

南洋週報

東京通信

永田秀次郎氏逝く
俳人青嵐又は前拓相又
は勅選貴族院議員として
よりも或は又話術にたけ
たラジオ放送家としてよ
りも一番強く氏の死が
人の胸を打つものは氏の
出世の緒大正四年の御
大典の時の事で当時幸
徳大逆事件有てより未
だ五年幸徳等の死は御
内帑金百五十万円御下賜
貧民に對する濟世會病
院の設立となり幸徳新
見他十人の死又別に十

二人の無期徒刑も
亦徒では無かつた
はするものゝ相当
また過激分子も有

た事として其時の京都府
の警務部長であつた永田
氏の責任は甚だ重かつた
氏は当時四十の男盛り時
の内相あのやりての後藤
進平男(後伯爵)をして「永
田君實に水も漏さぬこ
れ配じや」と感嘆せしめた
あれであらう永田氏は
二二六事件で殺された者
藤実派で近衛黨であり
無論今度の大東亞戦に
は反對であつたが始めて
しまつたものをと我が折て
南方軍政最高顧問にな
る事は成つたが誰言ふと

なく外國人と一脈通ず
るものがあつて軍部万
の際善後政府閣員の一
人に擬せられてゐるのだ
云ふ様な噂がありなとし
て氏は相当部内で氣ま
づい思をして居たと云ふ
様な事も傳へられて居
たなほ氏の逝去は九月
十七日であつた氏の句の
一に

更けゆくや西へ東へ星使ひ

戦力強化と省機構改組

九月廿二日の東條首相の時
局重大化に處するラジオ放
送は官署重要工場の空
襲對策としての疎開政
府人員縮小学徒徴兵猶
豫取消婦人徴用による
第一線及勞力の強化軍需

殊に航空機増産を強調
續いて數日後閣議の決定
に基き商工省農林省を
合せて農商省とし別に
軍需省を設け、鉄道遞信
が合して交通運輸省と
なる計画を発表、且、本
月廿三日には臨時議會召
集、完勝の決心を中外に
明する旨明にされたが、
ある者はいつに變らぬ東
條の手腕と太鼓を叩いて
居るが、去年の六月にも
時局重大國民奮起の要望
があり、又今年も同じ様な
事を騒ぎ、政府が問はず
語りの自己の諸計画の
暴露、勞力窮乏を世間に
曝露、同盟ドイツの手前
もあり、重臣間には相当問

題大政翼賛會肝煎る伊
軍部政治の崩壊、イタリア人
の厭戰氣分、ロシアに於ける
ドイツ軍の敗退、此等事態
が以て心に及ぼす影響に、國
心及び政府では、翼賛會
を、動員地方、遂に國民
結束に植をはめ、其序に
殘存自由主義的考へ、方撲
滅を期して居るが、明治
以來七十年培はれ、其根
本を實は儒教、殊に孟子
に有する自由主義が、戰
時功利主義とも云ふべ
き、全体主義により、どう
代られ得る者なりや否
やの問題は、今や疑問視さ
るに至つた。

ニューギニア前線特報
地上部隊戦況 九月廿日
マルカム谷地域に作戰の聯
合軍は、マダン南方百十二キロ
のカイビツを占領、續いてラム
河にてひ前進中である
が、カイビツには飛行場があ
る。廿二日には又他の一部隊
が海、空軍掩護の下に、シン
ハー、シン北九キロ半の地、奥に
上陸、之に先立ち、クロス岬、
ガスマタ等の日本側基地爆
撃により、同上陸作戰に對す
る妨害に先手をうち、シン
ハー、シン飛行場は廿五日に、又
シンハー、シン其ものは十月二日
に占領、之により、聯合軍側
ビチアツ海峡制圧は大に強
化され、日本側のクロス岬
及びマダン方面把握は一層

弱められし事になつた。
航空戦々況 九月廿二日

有力なる日本側戦爆混
合編隊がフィリピン北当
方の上陸地兵に揚陸完
了後來襲したが何等の
戦果をもあげ得ず大損
害を蒙て退却而して聯
合軍側空軍の損害も輕
微であつた。

