

TODAY and
TOMORROW

Our Responsibility

UNDER the British regime Indians in Malaya led a very placid existence, and the even tenor of their lives was seldom disturbed by any of the political or social upheavals through which India was passing. To be sure, we heard of Gandhiji and the Congress, and the great struggle they were waging for the attainment of our country's independence, and although our sympathies were with them who were braving the enemy's bullets and lathi charges we were powerless to stir a finger or to say even a word in support of our countrymen at home.

But the War of Greater East Asia has changed all these. With the elimination of British influence from Malaya, Indians found themselves free to organize a movement for the liberation of their country; and the arrival of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose gave added impetus to this movement. Indians in Malaya discarded their placid ways, they woke to national consciousness, and under the incomparable leadership of Netaji Bose, made great efforts to mobilize their resources for the prosecution of the war of India's liberation.

Here in Malaya was born the Azad Hind Fauj—India's Army of Liberation. Here in Malaya was formed the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. And here in Malaya we Indians pledged to follow our Netaji through life and death until the promised goal is reached. Therefore Indians in Malaya have a great responsibility—the responsibility of keeping aloft the standard of resistance until India's complete independence is achieved.

Did not Indians here acclaim with pride the Indian National Army when it sallied forth from Malaya on its onward march to Delhi? Did not the hearts of Indians thrill to the echoes of the deeds of this army on the plains and valleys and in the jungles and hill regions of Assam and Burma? Did we not celebrate in every hamlet and town of this country the successes of our army in its advance from Akhoy to Kohima? What has become of the tremendous enthusiasm that one witnessed in those days? Shall it be said by posterity that a few reverses made Indians here lose heart and abandon the fight?

It is time Malayan Indians faced facts instead of being swayed by their emotions. The battle of India's liberation goes on, and our army is still playing a notable part. Although we have suffered reverses in Burma, we have not been beaten. The main force of the Indian National Army is intact outside Burma. This army must be reinforced and supplied. It is the duty of Indians in Malaya to find the men, money and materials for this army so that it can carry on the fight for India's liberation, a fight for which we have pledged our all.

We in Malaya have been given a great opportunity to serve our country. We have already accomplished much. Let us continue to suffer and to sacrifice in the interests of our country and its 400 million enslaved people. Let us resolve to fight on to the last man and to the last round.

UNITY

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FAITH

SACRIFICE

AZAD HIND

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Nippon Wins Big Moral Victory In Okinawa Fighting

Syonan, June 27 (Domei)—Although the major ground battle on Okinawa now has been fought to a bitter conclusion, the bloody battle of attrition which raged for nearly three months on the island has been a moral and tactical victory for Nippon.

Notice must be taken of the stark reality emphasized throughout the whole operations that the most pulverising aerial and naval bombardments alone were unable to defeat determined garrison forces fighting from an intricate interlocking system of defences constructed by men ready to die where they built. Okinawa has demonstrated that Nippon ground can be gained only at the highest sacrifice of American men and through the loss of American lives alone.

That that cold fact has been graven indelibly in the minds of the United States military, and especially the American people, represents an undeniable success for Nippon. The fact that American blood must be spilled, and must be spilled lavishly, will weigh heavily against any future operations the Americans may undertake.

Nippon, on the other hand, through the battle of Okinawa has gained full confidence with regard to the future progress of the war. The battle proved the success of the tactics adopted by Nippon defence.

Meanwhile, the nation has rushed full preparedness utilizing to the fullest every minute of the three months gained for the nation by the grimly battling Okinawa garrison. Long before the enemy increased his aerial strikes against Nippon, the nation's war industries, particularly aircraft production, had been given the twofold protection of dispersion and removal underground. War measures have been vigorously initiated and carried through by the Suzuki Government. The formation of the People's Volunteer Corps has transformed the entire nation into a special attack corps.

Should the Americans try a direct invasion of Nippon Proper, they will find her defences quite unlike Okinawa, but magnified and strengthened to the nth degree.

Nippon's mountains nearly everywhere march down to the sea forming an effective natural obstacle to Anglo-American mechanized forces which in Europe were able to bring overwhelming military might against scattered isolated pockets of German resistance one after the other. The enemy will be forced to fight a war of Nippon's choosing.

Five Enemy Warships Sunk Off Balik Papan

Nippon Base in the Southern Regions, June 27 (Domei)—Latest details reaching here today reported that a total of five enemy warships, including cruisers, destroyers and a tanker, were instantaneously sunk on the evening of June 25 when Nippon special attack air corps airmen launched a devastating torpedo assault on enemy war vessels cruising off Balik Papan.

