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NEW MALAI DAY SPECIAL

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NEW MALAI DAY SPECIAL

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Editorial

DEFENCE OF NEW MALAI—OUR PRIME DUTY

LAST year when we celebrated the Second Anniversary of the Fall of Singapore and the Birth of New Malai, we were far, far away from the din and roar of the battle. During those two years after the British capitulation in Singapore, not a single enemy plane had ever disturbed the quiet and peaceful atmosphere of the Malayan skies. The war then was only beginning to take decisive shape and enter the final stage. But to-day, however, the war has actually entered the last and most crucial stage, and the final battles are now being fought in every theatre. The boom of our ac-ac guns as they pour their deadly missiles into the enemy planes, the zoom of our fighters as they chase and scatter and smash the enemy raiders, the terrific crash of the much-boosted B-29's or their desperate dash for safety with crippled wings and tails, damaged propellers and punctured and smoke-emitting tanks—all these deafening sounds and thrilling sights are now very familiar to us. They are music to our ears and refreshing to our eyes. They are a concrete, ocular proof that the enemy is fast heading to his inevitable disaster in this, the last and final phase of the war. To-day, therefore, as we are observing the Third Anniversary of the Historic Day, the thoughts of the peoples of Malai are naturally focussed on the defensive battle of ours and our minds are filled with supreme confidence and grim determination to fight it out victoriously. To-day, the defence of Malai is the prime duty of each and every one who inhabits this country. In the realisation of this sacred duty, the Indians of Malai are, of course, second to none.

To us, Indians, Malai is as dear and sacred as our own Motherland. To many Indians here this is their country of birth—the country where they are born, and where they will live and die, just as their grandfathers and great grandfathers did. They have been resident in this country for generations. To other Indians, too, this country is theirs by adoption, the country where they work and earn their living. India's connection with Malai began in very olden times. Our ancient folklore and songs are replete with vivid descriptions of the natural beauty and charming scenery of Malai. Indian civilisation and Indian culture have taken deep root in this land. The development of this country was mainly due to Indian labour. Even to-day Indian labour forms the backbone of Malayan industry. Indian capital has also helped to industrialise this country to no small extent. Educated Indians, too, have contributed their due share towards the general progress and welfare of this country. Many Indians have intermarried with the Malays and other races here, and have thereby enhanced and cemented their cordial and friendly relations with the sister communities. To-day Indians have become an integral part of the population of this country. By their loyalty and sincerity, by their hard work and ceaseless toil, by their wholehearted co-operation and goodwill, Indians have irrefutably established their claim to the soil of this country which is as dear to them as to any of their sister communities. The defence of this country is, therefore, as much the bounden duty of the Indians as it is of any other race inhabiting this ancient land.

Another reason why Malai is sacred to us, is that this country is the nerve-centre of our Independence Movement in East Asia. It was here that our Provisional Government first saw the light of day and it was here that the Azad Hind Fauj was organised, trained and equipped. A great majority of our men to fight for India's independence came from New Malai which also provided the lion's share of the material

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CONQUEROR OF MALAYA



Mammoth Rally And Parade To Mark "Fall Of Singapore" Day

Syonan is en fete today in celebration of the third anniversary of the Birth of New Malai. The whole town is in gala atmosphere from an early hour with the Hinomaru flying from all public and private buildings and residential quarters.

Although the round of week's celebrations began on February 11 (Kigensetsu) with the various communities participating in the festivities, the programme of celebrations reached a climax to-day when a mass rally of all leading citizens is being held at the Dai Toa Gekijo at 10 a.m., under the auspices of the Syonan Special Municipality, at which leaders of the Indian, Chinese, Malai, Eurasian and Arab communities will re-affirm their determination to prosecute the Dai Toa Senso till final victory is achieved.

Early in the morning members of the Eurasian Welfare Association visit the Chureito and pay homage to the Nippon War Dead and pray for general victory in the war.

Members of the Syonan Sports Association together with the Special Forward Service Corps will march to the Chureito to pay homage to the Nippon War Dead. The Auxiliary Police will also take part.

This afternoon the Malai Welfare Association will hold a Victory March in which 2,000 members of the Malai community are expected to participate. In commemoration of the Day,

the Indo Simbun Sha brought out special editions of the Azad Hind newspapers in the morning in common with other local newspapers.

Tomorrow mass rallies will be held by the women of the Chinese, Malai and Eurasian communities at Yamato, Malai and Fuji Gekijo, respectively, at 8 p.m. under the auspices of the various welfare associations and supported by the local Press. Women leaders will deliver speeches stressing the important role local women have to play on the Home Front as males between the ages of 15 and 40 will be drafted for essential services from April 1.