ウエック二回に亘り猛爆あり

九月廿七日二百餘機より
成る戦爆混合編隊は日
本側航空基地ウエックを襲
害地上に在た約五十機は
めちやくとなり且昇上し
た八機もやられ港内碇
泊中の油輸送船三隻は
炎上商船四隻も沈没狀
態におかれ大発帆船等

廿九隻が或は沈められ
或は大破而して攻者の
犠牲は僅に爆轟機三で
あつたが中二日おいて廿日
にも亦ウエックは爆彈百四十
五トンを見舞はれ前の空
襲の跡片付のすまぬ所へ
又此しまつに航空隊員建
設部員共にやけくそとな
て居來襲機は一台の損害
も受けず兵站集積等炎上
の火の手は約百キロの遠方
からの月見えだ。

南方基地特報

ギルバート諸島の爆轟

九月十七、八の両日米國海軍
航空戦隊は陸上基地編
隊の支援を得、ギルバート群
島日本側基地を空襲、夕
ラフ飛行場に在た八機を

破壊艦型未詳の小舟一
隻を沈め、マキン飛行場は
ここに在た四台の航空
機と共に破壊せられ、ア
マナ宿營地ナウル地域施設
等も破壊、日本側は合計
廿機を失つたが米軍側損
害は四機であつた。

エリス諸島の占領

最近
解禁の報道によれば九
月四日米國海兵はエリス諸
島北端ヌメア島を無血
占領した。

ソロモン群島方面

十月一日
聯合軍爆轟機編隊はブイ
ガンビル海峡に於て十一隻の
艦船よりなる日本側船団
を捕捉、駆逐艦一隻船二隻
を沈めたが他の一船も
船尾に直撃弾二を受けた。

因に云ふ、アランデル島に於ける日本側の組織的抵抗は止んだ。

ヨーロッパ情勢(リスボン特電)

ロシア方面戦況は益々ナチ軍に不利で目下ドンからドニヘルへと三年前の開戦当初の進出線迄後退したが、其戦闘経過は先づオレル、カルコフ、スタリノの第一線に敗れ、ブリアンスク、ポルタヴ、タガノログをも放棄のナチ軍は遂にノボコシスクをも失ひ、九月廿四日には二年間占領の主要根據地スモレンスクを露軍に奪回せり。其結果ロシアの宝庫ウクライナの首都キエフも亦危ふくなつてゐるが、一方伊では聯合軍はナポリ、フィギア、テモリを攻略、ローマに迫りおり

ユーゴスラヴィアでは盛んに遊撃義軍が起り、蒙塵中の幼國主ピーター陛下を迎へまつうんと奮起しており、ナチ軍は大に手古摺つて居るが、九月廿三日英首相チャーチル氏は下院に於て述べて曰く、目下英空軍第一線力はナチ側の一倍半、來年度に於て英米空軍はナチドイツ主要軍事目標を破壊するまた難事に非ざるべく、且つ今日迄爆轟の結果潜水艦建造は大に減じ、本年上半期聯合國側船腹増加は六萬トンに達した由言明、對日作戦に關しては曰く、日本の限りある工業力涸竭をめぐし航空機、艦船の消耗戦をやるにあり、而て日本の造

船力では其占領地保持も難しく、而して對日消耗作戦の事は米國の工業力拡充により既に成功の端緒に就きおる旨を述べり、且地中海方面で大成功を擲した聯合軍第一總司令部の組織を印度に於てもやる考へたと云はれた。

男鹿鳴々

寂光院や

大原女



昭和十八年十月四日発行

SOUTH PACIFIC NEWS BULLETIN NO. 21.TOKYO NEWS:

