



南太平洋週報

東京通信

大久保侯爵薨去 貴

族院議員日本赤十字社
社長大久保利武侯爵は
今回肺痰の爲薨去され
た。侯は政界知名の士た
るのみならず欧米の教
育を受けた世界的に知ら
れた人で其薨去は大に
惜まれてゐる。行年七十
有八才。
海の記念日 七月廿日
海の記念日は日本國中
津々浦々に至る迄盛大
に行れたが之は云ふ迄
もなく大東亞戦が續す
船舶喪失其乗組員消耗

の餘りにも大なる
に驚いた当局が海
員志願熱を青少年
の間に鼓吹せんか爲の
のであつた。
東條首相再度訪南戦
局の重大化に落付を失
たかの如く見ゆるのも
かまはず首相は又々タ
イマレー、蘭印、フィリ
ピンを訪問、現地軍首
脳部と協議。七月十三
日帰京したが大政翼賛
會協議會に臨んで演説
した主意は世界戦局が
日獨伊側にとり居るか
樂觀を容るにさいる情
勢に立至た事をのべ一
層の奮起、流言の撲滅
の取締りを要望した。
斐語の取締り反戦思想

南及西南太平洋戦況
基地よりの特報に依
某
ソロモン及ニューギニア方面
日本側諸陣地諸地莫は
日々刻々聯合軍攻勢の
まへに危態に瀕してお
る。
地上戦々況 ニュージョルジア
島敵前上陸を敢行した
聯合軍は戦車を先頭に
諸方向よりムンダに進
出。同日日本側基地は孤
立無援に陥り、ニューギ
ニア方面ではムボ地域
に於て米軍が濠軍との
連絡に成功。西軍はタ
ムブ山を占領。戦闘は
今やサラマウアへ僅四
キロの地奥で行はれて
ゐる。
航空戦々況 聯合國側

の此方面日本軍陣地基
 地諸地矣海上力等に對
 する航空作戰は毎日反
 覆行はれておるが七月
 十五日には日本機四十
 五台が約其八十機編隊
 のうちからレンドバ島
 上空に於て破壊され十
 七日には聯合側二百機
 よりなる一大編隊がソ
 モンのブインに於て日
 本側艦船を襲撃艦四船
 三を喪失同時に六機喪
 失を以て日本側四十九
 機を打落した。
海上戦々況 ソロモン群
 島ミウジョルジア近海に於
 て二回の會戦を見たが
 両回とも日本側が其進
 駐部隊への増援補給を



企てしの結果で両回共
 其企ては失敗且其第一回
 即ち七月六日早朝クラ
 灣に於るものでは日本
 側は九隻沈没其大部介
 は巡洋艦駆逐艦と云ふ
 大敗を喫し十二日にも
 亦同近海で會戦日本側
 は巡洋艦一隻駆逐艦三
 隻を失、
 た。一方
 米海軍
 の此間
 に於る
 損害は
 巡洋艦
 一隻駆
 逐艦二
 隻であ
 る。

リスボン特電
 ムッソリニ其權執り
 阿洲作戰に於て赫々た
 る戦果をあげ獨伊軍廿
 三万を俘とした聯合軍
 は更に海を渡りイタリア
 のシシリイに敵前上陸
 を敢行二千餘の艦船水
 を掩ひ海空軍の掩護亦
 間然する所なく僅半月
 にしてシシリイを西断
 敵を東西に分割伊本土
 に通ずるの要衝カタニ
 ア迫り西部では首都パ
 レルモを占領した上陸
 數時間前に降下した落
 下傘兵走機部隊は後方
 擾乱交通線破壊に有効
 なる戦果をあげ伊攻略

第一歩シシリイ作戦は
斯進展豫想以上で既に
俘虜六万(主として伊軍
將兵)で鬪志欠乏の敵主
要飛行場八所都市兵要
地六所を失ひ伊國海
軍も此間全く拱手傍觀
で英國海軍のカタニア
砲臺すら沮み得ず且杞
軸側は空軍も微弱で爲
す所なく果せる哉廿五
日に至り突如ムッソリニ
の引責辭職を見た。シシ
リイ方面軍は英米力タ
軍で北アラメイン以
來勇名を轟かせた英第
八軍は東部即ちカタニア
方面米第七軍部隊は西
部カナダ軍は其間に作戦
最近米軍は五師英軍は

