

## JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF INNER MONGOLIA

### Preparing Personnel for a Mongol Army at Changpei

#### AERODROMES BUILT AND MOTOR TRANSPORT CONTROLLED

So much attention has been paid in recent months to the activities of the Japanese in Hopei, that their virtual conquest of Inner Mongolia has been allowed to pass almost unnoticed (writes the Peking correspondent of the "North China Daily News"). According to the accounts of certain foreigners who have just returned from those parts, Inner Mongolia is rapidly becoming a second Manchoukuo.

Nor are the Japanese confining their attention merely to the administrative portion known as Chahar; their influence is also being extended into the adjoining province of Suiyuan. The division into the provinces of Chahar and Suiyuan is an entirely artificial and quite recent division, the drawing on the map of a few boundary lines which, for all practical purposes, are ignored by the Mongols themselves who are almost unaware of this border. The Japanese, therefore, do not appear to be making any distinction either and are rapidly extending their sphere of influence into Suiyuan.

The Mongol leader, Li Shou-hsin, himself a Jehol Mongol, has his headquarters at Changpei and calls his state Mengkukuo (Mongol Country). He has already pushed as far west as Shangtu which is only fifty to sixty miles from Pingtinghuan on the Suiyuan Railway. A hundred of his Manchoukuo troops are actually stationed at Pailingmiao, the seat of the Autonomous Council of Inner Mongolia, which lies well inside Suiyuan province.

Japanese military officers and civilians swarm everywhere. As one of my informants remarked: "I almost thought I was in Tokyo, I heard so much Japanese being spoken all round me." Nor as usual, are these first intruders the best class of people, but behave with considerable arrogance and want of tact, making no attempt to conceal that they are the real masters of the country.

#### ENFORCED SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

In many ways the Japanese are proceeding on the same lines as they did in Manchoukuo. Already a school has been established at Changpei and the Mongol households have been compelled to send about 500 youths from the age of fifteen to 25 to attend it. But as Mongol families are usually small and one of the male children has always been given to the Lamaist church, the result of this Japanese drive for education has been that many Lamas have had to be recalled to attend their family duties. The school is nominally a normal school, but actually a military institution to train up a personnel for a Mongol army. As in Manchoukuo, the Chinese farmers in the six hsen of Chahar have been ordered to plant opium. It is admitted, however, that one good result of Japanese control has been to curb banditry in the border regions.

One of the first steps taken by the Japanese on taking over this region was to obtain control of the custom houses. By means of these they are seeking to tighten the bonds with Manchoukuo. Goods exported eastwards via Dolonor are allowed through duty free; those going south to Kalgan are subject to 100 per cent duty; the duty on skins is, for instance, 30 cents per piece. Motor trucks brought in duty-free via Dairen and Dolonor are underselling those imported via Tientsin by four to five hundred dollars.

The motor transport business which was formerly entirely in the hands of the Chinese is now fast being captured by the Japanese. In the first place the Chinese transportation companies are subject to very heavy taxes, which the Japanese invaders do not have to pay; in the second place the Japanese firms can buy their gasoline at 57 per case imported free of duty and transport charges by the Japanese military, as against \$11 per case for the Chinese buyer.

#### AERODROMES ESTABLISHED

Aerodromes are already established at Dolonor, Changpei, Pailingmiao, and Teh Wang's place at Pangkiang, with large reservoirs for oil supplies. It is reported that work has been started on the railway between Chengteh and Dolonor, and that plans are already in preparation for connecting the latter place by a line running west across Chahar with the western end of the Suiyuan line at Pingtinghuan.

It is needless to point out what these various measures mean for the trade of Tientsin. According to the view of those in close touch with Mongol conditions, nevertheless, the Japanese penetration of Inner Mongolia is primarily strategic rather than commercial. Inner Mongolia is at the best of times, a poor country and the recent terribly disastrous winter that it experienced has put the country back for many years.

The threat that this Japanese occupation of Inner Mongolia means to them would seem to be by no means lost on the people of Outer Mongolia. The border guards are said to have been considerably strengthened. The motor road to Urga, which was rendered impassable by the heavy snowfall last winter, has not

been allowed to re-open. Goods imported from China to Outer Mongolia, chiefly brick tea from Hankow, boots and tobacco, have now to go by the round-about route via Vladivostok and along the Siberian Railway to Verkh-Ulinsk.

#### NO BORDER INCIDENTS

So far there have been no incidents along this part of the border, as the Japanese, or rather the Manchoukuo troops have made no attempt to approach it. This border between Inner and Outer Mongolia, as against that between Chahar and Suiyuan, is a well-known line, with which all Mongols are perfectly well acquainted, even though, in actual fact, it runs across the open plateau and is only marked at long intervals by heaps of stones.

Some years ago the Outer Mongolians cleared of all inhabitants a strip thirty li wide all the way along on their side of the border.

The immediate question in Inner Mongolia is what is Teh Wang and his Autonomous Council going to do. He is in a very difficult position, being practically a prisoner at large in his own country. His palace at Pangkiang, which lies in Chahar, is overrun with Japanese spies and advisers, who are pressing him to come in with them. He will have to make up his mind shortly between throwing in his lot with the Japanese or fleeing to the hills and raising the standard of revolt. In his present isolated position, the latter course would appear to be utterly hopeless, so that it is pretty certain what line he will eventually be forced to adopt.

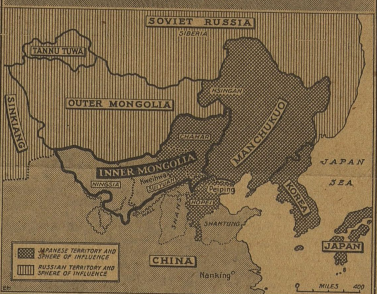
#### "AS YE SOW"

China is now reaping the fruits of her policy of recent years—or to be exact, that of General Yen Hsishan—of antagonising the Mongols. Had the Chinese supported and encouraged the Autonomy Movement of Inner Mongolia instead of opposing it, the conquest of these regions might have proved a very much more difficult problem for the Japanese. The Mongol leaders have no illusions as to what the Japanese penetration of Inner Mongolia means for them.

The recent murders of high Mongol personages at Hadar has opened their eyes still further and given them fresh cause to fear the Japanese. But unsupported and left to their own devices, they are only too aware of their inability to defend the integrity of their country. In consequence there is a great feeling of hopelessness and despondency among the educated Mongols these days. The outlook for the Mongols is dark. The best that is now likely to happen to them is that before many years have passed they will have been "civilised" out of existence.



INNER MONGOLIA AND HER NEIGHBORS



American Museum of Natural History Photo.

A scene on the Mongolian Desert—Inhabitants of that bleak land are striving for political autonomy as outside forces press in.

HARD CHOICE FOR MONGOLS

Autonomy Under China, Russia or Japan, With a Home Party in Favor of Each

By DOUGLAS ROBERTSON

**KWEIHWHA**, Suiyan Province, China.—The people of Inner Mongolia are waging a fight for political autonomy, but unless another providential ally appears, like the Winter gales that drove out Chinese settlers during the Winter and saved the Mongols' grazing lands, it is more than possible that they will be submerged by one of the three forces now pressing in upon them. For their struggle is being waged without any semblance of unity.

The various Mongolian banners and leagues are not strong enough

Preservation Corps, maintains most peaceful relations with Manchukuo and has no communication whatsoever with the Chahar Provincial Government.

This additional segment of Chinese territory that is of, but not in, Manchukuo will, in all likelihood, prove to be the spearhead of Japanese domination of Inner Mongolia. For without a very considerable measure of control over Inner Mongolia and over its internal and external affairs Japan would be seriously handicapped in a possible war with Russia—a war that careful observers of Oriental affairs continue to predict in spite of delays and certain mutual accommodations that have taken place.

Prince Teh Walks Out

The Japanese military authorities have established a military mission at Kweihsia from which extremely close contact is maintained with the Mongol leaders. At one time an agreement seemed almost reached among the Japanese, Manchukuo and Prince Teh, the most powerful leader of Inner Mongolia. But during a conference at Uchumchin, a small town in northeastern Chahar Province, Prince Teh suddenly departed with his fellow-Mongol delegates.

The reported reason was a court-martial, followed by summary execution, instituted by the Japanese against four Hsingan Mongols charged with conspiracy against Manchukuo and with selling military secrets to Russia. The Japanese cannot, however, afford to allow Prince Teh to offer his support to either of the other causes. He controls the majority of the Mongol banners. And with Japan's present position on the Asiatic mainland the strategic benefits to be derived from control of Inner Mongolia are enough to warrant large concessions.

China's cause suffered when the Nanking Government ordered Prince Teh to wind up his Mongolian Political Council and remove from the seat of the council at Pailingmiao. Following closely upon the Japanese execution of the four Hsingan Mongols, it increased the danger of Prince Teh's turning to Russia for support.

ABOUT THE ARABS



Lechenberg from Black Star.

may affect Britain's authority there. rs of independent Saudi Arabia.

in money, in men or in war materials to make a bid for autonomy by establishing their own government and then announcing it as an accomplished fact. The formation of an autonomous Mongol government hinges upon the degree of assistance that would be offered by Mongolia's three neighbors—namely, China, Japan, working through Manchukuo, and Russia, working through Sovietized Outer Mongolia. And it is on the question which country would render assistance most unselfishly that the Mongols are divided.

Differences of View

China is regarded as the sole possible source of assistance by the leaders of certain banners and leagues, the main reason being that Mongolia was once part of the Chinese Empire. Other Mongols insist that China, since the establishment of the republic in 1911, is too busy with her internal affairs. These men are in favor of seeking assistance from the Japanese and Manchukuoans.

The third group favors seeking help from Soviet Russia in the establishment of an autonomous republic similar to that established under Soviet guidance in Outer Mongolia. This third group, however, is comparatively small, and is composed practically entirely of Mongols living close to the boundaries of Outer Mongolia, who have been influenced by Soviet agents. They argue that the present Emperor of Manchukuo was once Emperor of China, and that it was to the Emperor alone that the Mongols owed allegiance. They further point to the shoddy treatment of the Emperor by the Chinese Republic and predict like treatment should they approach China for help.

"Peace Corps" Established

Already the Japanese have convinced a number of Mongols that real assistance can come only from Japan and Manchukuo, and these Mongols have been established as Peace Preservation Corps in seven districts in Northern Chahar. The Chahar authorities are extremely unwilling to discuss the formation of this corps, except to remark that the Chahar Provincial authorities have not supplied them with arms or supplies, the districts occupied are too poor and sparsely populated to support such a force, and that therefore there is only one country where these necessaries could possibly be obtained.

Japanese authorities are practically as reticent in discussing the formation of this "State" that is in, but not of, Chahar. They declare that General Li Shu-hsin, the commander of the Mongol Peace

HE WATCHES JAPAN



K. E. Voroshilov, Soviet defense head, and a view of his troops.



# Swede Nabbed By Japanese

## Seize Valuable Mongol Paper On Herbs

KALGAN, North China, July 6 (UP).—A valuable collection of Mongol papers on herbs was confiscated by Japanese gendarmes when George Soderbom, prominent Swedish businessman whose mother is an American, was arrested last week, it was revealed today.

Soderbom and several Chinese were translating the Mongol papers several weeks before he was arrested while awaiting Japanese permission to return to his home at Kweihua. Although Japanese authorities have not revealed the reason for his arrest, it was believed Soderbom was suspected of anti-Japanese activity.

Soderbom's father, Carl, who is in charge of the Methodist mission here, said he had exchanged notes with his son and was assured that he was sound and safe.



# Mongol Prince Faces Oblivion

## Teh Wang, Once Thought Powerful Leader, Has Lost Following.

PAILINGMIAO, Inner Mongolia (AP)—Prince Teh Wang, hailed a few months ago as a budding reincarnation of the great Ghengis Khan, now finds himself virtually a king without a country.

Prince Teh's failure to hold the allegiance of his tribespeople has all but erased the last hope for an independent inner Mongolian government as the Japanese steadily extend their influence from the east.

Deserted by the Chinese government in his hour of need, ignored by the Japanese because he would not accept a Japanese protectorate in the Gobi desert, Prince Teh's latest blow was the desertion of a large section of his personal bodyguard.

Teh's policy for years has been "Mongolia for the Mongolians." In this he has endeavored to prevent his arid plains from being overrun by Japanese, or his impoverished tribesmen from being exploited by Chinese militarists. He has maintained a frugal tribal government in a collection of felt tents near here, acknowledging nominal fealty to Nanking but managing its own affairs.

Japan's march across Asia caught Teh unprepared. When he refused to become the leader of a Japanese-dominated inner Mongolia (desired as a buffer to protect Manchoukuo from the Sovietized outer Mongols) the Japanese brushed him aside and created their own puppet government in northern Chamar under Mongol leaders who would listen more attentively.

From the south, the Shansi warlord, Gen. Yen Hsi-Shan extended his influence up into the Gobi. Lukewarm in his allegiance to Nanking, he regarded Mongolia as his own private hunting ground. Yen got his underling, Fa Tso-Yi, appointed Chinese governor of Sui-yuan. Bad blood has existed between Fu and Prince Teh ever since.

Competent observers regard Prince Teh as a conscientious leader who has been robbed of his following—a visionary who dreamed of giving back to his oppressed and ignorant people their racial pride, but whose cause is irretrievably doomed.



# 800 Reported Killed In North <sup>5</sup> China; 'Mongokuo' Described

SIAN, Shensi, March 18 (UP).—Military reports today stated more than 800 Communists under the well-known chieftain Hsu Hsiang-chien were killed following a fierce encounter with government troops in a mountainous region near Nankou. Government soldiers seized five machineguns and a large quantity of rifles. They were reported to be pursuing the remainder of Hsu's Red forces.

KALGAN, China, March 18 (AP).—Foreign traders and missionaries from the north regions still insisted today that the Mongols have created a new nation, known as Mongokuo, under the protection of Japanese militarists.

It is understood here that Mongokuo is garrisoned by Manchukuo troops under command of General Li Shou-hsin, the Jehol leader. While the number of troops in the command is not known it is believed to be many thousands.

Prince Teh Wang is nominally head of Mongokuo as the leading

Chahar Mongol prince, but at present he is ignoring political affairs, professing to be mourning the recent death of his mother. He leaves everything to a close associate known as Bodalei.

These Mongokuo officials are closely surrounded by Japanese, the latter recently informing foreigners now here that Chapsur is "Mongokuo's" capital.

Change in Japanese advisers of the new regime is now going on, this explaining the recent departures of several hundred Japanese from the region. The new Japanese advisers to the Mongols are characterized as "much more sensible than the outgoing group and very polite." Foreign residents of the region say that the former advisers were "reckless and overbearing toward the Mongols." They said that of 50 Japanese deaths during the 1936 Suiyuan campaign

## GAIETY

Starting today at 3:00 P. M.

### SUZY

with Jean Harlow, Clark Gable

Next Attraction

TEXAS RANGERS

Martin March 19



6.

In the Chinese advance from the west to the east Chinese March in the province of Suiyuan, north of the Great Wall in Inner Mongolia, China is returning to claim the province, which, under Japanese dictation, severed its connection with the Chinese Government on October 24, 1937, or, as the manifesto issued at a mass meeting of Mongol and Chinese residents of the province said on "October 23 in the year 732 of the era of Genghiz Khan."

The manifesto denounced "Communism and Chinese militarism," and it voted for a new administration in Suiyuan founded on the principles of the "Kingly Way," which it said were only found in Manchukuo. The mass meeting was organised by the local Peace Maintenance Commission modelled on the pattern of Peace Commissions and Committees then organised in many parts of North China occupied by the Japanese.

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Some four days after the declaration of independence of Suiyuan, Inner Mongolia a "National Assembly" of 500 delegates representing, it was claimed, 3,000,000 Mongols and 500,000 Chinese voted for the establishment of the "autonomous Government of Inner Mongolia." The proceedings began with the tribute of "one-minute silence" to the memory of Genghiz Khan and the Mongol leader's direct descendant, Prince Teh-Wang, supported the project of the Mongols accepting the leadership of Japan.

It will not occasion surprise to learn that the Chinese forces converging on the Japanese stronghold of Paotow, on the Yellow River, in Suiyuan, are from Shensi, the province to the south of Suiyuan where Chinese Communists have their headquarters.

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# Во Внутренней Монголии

Московскія газеты удѣляютъ довольно много мѣста событіямъ въ Тяньцзинѣ, и въ то же время начали печатать довольно регулярно сообщенія о положеніи во Внутренней Монголіи.

По свѣдѣніямъ «Правды» (15 іюня), экспортная торговля Внутренней Монголіи находится въ полномъ упадкѣ. Караванныя дороги въ Китайскій Туркестанъ, откуда монгольскіе товары переходили въ совѣтскій Туркестанъ, опустѣли. Монголамъ дозволяется вести торговлю лишь съ шестью фирмами, цѣликомъ находящимися въ рукахъ японцевъ. Эти фирмы платятъ монголамъ за ихъ товары смѣхотворно низкую цѣну и притомъ банкнотами автономнаго монгольскаго правительства. Банкноты эти котируются намного ниже китайскаго доллара. Въ результатѣ даже тѣ монгольскіе князья, которые еще недавно держались японской оріентаціи, теперь настроены ина-

По свѣдѣніямъ «Красной Звѣзды» (15 іюня), положеніе осложняется развитіемъ

партизанской войны. Партизаны связаны съ интернаціональной китайской бригадой. Въ послѣдней не мало революціонеровъ. Установилось различіе между «японцами экспедиціонныхъ войскъ» и японцами интернаціональной бригады.

По свѣдѣніямъ «Комсомольской Правды», выработались своеобразныя формы братанья между враждебными частями. Временами начальники «экспедиціонныхъ частей» присылаютъ къ партизанамъ парламентеровъ съ просьбой сдать имъ опредѣленный пунктъ на нѣкоторое время за извѣстное количество оружія, по такой-то цѣнѣ. Когда сдѣлка заключена, — японцы начинаютъ наступать, партизаны отходятъ. Японцы доносятъ о побѣдѣ. Затѣмъ начинаютъ наступать партизаны, — японцы доносятъ о давленіи превосходныхъ силъ противника и отходятъ, при чемъ «честно» оставляютъ ровно столько оружія, сколько было обусловлено договоромъ а, партизаны не менѣе честно платятъ за это оружіе деньги отступающимъ начальникамъ японскихъ отрядовъ.







турного парада будут находиться заместельные бегуны братья С. и Г. Знаменские. По Красной площади пройдут заслуженные мастера спорта братья Николай и Александр Старостины.

Гости, которые заполнят автра трибуны на Красной площади, увидят в колонне знатных людей советского спорта — наших лучших гиревиков, боксеров, конькобежцев, легкоатлетов, велосипедистов. Здесь будут заслуженный мастер спорта Мария Шамова, чемпион СССР по конькам, заслуженный мастер спорта Иван Анкасов, заслуженный мастер спорта боксер Виктор Михайлов и многие другие, кого мы привыкли видеть победителями на ринге, на ледяной дорожке, на зеленом поле стадиона.

Советские физкультурники имеют в своем активе труднейшие переходы и пробы, которые являются свидетельством их мужества, выдержки и отваги.

## М. В. ВОДОПЬЯНОВ НА РОДИНЕ

ВОРОНЕЖ, 11. Вчера на родину — в г. Липецк приехал Герой Советского Союза тов. Водопьянов.

Труженицы города и района торжественно встретили знаменитого земляка. Город урбан празднично.

Выступая на митинге, рабочий т. Житков сказал: «Твой мечта, Михаил Васильевич, осуществилась! Полное двоевластие, осуществлено! Полное двоевластие в мире самолетов, о них заботятся партия, правительство, дорожной товарищ

### В ПОСЛЕДНИЙ ЧАС

## „Угрожаемое положение“ снято

Сегодня в 10 часов утра снято угрожаемое положение. Тренировочные учения ЛВО закончены.

В беседе с нашим сотрудником заместитель начальника штаба местной противовоздушной обороны ятендант 1-го ранга тов. Мастюжин сообщил:

— Тренировочные учения прошли в общем, неплохо, лучше, чем весенние учения этого года. Нужно только от-

метить плохое выполнение правил светомаскировки в ночь с 9 на 10 июля. Вчера светомаскировка проводилась значительно лучше. Чувствуется, что обязательное постановление президиума Ленсовета «О правилах поведения населения и обязанностях администрации во время воздушного нападения противника» многими трудящимися и руководителями предприятий и учреждений не усвоено.

