的聯空軍るではそあしる、項をツかし 優合集の自今夜れりて又は愛がり攻明べ 勢国中行の英間(目も空りけ本め は側爆び他空廣に下二襲とる格と 天空撃かは軍地賓英様戰見の的も 候軍でる即の域験米の法うは空ナ始軍 畫方行重中空力にれ冬襲千と大言 どんのが早阪ツ東弱す空も線め得夜外全し間ひ々西日京で事軍か火とる連目 たく意に又獨一本特なを部へ 急小 な見戦は伊郎大電る得際はのう はは襲は 要 しの争ド間中使ずのう はそ不繼人の將館十大増ず求口な 弱援其あシ 噂一續ツなは附今 か歸武ド を致に國

上うた考 蛇 E 路歸りがる本尾海で かっかれて 退南での行春軍線通あまがちば 却段廣通は期部香信るで日ぬ大な 楊地東りれ攻の花 き本け東こ 子區北原尼勢軍火例 て人ぬ 亞里 江に部陣がなの 龍 お奥地又る る間云 頭 かにふ おお議又東はな戰 る會新亞心いかく がに活有中軍 う膠方マ つはりこか蔣の大部何着酒寄ずな江 い外青にに等六作り 何久 句五で石木不對ま年戰 た年明打大浦した 雲 00 印け間ん倒臣で國び目 ル南作 \$0 象にのでをが大民得支きな省戰の はかを軍北方守方モ國 どネし ほヅて其西示の部の てずス民は大 や盆か後方し大に報る ぶコ 部るう地りもロで攻が道るきり 氣 の雪失脱ナキシお勢いは かみは か 敗出チすアりがてい中なあ 氣 軍 軍 力始ロづ立沈いで 作 し戦 園 拡戦ルるシれ 黙か 0) た 軍或くはド大果 コ事でもかをは

夏とずる大シたりけ抗シ他ら 豫大十にく慮見行攻戰ア 为 感な五こばはては勢果軍でナ 且 まナれがはの 千万北之南又軍意物 ド起にこで(首べ部に方今な外 あ深脳きで呼に度やの足 る。動動を懸かのみ業にみ 百は方烈面報り備口 哩これな追り形連ノ九イ ルんあ部たのい二る撃聯勢合ルニ 合蓮軍軍 隊英追三、シをの 影がでの第撃月ア云引國轉の 筋る獨鋭八戰ににひ 軍極反進二電 の軸撃撃 の又伊鋒軍を一かか ア軍をがや、チいりき此側前二 以其で六で南猛方公よ英 閣足東あ書六航面 お誇山ながなをが 等 もた紫にどみ補満をのを京るは十空作よ 水はり木かた差か補麺と二九機戰 とけ本明《公下又出ざふ信百聯 なも以切園的材すりた 八合損始先 十國害以二 き又て倒のに木や 金数く に昔世さ大國のう具神が 六側は来も る。た日級れ木道不布宝社欽 機の六獨ア 元はちのにた等の足建物端不

其 5割及數所發追に軍眾 ど合りはの表加二大 し、で一四本こし午将米 たてリッたの一 (此日千年れて百は園 のたべそ轉派 進一十四内で建六本の でロンれ換を 水月二百の米造十年ラ あートがを押 し一隻三建國す一内ン るマロ、た計二 佛がしはのた單筆 日生を如却春梅寒のいむれた心調の さ本別あき向寒花食けるぬいはにし よ黄藤零後 ふの目ず山あづ 雪落今 此で本まのきく し春ではく 頃春をひけた し、其成力 大きまなえし目常と たとゐ和雨不花幾 る。水足、開、口、然、水水、 のまり見

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in progress for many days, and shows no sign of abating. The attacks are aimed at vital transport and production centres. Newspa pers in England refer to the process as "softening up the Continent." Messages from Washington say that military expects believe that the round-the-clock bombings mark the beginning of the huge air assault promised by Mr. Churchill and President Rocsevelt. However, Germany will probably not feel the full weight of the offensive until the spring. Two kinds of aerial strategy are being tested - by the British night bombing with heavy loads distributed amongst many targets and by the American's high altitude precision daylight bombing. Allied air superiority is now so great that only the weather will upset the round-the-clock bombing. This air offensive is taking away many German fighters needed on the Russian fronts.