Tomorrow at 6 p.m. there will be a Mass Rally of Indian men and women of Syonan at the Indo Gekijo, North Bridge Road, which is being held under the joint auspices of the Indian Independence League and the Indian Welfare Association and supported by the Indian Press.

During the week mobile film units will visit four districts in Syonan—Nee Soon Village, Koa Gakuin at Upper Serangoon, Telok Kurau School and Bukit Panjang—to entertain the villagers.

Travelling Hospital units of the Medical Department will tour the various districts of the Island to attend to the sick, when free medicine and treatment will be given to all those requiring attention.

Dr. Lukshumeyah Issues Stirring Message On New Malai Day Anniversary

Exhorts Indians To Give All For Liberation Of Motherland

FEBRUARY 15, 2602, saw one of the most epoch-making events in the history of the world. It was on that day the so-called impregnable fortress of Singapore fell to the irresistible onslaught of the invincible Nippon Army. This mighty fortress which took 20 years to build fell within the twinkling of an eye. The fall of this British bastion witnessed the victorious conclusion of the first phase of the Greater East Asia War, and the beginning of the New Order in Malai, states Dr. M. K. Lukshumeyah, Vice-President, I.I.L. Rear Headquarters, Syonan, in his message on the Third Anniversary of the Birth of New Malai today.

Nippon's lightning campaign in Malaya, culminating in the fall of Singapore within seventy days of the declaration of the Greater East Asia War, assured the people of East Asia of Nippon's ultimate victory over the Anglo-Americans and the liberation of Asiatic nations. With the destruction of British imperialistic power in Singapore a new era of life and hope dawned over Asia. The fall of Singapore was more than a military triumph. It marked the end of the unscrupulous British Imperialism which enslaved and impoverished millions of Asiatics. It also marked the beginning of a New Order of Asiatic freedom, happiness and prosperity. It was the speedy fall of Singapore which enabled the Nippon armed forces to wipe out the British and Dutch imperialistic powers from the South Seas and to liberate the Indonesians from century-old slavery. The fall of Singapore hastened the rout of the British from Burma and the restoration of freedom to the Burmese people. The brilliant victory of Nippon in Malaya and Burma has made the deliverance of India from the Anglo-American bondage a certainty.

It was on the day after the fall of Singapore that the then Nippon Premier, General Hideki Tojo, addressing the Imperial Diet declared Nippon's policy towards India. Premier Tojo said, "It is a golden opportunity for India having, as it does, several thousand years of history and splendid cultural tradition, to rid herself of the ruthless despotism of Britain and participate in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Nippon expects that India will restore its proper status as India for the Indians and it will not stint herself in extending assistance to the patriotic effort of the Indians."

The British disaster in Singapore thus heralded the day on which Nippon pledged all-out aid to India in her struggle for freedom against the Anglo-Americans.

Today as we observe the third anniversary of the destruction of British power in East Asia, India's final battle for the emancipation of her 388 million souls has reached its decisive phase. We Indians in East Asia under Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose have completed our preparations to strike the final blow which will shatter the tottering British imperialistic edifice in India. Our struggle will be long and bitter, as our Netaji himself has repeatedly pointed out. We are called upon to make maximum sacrifice in men, money and materials. We once tried and tested our strength against our oppressors and defeated them in every battle. This has strengthened our confidence in final victory. With the aid of Nippon and the supreme sacrifice of Indians in East Asia

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Fall Of Singapore Means Dawn Of Freedom; End Of British Tyranny And Economic Exploitation

(By T. V. S.)

Lord Roberts once said that the history of the world would be decided at Singapore some day. Was he also the one who said that when gun-fire is heard in the Streets of Singapore that would mean the end of British power in the East? Both these prophecies have come true. The history of the world was decided on the 15th Feb. 1942 when Singapore fell into Nipponese hands and the British power in the East has ended once and for all.

The British Empire was built up by deceit and trickery, treachery and duplicity. Singapore was no exception. In 1819, Sir Stamford Raffles tricked the Sultan and Temenggong of Johore to cede it to him and ever since that time Singapore was the Spearhead of British penetration in East Asia. Lord Jellicoe described Singapore as "undoubtedly the key to the Far East." No other place in the world can outrank it as an extraordinary combination of geographical position, commercial development and strategic importance.

Let us pursue the story of Singapore's development. After the last world war, Britain and America became jealous of the growing power of Nippon. In 1919 Admiral Lord Jellicoe recommended that a British Pacific Fleet should be created and based at Singapore. Soon after British Admirals met in Penang and supported Jellicoe's suggestion. In 1921 the Imperial Conference at London decided to build the Singapore Naval Base. This decision was a closely guarded Imperial Secret. Then came the Washington Naval Limitation Treaty of 1922 which established naval ratios at 5:5:3 for United States, England and Nippon and ended the Anglo-Nipponese alliance.

