

"INDIA is the key to world peace." This is the considered opinion of the greatest political thinkers of today. As far back as 2598, the Hari-pura session of the Indian National Congress under the presidency of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose proclaimed, in ringing words, that world co-operation is impossible of achievement so long as the roots of international conflict remain and one nation dominates over another and imperialism holds sway. In order, therefore, to establish world peace on an enduring basis, went on the Congress Proclamation, imperialism and the exploitation of one people by another must end.

If India was independent, the influence which she could exert on world politics by reason of her immense human and material resources, would be wholly on the side of world peace. The people of India have never in their long history shown any tendency to subjugate and tyrannise over their neighbouring nations. In the glorious days of her unchallenged power, India was the torch-bearer of civilisation and the light of humanity, but never its scourge.

But under the yoke of the British, India's vast manpower and material resources have become means for furthering Britain's imperialist greed. During the last great war, Britain pumped out of India her blood and gold to fight the Germans. Without consulting India and against India's will, Britain dragged her into the war. But the sympathy of the Indian people was wholly on the side of the Germans. Indians knew that it was not the Germans, but the British who had robbed us of our country and impoverished our people. The Germans, on the contrary, through their great writers and scholars like Goethe, Schopenhauer and Max Muller had consistently endeavoured to impress Europe with the beauty of Indian literature and the profundity of Indian philosophy.

As in the last war, so in this war, too, Britain is unscrupulously exploiting India's resources for satisfying her own imperialistic lust and greed. India is thus forcibly dragged along with the imperialistic chariot of Britain. To end this agony, India must free herself from the British yoke and achieve independence. It is the realisation of this fundamental truth that has impelled Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress to launch the anti-British Revolution within India, and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to launch the war for India's liberation from without. India's independence will mean not only a prosperous and glorious era for the people of India, but also peace and security for Asia, and for the world at large. Indeed, India is the crux of the world problem and the key to world peace.

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FOE EVADES MAJOR WAR ON LUZON

Enemy Forced To Pour In Reinforcements Due To Colossal Losses

At the Philippines Front, Jan. 29 (Domei)—Due to bleeding tactics carried out effectively by the Nippon forces, the enemy is obliged to pour in reinforcements at huge sacrifice, continuing at the same time his southward advance by avoiding contact with the main Nippon strength.

At the beginning of the Luzon campaign the enemy ruefully contended that the Nippon positions in the mountainous region north-east of San Fabian could be reduced with relative ease after the landing, thereby removing fears of possible attacks from the rear.

However, Nippon resistance was so strong and fierce that the enemy, in spite of his overwhelming numerical superiority, was forced to make huge sacrifices in men and material in breaking through a position defended by one small Nippon squad.

In view of the unexpected losses sustained, the enemy had to dispatch reinforcements additionally on several occasions, the latest being on January 28 when a large convoy, disregarding the heavy damage inflicted by our air units, entered Lingayen Gulf to land further men, arms and ammunition.

Thus, at present, some three enemy divisions are pegged down at the Nippon outpost line extending from Labon, Arakan, Bindi and to Manaoag while other units, without making even an attempt on main Nippon positions, are advancing southward with much anxiety lest they may be exposed to a menace from the rear, a move aimed purely for propaganda purposes.

Nippon Controls Entire Kwangtung Coastline

A Nippon Base in South China, Jan. 29 (Domei)—Following up the daring landing operation carried out on Jan. 15 in the face of enemy opposition at the vital point of Aotou, situated on the south-western coast of Bias Bay, another Nippon unit on Jan. 22 landed in the vicinity of the strategic point of Chihsha, on the north eastern coast of the Bay.

Brushing aside interception by the second and fifth battalions of the enemy "Peace Preservation Corps", our landing troops on Jan. 24 occupied the walled city of Haifeng. Meanwhile, another of our units by 4.30 p.m. on Jan. 25 reduced Lufeng. Thus the entire coastline of Kwangtung Province is now completely in Nippon hands.