Death of Hidejiro. Nagata. Hidejiro Nagata is dead. It is not primarily as an epigram writer, nor as an ex-Colonial Minister, not an imperially chosen member of the House of Peers and an adept, radio speaker than he is remembered. News of his death immediately brings to mind the part he played at the time of the enthronement of 1915, a part which was instrumental in winning him promotion. It was only five years after the Lese Majeste incident, when Kotoku and his followers were executed. However, the death of Kotoku, Niimi and ten others and the life-imprisonment of twelve others, was not a vain sacrifice as their actions were responsible for the establishment of hospitals for the poor. The Emperor donated 1,500,000 yen out of his private purse. At the time of the enthronement there were still a number of dangerous elements about and the responsibility which rested on the shoulders of Nagata as Chief of Police of Kyote was no light one. He was then 40, at the height of his vigour and efficiency. From the Home Minister of the day, that most efficient man, Baron Shimpei Goto, he evoked the admiring and surprised comment: "A thorough disposition, a thorough one, Mr. Nagata."

Mr. Nagata had affiliations with Admiral Viscount Makoto Saito, murdered on February 26, 1936, and belonged to the Konoe group. Needless to say, he was against the present war. Once it was started, however, he realised it was no use talking and, subduing his personal feelings, he accepted the post of Supreme Adviser to the Southern Military Administration. Nevertheless, rumours about his links with influential foreigners remained, and he was regarded as a possible saviour of the country after the present military regime had come to grief. He himself did not worry about rumours of that sort.

One of his epigrams runs:-

As the night deepens
To the east, to the west,
Go messenger stars.

The Japanese word used for messenger star means meteor, but the included "messenger" may, by association of thought, also be taken to refer to diplomatic messengers, ambassadors and ministers.

TOKYO:

Strengthening of Wartime Powers and Departmental Changes. The radio speech of Premier Tojo on September 23, outlined the following measures:-

- The dispersal of government offices and important factories as a precaution against air raids;
- The reduction of numbers of officials;
- The abolition of postponement of conscription for students;
- Conscription for labour of women;
- Increase in production of war requirements, particular stress being laid on aircraft production.

A few days later, the Cabinet announced its decision to amalgamate the Department of Commerce and Industry and the Department of Agriculture and Forestry into a Department of Agriculture and Commerce; to create a War Needs (Munitions) Ministry; to unite the Railway and Communications Ministry with the Department of Communications and Transport; and to call a special session of the Diet on the 23rd of this month.

Some people loudly beat the drum and praise Tojo for the tact and ability he has shown on so many occasions. But others remember that in June last there was similar talk of firmer determination in prosecuting the war, and again this year very similar measures were announced. By doing this sort of thing the Government is exposing its own planning defects, and Japan's labour shortage. It also exposes its weakness to its ally, Germany. On this score, the Elder Statesmen's group are looking very askance at Tojo's latest doings.

TOKYO:

The War of Ideology. The Public Opinion National Service Association will hold a series of nation-wide lecture meetings. It is hoped by this means to counteract the effect on the public mind of the collapse of the military regime in Italy, the anti-war sentiments of the Italians, and the German defeats in Russia. But Liberal feelings were nurtured for seventy years, and are really based on Confucianism, especially the teaching of Mencius, and it is doubtful whether they can be eradicated by war time utilitarianism.

FROM A CERTAIN BASE IN NEW GUINEA:

Land Operations. On September 20, Allied troops moving up the Markham valley captured Kaiapit, 112 kilometres south of Madang. Kaiapit has an airfield. Allied troops have since advanced further to the Ramu River.

On September 22, Australian forces, under cover of naval and air bombardment, effected a landing six miles north of Finschhafen. There was no air fighting during the landing operations. Preliminary attacks on the Cape Gloucester and Gasmata airfields had temporarily pinned down Japanese opposition. Finschhafen airfield was taken on September 25 and the town fell on October 2, thus increasing the Allied air force's control of the Vitiaz Straits. This new Allied move further endangers the Japanese hold on the Cape Gloucester and Madang areas.

Air Operations. On September 22, a strong force of Japanese naval planes attempted to attack Allied naval units, withdrawing after assisting to establish the Allied beachhead north of Finschhafen. No Allied ship was damaged, but the Japanese lost a large number of planes. Allied plane losses were light.