The Washington Naval treaty also forbade fortifications or

naval bases east of 110 degrees east longitude. This provision was the inducement offered to Nippon to accept a lower ratio of Naval strength. But British duplicity got round this restriction by the subterfuge of fixing on Singapore. Singapore, they argued technically, lay outside the zone: true, but it was only just outside it—by six degrees. In any case it was a glaring moral infringement of the Washington Treaty; but then the British never bother about morality. One member of British Parliament even stated "It is contrary to the spirit of the Washington Treaty to move a few hundred miles from Hongkong" and then embark on the Singapore Naval Base Scheme.

Then commenced the construction of a collection of naval, aerial and military installations—dry and floating docks, machine shops, power plants, store houses, the largest crane east of Suez, secret fortifications, land batteries, 18 inch guns, Eiffel Tower—like wireless masts and airfields. The British claimed that Singapore was as nearly perfect a fortress as geography and the mind of man could contrive. With Supreme confidence in its ability to withstand and repulse all possible attacks, John Bull complacently imagined his position to be secure, assumed an air of arrogance and non-chalantly awaited events even as France did behind the Maginot Line.

There were no illusions about the base from the very beginning. It was an open threat and a challenge to Nippon. But events marched with astonishing rapidity and disastrous results to Britain. The Greater East Asia War started on 8th December 2601 and in a Blitzkrieg, the like of which the world has never seen, Imperial Nippon Forces, with lightning speed victoriously marched down the Malai Peninsula and on the 15th of Feb. 2602, occupied Singapore. This much publicised gigantic Island Fortress on which Britain spent 20 years and millions of money lay prostrate before the might of Nippon and collapsed like a pack of cards.

(Continued on page 3)

NIPPON ARMY NEVER KNOWS SURRENDER

Nippon possesses a peerless fighting spirit and her soldiers always fight to the last, never knowing the meaning of the word "surrender", reiterated Lt.-Col. Shozo Nakajima, Chief Army Spokesman, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the surrender of Singapore, today, in the course of his regular press conference and declared that "Feb. 15 marks the day when Malai became free having been liberated from the yoke of the British to become an honourable member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," says Domei.

Reminding newspapermen of the historic meeting at the Ford plant at Bukit Timah between General Tomoyuki Yamashita and the British Commander-in-Chief, General Percival, nearly three years ago, the Spokesman pointed out, that all Yamashita wanted of the British commander at that time was a reply to his simple question "Yes or No?" which meant either unconditional surrender or carrying on the fight till the British forces were entirely annihilated.

What followed Yamashita's historic question is history too well known to bear repetition, the Spokesman went on, but other interviews took place under precisely similar conditions with the surrender of the Dutch in Djawa, again in the Philippines, Hongkong and elsewhere—interviews that were marked by one thing and one thing only, "unconditional surrender," or in other words, complete victory for Nippon.

He asked, "Have you ever heard even once during the past three years that Nippon forces ever surrendered? Looking further into the matter, it can be said that Nippon has never lost in war and not a single soldier of the Nippon Imperial Forces has ever hoisted the white flag—never!"

Quoting an eminent German General, the Spokesman said that in modern warfare which witnesses battles waged between nations and nations, it is the fighting spirit of the belligerents that counts most, and glorious victory comes only to those who have been fighting through even in the last five minutes. He said, "The loser is the one who thinks he has lost."

The Spokesman concluded, "It is the fighting spirit that counts most in modern warfare, and I am sure you all agree with me that it is Nippon who will win because Nippon has never once surrendered as may be seen in the instances of Attu, Marshall or Saipan islands—not a single Nippon soldier ever surrendered, and for this reason Nippon's victory is certain."

Nippon Military Administration Gives Self-Sufficient Economic Structure For Southern Regions

(By a Domei Economic Correspondent)

Tokyo, (Domei)—The establishment of a self-sufficient economic structure to take the place of Anglo-American capitalistic influence which has been effectively driven out of East Asia has been going on steadily during the past three years along with defence measures against an enemy counter-offensive. Natural resources in the Southern Regions have been restored to their rightful owners and the whole economic structure which had been crippled by the exploitation of America and Britain is now gradually being put on balanced economy.

Since the Manchurian Incident in 1931, self-sufficiency in foodstuffs has been attained by Nippon, Manchoukuo and China. Immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a movement for increased food production in the Southern Regions was started as one of the first activities of the Nippon Military Administration. To guide the peoples in cultivating rice, a scientific Nippon method was introduced, irrigation systems adopted, and intensive cultivation encouraged. Many Nippon agricultural experts were sent to work among the inhabitants.