Br. Task Force In Indian Ocean Severely Attacked

Special Air Corps Goes Into Action Against Enemy

Somewhere in the South, Jan. 30 (Domei)—All planes of the Shichisei Mitate Unit of the Army Special Attack Corps which took off to attack a British task force centering around two aircraft-carriers yesterday, bodycrashed on their target, but results have not yet been ascertained, it is disclosed.

According to a wireless message received at this airbase, members of the special attack corps, commanded by Major Hitoyuki Kato, caught up with the enemy task force at 1.58 p.m. At 2.04 p.m. another message disclosed that the commander's plane had just bodycrashed into an enemy warcraft which was followed by other reports revealing that remaining planes of the special attack corps bodycrashed into their respective objectives.

Foe Warcraft Losses In Waters Off Luzon

Shanghai, Jan. 29 (Domei)—Warships sunk or damaged recently in waters off Luzon Island were identified as follows, according to information obtained from neutral sources:

Firstly, American warships: five aircraft-carriers, of which one was of the Hunter class, one of the Ranger class, one of the Enterprise class, and two converted carriers of 14,000 tons sunk. One battleship of the Missouri class damaged, and two cruisers, one of the Savannah class, and the other of the Salt Lake City class, and six American destroyers also sunk.

Secondly, British warships: one battleship of the Nelson class damaged. Three destroyers, one of the Sikh, and

PUNJAB MAIL DERAILMENT DELIBERATELY DONE TO SMASH BR. WAR EFFORT

Indian Cambridge Students Observe Independence Day

Reports of Indian Independence Day celebrations continue to pour in from various parts of the world. A report from Cambridge states that the Indian National Flag was ceremonially hoisted at this ancient British University town yesterday to inaugurate the Indian Independence Day demonstration jointly organised by Cambridge University Majlis, the Indian Society, and various other Indian bodies. The gathering unanimously passed a strongly-worded resolution demanding immediate independence for India.

Another report from Washington states that Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, well-known Indian Congress worker and sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a statement to the Press, declared that the present day problems of the world and the problems especially of the Pacific cannot be solved without India achieving complete independence. The key to the solution of all problems lies with India, said Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

Ashanti classes respectively sunk.

Thirdly, French warships: one cruiser called Emile Bertain and one destroyer sunk.

Fourthly, unidentified warships: one battleship of unidentified category and one 10,000-ton cruiser sunk, while another cruiser of the same tonnage was damaged. The American battleship of the Missouri class was heavily damaged on January 12 by the Nippon air force while the American aircraft-carriers of the Ranger and Enterprise classes respectively and two converted carriers were presumably sunk on Jan. 20 and 21.

ENEMY'S COSTLY RAIDS ON PALEMBANG; 206 PLANES DEFINITELY SHOT DOWN

Somewhere in the South, Jan. 30 (Domei)—A total of 90 enemy planes, including 17 probables, was shot down by Nippon interceptors and ground batteries when some 130 carrier-based planes attempted to raid the Palembang area yesterday, a latest check-up disclosed.

The raiders came over the Palembang area in three waves from about 10.30 a.m. to 11.12 a.m. Our air units and ground batteries went into action immediately and during the ensuing encounter, Nippon fighters shot down 28 enemy craft, including 13 probables, while our anti-aircraft batteries de-

finately brought down 50 others. In addition 10 planes, including four probables, were accounted for by other arms, while two more were downed when they were caught in the balloon barrage.

Five of our planes bodycrashed, while two others have not yet returned to base.

Damage suffered by our ground installations was negligible.

Yesterday's war results bring the total of enemy planes shot down in his two recent attempts to raid the Palembang area to 206 planes shot down including 33 probables.

New Delhi Authorities Reveal Findings Of Exhaustive Enquiry

Sabotage activities in India have been intensified of late, especially in the Province of Bihar, according to the latest news received here.