Московская студия «Союзкинохроники» готовится к съемкам физкультурного парада. В съемках на Красной площади и на улицах столицы примут участие 30 операторов московской и ленинградской студий «Союзкинохроники».

Фильм о физкультурном параде будет выпущен в кратчайший срок. Одновременно решено вести работу по созданию специального фильма о параде для демонстрации его на всемирной выставке в Париже.

Сталин. Мы готовы к обороне страны и, если фашисты посмеют напасть на нас, мы дадим им сокрушительный отпор.

Колхозник тов. Шумов заявил: «Крепнут колхозы. Наша рожь высокая, и мы снимаем в этом году большой урожай. Я знаю тов. Водопьянова с детства. Он пошел в белую семью. Сейчас он — Герой Союза, его знает весь мир».

В отчетном слове тов. Водопьянов рассказал о героической работе, закончившейся завоеванием полосы.

С самого начала предполагалось тесное сотрудничество с итальянским капиталом, и весной 1936 года было заключено соглашение между «Металльгезельшафт» и «Федерацией итальянской промышленности» о субсидировании итальянских компаний — всего тринадцать. «Металльгезельшафт» послала в Испанию специалистов для обследования итальянских рудников. Специалисты уделали особое внимание залежкам угля в «копах Изабелы в Арагонии».

фашистской партии.

Все 22 подслушиваемых приговорены к тюремному заключению на сроки от 5 месяцев до 2 лет.

БЕРЛИН, 9. Германская печать негодует по поводу суда и приговора по делу 22 гитлеровцев в Хойничах. Газеты резко нападают на Польшу и требуют немедленной отмены приговора.

# ИНТЕРЕСЫ АНГЛО-ГЕРМАНСКОГО КАПИТАЛА В ИСПАНИИ

ЛОНДОН, 8. Журнал «Лэйбор монтли» публикует статью Коврада Судена «Англо-германские интересы в Испании».

Автор статьи указывает, что похва для нынешних интервенционистских действий Германии в Испании была заранее подготовлена германским финансовым капиталом. Крупную роль здесь сыграла компания «Металльгезельшафт» (во Франкфурте-на-Майне).

После возникновения мифа, — пишет Суден, — было найдено много документов, доказывающих участие германских фашистов в организации мифа. Были также обнаружены документы с датами, начиная от апреля 1935 года, когда власть еще была в руках фашиста Хила Роблеса. В этих документах (за подписью Хила Роблеса) говорилось, что «Испания согласна предоставить горно-промышленные концесии германским промышленникам», «Металльгезельшафт» намеревался войти в спонсру испанские рудники, с тем чтобы сделать Германию «совершенно независимой от Англии, Франции и Швеции» в смысле импорта руды.

С самого начала предполагалось тесное сотрудничество с итальянским капиталом, и весной 1936 года было заключено соглашение между «Металльгезельшафт» и «Федерацией итальянской промышленности» о субсидировании итальянских компаний — всего тринадцать. «Металльгезельшафт» послала в Испанию специалистов для обследования итальянских рудников. Специалисты уделали особое внимание залежкам угля в «копах Изабелы в Арагонии».

ТОКИО, 10. Продолжался с 6 июля забастовка трамвайчиков в Кобе проклад в обстановке протекторской солидарности.

По сведениям газет осакских профсоюзных транспортников оказывает материальную помощь старичкам из своих средств и кроме этого провод с большим успехом сбор среди осакских рабочих.

Статья журнала «Лэйбор монтли»

Как указывает автор статьи, залежи угля здесь исчисляются в 20 миллионов тонн. Обследователи специально интересовались возможностью постройки здесь заводов для добычи из угля нефти и бензина, так как в случае войны Испания должна была бы быть источником снабжения горючим германских подводных лодок и самолетов. Агенты «Металльгезельшафт» послали доклад о угольных промыслах в Касересе, а залежах угля в Рието, графита в Толедо, мола в Хероне, никеля на реке Эзера и т. д. и т. д.

Суден отмечает, что до июля 1926 года (когда всхлынул мифический правительственный фронт в Мадриде) не получало никаких просьб ни от немцев, ни от итальянцев о концессиях. Это доказывает, что германские и итальянские капиталисты не хотели иметь дело с законным республиканским правительством, но были информированы о подготовке к мятежу.

Автор статьи указывает, что во главе «Металльгезельшафт» стоит Рихард Мертоп, который одновременно является председателем правления компании «Хатльзон» (владеющей горнопромышленными и химическими предприятиями в Рейнской области) и главой испанской горнопромышленной компании.

Он занимает также пост одного из директоров химического треста «И. П. Фарбен-индустри» и стоит во главе целого ряда других крупных предприятий. Дру-

● По официальным сведениям в Абиссиния и южные походы при поддержке испанских операций 60 итальянцев, в том числе 4 офицера.

● «Иманитэ» публикует сообщения Комитета защиты Тельмана, в котором указывается, что 200 германских рабочих на районе Франкля переданы на Людвигстафен в Штутгарт. Эти рабочие будут работать так называемым «вынужденным» по обвинению в «государственной измене».

гими 2 директорами «Металльгезельшафт» являются Карл Бош — председатель правления «И. Г. Фарбен-индустри», являющийся одновременно директором 12 других компаний, и барон фон-Сименс, глава различных концернов Сименса. Финансовый капитал представлен в «Металльгезельшафт» Отто Йендесом (глава крупного берлинского концерна «Хандельсгезельшафт») и Густавом Шингером, директором «Дейче банк унд дисконтгезельшафт».

Далее Суден устанавливает связь между мифом английскими и германскими капиталистами в Испании. Суден отмечает, что в «Металльгезельшафт» представлен английский финансовый капитал в лице Вальтера Гарднера и капитана Литтлтона, директоров лондонского концерна «Амальгамейтед метал корпорейшн». Английские капиталисты с четким задуманным отнесением к револуционному генералу Франко руды Рио-Тинто для отправки в Германию потому, что английская компания «Рио-Тинто» вместе с «Металльгезельшафт» контролирует «Юриэриэ пайриот корпорейшн», которая имеет дело с железом и оловом, добываемыми в Рио-Тинто.

Другим англо-германским комплексом, по выражению автора статьи, является германская компания «Штольберт», владеющая серебряными и свинцовыми рудниками в Испании, а также большая электротехническая компания «Компания испано-американская де электрисидад» в Мадриде.

Автор статьи подчеркивает, что связь между английскими и германскими капиталистами в Испании являются немаловажным фактором поднятия Англии в колониальном вопросе.

Политический отдел краеведческого музея.

Для продолжения раскопок в стаянку Чимлянскую выехала специальная группа научных работников.

## В УТРЕННИХ ГАЗЕТАХ

● За обращение заявление следственного отдела правительства об укреплении оборонной мощи Советского Союза и проведенный в этом деле государством ЦИК СССР постановил наградить тов. Н. А. ПЕТРОВСКОГО орденом Красного Знамени.

● В телеграмме братьям Ивану и Ивану ГОРБАЧЕВЫМ благодарности от Боровского сельсовета Новгородского района тов. А. ЖДАНОВ поздравляет их за успешное окончание областного стахановского использования сельскохозяйственных машин. 4 июля три юрия — тов. Иван Горбачев вывозил из сельхозхоза 17,3 га, а Иван Горбачев — 13,4.

● Опубликованы официальные комментарии о пребывании швейцарского министра иностранных дел г. САНДЛЕРА в Москве. Вчера состоялся прием г. Сандлера председателем СНК СССР тов. В. М. МОЛОТОВЫМ. Вчера г. Сандлер принял также председатели ЦКК СССР тов. М. И. КАЛИНИН.

● Герои Советского Союза тт. ЧКАЛОВ, ВАДУКОВ и БЕЛЯКОВ 14 июля выехали на пароходе «Москва» на остров Локонг в Норвегию, где посетят Локонг в Париж.

● Вчера на вечернем собрании Академии наук с докладом о предварительных научных исследованиях на Северный полюс выступил акад. О. Ю. ШМИДТ. Собрание заслушало также сообщение Героя Советского Союза летчика АЛЕКСЕНКО о его наблюдениях над характером полярных льдов в течение.

● 25 июля в Москве состоится VII пленум ВЦСПС, который рассмотрит вопросы о проекте устава профсоюзов, о проекте деп. 8 «задач профсоюзов СССР и другие».

● Преуспевший ЦИКК истинно так работает в составе Калининской области Карельской автономной области и в центре в городе Зиньковский.

● Вчера под Москвой начались всеобщие штурмовые соревнования.

● Последним Белыми в СССР г. Польде Телье вручил вчера советские заслуженным медалистам конкурса, ставшей ака. Э. Иван в Ярославле поучительные для них выходы.

● Положение в Северном Китае после высадки в Ляодунском полуострове остается напряженным. Японские войска стягиваются в район Любуэюань.



# WHAT JAPAN WANTS

## II—THE CHINESE POINT OF VIEW

*From A Correspondent In China*

WHETHER Japan is prepared to use force to get all that is wanted in North China, thereby antagonizing the whole of China and involving herself with the interested Powers, besides risking a large-scale war, is a matter between her moderates and her chauvinists. The policy at present is to regularize the programme in the North by first obtaining the general approval of Nanking, after which the sailing would be easy. But so far Nanking refuses to comply, evidently because more is being asked than is compatible with the national interest. There is, of course, compromise, which Japan doubtless will seek to reach before proceeding to extremities, if she has such a course in mind. On this point there is nothing to be said until the negotiations at Nanking have gone farther.

Meanwhile it is of interest to consider the nature of the Japanese demands and to realize why some of them at least are objectionable to the Chinese. The policy of China is to maintain the integrity of the country and to agree to nothing likely to affect that integrity in the future. Some of the requirements, coming within the scope of peaceful penetration, have already been the subject of negotiations between Japanese representatives and the Chinese authorities in the North, such as the construction of a railway from the Tientsin-Pukow line, near Tientsin, to the point where the Shansi railway connects with the Peking-Hankow line. There is an arrangement by which Chinese and Japanese capital will finance the projected line, while construction will be done by the South Manchuria Railway, now controlling the whole railway system of Manchuria. It is difficult to believe that the Japanese will provide half the capital and allow the Chinese to manage the railway when construction is complete. But it is easy to imagine that the Chinese will not be able to find their share of the capital, that the Japanese will provide most of it, and that they will in the end control and manage the railway to secure their investment. Profit on construction and supply of rolling stock will of course be Japanese. The line itself is a good commercial proposition, but the Chinese Government hitherto have not given their consent, for the natural reason that they do not want a foreign-controlled railway operating in their country.

### COTTON AND CAPITAL

Another proposal is for the establishment of a huge power station either at Tientsin or near the Kailan mines (a Sino-British concern) to supply power for an area in which the Japanese have acquired all the Chinese cotton mills but one, and are planning the financing of more mills and of other industrial enterprises. Local electric companies would be absorbed, and the station proposed would have a virtual monopoly of the supply of electricity in one of the most important centres in China. From the commercial point of view the scheme is doubtless first class, and would generally contribute to industrial development, but Nanking can hardly welcome a project which would give a Japanese-controlled institution so commanding a position at the second principal port in China. As the provision of the large capital required is a problem, even though so powerful a concern as the South Manchuria Railway is behind it, it has been stated that participation has been offered to British and Chinese interests. Acceptance would depend upon the conditions and whether their respective Governments approved the transaction.

An agreement has recently been drafted by Chinese and Japanese representatives which provides for the establishment of air services between North China on the one side and Japan and Manchuria on the other, Japan furnishing the machines and the personnel, China providing aerodromes and landing facilities. This involves the right for planes of a foreign country to fly over and land in Chinese territory, a privilege of which the Government are extremely jealous and which has been specifically refused to both British and American air companies. Nanking, apparently never consulted, denied all knowledge of the arrangement, and when applied to is expected to veto it. While countries in Europe freely admit foreign flying over specified territory, the privilege can be withdrawn at will because each Power is able to enforce its rights above its own territory. But in the Far East the circumstances are different, and once China opened the door to foreign aviation she would never be free of espionage from the air by her two principal neighbours, the one Imperialist, the other Communist, each representing a political creed which she abhors.

### A NEW HARBOUR

A scheme in a less advanced stage is for the construction of a new harbour at the mouth of the Haiho, and including Taku, once occupied by a British force, and Tangku, the port for Tientsin when the river is silted or ice-bound. It would cover dredging, wharves and docks, and doubtless would facilitate shipping and give access to vessels of much greater tonnage. To what extent it would affect trade is another matter. The plans involve survey by the Japanese Navy, and the total cost would be nearly £2,000,000. If Japan provided the money, and in consequence had full management, the trade of Tientsin would be largely subject to Japanese supervision.

Both the Chinese and Japanese representatives are pledged not to divulge what passes during negotiations, except as regards an agreed *communiqué*, and the Chinese have been extremely reticent on the subject. The Japanese Press, however, has clearly indicated that one of the principal proposals is that Japan shall give China active military support in subduing the Communist bands in the country and in taking measures to prevent the spread of Communism.

If there were any real fear of a serious recrudescence of the Red peril the offer of such assistance could be understood, but the Communists have been driven to the Tibetan frontiers and are no longer a menace, nor can they become a menace now that the country is united and Nanking controls practically the whole of the armed forces. What remains of the Communist bands could soon be wiped out once the fear of complications with Japan were removed. If this is one of the principal causes of the diplomatic stalemate it is not surprising, for China could not be expected to accept foreign military assistance for operations in her own territories while her own army is intact and no danger threatens.

There are other Japanese plans which appear unobjectionable. One is for improved cotton production by furnishing better seed to farmers over wide areas. Experiments prove that both quantity and quality are substantially increased and bettered by the use of suitable seeds and modern methods. Japan is a tremendous purchaser of raw cotton, and it would be much to her advantage to buy from China, so much nearer home and where labour costs are so low, if supplies on a large scale were available. Any development in this respect would greatly benefit the native population. Scientific coal-mining is already practised, and Japan buys largely of particular qualities from China. But iron has not yet been found in workable quantity in the North, and if the Japanese, who buy something like 4,000,000 tons of iron ore from abroad annually, can locate iron areas and develop production they will be benefiting themselves and bringing prosperity to the many workers available. And so it can be said of any kind of industry or agriculture which the Japanese can introduce and develop in this country, overburdened by population and ridden by old-fashioned methods, by means of their capital and enterprising energy.

### REASONABLE DEMANDS

Among other reasonable demands by the Japanese is the deletion of anti-Japanese matter from the school textbooks and general efforts to assuage the anti-Japanese feeling which is mainly responsible for recent attacks. All foreign nationalities have suffered from anti-foreign feeling in this backward country, and the Japanese need not be surprised if their policy in Manchuria and elsewhere has stimulated that feeling against them in particular. But it is the plain duty of any constituted government to suppress sentiment that finds expression in criminal attacks on innocent individuals. Yet another Japanese demand finds foreign approval, that for the reduction of tariffs on foreign goods. The Chinese have already learned that excessive duties kill trade, reduce revenue, and invite wholesale smuggling, and their only objection to an immediate lowering of tariffs is that they cannot dispense with much of the revenue remaining from this source at a time when their finances are so straitened. In their own interest it seems urgent that they should face this difficulty, as recently advised by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross and many others.

More could be said about the Japanese proposals, but it is sufficient now to note that they fall into two distinct categories. As already said, North China has been mismanaged and misgoverned for a very long time and greatly needs enlightened handling for restoring prosperity to a teeming population which struggles against adversity, as the Chinese peasantry fatalistically but manfully always do. Any foreign Power, given the opportunity and possessing the means, could do a great deal to improve matters in North China, and if Japan had a free hand there she could work wonders for all concerned. The essential point is that the improvement of the people's lot must be preliminary to any outside gain. Great Britain aimed at rebuilding Egypt by making the fellah prosperous, and the method has been a success. With similar plans the Japanese could do the same for North China.

### "POOR BUT MINE OWN"

Unfortunately the more important of the Japanese proposals appear to the Chinese to have a different object. It is pointed out, for instance, that the construction of railways must mean control by Japanese of communications which should be a national concern. Similarly, control of electric power at a great Chinese commercial centre should not be vested in foreigners nor should the river approaches to that centre be virtually the property of a foreign Power. Nor do the Chinese appreciate the offer to give military support against the Communists, because they assume that this is merely an excuse for bringing foreign troops into the country.

The long and the short of it is that the Chinese would much sooner keep North China as their own, even in a state of poverty, than lose it and see it made rich by the efforts of any foreigners. They are of opinion, having studied the history of nations in modern times, that any country allowed to establish great interests in another country will inevitably claim to have the right to dispossess the original owner altogether.—*The Times and Statesman* Copyright.

### COST OF LIVING

BRITISH OFFICIAL WIRELESS  
LONDON, Jan. 16.

THE Ministry of Labour's cost of living index shows that the average level of retail prices on January 1 was about 51 per cent above the level of July 1914, compared with 47 per cent a year ago. The figure is unchanged from December.



# VICTORY STILL DISTANT

## JAPANESE MILITARY VIEW

*Statesman* — 24 Nov 1922

FROM OUR LONDON OFFICE  
TUESDAY.

A warning that final victory in China is still distant is sounded in the first public statement of the new Imperial General Headquarters, states the Tokyo correspondent of *The Times*. It is likely that the army foresaw more clearly than the public that Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek would carry out his prepared plan of retreat to distant provinces.

Business circles are perturbed by the fear that the Central authority's ability to make peace for all China may disappear, and Japan may find that her victory has reduced China to chaos. As this possibility looms up the Italian pact may be explained as an additional insurance against interference from Russia while Japan's energies are engrossed in China.

Some curious remarks about a still greater war in future in which Chinese troops would fight alongside Japanese against a common enemy were exchanged between the Italian Ambassador in China, Signor Cora, and General Matsui, the Japanese Commander. Replying to Signor Cora, who asked if Japan proposed to employ Chinese troops in a great war that was impending General Matsui answered that in the Chinese armies he believed there were some who would join Japan against a common enemy.—Copyright.

SAIGON DASH FAILS



# JAPANESE STRATEGY IN CHINA

(From Our Military Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 22 (By Air Mail).

THE trend of Japanese strategy in the major conflict which has been launched in China is now becoming apparent. It is aimed at securing at least the five-province autonomy which Japanese militarists and publicists alike have so often declared to be essential to the Island Empire's security and economic well-being, and which was brought into prominence by General Doihara, one of the creators of Manchukuo. The five provinces are Hopei, Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi and Kwantung, and if one adds Shensi, which the Japanese also covet owing to the iron mines which exist there, it is clear that their intention is to establish themselves in a vast region of North China, and cut the communications between Southern China and the Russian Soviets. This would to some extent march with their oft-repeated declaration that Communism, which they hold is endangering Japan, must be circumscribed and defeated in China. Looking further, it brings them closer to Sinkiang, which is regarded by numerous authorities as one of the key-areas of Asia, and the control of which is said to be essential to the country which would dominate China.

## The Japanese Thrusts

With this background their tactics begin to emerge from the "fog of war" which envelops them, partly owing to the unfamiliar nature of the country in which the campaign is being fought, but also owing to the natural secrecy which is being maintained by the aggressors. The magnitude of the Japanese effort in North China—Shanghai is but a sideshow with which they are more or less embarrassed—is indicated by the fact that the three provinces in which they are waging war—Hopei, Chahar and Shansi—may roughly be described as four times the size of England. It is true that in organisation, mechanisation and equipment generally, especially artillery and aeroplanes, they have a great and, it may be, a decisive superiority, but their generalship has also been notable in the methods employed to anticipate and prepare for subsequent offensives. Having made themselves safe in the triangle bounded roughly by lines drawn from Tientsin to Peking and thence to Shanhaikwan, with the sea as its base, they opened a drive into Chahar.