All these efforts resulted in greatly increasing the size of crops. Malai, the Philippines, and other countries which had suffered from insufficient food supply made notable progress in reaching the present stage of self-sufficiency. Studies in various types of tapioca, maize, and copra have resulted in bigger crops, and greater efforts have also been directed toward industrialization of the Southern Regions.

After the food production increase had been taken care of, Military Administration next undertook the repair and reconstruction of factories and plants and erection of new ones. Cotton-spinning, weaving, paper-manufacturing, shipbuilding, manufacture of machinery and caustic soda, refining of iron and steel and many other industries are now in active operation, and the expansion of rubber-oil refining and soap-making plants is now being planned.

Along with these progressive measures, training of the peoples of the region is being undertaken on a large scale.

Formerly, America and Britain had transported all raw materials obtained in the south to their own countries, thus suppressing the development of the local industry. In contrast to such a policy, Nippon is following a policy of encouraging domestic industries, thus helping to advance local economic power.

While production is thus being

increased, improvements in the transportation system are also under consideration. First consideration was given to railway transportation and many new lines have been laid down by Nippon experts and workers to connect important points. In regard to maritime transportation, many wooden ships are being built at various places and exchange of goods between Nippon and the Southern Regions is going on smoothly.

A new banking system has been established in the Southern Regions since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and by its successful operation during the past three years a new currency structure has been perfected according to the economy of the region concerned. In fact, the Southern Bank has given the peoples of the Southern Regions the financial stability for which they had long hoped.

The Nippon Government has already not only given to the governments of central banks of various countries of Greater East Asia, strong support to their currency, but has also made loans to the Reserve Bank and Federated Bank of China, Government of the Philippines, Central Bank of Thailand and others. This aid has greatly contributed to maintaining the financial and economic order of those countries which are cooperating in the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia.

The greatest result of this currency and banking reform however is the active utilization of latent resources of these regions and ready supply of funds necessary for their development. Thus the future prosperity of East Asia is assured through the stabilized economic power of these countries.

86th Imperial Nippon Diet Goes Into Recess

Tokyo, Feb. 12 (Domei)—With deliberations on all important measures completed, the current 86th session of the Imperial Nippon Diet will go into recess automatically Tuesday Feb. 13 until the end of March when the present session comes to a formal close. The House of Representatives has been in recess since last Thursday, Feb. 8, while the House of Peers is scheduled to go into recess tomorrow, having completed its deliberations on the last remaining bills today. Both Houses however will remain ready to start activities at a moment's notice whenever the occasion arises.

Third Batch For Balak Sena Course Invited

Syonan, (Domei)—A third batch of energetic and leading youths totalling 100 from the Indian community here is invited to be enrolled in the new course to be held at the Azad School, Syonan commencing March 1. Intending Balak Sena leaders who wish to join this course are asked to apply to their respective League Chairmen.

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Leaders' Resolve To Live Or Die With Dai Nippon

Syonan, Feb. 15 (Domei)—Voicing firm confidence in Nippon's ultimate victory and renewing at the same time their unshakable determination to live and die with Nippon and never to give up till victory is achieved, leaders of the various communities in Syonan, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Birth of New Malai which is being celebrated with befitting ceremony throughout the peninsula today, in special anniversary messages paid brilliant tribute to the Nippon nation who is pursuing the War of Greater East Asia with inflexible resolve to victory.

Chairman of the Syonan Chapter of the Indian Independence League, Sri M. K. Chidambaram, says: "With the war situation reaching its climax, the nations of East Asia are today firmly determined to crush the arch enemy of Asia—the Anglo-Americans. On this auspicious day, we fighters in the battle for freedom and independence, renew our pledge to give Nippon and the mighty nation of that Empire, our all-out and unstinted support till victory is realized."

Sri Chidambaram concludes: "Indians in East Asia, in line with their brothers of all nationalities, are battling gloriously against the common foe for the fulfilment of Nippon's sacred mission—that of liberating East Asia and establishing a New Order in Asia." Declaring that the third anniversary of the birth of New Malai coincides with Greater East Asia's year of victory, Mr Lim Chong-pang, prominent Chinese leader, in his message says, "Victory comes only to those who strive and sacrifice. I respectfully suggest that the time has come to change local policies radically in keeping with the tempo of war. I respectfully suggest that to win the war, the people whose co-operation is vitally necessary must be made to feel that in helping prosecute the war they are at the same time defending all that they hold dear."