TOKY O: Licut. General Nchiro Banzai, military attache to the Japanese Embas sy in Berlin, who has returned to Tokyo has denied that there are serious divisions between Germany and Italy or amongst the German people. This calls attention to the fear folt in Japan that Germany and Italy may conclude a separate peace. It is indeed obvious that should Britain, the U.S.A. and Russia agree to an armistice with Germany, Japan would be in quite a hopeless position to fight the Greater East Asia War to a successful conclusion.

It has been announced that most old temple bells, lanterns, teapots and other valuable antiques made of bronze are now being collected in a renewed drive for scrap metal.

To relieve the shortage of timber, many famous old trees which lined roads and stood proudly in parks are being cut down.

The whole civilized world, who loved and respected Japan for such manifestations of art and appreciation of natural beauty, feels regret at this transformation of a once beautiful country—side. On hearing this news, lovers of "haiku" may have found their thoughts wandering with regret to better times in the past when the famous haikai poet Takarai Kikaku lauded the prosperity of Yedo (old name of Tokyo), flourishing Capital of the Tokugawa's, in which he was born, in the following song:-

During the spring in Y edo Not a day passes but (a new temple is founded and) a temple bell is sold.

SHANGHAI: The usual Japanese war strategy of the Japanese military government's army in China of making spasmodic attacks and retreats has again been followed in the first months of this year.

A withdrawal in the Northern part of Canton Province along the Southern section of the Canton-Hankow Railway to the original position has been reported. Japanese offensives are being pressed in the Southern part of Wupeh along the Mangtse and in the Southern sections of Nanchang in Klansi. So far these have been stemmed or turned back. The Japanese forces also suffered defeat south of Nanchang.

There is a complete stagnation on the front sector along the Salweon River in Yunnau Province near the border of Burma. The Japanese people are very dissatisfied because the Military leaders do not seem to have learned their lessons in the course of six years fighting in China. For this reason, the public in Japan is not at all impressed by the pledge made before the Diet by Greater East Asia Minister Aoki, reiterating Japan's immutable determination to defeat Chiang Kai-Shek, as the same thing has been said too fitten in the course of the last five years.

BWJIN

Front. Moscow says little, but newtral information points to impending. Russian offensives on a great scale in the Northern sectors.

Meanwhile the Red Army continues to make gains to the west of Kharkov, while the Germans are making desperate efforts to entricate their armies in the Donetz basin. The thaw is slowing up the Russian advance in some sectors though not at Orel, where they are continuing to make progress, and they are said to have special thaw troops and anti-thaw devices to surmount the obstacles of the season. The nature of the new Russian "mud weapons" is causing much anxious speculation in the German army. It is realised, too, that the Russian advance has been so great in the south that it is certain that they will exploit it by offensives in the north and centre. Events of enormous import are expected in the next week or two.

No wender the Nazi Germans are in a despondent mood.

CAIPO.

Rommel's German armies in Central Tunisia after a brief advance were thrown back by the British and French for many miles and the pursuit continues. The Axis radio admits that the Allies in the Kasserine area "press their pursuing attack". In southern Tunisia forward patrols of the 8th Army which advanced 1,600 miles in three months are pressing on the Germans in South Tunisia. It has been announced officially in Algiers that the British and American air forces during the Tunisian campaign have destroyed 659 enemy aircraft for the loss of 286.

PERME.

The desperate plight of this unhappy country is reveald in a recent report from diplomatic sources. After the British capture of Tripoli, formerly the pride and capital of the lost Italian African Empire, as well as a strategic key point and port, Marshal Badoglio, former Italian Chief of Staff, no longer able to remain in the unhappy situation of his country, intimated to allied authorities his willingness to stage a coup d'etat in favour of the Allies. Ribbentrop's hurried visit to Rome has been due to this happening.

THE SHIPPING WORLD.

The American Admiral Land announced an additional ship-building programme for 1943 of 2,161 ships. American shipyards this year will build 4,403 ships. This is an average of about 12 vessels a day, newly built ships are being launched day after day from the beginning of this year.

A DROPFROM THE BRUSH.

Surely in moments of leisure your toughts will wander towards your beloved home country and you will see in your imagination its familiar scenery of late winter and early spring so entirely different from the strange surroundings in wich you are now living. How charming has this change of the season in the beautiful islands of the pine trees been described in the lines of the poet Okubo Shibutou. He tells us that is is only a few days from now till fast of the passing of winter. The plum blossoms are fluttering down and if it were snowing, and the peach has started its early bloom. In the chilly spring it looks as if snow might fall, but it does not come to that. On the contrary the twilight brings us rain. That is

that is happening in the old country where those the leve you are longing for your safe return from strange and dangerous pairs.