

# 南洋時報

## 苛烈なるフィリピン方面の戦闘 米軍は上陸

以末急速にサマル島を収めレイテの大半を其制圧下に置いてゐるが目下同島西北隅に布陣した日本軍の抵抗は甚だ頑強なるものあるも米軍の長距離砲等砲兵火力に相當の耐性があらずに於ける日本軍の死傷は米軍の一に對し十に上てゐる。従て日本軍側では理が非でも増援部隊招致の必要に迫られ冒險的に之を敢行其四回の企てに於て輸送船十六隻護衛艦艇十四隻に加ふるに多大の陸兵を失ひ且つ米國側快速艇及び哨戒機の爲に重沈重破された日本側舟艇小型船舶も亦数十の多きに上てゐる。又マニラ周辺飛行場に對する航空攻撃に於て米國側のあげた戦果は航空機八四五重墜破艦船一三四重沈破で十一月三日四日の二日間に四百四十機を十一月十三日に乙巡一駆逐四船舶十一隻を其戦果中に収めた。レイテ島に於ける燃料補給設備の確立はマニラ及びフィリピン方面を聯合側陸上基地空軍の作戦圏内に置く事となり日本軍の作戦は今後益々困難に陥るも

のと予想されてゐる。

## 東京空襲を受く 相當長期に亘り彼我共に

予期してゐたビーセ九による日本本土空襲は十一月廿四日京浜地方爆撃として實現大東亞戦はこゝに新なる段階に入りサイパンの聯合軍基地の完成が中外に向け布告された。該空襲は頗る好天候に恵まれ目視投弾可能でビーセ九の大編隊は往復五千キロの大飛行をなしたものであつた。爆撃を蒙つた諸工場の中には武藏野及中島両航空機製作所を始め水力発電所船舶港湾施設等で且つ廿一日には同じくビーセ九が九州を爆撃し且つ廿七日には又々ビーセ九が関西東海道諸地處に投弾帝都上空にも現れた。今や日本側の軍需工業は九州といはず本州といはずバンコクより奉天に於て既にビーセ九が最近爆撃した顯著なる地處は上海南京太沽洛陽鞍山店諸製鉄所其他重要施設に及び南方ではパレムバンパンカランプラントンシンガポールバンコクラングーン兵站基地を含み太平洋方面広範囲作戦用として造られたビーセ九は正しく米國軍事專家の卓見を証據立てたもので米國陸軍省は更に一千機の急造を発令した。

# 南方戦線

十一月中ボルネオ、ブルネイの日  
 本海軍根據地に対しては再三爆撃が敢行され  
 十三日より十四日には戦艦一隻に命中  
 弾五個の戦果をあげ、且つ甲巡一、乙巡二、駆逐艦  
 一、輸送船二隻を大破せしめた。蘭領タラカン  
 油田に対しては十七日百機編隊を以て行はれ  
 たものが圧巻であるが、此爲同油田は一面火の  
 海と化し、黒烟天に冲するの壯觀を呈した。又  
 太平洋方面に於ける聯合軍空軍力進展の一顯  
 として注目し値する物は、パラオ群島上新設の  
 基地からも亦作戦してゐる事であらう。

# ヨーロッパ戦局

## 聯合六軍ラインに進軍開始

英米佛聯合軍

は西部戦線十千軍防衛線に対しオランダより  
 スイス六百四十料の正面に於て攻勢を展開、佛  
 軍は既に独佛國境のメツ、ストラスブルグ兩要  
 塞に肉迫、ライン河上流河岸に達し、中央部戦線  
 に於て米軍はザール工業地帯に突入、其の北方  
 英米軍もホルール鉱業地域に進出した。此の  
 地方の工業上の價值については世人周知のも  
 のであるが、アーヘン(既に占領)だけでも其優良  
 石炭産額は年百五十万噸である。メツ及ヴォル  
 クストゥルム方面戦闘で例の十千新徴國防軍が  
 お目見えした、が訓練未熟、裝備も又だ見劣が

