

States and Africa was inaugurated today when the Pan American Airways Capetown Clipper took off for San Juan, Puerto Rico, during the annual year of her people and as a result would be unable to continue war. The margin between what she re- and Italian allies carrying on the war on the other side of this con- Just as the late U.S. President Wil- son waxed terribly angry (this is a Seen in Chosen's Architecture, November 8, 1942)

Flight

Nor Flood Nor Fire Will Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times

Evening

Down With Tyranny in The Guise of Democracy

17.11.16

Japan Times Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

Incorporating The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

(THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1942 第三千四百七十四号 昭和十七年十一月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Axis Air Formation Bombs Gibraltar; U-Boats Active

ROME, November 9.—Axis air units attacked and rained bombs on Gibraltar which was protected by about 200 enemy scout planes that were flying over the fortress this morning, according to a report from a London, Spain, near the Gibraltar boundary. It was the first daytime bombing on Gibraltar since the beginning of the present war. It was also reported that another strong Axis bomber unit found a group of enemy transports in the Western Mediterranean and severely bombed them.

U-Boats Sink 16 Ships

BERLIN, November 9.—German submarines sank 16 enemy merchant vessels totaling 103,000 tons and also torpedoed two others off Trinidad, Caribbean Sea, and also off Cape Town, it was announced in a special communique of the German High Command today.

6 Allied Warships Hit

BERLIN, November 9.—Six Allied warships and four transports were hit with high explosive bombs by German bomber units when they attacked the British and American fleet in the sea north of Algiers since November 8, according to a communique issued today by the German High Command.

British Cruiser Torpedoed

BERLIN, November 9.—A British cruiser of the Leander type (7,270 tons) was torpedoed in the western Mediterranean area by a German submarine, reported the German High Command today.

Anglo-U.S. Fleet Attacked

LONDON, November 9.—Axis air forces attacked the British-American fleet along the entire North African coast, it is reported from Rome.

Allied Cruiser Sunk

ROME, November 9.—Axis air units and submarines attacked an Allied convoy in the waters off Algiers, and sank one enemy cruiser and inflicted heavy damages on several transports, the Italian High Command announced today.

Reich Bombers Hit U.S. Warships

LONDON, November 9.—According to a Vichy dispatch, a formation of Axis dive-bombers made its appearance over Algiers at 3:30 p.m. on Monday and carried out fierce bombings for 20 minutes on the United States warships and boats engaged in landing operations. In the raid, two United States craft were hit by German bombs.

CONTROL LAW FIXED ON ENEMY HOLDINGS

American Pressmen In Vichy Prohibited To Dispatch Reports

Japanese Army, Navy In Shanghai Announce Property Will Be Confiscated

NICHI-NICHI CALLS UP ITS BERLIN REPORTER ON AFRICAN INVASION

Vichy-Washington Relation Obscure In Past Suddenly Becomes Clear

GERMAN PEOPLE CALM

Appearance of U.S. Fleet at Gibraltar Foreshadowed Latest Allied Move

The Vichy-Washington relation which was rather obscure suddenly became clear upon the invasion of the American troops into the French colonies in Africa.

To get an insight into the reasons behind the violation of French rights and to find out the future course of German-French relations as affected by the latest allied invasion, the *Nichi Nichi* here called up its correspondent at Berlin. The talk follows:

Tokyo: How is the American operation in French Africa as reported affecting Germany? What step will Germany take against the situation? Berlin: No clear German expression relative to the American invasion could we have as yet except the Reichsfuehrer's reference to it in his speech yesterday, that the United States troops resorted to a burglary act in North Africa. The German press, all very calm, carries the mere substance of the reports.

Tokyo: What is the motive behind the British-American invasion? Could you have some information about it there?

Berlin: One opinion holds that the anti-Axis camp wishes to penetrate Tunisia and Libya from the present landing place. In view, however, of the distance of about 1,000 kilometers to be covered to execute the plan, the allied move looks far from realistic.

There is another view that the present step of the Allies is pretended as a prelude to the much-talked-of second front. There is also much doubt as to this view because the ability of the Allies to form a second front has been proved already by their failure in the attempt at Dieppe. The only gain the present Anglo-American military operations can achieve in the new site will be a slight check they will be able to give to the Axis advance. There is

WHOLE F.I.C. IS HURT BY YANKEE INVASION OF AFRICAN COLONIES

Country Now Unequivocally Against Allies; Sentiment Toward Axis Soars

DECOUX PLEDGES LOYALTY

Cables Every Support to Homeland; Yoshizawa Sees Hanoi Closer to Japan

Nichi Nichi SAIGON, November 9.—A big sensation was caused in French Indo-China by the recent invasion of French North and West Africa by the American forces.

