

BRITISH propagandists are making much—in fact too much—of two meetings arranged to take place in the near future. One of these, we are told, will be a three-power talk in Moscow on June 15th with a view to the settlement of the Polish question. And the other, we gather, is going to be a con-ference between Stalin, Churchill and Truman at a place and time not yet disclosed—in order, presumably, to stop the widening rift between the Anglo-Americans on the one hand, and

the Soviets on the other. But the differences between them are so fundamental that both these meetings seem foredoomed to failure. Poland pro-

vides ample proof to this. If that question has been for the last so many months and still is such a festering sore in Anglo-American-Soviet the camp, the reason is this: Russia wants to make of Poland a Soviet state subservient to Moscow while the Anglo-Ameri-cans seek to recondition it as a buffer between Soviet Communism and Western Europe. There is no sign whatever that Russia will back down on her designs on Poland.

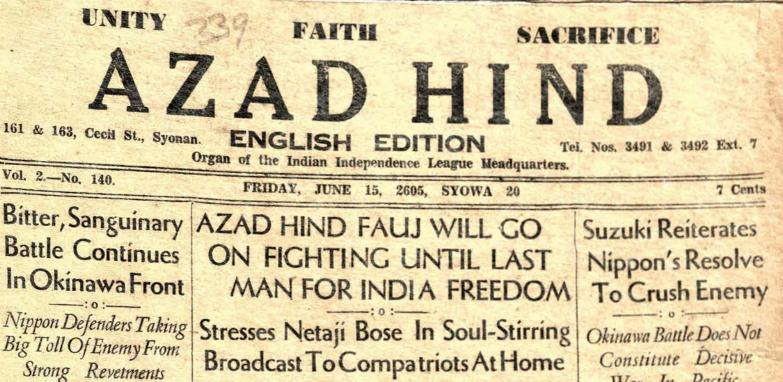
As the generally well informed London 'News Chronicle' says, the fact that there is going to be a meeting soon to discuss the Polish question does not mean at all that its solution is in sight. The Kremlin-inspired papers, like the Pravda and the Izvestia, have time and again shown us how much the refugee Polish Government in London is hated in the official circles in Russia. For instance, commenting on an alleged Polish con-centration camp run by this refugee government somewhere in Scotland, a recent issue of the Pravda has come out with a scathing indictment of the is carrying out terrific assaults men who have composed that with the result that a bitter, body

This article in the Pravda is n unmistakable indication. that the Kremlin will see that the men of the Refugee Polish Government in London have gallant fight against overlittle or no place in any re-organisation of the Government On June 10 they inflicted on organisation of the Government of Poland which may result from the meeting on the 15th of this month. That will be another snub and disappoint-ment to the Anglo-Americans, but that seems unavoidable. After all Russie is now in a

After all, Russia is now in a position where she can do what she likes. Today we find her sprawling all over central all over sprawling Europe, holding Berlin and becoming intermingled. vast territory from the Baltic to the Adriatic. Soviet domination has been established over 70 per cent. of the ten million square kilometres which com-prise Europe. This Soviet domination has been established as a result of a sustained drive along lines of policy along arive entirely independent of that of alleged that the London Polish the Anglo-Americans.

Anglo-American world domination by armed burgh, Scotland, for the persecution might has backfired and result- of democratically minded Poles. ed in a new order in Europe which is different from the one at this so-called concentration camp envisaged by Germany but "democratically minded Poles and which is nevertheless equally members of the Polish Workers Party which is nevertheless equally disagreeable and dangerous for are being ruthlessly dealt with or the Anglo-Americans.

The scheduled meetings between the big three men and thing British rules and British laws the big three powers are not prevail, but at the camp surrounded going to make these grim by barbed wires and isolated from prospects for Britain and America any the less grim.



Bangkok, June 14 (Domei)-Resolute determination to wage the struggle against the Anglo-American imperi-alism and win ultimate independence and liberation for India, undaunted by temporary setbacks, was expressed by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, and Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army, in a radio speech directed to the Indian people.