The main route from Peking to that city lies through the Nankow Pass, a defile of great strength passing for twelve miles through mountains, and known as the Khyber of China. Holding the Chinese troops in this area, they dispatched a swift column, heavily mechanised, from Jehol, which, with easier going, swept into Chahar, turned the rear of the defenders of Nankow, and seized Kalgan, on the borders of Suiyuan, one of the provinces of Inner Mongolia, which the Japanese regard as a potential bulwark or buffer against Russian Communism as expressed in Siberia. Thence they turned south-west and occupied Tatung, in Shansi, a large town in one of the finest anthracite fields in China. There are reports of operations on the railway which runs from Tatung to Paotouchen and it is possible that the Japanese may penetrate to that place, thus severing Inner Mongolia from China. In this move they are said to have secured the support of Mongol levies.

## The Peking Front

Before these operations began in Suiyuan outside the Great Wall, the Japanese carried out an important move to secure the rear of their communications to Kalgan and Tatung. They drove down through Yangyuan in the direction of Paotingfu, a notable Chinese base, some eighty miles south of Peking. This move had also the merit of menacing the flank of the defensive position which the Chinese had established south of Peking, and which was designed to check the Japanese advance down the two trunk lines which connect Peking and Hankow and Peking and Nanking, via Tientsin.

This Chinese position ran roughly

along the eighty miles between Paotingfu on the Peking-Hankow railway and Machang on the Tientsin-Nanking line. Lakes and marshy ground could be brought into use to limit the scope of attacks especially those of tanks. Also the Chinese had thrown northward a screen from Paotingfu to Liangsiang, twenty miles south of Peking, which ran among the hills west of the railway line. The Liuli River, guarding Fangshan, just behind Liangsiang, the Yungting, running through Liangsiang, and the Chuma, flowing north and south and protecting the railway, were also utilised in the defence scheme.

## A Month-Long Battle

Had the Chinese possessed sufficient *materiel*—especially aeroplanes and guns—they might have held the Japanese at bay in these areas, but so far as appears, the attackers have by their greater equipment gained the advantage. The first Japanese thrust on this front, made down the Nanking railway, gave them Machang, the Chinese right-flank bastion, although not without severe fighting. The intention had apparently been to attack the Chinese left simultaneously, but bad weather delayed their movements and the Chinese from Machang were able to retire upon Tsangchow.

When the operations against Liangsiang did begin, increasing the battle-front to 79 miles, the Japanese turned the Chinese flank by capturing the mountain positions. Almost simultaneously, they threw in strong forces on the Yungting which broke through the Chinese. A night attack carried the Japanese across the deep and swift-running Chuma—which must have been a considerable feat of arms—as a result of which they were able to seize Chochow, a strategic point on the railway half-way between Peking and Paotingfu. This stroke cut the defending army in half, and led to expectations in Japan of a vast taking of prisoners and material in a battle which their correspondents have been describing as a parallel to Tannenberg, when Hindenburg and Ludendorff broke the Russian offensive with enormous booty. Reports suggested that General Terauchi had 100,000 Chinese "in the bag," but they seem to have slipped away to the southward through woody and marshy regions, thus evading his clutches.

## Advance on Kwantung

Operations on this sector have now been active for a month, the battle being the biggest fought by the Japanese since Mukden, and the Chinese now seem to be settling down on a line from Paotingfu to near Monoeng. The defenders made much use of the high millet-crops which exist at this season, but the Japanese tanks were effectively used. At the same time, the Chinese are massing on the inner Great Wall, which has never yet been crossed by a foreign invader, with the object of withstanding a Japanese advance southward from Tatung.

Meanwhile, however, the Japanese at Machang are undoubtedly a danger to the Chinese right. The advance in this direction is believed to be aimed at Kwantung, in which province the Japanese have been greatly interested and in which they once occupied a considerable area round Tsingtao, which, however, they were forced to evacuate under the terms of the Washington Treaty of 1921. Through this province runs the Yellow River, and it is probably significant that Japanese aeroplanes have repeatedly dropped leaflets urging the Chinese armies to "withdraw south of the Yellow River and spare the country the horrors of war." This injunction at least supports the belief that the Japanese mean to have North China, at least as far south as the Yellow River. This, if Shensi be added, would give them an additional area in China of eight times the size of England.

## Will the Japanese Succeed?

Japan, however, has a long way to go before fulfilling this ambition.

The German-trained Chinese army is fighting more effectively against the Japanese than any foe they have recently encountered, and if it can secure the requisite weapons and ammunition, can probably produce an even more efficacious resistance. The numbers employed by the Japanese are doubtful but it is believed that they lately had 150,000 men on the Northern fronts, a figure which may rise to 350,000 in time, as Japan develops her full strength. This is a huge army to maintain in a foreign land, and in one, moreover, which contains numerous facilities in its tremendous distances and physical features for guerrilla warfare, at which some of the Chinese are very apt.

The "brigands" of Manchukuo, which has required 100,000 troops to police it during "peace," are nothing else than Chinese guerrillas who refuse to accept Japanese domination. The enormous length of the Japanese communications, which amount by now in the aggregate to something like a thousand miles, and will undoubtedly increase if the various objectives of the campaign are to be achieved, will provide Chinese guerrillas with many opportunities. If the Chinese cannot break the Japanese offensives, they can at least harry their enemy and so carry on a war of attrition, exhausting Japanese supplies of men, munitions and money.

## A Winter Campaign

The test of both armies will undoubtedly come in the terrible Chinese winter, which is at its most bitter in the areas which the Japanese have occupied. It is said that the Chinese soldier, being inured to the conditions, will stand the rigours of cold and prolonged exposure better than the Japanese. The operations of the Japanese in Siberia during Allied intervention in the course of the Great War showed that they did not make first-class cold-weather troops. Manchuria in 1931-33, when a winter campaign was waged, again revealed certain weaknesses in this respect, although it produced some amazing feats by the Japanese in the most inclement conditions. The frost-bound terrain had been chosen by the Japanese because it offered the least obstruction to troops and their transport. And during the advance from the Nonni river to Tsitsihar, Japanese infantry covered over 22 miles in ten hours, fighting and marching on empty stomachs and leaving their overcoats behind in order to march the lighter, although the temperature was thirty degrees below freezing-point. The attacks upon Chinchow, the thrust at Shanhaikwan, and the advance through the Khingan mountains were all mid-winter campaigns, and in the last with the thermometer forty degrees below freezing, a Japanese mechanised force covered 325 miles in a week. The Jehol adventure was carried out under similar conditions.

The Japanese have, indeed, trained troops in "heat-marching" and "snow-marching" to be ready for extremes of climate which may be encountered. The fruit of this policy was seen in the Manchurian and Jehol operations. It is known, however, that the regiments which proved most effective in these campaigns were drawn from the more virile cultivators of the colder northern regions. Whether the southerners, largely city-dwellers and factory-workers used to a warmer climate, who must be used if Japan is to maintain her forces at 350,000 in China, will prove equal to the hardy northerners, remains to be proved.

## 13,000 MILES FOR AN OPERATION

LONDON (By Air Mail).

Lying in the Wellington Ward at the London Hospital is 12-year-old Frank Murphy, who has journeyed 13,000 miles from Dunback, New Zealand, for a delicate operation on the brain.

When a doctor told the boy's family that an operation on the brain was necessary, they could not meet the cost of travel to England.

Doc H came to their rescue, however, and under its auspices more than £300 was collected from the people of Murphy's home town.—Reuter.



## REVIEW OF THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR

### Famous Correspondent on China's Chances

#### JAPAN'S ERROR: UNDER-ESTIMATION OF ENEMY'S STRENGTH

BOMBAY, May 13.

"Foreign military authorities in China express the opinion that if China holds out for another year Japan will be exhausted financially and economically," said Mr. James Mills, Foreign Correspondent of the Associated Press of America, in an interview on his arrival in Bombay yesterday from the Far East.

Mr. Mills, one of the most distinguished correspondents of the day, was in India some years ago to "cover" the civil disobedience movement and represented the Associated Press of America at Addis Ababa in the Italo-Abyssinian War.

The Chinese war, said Mr. Mills, had already cost Japan seven million yen, more than twice her national budget. The Japanese Government's exchange restrictions were so drastic that a considerable proportion of her foreign trade had been paralysed and a number of British and American firms operating in Japan had practically suspended business. Many foreign business men were doubtful concerning the stability of the yen, and there was even talk of the possibility of a moratorium.

Japan's greatest mistake had been that her general staff had seriously underestimated the fighting power of the Chinese army. The Japanese had estimated that it would take three months to subdue China, but the conflict was now in its ninth month and there was not the slightest indication of its ending.

"Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is more powerful to-day than at any time since he became the national leader," said Mr. Mills. "He has a well-trained and well-equipped army of three million men and expects another four million by the end of this year. These are now being trained with the assistance of German military experts."

China, continued Mr. Mills, seemed to have ample money to carry on indefinitely. She had no trouble in getting foreign credits, whereas Japan had been compelled to finance the struggle almost entirely through forced internal loans. The Tokio Government had not been able to get any financial help even from Germany and Italy with whom Japan was allied politically.

#### RUSSIANS IN CHINA

Asked about the extent of Russian aid to China, Mr. Mills said that help was given in a large way with aeroplanes, tanks and other war supplies, but all on a strictly cash basis. Up to the present the Chinese Government had purchased nearly 400 Soviet-made bombers, pursuit machines and observation planes.

All of these were manned by Russian volunteer pilots, who within the last two months had scored several notable successes against the Japanese air force.

"In a single Japanese air raid over Hankow, the present capital of China, I saw 12 Japanese planes shot down within half an hour by members of the Chinese air force, the Russian fliers in particular doing the most remarkable work," said Mr. Mills.

He added: "The British and American military experts in China estimate that the Chinese air force has destroyed about 450 Japanese planes since the war began, while the Japanese air squadrons, they calculate, have an equal number of Chinese planes to their credit."

As to the total casualties suffered by both sides in the war, Mr. Mills said that military observers estimated China's total losses in dead and wounded, since the hostilities began, at 600,000. Japan's total losses were estimated at 100,000 dead and 250,000 wounded. These figures did not include civilians, whose losses were estimated to exceed 200,000.

"The war has served to unite China's 400 million people as no other factor in China's long history has succeeded in doing," said Mr. Mills. "Finding their liberty, homes and lives threatened, the Chinese masses have rallied behind Marshal Chiang Kai-shek as one man. Even the women are doing their share of the fighting. They have formed 'Death Battalions' and 'Dare to Die' Corps and are fighting shoulder to shoulder with their menfolk in the front line trenches."

#### PRESENT POSITION

Dealing with the present position of the hostilities, Mr. Mills said that foreign military experts considered that three hundred thousand Japanese troops and six hundred thousand Chinese were now engaged in the fiercest struggle of the war along the

Lunghai Railway. This was China's most powerfully fortified line, running from Chengchow through Kaifeng to Haichow on the eastern coast of China. In the fortification of this line the Chinese had had the assistance of German experts. Indeed, said Mr. Mills, one of the most curious anomalies of the present war was that although Japan had an anti-Communist alliance with Germany, Germany was one of China's chief sources of munitions and German military experts were doing most of the strategic work of the Chinese general staff.

"It is too early to say what significance Japan's reported capture of Amoy possesses," said Mr. Mills. Some military authorities believed that any attack in the south would only be a diversion to attract the Chinese forces down from the north. "When I left Hankow, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek told me that it would take at least ten additional divisions to invade and hold South China, in which Amoy is located. The Generalissimo believed that Japan could not afford to send such large forces in the north."

Neutral military observers in China, said Mr. Mills, attributed part of China's recent successes against the Japanese to the operations of small mobile or guerilla units who attacked the Japanese in the rear and on their flanks along the railway lines.

"I found in my surveys of the situation in Hang-Kong, French-Indo-China, Siam, the Straits Settlements, Singapore and the Dutch East Indies that the defence authorities in those areas are much less apprehensive about Japan's southward expansion, with its ultimate threat to India and Ceylon, than they were at the beginning of the conflict. It is felt that any plan that Japan may have had of occupying these territories must now be abandoned because of Japan's enormous military commitments and responsibilities in China.

#### OVER-RATED POWER

"Moreover, military, naval and aviation observers of the foreign Powers in China express the opinion that Japan's ability as a fighting power has been greatly over-rated. They cite the fact that Japanese marksmanship on land, on sea and in the air has been far below what was expected and some experts go so far as to say that neither England, the United States nor any other first class Power need have fear in the future of Japan.

The bombing of Japanese cities by Chinese airmen might follow the employment by the Japanese forces of poison gas, said Mr. Mills, quoting the opinion of foreign military authorities in China that if the Japanese resorted to chemical warfare the Chinese, with the assistance of the large number of Soviet pilots in their service, would in reprisal bomb Tokio and other cities in Japan from the air.—A.P.



# JAPAN'S DIFFICULTIES IN CHINA

(From Our Military Correspondent)

LONDON, May 11.

THE real significance of recent events in China is that Japan has met her first great military reverse of modern times in the fighting in South Shantung, especially in the region of Taierhchwang, where the Chinese are fighting desperately to retain possession of Hsuechow. The Japanese in their vast drive along a front of some 400 miles into the interior of China have been handicapped by the paucity of communications which has repeatedly prevented the exploitation of their original greatly superior strength in material in time to secure the comparatively speedy victory that had been promised by the Japanese High Command.

Roads suitable for motors are few and short and end disconcertingly. Rivers meander hither and thither, adding numerous fresh obstacles to advance. Marshy areas provide further handicaps. Railways run in the wrong direction for a thrust westward, the two main lines being sited north and south, namely the Peiping-Hankow and the Tientsin-Pukow railways. These are cut from east to west only by the Lunghai line, which has thus achieved incomparable importance as an avenue of supply for the advance which the Japanese realise has become essential to coerce the Chinese into the acceptance of their domination. Hsuechow is its junction with the Tientsin-Pukow line and two hundred miles to the westward, it connects with the Peiping-Hankow route at Chengchow. Possession of this line would immeasurably strengthen the Japanese plan of campaign.

## The Effective Guerrillas

In such a terrain as exists generally in the theatre of operations, the Chinese guerrillas—especially those of the Communist Eighth Route Army under the famous leader, General Chu Teh—have come into their own. Strangely enough, this ancient form of warfare is allied with the most modern type of fortifications, for there are reports that the Chinese, under the advice of foreign experts, have been preparing concrete defences along the Taierhchwang-Hsuechow sector since 1933—in expectation of events similar to those that have occurred. These strong lines have permitted the vigorous resistance which was made to the 60,000 Japanese, who, early in April, pouring down the Tientsin-Pukow Railway from the north struck at Hsuechow—their second attack, that made from the south in February, having failed. Then the guerrillas, disguised as farmers, flooded into the region in rear of this Japanese force, cutting the railway, diverting canals and streams across roads, and generally harassing communications.

The first effect was a shortage of petrol which necessitated the abandonment of lorries, ambulances and even tanks. Artillery supplies were affected and shells were exhausted, specially for six-inch and nine-inch howitzers. Aeroplanes began dropping food and even munitions, but they could not feed or supply even the depleted ranks of the invaders, who had already suffered heavy losses. The Japanese were driven to retreat, and military experts in Shanghai believe that their losses in the subsequent slaughter exceed 40,000. Since then fighting in this sector has been continuous. The Japanese efforts to break through have continuously suffered from the operations of the Chinese guerrillas upon the lines of communication which have hampered every attempt both to reinforce and supply the fighting troops.

## Military Prestige Lowered

An interesting article in the *New York Times*, published at this stage, emphasises that a considerable body of American military and naval opinion believes that "the bubble of Japanese military efficiency has been pricked by Chinese bayonets." This school, which had once held Japan not only to be impregnable inaccessible geographically, but also powerfully organised militarily, has now modified its opinion. It be-

lieves that Japan has consistently underrated the power of the Chinese resistance, and that each additional month of war is tending to strain and weaken the Japanese nation.

Already information from reliable Japanese sources suggests that the Japanese domestic reserves of raw materials and war munitions, which had been estimated by American observers in Japan last July as sufficient for a year of war, have been exhausted, and Japan must now rely largely upon imported products to supply her factories, which are working at top-speed to keep the armies supplied. The Japanese financial and economic situation is becoming increasingly serious, and Japanese financiers are trying "frantically" to borrow both in the United States and in other countries.

## Heavy Casualties

Japanese battle casualties, although concealed, have been high, and the sickness and mortality rate behind the lines unexpectedly large. A Japanese source in America puts the Japanese losses in the fighting round Shanghai alone as larger than those at Port Arthur, which cost the Japanese 58,000 casualties and 34,000 sick. The Japanese losses since the fighting began last July about Peiping are estimated at 90,000 dead and some 250,000 wounded, but these figures are in some quarters regarded as unduly high, although the Japanese losses are far higher, admittedly, than had been anticipated.

The change in American military opinion—which is, however, not unanimous—does not rest solely upon the defeat before Hsuechow, although that is regarded as a major disaster. The further the invaders progress into China, the more difficult their task becomes and the same weaknesses which have impressed some military observers may operate to their increasing disadvantage. The first is the lack of a unified command over the Japanese armed services in China. Some American officers believe that considerable jealousy and a certain amount of friction has been manifested between the Army and Navy in various operations. Most officers are agreed that Japan's failure to appoint a supreme commander over all the Japanese forces in Central and North China and Manchukuo has prevented a cohesive effort.

## Under-estimating the Enemy

The second and more important weakness—perhaps a fatal one—is the inability of the Japanese character properly to estimate the strength and weakness of an enemy and fully to comprehend foreign psychology. This has manifested itself frequently in the Chinese War, when the defenders' capabilities have been consistently underestimated. Another embarrassment which has prevented the Japanese exerting their full strength from Nanking has been the indiscipline and disorganisation of some of the divisions which participated in the looting of Nanking, and got so much out of hand thereby that the effects upon morale are still being felt.

Meanwhile the rents in Japan's economic fabric are said to be increasing under the strain of a war of unexpected duration. Japan is reported to be purchasing raw materials and other essentials abroad at a cost of from £6,000,000 to £9,000,000 a month, and some authorities are looking for a "rather serious" financial situation to develop within the next three months. Moreover Japan has thus far been able only slightly to exploit her conquests, a few hundred thousand tons of iron ore, some coking-coal and cotton being all that the dominated section of China has yielded.

## China's Position

These views regarding Japan—admittedly extreme—are not shared by many American officers and all agree that Japan is likely to resume the winning of victories in China, although at an increased cost and a slower rate of progress. Some maintain that her victories will only be limited by her ambitions and that

her economic structure is in no danger of cracking for a long time to come even under the strain of war.

In London, somewhat similar views are held, although a long Chinese resistance is expected. One gathers that the situation of the Japanese is regarded as serious but not desperate and that the Chinese are using the right tactics from their point of view. There is certainly no sign of any weakening of their resistance and with the millions of population available for drawing upon for recruitment, there need be no question of shortage of man-power. Munitionment and armament are China's most pressing problems, and there are signs of an improvement in the supply of both. First-hand information of actual fighting is rare, but recent Chinese offensives have been reported as being undertaken with far more mechanised equipment than formerly.

## Improved Munitionment

Most of the war-material reaching China is German and Italian, which sounds odd after the supposed friendliness of those countries for Japan and her inclusion in the Anti-Comintern Pact. Of the warlike supplies passing through Hong-Kong to China, some 60 per cent. is German and 25 per cent. Italian, and the Chinese are also receiving munitions by the overland route connecting Sian, the western terminus of the Lunghai Railway, with Soviet Russia by way of Chinese Turkestan, although the Russian war material is said to be mostly of inferior quality.

Road communication exists between French Indo-China and Yunnan, eventually connecting with the Hankow-Canton Railway at Changsha. China is also speedily building a road to Burma, which will, it is anticipated, also prove an avenue for munitionment. It is probably, significant that, in spite of the Japanese blockade of the Chinese coast, munitions are still going into China through Hong-Kong and Kowloon. The Japanese have been afraid to go even to the lengths used by the Spanish belligerents against neutral vessels.

## The Strength of Russia

The queerness of the world to-day, the numerous cross-currents of international politics, and the manner in which trade over-rides—for a time at least—ideologies, are illustrated by the situation between Japan and Germany. The Berlin Government, it is said, is uneasy regarding the difficulties of the Japanese, as a prolonged war, costly alike in lives, material and money, would diminish Japan's value as a member of the Anti-Comintern Pact. Yet Germany is supplying China with arms. Again if Japan became dominant in China, German trade with that country would suffer a severe blow as Japan wants China as an enforced market for her products. Yet the Chinese naturally do not regard Germany as a friend.