It will be recalled that the revolutionary masses in Bihar have been constantly revolting against the British authorities in the Province and have been destroying the railway lines and rolling stock thereby paralysing the British war transport. The derailment of the Punjab Mail near Arrah on November 23rd last year was a direct result of the sabotage activities. In this derailment, many British and American troops bound for the Indo-Burma border perished and a large amount of supplies for the army was also destroyed. Though the British authorities at first whitewashed the whole affair and minimised its importance, they have at last come out with the truth.

In a communique issued in New Delhi on Tuesday, the British authorities have revealed the findings of the enquiry into the disaster and have admitted that the disaster was a deliberate act of sabotage committed by a large number of persons. The communique states that the enquiry committee made a close observation of the scene of the disaster and also collected evidence from a large number of witnesses. Several passengers on board the Punjab Mail were also examined. The communique also admits that the derailment was caused by the removal of a piece of railway track but that there is no clue as to the identity of the saboteurs.

Meanwhile, anti-British revolt is reported to have increased by leaps and bounds in the Province of Bengal, and latest reports say that the situation is rapidly worsening.

"Big Three" Conference To Be Held In Rome?

Basle, Switzerland, Jan. 29 (Domei)—The influential "Basler Nachrichten" reported today from Chiasso, Northern Italy, rumours are current that the latest proposed Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference is scheduled to be held in Rome.

President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, Jr., and numerous political, military and economic officials, are believed already to have left the United States, the journal said.

It added all indications point that the meeting may take place at any moment and, in any case, not later than Feb. 1.

Rash Behari Bose—Man Of "Nishkama Karma"—Built Up Strong Indo-Nippon Friendship, Dedicated Life, Sacrificed All, For Emancipation Of Mother India

In his last hours, Sri Rash Behari Bose must have seen the vision of his beloved Motherland not as a downtrodden land, a land of the conquered, of the sick and palsied, of the oppressed and the faminestricken, but as a Land of Glory, a beautiful land, a land that is Free, the Home of men walking erect with heads upright, happy and contented, and almost approaching the Divine in their demeanour. May his Vision soon come true! May his spirit guide us to, and join us in the Land of the Free!

Thus stated Sri N. Raghavan, Finance Minister of the Azad Hind Government, in paying a glowing tribute to the late Sri Rash Behari Bose at the Condolence Meeting held here on Monday last, January 29.

The following is the text of Sri Raghavan's speech:

We are mourning to-day the loss of one who lived and died for India, who courted imprisonment, death and exile for the cause of Indian Freedom. Netaji has described him as the Father of the Indian Independence Movement in East Asia. He was not only the Father of the Movement, he was a Father to the Movement, to every worker in the Movement, to his colleagues and comrades. He entered into the lives of his men, and was sad when they were sad, and glad when they were glad. The smallest incidents in their lives were to him important. He commanded Loyalty because he gave Love. Even the lowliest of them he treated as an equal; he made them feel that he was one of them. The born leader that he was, he guided, he inspired and more than all, he showered on his men and comrades his wholehearted love. He was tolerant of their weaknesses. Man is Divine, was his philosophy, but there was a little of the animal also in him, and one has to tolerate the animal in man to subdue it. So he tolerated. Some thought him weak, because he was polite. Few suspected, but those who knew him well, found, that behind his politeness was a firmness and determination which only a Revolutionary could command.

"Sensei", they called him; but into that word, we who had the privilege to work with him, and those who had the privilege to know him and come into contact with him, compressed all the affection and regard to a Leader who had not only dedicated his life to his Motherland but also to his Comrades-in-Arms. Verily, he was a Sensei, a Guru, and more than that, a Father.

