

南太平洋週報

東京通信

塩澤大將往く 心臓の故

障で去る十八日軍事参議官
 塩澤海軍大將が逝去された。
 行年六十五氏は信州出の逸
 材で故山本元帥現海相島田
 元海相及川大將等と同期一期
 四人の大將は珍らしい。往かれた塩
 澤大將は元駐米大使野村吉三
 郎大將に次ぐ海軍部内國際法
 の大家であった。実戦の手腕に至
 ては第一次上海戦の時兎角の評
 ちであったが広東攻略バイアス灣上陸
 作戦の時の輸送計画で之は償ひ
 得たと部内では評して居る。猶之
 の葬儀は海軍葬儀令により廿

日青山齋場に於て佛式で
 行はれた。
大東亞諸會議催さる
 滿洲國總理を始め南京
 タイ、フリッピン、ビルマ及印度
 假政府各首班等會同の大東
 亞政治會議に次ぎ十七、八、九の
 三日間大東亞記者大會が開か
 れ大東亞各地より新聞關係者
 百餘名が參集大に宣傳の必要
 を力説、帝國ホテルで例の通り
 宴會等を開いたが黙々として
 増産に苦闘している國民にと
 ては何んだかそぐはぬ事の様で
 一向好感が持てぬと云ふ様な事
 を口にしていたむきも相当にあつた。

平田篤胤大人百年祭

保十四年六十八才を以て身罷つ
 た徳川後期本居宣長に次ぐ
 大國學者平田篤胤の百年祭

か去る一日郷里秋田の墓前式典
 を始め各地で行はれ、今更の様
 に此大學者に對する追慕の
 講演などが催された。

陸軍報道部長代る勝つて

許りいる戦争ならは文句はな
 いかそうでない戦時が報道部
 に要求する所は中々難しい
 注文で、正直に敗を敗と云は
 れはならぬ時もあり又隠さぬは
 ならぬ時もあり、勝報の捏造
 は必ず失敗である。勝報でも
 発表の時機があるいと、今度の
 ブーガンビル沖大勝が大東亞政
 治會議のご馳走の様に見え
 る如く、全くあらぬ噂を生ず
 る。今迄約一年大に力た谷
 秋大將は何の理由か今回止め
 られ其後任に松村大佐が大
 官陸軍報道部長になつた

である。又ハワイ真珠灣及ミッドウェイ方面よりするギルバート、マーシャル諸島に對する米國海軍航空部隊の作戦も昨今週間行事的傾向を帶るに至り十三日夜の一大猛襲があった。

中央太平洋攻略戦始る

日本防護の外郭犯さる

戦艦及航空母艦を基幹とする米海軍の一戦隊は十一月十九日より廿日にかけてギルバート諸島に對し砲轟及爆轟を敢行、廿一日に至り海兵及陸軍のマキン並にタラワに上陸を見、日本側守備部隊の頑強なる抵抗を排しここに其地歩を確立したが此爲日本側防護陣の一角は犯され、る事となつた。猶今回米軍が奮戦奪回したギルバート諸島は委任統治領ヤルートに僅々

上海通信

新協定と某元老 相畏

撤廢、不平等條約破棄、日華同盟と此八月以來矢つぎ早の改善に大に氣をよくした記者は、今は隱退して居る民國革命の元勳、甘肅老先生を龍華の寓居に訪問したところ「何が租界撤廢だ、滿洲事變まへ平和裡に之を申出てこそ親善の驗とも見られるが六年の暴戦、軍民を殺す數百萬、中國の經濟組織を破り流民三千餘万、今更何をしたところで東亞戰敗色の苦肉の策としか見られぬ」と手もつけられぬ怪氣焰であつた。

在支米空軍の活躍 漢口以

北揚子江上の爆轟、常德方面防禦戰支援ばかりでなく、佛印か

ら香港、厦門にかけての沿岸航路で昨今在支米空軍に沈められ、水雷破された船舶の數、及び香港、厦門等に在泊の艦船も亦爆轟を受けおり、ついに廿五日には、口灣の新竹が奇襲的猛爆轟を受けた。