Germany sees also in this war which drags on inconsequently a chance of Russia recuperating the strength dissipated by the Red Army "purge" and perhaps taking an active part in certain circumstances. For instance, the frequent disputes between Russia and Japan, which are persistently arising from frontier events or shipping clashes, might some day produce an embroilment which would end in a recourse to arms. It is believed in London, despite the uncertainty of information from Russia, that the Far Eastern Provinces will soon be able to defend themselves against attack without the assistance of the remainder of the Soviet Union. Germany, of course, cannot regard with equanimity the growing strength of the Power her leaders have consistently classed as Public Enemy Number One, especially as by the Austrian move she has now embarked upon a development towards the east which may bring her into con-

(Continued in page 3)

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fight with the Soviet at some future time.

## China's Powers of Endurance

Meanwhile there is a growing feeling in many quarters that China is still far from final defeat; indeed, that she can continue to resist almost indefinitely.

Various sources all suggest that Chinese strength is on the up-grade and not declining. An intensive training of recruits introduced after the fall of Nanking has produced 500,000 new soldiers who are now considered capable of front-line duty in emergencies. Some of them have been employed and with effect in the fighting before Hsuechow, where morale and ability were both good. China, it is said, will soon

be in a position to put more than a million men into service on the vast fighting front. Ammunition and other supplies are said to be sufficient for the whole army for six months at least, while a sufficient reserve of arms has been accumulated to equip 25 new divisions. Even if driven from Hsuechow, the Chinese can shorten their lines—at the cost, it is true, of the surrender of further huge tracts of territory—but they will thereby be drawing nearer their supplies, while the additional length of the Japanese lines of communication will bring fresh problems, and those of the kind which in their exploitation by the Chinese have put a fresh complexion on the face of the war which a few months ago seemed to be in its last stages.



# ONE YEAR OF WAR IN CHINA

## Japanese Casualties 200,000 to Date

### END NOT YET IN SIGHT

#### SHANGHAI

The first anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, which fell on July 7, was observed with special services for the dead by Chinese and Japanese nationals throughout the world.

It was on a midsummer night, exactly twelve months ago that the first shot was fired at Lukouchiao, outside Peiping, which started the present fighting.

Chinese both in China and abroad, marked the day by keeping a three-minute silence in honour of their dead and by eating nothing but vegetables all that day.

Throughout Japan there was a one minute's silence, during which the nation offered prayers for Japan's war dead and it continued success of the Mikado's armies, fighting through tropical heat and floods on the plains of Central China.

Accurate figures of the losses caused by the two sides are not procurable.

It is generally accepted in Tokio, however, that the Japanese losses total approximately 200,000 killed and 100,000 wounded, according to visitors from Tokio.

These visitors state that there is scarcely a family in Japan who has not a relation or intimate friend either killed or wounded. Hospitals all over the country are packed to capacity with the wounded.

#### CHINESE CASUALTIES HIGHER

Casualties on the Chinese side have, of course, been far heavier. The number of dead and wounded is conservatively estimated as at least half a million.

To this must be added several thousands of civilians, killed in air raids, dead of starvation as refugees, and "liquidated" by the Japanese as anti-Japanese elements.

Hundreds of others have already been drowned, while thousands more are faced with ruin and starvation, through the "sudden earth" drive of the Yellow and Yangtze River floods, as devastating and relentless as any "scorched earth" policy adopted by Japanese or Chinese.

A year ago, when the hostilities first began, the Japanese freely talked of a localised incident in which three or four divisions, each of some 10,000 men, would be involved. They believed that they would quickly complete the severance of North China, with its rich coal mines, from China proper to the Japan-

ese sphere of influence and that that would be the end of it.

To-day they are understood to have one million men in the field in China proper, excluding naval units. In addition to this there are some 300,000 men in Manchukuo, watching the Soviet Frontier.

Politicians in Tokio are now talking of the hostilities lasting 10 years. This has been caused by the fact that, contrary to precedent in recent years, China did not stand still and watch this latest attempt at further alienation of her territory with only a "face-saving" show of resistance.

The three main opposing groups in China, the Chiang Kai-shek regime, the restive South, and the Communists, until a year ago battling against each other behind the scenes or in actual open warfare, put aside their differences and for the first time since the Chinese Republic had been born became united in the determination to offer real resistance to the Japanese.

#### CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS

There are varying accounts of how these groups came together. One states that it was the activities of the South-eastern warlords which forced the issue; another maintains that General Chiang Kai-shek was only released following his kidnapping at the end of 1936 after he had given a promise to the Communists to cease the Civil War and fight Japan; yet another account gives the patriotic stand of General Chiang Kai-shek all the credit.

The exact truth may never be known. The important fact is that unity was achieved.

The unity appears to have hardened with every day of the war, largely as a result of the Japanese methods of warfare. Principal among these have been the deaths caused to civilians by their air raids, the molestation by their soldiers of women wherever they have advanced, and the "scorched earth" policy of razing whole villages to the ground by fire in an effort to combat the guerrilla menace.

#### LIMITLESS MAN-POWER

As a result, to-day the Chinese army is able to draw on almost limitless supplies of man-power.

In addition to the vast majority of the Chinese who are supporting General Chiang Kai-shek in his fight against

Japan, the 50,000,000 Mahomedans of China, traditionally hostile to the Central Government, recently pledged their loyalty to General Chiang Kai-shek.

The student class also, which has always before sat in offices and refused to fight, declaring that "it was not for educated and cultured people to soil their hands with fighting," has for the first time put aside its "class prejudice" and joined the ranks of the Army.

Even China's little-known savage aborigine tribes from the borderlands of Tibet and Burma have begun to take an active part in helping China, and one unit of 3,000 Lolo tribesmen is now already fighting in the front line.

#### GUERRILLAS

Backing up the regular troops are hundreds of thousands of guerrillas making continual pin-prick attacks behind the Japanese lines of communication.

Some of the guerrillas are Communists, trained by years of partisan fighting; others are bandits turned patriot; some are pure fighters for the Chinese cause; the majority, however, is made up of farmers, deprived by the hostilities in their area and the Japanese "scorched earth" policy of all means of livelihood, who have joined the guerrilla bands in order to eat.

The result is that the Lukouchiao "incident," when the Japanese garrison from Tientsin held "manoeuvres" attacking the Chinese garrison and the latter opened fire on the Japanese, developed from a simple Japanese drive in an isolated area into one of the major wars of the century.

#### JAPANESE VICTORIES, BUT, . . .

As far as positional warfare has gone, the Japanese have won one victory after another, some of them described by military experts as great victories. But none has been decisive.

Moreover, their various attempts or "feathers" to occupy South China have proved entirely abortive, principally owing to the strain on their man-power of the campaign in the North and the efficient defence preparations made by the Chinese in the South during the year in which they have been left free.

A month ago it looked as if, following the collapse of the Chinese line after the battle of Hsuechow, the Japanese would be able to follow up their advantage quickly and rush on to capture Hankow before the Chinese could reorganise.

The bursting of the dykes of the Yellow River and a solid wedge of water flowing directly across the Japanese line of advance saved Hankow from this speedy fate and gave the Chinese armies time to recover.

#### HANKOW PLANS ALTERED

The Japanese had to launch a new plan of attack on Hankow, on which they are now straining every nerve.

Recent floods on the Yangtze River have caused unexpected setbacks to even this attack and to-day, while they are continuing their operations the Japanese themselves now talk of "getting to Hankow" only toward the end of August or early September.

Few doubt that the Japanese will take Hankow sooner or later, but even this victory may prove as indecisive

as the capture of Nanking, the former Chinese capital, on December 13—nearly seven months ago.

The Japanese have overrun great tracts of territory but little of this is really held or pacified.

The Japanese flag to-day nominally flies over four whole provinces and portions of four others in the 18 provinces of China proper. The provinces nominally under the Japanese are Hopei, Kiangsu, Shantung and Shansi. Those partly held are Anhwei (¼), Suiyuan (¼), and Honan (¼).

The total extent of the "Japanese area" is approximately 350,000 square miles—or four times the size of Great Britain. China still holds complete sway, however, over more than three times as much territory.

In point of fact, of course, Japanese control does not extend over more than a fraction of the vast "Japanese area." Their control extends only over 200 miles on either side of the railways and navigable waterways, and a radius of anything from 10 to 20 miles round the important towns, mines or industrial centres in the "Japanese area."

The rest is firmly in hostile hands.

#### JAPAN'S REAL GAINS

Japan's territorial gains may be summed up as comprising the ten important towns and ports of Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanking, Peiping, Tsingtao, Cherow, Hargchow, Weihaiwei, Hsuechow and Amoy; some 3,500 miles of railway; approximately 1,300 miles of coastline; and the major navigable portions of the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers.

Against this China still holds the twelve towns and ports of Hankow, Chungking, Canton, Yunnan, Chengchow, Changsha, Nanchang, Swatow, Hainan, Hankow, Macao, and Ningpo; some 2,400 miles of railway (including the Canton-Hankow and that from Yunnan to Kokow, the Indo-China border); approximately 1,500 miles of coastline; and the major navigable portions of the Min, Si, and Liao Rivers.

The Hwai River and Grand Canal, China's two remaining most important waterways, are criss-crossed by Japanese garrisons and Chinese forces through most of their courses.

#### TRADE

From a trade point of view, apart from the capture of most of North and Central China's shipping trade and the main ports of import and export, except Canton, the Japanese "spoils of war" to date are:

The coal mines of North China, the third greatest coal producers in the world;

The wool crop of Inner Mongolia; The tobacco crop of Shantung and Kiangsu Provinces; the opium crop of Shantung Province; and the cotton and silk mills of Shanghai.

Against this the Chinese still hold: Almost all the China tea crop; the wood oil trade of the Western forests; the antimony and tin mines; two-thirds of the opium crop; four-fifths of the cotton crop; and one small coal area in Southern Shansi.

#### THE FUTURE

The end of the war does not appear yet in sight. From a strictly military point of view there is little to stop the Japanese pushing on and on, except the

difficulty of maintaining their lines of communication.

These difficulties are already great. The line of their advance guards runs like a great letter "W" on its side; from Paotow, in Suiyuan Province, down to the bend of the Yellow River at the junction of Shansi, Shensi, and Honan Provinces; then across to Kaifeng, on the Lunghai Railway; then south-east to their foremost positions on the Yangtze; and from there across to Hangchow.

The nearest point of this great "W" to Tokio is approximately 1,300 miles; the furthest approximately 1,800 miles.

Yet this has not held up their continued advance.

If they capture Hankow, and turn north to Canton, then carry their flag further into the interior of China, their lines of communication will grow longer and their difficulties increase, but that will not necessarily prevent them from continuing to advance just as far as they please.

The guerrilla activities will, however, presumably increase and open warfare continue as far as one can visualise.

#### A HALT AT HANKOW?

Should the Japanese decide to call a halt with the capture of Hankow, they will still have years of fighting to extend their control beyond the railways and really pacify the country.

Every month there are rumours of peace negotiations, but observers do not see how, providing China's unity continues and the national morale is kept up, any peace terms could be approved. General Chiang Kai-shek would never, it is thought, at the moment, survive peace terms which Japan could accept.

Similarly, it is felt that Japan has now gone too far and made too many sacrifices to dare make a peace which would not give the Japanese a dominating position in North China and along the Central China Coast.

It is not forgotten how, after the Russo-Japanese war of 1904 and the Sino-Japanese war of 1894, there were uprisings from end to end of Japan when the peace-terms, which were deemed by the people to be not triumphant enough for a nation that had made great sacrifices and been led to expect great fruits of victory, were made public.

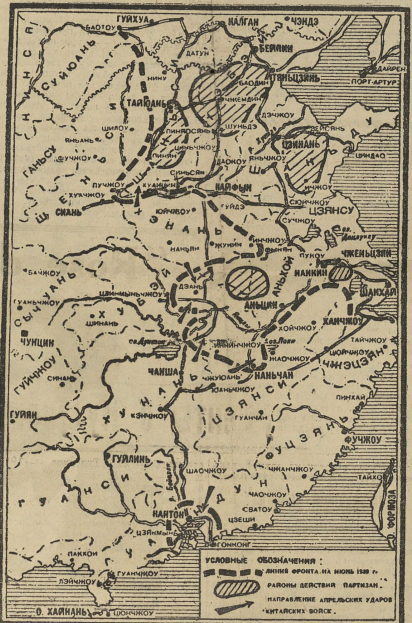
Nevertheless, it is never safe to predict, especially where the Far Eastern races are concerned, and the forecasts of all the prophets may prove to be wrong.

It is suggested in certain usually well-informed quarters that the Chinese morale is breaking, and, if and when Hankow falls, the Chinese may accept almost any terms the Japanese or some third party may dictate.

Other quarters, however, which have the facilities for being equally well-informed, express their conviction that China can and will continue the fight for the ten years now mentioned by Japan, or as much longer as is necessary to secure final victory.

Whichever contention is correct, the fact remains that both China and Japan will finally emerge, be it sooner or later, seriously weakened. At the same time the serious losses already suffered by foreign trade in the Far East—the British share is conservatively put at £20,000,000—will continue for a considerable time to come.—Reuter.





Карта военных действий в Китае

## Крушение японских стратегических планов в Китае

7 июля исполняется два года с того момента, как японская воюющая, спроводившая военное столкновение на юге Марко Поло в окрестностях Войнина, вторглась во пределы Северного Китая.

Продолжая свою агрессивную политику на азиатском материке, накануне еще в 1931 году захватом Манчжурии, японский империализм рассчитывал японскими военными ударами из крайних пределов захватить северные провинции Китая с их значительными запасами промышленного сырья и богатыми сельско-хозяйственными ресурсами. Однако, первые же бои японской армии в Войнин-Гинляньском районе с частями 29-ой китайской армии показали, что надежды японцев на легкую и быструю победу строились на песке.

Расчет японцев на разобщенность и неорганизованность китайского народа был опрокинут могучим рогом анти-японского единства фронта.

Японский империализм, готовившийся к новым агрессивным актам в Дальнем Востоке, отнюдь не был заинтересован в том, чтобы уязвить в Китае. Организация возможности японской экономики заставляла военно-фашистские круги форсировать быстрое окончание войны, чтобы сохранить силы для продолжения агрессии, основанная надежда которой была изложена в преступном меморандуме Ганга.

Отсюда буквально через две военные операции японцев в Китае красной нитью проходит стремление «содержать ударом» сокрушить китайскую армию и сбить саму захватить китайское правительство капитулировать.

Войн, начавшийся в июле 1937 года в Северном Китае, не судил японцам скорой победы. В августе 1937 года атакой японской морской пехоты открывается новый фронт — шанхайский. Японское ко-

Пока этим заглаживая в «Известиях» (23 июня) напечатана статья Г. Губова. Переиспользуем ее с небольшими сокращениями и приложением к ней карту я виду усилившегося в последние время интереса к ходу японско-китайской борьбы и к тому значительному информационному материалу, в ней использованного. Разумеется, за полную объективность изложения мы ручаться не можем. — Ред.

мандование рассчитывало, что захватив Шанхай, исключительного предель своего района, оно половину всей китайской промышленности, а также обогатится в связи с этим реальная война Шанхай превратит в великую битву.

На ряду с боями в Северном Китае в течение августа, сентября, октября и половины ноября 1937 г. разворачиваются ожесточенная сражения на пхотском фронте. В начале войны силы японцев на северном фронте исчислялись в 10 тысяч человек. Примерно таким же количеством людей они первоначально располагали и в Шанхае. Однако, из колючих позиций японцы шли на одном из самых шанхайском фронте 115 тысяч человек с 400 орудиями, 100 танками и 140 самолетами. Их силы, действующая на север страны, выросли приблизительно в 10-15 раз. Такое усиление армии потребовало мобилизации целого ряда дивизий на островах и перестройки всего японского хозяйства на военный лад. Военными действиями в Китае, задуманными в начале японской военной, как легкая военная прогулка, выросла в крупную войну, потребовавшую от японского империализма полного напряжения сил.

Китайский войска, чуткая аномалия, обладавшая огромным превосходством в технических средствах борьбы, 12 ноября 1937 года оставил Шанхай и отступил на новую линию обороны восточнее Нанкина.

В первые абсолюта сентября японцы, пользуясь своим исключительным перевесом в боевой технике, а также колоссальными позицией и в отдельных случаях и при помощи изобилие сил северных провинциальных генералов-шишистских, захватывали Войнин-Гинляньский и Катанский районы и устремлялись из гуды Северного Китая, имея основными направлениями своего наступления Дагуи-Пучжоуско, Байпин-Ханькоускоу и Байпин-Пучжоускоу железными дорогами, выходящими из центральных провинций страны.

Ли потеря Шанхай, ни оставление Байпинского и Катанского районов не позволило на китайское правительство и народ Китая того количества, на которое рассчитывала японцы: капитуляция не последовала.

Но, наоборот, гнев и ненависть к японским захватчикам возросла все с большей силой по мере того, как армия агрессора вторглась в глубь территории страны.

Расчет китайского командования основывался на том, что японский империализм не в состоянии вести длительную войну. Осознав для Китая вытекающую необходимость затягивать войну, сохранить армию вблизи военных территорий, японцы, желая, во избежание обострения вражды и заткнуть насилие сокрушительный удар.

Японская военщина прекресо понимает всю невыгодность для нее длительной войны. После захвата Шанхая, в июле 1937 года, она пытается в районе Нанкина организовать лучшие силы китайской армии, уничтожить их и тем самым в один прием решить исходы войны в свою пользу. Китайское командование, зная свои войска из оружия, оставляет Нанкин. Хол город и попадает в руки японцев, но китайская армия не разбита и продолжает оказывать упорное сопротивление агрессору. Неудачной попыткой окружить китайские части в районе Нанкина заканчивается в 1937 году полугодичный период боя.

В начале 1938 года боевые действия на территории Китая разворачивались на двух фронтах — северном и центральном (шанхайском). Война затянута. В мае 1938 года японское командование предпринимает одну из самых крупных военных операций в Китае — союзников, ставя перед собой задачу полного окружения и уничтожения основную часть китайской армии и одновременно соединения северного и центрального фронтов.

Город Суйчжоу, крупный железнодорожный узел, стоящий на стыке Байпин-Пучжоуской и Катанской железных дорог, был выбран японскими командованием местом, где соединившись наступавшие с севера и с юга войскавыми группами должны были совершить окружение и разгром окруженных китайских войск.

Для осуществления этой цели японское командование сосредоточило около десяти пехотных дивизий, усиленных танками, артиллерией и авиацией. С 1 по 20 мая продолжался бой. Результатом его явилось, с одной стороны, соединение северного и центрального фронтов, а с другой — полная победа японцев, захвативших отнюдь не оружие и паргана китайской армии. Благодаря ответным действиям

китайских частей из оружия вообще ничего не получили. Японская воюющая, не выжила и утратила отступившая на запад и юго-запад китайские дивизии. Новые Нанки, которыми японское командование собиралось обогатить военное искусство, не выжила и утратила отступившая на запад и юго-запад китайские дивизии. Многие Нанки, которыми японское командование собиралось обогатить военное искусство, не выжила и утратила отступившая на запад и юго-запад китайские дивизии.

Темом 1938 года японцы начинают подготовку захвата Ханькоу. Около половины июля японской армии, действующей в Китае, брошено для достижения этой цели громадное количество боевой техники — танки, авиация, артиллерия, инженерные и химические части, корабль военно-морского флота — обеспечивающая действия пехотных частей. Превосходство японцев над китайскими частями в танках и самолетах было в этот момент в 10 раз.

Основной осью японского наступления на Ханькоу являлся река Янцзи. Цели ханькоуской операции были достаточно широки и во это время не новы. Захватом Ханькоу предполагалось осуществить все ту же цель, за достижение которой японское командование tirelessly стремилось, начиная с начальных событий 1-го июля 1937 года в окрестностях Войнина, — захватить капитулировать китайское правительство, кончить затянущуюся войну, продолжить условия мира.