してゐる旨前線  
 報道は傳へてゐ  
 る。

又十千國內の動  
 搖は頗る顯著な  
 るものがあり、流  
 言蜚語盛でヒト  
 ラーの病状は種  
 々に取沙汰され  
 誰も其所在を知  
 らず、其人の計画  
 の空中樓閣的は  
 消えたるにさも  
 似、又硬骨にして  
 ナチに協力を拒  
 み、其爲收容所入  
 を命ぜられてゐ  
 た数多の外國人  
 は逃亡、匪賊的活  
 動を開始、十千外  
 務省筋情報官も  
 ヒトラー氏の計  
 画は目下の戦況  
 國內事情等より



一群の陸軍兵ドイツに於けるフランス

実現し難いと迄言ひ出した。又聯合軍側作戦の用意周到さは左記数字によく現れてゐる。

即ち本年六月六日より九月廿二日迄の百九日間に兵員揚陸二百五十万、車輛五十万、彈薬糧秣

等一千七百万噸しかも六月末日シェルブルグ港占領迄は

フランス沿岸に一港すら持たぬ聯合軍は凡て人造組立

式港を英國より曳航据付て作戦を支持したものであつた。

### 東部戦線

嚴冬地面の凍

結を待つ向此の方面は小康の觀を呈してゐるが一方ハ

ンガリヤでは露軍とナチ軍との間に首都ブダペストの

攻防戦が展開、露軍は徐々に之を包圍、ハンガリア及チッコ

スロバキア國境山岳地帯に於ても露軍は次々に據拠を

手中に収めてゐる。

### 中國情報

#### 汪精衛氏逝去

十一月十日南京政府首席汪精衛氏は名古屋の病院で約八月月の入院生活の甲斐もなく六十一才を以て此世を去つた。



地陣兵砲米のオラオ

其政見の如何を問はず氏が支那革命の元勳の一人であり且つ現代中國オ一流の文章家である事については異議を挿<sup>サシ</sup>む者はあるまいが南京政府治下飢に悩む民衆を想起するとき其動

機の如何を問はず國敵と相携へたといふ處で青年層から指弾さるゝも止むを得ぬ所であらう。

#### 中國軍需生産再建

眞珠

灣奇襲以來米國軍需生産をして今日の大あらしめたドナルドネルソン氏は最近重慶よりワシントンに帰り大

統領に對し復命中であつたが更に改めて中國駐在を命ぜられこゝに重慶側軍需生産

は大に見直すものと期待されてゐる。

### 國內情報

#### 軍需生産の缺陷

三菱重

工業取締役某氏は日本軍需工業界の缺陷につき左の如く言つてゐる。曰く世人は戦時工業なるものは平時工業の拡張と誤解してゐる。戦時工業の特徴は敵國軍需工業との競争なりと

いふ事を忘れてゐる。軍需工業に於て先づ勝  
たなければ戦には勝てぬ。オ一には航空機等  
の質の問題で日本では残念乍ら技術上の缺陷  
から製品の質が劣るといふ現況にある。オニ  
は量で、聯合側三百機製作に対し日本二百では  
太刀打は難しい。残り百機が我後方或ひは工  
場地帯を爆撃すると結んだ。

