

南太平洋週報

東京特電

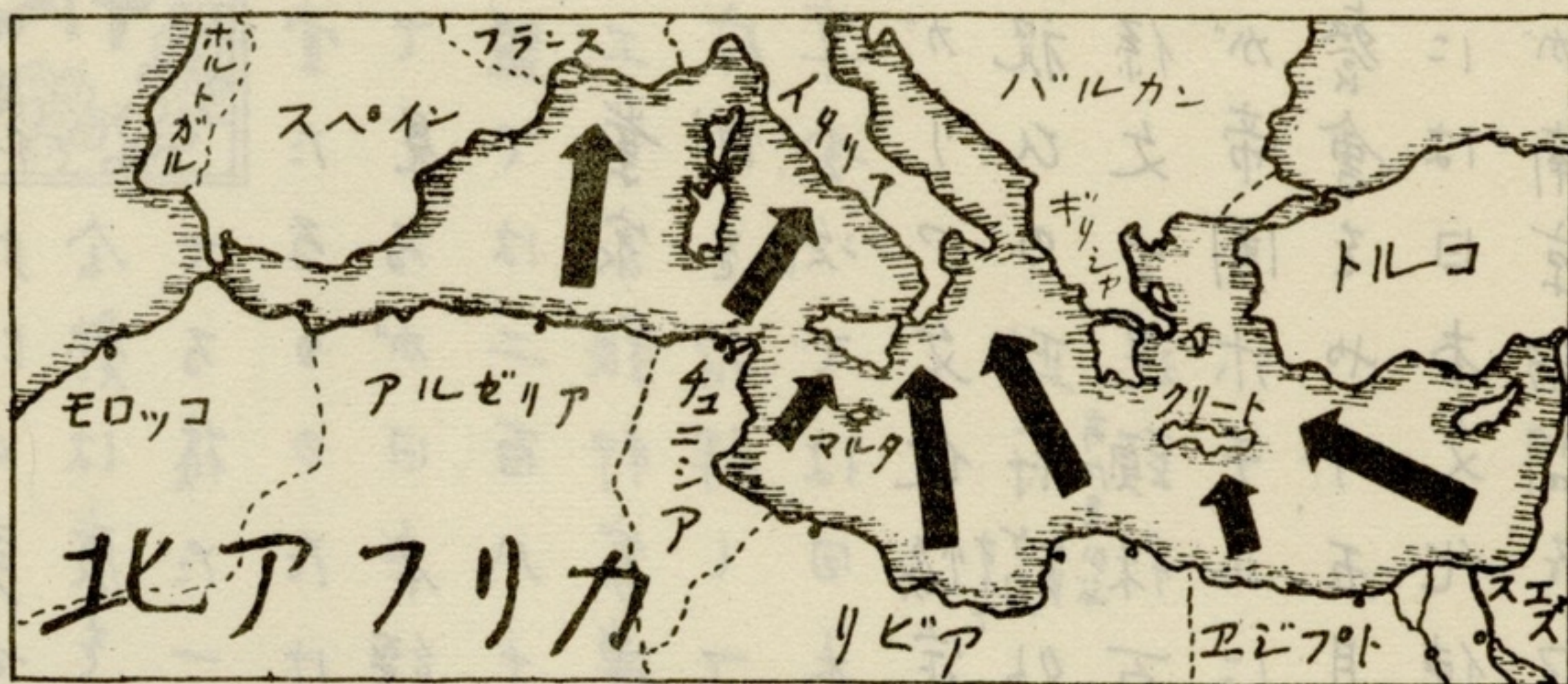
國技館の大角力 九
日から始、た夏場所は
毎日早朝から満員の
大盛況で軍需景氣の
一端を示してゐる。新
法式で横綱は五人に
な、たが何と云、ても二
葉山の横綱振は一段
と水際だち満場の人
氣を一人でし、よ、てる観
かある。
戦争と宴会 血なま
ぐさい戦争と宴会は
ちと妙な取合也だが

此頃の東京の宴
会熱は度を過ぎ
てゐる様だ。一二堂
堂たるものだけを拾
て見るが日本経済聯
盟では二百八十名の
工業家銀行家連が政
府側を招待しての大
宴会次では日本ブル
ガリア文化協定調印
祝ひの政府筋外交関
係文士連頭株百餘名
が帝國ホテルに大晩
餐會をやり五月三日
には日本文化使節團
が南京訪問を了へて
歸、て来たとして是又ホ
馳走にあづかった。

北阿戦局概要

リスボン特電 五月
七日、リスボン、セル
タ軍決の陥落、それ
つぐ掃蕩戦により獨
伊は全く北アフリカ
から駆逐され、聯合國
軍此方面攻略地域は
日軍の南東アジアン
印、太平洋諸島、攻略面
積より大きい。アフ
リカ方面作戦での枢
軸側損害は獨伊各二
集團軍計四軍全滅、航
空機の損害は數千台
に上るべく砲戦車彈
藥等の破壊、鹵獲され
たものは所謂あげて