Вечный поход, после того, как анти-японские войска были оставлены Ганга (Нанкин) на реке Янцзи), начался ожесточенно, кровопролитные бои на протяжении 12 дней продолжались. В течение трех месяцев — августа, сентября и октября, японцы, встретив упорное сопротивление китайских войск, вплоть до восстановления числа отступивших с фронтом перешли на наступление: не более 3 км. в сутки.

В конце октября, когда потери обидно сорвать достигли внушительной цифры, китайское командование считало, что окладные Ханькоу уже обречены японцами. Достижение дорогого и что дальнейшая защита города угрожает китайской армии неужены в отступлении, принимая решение об оставлении новой столицы страны. 27 октября последние китайские солдаты покидают Ханькоу.

Потеряется старая история: за обладание городом японцы заплатили дорогой ценой (распачивание не только сама японская армия, но и ее тыловая база на остальной территории). Во то время китайская армия не разбита, боеиспособность ее с каждым годом стремительно возрастает, мирная жизнь все больше и больше затянута, все

больше подрывая экономику Японии. Несмотря на территориальные приобретения, побед все так же далека от японской армии, как и в начале войны.

С момента захвата Нанкина и Ханькоу (октябрь 1938 года) и до сегодняшнего дня японская армия крупных операций больше не предпринимала. Выход японцев в марте текущего года на восточный берег реки Хань (с северо-западу от Ханькоу) и занятие Наньчан не представляло далеко идущих целей и явилось местное значение.

Наиболее крупным событием на театре военных действий за последние время явился переход китайских войск в наступление в апрель. Активные действия китайцев, начавшиеся на фоне огромного прогнания фронта, не представляли цели нанесения прогнанию ринь-китайской армии шерутико готовности, и оно — даю не очень далекого будущего. Апрельские действия китайцев были направлены в основном на расширение двух задач:

1. Отвлечь японские войска из парганами районов и привлечь их непосредственно на фронт. Тем самым сорвать попытки японского командования справиться с партизанскими движениями в оккупированных районах. (В этот период поговорила всех японских войск, дислоцировавшихся в Северном Китае, была брошена на борьбу с партизанами).

2. Одновременно наступлением, на весь фронт сбить японские части, не давая им возможности сосредоточить ударный кулак.

Активные действия китайских войск начались в десятках местах апреля в районе южного участка Дагуи-Пучжоуской ж. д. (провинция Шанси), на восточном берегу реки Хань (с северо-западу от Ханькоу), на фронте Юэчжоу — Уинь — Наньчан, на треугольнике Нанкин — Шанхай — Ханькоу и на юг страны, на байпинском фронте. Японцам пришлось отбавиться буквально на весь прогнание фронта.

Результатом апрельских контр-ударов китайских войск явилось полное разрушение замысла, поставленного собой японским командованием. Японцы для борьбы с наступающими китайскими частями были вынуждены снять войска из партизанских районов и направить их на фронт. Переступившая японских дивизий и сосредоточение их для наступления на Маша (из югу от Ханькоу) были со-

драны китайскими частями, действовавшими на центральном фронте.

Китайцы вернули ряд городов, вытеснили японцев из Наньчану и причинили японцам серьезные потери в людях и технических средствах боя. Потери японской армии за этот период империализм достигли тысяч убитых и раненых. Успешная апрельские действия китайских войск подают торговую черту двух годов войны.

Из ожесточенности боев китайская армия вышла окрепшей, выросшей, численно поповнившей свои боевые и моральные качества. В борьбе против японских захватчиков китайская армия обрелась на фронтный шаг, на единство народов Китая объединившихся в национальный анти-японский фронт. Угас от руки с регулярной армией с японскими злодеевскими сражаются героические партизанские отряды, насчитывающие в своих рядах больше миллиона человек. Дивизия партизан и 8-й и 4-й народно-революционных армий дезорганизованы так, армия агрессора. В оккупированных районах государство японцев фактически распространяется только на крупные города и на узкие полосы земли вдоль линий железных дорог. Но и за эти участки территории японцами ежедневно приходится вести борьбу с партизанскими отрядами, насчитывающими в своем составе больше и техническая средства.

За последние время партизаны три раза вырвались из Нанкина, десятки раз полностью прекратили движение на железных дорогах Нанкин — Шанхай — Ханькоу-уского района. Ежедневно в оккупированных районах летят под отсыл военные самолеты японцев, взлетают на воздух их военные склады, понадают в зады и уничтожаются японские роты и батареи японские партизанские движения имеют уже давно составили предмет самых острых забот японского командования.

Уже тот факт, что японскому империализму приходится в течение двух лет вести войну в Китае, не добившись при этой жедалой цели, показывает, что стратегические планы японской военщины, рассчитанные на короткую войну, полностью провалились. Несмотря на то, что военные круги Японии увеличили свою армию с 250 тысяч в 5-6 раз, числом пополнили народное хозяйство интересней войн, переплати на военные действия в Китае 9 миллиардов тен, почти полностью истерпала свой золотой фонд и запасы стратегического сырья, — всеобщий результат не достигнута. Китайский народ продолжает сопротивление.



# A BACKDOOR TO CHINA

## How Goods for the Republic are Being Transported Along the New Highway from Burma

*Described by a Correspondent Familiar with the Route*

and purple, and "face-pieces" inset with glass bits, while the muleteers swagger alongside in their rakish plaited hats with waterproof covers in orange and green.

A large convoy can off-saddle and stack for the midday meal and rest with what seems miraculous speed, the whole process facilitated by the ease with which the small Chinese saddle can be lifted off and on. In the coolie convoys, each man—and often there are young boys in their early teens—carries two heavily laden baskets swung on a bamboo pole, and keeps up a quick, even trot for hours on end. With their deep blue cotton jackets and short trousers, huge bamboo hats, and steady rhythmic movement, they seem a part of the landscape itself, and it would seem impossible indeed without them.

*(Continued on page 284)*

purely seasonal, migrating after the rains and returning to Yunnan before the next monsoon. It is all arranged by contractors, who employ the men in gangs, giving them their food through the season and then a round sum when the work is complete and they are ready to trek home again. Watching them at work on the road, one is struck by their cheerful light-heartedness and capacity for the heavy labour of quarrying and breaking stones.

The most beautiful stretch of country north of Lashio is the steep hill approach to Kutkai (a climb of 2,600 ft. in a very few miles) and the wind-swept plateau at the top, and again the high pass some 15 miles beyond, where the road curls through little bracken-filled valleys and climbs to a saddle over 5,000 ft. in height, which gives magnificent long-distance views of range upon range of hills stretching away to China. The Nam Hkai river at the foot of this pass is a place of delight, its crystal-clear water, of a



administration and the Northern Shan States Battalion Frontier Force, its normal activities have suddenly been augmented by the work, just begun, of extending the railway a further two miles to facilitate the transfer of materials from rail to road on this last lap of their long journey to Yunnan.

The road from here to the new point of contact on the frontier is by no means



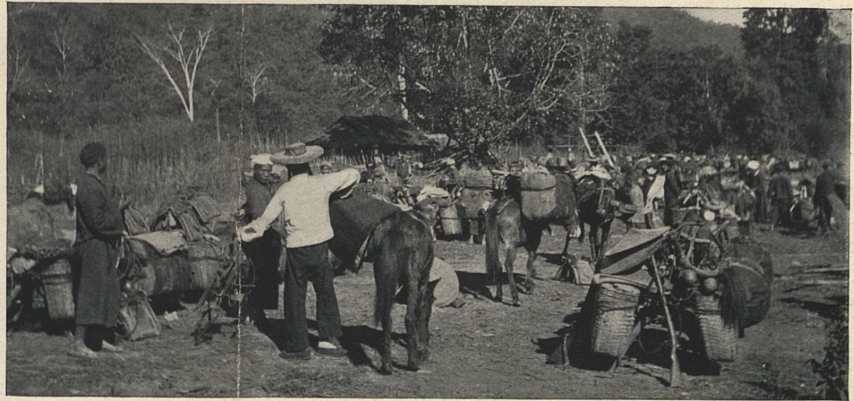
**FOR LIGHT LORRIES ONLY:** This bridge, lying just over fifty miles from the Chinese frontier, will have to be replaced if the Lashio route is to be available for heavy traffic

comfortable one for the private car, being in parts incredibly bumpy and disastrously stony in character. But the scenery and general interest of the trip make it well worth tackling, and one can at least be thankful that heavy traffic is confined to the hours between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., a temporary regulation, however, made only on account of the extensive road work in progress en route. This is all being done (as has been almost all work on the Shan State roads for years past) by Yunnanese labour, about 3,000 men being now engaged on this stretch alone.

The reason for this influx is that the local inhabitants—Shans and various hill tribes—will not volunteer for such work and would not be suitable for it if they did, being generally of a lazy disposition and lacking in the necessary stamina. The Yunnanese coolie, on the other hand, is cheerful, extremely hardworking, and physically very strong, although an inherent susceptibility to malaria prevents him from working during the monsoon. On this account Yunnanese road labour is

at mile 105, has therefore been constructed by the Burma Government to meet the other at this point. The total distance from Kyuhkok to Yunnan-fu (Kunming) is about 650 miles, much of it is very rough going as yet, and heavy traffic is still delayed by the nature of the bridge over the Salween, 250 miles from the frontier, which is being hurriedly reinforced. A number of Chinese officials, among them the director of the Yunnan-Burma Highway, and members of the South-western Transportation Company, have arrived in Lashio to make arrangements for the hire of lorries and transhipment of goods, while others are proceeding to Rangoon to arrange for the extensive purchase of petrol from the Burma Oil Company. It is hoped to establish service and petrol stations at every 100 km. along the new highway as soon as possible.

Although this road onwards from Lashio carries very little private car traffic, this being confined to civil and military officers on duty and the very occasional tourist, there is on it a constant stream of Yunnanese mule and coolie convoys. Tea, silk, hides and various other goods are brought south at the end of the monsoon, and cheap manufactured goods such as kerosene oil, lamps, blankets, and so on are taken back before the next rains. These convoys are full of colour and interest. Many of the animals, and always the leading one, are gaily decked with browbands of dyed horsehair in red



**OFF-SADDLING FOR THE MIDDAY HALT:** A Chinese mule convoy on the frontier road. Such convoys pass in and out of China in an almost constant stream. Tea, silk, hides, and other goods are brought south at the end of the monsoon, while oil, lamps, blankets, etc., are taken north on the return

deep turquoise blue peculiar to these Shan rivers, breaking into a series of lovely races just below the suspension bridge whose narrow entrance precludes the passage of all but light lorries. Although both this bridge, and another at the foot of Kutkai Hill, are to be replaced by steel truss bridges, it does not seem probable that this can be done before the next monsoon.

The route previously in use crossed the frontier near Muse over a fair-weather bridge across the Shweli, but this has now been abandoned, as the new Chinese highway touches the frontier at Kyuhkok farther south, where only a small masonry bridge over the Nam Yang stream is required to replace the present wooden one. A new section, 11 1/4 miles in length and branching off from the Lashio-Muse road



**LOOKING FROM THE KUDKAI REGION** across the hills to western China. It is through this difficult terrain that the new road has been carved



**IN NAMKHAM BAZAAR:** Burmese girls offering pottery for sale. Namkham lies near the Chinese frontier and has a distinctly polyglot community



# FOUR PERSONALITIES of the NEW SPAIN:

A Correspondent Tells of Big Names Destined to Play a Vital Part in the Regeneration of the Peninsula

This article, written by an admirer of Spanish Fascism, has a very special interest in that it introduces to readers names which are as yet not widely known in this country. The author's estimate of General Franco's aims and objects is, of course, purely personal.

FOUR personalities dominate the new Spain. Two men, one alive, one dead: Francisco Franco and the spirit of José Antonio Primo de Rivera; and two women: Pilar, sister of José Antonio, and, a new name to most people in England but of great importance, Mercedes Sans Bachiller. Both Pilar and Mercedes are under thirty.

José Antonio is the inspiration of the new Spain. He was shot by the Republican Government—very much against their wishes, but they and their country were dominated, at that time, by the agents of the Comintern, with Moses Rosenberg as "Czar." By this act the Russians made one of the worst of their political mistakes, as Ignacio Prieto warned them. For they made José Antonio a martyr. His death brought, literally, hundreds of thousands of supporters to his party, the Falange, not only on the Nationalist side but among the youths on the Government side. To-day his influence is the dominating factor in the new Spain, and is providing the driving force for the renaissance which is now taking place.

Wherever you go in Spain to-day, on most cathedrals and on many churches you will see on the outside wall a simple cross and the name of José Antonio Primo de Rivera. Wherever you go in Spain to-day you will see the portrait of José Antonio in juxtaposition to that of the Caudillo. If Franco were not that unusual phenomenon, the selfless patriot, this increasing influence might easily have been a bone of contention; especially to-day when José Antonio's body has been exhumed and is being borne on the shoulders of his Falangists from Alicante to the Escorial.

But Franco has no personal ambition. He sees the influence of José Antonio in but one light, its benefit to the new State that he and the Falange are striving to build up.

The true character of Franco is almost entirely unknown in England. Short of stature (he is only about 5 ft. 3 ins.), plump, with a great sense of jollity, yet taciturn, cautious, studious to a degree, he is, generally speaking, very similar in type to a Scotsman. The parallel is indeed very close. For Franco comes from almost similar stock: he is Celt-Iberian, and the climate of his native province, Galicia, is far more approximate to Scotland than to the usual visions of sunny Spain.

In several other ways Franco typifies the Scotsman. He is "canny," most deliberate in his decisions, and takes his own time to make up his mind. He will consider all possibilities before taking any action.

Secure peace is what every Spaniard is seeking to-day; in no way any more military adventure.

The most important results of the late civil war will probably be found to be the passing of power from Castile and Madrid to the northern provinces, and the emancipation of the Spanish women.

War always emancipates women. The unknown quantity in Spain to-day is—What will the women



THE CAUDILLO AND HIS FAMILY: General Franco with his wife and his daughter, Carmen

do? It is important to remember that while there is compulsory military service for men in Spain, there is also "obligatory" service for women. No girl can take a degree or obtain a Government post unless she has served six months (over a period of four years) in the new wonderful social service movement which has been built up during these last two years, the *Auxilio Social*. In that service she may be called upon to do work of any kind, scrub floors, look after children, dispense medicines, cook, any menial job. The object being to destroy class feeling, and make all kinds of Spaniards understand and appreciate one another. Already, in the short time that *Auxilio Social* has been in existence more than 200,000 Spanish women have passed through its training service. It is Mercedes Sans Bachiller (pronounced Bashilier) who founded, organised and now runs *Auxilio Social*. She is certainly one of the most interesting women of this period.

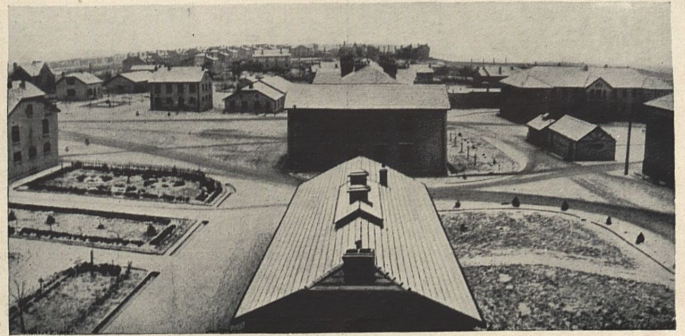
On July 18, 1936, the day of the Franco rising, just another Nationalist gave his life for his beliefs, Alto de Leon. He left behind a small family and a young widow. She, feeling her personal life destroyed, turned to assisting her country. She started feeding children. In October, 1936, she had organised the feeding of 100. During last October, 92,173 children were given, in that one month, 2,737,350 meals, and 68,448 necessitous adults were also fed. But this is by no means all. All over Nationalist Spain, and now spreading all over the country, are clinics for children, convalescent homes, homes for expectant mothers, rest homes for tired mothers, helpers to take the children off their hands.

All this has been achieved by the genius of one woman in a time of desperate war. I do not overestimate when I say Mercedes Sans Bachiller is one of the outstanding women of this period.

Pilar Primo de Rivera is the other women's leader. She is the head of the Falange women's movement, *Femina*, which has a branch in every district, every industry in which women work, in every girls' school. *Femina* is a great and important force in the new Spain, and at the head of it is this shy, retiring, selfless girl (she seems) but with a chin of real determination. Not the least of the many good actions the late dictator did for Spain was to leave behind such a family, really dominated by disinterested patriotism.

The new Spain is austere, perhaps too austere. But there is in it an inflexible determination to eschew all politics, to forget all enmities and revenge, and to reunite the Spanish family. And from what I have seen at closest quarters I believe that this new spirit will last for many years, certainly while Franco and his present supporters are in charge (for, curiously enough, they do not seek power). If this is so, before long, Spain will not only have recovered from the terrible baptism of blood through which she has gone (perhaps this was essential in order that she might find herself again) but she will also be a force for world peace.

William Foss



BEHIND THE MAGINOT LINE: One of the model towns built to accommodate the men when they are not actually manning the system of underground fortresses

## SOCIAL LIFE in the MAGINOT LINE

How the French Conscripts Combat Depression: A Malady Resulting From Underground Living

THE shell-fish of the Maginot line, the *écritisses de rempart*, as the men in the fortress regiments have been nicknamed, come out of their shell much more to-day than when the line was first built some years ago. Life for the men who wear the khaki beret and the shield on which is the device of the defenders of Verdun, *On ne passe pas*, is by no means as grim and unsocial as it is sometimes pictured.

When the first fortresses were completed, experience proved how badly both officers and men suffered from a special kind of depression which was given the nickname of "Bétonite" or "concretitis." This form of melancholia was due to the inevitable depressing effects of living like prehistoric animals hundreds of feet below the surface, surrounded by concrete and steel. The loneliness and the silence of the Maginot line affected the morale of the men, and at once the French General Staff searched for remedies, and a permanent cure.

During a visit recently paid to parts of the Maginot line, under the guidance of one of France's most distinguished generals, I was given many opportunities of seeing what is being done to maintain the good spirits of the troops. He led me first to one of the new towns which have been built for occupation by the troops when at rest. No longer do the men remain underground, as at one time, for three continuous months. After a few days on guard they return to one of these permanent rest camps. Some years ago these camps were in the form of collapsible houses or huts which could be folded up and rapidly removed in case of emergency. To-day the principal camps are as well laid out and planned as Welwyn Garden City and contain villas and bungalows as well constructed and as picturesque as can be found on any English housing estate.

In one of these towns there is ample accommodation for at least 1,500 men, for seven different units, and for a number of the families of officers and non-commissioned officers. Complete separation from their wives and children pressed hard upon those who had to spend two or three years at least in the Maginot line, and accordingly it was decided that for those men who occupy a responsible position, necessitating a long period of residence, it was both humane and wise to provide married quarters. For the children life out in the country among the hills of eastern France, especially in the spring and summer, has many advantages, but it must be confessed that some of the wives find their homes a trifle isolated and too far away from the shops of their favourite garrison towns. Nevertheless, these married quarters preserve the family life which is one of the pillars of France.

When I entered one of these towns through gateways which are somewhat similar to those at the entry of one of the new aerodromes of the Royal Air Force, I saw stretching away to the right a boulevard. On both sides of this were neat and charming houses, occupied by the permanent staff, with a view over a forest, which stretched down towards the Rhine. Farther on were the bungalows in which the non-commissioned officers live. In front were blocks of flats designed for bachelors. Here there were dormitories, a "popote" or place for cooking, recreation rooms, libraries, and a bar. The architecture of these flats was decidedly modern and pleasant to look at, and the rooms had large windows through which the surrounding landscape could be enjoyed.

I also was shown the soldiers' clubs, so admirably organised, in which prices are extremely low. Here the soldier while out at rest can sit and drink his coffee or his "bock," can play billiards, can read quietly, or write letters. In a citizen army, such as that of France, all classes and conditions of young men do their military service, and in one clubroom there may well be the son of some wealthy manufacturer from the north of France, the son of a solicitor from Provence, the son of a peasant from the Basque country, and the son of a Parisian shopkeeper. Barriers of class rapidly break down under such conditions, and those responsible for the administration of these towns in the Maginot line have striven to provide as far as possible for the needs of all their men socially, mentally and morally.