彼我補給戰消長 曾ては相

當活躍を見せるものと用心され、て居た日本側潜水艦が一向振はず、今年に入つてから米國より濠洲への船舶の如き一隻もやられず、反つて個人主義で、教員、沢屋で潜水艦乗組には向かぬと見くむられ、て居た米海軍の潜水艦が活躍、最近の戦果は日本側航空隊輸送船一隻、貨物船大小六隻、水雷沈であるが、又一方十千潜水艦も全く逼塞で八九十の三月で約六十隻を沈められ、年内喪失は二百

が其結果は餘り榮えないと云ふ
感じを既に一般に與へて居る。

南方戦線某基地特報 ラバウル及ブーガンビル戦況

聯合國側南太平洋に於ける攻
勢は愈々最後の段階に入り其
第一次戦は日本側海軍の回避
的態度に幸され日本側ソロモ
ンに於ては唯一残存島嶼たる
ブーガンビルに對し米國は一大
軍を十一月一日未明何んの苦由
なくオーガスタ灣に上陸せしめ
日本側拾隻よりなる一小戦隊
の後れ走の妨害もかへって其巡
一驅四を失ふの結果に終り爾
來姿を見せず其拾日後の
聯合側後續部隊輸送に對す
る空襲も約八十機の損害を
蒙りて失敗此間オーガスタ灣
上陸部隊は其戦果を拡大空

軍はジャバ河其他の日軍陣地及
び後方地真に對し日夜の猛爆
を敢行日本側報道は事態の
急を云々して居るが母艦陸上
基地よりするラバウル空襲は
同地の作戦基地としての價
値をゼロにしたのみならず洪
内で巡一驅四船九が沈められ
たるに鑑み統帥部内では其
放棄を主張する者も出て
來て居ると報せられて居る。
フィンシハーソン方面 爆
弾巢と化したフィンシハーソンを
棄てた日軍部隊はラエサラ
モリ方面より退却し得た部隊
を併せてフィンシハーソン北方サテル
ブルグに據つて居たが豪軍は
十八日より戦車を先頭に再
度の猛攻を開始日軍は日夜
の爆轟砲轟に晒されて苦戦

● 降り廿八日遂にサテルブルグ
をすて約十キロの北方に後退
した。

各方面航空戦況 拾一月

一日夜セレベスのマニアン及ホメ
ラーのニッケル鉾山が空襲をう
け九日及十二日にはジャバのスラ
バヤならびに其近傍の油田が
猛爆を蒙り此爲日本の実
力に關し先住民の間に鬼角の
噂の生ずるに腐心した当局
では其對策としてポートタウ
ン及び其近接航空基地に對
し空襲を敢行したが皮肉
にも其直後十八日又もヤスラ
バヤ附近の油田が大空襲を
受けしかも投下爆弾量は往復
三千八百四十キロたつぷりの飛行
にも拘らず毎回其量をまじ
今や數十トンに上りおる有様

拵隻でナチ海軍では潜水艦は造つても訓練ある乗組員の補充がつかず、丁度前世界大戦大正七年始め當時と同じ形相を呈し始めて居る。

ヨーロッパ情勢(ストホルム特電) 四十四國會議

四十四國家世界人類の約八割は戦後の復興に關し協議盟約する所あったが、スウィツル方面報道は地中海及出入口の中立地帯化すべき運命を暗示、又オシシリ、南イタリア等に於ては戦後世界復興の一步として其人民に對する給食、病院の開設等が現に着々始められて居る。

ナチドイツ空襲に悩む

潜水艦基地ウिल्ヘルムスハイゼンに對する十一月四日の一作戦一千餘機、投下爆彈四千トンと云ふが如き空襲が日夜英國より敢行、曾てのナチ側英國空襲の拾數倍の量

で、ベルリンも其三分の一がやられ、大統領ヒトラー氏はロシアに於ける敗退と此等空襲のため志氣沮喪の國民に呼びかけ「今一踏張りである、今挫折しては前大戦以上の敗北に於ける危険あり」と警告、又一方秘密警察のいやが上にも神經過敏の取締は人心をして益ヒトラを去るの結果を生じ、且つ舊コミケル黨軍人の間には、ヒトラが辭職以て平和交渉の道を開くべしとなす者すら出づるに至つて居ると傳へられて居る。