數ふ可らずでまた計
 算がすんでおない又
 こゝ六月の獨伊側地
 中海方面海上損害は
 五百隻に及んである
 歐洲全土の人心
 歐洲大に動揺且緊張
 歐洲各民族は左ニシ
 アにおける戦局の急
 轉直下につれ聯合國
 軍による獨伊進攻必
 至となしナチは軍を
 ブルガリアギリヤ方
 面に急派する進攻は
 シシリ乃至はイタリ
 ア本土に指向する大
 となすものもあり大
 西洋岸上陸と見る向



もありて取沙汰色々
 であるが大あわてに
 あわてたナチはオラ

今回の左
 ニシア攻略
 により聯軍
 軍側が地
 中海方面
 戦域にお
 いて作戦
 指向の自
 由を有す
 る諸兵
 中主要
 なるもの
 を示す
 地中海方
 面と北西
 ヨーロッパ
 面と同時
 に数兵
 に上陸
 リン進攻
 開進する
 もり或
 一兵である
 かは天機
 らす可
 だ

ンダに戒嚴令を布き
 夜間の外出を禁じ、五
 人以上の人が集れば無
 警告で射殺と云ふ神
 經過敏ぶりである。
 □―マ特報 イタリ
 アでは左ニシア喪失
 を以て重大國難とな
 し、國難更に倍加せん
 と叫びうるはしのイ
 タリア其都市は空襲
 に焼かれ其國土は戦
 闘流血の慘を見ん然
 共イタリア人はよく
 苦難に堪へ之を克服
 せんと政府は其國民
 に呼びかけてゐる。
 両者兵力比較一端

チュニリス市陥落の直前に
之に指向された聯合軍側航空機の勢力は
二万機であつたと力サ
ブランカ特報は云ひ
之に對し杞軸側は殆ど
んど一機もなく目下
ドイツ全土第一線機
の数は四千五百乃至
七千と云ふのが仲立
國筋専門家の計算で
之に關し矢作少將あ
たりは本年度米國の
航空機製産だかを十
二万五千戰車を七万
五千高射砲は四万五
千船舶建造だかは二
千三百萬トンと計算

してゐる。
スターリン氏の
大満足(モスクワ特電) 今
回のチュニリスにおけ
る聯合軍大勝を我事
の様に喜んだのはス
ターリン氏で早速新
攻勢を画して十萬軍
牽制歐洲本土聯合軍
上陸作戰に呼應する
と同時に懸篤なる祝
電をチャーチル氏ル
ズベルト氏に寄せ北
アフリカが杞軸側圧
制かう解放せられた
るを喜び聯合國軍の
勇戰奮闘を多とすと
云ひ送つた。

地中海航路と
東亞戰局(ロンドン特電)
地中海は水浅く潜水
艦の活動は殆んど出
來ぬし又北阿沿岸我
諸基地よりする戰爆
混合大編隊による船
團護衛空幕の可能と
なつた今日ロンドン
ウヨーク方面より東
亞への航路は短縮ロ
ンドン中東が僅々九
千哩になつた。船繰上
の短縮は船腹數百萬
トンの増加に匹敵す
るものでスエズ經由
でロシア向け補給は
イラン通過倍加され

印度中華民國オーストラリア向け増援補給も從來に比し非常に増加する事になった。

太平洋南

（ボスアイレス通信）

東亞方面 米國軍は本年二月カタルカナル西北四十八ノラセル島に進駐且エリス群島フナフチ島へも進駐又三月廿六日米國海軍はキスカアトウの日軍に増援補給を企てた日本海軍の一戦隊を同島西方海面において捕提之をして其企圖を放棄退却せしめ又一月

十二日には米軍はギスカより百十二ノアムナカアダク島に無血進駐を完了その旨今回発表があった。在支米空軍は相變らず活躍五月四日には雷州半島海域方面佛印海防洪灣施設廣東市等を空襲日本側からは廣東市を除いては何等の抵抗もあつた。

戦策下馬評

東條首相の焦慮ナナ海軍情報部員ルエゾ提督が四月中の潜水艦戦果が三月中の

半にも及ばず英米側の水中聴音器其他の技術的進歩且進んだ船団護衛戦法につき云々した事や獨伊の北阿に於る敗戦に氣を苛立た東條御大が自らフリッピンに出張防備状況の視察をやた事につき軍部内では一國の首相として餘り輕々しく又現地軍当局を信ぜざる態度として私に此を難しめてゐる。

時事寸鉄

廣い世界をせば東亞御維新七十年で又鎖國

昭和十八年五月十七日発行

TOKYO

Sumo The usual Summer wrestling matches are being held for 15 days beginning on May 9 at the Kokugi-kan amphitheatre, Tokyo. The hall is crowded with spectators every day, showing one aspect of the munitions boom. There are 5 wrestlers of a high champion rank, but the famous wrestler Futabayama's performance and feats are as usual the centre of interest.