Although French Indo-China has been cooperating with Japan in accordance with the Joint Defensive Alliance Pact signed in July last year, there still remained some De Gaulle elements in that country. With the establishment of the Laval Cabinet following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the direction of the national policy of the central Government has been clarified and consequently the political and economical as well as psychological systems of French Indo-China have been advancing toward cooperating with the Axis Powers.

Specially noticeable in this connection is the fact that the miserable retreat of British influence from Asia before the invincible Japanese forces has caused the sentiment of contempt toward Britain to rise higher in French Indo-China. Even some Frenchmen who are considered pro-De Gaulle have realized the unreliability of Britain.

As for the sentiment toward America, however the general trend was rather pro-American, as the French colonies in Africa, namely, Morocco and Algeria and others, have been supplied with foodstuffs by the United States.

This pro-American sentiment, however, has been disturbed by the recent invasion of French Africa by the American forces. The report of the severance of ties with America by the homeland has spurred this psychological trend. It is worthy of attention that, setting aside the trend among the Governmental leaders,

U.S. HANDS PASSPORT TO FRENCH AMBASSADOR AS RELATIONS SEVERED

Cargo Boats Confiscated At New Orleans, Affirms Hull

ROOSEVELT CALLS MEET

King Sidi Notified Yanks Will Pass Through French Tunnels

LONDON, November 9.—The United States Government confiscated three French cargo ships anchoring at New Orleans, it is reported. On this question, Secretary of State Cordell Hull made the following statement at the press conference yesterday:

"All French ships in United States ports have already been confiscated by the United States authorities. These ships will be placed under the protection of the American authorities until the relation between France and the United States is clarified. "The relation with France is somewhat different from that with Axis nations. Therefore, it is not yet decided whether or not French Ambassador to Washington Gaston Henri-Haye and other French diplomats will be detained."

Roosevelt Calls Meeting

BUENOS AIRES, November 9.—President Roosevelt called today Chief of the U.S. General Staff General George C. Marshall, Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Joseph M. King, and Chief of Staff to the President General Lee and other army and navy authorities to a conference, and for 60 minutes discussed the American invasion into North Africa, it is reported from Washington.

U.S. Notifies Tunis King

LONDON, November 9.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt notified King Sidi Ahmed Bey of Tunis that the United States forces intend to pass through French Tunis, according to a report from Washington.

French-Swiss Border Closed November 9; All Permits Annulled

Domel BERLIN, November 9.—The French-Swiss border was closed indefinitely from 10 p.m. today and passage permits issued hitherto became invalid. It was announced by the French Government, according to a Transocean dispatch from Geneva.

SETTLEMENT VITAL FOR CHINA PROBLEM

Shigemitsu Tells Press Japan Must Deal With Situation Immediately

Japan's policies concerning China must be comprehensively and strongly propounded to meet the arising objective situation as immediately and promptly as possible so that the War of Greater East Asia can be consummated satisfactorily.

Thus stated Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanjing, who submitted his recommendations to Premier General Hideki Tojo, Minister of Greater East Asia Affairs, Kamuro Aoki and Foreign Minister Mamoru Tojo, regarding the Greater East Asia problem, in an interview on his short-time return in a press interview held on Monday evening at his private residence. "At present the importance of the settlement of the China problem is urgent," stated Ambassador Shigemitsu, "for it is advantageous for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. "In this sense," he added, "Japan should not hesitate even for a moment to dispose of the problem and for its settlement stress should be placed upon activities on the spot. It

France to Be Treated as Enemy Country, Asserts Morgenthau

3 ALLIED SHIPS SUNK

Pollux Repulse Advance of American Troops at Various Points

Domel

BUENOS AIRES, November 9.—Diplomatic relations with France were severed as the United States Government handed today to French Ambassador to Washington, Gaston Henri-Haye, his passport. It is reported from Washington.

Declared as Enemy Nation

Domel BUENOS AIRES, November 9.—With the severance of diplomatic relations with France, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., announced that France will be treated as an enemy country under the laws controlling trade and communications with wartime enemy countries. It is reported from Washington.

Three Allied Warships Sunk

Domel Three Allied warships and four transports were sunk by German bombers when they attacked the British and American fleet in the sea north of Algiers since November 8, according to a communique issued today by the German High Command.