The anniversary of the birth of New Malai holds greater significance to the Malai people than it does to the other races in that this day serves to remind the Malais of the dawn of a new era in which they are able to live as a free people and with equal status, rather than previously when they were "an exploited mass of 70 million working aimlessly and with no objective," declares the Malai community leader, Tuan Mohamed Hassan, president of the Malai Welfare Association.

The third anniversary of the Birth of New Malai sees Asiatics united as one under Nippon, ready to sacrifice their all for the final consummation of this war and Asia's victory, declares Dr. C. J. Paglar, president of the Eurasian Welfare Association, in his message. He adds, "During the past three years, the people of Malai have learnt to imbibe all that is great and noble from Nippon. We are a better people for all this and one billion strong shall fight shoulder to

THREE YEARS AGO TODAY...



Lt. General Percival signing the unconditional surrender of Singapore which sounded the death-knell of British Imperialism in East Asia.

Fall Of Singapore Means Dawn Of Freedom; End Of British Tyranny And Economic Exploitation

(Continued from page 2)

The British lion bowed its head before the Rising Sun and weekly surrendered, and when Tokyo was triumphantly celebrating this victory, in the House of Commons Winston Churchill with trembling voice described the Fall of Singapore as the greatest military defeat in British history.

It was an irreparable military disaster for the British but it was a magnificent display of Nippon military strategy. The siege of Singapore will go down in history as a first class military feat. It was brilliantly conceived and superbly executed. Moreover, there were immense military consequences. Singapore was the nerve centre of British defence in the Far East and its fall facilitated the success of Nippon in the war.

But the fall of Singapore is far more significant. It is much more than an isolated military success. It marks a definite epoch in the history of Asia. Singapore proved to be the graveyard of British power. The destruction of this mighty citadel of British Imperialism means the total eradication of their baneful influence from East Asia.

The Russo-Nipponese war shouldered with each other, firmly united and confident of the outcome in this titanic world struggle."

Appealing to all Asiatics to continue to give Nippon their fullest support, Tuan S. M. Alkaff, leader of the Arab community says, "On this solemn and great day, we the Arabs of Syonan pledge our loyalty to TENNO HEIKA in order that we may live in peace and prosperity, and we earnestly supplicate that the Imperial Nippon Forces who have been successful in the prosecution of the Dai Toa Senso will continue to march onwards towards a glorious victory."

broke the spell of WHITE invincibility and the fall of Singapore definitely shattered European prestige in the Far East. What was sown in Mukden in 1905 was reaped in Singapore in 1942. The Nippon victory in Singapore on 15th February 2602 was only the logical sequence of their victory over Russia at Mukden Battle on 10th March, 1905.

Historically the fall of Singapore provides a parallel to the fall of the French prison of Bastille in 1789. Bastille stood for tyranny, oppression, letters de cachet, political and economic bondage. Singapore symbolised these and more. The fall of Bastille caused the spread of the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity in Europe and it had repercussions even in distant America. What the fall of Bastille was to Europe so is the fall of Singapore to Asia. The fall of Singapore means political emancipation, liberty and security. It sounds the death-knell of western domination and heralds Asia's rejuvenation. It has accelerated the Pan-Asian movement, has created a solidarity among us and has infused courage and confidence in us to beat the European at his own game and by using his own methods.

The sun has set in the West and has risen in the East. Asia is one, Asia is great and Asia is strong. Singapore is no more and with it has disappeared the old order; we are now in Syonan in the new order based on justice, freedom and fair-play. Let us sing the glory of this day which, three years ago ushered in this new era.

"Gibraltar" Of E. Asia Fell Like House Of Cards Before Surging Advance Of Nippon Armed Might

"Singapore base, a new, bigger and better Gibraltar, one of the most formidable concatenations of naval, military and strategic power ever put together anywhere," to quote the words of John Gunther, constructed by the British with the sinister and ambitious motive of controlling the East, fell an easy prey to the mighty arms of Nippon on the 69th day of the Greater East Asia War.

This Nippon blow at the most vital part shook the very foundation—shook the very foundation of the ill-gotten British Empire. Today the whole of East Asia celebrates the third anniversary of this momentous event in military annals.

Indians have a special reason to be jubilant about the fall of this Fortress for the British had often bluffed that this was a bastion for the protection of India from Nippon. Mark the word "PROTECTION". The British had in mind when they said this that India must be kept by them for eternal exploitation. India in fact hailed the fall of Singapore for it paved the way for Indian freedom and they welcomed it.