Following is the text of Netaji's speech:

fence line connecting Naha and Sisters and brothers at home! Since I left Burma recently, I have published, for outside confarewell sumption, my two messages addressed to the members of the Azad Hind Fauj (or Indian National Army) in Burma and to my Indian and Burmese friends in that country. I have also issued statements on the latest situation in Europe and in Burma. From these messages and statements you must have been able to form an impression Alppon resistance the enemy of our present-day thoughts and intensified naval and aerial of our present-day thoughts and of our hopes and aspirations for the future. Today, I want to recapitulate what I have already azato and Gushichan in the said and also to indicate our

With regard to the situation in Europe, while the collapse of Germany has deprived us of so much sympathy and support in our struggle for liberty, there is no need to be depressed or alarmed. I have consistently maintained-and I repeat it for the hundredth time-that the gradually growing in volume and vexed problems-e.g. that of the (Continued on next page) in intensity.



In the face of all these hard facts, he alone can dream of a satisfactory settlement between the Sovjet and the Anglo-Americans, who is either a lunatic or lives in a Utopia of his own. The individual conflicts the hundredth time—that the own. The individual conflicts collapse of Germany means the outbreak of an acute conflict between Soviet Russia on the one side and the Anglo-Ameri-can powers on the other. Over the problems of Poland, the Balkans, Austria, Trieste, Carin-the Dardanelles Iran etc. thia, the Dardanelles, Iran, etc., tion of the veto-power of the we have seen this conflict Big Five. But there are other

War In Pacific Tokyo, June 15 (Domei)-The people's will to fight is the most important determining factor that will finally crown our strenuous war effort with ulti-

mate victory in this war for the self-preservation of the Nippon nation as well as the defence of East Asia against Anglo-American imperialist aggression. Pre mier Admiral Baron Kantar Suzuki declared in an interview with members of the Cabinet Press Olub here today.

Suzuki told his press conference that in the present stage of the war he does not subscribe to the view that the battle of Okinawa constitutes a decisive battle that will determine the final outcome of this war.

In the event a decisive battle is fought on the Nippon mainland as a result of enemy invasion, the Premier stressed, the people's indomitable determination to smash the enemy, and their will to fight it out will finally enable the Nippon nation to overwhelm the enemy's material strength.

Replying to a reporter's question, Suzuki gave the assurance that perfect co-ordination exists between the Government and Supreme Command through the existing medium of Imperial Headquarters conference and also the Supreme Council for the general conduct of the war. Questioned as to what he thinks should be done in case of an enemy landing on the Nippon mainland, Premier Suzuki curtly replied, "We have only to smash the enemy seaborne force, while at sea. When he comes to the shore, strike him right there. When he lands des-troy him on land. That is all."

Noted Nippon Journalist Praises Netaji's Sense Of Duty To Others

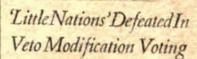
of high officials of the I.N.A. and the I.I.L. at the residence of the Chief of the Hikari Kikan. Syonan, yesterday.

bravery in face of great danger this year (said Mr. Ishiyama) that the setback did not mean the end of his battle. on innumerable occasions.

Testifying to Netaji Subhas Mr. Ishiyama said that he Chandra Bose's sense of had known Netaji since June Regions, who returned recently he told him (Mr. Ishiyama) that who had come into close con- Europe at any moment and that tact with Netaji in recent when it broke out he would like Francisco dispatch. times, narrated some striking to utilise that opportunity for incidents, to a select gathering the sake of India's independence. Since the outbreak of on Mr. Ishiyama, he had the privilege of meeting him very

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Lishon, June 13 (Domei)-The-Zurich, June 13 (Domei)-The Moscow Radio today quoted an article in the 'Pravda', official mouth-piece of the Communist Party, which illered that the London Polish after a four-hour renewed debate in to Syonan from Rangoon, and he expected war to break out in the San Francisco Conference's "vote committee," according to a San

Fifteen nations, however, abstained from voting and five others were absent at the voting which climaxed a the Greater East Asja War, went 12-hour long discussion in the committee.