Earlier dispatches said that two enemy cruisers and one cruiser or large destroyer were instantaneously sunk, while a 20,000-ton tanker was damaged.

Netaji's Clarion Call To Fellow-Revolutionaries At Home To Prevent By All Means Compromise Attempt And Destroy Br. Imperialism Founded On Brute Force

"While the whole world is talking today of aggression and the Anglo-American powers, in particular, claim to be fighting aggression in this world, let us not forget that British rule in India is based on aggression, brute force, plunder and loot. Let us not forget that the British have no right to be in India and that it is high time that they had shown some repentance for all their misdeeds in India instead of posing as our well-wishers or as the saviours of India."

Thus declares Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and Supreme Commander of the Azad Hind Fauj, in his address to his fellow-revolutionaries inside India which he broadcast over the Syonan Radio yesterday, urging them to assert India's right for freedom with arms and to prevent a compromise with the British by keeping up resistance, and at the same time to make India an international issue.

Following is the text of Netaji's broadcast:

Comrades! During the last few days I have been speaking to you as a revolutionary addressing fellow-revolutionaries in India, as I would have done if I had been at home today. By "revolutionary," I mean a person who stands for the complete independence of his country and who is not prepared to compromise over the question of independence. Furthermore, a revolutionary believes that the cause for which he is fighting is a just one and that cause, therefore, is bound to triumph in the long run. A revolutionary can never get disheartened or depressed over any failure or setback, for his motto is, "Hope for the best, but be prepared for the worst."

As revolutionaries fighting for the freedom of India, our faith in our final victory is unshakable, just as our determination to fight on under all circumstances is unflinching. It is with this invincible spirit that we face the present and look forward to the future. For us, as revolutionaries, the independence of India is a settled fact. There is no power on earth that can stand between us and our goal of freedom. The only uncertain factor is the time factor. On that question I should like to say that the exact time as to when India will attain her freedom depends on two factors: Firstly, how much effort we put forward and how much sacrifice we make. Secondly, the world situation and how we utilise it to our advantage.

Three Essential Things

Judged from this standpoint, if we have to achieve our liberation, we have to do at least three things. Firstly, whether inside India or outside, we have to assert India's right to freedom with arms. Secondly, inside India, we have to keep up resistance—at least moral resistance—and prevent a compromise by all means. Thirdly, we have to make India an international issue and put India's case before the bar of world opinion.

I have already said in my previous talks that we in East Asia will continue to assert India's right to freedom with our arms. So long as we do so, India will remain an international issue provided people at home do not let us down by compromising with British Imperialism and

thereby making India a domestic issue of the British Empire.

By a combination of military successes and skilful propaganda, the British have managed to create an atmosphere in India which is favourable for a compromise. Among a certain section of our countrymen the British have been able to create the impression that the Anglo-American powers are going to win this war, that India has no hope of achieving her independence during the course of the present war and that therefore the Indian people should accept what they are now being offered.

As soon as the British realised that their propaganda in India was becoming effective, they struck while the iron was hot, and they put forward an offer which was, in essence and in substance, the old offer of Sir Stafford Cripps with very slight modifications. Under normal circumstances, not one single genuine Congressman would have looked at Lord Wavell's offer or would have touched it with a pair of tongs. But because of their defeatist mentality, some of our countrymen, thinking that everything is lost, are trying to grab at this offer, just as a drowning man clings to a straw.

Obstacle To Be Removed

Since our enemies have suddenly thrown an obstacle in the path of our independence, our task, as revolutionaries, is to remove this obstacle by any means at our disposal so that the forces now working inside India and outside may carry us forward towards our destined goal. Though the time at our disposal is short, I am nevertheless hopeful that we can succeed in this effort, provided we can open the eyes of our countrymen in time as to the danger that will overtake us if we accept Lord Wavell's offer.

That danger is a twofold one. On the one hand, Lord Wavell's offer, if accepted, will divert us from the path of independence. On the other hand, the acceptance of that offer will create a situation in which the Congress will cease to be the representative of the Indian masses, relegating itself to the position of one party among many parties in the country—and at the same time it will make the Congress repudiate its national character as an organisation representing Indians of all religious faiths.

I am surprised and pained to

find that there are some politically-minded Indians today who do not realise that the Viceroy and his masters have laid a trap for the Indian people. These gentlemen go so far as to believe in the bona fides of Lord Wavell and praise his sincerity. But I find that the Viceroy has himself exposed his own character, his motives and intentions. While opening the Simla Conference on the 25th of June, Lord Wavell delivered a sermon to the Indian leaders and said: "You MUST accept my leadership for the present, until there is some agreed change in the constitution. I am responsible to His Majesty's Government for the good government and tranquility of India."