The Greater East Asia War is the direct result of Anglo-American menace and impudence towards the Asians. The smouldering disgust burst into flames inextinguishable when Nippon realized that no way was open to put an end to the glaring Anglo-American injustice without taking up arms and an impressive victory over the enemy was the result. The East Asia family of nations which are bound together by common aspirations and oriental ideals heaved a sigh of relief when a thrice-condemned rule disappeared like mist before the rising sun. There is none so simple to do Anglo-Americans reverence. Asia had enough of trouble at the hands of the Americans and the British. The exploitation of our resources, racial prejudice, and unjust administrative system we had witnessed in Singapore and elsewhere till 3 years ago.

What does the New Order connote? Our aim is to construct an edifice in the East which will promote human happiness allowing no con-

taminating touch of the avaricious Anglo-Americans. We visualize a happy family of East Asia Nations based on the Declaration of the Greater Asia Assembly of Nations which is a guarantee for the promotion of mutual co-operation for our development—culturally, economically and politically.

Well, where does India come in the picture? The picture we have in view is certainly incomplete without India becoming a Free Nation. Indians in India and overseas are bending their highest efforts towards establishing a Free India. A grim struggle is going on. The three million Indians under the inspiring leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose are out to crush their enemy. Any Indian who is an opponent of reason and a proponent of superstition at this juncture is doing a disservice to his Motherland. Unwavering loyalty to our cause and ungrudging support are expected of every Indian. India cannot afford to wait for her independence. The British promise, whatever it is, is writ on water. We have to fight and shed blood if we want freedom.

A compromise with the wily British is inconceivable. Indians have suffered enough under the tyrannical heels of an alien government. It is unthinkable that India has to feed Englishmen and their allies, when her sons and daughters are dying in the streets for want of food. Winston Churchill himself has admitted sometime ago that one out of every five Englishmen lives on India. Our leaders have to walk into prison and out of it at the order of an English Tommy. These have to be stopped. Whatever be the sacrifices, Indians are sure the current struggle will not see its end without Indian emancipation. To-day, on the Third Anniversary of the Fall of Singapore, we shall take confidence that the Englishmen will surrender at New Delhi, as they have surrendered at Singapore three years ago.

Under this conviction let us march ahead and victory is ours.

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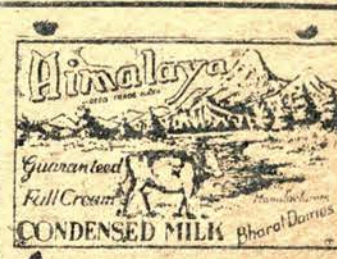
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Bloody & Furious Battle On Entire Irrawaddy Front

(By a Domei War Col.)

At the Burma Front, Feb. 13 (Domei)—Nippon forces positioned on the left bank of the Irrawaddy River in Northern Burma have recently unleashed fierce counter-attacks against British forces trying to move towards Mandalay and recapture that important city with his main strength.

The enemy after licking his wounds sustained from crushing Nippon blows since the end of last month in river crossing operations north of Mandalay, made a two-pronged attack, sending his left wing in an attempt to cross the river and scatter our garrison units there, and dispatching his strong right wing in the direction of Pakokku, approximately 100 kilometres west of Mandalay. Thus the entire Irrawaddy River area running 200 kilometres north to south, with Mandalay as the centre, is at present converted into a scene of bloody fighting.

The mainstay of the 20th British Division concentrated from the latter part of January to the early part of February in the sector on the left bank of the Chindwin River south of Monywa has begun to show signs of activity since February 2.

Dispatching his forces in several directions, the enemy commenced to attack our defence positions along the entire Nabet River sector with tanks and scores of field artillery at the bend where the Irrawaddy and Chindwin meet. Thus, the enemy gradually advancing southward along the right bank of the Chindwin River in co-ordinated operations with the mainstay of the Fifth British Division, is scheming a frontal attack on our position from directions north and west. Nippon forces in this sector have launched fierce counter-operations, and bitter fighting is developing.

At present fierce fighting is centering around the sector of Hotaomyatakong, key point on the Nabet River, 35 kilometres south-west of Myinnum where the enemy is pouring an incessant barrage into our positions, supported by tanks and infantry units. However, heavy losses inflicted on the enemy as a result of our death-defying counter-attacks have forced him to beat a hasty retreat. The gallant exploits of our daring infiltration troops have exacted severe toll on the enemy who to date has sustained more than 1,000 casualties.

Dr. Lukshumeyah Issues New Malai Day Message

(Continued from page 1)

we are sure to achieve our birth-right—Freedom. No matter how long it will take, no matter whatever sacrifice we may have to make, we are resolved to prosecute the war until final victory. So, on this memorable day, let us reiterate our pledge to make any sacrifice we are called upon to do, and resolve not to rest until all the Anglo-Americans are hounded out of India and our victory parade is held in front of the Red Fortress in Delhi. Only then will the War of Greater East Asia come to a successful conclusion. Only then will the object with which the British were driven out of Singapore and East Asia, be completely achieved.