六師の増援を得緒戦の
容易をよそに着々作戦
を進めておるがシシリ
イ方面作戦は既に最後
の段階に入つたものと見
られて居る。
ボノスアイレス通信
聯合國側の制空
制海權確立さる。この
度シシリイ上陸作戦に
關し中立國筋の觀察は
此渡洋作戦に對する十
千潜水艦の何等爲所無
く數千の舟が皆其目的
地に達したる事かつて
は有力と思はれて居た
伊海軍が全く其無力を
暴露したる事等が其豫
想に出た事を論議且つ
此聯合軍側による制空

制海西權の確立地中海
の把握がスエズ經由東
洋航路の再開を意味し
其東亞方面戦局に及す
影響を重視してゐる。
ロンドン通信
志島伊人民
敵意全くなし。聯合
國軍の上陸に一時は山
間等に立退いたシシリ
イの住民も日ならずして
歸村治安回復みな其平
生の生業にいそしんで
居るが聯合軍兵站部配
給の糧食は食料不足の
住民にとり有難い事で
且聯合國がムッソリニ
依て始められた軍部政
治をこそ敵とすれ決て
伊國伊民を敵とする者

には非ざる旨の宣言は深く島民に共鳴軍部の抑圧政治からイタリアを救ふものとして聯合軍を歓迎して居る。

ストグホルム特電

露軍夏期攻勢始る

しばし小康を見て居た東部戦線では七月初以來十千軍が其集中せる機甲部隊等による攻勢移轉をオシル方面に展開し來り若干の進出を見たが反つて露軍の逆攻勢に守勢を餘儀なくされ戦車二千航空機一千餘を失ひ十千軍作戦基地オシルは危態に瀕し中立筋の觀測では十千軍はかくして本格的策戦敗

北を喫し其國力上今後又斯の如き攻勢を企圖し得るや甚だ疑問なりと論議されおる矢先露軍のレーニングラードよりクレーバン延々二千八百キロに亘る全正面において攻勢が開始されシシリー作戦と呼應十千殲滅戦が展開されて居る。

雜報欄

蔣氏と其著書

蔣々

石將軍は今回中國と其將來なる一書を公にししたが一言一句其言ふ所は人の肺腑をつく憂國熱意の吐露である氏の言ふ所は日本側の意見とは一致しないが士道を重んずる日本軍民の

又諒とする所であらふ。
工作器械と日本 芝浦の工作器械展覽會を見たら十千ドイツ人ハウッケ技師は一巡後其心安い人々に語つて曰く出品全部は獨米の模造品で何等見る可きものなし曰本工業界工作器械の現状斯の如んば日本工業の獨立等思ひもようずと云つた。

あがる集るあ兒が飴屋哉



SOUTH PACIFIC NEWS BULLETIN, NO.16.

TOKYO. Marquis Okubo Toshitake, a member of the House of Peers and Director of the Japanese Red Cross died recently of pneumonia. He was educated in the United States and in Europe. He was a well-known statesman. He was 78 years old.

TOKYO - MARINE DAY CELEBRATION. The Third Marine Day (Umi no Kinenbi) was celebrated on July 20. A campaign will be launched to encourage young men to join the merchant marine. The wastage of personnel due to sinkings of course makes a constant flow of new recruits necessary.

TOKYO. Tojo's Second Southward Trip. The Premier has again felt the need to confer with military authorities in the Southern Regions. He went on a flying visit to Siam, Malaya, N.E.I. and the Philippines, returning to Tokyo on July 13. Addressing a Yokosankai conference the day after his arrival, General Tojo warned that the war situation had gradually assumed serious proportions.

SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST PACIFIC AREA. A CERTAIN BASE. Moves against Japanese positions in the Solomons and New Guinea continue successfully.

On Land: Landings were made on New Georgia Island. The Allies, using tanks in their advance, are threatening the Japanese base at Munda from several directions. Munda is virtually cut off from reinforcements. In New Guinea, Australian and American forces have linked up and advanced in the Mubo region. Mount Tamba has been occupied. Fighting is now going on within 4 kilometres of Salamaua.

In the Air: Allied bombing and strafing attacks on an ever-increasing scale are menacing Japanese positions in the Solomons and New Guinea. On July 15, 45 Japanese aircraft out of a force of about 80 were destroyed over Rendova Island. On July 17, more than 200 Allied aircraft made a spectacular raid against Japanese shipping at Buin in the Solomons, sinking seven ships, including four warships. 49 Japanese planes were shot down in the same engagement, while six Allied planes were lost.