Australian Minister for External These incidents (added Mr. often in Rangoon, especially Affairs Herbert Evatt, who led the ishiyama) had impressed him since February last year. Not only as revealing Netaji's When he went to Rangoon the Yalta formula, served notice after sense of duty but also his at the end of March or April the defcat of the vote amendment

London Poles Accused Of Anti-Democratic Activity

Tokyo, June 15 (Domei)-

Practically no change has

occurred since June 8 in the

forces in the Shimajiri sector

in the southern section of Main

Okinawa Island where Nippon

defenders entrenched them-

selves since the enemy broke through the main Nippon de-

Using to great advantage hilly terrain in this sector,

Nippon defenders completed

construction of strong revet-

ments from which they are now

counter-attacking and exacting

heavy toll from the enemy who is desperately seeking a show-

down in a single stroke with

eastern coastal sector the enemy

sanguinary battle is now raging

Meanwhile, Nippon defenders

between opposing forces.

overwhelmingly large forces.

Shuri at the end of May.

battleline

between

opposing

Regime was maintaining a concentrapolicy of tion camp at Inverkeithing, near Edin-

killed at their first attempt to escape." It stated, "All around Inverkei-

the rest of the democratic world lies a patch of Fascist Poland."

AZAD HIND

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I.N.A. Will Go On Fighting Until Last Man For Noted Nippon Journalist Praises India Freedom, Stresses Netaji In Radio Speech

(Continued from previous page) colonial and dependent countries of the world-over which an agreement between the Soviet and the Anglo-Americans is outside the domain of possibillty. In such an interesting and rapidly changing world situation, we have to bide our time patiently and seize the opportunity as soon as it pre-sents itself. The well-known German strategist and writer, German strategist and writer, Clausewitz once said, "War has many surprises." The defeat of Germany has been the first surprise of this war-but there are other surprises in store for us and some of them will not be welcome to our enemies.

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It is not between the Sovjet and the Anglo-Americans alone that conflict has broken out. In Syria we now witness the interesting spectacle of French troops being chased out by British tanks and armoured cars. And who knows that the day will not come soon, when the British will be chased out of Palestine by French troops marching shoulder to shoulder with Arab Irregulars. Every iay that passes seems to produce dramatic change in the world situation.

Soviet Post-War Plans

Since the fall of Germany, the Conference, Francisco Foreign Minister Soviet the puppets of Britain and the

experts-as a counterblast to ted on all hands that the Niplittle no annoyance American so bent spoils of war.

become all-powerful in Europe. Moreover, the British and American troops withdrawn from will Europe go home and relax than go over to the Pacific another war in the jungles and malarious swamps of East Asia. That is why they are turning to domestic problems and are busy fighting an election campaign among themselves.

Burmese Duped

It is true that the Americans will force the British to fight another war in the Far Eastbut we know what that will ultimately mean. Already in Burma, the British troops are tired in the middle of an unfinished campaign and they want to relax. The Burmese people who had been duped into thinking that the British would grant independence to Burma, are beginning to be disillusioned at the news of the Bill that Soviet' Russia has become more and more outspoken about her plans of post-war reconstruction reconstruction of post-war is not very and she has made a number of moves on the Asiatic chessboard which must have been exceed-ingly irritating to the Anglo. ingly irritating to the Anglo-American powers. At the San when they were enjoying a brief span of independence.