Insult To Injury

But that is not all. Earlier in his speech, Lord Wavell said: "I have called you together from all parts of India at this critical moment in her history to advise and help me in advancing India towards prosperity, political freedom and greatness." It is impossible for a self-respecting Indian to put up with this type of patronising. As far as I am aware, nobody has appointed Lord Wavell as the guardian-angel of India, nor has anybody placed India's destiny in his hands.

I should like very much to know if the Congress Working Committee accepts this role of Lord Wavell as arbiter of India's destiny. While the whole world is talking today of aggression and the Anglo-American powers, in particular, claim to be fighting aggression in this world, let us not forget that British rule in India is based on aggression, brute force, plunder and loot. Let us not forget that the British have no right to be in India—and that it is high time that they had shown some repentance for all their misdeeds in India, instead of posing as our well-wishers or as the saviours of India. Only hypocrisy of the meanest order can explain Lord Wavell's sanctimonious attitude at the Simla Conference.

Another interesting fact that reveals Lord Wavell's real mentality is that in arranging the seats at the Conference table, the seat to his right which should have been given to the representative of the most important party attending the conference was not given to the Congress President, Maulana

(Continued on next page)

Industrialist Exposes India's Plight

Lisbon, June 27 (Domei)—A. S. Shroff, well-known Indian industrialist who arrived in New York last night from Britain on a tour of the United States, complained "the unfortunate position in India is that practically all her foreign exchange is tied up in rapidly accumulating sterling balances in London which cannot be converted into hard currencies like dollars," according to a New York dispatch.

He stated that India does not need any immediate assistance in the way of foreign capital but that the main difficulty in India's trade relations with other countries lay in Britain's freezing of Indian credits in London for use only within the sterling bloc.

Questioned regarding his economic survey of Britain, Shroff said that he was struck with Britain's inability speedily to meet India's urgent requirements for capital goods. The major part of Britain's industry is tied down to war contracts, he said, while labour shortage is hampering practically every big industry.

Although orders are piling up in the British Isles from countries within the Sterling area, Britain finds itself unable to meet them. Countries like India which cannot purchase from outside of the Sterling sphere, owing to the difficulty of obtaining dollars, simply are being forced to mark time, Shroff said.

\$3,000,000 Increase In P.O. Savings In May

The Malai Postal Savings, well maintaining its trend of progress, obtained a really magnificent result in May, the deposits for the month being \$5,041,022 and the withdrawals amounting to \$1,987,537, thus giving a net increase of \$3,053,485. The total amount of deposits for the whole period at the end of May was \$27,739,628, thus bringing the \$30,000,000-mark very closer.

The number of depositors increased by 13,624, the total figure at the end of May being 494,193. The half-a-million-mark in the number of depositors is now only a matter of weeks.

In connection with the competition, "When will the number of depositors in the Dai Nippon Government Post Office Savings Bank of Malai exceed 500,000?" the officials of Yusei Kyoku are keenly looking forward to the day with a view to making an early announcement of the results.

The increases in the various States during May, 2605, are shown below:

State	Depositors	Deposit \$
Syonan	5,858	672,366
Selangor	621	649,847
Perak	2,269	616,359
Penang	1,118	343,159
Johore	1,073	269,713
Nagri Sembilan	436	176,907
Malacca	1,072	169,369
Pahang	1,026	97,618
Others	151	58,147
Total:	13,624	3,053,485

The total number of depositors and the amount of deposits in the various States up to the end of May, are as follows:—

State	Depositors	Deposit \$
Syonan	91,594	5,993,820
Selangor	29,407	5,533,167
Perak	82,715	4,884,893
Johore	79,768	3,830,330
Penang	82,269	3,042,669
Nagri Sembilan	37,121	1,731,009
Malacca	58,095	1,405,047
Pahang	23,919	724,956
Others	9,305	593,737
Total:	494,193	27,739,628

Netaji's Clarion Call To Fellow-Revolutionaries At Home To Prevent By All Means Compromise Attempt And Destroy Br. Imperialism Founded On Brute Force

(Continued from previous page)
Abul Kalam Azad. This was announced over the radio from Delhi on Tuesday, but it was not stated if a protest has been lodged on behalf of the Congress. If no such protest has yet been lodged, then it must be assumed that the Congress representatives are so keen about attending the Simla Conference that they are prepared to pocket any insult or humiliation in doing so.