JAPAN PREPARED TO FIGHT A 100-YEAR WAR

VICTORY SURE

Lighty Imperial Forces
Now Poised for the
Coup de Grace

WILL USE NEW BASES

America and Britain Are Reduced
to Pair of Miserably
Tattered Nations

By
Lieutenant-Colonel Kunito Akiyama
Staff Member of the Army Press
Section of the Imperial
Headquarters

The United States and Britain, which, up to midnight of December 7, 1941, had dominated the world as if it belonged to them, in single year have been reduced to a pair of miserable, tattered nations, only battling for their very lives that they might not be wiped off the face of the globe. To our ears, their grandiose claims, bombast, bluff, their attacks, their second front plans and the like are no more than vain outcries and antics of ironing men, who have just managed to survive so far, striving to keep their heads above water.

Time thus has worked wonders. With the world situation changed sweepingly within such a brief period, we cannot but feel the greatness of Providence, which is so fair and just that it has drawn a clear line of distinction between "the countries given life and prosperity" and "the countries given death and ruin." Who in the name of wonder could have ever imagined just one year ago today that such a complete change in world aspect would be wrought in so short a time. We are impressed by the subtlety of the immeasurable will of Heaven, which far transcends the designs of man.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, in the Das Reich, declared "Time has now become our friend." To this I should like to add, "Time has now become perfectly ours." Yes, we have won "time" from the United States and Britain. The initiative of war is now in our hands. The power of life and death is in the firm grasp of the Axis countries.

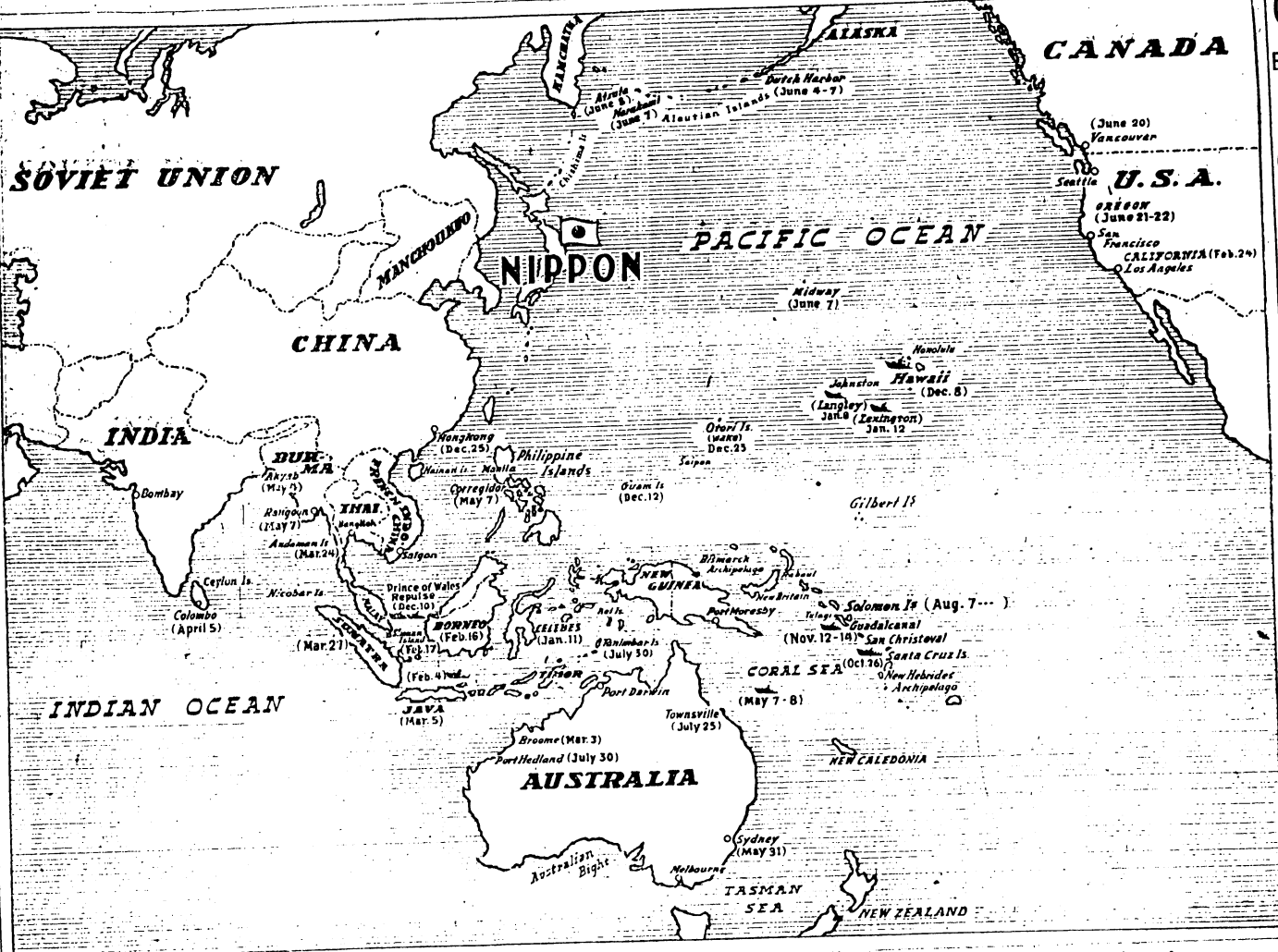
Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the United States and Britain vaunted their great national strength and attempted to threaten Japan by their merciless and unscrupulous tactics known as the ABCD encirclement. The tactics, so to speak, were a murderous sword showing no mercy or reason, the sword of the kind ever recorded in the history of mankind.