Turning to the Pacific, one challenged the credentials of the representatives of India and the Philippines who were nawa Islands for the last two months. No doubt, the Ameri-U.S.A., and he openly talked of cans have succeeded so far in a Free India and a Free Philip-pines. Following that, Soviet tactics. But, at what cost? Russia made it known to the Americans and their Navy have world that she was against the been bled white. Again and continuation of the French and again, have American leaders continuation of the French and Dutch Empires in the Pacific. While the U.S.A. began to give its undivided support to the Chungking regime in China, to the exclusion of Yenan, the Bitter fighting is still going on Soviet Press launched a broad- in the Philippines, in Burma ment of a number of technical Nippon Mainland. It is admitthe despatch of American tech- ponese will fight every inch of nical experts to Chungking. Further, the repeated declara-tions by the Soviet authorities about the right of all colonial in the Far East will drag on— Farther, the repeated declara-in the Far East will drag on— Fauj—with their own eyes. and dependent countries to self-determination must have caused Will the Americans have greater uneasiness and stamina, tenacity and will-to the Anglo- power than the Nipponese? Small wonder, events will prove otherwise.

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dust. But what can they ac-tually do? If they withdraw patriotic, self-sacrificing and happened in Europe he would tenacious as the Nipponese. In continue his war of India's intheir armies from Europe, the tenacious as the Nipponese. In Red Army will automatically the European theatre of war, steel and armour might have prevailed over the human spirit. But that will not happen in much rather Asia-and the Nipponese are an relax Asjatic people. If the Anglo-acific Americans had not been nerto fight another campaign. The vous about the ultimate result British in particular, are war- of the war against Nippon, they weary and have no stomach for would not have assiduously another war in the jungles and spread false stories about Nippon putting out peace proposals to her enemies.

Coming now to India, I want to say, first of all, that India's case is a unique one. Whatever happens during the course of this war, there is nothing that can stand between the Indian people and their cherished goal of liberty. Even a flunkey of British Imperialism like Sir Feroz Khan Noon had to admit the other day that the forces of nationalism working inside India, and world-forces working outside, are irresistible. We outside, are irresistible. Indians who are working outside India have endeavoured, up till now, to take the fullest advantage of the international situation and we shall go on doing so in future. The situation for us may appear outwardly to be very gloomy today. In fact, it may be called out darkest hour. But that is true only superficially. In reality, India is, every day, moving nearer to her objective of freedom. Bigger opportunities still lie ahead of us, than what we have hitherto obtained and we are determined to seize them when they do arrive.

Blessing In Disguise

We have recently suffered a serious reverse in Burma. Our losses in men and materials have been heavy indeed. But this reverse-and the accompanying losses-will prove to be enemies-but we are also cona blessing in disguise. This is not rhetoric-nor is it propa- The Allied Supreme Commander ganda. It is the plain and un-varnished truth. And those who doubt the truth of this statement have only to wait and see. The ways of biddow. side attack against the auto-cratic rule of Marshal Chiang Kaj-shek and his coterie. This was followed up by the despatch Indo-China, China, Manchoukuo often mysterious. "God fulfils to Yenan by the Soviet Govern- and, last but not least, the himself in many ways" as the poet said. For the fulfilment of our objective, it was perhaps necessary that the British

Those who came to scoff will now remain to pray. The British Indian Army have now seen us with their own eyes. What is the result? There is no lon-Powers who are Optimistic Americans may think is the result? There is no lon-on grabbing the that they will-but actual ger any talk of a puppet Army therefore, that thinking Ameri-cans are worried about the increase of Soviet power and in the Pacific and that is why Indian National Army. That the war in 1918 when in the Pacific and that is why Indian National Army. That the war in 1918 when the war in the process of the superior o influence in the world. And they have resorted to strange Indian National Army still ex- her allies were winning-but she small wonder, too, that a Re- tactics. Being apprehensive of ists outside Burma-in spite of triumphed in 1921 after her

trumpeting for some time past thousands of men and hundreds we suffered a serious reverse in in 1946.

Netaji's Sense Of Duty To Others (Continued from previous page) Netaji granted him an interview that after the termination of the war in Europe, they will Pacific every day. turn against Nippon with all But neither air-bombardment their might and reduce her to nor nerve-war will succeed in a though it was a short interview of five minutes' duration. Aldependence as it was a righteous and just one.