The general showed me the *salle de spectacle*. This was like a well-designed village institute. Here three days a week there is a cinema show, and although the price charged for admission is extremely moderate, the thrifty French committee in charge are able to show a profit. Such profits are used to help the poorest men when they go on leave, and to provide Christmas presents for the children.

It must not be assumed that an ideal life without any drawbacks is organised in these camps, and indeed there are many problems still unsolved. One of the main difficulties is that of education. In one district covering about 90 miles, there are thirteen of these camps, or about one every 7 miles, and in each camp there are children, ranging from new-born infants to girls and boys. How to educate these children weighs heavily, especially upon the officers, whose pay seems almost infinitesimal as compared with English standards, and who therefore have rarely the means to send their sons and daughters as boarders to schools or universities, without a severe struggle and much personal sacrifice. However, with the help of the French Ministry of Education this question, like many others, is being solved.

There is plenty of provision for sport of various kinds. On the day of my visit at 10 a.m. I saw two football matches vigorously in progress, and was told how the troops are divided up into teams playing against each other. In the evening there are billiards matches and other forms of indoor recreation, while the men organise concert parties and in fact endeavour to make the best possible use of their time of leisure, when off duty.

B. S. Townroe



# JAPANESE TO KEEP MAINLAND ARMIES

N.Y. Times H.V. 39

## Chief Forces Will Be Based on the Continent, Not at Home, Even During Peace Time

### POLICY TO CURB HOTHEADS

#### Younger Officers Will Have Less Chance to Play Politics —Soviet Another Factor

By FRANK H. HEDGES

North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.

TOKYO, June 10.—A declaration by the Minister of War that "the volume of Japan's military strength should be increased and that emphasis should be shifted to the continent" gives voice to a trend that has been apparent for some time in Japanese military policy. If Britain has said her frontier lies on the Rhine, Japan has even more emphatically proved that this empire's frontier marches with that of Soviet Russia and whatever may be left of China.

General Seishiro Itagaki's declaration just quoted was made to a gathering of prefectural Governors, who are expected to enforce the central government's policy in their local districts. It is the first definite statement that the bulk of Japan's Army, even during peace time, will be garrisoned in China and in Manchukuo instead of in Japan proper as heretofore.

More than one reason exists for the adoption of such a policy. Granting that Japan's plans work out as she wishes and that, once peace is concluded with China, much of that country will be garrisoned by Japanese soldiers for an indefinite period, it is seen that a great number of men will be required for this purpose.

#### Hotheads on China Fronts

Other important reasons enter into the formulation of this policy. The General Staff and the War Office in Tokyo realize that most of the hotheads, of the so-called younger element among the obstreperous officers, are now on one or another of the China fronts. This is all to the good so far as those at the controls of Japan's war machine in office in Tokyo are concerned.

These fanatical younger men are thereby kept so far away from the capital of the empire that it is impossible for them to play politics, to block the formation of a Cabinet or wreck one already in existence, as they have at times done in the past.

This policy may well keep these radical nationalists out of mischief in the homeland, but it allows them a very free hand indeed in China, and this is still another reason for the maintenance of a Japanese Army on the continent. It is known throughout the world (with the exception of Japan) that both discipline and morale have sadly broken down among the Japanese troops in China, so that Tokyo is just a little apprehensive of what this army might do, of what power and influence it might wield, if and when it should be brought back to Japan proper.

If that army returns in a discontented frame of mind, believing that Tokyo has concluded a peace with China whereby Japan has sacrificed too much, it might prove dangerous indeed. Therefore, argue the powers-that-be, is it not wiser to leave this army stationed in China, bringing the men back as private individuals only after their terms of service have expired?

#### Ready for a Soviet Challenge

The ever-present menace of the Soviet Union is still another imperative reason why Japan should maintain a great armed force on the Asiatic mainland, ready to strike in defense or offense at any time against the Red Army.

Economy must have played its part as well, although Japanese Army officers are notably bad economists. The cost of troop transportation between Japan and the continental garrisons is an added expense, and certain supplies must be sent, mainly arms and munitions.

The great disparity in almost all other costs between China and Japan would more than compensate for this. Foodstuffs and other commodities are, on the whole, very much cheaper in China. The wage scale is much lower, and it is probable that forced Chinese labor will be used for military construction and other work.

For two years Japan has, in reality, been maintaining at least three, and possibly four, armies. There has been the army at home, the army in Manchukuo and the armies in North and Central China, each with its own separate organization and with commanders of equal rank responsible to the throne.

The army at home, since the outbreak of the China hostilities, has become little more than a source of supplies in men and all the other needs of warfare to the armies on the continent. Draftees are called up and immediately sent to Manchukuo for training in the art of fighting, while hundreds of thousands of reservists have been called to the colors and sent to the China fronts. This Japanese Army is charged with little more at present than the smooth operation of the machinery to supply the armies at the front and the formulation in general of national military policy.

#### Army Supreme in Manchukuo

The Japanese Army in Manchukuo, known as the Kwantung Army, has been the single greatest power in that State since its creation and has frequently acted quite independently of and contrary to Tokyo policy. Its Commander in Chief is concurrently Japan's Ambassador to Manchukuo, but he functions as Ambassador only on dress occasions and as Japan's military chieftain every day. Neither Manchukuo's own government nor any other institution in that land possesses the power that the Kwantung Army finds itself endowed with.

General Itagaki's announcement that military policy will be based henceforward on the continent comes, therefore, as a shaping of policy to facts that already exist. It should attract the closest attention of all powers interested in Eastern Asia, for, in addition to stating a military policy, it likewise implies a policy involving territorial aggrandizement, perhaps not in name, but certainly in fact.



# SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF SINO-JAPANESE WAR

## Course of Hostilities in Pasi Year

(Continued from page 11)

sha and Kweilin. Chinese quarters reported considerable and successful guerrilla activity behind the enemy lines, while in the South the towns of Tamsui and Tseng-shan were recaptured. In the Yangtze Valley there was no change.

### PEACE TERMS

On December 22 Japan's latest peace terms were announced in a statement issued by the Prime Minister, Prince Konoye, but they were unequivocally rejected by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, who declared that their acceptance was equivalent to the complete submission of China.

After a lull in military activities, a number of heavy air attacks were made on the cities of central and southern China. Chungking was raided on February 4 and heavy damage was done at Wahhsien and Kweiyang a day later. On February 13 Lanchow and Sian, both important cities on the army route from Russia, were bombed.

From the Chinese side reports again came of intensified guerrilla activity, especially in the north and in the vicinity of Shanghai. On February 13, Chinese forces launched an offensive in Hunan, south-west of Hankow, where military operations had ceased since December.

The important city of Hukow, which lies on the Yangtze and commands the northern entrance to Lake Poyang, was recaptured by the Chinese on February 17.

### OCCUPATION OF HAINAN

Meanwhile, the Japanese occupied the island of Hainan, not far from French Indo-China, on February 10, which led to the demand for an explanation by France.

Activities in the Yangtze sector were resumed late in February with a Japanese push along the Hankow-Ichang highway. The Han River was crossed at Sangyang on March 6, and Chungshing was captured the next day. On March 9, under pressure of a Chinese counter-offensive, the advance was stopped, the Japanese being forced back across the river with heavy losses. After routing a mechanised Japanese force, east of Fengcho, the Chinese re-entered Chungshing on March 12.

Meanwhile, the Japanese had started mopping-up operations against the guerrillas in Hopei, Shantung and Kiangsu provinces, where large forces from the Yangtze valley had been transferred. Hsichow (Kiangsu), the eastern terminus of the Lunghai Railway, after being destroyed by retreating guerrillas, fell into Japanese hands on March 4, and Paoying was captured on March 6. Guerrilla bands, however, continued to harass the Japanese near Shanghai.

### SPRATLEY ISLANDS

Japan's announcement of the annexation of the Spratley Islands, which are of considerable strategic importance, lying half-way between French Indo-China and British North Borneo, on March 31, led to some excitement and the usual protests.

During the latter part of March, the Japanese started a drive on the important city of Nanchang and occupied it after a rapid advance on March 27.

In the first week of April Kongmoon (south of Canton) became the scene of particularly bitter fighting, the possession of the town changing hand four times within a week. The Japanese finally re-occupied it after the arrival of reinforcements on April 9.

### APRIL OFFENSIVE

The Chinese Headquarters in Chungking announced on April 10 the commencement of a general offensive "on all points from Inner Mongolia to Kwantung"—a front 1,500 miles long—in a decisive effort to wrest the initiative in military operations from the Japanese. At the same time mobile units behind the Japanese lines were ordered to intensify their guerrilla activities.

By April 12 it was reported that the Chinese offensive had been extremely rapid and had attained considerable successes.

In Honan, by the storming of Kai-feng, they recaptured their first provincial capital. In Central China the offensive had come to within 30 miles of Hankow, while in the South the Chinese had reached a point less than ten miles from Canton.

Altogether it was estimated that some 3,000,000 Chinese troops were participating in the offensive, assisted by guerrilla forces believed to be more than 1,000,000 strong.

By April 16 large areas in the provinces of Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Shansi, Honan and Hupei had been recaptured, while in south China the virtual encirclement of Canton gravely endangered the Japanese position.

### REINFORCEMENTS

The Japanese landed heavy reinforcements on the West River, which stemmed the advance and by April 25 the fighting in south China had largely died down.

In Central China the Japanese captured the mountain resort of Kuling on April 18. The Chinese offensive nevertheless continued to be pressed and on April 27 it was reported that Nanchang was on the point of recapture, the suburbs having been occupied by the Chinese.

On May 2 a Japanese counter-offensive was launched in northern Hupei against the Chinese offensive, which

their domination, but all around is honey—the Chinese.

### CONSOLIDATING GAINS

The Japanese have established "puppet" governments at Peiping and Nanking, but not a single Power—not even Japan—has recognised either of them, and plans for union of the two regimes into a national administration have been deferred indefinitely because of Japan's failure to attract any first-rank Chinese statesman.

A remarkable development in the war in the past six months has been a steady decline in the ratio of Chinese to Japanese casualties, previously heavily to the disadvantage of the Chinese.

This has been caused by the avoidance of large-scale positional warfare by the Chinese, who rather as for example during the battle for Shanghai, are estimated to have suffered five casualties to one for the Japanese.

This ratio has been reduced, according to the Chinese, to one for most, while in some areas the Japanese are alleged to be suffering an average of ten casualties to seven by the Chinese.

### CHINESE STRATEGY

Chinese strategy is to hold a position so long as it can be defended without too heavy a sacrifice, then to withdraw and concentrate on guerrilla attacks.

Several attempts to arrange peace have been made, but none successfully. Before the fall of Nanking, Dr. Oscar Trautmann, the German Ambassador, transmitted peace proposals to the Chinese, but these were rejected.

Another notable move occurred in December, 1938, when the then Japanese Premier, Prince Konoye, offered terms to China, but these were also rejected and subsequently Prince Konoye resigned.

Although continual reports of the arrival of new weapons have been received, China remains far behind in equipment, and still suffers from a serious lack of anti-aircraft and heavy field guns.

Much of China's small arms is being manufactured in Chinese arsenals, and cases have been authenticated where the steel used has come from rails torn up from railways under Japanese control.

The Chinese Air Force is no match for the Japanese, but reports of its annihilation, circulated at regular intervals by the Japanese, have been imaginary rather than actual.

Soviet planes and Soviet pilots have been used by the Chinese, but this branch of the Chinese Air Force has never made any effective difference in the general course of the hostilities.

The war has welded together two long irreconcilable elements, the Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party) and the Communists, and has brought into the Government fold a number of recalcitrant war lords, notably Generals Li Tsung-jen and Pei Chung-hai of Kwangsi.

The Japanese, Chinese circles often declare, deserve credit for having united China.

The most noteworthy defection from the National Government occurred in the case of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Deputy General Executive of the Kuomintang, long regarded as the political heir of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Republic.

Mr. Wang, who had at one time been Prime Minister, secretly left Chungking for Indo-China last year and published what he considered acceptable terms for a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

He was immediately dismissed from all his posts in the Government, and for months now has been flirting with the Japanese, who would like to see him become the head of a new government replacing the regimes in Nanking and Peiping. So far, however, he has drawn the line at becoming a "puppet."

The Japanese have also tried to enlist the services of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the famous soldier-poet, but have failed, because his demands for really effective power have proved unacceptable.

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who, one of China's leading war lords, who, for some years, had ruled Shantung province, of which he was Governor, as a virtually independent dictator.

### FOREIGN HELP

China has based much hope of help in the form of intervention by the foreign Powers, or a conflict between Japan and Soviet Russia, but neither has materialised.

The Changkufeng incident, which contained the potentialities of a new Russo-Japanese war, was localised and settled while the foreign Powers have gone little further than passing a resolution at Geneva urging individual aid to China. From Great Britain and the United States this has been given in the form of credits, while from Soviet Russia it has come largely in the supply of aeroplanes and pilots, but never in sufficient quantity to make any decisive difference.

A series of incidents complicating Japan's relations with the Western Powers have occurred. Japan's occupation of Hainan was the most provoking incident from the French point of view, but it drew no stronger reaction than a vigorous protest, of which several score, on one subject or another connected with the hostilities, are now on file at the Foreign Office in Tokio.

In two years of fighting, the Chinese have not succeeded in recapturing any internationally known town or city, but guerrillas have been active in the outskirts of Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai and other large cities.

Railway traffic on "occupied" railways has frequently been disrupted, small Japanese garrisons attacking and annihilated; road communications cut; lorries containing supplies ambushed; and, in some cases, munition dumps blown up.

Foreign observers agree that though the activities of the guerrillas have been effective in harassing the Japanese garrison in occupied areas, neither they nor the Chinese regular forces have been able to execute a sustained counter-offensive.

Nevertheless, the war shows its second year and begins its third without any sign of surrender on the part of the Chinese, and no indication whether it will last only a short time longer or continue for years—Reuter.


Efforts to strengthen discipline in the Chinese Army have occasioned the execution of at least a dozen generals and numerous other officers. Most notable of these to lose his life for dereliction of duty was General Han Fu-

Guerrilla Activity

Underground Activities

Present Prospects

Japanese Successes



## Once upon a Time

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ARMY IN INDIA ORDERS

Appointments and Leave

The following appointments have been approved: Colonel R. E. Vyryan, M.B.E., M.C., British Service, officiating Chief Signal Officer, Northern Command, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Colonel L. G. Phillips, C.B.E., M.C., British Service, vacated.

Lieut.-Colonel A. H. B. Papillon, R.E., officiating Chief Engineer, Reconstruction, Quetta, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Colonel C. J. S. King, O.B.E., British Service, vacated.

Captain J. S. Garrett, M.B.E., 4th Bn. (F.W.O.), 8th Punjab Regiment, Attached Officer, G. S. Branch, Army Headquarters, to be G.S.O. 3rd Grade, in that Branch, to fill a new appointment.

Major J. F. Kekwick, 4th Bn., 2nd Punjab Regiment, G.S.O. 3rd Grade, G. S. Branch, Army Headquarters, to be officiating G.S.O. 2nd Grade, in that Branch, vice Major H. W. Dinwiddie, 2nd Bn., (Ludhiana Sikhs), 11th Sikh Regiment, on leave.

Capt. E. H. W. Cobb, R.E., to be officiating G.S.O. 3rd Grade, G. S. Branch, A.H.Q., vice Major J. F. Kekwick, 4th Bn., 2nd Punjab Regiment, appointed officiating G.S.O. 2nd Grade, in that Branch.

Lieut. A. L. R. Stevenson, 1st Bn., 7th Gurkha Rifles, is appointed to the Indian Army Ordnance Corps (on probation).

Captain E. D. Newell, 4th Bn., 7th Rajput Regiment, to be Adjutant, 1st Bn., the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment, vice Major J. M. Lee, the Hampshire Regiment, vacated.

Captain S. D. Verma, 10th Light Cavalry, to be Adjutant, 10th (Nagpur) Battalion, University Training Corps, vice Major J. D. Tucker, I.A., vacated.

Lieut. J. Knapp, R.A., to be officiating Commandant, vice Major W. J. Gyde, R.A., on leave.

15th Punjab Regiment, 10th Bn.—Captain G. Ross-Thompson, 2nd Bn., is seconded as Company Commander in an existing vacancy.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India: Colonel R. B. Deedes, O.B.E., M.C., Indian Army, Deputy Military Secretary, Army Headquarters, privilege leave for 3 months, combined with furlough for 1 month and 29 days, with effect from August 3, 1939, or date of availing.

Brevet Col. R. D. T. Woolfe, M.C., Indian Army, Deputy Director of Ordnance Service, M.G.O. Branch, Army Headquarters, privilege leave for 3 months, combined with furlough for 8 days, with effect from July 29, 1939, or date of availing.

Lieut.-Col. H. E. A. Morris, O.B.E., I.A.O.C., A.D.O.S., M.G.O. Branch, Army Headquarters, 3 months' privilege leave combined with 3 months' furlough, with effect from July 14, 1939, or date of availing.

Major J. M. S. Pasley, M.V.O., R.A., Instructor Class "B", School of Artillery, India, privilege leave for 2 months, combined with furlough for 12 days, with effect from July 13, 1939, or date of availing.

Major J. M. McNeill, R.A., Instructor Class "B", School of Artillery, India, privilege leave for 13 days, combined with furlough for 1 month and 22 days, with effect from July 13, 1939, or date of availing.—A.P.

REDISTRIBUTION OF TERRITORY

Trade Commissioners on Continent

(From Our Own Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 7. It is understood that it has been decided to postpone the final decision regarding the redistribution of territory in which they function between two Indian Trade Commissioners on the Continent until conditions are less disturbed.

It is felt that as the headquarters of both Trade Commissioners are in Axis countries, any redistribution made now may be misconstrued as adverse action by India against these Powers.

There is also a possibility of our Trade Commissioners being compelled to withdraw from their present headquarters should there be an outbreak of war.

For some months the Government of India have had under consideration this question of redistribution of territory. The present distribution has proved awkward for administrative purposes, particularly where some countries are difficult of access to the Trade Commissioner, within whose jurisdiction they come at present or where they have been divided between the two, leading to much overlapping of work.

France is the principal example of the latter, the northern half being within the territory covered by our Trade Commissioner at Hamburg and the southern half under his colleague at Milan.

JULLUNDUR HOSIERY FACTORY STRIKE

JULLUNDUR, July 7. About 125 labourers of a local hosiery factory, who downed tools 12 days back, are still on strike.

At first they started picketing, but it has now been stopped. Negotiations for a settlement are in progress between the labour leaders and the owner of the factory.—A.P.

The Chaitha ceremony of the late Late Naran Ram, who passed away on the 5th instant, takes place today (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at his residence in Anarkali.

ENTERTAINMENTS

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PROCLAMATION UNDER ORDER 5, RULE 20, C.P.C. IN THE COURT OF KHAN ZIA ULLAH KHAN, B.A. LL.B., P.C.S., ADDL. SUB-JUDGE II CLASS, LUDHIANA.

Civil Suit No. 522 of 1939 The Chenab Hosiery Mills, Ludhiana Purana Bazar, through Madan Gopal, one of the owners and proprietors of the said firm,—Plaintiff,

versus Firm Jokhan Ram Ram Lakhani, General Merchants, Chauk Bazar, Fyzabad Junction, through Jokhan Ram Ram Lakhani, Ahir, Loco Mohalla, Fyzabad,—Defendants.

Suit for recovery of Rs. 135. In the above-noted case, summons were issued to the defendant but have not been served and cannot be served in the ordinary way. It is therefore notified through an advertisement under Order 5, Rule 20, C.P.C. that if the defendant Firm Jokhan Ram Ram Lakhani will not appear before the Court, on 14th day of July, 1939, to defend the suit against him, ex parte proceedings shall be taken against him.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 19th day of June, 1939. ZIA ULLAH KHAN, Addl. Sub-Judge, II Class, Ludhiana. 5605

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ENTERTAINMENTS

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LADIES' MATINEE TUESDAY 11th JULY. 5620

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(b) A certificate of conduct and character from the Principal of the College where the candidate last studied.