Patience Until Pearl Harbor

Helped in by this brilliant forest of murderous swords Japan remained patient and calm, until the hour to strike arrived. When she struck she did so with a decision and strength that was decisive step taken by Japan, however, was not the result of a momentary impulse. It came out of the maximum limit of her moral and economic endurance and perseverance. Japan saw that she had to choose between life and death, and Japan's traditional teaching and morality that to wait for death in life was better than to die in the attempt to live. Japan's traditional teaching and morality that to die in the attempt to live was better than to die in the attempt to live.

All this is the work of the living sword. Japan is nurturing her fighting strength even while fighting. We should like to make the United States and Britain see that various Asiatic races, fully cognizant of Japan's lofty and magnificent ideals of constructing a new East Asiatic order and of establishing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, are co-operating, heart and soul, with Japan to nourish her fighting strength necessary for the overthrow of the United States and Britain and establishment of a new world order.

Japan's great ideals are not mere academic theories, but are, in fact, being actually translated into action. Her aim is the great significance of the "New World Order" (There is not a lot of "New World Order" in the world, but there is a lot of "New World Order" in the world).



Smashing Attack on Pearl Harbor Was Launched a Year Ago Today

Brilliant Achievement by Daring Naval Units
Marked One of Most Glorious Moments
in Japan's History

Exactly one year ago today, one of the most glorious moments in Japan's history, and definitely one of the sudden in America's, was enacted, for a major portion of the U.S. Pacific fleet was blasted to smithereens in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, by the Japanese Naval Air Force and the Special Submarine Attack Flotilla, manned by a handful of men in whom the spirit of Bushido was alive.

The dramatic story of this brilliant achievement by men who gladly laid down their lives that the nation might live is herewith recounted so that the country may once again prize itself in paying the deepest respects to its souls.

With dark war clouds hanging over the Pacific as a result of the rampant and utter disregard of Japan's honorable intentions by the United States, men of the Imperial Japanese Navy went into active training so that they would be fully prepared to meet any showdown at a moment's notice.

Although Washington had long underestimated the might of the Imperial Japanese Navy, with confidence built up on the knowledge that the ratio of naval strength between the combined Anglo-American navy and the Imperial Navy was 10 to 3, specific plans for the protection of the Hawaiian area against every contingency had been prepared long before the actual outbreak of the war. As early as November 27, 1941, the U.S. Chief of Naval Operations sent a message to the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific fleet, which stated in substance that the dispatch was to be considered a war warning. The Commander-in-Chief of the fleet in turn communicated the purport of this message to the general command of the Hawaiian department of the U.S. Army. The latter, in taking stock of the darkening situation, among other matters, took up the question of air raids together with members of the military and naval staffs. Without exception, however, they believed that the chances of such a raid while the U.S. Pacific fleet was practically nil. Nevertheless, the commandant of the 14th Hawaiian naval district, in his capacity as base defense officer, called a conference of all the fleet's commanders of the tattered patrol, advised them that something might happen, and that they should be on the alert.