I wonder if your attention has been drawn to another relevant and interesting fact. While Lord Wavell was making an announcement about the new offer of the British Government, the India Office in London was making an announcement to the effect that recruitment in England for the Indian Civil Service was being resumed. This is the clearest proof—if any further proof were needed—that Britain has no intention of relaxing her hold over India.

Commenting adversely on this, Professor Harold Laski, Chairman of the Labour Party Executive, said in a statement issued from London on the 25th June, "It suggests to the Indian nationalist mind the notion that the British still envisage a considerable period before they quit India, or alternatively, saddling India for many years with the payment of considerable sums of money to young men, as compensation for possible loss of office."

Secret Conference

I do not know if any of my listeners have felt intrigued as to why Lord Wavell has converted the Simla Conference into a secret conference, meeting behind closed doors. I am told that something like an oath of secrecy has been administered to all the gentlemen attending that conference. Why is this so? I have never heard of a conference at which the fate of a country is going to be decided, being held in camera. The only explanation I can find is that Lord Wavell is afraid of public opinion. Behind closed doors he is trying to bamboozle the Indian leaders and he is naturally apprehensive that if the proceedings are made public, public opinion in India might assert itself in time and foil all his attempts to lead the Indian leaders into his trap.

While talking of the Simla Conference, I must offer my respectful congratulations to Mahatma Gandhi on the wise step he has taken in not attending the Simla Conference. To me it is a clear indication that Mahatma Gandhi remembers how the British Government treated him at the Round-table Conference held in London in 1931 when it was manoeuvred that Mahatma Gandhi's position as the sole representative of the Congress was brought down to the level of the other mushroom parties attending that Conference. In the present case, by refraining from attending the Simla Conference, Mahatma Gandhi has been able to keep himself above the level of other delegates attending the Conference. His non-attendance at the Simla Conference not only enhances his own position, but may even be helpful to the cause of India.

Comrades! We have now to consider what to do about Lord

Wavell's offer. First of all, though the time at your disposal is short, you will have to do everything possible to prevent the acceptance of this offer by the Congress Working Committee. You should carry on a raging and tearing campaign against Lord Wavell's offer, all over the country. You will also have to see to it that an organised opposition is put up. From this distance, I gather the impression that there is plenty of opposition in the country to Lord Wavell's offer—but the oppositionists do not seem to be joining hands in a common campaign, for preventing the acceptance of the offer.

In your campaign for the rejection of the offer, it will help you considerably if you challenge the Congress Working Committee to produce the programme which the new Executive Council will carry out. The country will then be able to judge from that programme whether the task of the new Executive Council will be to fight Britain's Imperialist war in the Far East and provide tens of thousands of Indian lives as cannon-fodder—or to help India along the path of "prosperity, political freedom and greatness," as Lord Wavell promises.

It is absolutely essential that before the Congress Working Committee accepts Lord Wavell's offer, it should place before the country the programme which the new Executive Council will work out. This programme, if approved by the Viceroy, will be the acid-test as to whether the new Executive Council will be able to serve the interests of India.

Another Choice

If you fall in preventing the acceptance of the offer, you will then have to create a situation, which will force the Congress representatives to resign from the Viceroy's Executive Council. This will not be difficult. You will have to insist on the release of all political prisoners, which will, in itself, bring about a crisis between the Viceroy and the Congress members of the Executive Council as in 1938, when the Congress Ministries in Bihar and the United Provinces demanded the release of all political prisoners.

Further, there is no doubt that when the new Executive Council is formed, the Viceroy will begin to exploit India's resources in men, money and materials for fighting Britain's imperialist war in the Far East. This will naturally raise numerous issues in which India's interests will clash with those of Britain. If you keep up your agitation and propaganda, then the Congress members of the Executive Council will be forced to stand up for India's interests against those of Britain, in which case, an insoluble conflict with the Viceroy will be inevitable.

Then, you will have to agitate in order to prevent Indian troops being sent as cannon-fodder to the Far East. If you fail in that, you will have to undertake sabotage, in order to disrupt enemy transport and lines of communication. As you are aware, during the last five years the British were giving valuable instructions for organi-

sing, and carrying on, an underground movement in countries which went out of their control or influence. There are people in India, as in Britain, who have been trained in underground activity in other countries. If you can utilise these men—or if you can, at least, make use of the instructions for underground activity in other countries issued by the British authorities and apply them against the British in India, you will achieve valuable results. Last, but not least, you will have to form cells within the Indian Army and prepare for a revolt from within.

As I have already said, India's independence is a settled fact. The only uncertain factor is the time factor. At the worst, AT THE VERY WORST, it may take a few MORE years for India to be free.