イタリア及ロシア方面

イタリア方面戦況は海寄りは雨、山岳地帯は雪、其爲兩軍共一息ついて居るが、バルカンからイタリアにかけナチ側は精銳五十師を割いており(内イタリアに十師)その爲東方戦線ではロシア軍の猛

攻又猛攻に敵しかぬ、後退又後退、ゴメル、キエフを失ひ、其西方鉄道上の要衝コロステン及オウルチを開け渡し、今や白ロシア、ポーランド國境方面は甚だ手薄となり、且つキエフ西方ロシア戦線突角部南翼にしてドニール西岸の一據点チエルシカを露軍により占領された事はドニール灣曲部、其以南のナチ軍が側背を脅威される事となり、其對策としてナチ軍は此の突角に對し反撃に出て居る。



柿本人麿

家より旅にし在れば秋風の寒き夕べに雁鳴き渡る

昭和十八年十一月廿八日発行

SOUTH PACIFIC NEWS BULLETIN, No. 24.TOKYO - HOME NEWS

Death of Admiral Shiozawa: Admiral Shiozawa Koichi, member of the War Council, died of heart failure on November 18th at the age of 65. He was a native of Shinshu (Northern Japan) and, having shown extraordinary talents in the course of his studies, graduated in the same year with the late Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Yamamoto, the present Minister of the Navy, Shimada, and Admiral Oikawa, who has served as Minister of the Navy in the past. Four admirals amongst graduates of the same year is indeed an outstanding record. The late admiral ranked in Navy circles with Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, ex-Ambassador of Japan to the United States, as an expert on international law. As far as practical achievements are concerned, the Navy gives him some credit for his activities at the time of the first Shanghai incident, but a higher value is attached to his share in making the convoying arrangements for the landing in Bias Bay at the time of the attack on Canton. A Navy funeral with Buddhist rites was granted to the late admiral and the interment took place at Aoyama Cemetery on November 20th.

G.E.A. Press Conference in Tokyo. Following upon a G.E.A. political conference attended by the Prime Minister of Manchukuo, prominent leaders of the governments of Nanking, Siam, Philippine Islands, Burma and members of the provisional government of India, a G.E.A. Press Conference was held in Tokyo on the 17th, 18th and 19th of November. About 100 press representatives from various parts of G.E.A., as usual dining and feasting in the Imperial Hotel, were present at this conference, where the necessity of showing more boldness in propaganda to the Allies was stressed. The populace, silently engaged in carrying the burden of war production, was not favourably impressed as to them this banqueting and talking seemed incongruous with their own situation in war time.

Centenary of Hirata Atsutane's death. On the 1st of this month, commemorative ceremonies in connection with the centenary of the death of Hirata Atsutane were held before his grave in Akita city and in several other places. As a classical Japanese scholar, Hirata is supposed to take next rank to the famous scholar Motoori Norinaga of the late Tokugawa period. Lectures were held in commemoration of the literary achievements of this great loyalist.

Army Press Section Chief Dismissed: The War Ministry has announced that Major General Yahagi has been relieved of his post as Chief of the Army Press Section of Daihonyei. He is succeeded by Colonel Matsumura. The task of a chief of the press section is easy enough when all goes well with the war. If this is not the case, his position is far from easy. There are times when reverses should be fully and honestly disclosed to the public and, again, sometimes they may have to be concealed for reasons of security. It is always unwise to try to invent victories. If the moment of publishing reports of alleged great victories is ill-chosen, as happened in the case of the reports of actions off Bougainville, those publications are even more liable to give rise to all sorts of rumours. People may refuse to believe that the claimed victories had been achieved. In this case, they also seem to have suspected that the "great victories" were especially dished up for the members of the G.E.A. political conference then in session in Tokyo. Colonel Matsumura's start as Press Chief has not been very promising.