This map, covering the whole of the Pacific area, will give an idea of the epoch-making achievements made by Japan's armed forces in the short period of one year since that historic day of December 8, 1941, when the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States of America and the British Empire was issued. Today, the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, finds peace and order restored in all the occupied territories and the native inhabitants, freed of centuries of exploitation at the hands of the Anglo-Saxons, exerting their utmost efforts to cooperate with the Japanese and thus contribute to the complete realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and world peace. (See Calendar in Section III for details)

ships below. Finally, resolved not to leave a single enemy ship afloat, the Japanese submarines were about to begin their attacks when a lone enemy destroyer, which had somehow slipped through the net, came rushing into attack them. Without waiting to ascertain the results of their initial attacks, some submarines submerged.

By this time, the enemy fleet had grown very severe and the Japanese aerial bombardment extremely violent. Realizing for the first time that the Japanese were attacking, the U.S. commanding general of the Hawaiian department ordered the sounding of the alert. Placing the fleet on a full war basis, a series of orders were issued in an effort to intercept and destroy the attacking Japanese forces.

The Americans had spread an anti-submarine network across the entrance of the harbor and had also planted numerous mines, but these had been no major obstacles to the members of the Special Attack Flotilla. Making nothing of the intricate waterway inside the harbor, they advanced with suppressed eagerness, fully passing through the enemy's guardlines and complicated channels. Eventually, all vessels of the Flotilla penetrated into the harbor, and each promptly took up the pre-assigned position.

Officers and enlisted men frantically rushed to their posts, while others procured from storage every available automatic weapon. American fighter planes attempted to take off, but were frustrated on every occasion by the intercepting Japanese fighters as well as other key military installations of the enemy.

In the harbor, all was in confusion. Torpedoes speeding on their deadly errands, bombs dropping thick and fast, and the smoke and flames from the burning American ships transforming the clear Hawaiian skies into a ceiling of black and red.

Although it is believed that the attacks delivered by the Special Attack Flotilla inflicted extensive damage on the enemy, it was difficult in the terrible uproar to distinguish between the results achieved by the Flotilla and those scored by the Japanese air raiders.

British Sea Power in Pacific Was Smashed With One Blow

Sinking of the Prince of Wales and Repulse Marked the Most Disastrous Loss Ever Suffered by the Much-Vaunted Royal Navy

"I have had news for the House, news of a grave loss, the most disastrous blow ever suffered by the British Navy that I can remember," declared Prime Minister Winston Churchill before the House of Commons on December 10 in announcing the sinking of the vaunted 35,000-ton battleship Prince of Wales and the mount 32,000-ton battleship Repulse off the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula.

The Prime Minister's bulldog face drooped in pathetic sadness, the British public was plunged into a quagmire of gloom. For it had been a truly devastating, shocking blow to the British hopes of waging an offensive war in East Asia waters.

The Prince of Wales, the flagship of the British East Asiatic Fleet, armed with a titanic, formidable display of guns big and small which were supposed to have made it "impregnable," capable of throwing out a death-dealing screen of fire from any and all angles, had been sunk. And with it, the sturdy Repulse. These two warships had constituted the mainstay of the British East Asiatic Fleet. But the teeth had been painfully pulled, the bite had been removed.

The momentous announcement that the Prince of Wales and Repulse had been sunk came at 4:05 p.m., December 10. The news was first received by the Imperial Japanese Navy's air forces, which discovered the main force of the British East Asiatic Fleet off Kuantan, on the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula, at 11:30 a.m., December 10, and opened attack without delay. The battleship Repulse was sunk instantly at 2:30 p.m. The Prince of Wales, flagship of the British East Asiatic Fleet, one of the latest additions to the fleet, receiving direct hits, began to list to the left. Pummelled further with repeated hits, the flagship sank with a tremendous explosion.

It is believed that following the successful fulfillment of their sacred mission, some of their ships sank by the enemy while others deliberately blew up by their own crew.

Today, the unprecedented exploit of the courageous members of the Special Attack Flotilla as well as their gallant comrades is no longer a mere episode of war. It is history written with precious blood and blood spilt for the inspired cause of the nation.

CONTROLS SEAS

But Undeclared Navy Will
Not Stop Fire Until
Final Victory

GREAT FEATS SCORED

Germany and Italy Are Also Extending All-Out Cooperation For a Common Cause

By
Lieutenant-Commander Kengo Tomioka
Staff Member of the Navy Press
Section of the Imperial
Headquarters

The fundamental difference between the War of Greater East Asia and the second World War or the Reich-Soviet hostilities lies in the point that the former is a war between Japan, a maritime nation, and the United States and Britain, also maritime nations.

