)目

で興るのに功にそ海御之骨内去 打世亡人子つし豆む軍遺をはに第 う界史建親ひた潛力も族取当戰の りははだしにが水土流に扱方死五 る依遠而き歸其艦ノかた其を月 打然くしゅら勇をツ少届後海さシ た元事でのな士用戦なけ交軍れど るのは今にし、六ひ艦のし換葬た一般

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1. 7. 自愛自生かため かるのでするとこれは人人同志が発はなるのないとなっている。教学ではえののでは ならうかいまるとみな つべきものすっ 76 76 あるる でれる。 物考色 しゆう はんと 9

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

## MIDGET SUBMARINES.

Intention: To launch an indirect attack against the tendency among Japanese troops towards committing atrocities.

For Stages 1 and 2.

The ashes of the two brave Japanese Navy men who perished in their midget submarine attack against Sydney Harbour in May last year were sent home on the exchange ship to be returned to their next-of-kin, after they had been honoured by a Navy funeral on our side.

Now the British Navy has used midget submarines for an attack against the Nazi German battleship "Tirpitz", hiding in a deep Norweigian fjord. The attack was crowned with success, but six brave men manning three of the midget submarines have not returned. They too have their beloved ones to whom they are indispensable. Now they are gone.

Many are the vicissitudes of mankind filling the annals of happenings of the past, but the world goes on as before.

(The poem following in the Japanese text dates from the period of unceasing internecine wars in the 15th and 16th centuries and is widely known.)

The slayer and the slain, Like earthenware they are; Once broken They return to the original clay.

In war, man destroys his fellow man against whom he has no personal feeling of enmity; in fact, who is a mere stranger to him.

The taking of life is a miserable thing,
Not taking up bow and arrow places one outside
the pale. (of the Samurai class)
What must be thrown away are the bows and arrows.

Note: The original Japanese text of this poem is easy to understand. It conveys the feeling of aversion to interminable killing in war, as expressed by a man belonging to the warrior class.

And again:

Under the new moon over the capital,
The sounds of the beating of clothes,
Arise from a thousand courts,
The Autumn wind keeps on blowing.
Her thoughts wander far away
To the battle fields near the frontier.
She longs for the happy day
When, the enemy brought to peace,
Her husband will come back to her from this long war.

Note: This famous poem by the Chinese poet Li Tai-Poh, with many more of his songs, won great popularity in Japan. The last poem in the leaflet repeats a Japanese version of the same theme and may be counted upon to give added interest to the presentation:

The new moon shines through the clouds, Suddenly the sounds of beating clothes cease! Whence go her thoughts?

We desire that you will maintain your self-respect and keep your integrity unimpaired.

Note: The unavoidable doctrinary and perhaps somewhat condescending tone of the translation of this last sentence is not present in the expression used in Japanese. The latter is quite idiomatic and seems to meet the case perfectly as a final address revealing the intention of the leaflet.