War and Banquets. War and banquets are remarkable companions. The banqueting fever in Tokyo seems rather high nowadays. On the occasion of the general conference of the Japan Economic League on April 27 more than 280 representatives of the government and league members were invited to a luncheon party. On the same day at the Imperial Hotel another party was held in celebration of signing of the Japanese-Bulgarian Cultural Agreement. More than 100 guests attended. On May 3 the Imperial Hotel was the scene of an entertainment given by the Society for International Cultural Relations to members of Japan's Cultural Mission who recently returned from a trip to Nanjing.

LISBON

High Lights of the War in North Africa. Tunis and Bizerta fell on May 7. Mopping up of Axis forces is completed. The Germans and Italians have been driven out of all Africa. The Allies have conquered in Africa more Axis territory than Japan holds in all S.E. Asia, the N.E.I., and the Pacific. The African war has cost the Axis 4 armies, 2 German and 2 Italian, all completely destroyed. They have lost many thousands of aircraft, immense quantities of material, and 500 ships in the last six months alone.

Great Agitation Throughout Europe. Many expect the Allied invasion will come in the Balkans. The Germans are rushing troops to Bulgaria and Greece. Many expect that the blow will be struck at Sicily and the Italian mainland. Many believe it will come on the Atlantic coast of Europe. The excited Nazis have caused martial law to be proclaimed in the Netherlands. The Germans threaten to shoot at any assembly of more than 5 people. A curfew has been imposed. These measures seem to show extraordinary nervousness on the part of the Nazis.

Map of Mediterranean. The arrows point to Axis territories which are menaced by Allied possession of North Africa. It is not yet divulged at which point or points invasion will come.

ROME. Rome Radio announced the fall of Bizerta and Tunis as a serious blow to the Axis. "The worst days lie ahead," said Rome Radio. "Our cities will be destroyed by devastating air raids. Italy's fair soil will soon be the theatre of bloody fighting, but Italians, with their courage, can stand up to adversity."

CASABLANCA. Comparison of relative war strengths. On the last day before the fall of Tunis, 2,000 Allied bombers were concentrated against the German forces about the city. The number of Axis planes available on the spot was practically nil. It is reported from neutral countries that the first line strength of the German Air Force is now between 4,500 and 7,000 aircraft. General Yahagi in a lecture in Niigata City Hall said that the United States will build in 1943 125,000 aircraft, 75,000 tanks, 45,000 anti-aircraft guns, 23,000,000 tons of shipping.

MOSCOW. Satisfaction of M. Stalin. The Russian public is greatly excited and impressed by the Allied victories in the Mediterranean area. M. Stalin has broadcast to Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt: "I congratulate you and the glorious British and American troops on their magnificent victory, which led to the liberation of Tunis and Bizerta from Axis tyranny." M. Stalin looks forward to great further successes for the United Nations. He is planning new offensives in conjunction with the expected invasion of Europe.

LONDON. The Mediterranean Sea Route and East Asia. The great victory in Africa opens the Mediterranean to Allied shipping. Allied shipping will now proceed under an umbrella of aircraft based on the North African coast and behind a screen of naval vessels based on North African ports. This will reduce by 9,000 miles the distance to the Middle East. This is as if millions of tons had been added to Allied shipping. It will enormously increase and accelerate supplies sent by the Suez Canal to Persia (for Russia), India, China and Australia.

BUENOS AIRES. News from the Pacific and South East Asia.

During February U.S. forces occupied the Russel Islands, about 48 kilometres north-west of Guadalcanal. U.S. forces have occupied Funafuti in the Ellice Islands.

The Aleutians. A naval engagement took place on March 26 between U.S. and Japanese forces, west of Attu Island. The Japanese forces were forced to withdraw. It is now revealed that on January 12 American forces occupied Amchitka Island, 112 kilometres from Kiska, and Adak Island. An air base has been established on Amchitka. No opposition was offered to the occupation.

On May 4, the U.S. Air Force made a strong bombing attack on Hainan Island, and the dock area at Haiphong. There was no fighter interception and all the U.S. planes returned. Canton has also been attacked by American planes.

GOSSIP ON STRATEGY. Tojo's worries.

We listened in to a broadcast from Germany. Admiral Luetzow, spokesman of the Nazi German Navy, admitted that German submarines sank in April only half the ships they sank in March. Admiral Luetzow attributed this failure to remarkable Allied air protection of convoys: to the huge increase in Allied submarine chasers, destroyers, and escort vessels; and to much improved Allied devices for detecting and sinking submarines. At the same time we learned about the debacle of the Axis powers in North Africa. In the light of this news special significance attaches to Prime Minister General Tojo's recent visit to the Philippines. The necessity felt by him of inspecting Japanese forces and positions intended for the defence of the islands is considered to be the reason for his decision to leave the capital of Japan in the present stage of the war. We can imagine that there is a good deal of secret criticism of the Premier in Japanese military circles. This moving about personally is looked upon with disfavour as not in harmony with the normal attitude of a Japanese Prime Minister and is taken as evidence of a lamentable lack of confidence in the military command on the spot.

JIJISUNTETSU (Inch of iron on the events of the day.)

1. Narrowing the wide world arbitrarily - East Asia.
2. (Only) 70 years after the Imperial Restoration back to seclusion (closed country.)