Your task as revolutionaries will be to keep the Flag of Independence flying, and to keep it flying until such time as the awakened masses of India rise in open rebellion and hoist the tricolour national flag over the Viceregal Lodge in New Delhi.

Kinki Defences Blast 71 Enemy Super Forts

Osaka, June 28 (Domei)—Nippon interceptors and ground batteries jointly accounted for 27 enemy "Superforts" shot down and 44 others crippled, during the course of the enemy B-29 raid on the Kinki district on Tuesday morning, the Chubu Army District Command and the Osaka Naval Defence Headquarters revealed in a joint communique released yesterday morning. Out of the 27 enemy planes bagged, two were probables, the communique added.

20 Million Sheep Lost By Australia During Drought

Lisbon, June 26 (Domei)—Australia lost 20,000,000 sheep in the recent drought, the retiring President of the Grazers Federal Council of Australia revealed today at the Council's annual convention in Sydney, according to an Australian dispatch.

Describing the past season as the most disastrous in the history of the grazing industry, he said a great reduction in the most valuable part of Australia's wool clip may result.

Enemy Effects Fresh Landing On Kumejima

A Nippon Base in the Ryukyu Group, June 28 (Domei)—Enemy forces in the Okinawa sector effected a fresh landing on Kumejima, west of the Kerama Group, on Tuesday morning. The Nippon garrison on the island intercepted the enemy and heavy fighting is now in progress.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KATAR KOR daughter of GURMAK SINGH of No. 32 Coleman Street, Syonan, has since the 10th January, 2605 left the protection of her family of her own accord and that she is now living apart and separately from her family.

Dated this 26th day of June, 2605. ERIC CHOA & CO.,

SOLICITORS for the abovenamed KATAR KOR Daughter of GURMAK SINGH, 20 Malacca Street, Syonan.

Oversea Chinese Assn. Sponsors Exhibition

An exhibition of the products of the New Syonan Development Scheme and handicraft works of the Home for the Desitute will be opened at the Oversea Chinese Association premises No. 47, Hill Street, Syonan, tomorrow, and will be continued the next day.

Sponsored by the Oversea Chinese Association, the exhibition will provide a fine opportunity for the public of Syonan-to to get a good idea of the various products turned out by the New Syonan Development Scheme and the handicraft works of the Home for the Desitute.

The opening ceremony, for which the President and Committee of the Association have issued invitations to the public, will take place at the Association premises at 10 a.m. (T.T.) tomorrow.

The exhibition will remain open tomorrow and the next day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. when the public are welcome to view the exhibits.

Local Journalists Confer With Nippon Scribes

Discussion of a useful nature relating to the improvement of the local newspapers in regard to publication and presentation of news and views and various other aspects of newspaper work was held at an informal conference of committee members of the local Journalists' Association (the Nanko Kisha Kai) and Nippon journalists at the Konan Club on Tuesday.

Led by Mr. T. Hope, the chairman of the Nanko Kisha Kai, the local journalists were able to gather very useful information and guidance as the result of full and frank exchange of views and ideas pertaining to their work. Leading officials of the Hodobu also participated in the discussion.

SYONAN TOKUBETU-SI NOTICE NO. 54.

Re: Enrolment of Students for the Syonan Tokubetu-si Queen Street Nippon-Go Kyo Syu Zyo.

Particulars for the enrolment of students for the above institute are as follows:—

1. Number of Students:
A certain number will be admitted into each of the following courses:
(a) Regular Course First Term
(b) Regular Course Final Term
(c) Research Course First Term
(d) Research Course Final Term
2. Eligibility:
Applicants may be of either sex, between the ages of approximately 14 and 30.
3. Entrance Examination:
(a) Candidates for Regular Course First Term will not be examined.
(b) Candidates for the other Courses will sit for simple tests according to their respective standards.
4. Application:
July 1st, 2nd and 3rd from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. for all courses. Application form will be provided at the Institute on the above dates.
5. Results of Application:
July 5th at noon at the Institute.
6. Other Information:
(a) Free tuition, text books supplied.
(b) Tuition Hours:
Morning Session: 10 a.m. to noon.
Evening Session: 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
(c) For further particulars enquire at the Institute (Telephone No. 2191).

SYONAN TOKUBETU-SI TYO. 28 June, Syowa 20.

Due to some obvious reasons we regret to notify our customers that we withdraw the YAALLY Products for the time being and in place of them MEERA TOILET Products will be introduced very shortly.

MEERA STORE, 693, North Bridge Road, Syonan-to.