoojima front—a hint which carried considerable significance in itself when compared with the air of confidence assumed by American propagandists in previous island battles with the Nipponese.

All of the dispatches mentioned the fierceness of Nippon resistance despite weeks of what was believed to be pulverizing American aerial and naval shelling of Iwoojima's defences, and the island's natural defence advantages, as though to prepare the American people for staggering American personnel losses which eventually would have to be made public.

John Larder of the North American Newspaper Alliance stated that the landing of American Marines on the sandy coastline on the south-eastern part of Iwoojima looked easy at first but when the Marines began moving inland, the situation began to assume a different picture.

He said that from the beachhead, the "beach works upward in drifts sometimes 10 to 12 feet high" and "just carrying a pack from shore up the vital hogback ridge along the island's axis is a rough chore." He reported he had to struggle knee-deep in sand for 30 yards before he could reach firm terrain, and "then there was nothing to think about but artillery and mortars."

Nippon troops, Larder said, were stubbornly defending the upland areas and blazing away at the Marines at the landing points. "The Nipponese peppered the beaches with mortars, and mortars are no bargain in any hands," he declared.

After the landing in the morning, Larder said, "Things got very tough indeed on the bay in the afternoon. Most of us in the beach neighbourhood spent our time hugging the

Dissatisfaction And Dissent In Greece

Lisbon, Feb. 20 (Domei)—That political dissent and dissatisfaction continue to prevail in Greece despite the recent conclusion of a rapprochement between Greek Government and "EAM" leaders today was indicated in an Athens dispatch received here which reported that 3,000 suspects, mostly "EAM" and "ELAS" members, in prisoner-of-war camps in the Athens area have gone on a hunger strike in protest against their continued detention.

Although Greek Government and "EAM" delegates recently reached an agreement on the military aspects for the final solution of the Greek crisis, political unrest, it is believed, continues to be widespread, as complete harmony does not exist between the two factions with regard to the details of exchanging hostages and the question of trying war prisoners.

Labour Shortage Acute In Britain & United States

Lisbon, February 20 (Domei)—Reuter's dispatches from New York and Manchester today reported that both the cotton industries of Britain and the United States are undergoing a serious strain due to the shortage of labour supply and the output of cotton goods already has fallen way behind schedule.

"With most unessential, some essential, and even some critical cotton goods' schedules far in arrears," the United States Government, Reuter said, is giving increasing attention to the improvement of the cotton industry's labour supply.

The American textile industry during 1942 and 1943, it said, lost roughly 100,000 workers to other war industries and the textile industry is in dire need of part of these skilled workers. The American textile industry, furthermore, is confronted with the question of higher wages, since many of the workers left their jobs for other more highly paying war work, Reuter said.

As to Britain's cotton industry, a Manchester dispatch today quoted the Chairman of the Bolton Master Cotton Spinners Association as saying that "the almost imperceptible flow of labour back to the cotton industry is doing little to alleviate the chronic labour shortage."

Wage, staffing and labour training problems also were said to be bogging down the operation of the British cotton industry, which, like America's cotton industry, is far behind in its production schedule in the face of mounting war demands.

sand very warmly.... There is no room for manoeuvre on Iwoojima, no place for forward passes and flank plays."

Another anti-Axis frontline dispatch described the Marines, as inching their way against stiff opposition, as Chester Nimitz's communique reported that the northern flank of the American beachhead is under "heavy fire." The communique claimed that casualties were "light at the initial landing" but "as the Nipponese crept out of their holes and began a heavy and persistent artillery and mortar bombardment, they are mounting."

Swift American Move To Dispel Suspicion

Lisbon, Feb. 20 (Domei)—Acting swiftly apparently with the object to dispel any suspicions among the anti-Axis powers arising from the leakage of official information that President Roosevelt extended a secret invitation to General Charles de Gaulle, Head of the French Provisional Government, the White House today feigned that no secret diplomacy was intended by blandly admitting that the invitation had been made but was not accepted, according to a Washington dispatch.

The White House announcement said the President had hoped to meet de Gaulle at Algiers but was disappointed to learn that "unavoidable official business did not permit the General to come to Algiers."

Peace Tendency Among Chungking Chinese

Hankow, Feb. 19 (Domei)—Running counter to Chiang Kai-shek's frantic efforts to make full preparations for a general offensive against Nippon with the aid of Britain and the United States, a strong desire for general peace with Nippon is now being entertained by the intelligentsia, student class and farmers in Chungking-controlled areas, it was learned. This tendency is chiefly due to the fact that the Chinese people in Chungking-China are now beginning to realize fully the new conditions in East Asia and are beginning to doubt the wisdom of resistance against Nippon because of the growing high-handedness on the part of the United States.

According to information recently received here investigations in November last year into the prevailing ideas of the people in Chungking-controlled territory revealed that the number of those who complained of economic hardship came first, covering the majority of the people. Second came those who desired peace with Nippon while those in favour of resistance against Nippon were less than one-third of the pacifists. Both pessimists and optimists with regard to the future of the resistance against Nippon were equal in number.

A classification of those desiring peace with Nippon by vocations indicates that the student class came first, followed by farmers, soldiers, workers and merchants, and lastly by government officials. It is noteworthy that the student class who instigated the war against Nippon at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair should now be first to desire peace. That there should be soldiers and workers among the pacifists indicates how tired they are of the war.

India Govt. Defeated On Rly Budget Cut Motion

(Continued from previous page) replying to the debate, explained that the railway transport situation has been greatly hampered by continued strikes and sabotage as well as shortage of coal, and it was therefore most essential that they should speedily take over the road transport so as to avert further serious crisis.

Sir Edward Benthall's assurance was so unimpressive that the House demanded a division on the Cut Motion, and the Cut Motion was carried by a clear majority amidst deafening cheers.

The British authorities' railway policy in India was also denounced in the Council of State yesterday during the general debate on the Railway Budget. The Members of the Opposition particularly condemned the haphazard way of accounting followed in the current budget, the lack of accommodation for the civilian passengers and goods, the purchase of engines and rolling stock abroad, and such other aspects of the railways which are clearly against the interests of India.

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