At Sea: Two battles took place in the vicinity of New Georgia Island in the Solomons when Japanese naval forces attempted to reinforce and supply Japanese troops there. For all practical purposes the attempt has failed. In the early hours of July 6, a battle took place in the Kula Gulf and nine Japanese warships, mostly cruisers and destroyers, were sunk. On July 12, one Japanese cruiser and three destroyers were sunk by American warships in the same vicinity. The United States Navy lost one cruiser and two destroyers in both engagements.

LISBON: First step in liberation of Europe! Mussolini Resigns! The Allied Forces, having won a brilliant victory in North Africa, taking 230,000 prisoners, have now crossed the sea and forced a landing in Sicily (part of Italy). This operation required 2,000 ships and complete command of air and sea! Within a fortnight they had cut the island into two and are now dealing with the enemy piecemeal. On the eastern side the Allied forces are pressing on Catania and threatening the link with Italy. On the western side Palermo, the capital of Sicily, has been taken.

A few hours previous to the landing, para and glider troops landing in the rear played havoc with the lines of communication. Already the Allies have taken 60,000 prisoners, mostly Italians, and eight main air fields, and six provincial capitals have been captured. The Italians have no stomach for the fight, while the Italian Navy sits tight and allows things to take their course. Even the British Navy bombarding Catania has not been interfered with by them. Moreover, the Axis has shown great weakness in the air.

Mussolini, taking upon himself the responsibility for defeat, resigned and the twenty years of dictatorship by a militaristic clique is over.

The Allied invading army is composed of the British Eighth Army, Canadians and Americans. The British Eighth Army is operating to the east against Catania. The Canadians are operating in the centre and the United States Seventh Army to the west.

Initial resistance was negligible which does not mean that subsequent operations will all be equally easy. Up to date, however, the operations have succeeded far beyond initial calculations. In the last day or two the Americans have received reinforcements of five divisions and the British of six divisions, and the operations for the conquest of Sicily are entering their final stage.

BUENOS AIRES. ALLIED SEA AND AIR POWER DEMONSTRATED. Neutral observers comment on the great Allied success in the first phase of the battle for Sicily. They point to the fact that the Axis U-boat offensive was apparently unsuccessful to prevent the Allies from reaching all their objectives. More startling still is the absence of the Italian fleet, once supposed to be strong. The Allies have now a firm hold on the main Mediterranean sea lanes, including the vital route to the Far East via the Suez Canal.

LONDON. ITALIANS ON SICILY FRIENDLY. Many inhabitants of Sicily who had fled to the mountains have returned to their usual occupations under protection of the Allies. Much needed food supplies for the civilians had been brought in from overseas by the occupying troops.

The Allies have openly declared that no enmity is felt against the people of Italy, but only against Mussolini and his military clique. Many Italians are therefore welcoming the Allies joyfully, knowing that Allied victory will bring liberation from the tyranny of the fascist military rulers.

STOCKHOLM. RUSSIAN FRONT. General offensive begins. After a lull lasting several months, heavy fighting broke out in the Orel sector early in July. The Germans, using a vast number of tanks, planes and men, vainly attempted to pierce Russian positions. The Russians, counter-attacking, have forced the Germans on the defensive and are advancing in some sectors, menacing the important German base at Orel. The failure of German plans is regarded by neutral observers as a major defeat for the Nazis. Doubt is expressed by these experts whether Germany can ever again hope to mount a full scale offensive against Russian positions. The Russians report having destroyed more than 2,000 German tanks and 1,000 planes after eight days' fighting and they are now in full scale offensive from Leningrad to the Kuban peninsula - a front of 2,800 kilometres. The Sicilian and Russian offensives are complementary to one another and form a co-ordinated whole.

(Editorial Comment:)

NEWS FROM CHINA. General Chiang Kai Shek, China's leader, has written a book, called "China's Destiny", in which he shows deep concern for the welfare of the Chinese people. Although his views are radically different from those held by present Japanese leaders, even Tojo had to pay reluctant tribute to Chiang's sincerity.

(Peep behind the guns.)

TOKYO. MACHINE TOOL EXHIBITION. Germans have delivered another sneer at Japan. A Nazi engineer, named Hautke, who visited the Shibaura machine tool exhibition, stated that most of the exhibits there were mere copies of German and American machines. He also expressed doubt whether Japan could reach the aim of self-sufficiency in this field of industry.

(Following on here:- A pen drawing of a sweets vendor selling his cleverly fashioned wares in the streets of a Japanese town. The accompanying song reads: "As the rain stops the children are gathering to look at the sweets vendor.")