SOUTHERN REGIONS - CERTAIN BASE:

Bougainville and Rabaul: Following fierce fighting, Allied ground troops have consolidated their position at Empress Augusta Bay on Bougainville, where they landed at dawn on November 1st. It is now revealed that the success of the landing was due to the support of the United States Navy and Air Force. The United States Navy, in a battle to the northwest of Bougainville on 2nd November, frustrated a half-hearted attempt by the Japanese Navy to come to the army's assistance. Of a force of ten cruisers and destroyers, one Japanese cruiser and four destroyers were sunk. The rest retired. On the same day, Japanese planes unsuccessfully attempted to attack the vessels protecting the Allied landing. On the day of the landing, the Japanese defenders were deprived of air support. All aerodromes on Bougainville were rendered useless by Allied attacks.

On November 11, Japanese aircraft again made a strike on Allied surface vessels off the coast of Bougainville, but failed to inflict any major damage. Over 80 Japanese planes were lost.

Meanwhile, the Japanese base of Rabaul is being given no respite. Heavy air attacks, particularly on ships in the harbour, forestalled large scale counter-attacks against the Allied forces operating in the Bougainville area. Among the ships destroyed were one heavy cruiser, four destroyers and nine merchantment. Many others were seriously damaged.

The Allies used carrier-borne bombers, as well as land-based planes in some of these attacks. Their ability to bring carriers into these waters underlines the gravity of the position for the Japanese, which has already been admitted by the Japanese side. There even seems to exist opinion amongst the staff in favour of the Japanese abandoning this base.

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Situation in Finschhafen Area. After the abandonment of Finschhafen, as it has become the centre of Allied air assaults (literally, a nest of bombs), the retreating Japanese troops, amalgamating with the remnants of the Lae and Salamaua garrisons, took up a position at Satelberg, to the north of Finschhafen. This position has borne the brunt of a heavy attack by Australian forces providing with tanks, reopening action on November, 18th. The Japanese troops under bombing and shelling are in a perilous position. Satelberg fell into Australian hands on November 28th, the Japanese army withdrawing to positions about 10 kms to the north.

Air Operations in various places. On the night of November 1st and 2nd the important nickel mining centres of Maniang Island and Pomelaa, Celebes, were again bombed.

On November 9th, Liberator bombers dropped over twenty tones of bombs on the great naval base of Soerabaya. This attack was followed up by another on November 12th.

These attacks have an added importance beyond the material damage inflicted in that they are undermining the confidence of the Indonesians in the strength of Japan.

As a counter-measure, the Japanese raided the Darwin area, but right on top of that another raid was effected on Soerabaya on the 18th. Although a distance of about 3,840 kilometers has to be covered for these raids, the bomb load carried is steadily being increased.

Air raids on the Gilbert and Marshall Islands from the American bases of Hawaii and Midway by the United States Navy are now a regular feature of the war in the air. On the night of November 13th/14th these islands were again attacked.

FIRST ALLIED LANDINGS IN CENTRAL PACIFIC.

Gilbert Islands Attacked!

Outer defences of Japan penetrated. After bombings and shelling by a strong task force of the American Navy, including battleships and aircraft carriers, for two days from the 19th, landings on Makin and Tarawa Islands of the Gilbert Group were effected on November 20th. Heavy fighting is now going on, especially on Tarawa. The Americans have succeeded in establishing a footing there.

The Gilbert Islands are south of the Marshall Islands and only about 400 kilometres from Jaluit in the Mandated Islands, Japan's outer defence.

NEWS FROM SHANGHAI:

Veteran's opinion on new treaty: Expecting approval, a reporter the other day visited a certain well-known old leader of the Chinese revolution now living in retirement somewhere in the suburbs of Shanghai and asked his opinion on the abrogation of the old basic treaty and the abolition of concessional and other extraterritoriality rights in China by the Japanese Government. Quite unexpectedly, the veteran angrily asked what meaning could possibly be ascribed to these so-called concessions. They could have furthered friendship between the Chinese and the Japanese only if they had been granted in the times of peace, before the Manchurian incident. After six years of ferocious warfare in which millions of Chinese soldiers and civilians had been slaughtered and the economic structure of China mercilessly destroyed, this measure could only be viewed as a ruse to which the Japanese Government is taking recourse as the result of their present reverses in the G.E.A. War.