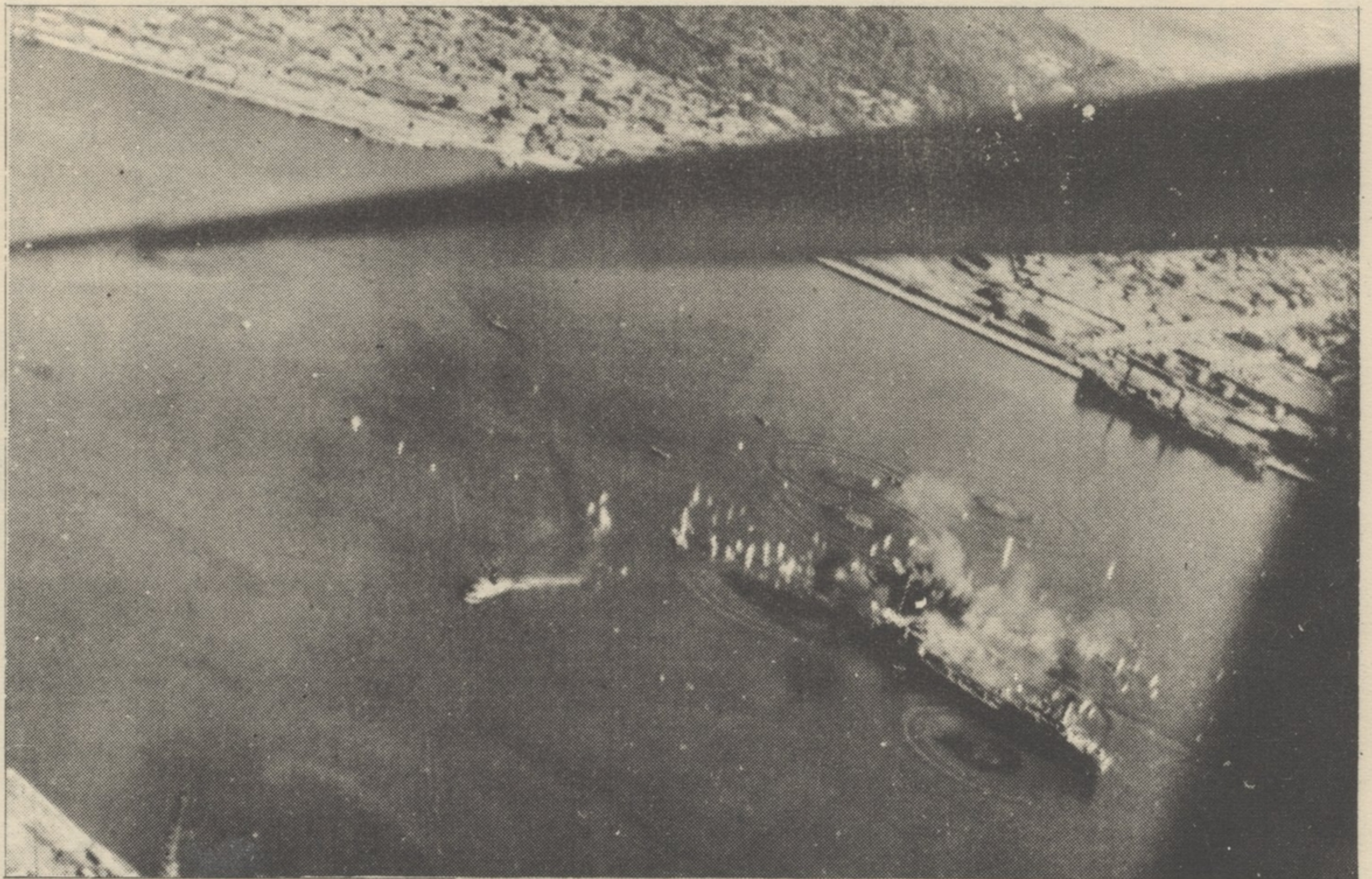
**徴用範囲拡大する** 政府は目下の戦局に鑑  
み、労力徴用令を改正し、男は六十才、女は四十才  
に迄徴用年齢を引上げ、男子同様女子も軍需工  
業に徴用出来ることとした。

**ガス減配する** 東京都に於けるガスの供給  
は十一月に入り俄然根こそぎ的減配を布告さ  
れ、寒空に湯茶の沸、或ひは煮物に長時間を要す  
る折柄として、台所を預る奥様達を泣かせてゐる。

**疎開中学生へ福音** 疎開で国民学校児童同  
様田舎へ分散した中学校、女学校、其他中等学校  
一、二年級生徒達は、今回疎開先最寄りの適當なる  
学校、或は寺院等に於て教育を受け得るといふ  
大きき便宜を与へられた。しかし既に国民学  
校、兒で田舎は何所も満員、該文部省令の実行は  
疑問視されてゐる。

腹も身のうちと知りつゝ

柿乃あじ



聯合空軍空襲下の高雄港内。

一攻壘機中より撮影せるもの。

**SOUTH PACIFIC NEWS BULLETIN No. 39****GRIM STRUGGLE IN THE PHILIPPINES.**

After their first landings in the Philippines, American forces quickly gained control of all Samar island and most of Leyte. For the time being ground fighting was therefore confined to the north-west corner of Leyte. The Japanese are resisting tenaciously and have suffered casualties, in places ten times as great as the American losses. A principal cause of this is that they have been under constant fire from long range artillery, without themselves having comparable weapons with which to reply.