Proceeding to relate some of the incidents, Mr. Ishiyama said that when the I.N.A. troops were in Pegu they were within striking distance of the enemy. They should have hurried to get away but Netaji would not get away until the arrival of other detachments of the I.N.A. who were still on the move. It was only after their arrival Netaji left Pegu.

At Sittang there was need for transport for the removal of a number of patients and weak people. There was some transport but as these were required for the use of the patients Netaji undertook to march from Sittang to Moulmein—a

Burma this year. But when we started our campaign in Feb-ruary 1944, in the Arakan region of Burma, I wanted at least two years' time for the fulfilment of our programme. February 1946 is still a long way off. The road to Delhi is a long and difficult one and we have still to fight on, before we can reach our goal. Delhi remains our one and only destination-"Chalo Delhi" remains our slogan. We may not travel to Delhi via Imphal-but we shall get there all right. The roads to Delhi are many-like the roads to Rome.

Sisters and brothers at home! To those who have suffered and are suffering-and to those who are languishing in prison-at home we send, through you, a word of good cheer. In spite of what has recently happened. our faith in final victory and freedom remains undiminished. We know the strength of our scious of our own strength. are invincible, because our cause is just and because we are prepared to pay the full price of Liberty. I beg you to cherish the same optimism about our final triumph that we do here.

A Warning

But I warn you also that your task inside India has become harder than it was hitherto. Greater sacrifice and tenacity is principal roles. needed on the part of the revolutionaries working at home. Above all, do not be deceived -of a Japanese Indian Force or or demoralised by the superficial "Ban Si Senko" will have a return small wonder, too, that a Re-publican member of the Ameri-can House of Representatives recently expressed fear and alarm that if India did not attain independence, then the that even this effort will suc-indian people would go over to Against this background, let us now view the situation in East Asia. No doubt the Anglo-American Powers have been trumpeting for some time past thousands of men and hundreds

At Tambuzee, a railway junc-tion south of Moulmein, an enemy task force was operating and it was expected that there might be bombing and shelling at any time. There was every danger but Netaji waited there till all the I.N.A. troops had left.

The last time he saw Netaji, said Mr. Ishiyama, was at a wayside between Rangoon and Mourimein, sometime at the end of April. It was somewhat of a dramatic scene. He was tired and sitting on the side of the road. It was a moonlight night and he could see Netaji leading 20 or 30 I.N.A. troops and Jhansi volunteers in a very orderly manner.

Departure Delayed

Mr. Ishiyama further said that he knew that, owing to Netaji's reluctance to leave Burma in spite of the Nippon military authorities' advice to leave the place as quickly as possible, his departure from Rangoon was delayed for a few days. Netaji had insisted to remain in Burma and continue the fight against the British but he had to accede to the request of his Cabinet Ministers.

Another notable incident which shows Netaji's bravery was provided in the dangerous crossing of the river at Sittang. The crossing was not an easy affair and at the same time Netaji had to do it during enemy's bombing and machinegunning. Netaji could agree to cross the river only after all the I.N.A. and the Jhansi Regiment volunteers had completed the crossing.

Netaji Bose had not only impressed him with his solicitude for the Jhansi and the I.N.A. members but he had impressed also the Nip-Military pon authorities very deeply. Netaji's concern and anxiety for the safety of the members of the Jhansi Regiment and the I.N.A. were remarkable and it would be no exaggeration to say that he looks after them as a father would look after his children. As Supreme Commander of the I.N.A. his leadership is simply admirable, concluded Mr. Ishiyama.

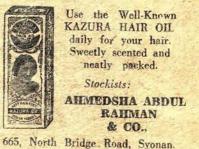
SUPER" MANDARIN FILMS

"Kaisun Kyoku" (The Return of Springs) drew record crowd when it had its premiere yesterday at Syowa and Yamato Gekizyos.

It is another of the China Motion Picture Co's. Mandarin masterpieces with two popular stars, Lau Keng and the charming Wu Foong, taking the

This fascinating drama includes a scene from the celebrated play "Romeo and Juliet."

last month.



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