Indo-Nippon Friendship

We did not realise while he was with us all that he did for us. His was a great life. "He never sold the truth to serve the Hour; nor paltered with the eternal God for Power." He did things silently and with keen foresight. Looking around us now, can we see anything that he had not commenced? To the Indians of East Asia, he was an inspiration. A friend of Toyama, the Great Nippon Revolutionary and of Sun Yat Sen, the Father of the Chinese Revolution, Sensei slowly, patiently and assiduously built up brick by brick the colossal structure of that stronghold against British Imperialism in the East. His early days must have been rather difficult, but he bided his time. I was present when, in the March of 1942, at a National Reception given to him at Tokyo, he pointed out, in humble but effective terms to the Statesmen assembled there, how he worked for the day when Nippon would declare War on Britain with the Freedom of India as one of her objectives, how he pointed out time and

again to a not unfriendly Nippon nation, that in crushing the British Power in the East lay not only the security of Nippon herself but the safety of Asia and the salvation of the world.

Looking around us today, we can see only things which he began, of which he laid the foundations. He created after years of labour that strong Indo-Nippon friendship which we cherish so much and which forms to-day one of the bulwarks of our Movement—an Indo-Nippon friendship which shall last during this struggle for Freedom and will outlive the War, an Indo-Nippon Friendship on which the future of Asia would be constructed. It is hardly necessary for anyone to point out that the Independence Movement of East Asia, the League with its network of Branches and Sub-Branched, the machinery that has now embraced every State and Country in East Asia was his creation.

Creator Of I.N.A.

With active co-operation from the fighters for Indian Freedom, he built up an Army, an Indian National Army. He commenced big things as well as small. Not only the League and the Army, but the instruments with which the League and the Army operated received the attention of the Leader. The publicity machinery that we have, our newspapers, our broadcasting stations, the educational schemes, the training of the Youths and many other healthy activities connected with this Movement may truly be traced to his indefatigable efforts in our Cause. The poor were his pets, and everywhere he went, almost the first enquiry he made was as to how we fed and clothed our poor. We are a poverty-stricken people, said he, and it is on the poor of India, the stricken of India, the down-trodden of India, that we shall build a great Nation.

It was his intense faith in God that inspired him and guided him. Many a young man who thought that Revolution and Atheism went hand in hand and are inseparable companions, had his eyes opened when he came into contact with this Great Revolutionary. Faith in God, was his guiding note. I remember the first meeting of the Indian Conference held at Tokyo in the March of 1942 when discussing the ideology of the Movement, Sri Rash Behari Bose at once said that "Faith in God, should be the basis of our ideology." There was a murmur from some quarters as to why those who did not believe in a God, those who were agnostics or Atheists should be kept out of a Pan-Indian political Movement. The Politician that he was, the broadminded Leader that he was, he immediately compromised, but turned round and asked me, "Do you think so? Do you also subscribe to their views? Can any-

thing great be built up by persons who do not believe in God?"

The usual notion that to a Revolutionary, the end justified the means, is belied by the actions of Sri Rash Behari Bose. To him, as we knew him, the means had to be as honourable as the end. In everything that he did, there was a code of honour, a code of high ethics which took the man from the humdrum day-to-day existence into the serene philosophical heights of the Gita. The man who familiarised Nippon with the beauties of the Baghavad Gita could not be otherwise. "Nishkama Karma" was his creed. An optimist to his finger tips, Sensei spoke and taught that as long as the goal was noble, and the paths were honourable, Man should tread them with Faith in God, and success was certain. In difficult days as well as easy, in sorrow as well as joy, in adversity and in prosperity, that was what kept Sri Rash Behari Bose serene and calm, great and confident.

It is not so well known that when he donned the armour, took on the sword, and bore spear and shield for India's sake and came down South from Nippon, he came here for good. He would have remained with us, lived with us and died with us, but for his sudden ill-health and the pressure that his medical advisers and well-wishers brought to bear upon him. He had given up everything, wished his friends and relations good-bye, and came to Thailand and to Malai to be an active participant in the fight for Indian Freedom. "If you want to come into our struggle, you have to come naked," he used to say; and that was how he came—with no inhibitions, no prejudices, no attachments, save his undying Love and Devotion to his Motherland. I hope I may not be giving any secret away when I say that before he came to this land he had converted his own private fortune into cash. He brought those Funds into our Movement.