Britain is a maritime nation, which has, since time immemorial, prospered with its naval strength as the chief arm of defense, while the United States is an undeclared naval state, of which it has been proud as the world's best and greatest and having no defeat chalked up against its record.

Both the United States and Britain are maritime states which looked upon their armies as of secondary importance, placed absolute confidence in the might of their sea power, and employed it in ruling over their most distant colonies and dominions, maintaining commercial and trade interests at every corner of the globe. Against these powers we find Japan as a nation, which unlike these two powers, is unparalleled in the world for having a crack Army and Navy with a glorious history of invincibility.

The continental nations, from ancient times, have neither created great civilization nor fit a brilliant torch light of culture in world history. No matter how strong they were, whether island or peninsular empires, regardless of their size, have left pages in history as the creators of world culture or as rulers of the world.

History Proves Point
It needs no reference to the aegis of world achievements, to the Phoenicians, Greece or the Roman Empire, and prior to the outbreak of the current war, the British Empire have all fared well by utilizing its ocean and acquiring mastery of the seas. It is worthy of attention that the British Empire has withstood the collapse of the sea, the collapse through the loss of the command of the seas.

The fact that the Mongol Empire in the medieval ages, upon establishing itself into a great nation, saw its downfall without controlling the sea, is a lesson that is worthy of study.

That a country which is dealt a fatal blow to its navy cannot again as a world power is exemplified in world history, such as the cases of China and Russia, which sustained a crushing defeat in the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan respectively.

The great achievement of Napoleon Bonaparte, who craved for a duel over the English Channel for twenty-four hours, was brought to an abrupt finale when his army suffered a defeat in the Battle of Trafalgar. This is written down in history as a typical defeat resulting from the loss of the command of the sea.

The golden rule that the main object of a naval encounter is none other than for the acquisition of mastery of the seas remains unchanged.

In modern war such as the War of Greater East Asia, as long as a struggle between maritime nations, it need hardly be mentioned that the struggle for command of the seas is the first objective of operations. One characteristic of this modern warfare is the fact that this struggle spreads over a vast expanse of water covering more than 250 million square kilometers. A Pacific and Indian Oceans, unprecedented in the annals of history, are involved in the struggle for mastery of the seas. This is a characteristic of modern warfare. When a struggle for mastery of the seas spreads from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic and then to the Pacific, and at a time when generally held that a country rules the Pacific virtually rules the world, it would be no exaggeration to say that the acquisition of a dominant position in the ocean will definitely decide the outcome of the War of Greater East Asia. The opening of the world's great oceans, the Sea and the Pacific, and the discovery of oil, (Continued on Page 1 Column 2)

Liquor Drinking Has Ethical Significance

Sake Inspires Poets from
Sake has inspired poets from
time immemorial; they have made
it the theme of poems of good
many of which are still favorites
of the people; many a literary man
has found it an indispensable com-
panion in working out his master-
pieces. Literary pieces are always
associated with a bottle or a cup,
so much so, that if taken literally,
their work would impress us
though they could not do anything
when sober. This was probably an
exaggerated initiation of their fel-
low literary men in China, some
of these Japanese literary giants
might have been born teetotalists
but a reference had to be made
how their outling had been enlivened
by the presence of sake.

lex of hundreds of popular songs, street melodies, jokes, adages, and stage performances; in short, in every conceivable event in the Japanese life this national drink is found occupying a conspicuous position. Even in time of something far from being hilarious, the occasion is rounded up by drinking. When a warrior and his men resolve to meet an overwhelmingly strong foe and fight a desperate battle, they drink their last parting cup, but, to make the occasion more solemn according to an unwritten law, they drink plain water. To drink a cup of water denotes one's heroic determination to carry on in face of great odds.

Unconnected With Kiri

Thus, drink in Japan now a religious as well as ethical significance. No Japanese ever associates drinking with evil. It is true that much has been told and the people warned for centuries past of the harm sake will do. "Sake is a punancee drink it; sake is the worst of all poisons, don't drink it," goes an old saying. Besides, sake is much weaker compared to some of the western liquors, and he just the right kind for Japanese constitution. They do not think much of its harmful aspects, and many easily quit without any external pressure. This may be the reason that the temperance movement does not flourish as much as efforts of promoters of

There are fellows who become a
colloidal fluids; go the same way
"wine, women and song." But I
the fundamental idea, the Japanese
consider the drink as something
more than a mere physical recrea-
tion (although this constitutes an
vital part as aforementioned.)
has a close reference to one's own
look on life, we may say. Saké
takes just as prominent a place as
staple food in Japanese life, and
will continue to do so with appro-
priate results.