WANTON BOMBING OF AZAD HIND FAUJ HOSPITAL BY U.S. AIRMEN CONDEMNED

Rangoon, Feb. 13 (Domei)—The Provisional Government of Azad Hind yesterday issued a communique condemning the Anglo-American daylight raid over the city on February 11 as a typical example of enemy bestiality. It said the area selected for the concentrated terror raid included the premises of one of the hospitals of the Azad Hind Fauj which has been used as a hospital from the British time, and being daytime there was absolutely no excuse for the bombers not being able to recognize their target.

Pointing out two factors which heightened the brutal and gruesome nature of the raid, the communique stated, firstly, a very large number of incendiary bombs had been dropped all over the compound, thereby making it impossible for the hospital staff to render first-aid to the raid victims or give the patients any cover. Secondly, the bombers tried to complete the dastardly work of the incendiary bombs by releasing a heavy load of explosive bombs on the hospital building.

Meanwhile, following the raid, an extraordinary meeting of Council ministers was immediately convened at which the following resolutions were passed: Firstly, the meeting of the Council places on record its sense of horror and indignation over the senseless and brutal bombing and burning of one of the hospitals of the Azad Hind Fauj during the daylight terror raid carried out on February 11 by Anglo-American bombers on Rangoon in which the hospital was made the target of a concentrated attack, causing casualties totalling nearly 200.

Secondly, this Council resolves that representations be made to the Government of Burma and to the Nippon Army authorities in Burma to deny all rights and privileges under international law or international convention to those enemy airmen who committed in the past and who may commit in the future such acts of bestiality, and to treat such enemy airmen as criminals guilty of deliberate and cold-blooded murder.

British Troops Routed In Nabet River Sector

At the Northern Burma Front, Feb. 14 (Domei)—Nippon forces positioned along the Nabet River which is a tributary of the Irrawaddy, flowing between the Chindwin and Irrawaddy, in close-range fighting on Feb. 12 repulsed about 500 troops of the British 20th Division supported by 30 odd tanks. The enemy retreated leaving more than 150 dead, while seven enemy tanks were destroyed and set ablaze. Three enemy aircraft were also brought down by ground fire during the battle.

The enemy thrust made in the afternoon was preceded by intense bombing and artillery fire. When enemy troops attempted to advance to our positions, Nippon forces dashed out to engage them in hand-to-hand fighting. The bloody battle continued well into dusk, under cover of which the enemy withdrew. A Nippon "tank-buster" unit played a heroic role in the destruction of enemy tanks.

4,616 Enemy Casualties To Date On Morotai Is.

At the Southern Front, Feb. 13 (Domei)—During the five-month period since the enemy effected a landing on Morotai Island on Sept. 15, last year, Nippon troops operating on that island, launching valiant close-range attacks, have inflicted 4,616 casualties on the enemy. In addition our forces destroyed ten anti-aircraft guns and machineguns, 350 drums of fuel, 113 camps, five vessels, and seven vehicles, besides capturing two trenchmortars and 14 cases of ammunition and one machine-gun.

Air Interception Units Bag Two Foe Raiders

Hankow, Feb. 13 (Domei)—Nippon air interception units shot down two P-40's and heavily damaged two others Sunday afternoon when more than ten enemy planes composed of P-40's and P-51's of the China-based United States air force made a 30-minute air raid over the Wuchang-Hankow sector.

73,618 Chiang Troops Killed In Chengchow

(By a Domei War Correspondent) Chengchow, Honan Province, Feb. 13 (Domei)—While reconstruction of New Honan continues to make good progress Nippon garrison forces engaged in mopping-up operations in this sector have accounted for 73,618 Chungking forces killed, besides taking prisoner 24,029 during the past year, the latest check-up of results of these clean-up campaigns revealed.

Nippon forces also captured 394 artillery pieces of various calibre, 272 motor vehicles, 457 heavy machine-guns, 1,061 light machine-guns, 313 automatic rifles, 30,075 rifles, 6,355,179 rounds of ammunition, 2,472 pistols, 235,083 hand-grenades, and 716 horses.

Our garrison forces also shot down 39 P-40's, of which seven are probable, one P-51, and five B-25's including one probable, one B-29 and captured numerous other war trophies.

Foe Bridgehead Near Kyaukmyaung Blasted

A Nippon Base in Burma, Feb. 13 (Domei)—Nippon night bombers in Burma last night attacked the enemy bridgehead near Kyaukmyaung 20 kilometres east of Shwebo. Enemy troops, supply dumps, and concentrations of lorries were bombed, while huge fires were caused at four points in the bridgehead area.