A Great Injury

Still, many did not see justice. Let us be quite true and candid; because he loved truth and frankness. Quite a number of his countrymen misjudged him. Without seeing him, hearing him or knowing him, they imagined in all their thoughtless innocence whether a man who had been away from his Motherland for so many years would be true and loyal to her, and feel for her just as much as others did. Little did they realise that some of us who had been living outside India for at least the last few years, claimed to love India just as much as those who are privileged to live in India today, did. Absence only makes the heart grow fonder. So also in the case of Sri Rash Behari Bose. His one passion throughout his stay in Nippon was his Mother-

land. Whoever misjudged him at first knew him afterwards, as they came into contact with him, as one of the greatest of Indian patriots. No Indian loved his Motherland more than Sri Rash Behari Bose did. One of the most heart-rending passages in his speeches, was "If my opponents call me a puppet, let them do so. But let me assure them that they are sinning against an old man, whose only end and aim in life is to see his country free, absolutely free and independent, who is as proud of his birthright as any Indian alive, and who has staked his all, and who will stake the last drop of his blood in upholding the honour and integrity of Hindustan. I seek nothing from Life except the success of our Mission. If once it is accomplished, I shall retire into seclusion in some nook or corner of our beautiful Homeland. The full and complete independence of Hindustan is our objective."

A Tragic Note

Most lives harbour some tragic note or other, and the life of Sri Rash Behari Bose was no exception. "Karma Yogi" that he was, he had no desires, and therefore no disappointments. All the same, one can only see the tragic note of his life. His one great object was to see India, his India, Free. He had to go away before he could see that. For thirty years he lived the life of an Exile, for India's sake. Year in and year out, he longed, he yearned, he pined, to go back to an India that was free, to stand on the sacred soil of Hindustan, to live in India, to die in India. "I have lived my life", he used to say, "the only thing left for me to enjoy is the Freedom of India. Once that is achieved, I shall retire into some nook or corner of Hindustan, some peaceful hamlet on the slopes of the Himalayas or on the Banks of the Ganges and be a mere looker on. We shall look on to see how India freed would look like, in her Glory."

That was denied to him as it was denied to Moses, but before he was recalled to his Father's bosom he too had, as Moses had, a vision of the Promised Land, the India of his Dreams. The Land of Caanan was in sight. Let it be said in profound thankfulness and deep gratitude to Almighty God that even before the Great Revolutionary passed away he realised his Life work, the labour of a lifetime, was being crowned with glory; that soldiers of Indian Freedom were able in a trial of strength to defeat and drive back the enemy, that Indians at last about to realise their country's Freedom. News reached him months ago, in his sick-bed, that thousands of our soldiers, the best of India's chivalry, had actually entered Hindustan, that the Flag of Freedom was flying aloft, not only from the Swaraj and Shaheed Islands, but also from every village, every hill-top, within the Eastern borders of India. In his last hours, he must have seen his vision again

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Two Enemy Transports Damaged Off Lingayen

Manila, Jan. 30 (Domei)—The Nippon air forces on Jan. 28 carried out a daring assault against enemy transports in Lingayen Gulf and heavily damaged two large vessels. Another unit of our air forces launched a devastating attack on other points.

—the vision of his Beloved Motherland, the Homeland he had left thirty years ago. But this time he must have seen her, not as a down-trodden land, a land of the conquered, of the sick and palsied, of the oppressed and the faminestricken, but as a Land of Glory, a beautiful land, a land that is Free, the Home of men walking erect with heads upright, happy and contented, and almost approaching the Divine in their demeanour. May his Vision soon come true! May his Spirit guide us to, and join us in the Land of the Free.

NEW YEAR GIFT TO INDIA FUND.

Official receipts are now being issued by I.L.L. Syonan Branch for all donations made for the New Year Gift to India Fund at the public meetings held in Syonan. Those of the donors who have not yet received receipts are requested to call at the I.L.L. Syonan Branch and obtain receipts.

Finance Secretary,
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