The Japanese command has recklessly persisted in its attempts to save a foredoomed position by reinforcement from Cebu and other islands in the Philippines. Valuable ships and men have been thrown away in the waters around Leyte. Four reinforcement attempts have cost the Japanese 16 transports and 14 escorting warships, together with the men and stores they were carrying. Scores of barges and other small craft have fallen victim to American PT boats and air patrols.

Air attacks on Manila Bay and its surrounding airfields have been constant. In this area 845 Japanese aircraft have been destroyed and 134 ships sunk or damaged. 440 aircraft were destroyed during November 3 and 4 alone, while on November 13 sixteen ships, including a light cruiser and 4 destroyers were definitely sunk. Now that the development of re-fuelling facilities on the Leyte aerodromes has brought Manila, and all the Philippines, within range of Allied land based planes, the Japanese position has become all the more untenable.

**THE TOKYO BOMBINGS.**

A new phase of the war began when Super Fortresses made their first attack on Tokyo and Yokohama on November 24th and proclaimed that the Saipan B29 base was complete.

A large force made the 5,000 kilometre flight in good weather, which permitted visual bombing. Among the targets hit was the Musashino military aircraft plant, the Nakajima aircraft factory, a hydro-electric plant and docks and shipping in Yokohama.

This raid followed 3 days after yet another attack on industrial targets in Kyushu. Again on November 27, B29s bombed various places in Honshu and again appeared over Tokyo. Japanese war industries, not only in Kyushu and Honshu, but over an area ranging from Bangkok to Mukden have recently been bombed by Super Fortresses. Already in China Shanghai, Nanking, Taku, Loyang, the Anshan iron works and other important war installations

have been targets for their attacks. In the southern regions they have raided oil refineries at Palembang and Pangkalan Brandan. The naval base at Singapore and the railway marshalling yards at Rangoon have also been bombed.

The Super Fortress, designed to cover the huge distances of the Pacific theatre of war, has proved its worth and superiority. Therefore the American War Department has recently placed an order for an additional thousand of these planes.

### **AIR WAR IN THE SOUTH.**

The Japanese naval base in Brunei Bay, in north Borneo, was the principal new target attacked by Allied bombers during November. A Japanese battleship received 5 direct hits during the raid of November 13/14. Other ships crippled during these attacks were a heavy cruiser, 2 light cruisers, a destroyer and 2 transports. The Tarakan oilfield in Dutch Borneo has also been attacked. The heaviest raid was made by over 100 planes on November 17. Demolition bombs and incendiaries left the oil storage area a mass of flames and smoke.

A new advance of Allied air power is marked by the news that Allied planes are now operating from aerodromes in the Palau group.

### **EUROPEAN WAR.**

#### **SIX PRONGED THRUST TOWARDS THE RHINE.**

British, American and French armies are attacking Germany's western defences at six points along a 640 km. front, stretching from Holland to the borders of Switzerland.

French forces have entered the border fortresses of Metz and Strasbourg, and have reached the banks of the Upper Rhine.

In the centre of the front American forces are advancing into the industrial region of the Saar, while further north, British and American armies are entering the factory region of the Ruhr. The value of these regions to the Allied war effort is illustrated by the 1½ million ton annual output of the Aachen coalmines. Last year this coal fed German industries in the Ruhr.

The fighting for Metz gave the Volksturm, the German Home Guard, its first real test. It proved to be inadequately trained and poorly equipped, and therefore, low in morale.