Like super-heroes in our hearts
We send you off with cheers to rold, the sky
Up swords! For justice to fight, and peace to glorify!
Banzai! Banzai! Banzai!

Bushido
With seven wounds from deadly
sword and spear,
The famous leader turns his

men with him,
And madly spur their weary
steeds to flight,
Till, hot-pursued and pressed,
their vanguard crowds,

Into the turbulent November
stream:
Five hundred perished in the
river there.
At such a time no idle pity
serves!
Compassionately then Mass-

Came to the rescue of his drown-
ing foes,
And brought them safe to land,
dressing their wounds,
And warmed and fed them in
his kindly camp.

He sent them forth, all mounted
ed and with arms.
Both friend and foe acclaimed
his nobleness.
Then was there too that Cate

Who from Korea came, in
triumph home,
And raised a stone in memory
of the dead,
Or friend or foe—and made his
offerings

the way to peace.
Such are the men whom warriors
emulate.
Such too the meaning of the
Cross of Red—
Emblem of love in lands beyond
the sea.

Ah! human kindness hath been
 from of old!
 And such the Truth our ancient
 "Knighly Way"
 Hath handed down to us
 every age.
 O precious Truth bound with

our country's life
Now is the time for warlike
souls to rise!
Now is the time for warlike
soul to glow!
As mirror, sword and gun have
taught our land.

This threefold glory of our
chivalry,
O Nation, keep unscathed as of
old!
Still, let our country's honor

100

Nippon Times

No. 16,549

(THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA)

TOKYO, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1945

第三千六百五十四号 昭和二十年四月十四日 星期六

ROOSEVELT SUCCUMBS THURSDAY TO APOPLEXY

Washington Shocked as 44th
Term President Dies Sudden-
ly at Warm Springs

Special to the Nippon Times
LISBON, April 12.—President Franklin Roosevelt died unexpectedly today of cerebral hemorrhage at 4:45 p.m. at his summer cottage in Warm Springs, Georgia. He was born on January 30, 1882 and was 63 years old.

The news of the fourth term President's death was announced to the press shortly before 5 p.m. With other members of the White House staff, Roosevelt went to Warm Springs on March 29, for what was to be a three-week rest. Further details as to the cause of the death will be given out later by Commander Howard Gruen, naval doctor who was taking care of the nation's 34th President, in the absence of Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, navy surgeon general, dispatches said.

The President's death was announced in Washington by Stephen Early, the President's secretary and confidant since he took office in 1933. Vice President Harry Truman was called to the White House immediately and an emergency cabinet meeting was called.

Mrs. Roosevelt, Early and Admiral Ross McIntyre, the President's physician, arranged to leave for Warm Springs by plane immediately. The four Roosevelt sons, all in the armed forces, were notified by their mother. She told them that the President had done his job to the end and that she knew he would want them to do likewise.

Funeral on Saturday
Early said that the party will leave Warm Springs for Washington tomorrow morning by train. Funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon in the east room of the White House. Burial will be at Hyde Park Sunday afternoon, he said.

The President, the nation's first chief executive to break the two-term tradition, had planned to stay in Warm Springs another week, when he was to return to Wash-

ington and spend one day before taking a train to San Francisco to open the April 25 United Nations Conference to which he had given so much attention in recent months.

Roosevelt died in the bedroom in his little white bungalow atop a pine mountain, where he had been coming for 20 years to take the after-treatments for ligament paralysis with which he was stricken in 1921.

Only two persons were believed to be in the cottage at the time of his death. They were Mrs. Laura Delano and Miss Margaret Suckley. They frequently had kept house for him on many of his recent visits, including his 19-day stay last November and December.

The death of President Roosevelt shocked Washington to its foundations today. From the man who now will become President—Vice President Truman—the people the news was overwhelming.

On April 5, the President conferred for a day with Sergio Osma, former Vice-President of the Philippine Commonwealth. The occasion was the last time three vice-presidents accompanied the President. The President saw him for any 10th of time. He was in good spirits then and chatted gaily as he sat behind a paper-laden card table waving a long cigarette holder jauntily. At the time the President had a good sun-tan, but his face was unusually drawn and there was evidence of a slight cough.