(c) A descriptive roll on the prescribed form duly attested by a person of well-known respectability. The form can be had from this office on application.

The admission is confined to the candidates from the following Provinces and Administrations: The North-West Frontier Province. The Delhi Province. The Punjab States. The Jammu and Kashmir State. The Baluchistan Administration.

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The total amount of fees for the 1st year B.D.S., class is Rs. 247 including game subscription payable in advance by each candidate admitted. Students will be permitted to live in King Edward Medical College hostels during the period of their training and will be charged Rs. 105 extra for each session.

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**T**HE war in China enters its third year to-day. It started with a midnight skirmish between Chinese and Japanese troops near the Marco Polo bridge at Liukouchiao, a few miles from Peking on July 7, 1937. But it spread rapidly and soon assumed the dimensions of a major war—though it has remained undeclared to this day.

When the war began the Japanese thought that it would be over in a few months. Now, according to General Itagaki, the Japanese War Minister, Japan must be prepared to fight for another five, ten or even 20 years.

Within a few months of the outbreak of the fighting, the Japanese were able to extend their control over nearly all of North China, occupying most parts of Shantung, Shansi, Hopei and Kiangsu. Peking and Tientsin were entered almost immediately after the outbreak of the conflict.

Further south, the Japanese captured Shanghai after a desperate defence which held out for nearly three months. The Japanese then made a rapid advance inwards and stormed Nanking, the Nationalist capital, in

*Few imagined that the midnight skirmish near Marco Polo Bridge on July 7, 1937, would lead to a prolonged war.*

*Few imagined that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek would reverse his traditional policy of "compromise" to offer resistance to Japanese aggression, but, though confronted by an enemy with infinitely better equipment, China fights on.*

*The accompanying article traces the course of hostilities in the past year.*

ing their gains. In June, however, operations were abruptly terminated by the Yellow River floods, which inundated considerable areas of the country and caused the deaths of thousands of Chinese peasants and rendered great multitudes homeless.

Japan transferred her attention to the Yangtze valley, with Hankow as the objective, the advance being effected up-river from Wuhu. The naval vessels participating crossed the "Matang Boom" across the river on July 2-3 and on July 5 Hukow, a strategic town on the south bank of the Yangtze, was occupied.

**WAR ENTERS SECOND YEAR**

When war entered its second year, Hankow was still the objective and the Japanese were still 200 miles away. But they were by no means

Shantung, was attacked and entered for a time by guerilla bands on August 15; a bridge was burned and damage was done on the outskirts of Shanghai on August 29.

The advance towards Hankow made slow but, on the whole continuous progress during September and the first part of October. The Chinese fought stubbornly and there were heavy casualties on both sides.

On September 14, the Japanese succeeded in forcing the Boom across the Yangtze at Matow, and Wusueh, a town on the north bank of the river, was occupied on September 17.

**ADVANCE ON HANKOW**

It became obvious by this time that the Japanese advance on Hankow was taking the form of a "pincer movement." Apart from the army advancing along the banks of the Yangtze, a second army was advancing southward from Honan Province, about 100 miles north of Hankow. In this sector the Japanese captured Kwangchow (120 miles N. E. of Hankow) on September 19.

At the end of September a fierce battle was fought at Tienchichang, the centre of a fortified area commanding the yangtze narrows above Wusueh. The town was occupied after heavy losses on October 2.

In the north the Peking-Hankow Railway was cut at a point 90 miles north of Hankow on October 7. The Japanese claimed that by this action they had isolated 800,000 Chinese soldiers.

By October 8 the Japanese Yangtze forces were 75 miles from Hankow and in the north the Japanese were converging on Sinyang, a key point on the Peking-Hankow Railway, 125 miles north of Hankow.

A heavy defeat of two Japanese divisions by Chinese forces at Teian, near Lake Peking, and Wunung occurred on October 10 after a three-day battle. Nevertheless, the Japanese pushed their advance to a point near Hwangshikang, only 50 miles from Hankow.

A new phase of the war opened on October 12, when Japanese transports landed forces of some 50,000 men in



**FIRE RAGING** in the business centre of 'Chungking' caused by incendiary bombs dropped by Japanese 'planes on May 4, 1939.

Bias Bay, near Hong-Kong. With the exception of the capture of Amoy, the Japanese had not ventured south. Now it seemed that the Japanese policy had changed and that they were prepared for large-scale operations in South China.

Canton was obviously the immediate objective and the purpose of the landing, according to a Japanese Admiralty statement, was "to cut off the enemy's main supply route."

Further large forces were landed near Swatow the next day and a rapid advance was commenced on Canton. After the fall of Tamsui on October 14 and of Waichow on October 15, the Canton-Kowloon Railway was cut at several points. Tsungeheng fell on October 19, and two days later the Japanese advance guards entered Canton.

The resistance put up by the Chinese since the landing on the coast was far from stubborn, and the greatest city of South China fell with comparatively little effort.

Large areas of the city were set on fire by the defenders before evacuation. The centre of Canton was reduced to ashes and munitions and industrial factories were blown up.

The Chinese later officially degraded General Ho Khai-tak, who was held responsible for the loss of Tamsui, where the disaster started.

Reinforcements were rushed from the north, but it was too late. Treachery or inefficiency had already given Japan a foothold in South China. This diversion only broke the back of the defence of Hankow and her two sisters cities—Wuchang and Hanyang.

**HANKOW CAPTURED**

From Hwangshikang the Japanese moved on rapidly along the Yangtze, while to the north of Hankow the Japanese encircling movement penetrated the Chinese right flank in Southern Honan. On October 21 the Japanese were only 35 miles from Hankow, from

which a great exodus of civilians commenced. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek evacuated the city with his staff on October 25, on which day huge fires started in Hankow and the other two "Wuhan" cities. The same evening Japanese forces entered Hankow.

On October 26 the Japanese forces completed the occupation of the three cities—China's most important industrial area in the Yangtze Valley and her chief internal source of war supplies.

With the capture of Hankow, China's six biggest cities were in the hands of the enemy and it marked the end of positional warfare. Guerilla tactics, practised so successfully by the Eighth Route Army, now became the official mode of defence. What was more remarkable, the general morale of Chinese troops apparently remained unimpaired.

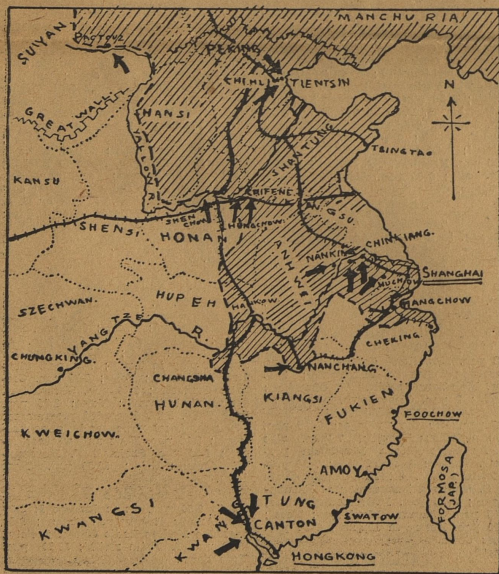
After the fall of Hankow the Japanese troops pushed slowly westwards and the small towns of Kiyau and Puchi, about 35 miles beyond Hankow, were occupied. South of the Yangtze the town of Teian, on Lake Poyang, fell on November 1 and the greater part of Nanchang, the former capital of Kiangsi Province, was destroyed by Japanese aircraft on November 2.

**COUNTER-ATTACKS**

There were persistent counter-attacks in the vicinity of Canton by Chinese guerillas during November and large Japanese reinforcements had to be brought in to repel them. The invaders had to evacuate the towns of Pokio and Watchow, about 40 miles east of Canton.

There were negligible changes in the military positions during December and the first half of January, although intensive bombing operations, with considerable loss of life, were carried out by Japanese planes on towns far inland, such as Chungking, Sian, Chang-

*(Continued in Page 17)*



**MAP OF CHINA**, showing the position after two years' fighting. The shaded parts are under Japanese occupation. The arrows indicate the Chinese "April Offensive."

December. The Chinese seat of Government had previously been moved to Chungking (Szechuan), far into the interior. The Foreign Ministry, however, had moved to Hankow, and from there Chiang Kai-shek continued to direct the war.

**JAPAN'S FIRST DEFEAT**

The main theatre of war from January, 1938, to May, 1938, was the Lunghai Railway zone—known as China's jugular vein. Here the Chinese defended their positions for weeks with great determination, and for the first time in April took the offensive at Tairchow, where Japan suffered her first serious defeat.

Later in the month, the Japanese brought in heavy reinforcements, both from the north and from the south, and drove the Chinese back and captured Suchow, the important strategic point at the junction of the Lunghai and the Tientsin-Pukow Railways.

Thereafter, having effected successfully a "meeting" between the soldiers fighting in the northern and the Shanghai-Nanking zones, the Japanese concentrated on consolidat-

making bad progress, as by this time the Yangtze was also in flood and the Chinese guerillas were making things fairly difficult for troops coming along the banks of the river.

The Japanese, however, continued their advance up the Yangtze, aided by naval vessels and aircraft. Despite stubborn Chinese resistance, the post of Kiukiang, about 150 miles below Hankow, fell on July 25.

Meanwhile, intensive air attacks were being made on Hankow and Canton.

Throughout August, severe fighting took place on both banks of the Yangtze. Chinese resistance had considerably stiffened and various counter-attacks were made. The Japanese made no headway. The fighting was most severe around Juihian, about 25 miles beyond Kiukiang.

Guerilla forces of the famous Chinese Red Army, now known as the 8th Route Army, continued to give trouble to the Japanese garrisons in the neighbourhood of Peking and Shanghai; considerable damage was done to rail communications between Peking and Manchukuo; Teian, the capital of



**JAPANESE TRANSPORTS** bringing up the rear of a wide encircling movement to trap Chinese guerillas, who were harassing their garrisons in Northern Hupeh.



INDIAN BROADCAST

INDIAN STANDARD TIME Saturday, July 8 DELHI I

Call Sign VUD Wavelength 338.0m. TRANSMISSION I 7-30 a.m. Sukha De Ras; 8 a.m. Shri Ram Marathe; Asavari on the Sarod; 8-10 a.m. News in Hindustani; 8-20 a.m. News in English; 8-30 a.m. School broadcast; 9-5 a.m. Close down.

TRANSMISSION II 12 noon. Khayal, Thumri aur Geet; 1 p.m. Thistledown; 1-45 p.m. La route enchantee; Songs from the film; By Charles Trenet; 2 p.m. Close down.

TRANSMISSION III 6 p.m. News in English; 6-5 p.m. News in Hindustani; 6-10 p.m. Master Nawal; 6-25 p.m. Delhi Radio Orchestra; Marwari Nautch Gat; 6-30 p.m. Majidnaba; 6-50 p.m. Nasir Khan; 7-10 p.m. Shri Ram Hari Marathe; Sarod recital; Durga and Chakradha; 7-30 p.m. Taza dhni Geet; 7-45 p.m. For villagers only; 8-15 p.m. History in the making; A fortnightly review of current events in Hindustani; by Jung Bahadur Singh (Relayed from Lahore); 8-30 p.m. Master Nawal; 8-50 p.m. Shri Ram Hari Marathe; Malkaus on the Sarod; 9 p.m. News in Hindustani; 9-15 p.m. News in English; 9-35 p.m. What is wrong with my husband's profession? I. Aviator: A talk by Eileen Lee; 9-50 p.m. Tan Sen; 10-30 p.m. Late news. Close down.

Call Sign VUD Wavelength 313m. TRANSMISSION I 7-30 to 9-5 a.m. As in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION II 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III 6 to 6-40 p.m. As in Delhi I; 6-10 p.m. Musical miniatures; 6-25 p.m. Shri Ram Hari Marathe; Sarod; 6-30 p.m. Orchestral contrasts; 7 p.m. Majidnaba; 7-20 p.m. Master Nawal; 7-35 p.m. Tan Paran; Rag Puria Dhanarsi; Tin Tal; 7-45 p.m. Nasir Khan; 8-5 p.m. Shri Ram Hari Marathe; Kedara on the Sarod; 8-15 to 8-30 p.m. As in Delhi I; 8-30 p.m. Majidnaba; 8-45 p.m. Nasir Khan; 9 to 10-30 p.m. As in Delhi I; 10-30 p.m. Late news. Close down.

Call Sign VUD Wavelength 196.2m. TRANSMISSION I 7-30 to 9-5 a.m. As in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION II 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III 6 to 10-30 p.m. As in Delhi I. LAHORE TRANSMISSION I 7-30 to 9-5 a.m. As in Delhi I. TRANSMISSION II 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi I. TRANSMISSION III 6 to 10-30 p.m. As in Delhi I.

Call Sign VUD Wavelength 276m. 6 p.m. G. A. Khan Gwaliori; 6-20 p.m. Surayya Jabin; 6-35 p.m. Rag Multani; 6-50 p.m. Satish Chandra Batra; 7 p.m. G. A. Khan Gwaliori; 7-20 p.m. A Miscellany; 7-30 p.m. Surayya Jabin; 7-45 p.m. For the countryside. Available market rates; 8-15 p.m. History in the making. A fortnightly review of current events in Hindustani by Jung Bahadur Singh; 8-30 p.m. G. A. Khan Gwaliori; 8-50 p.m. Alap and Gat Jaijat-Wanti on the Dill-ruba. By Bhai Botal; 9 p.m. News in Hindustani; 9-15 p.m. News in English; 9-35 p.m. Current Events. A talk by M. L. Chowla; 9-50 p.m. Surayya Jabin; 10-5 p.m. Gungi Joru. A play in Hindustani by Syed Imtiaz Ali Taj; 10-30 p.m. Close down.

PESHAWAR (This Station broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m. relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

BOMBAY I & II TRANSMISSION I 7-30 to 8 a.m. As in Delhi I; 8 a.m.



Keep fit!; 8-10 to 9-5 a.m. As in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION II 12 noon to 1 p.m. As in Delhi I; 1 p.m. Available market rates and announcements; 1-10 to 2 p.m. As in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III 6 p.m. Indian recorded music; 7 to 7-30 p.m. As in Delhi I; 7-30 to 7-45 p.m. Commercial news; 7-45 to 10-30 p.m. As in Delhi I.

Call Sign VUT Wavelength 397m. TRANSMISSION I 2 p.m. Lakshmi Narayana Iyer of Tanjore; Vocal; 2-15 p.m. Bands; 2-30 p.m. Off Repeated; 2-45 p.m. Sarangi; By Habib Khan; 3 p.m. Close down.

TRANSMISSION II 6 p.m. For the villages; 6-30 p.m. T. K. Radhakrishnan; Flute; 7 p.m. Kamnabai Kavi Chelvam. A talk by T. K. Chidambaram Natha Mudaliar; 7-15 p.m. Shrinani G. Viswesvarama; Vocal; 8 p.m. T. K. Radhakrishnan; Flute; 8-30 p.m. Instrumental Music; 8-45 Shrinani G. Viswesvarama; Vocal; 9-15 p.m. News in English; 9-30 p.m. Close down.

Call Sign VUC Wavelength 370.4m. TRANSMISSION I 10-30 a.m. A Variety; 11-30 a.m. Close down.

TRANSMISSION II 12-30 p.m. Variety; 1-25 p.m. Market rates in English. Weather bulletin for Ocean and River Craft; 1-30 p.m. For You, Madam! Domestic Science; 2; A talk by Promotho Banerjee; 1-45 p.m. Quick Way to English. A weekly course of English lessons by Prof. K. K. Mookerjee, M.A., B.T.; 2-5 p.m. For You, Madam! (Contd.). Why remain unheard?; 2-25 p.m. Market rates in English; 2-30 p.m. Close down.

TRANSMISSION III 5 p.m. First Division Football League Match, Camerounians v. Mohammedan Sporting. A running commentary by Bertie Meyer from C. F. C. Ground; 6-10 p.m. Kurotan Banerjee. Bengali Khayal and Thumri; 6-25 p.m. Sunil Chose. Modern song and Esvya Sangit; 6-40 p.m. Satyen Bose. Modern song and Bengali Bhajan; 7 p.m. Viraha. A Pala Kiritan presented by Vijay Mullick and his Party; 8-5 p.m. Men and Masters, Ananda Sundar Tagore. A fortnightly review of current events, both at home and abroad; 8-20 p.m. Local and commercial news in Bengali; 8-30 p.m. News in Bengali; 8-45 p.m. News in English; 9 p.m. Local and commercial news in English; 9-10 p.m. Hemanta Kumar Mukherjee. Rabindra Sangit and Modern song; 9-20 p.m. Children at School. 1. Fit to live and fit to live with. A talk by A. E. R. Bruce, A.C.P., M.R.S.T.; 9-45 p.m. Indubala Ghazal and Nasti; 10-10 p.m. Abdul Karim Ghazal and Dadra; 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Call Sign VUC Wavelength 310.4m. TRANSMISSION I 10-30 a.m. A Variety; 11-30 a.m. Close down.

TRANSMISSION II 12-30 p.m. Variety; 1-25 p.m. Market rates in English. Weather bulletin for Ocean and River Craft; 1-30 p.m. For You, Madam! Domestic Science; 2; A talk by Promotho Banerjee; 1-45 p.m. Quick Way to English. A weekly course of English lessons by Prof. K. K. Mookerjee, M.A., B.T.; 2-5 p.m. For You, Madam! (Contd.). Why remain unheard?; 2-25 p.m. Market rates in English; 2-30 p.m. Close down.

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TRANSMISSION II 12-30 to 1-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.

TRANSMISSION III 5 to 6-10 p.m. As in Calcutta I; 6-10 p.m. For the countryside; 7 to 9-10 p.m. As in Calcutta I; 9-10 p.m. Ena Leicester. Popular Film songs; 9-30 to 9-45 p.m. As in Calcutta I; 9-45 p.m. Dance music from Pippo's Restaurant by Francisco Casanova and His Spanish Orchestra; 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Call Sign VUV Wavelength 283.5m. 6 p.m. M. M. G. Gowalkar; 6-15 p.m. Zohra Begam of Patna; 6-30 p.m. Biswajit Ghosh; 6-45 p.m. Shahnai; Alap and Gat; 7 p.m. M. M. G. Gowalkar; 7-15 p.m. Zohra Begam of Patna; 7-15 p.m. Dehati Bhayani Ke Lye. A programme for rural areas; 7-45 p.m. Bismillah and Party, Shahnai, Dhun Thumri and Ghazal; 8 p.m. Zohra Begam of Patna. Ghazals; 8-15 p.m. History in the Making. A fortnightly review of current events in Hindustani by Jung Bahadur Singh (Relayed from Lahore); 8-30 p.m. M. M. G. Gowalkar; 8-45 p.m. Bismillah and Party, Shahnai; Alap and Gat; 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani; 9-30 p.m. News in English; 9-35 p.m. Local news and announcements; 9-40 p.m. Are They Mistakes? I. The illiterate wife: A discussion presented by Puchpavati Narain and Sheela Malhotra; 9-45 p.m. Munshiji, 6; Munshiji Ne Taswar Kichnowal; 9-55 p.m. playlet in Hindustani by Sakuni; 10-10 p.m. Barkha Rut: Vocal and Instrumental; 10-30 p.m. Close down.

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# NEW MONGOL ROUT CLAIMED BY TOKYO

## Land Forces Are Said to Be Driven Back and 25 Planes Shot Down at Lake Bor

### REINFORCEMENTS AT HAND

## Japanese Want an Early End to Frontier Battles—Report Enemy Strength at 4,000

TOKYO, July 8 (AP).—The Japanese Army in Manchukuo tonight announced that its forces had routed Mongol-Soviet forces and captured strategic Balshogal heights along the Khoisten river in a furious dawn battle today on the disputed frontier between Outer Mongolia and Manchukuo.

The Japanese reported that they captured sixty-eight Russians and additional Mongol prisoners and forced the enemy to retreat in confusion westward toward the Khalka river.

A communique also reported a new air battle in which the Japanese downed twenty-five Soviet airplanes over Lake Bor without losing a plane.