Activities of United States Air Force in China. A considerable number of Japanese ships is reported to have been subjected to bombing by American air force in China, which does not limit its activities of support to the Chinese by bombing north of Hankow, assisting the defence of Changteh and raiding Indo-China. Japanese ships anchoring in Kowloon and Amoy harbour are being attacked from the air and sunk by American planes. On November 25th, a surprise air attack was made on Shinchiku in Formosa.

Safety of Lines of Supply on the Allied and Axis side compared. In an earlier period of the war, the danger of Japanese submarines was calling for a good deal of attention, as they were reported to be quite active. In this regard there has been a remarkable change. The Allied supply line from America and Canada to Australia is now reported to be secure, as not a single ship on this supply route has been lost during this year. On the other hand, Allied submarines have been very active. The American Navy, of whose activities in submarine warfare the Japanese had no high expectations in view of the individualistic tendencies and luxurious habits ascribed by them to the American Navy personnel, reported the loss to the Japanese by submarine action in Pacific and Far Eastern waters of one plane transport and six merchant ships of large and medium tonnage.

The German Navy continues to sustain heavy losses in submarine warfare. About sixty U-boats were destroyed by Allied action during August, September and October. During the past six months, over one hundred and fifty had been lost. Perhaps the most serious aspect of the matter for the Germans is the heavy loss of trained personnel. It will be recalled that this was one of their chief difficulties at the end of the last war.

STOCKHOLM:

Allied Post War Plans. It is reported that forty-four nations, representing 80% of the human race, have signed an agreement establishing a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, to cope with the immediate post war needs of countries at present occupied by the Axis.

A Swiss report says that the Allied Mediterranean committee is contemplating opening negotiations for the internationalising of all Mediterranean approaches, the Dardanelles, the Suez Canal, and the Straits of Gibraltar.

From these and similar reports it is apparent that the Allies are sincere in their oft expressed determination to co-operate after the war for the good of the world. The relief already being extended in Sicily and Southern Italy, by supplying food and opening hospitals and other humanitarian activities shown by the Allies, may be considered as an initial indication of this sincerity.

Nazi-Germany suffering from air raids. Military targets inside Germany are being attacked from the air without cease in raids on a scale lately as large as 1,000 planes dropping 4,000 tons of bombs on one target, as for instance on the port and submarine base of Wilhelmshaven on November 4th. These unbearable attacks, many times larger than any raid ever made by the Nazi Air Force over British territory, combined with constant bad news from the fighting fronts in Russia, are inevitably producing great despondency. In addition, it is reported that enormous havoc has been made in Berlin, about one third of the capital having been destroyed by Allied air raids. Hitler is appealing to the German nation to persist and warning them that if they do not hold out, a defeat worse than in the last great war is certain. The Gestapo is in a frenzy of activity. Hitler's popularity is on the wane and amongst the generals of the Junker Party are some reported to be in favour of his resignation, as they think this would open the way for peace negotiations.

War Situation in Italy and Russia. On the Italian front, warfare is more or less at a standstill because of weather conditions. The Germans are reported to have been obliged to keep 50 crack divisions in the Italian and Balkan areas (ten in Italy) and for that reason they are even less able to resist the continuous ferocious attacks made by the Red Armies, and they are forced to make one retreat after the other. They lost both Gomel and Kiev. They had to abandon Korosten and Ovruch, important railway points west of Kiev. The present position of the Soviet forces in White Russia makes their crossing of the Polish frontier a possibility in the very near future. The wedge driven by the Soviet forces in the Nazi front to the west of Kiev endangers the Nazi wing and rear. This situation has become even more critical by the Russian occupation of Chereasy on the western bank of the Dnieper. The danger to the flank and rear of the invading forces has induced a Nazi counter-attack on the Russian salient.

LITERARY ITEM AND ILLUSTRATION:

The poem is written by Kakinomoto no Hitomaro, a famous Japanese poet of the 7th and 8th century, whose portrait appears as an illustration in this weekly. This verse induces a feeling of extreme loneliness:

"As in my travels I am getting farther and farther away from home,
the wild geese fly over in the autumn wind of this cold evening."