One of our bombardiers reported he saw more than ten enemy lorries blazing, besides other large conflagrations, started immediately after the bombs were released.

U.S. State Secretary Stettinius In Moscow

Lisbon, Feb. 12 (Domei)—United States Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, Jr., arrived in Moscow this afternoon by plane from Crimea following the conclusion of the "Big Three" talks, according to a Moscow dispatch. It is understood that his visit will be a short one.

Great Artillery Duel Raging In Manila Theatre

A Nippon Base at the Philippine Front, Feb. 13 (Domei)—A full-scale artillery battle flaming on gargantuan proportions, punctuated by Nippon charging assaults which bit keenly and deeply into the American lines characterized the latest phase of the Manila battle. Enemy artillery units during one night's bombardment alone are estimated to have fired more than 10,000 shells. Nippon guns returned the fire, salvo for salvo, blasting American positions with deadly accuracy. Imperial storming parties rammed deep into enemy lines at the height of this bombardment, exacting the heaviest toll of American lives.

Apparently dismayed over the prospects of wresting the Philippines capital by a direct assault from the north from Imperial garrison units which still firmly hold all important points in the central section of the city, main American forces are gradually moving around to the eastern section of the capital, apparently seeking to penetrate the city from easterly and southerly directions. Part of the invasion forces seem to have crossed the Pasig River at its upper reaches.

Since Saturday the enemy has concentrated his attacks in the vicinity of the former United States army barracks at McKinley and the entire area from McKinley barracks to the Pasay beaches has been turned into the battle sector, with bitter, sanguinary warfare raging between Nippon and American troops. In this sector Nippon anti-aircraft guns brought down an enemy Douglas transport plane which apparently carried high-ranking American staff officers directing ground operations from the air, as well as an enemy observation plane.

Meanwhile, the Nippon garrison unit holding a position near Guadalupe on the Pasig River, north of McKinley barracks, engaged in bitter fighting with the enemy who crossed the river in amphibious tanks.

South of Manila, in the Nicholas Airfield sector, Imperial army and navy landing units in a concerted action succeeded in repulsing enemy forces which attacked from the south. Between Saturday night and Sunday morning, Imperial ground forces and navy landing units launched all-out storming attacks along the entire length of the Manila southern front. One close-range assault unit is known to have killed or wounded at least 30 enemy troops and destroyed an enemy artillery observation position, and is now expanding its initial gains. Since the night of Feb. 12 Nippon defenders have been furiously smashing approximately 3,000 American troops supported by seven tanks which appeared at the southern front.

Paco Station, situated in the mid-sector on the southern bank of the Pasig, which previously fell into enemy hands following concentrated enemy fire on Saturday, was retaken by Nippon forces Sunday night, following death-defying charges by Imperial navy landing units, under cover of heavy fire by Nippon army artillery units. Meanwhile, Nippon forces from time to time are charging across the Pasig, destroying enemy positions and ammunition and supply dumps on the northern bank of the river.

EDITORIAL (Cont. . .)

resources for our Sacred Cause. Malai is today our chief Home Front and main Supply Base. It is a distinction which the Indians of Malai have rightly deserved. The distinction, nay, this privilege, has imposed a grave responsibility on the shoulders of the Indians here. The defence of this, their Home Front, the defence of the Sacred Soil of New Malai which is as dear to them as that of their own Motherland, is thus inseparably bound up not only with the War of India's Liberation, but with the Greater East Asia War. The defence of New Malai is indispensable for the achievement of our final victory in the War of Indian Independence and in the Greater East Asia War. Today, on this Sacred Day of the Third Anniversary of the Birth of New Malai, let us one and all re-dedicate ourselves to the defence of Malai. It is not only a privilege but the prime duty of each and every Indian in Malai whether he be a soldier or a civilian to shed his blood for the defence of his country of birth or country of adoption, with as much cheerfulness, readiness and willingness, as he would for the liberation of his own Mother Country.

Chief-Of-Staff Appreciates Great Spirit Of Gwalas

The Chief of Staff, Azad Hind Fauj, wishes to acknowledge with grateful thanks the generous monthly donation of milk given for patients of A.H.F. Hospital, Bidadari, by Indian gwalas of the following localities:—

- St. Michael's Road
- Kamong Marikan
- 5th Mile Stone Bukit Timah Road.

This most generous gesture on the part of Indian gwalas for their sick brothers is highly appreciated.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mr. Kannappa Chettiar sincerely thanks those friends who rendered assistance, lent cars, sent wreaths, etc., and attended the funeral of the late Mr. Palaniappa Chettiar of K.V.A.L.R.M. Firm, who passed away peacefully on the 13th February, 2605.

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