### Depends on Reinforcements

WITH JAPANESE TROOPS ON THE MONGOLIAN FRONTIER, July 6 (Delayed) (AP).—With Mongolian troops surrounded by Japanese who hold parts of two contested heights, the future course of current border warfare apparently depended today upon whether Soviet-Mongolian forces use available reinforcements.

A high ranking Japanese officer said that 60,000 Soviet reinforcements were now in Outer Mongolia. Strong Japanese reinforcements were reported authoritatively to

# Jewish Gravedigger Gets Reinstatement in Cologne

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES. COLOGNE, Germany, July 8.—A Jewish gravedigger who had sued the Jewish community in this city because of his dismissal was reinstated today by the labor court.

The plaintiff proved that the Jewish community had engaged "Aryan" workers to dig graves in the Jewish cemetery and the court decided in his favor on the ground that, because of the Reich's labor scarcity, all available "Aryans" are needed for "urgent State and political work."

have arrived at Halunarshan, indicating a possible extension of the front to the southeast, or a new battle within a few days. The officer said that the Japanese had sufficient men and equipment to repel a Soviet attack in any part of Manchukuo. [Hulanarshan is some 185 miles southeast of Lake Bor.]

The Mongolian airforce has been reinforced, but the Japanese apparently are superior here. Japanese believe the Soviet forces are hampered by lack of gasoline and ammunition at the front.

### Surprisingly Long Battle

However, the Mongol attacks on Nomonhan Height resulted in a surprisingly long battle. Prediction of an end of major hostilities first by Saturday and then by Sunday gave evidence of a Japanese desire to finish the warfare. Japanese have said repeatedly that they have no intention of invading Mongolia.

Ingnumerable Japanese supply trucks are continuously moving on the long, muddy communication lines.

Rain transformed the battleground into a quagmire. Both sides entrenched today and brought up heavy artillery.

The Japanese occupied lower sections of Nomonhan, which is 150

feet above the prairie and the highest point in the area. Mongolians shot down from this height and from Noro Hill, 120 feet above level ground.

Japanese surrounded the heights, preventing escape of the Mongolians eastward to the Khalka. They also laid down a barrage along the river.

Attempting to prevent the crossing of reinforcements and meeting retaliatory fire along the river, Japanese bombed and damaged two bridges. Japanese anti-tank trenches along the Khalka destroyed many Mongol tanks.

### Tanks Reported Destroyed

The viciousness of the battle was demonstrated by Japanese reports of the destruction of 250 tanks and armored cars, the finding of 600 Russian bodies and the capture of sixty prisoners, including the chief of a tank battalion and a lieutenant of communications.

A carload of prisoners departed for Hailar, 120 miles northeast of Nomonhan.

Japanese said the original Mongol force on Nomonhan was 4,000, and gave no figure for reinforcements. Japanese bombers and fighters are extremely active, but no aerial battles have been reported since July 4, when Japanese reported downing fifty-three planes, and July 5, when they said they downed twelve.

A Japanese pilot declared that the Soviet planes were hardly the equivalent of Japanese training planes. A flight captain, however, said he had seen some new-type Soviet machines.

He said that the Russians were flying a maximum of fifteen miles inside Manchukuo because of a shortage of gasoline. However, Hailar and other towns are completely blacked out at night.

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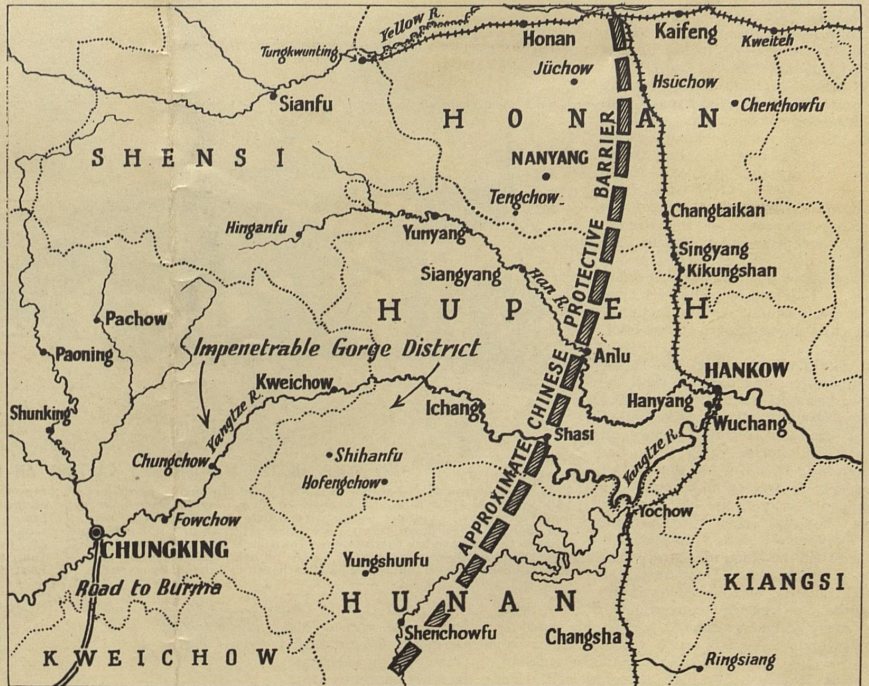
# JAPAN ATTEMPTS to Outflank the CHINESE DEFENCE

TWO hours before Japan's ultimatum had expired on the night of September 22, Japanese troops began marching into French Indo-China. The French colonial troops having received orders to resist invasion, fought until news reached them of an agreement between Tokyo and the Vichy Government.

The Japanese entered French territory through the mountain passes from Kwangsi Province in China, where for several months past they had fought fiercely against Chinese troops for mastery of the Indo-French borderland. On July 2 last, conquest of the Chinese city of Lungchow gave Japan's army the position it wanted commanding the mountain pass through which a branch of the French railway connects Kwangsi Province with Hanoi. It is said that 30,000 Japanese troops were assembled in Southern Kwangsi.

The French colony has an army of considerable size, largely native but including 10,000 European troops, among them a contingent of the Foreign Legion. The authorities claimed that their army was adequate to resist invasion, but acknowledged that they lacked enough aeroplanes. In view of the fact that Japan's air base on Hainan Island was only four flying hours from Haiphong, the colonials petitioned the Vichy Government for 140 planes but received no reply.

Though the native troops greatly outnumbered the invaders, their calibre as fighting men cannot compare



HOW THE YANGTSE GORGE COUNTRY PREVENTS A JAPANESE FRONTAL ADVANCE UPON CHUNGKING: Communication between the provinces in the East is only possible by way of the Yangtze river itself, the narrow channel of which being only navigable by small craft; no naval craft larger than a gun-boat can operate on the river north of Ichang. The edge of the Japanese military operations is indicated approximately by the band running across the map. The map given below joins on with this one at the Province of Kweichow



HOW THE JAPANESE ARE ATTEMPTING TO OUTFLANK THE CHINESE BY AN ATTACK THROUGH INDO-CHINA: The Japanese have been pushing their way slowly through Southern Kwangsi by way of Nanning and Lungchow, which latter place they reached in July of this year. Now they evidently hope to get in sufficient troops by way of the railway to Kunming. The Chinese have massed against this threat to their southern flank, and an important bridge on the railway has been broken

with that of the Japanese. The tropical climate, generations of subjection, and opium, have made the Annamites and Tongkinese an inert people; whereas the reputation of the Japanese as fighters has persisted for centuries in the lands bordering on the Southern Seas.

The Japanese had already gained a foothold in Indo-China last June when the French agreed to prohibit the transit of war materials to China over the railway and allowed Japan the right to send "inspectors" to watch all shipments, Northward bound. Between 500 and 600 "inspectors" promptly arrived.

In effect, these few hundred "inspectors" could prevent the Chinese from joining forces with the French Colonial Army. As soon as the Japanese invasion of Indo-China seemed imminent, the Chungking Government had sent 250,000 troops to the Yunnan border with the twofold object of offering aid to the French Colony and also of guarding against Japanese entry into Yunnan. But, since the only communication between Indo-China and Yunnan is the railway guarded by "inspectors" who could at any moment cut the line if the Chinese tried to enter French territory, China's offer of aid must have seemed to the hard-pressed colonial authorities only a tempting mirage.

Yunnan is a high plateau that drops 5,000 ft. in 35 miles to meet the plains of Indo-China. Steep mountain ranges cut through the borderland. Roads have never

been built across that formidable barrier, but fifty years ago the French achieved what had seemed impossible by constructing a railway line across deep chasms, through rugged mountains and up the steep, long pull to the Yunnan plateau. By controlling this railway and its branch into Kwangsi Province, Japan completely cuts China off from traffic with Indo-China, and through Indo-China's seaports with the outside world.

Except in one direction: To the west of Indo-China lies Thailand, until recently known as Siam. Fraternal relations between Japan and Thai have matured rapidly in recent years and it is generally believed that Thai's territorial demands on Indo-China are Japanese-inspired. In return for backing Thai's demands, Japan is said to ask only one reward: a naval base at Singora in Thai territory on the Eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula 150 miles north of British Malaya. Whatever may be the outcome of this project, it is apparent that Japan, and not China nor Indo-China, may rely upon Thai

as a western wall during any operations in the French colony.

With preparations for the domination of Indo-China so nearly complete even before the fall of France, it is not surprising that the Japanese army's "rush for its objectives" has met with success at such a time as this.

What has Japan gained? Strategically, much. She is to have three air bases in Tongking within reach of Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, and Manila. She is to be allowed thousands of soldiers in Tongking to "supervise" the air bases, and more troops at the port of Haiphong. No doubt there will be other concessions later, such as the coveted naval base in the safe and convenient harbour of Cam Ranh Bay.

But despite Japan's many successes, she has not yet been able to subdue the Chinese Government at Chungking under the leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek. The nearest the Japanese have got to Chungking by land is central Honan, Hupeh and Hunan.

Chungking has been bombed almost incessantly, for the second summer in succession, ever since the winter fogs lifted from over it in April. It makes an ideal target, lying between two rivers whose glittering surface guides the bombers by night and day to their objective. It is an ideal target too because of the extraordinary amount of damage a bomb can cause there.

Chungking is a city built on a rock against which high explosives burst with terrible force. The houses of the poor, roof joining roof over vast areas, are built of mud, sticks, and straw that blaze instantly and are wholly consumed under a shower of incendiary bombs. A year ago, on May 3 and 4, 5,000 persons were blown up or burnt to death in a few short raids on Chungking. The authorities learned a lesson from that calamity and have since separated the city into many divisions by fire lanes that help to check the flames, and they have had caves blasted in the solid rock to make shelters for thousands of defenceless people.

F. E. Dean



CHINESE INHABITANTS OF CHUNGKING MARCHING OUT OF THEIR STRICKEN CITY: Chungking suffered a renewal of bombing on August 23. The Japanese evidently wanted to get in some bombing before the cloudy season, which puts an end to the air attacks, sets in



THE CHINESE CARTING HOME A WRECKED JAPANESE BOMBER: In spite of the numerical superiority of the Japanese Air Force, Chungking has been able to build up some sort of resistance from the air and the ground. The anti-aircraft preparations are stated to be much improved



different reasons two men less likely to be well received by the French could hardly have been chosen. We were, at any rate, saved from another side-show.

More lately we have been cheering because an amiable coloured French gentleman somewhere about Lake Tchad has joined us, which gives us an air route free from interruption between the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and the All-Anglo Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, and so forth. Much obliged to him, I am sure. What his section of the French Army and Air Force may be worth I do not know.

We are also courting the French Gaboons, or Baboons, or whatever they are called, but I cannot see that tactically or strategically they matter even one hoot, let alone two.

Most lately we have had the Dakar affair. Probably some day we shall be allowed to know its history. Remember that those who administer our Information have not yet told us the history of Dunkirk. The nearest thing to it has been *Prelude to Dunkirk*, in the August *Blackwood's*, a story to make one weep with joy, and worthy of the best Kipling.

In the last war when the Germans sent a few divisions to stiffen the Austrians and had pushed the Rumanian Army back over the Carpathians to Bucharest, the King of Rumania, established at Jassy, sent for the General who commanded the left wing Russian Army and congratulated him on his masterly retreat, in which he kept in touch with the Rumanian right, and saved an uncovered flank. Said the Russian, "Yes! Your Majesty. My men retreated well. But they could not compete with the Marathan troops of Your Majesty."

If the Exigencies of Politics demand much more of this tip-and-run business by British Forces, we shall earn the nick-name of the In-and-Outs, much as a certain regiment is called the Fore-and-Afts.

No war has ever been won by back-door campaigns. What we need is concentration on the attack on the main objective. Not murderous hurling of unprotected men with rifles against barbed wire and machine-guns, but concentrated air attack on the enemy's sources of supply — his factories, not his railways or roads or canals.

Dakar's importance is grossly over-rated. A few million Senegalese negro troops might be useful in reconquering France, as the French are accustomed to having coloured folk around. But all the talk about Dakar being a barrier to our South Atlantic traffic is bunkum. We have as good an aerodrome, built by the German *Lufthansa*, at Bathurst on the Gambia, only 250 miles from Dakar, and we have sea bases to spare, besides the best harbour in West Africa at Takoradi.

Our strategy is perfectly simple. Smash the German aircraft factories. Build up an air fighter force big enough to command the air over Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and Northern France. Land our enormous armies. And go ahead.

But to build up that bomber and fighter force we must, as my friend Captain Norman MacMillan has argued in an able article in *Flight*, relieve the strain on our aircraft workers—in other words we must keep up our man-hours. What he calls a Production Blockade on the German factories is the most important operation of the moment; which I have argued here, time and again.

He even advocates the formation of a separate Air Blockade Command in the Royal Air Force, ranking with the Fighter, Bomber, Coastal and Training Commands. That, I feel, would be a mistake. His idea is, evidently, to separate Blockade bombing from the routine jobs of bombing Hamburg Docks, Hamm goods yard, the Dortmund Canal, and from all the anti-invasion "bombardement"—as a facetious fellow called it—of Calais, Boulogne, Cherbourg, Dunkirk and the rest.



THE R.A.F. IN THE MIDDLE EAST CAPTURE AN ITALIAN SAVOIA BOMBER INTACT

This Savoia-Marchetti bomber made a forced landing in the desert 150 miles east of Aden; the crew of five were captured and made prisoner. A short while afterwards a British pilot who had never before flown this type of aircraft took off in it, flying it back to his base for further examination. "Homo Fantasticus" was the Italian pilot's tribute when he was told of the feat, carried out from a bumpy desert stretch. Judged by modern

standards, the Savoias of Italy are not considered up-to-date aircraft. Their only big successes, so far, have been scored in Spain, where they were able to bomb undefended towns and villages, without opposition and to their hearts' content—a type of "fighting" which seems more satisfactory to Italian pilots than the present tough opposition provided by the R.A.F. Middle East Command

But all that is definitely the work of the Bomber Command. One could not separate factory bombing from the other, even from reprisal bombing of Berlin. The most that could be done would be to form a Blockade Bombing Group inside the Bomber Command, and anyone who knows the bombing game, or art, or science, could name the commanding officer who could most properly take on the job.

Certainly some officer of wide experience should be allowed to specialise on Blockade bombing, for it is work which calls for tactics and technique of its own quite distinct from plastering docks and basins and from bombing outstanding edifices in Berlin.

The pictures which our newspapers have been allowed to publish of people sleeping in masses in shelters, and the stories of the heroism of the A.R.P. Services, even the King's generous institution of the George Cross for civilians, all tell the Germans that at any rate their bombs are not missing London and the great industrial centres. That the workers, for all their courage, must be feeling the strain is obvious.

Although, necessarily, the papers cannot say just where the bombs have done real damage—as distinct from smashing churches and objects of artistic or historical value — people from one city tell the people of another city, and the damage done may thus be exaggerated. All of which increases the strain on the workers. So the only sound military and political strategy is to concentrate on a One-Front War — and the German aircraft factories are the only targets.

Either under-rating or over-rating one's enemy is always silly, and the stories we read about the chiefs of the *Luftwaffe* hiding their losses from their own pilots are of the stupidest. We are told that pilots start from one aerodrome and are told to return to another, and that pilots are constantly shifted from one squadron to another, so that no pilot knows what his squadron's losses are.

Nothing could be sounder than telling pilots who start from a station far from England to land at a nearer station to re-fuel and report. And the second station may be only an alternative for bad weather or shortage of fuel. I was staying with some of our night-bombers in Yorkshire recently when all their machines landed next morning on a South Coast aerodrome, because their own stations were under fog.

Equally naturally pilots are shifted from one squadron to



AN R.A.F. VICTOR IN THE MIDDLE EAST: A squadron of the R.A.F. recently joined issue over Libya with an Italian formation of twice their own number. Fifteen of the Italians were destroyed in the engagement. Here is the Squadron Leader of the British formation, who went into action at the head of his men. He himself shot down two of the enemy within a few minutes of the beginning of the fight

another either on promotion, or to stiffen a new squadron, or because the pilot's own squadron has been wiped out and the Staff have to re-form it. Nothing is so disheartening as empty chairs in the Mess. General Trenchard (now Lord Trenchard) in the last war always held by the doctrine of "the full dinner-table." And the *Luftwaffe* system of having many *staffeln*, or squadrons, in a *gruppe*, or wing, and two or three *gruppen* (corresponding to battalions) in a *geschwader*, or regiment, allows the shifting of pilots from *staffel* to *staffel* without destroying their regimental pride, or *esprit de corps* as we might call it.

WHY A "STICK"?

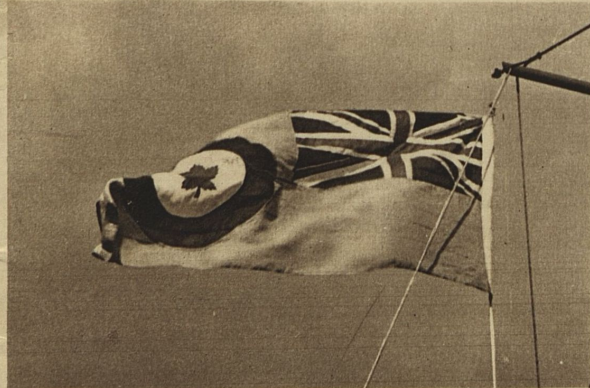
Everybody has heard of a "stick" of bombs, but few people know how the word acquired its meaning. Imagine a stick standing on its tip and allowed to fall in the direction of a target. If well aimed it will fall across the target, the tip short of it, the head beyond it, and the middle on it.

Modern bomb-gear allows the bomber to set the bombs in a stick to drop at intervals of a second, or any number of seconds up to the limit of the gear. Thus the bomber can drop a long stick or a short stick, and the number dropped in a stick may be as many as he pleases.

Thus one sees how a stick differs from a salvo, in which all the bombs are dropped at the same moment and should hit the target in a bunch.

Another explanation of the word "stick" was that it came from the printing trade. In the old days of hand-set type the compositor held in one hand a stick in which a slot was cut the width of a line of type. The compositor picked the type-letters out of their boxes and set them in the stick. When the stick was full he slid the type out of the stick on to the "galley" in a line—not unlike the way in which a stick of bombs fall one by one out of their bomb-racks.

It is a good explanation but not the true one. And I still have to discover who originated the word, and when and where.



THIS IS THE AIR FLAG OF CANADA: Flown for the first time in England a few days ago, when it was hoisted by Air Marshal Bishop, Canada's first Air V.C., at a station in Southern England. The flag resembles that of the R.A.F., except that the Maple Leaf, Emblem of Canada, replaces the familiar red dot on the white background



# WITHDRAWAL OF JAP TROOPS FROM CENTRAL CHINA

## Speculation in Chinese Circles

CHUNGKING, Aug. 1.

The large-scale withdrawal of Japanese troops from Central China, particularly the Yangtze Valley, which is stated to have been confirmed in foreign quarters, is causing considerable speculation in Chinese circles. A Chinese military spokesman declared that the Japanese were making a drive southwest of Honan, probably as a move to cover the withdrawal from Central China.

Two divisions were recently transported down the Yangtze and landed at Pukow, opposite Nanking, and entrained northwards with heavy artillery units, "definitely proceeding to Manchukuo."

The spokesman stated that considerable Japanese troop movements towards South China had also been reported, which, he believed, was due to the tense international situation.—Reuter.