Confusion in Germany is evidently growing. Wild rumours are circulating about the state of Hitler's health. No one knows where he is; some people say he is ill, others that he is dead. Meanwhile his grandiose schemes are fading into thin air. Thousands of foreigners, whom the Nazis kept in prison camps in Germany because they would not co-operate with their temporary masters, have

escaped and transformed themselves into roving bands of saboteurs. Even a spokesman of the German Foreign Office has admitted that "Germany has said farewell to Hitler's plan for a Nazi Europe under German hegemony, because this is no longer practicable in the present circumstances."

The following figures give some idea of the thoroughness of Allied organisation in opening the western front.

In 109 days, between June 6 and September 22, 2½ million troops were landed. At the same time 500,000 vehicles were unloaded and 17 million ship tons of munitions and supplies. All this was done despite the fact that until the end of June, when Cherbourg fell, the Allies held no French port, and were dependent on the pre-fabricated harbours towed from England.

### **EASTERN FRONT.**

There is a lull over most of the Eastern front, which it is expected will be broken as soon as the ground is frozen hard. In Hungary, however, fierce battles are raging. The Russians are steadily encircling the capital, Budapest, and driving into the mountain passes which divide Hungary from Czechoslovakia.

### **NEWS OF CHINA.**

On November 10, Wang Ching Wei, President of the Nanking Government, died at the age of 61 in a hospital at Nagoya, after a treatment of about 8 months.

Few contemporary Chinese have aroused so many different feelings. Many who disapproved of what he did, appreciated the fact that he was one of the originators of the Chinese revolution and one of the best writers in the country. But when one realises the sufferings of the people under the Nanking regime, one can understand the contempt in which he was held by the young people of China who found part of their country siding with the enemy.

### **Prospects of Increased Production in China Brighten.**

Mr. Donald Nelson, who achieved tremendous results in making the American production machine what it has become since the surprise attack on Pearl Harbour, has recently returned from Chungking to report to the President on the possibilities of stimulating war production in China. Now that he has been ordered to return to Chungking a great improvement of war production in Free China is expected.

### **HOME NEWS.**

#### **DEFICIENCIES IN WAR PRODUCTION.**

In a magazine article the Chief of Mitsubishi's Airplane production section admitted that Japan's production machine was inadequate to meet the demands of war.

His first point was that the Japanese had behaved as though wartime production and dispositions were simply an extension of those of peacetime, and that a mere increase of peacetime establishments was sufficient. He pointed out that this was a serious mistake, as ultimately it becomes a matter of a production war between ourselves and the enemy, and said that he considered that production of war equipment really takes precedence over armed conflict.

His second point was that through lack of technical skill, the air craft and other equipment turned out were still deficient in quality.

His last point concerned quantity. He said that the authorities had made a grave mistake in decrying the importance of quantity. "Supposing 200 Japanese planes meet 300 Allied planes," he said. "Each Japanese plane may be able to destroy one enemy plane, but meanwhile the remaining 100 Allied planes would be bombing our positions behind the lines and damaging our manufacturing areas. Therefore quantity of equipment is almost as important as quality.

### CHANGES IN DAILY LIFE AT HOME.

The government has amended the Labour Conscription Law to raise the age limit for labour conscription to 60 years for men and 40 for women. The government has also decided to enforce conscription of women workers for the staffs of factories and workplaces at which male conscription is in operation.

In November gas consumption in Tokyo was suddenly restricted. Many people have had their gas cut off for over-consumption. This restriction enforced at a time when the weather is getting colder and the gas required for cooking is on the increase, is causing considerable worry to housewives.

Middle school students evacuated from big towns may now enrol in schools at the places to which they have been dispersed. However it may not be possible to carry out this provision, as schools in the country as well as temples, etc., are in most cases already filled to capacity by primary school children who have also been evacuated from the cities.

**Poem:** "The stomach, too, is part of myself.  
But I cannot help overtaxing it,  
Because they taste so nice, the persimmons."

**TARGET:** Japanese troops—general.

**LATEST DATE**

**OF DISTRIBUTION:** One month after receipt.