Repeated Bombing of Wewak. On September 27, more than 200 Allied aeroplanes attacked Japanese airfields in the Wewak area. Fifty Japanese aircraft were destroyed on the ground, and eight in the air. Three tankers were left blazing in the harbour, together with four merchantmen sinking or severely damaged. In addition, twenty-nine barges and luggers were sunk or badly damaged. The Allies lost three bombers.

On September 30, Allied aircraft again attacked Wewak with 145 tons of bombs. This second bombing, coming before the debris from the previous raid had been cleared away, caused despondency among the personnel. Supply dumps and installations were hit. A direct hit destroyed a large ammunition depot, producing an explosion and smoke and flames that could be seen sixty miles away. All the Allied planes returned.

CERTAIN BASE IN SOUTHERN REGIONS:

Attack on Gilbert Islands. On September 17 and 18, a U.S. carrier task force, assisted by land-based bombers, attacked Japanese bases in the Gilbert Islands.

At Tarawa aerodrome facilities were heavily damaged, eight bombers were destroyed on the runway, and one small vessel sunk.

At Makin the air base was damaged and four planes destroyed. At Apamana, camp installations were heavily hit. At Nauru, installations were damaged. Altogether, twenty Japanese planes were destroyed for the loss of four Allied fighters.

Ellice Islands. It is now disclosed that on September 4, U.S. Marines occupied Nananea Island, most northern of the Ellice Islands. There was no opposition.

Solomons. On October 1, Allied bombers attacked a Japanese convoy of eleven ships in Bougainville Straits. A destroyer and two other ships were destroyed or sunk, and a fourth vessel received two direct hits on the stern.

All organized resistance has ceased on Arundel Island.

LISBON: WAR SITUATION IN EUROPE:

Further German Retreats in Russia. The German Army in Russia has retreated from the Don to the Dnieper, practically to a position which they held three years ago not long after the commencement of their attack on Soviet Russia. Giving an outline of the development of the course of fighting, we can say that they first evacuated the Orel-Kharkov-Stalino line, on which they were beaten; then had to withdraw from their second line, Bryansk-Poltava-Taganrog; then, having lost Novorossisk, finally had to surrender the important base of Smolensk, which had been in their hands for over two years and was captured by the Soviet Army on September 24. As a result, it does not seem likely that they will be able to hold the Dnieper Line, and Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine - the treasure house of Russia, is also threatened.

ITALY:

In Italy, Naples, Foggia and the port of Termoli have fallen into the hands of the Allied Army, who are now approaching Rome.

Helped by the surrender of Italy, Yugoslavia patriotic forces are showing their metal and the country is preparing for the return of young King Peter and his staff, now in exile.

On September 23, the British Prime Minister spoke before the House of Commons. Among the points he made, were the following:-

The R.A.F. alone is maintaining in action nearly fifty per cent more first line aircraft than the Nazis.

The destruction of every military target of significance in Germany will not necessarily be beyond the reach of the British and American air forces in 1944.

The air attacks against German bases, building yards and factories have greatly reduced the rate of U-boat production.

The credit balance of new ship building on the Allied side since the beginning of this year exceeds losses by six million tons.

With reference to the war against Japan, he pointed out that the Japanese cannot possibly hold the vast areas they occupy with their shipping resources. Their losses certainly exceed any means that they have or can ever obtain for replacement. This also is true of the Japanese air force. The Japanese position has long ago been overtaken by the enormous expansion of American industrial production.

The Prime Minister also said that a new combined Allied headquarters modelled on that established in the Mediterranean with such success, will soon be formed in India.

Picture of an Ohara village woman carrying firewood, in the traditional way, on her head. The poem with this picture reads, literally:

The doe calls.
Nunnery of Quiet Brightness?
Woman of the village of Ohara.

This typical "haiku" poem is supposed to convey that the poet, seeing or hearing about a woman of Ohara, lets his thoughts wander to the autumn scene around the old capital of Kyoto, where the does' call does not disturb the autumnal mood, of which the name of the famous nunnery in the neighbourhood of the village of Ohara, the Jakko-in (Nunnery of Quiet Brightness), is, in itself, characteristic.

This nunnery has a long and eventful history connected with that of the Imperial House, and is frequently mentioned in Japanese literature.

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