Was in Excellent Spirits

Dr. Bruenn said that at 9:30 a.m. today the President was in "excellent spirits" and showed no evidence what ever of feeling ill. Shortly before 1 p.m. the President was sitting for sketches to be made by an artist. About 1:45 while sitting for the portrait the President lost consciousness and Bruenn was with him by 1:50. The President never regained consciousness and died without pain at 4:45 p.m.

After his attack Bruenn had quickly called Admiral McIntyre in Washington and McIntyre in turn called Dr. James D. Paulin of Atlanta, an internal medical specialist and honorary consultant to the surgeon general. Paulin rushed to Warm Springs and was with Bruenn and Lieutenant Commander George Fox in the President's bedroom when the Chief Executive died.

The doctors described the cause of Roosevelt's death as "massive cerebral hemorrhage."

It was disclosed tonight, however, that Roosevelt had not been in the best of health for some time. Last week at a banquet he gave as Justice Hugh Black of the Supreme



F. D. Roosevelt



Harry S. Truman

Court, Mrs. Roosevelt disclosed to Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky, the democratic leader, that the food the President had been eating recently had no taste for him. Barkley said he remarked that Roosevelt looked thin and haggard and Mrs. Roosevelt said she also felt he was too thin. Mrs. Roosevelt said that for several days previous the President had been taking only gruel because he had no taste for other foods.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 63, was born on the family estate at Hyde Park, N.Y., on the east side of the Hudson River on January 30, 1882, son of James Roosevelt, who died December 8, 1900, and of the latter's wife, Sara Delano, and a direct descendant in the eighth generation of Charles Martin van Roosevelt, or Roosevelt, who arrived in New Amsterdam about 1649 from somewhere in Holland and married Janne the Samuels. They died in 1690, leaving five minor children, the youngest of whom, Nicholas, baptized in New Amsterdam in September, 1658, settled at Esopus, now Kingston, and there married Heyltye Barentson. In 1690 he was back in New York where he became an Alderman, first in 1709, and again in 1715.

From Nicholas' second son John (born 1689 at Esopus), President Theodore Roosevelt was descended.

From Nicholas' son Jacobus, or James (born 1692), the line runs to Franklin D. Roosevelt, through Isaac (born 1720), James (born 1769), Isaac (born 1790), who set up the family estate at Hyde Park, and James (born 1828; died December 8, 1900).

At the Democratic National Convention at San Francisco, in July, 1920, Roosevelt was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with James M. Cox, of Ohio.

In August, 1921, while at his summer home at Campobello New Brunswick, he was stricken with infantile paralysis, which left him with his legs paralyzed, but he slowly discarded his crutches to walk with the use of canes and with steel braces fitted to his legs. The healing waters of Warm Springs, Georgia, proved beneficial and he established the Foundation there to help sufferers without means to obtain treatment. He had been a tennis player and a swimmer.

He was elected Governor of New York State in 1925 and was re-elected in 1929. He offered Alton B. Smith as the democratic candidate at the National Convention in 1924, at New York City, where the nomination finally went to John W. Davis, a Wall Street lawyer and again, in 1928, at the Democratic National Convention at Houston, Texas. Roosevelt backed Al Smith's favor, calling him the "Happy Warrior."

The nomination was accorded to Smith that time, but he was defeated, partly because of a supposed opposition to the prohibition of alcohol, and partly because of his opposition to him as a Roman Catholic.

HARRY TRUMAN SWORN IN AS 32ND U.S. PRESIDENT

Authorizes Stettinius to Hold
San Francisco Conference
As Scheduled

Special to the Nippon Times
LISBON, April 12.—Harry Shippe Truman, Vice-President of the United States, was sworn in as the 32nd President of the United States tonight, according to a Los Angeles dispatch.

Truman has authorized Edward Stettinius, Secretary of State, to hold the San Francisco Conference on April 25 as scheduled.

An earlier report said that in Washington, where the news of the President's death at first produced shocked disbelief, officials immediately wondered what effect the tragedy would have on the many domestic and international projects the President was guiding.

Whether it would cause the postponement of the United Nations Security Conference at San Francisco remained to be seen. No one knew in the confusion of the tragic moment. But the conference, the report added, was perhaps the project closest to the President's heart and there was some belief that the conference would be carried through. The President had planned to open the conference in person to lay before the United Nations his own ideas for world peace.

To Follow Roosevelt's Policy

Vice-President Truman asked Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone to swear him in at the White House. "For the time being," he said, "I prefer not to hold a press conference. It will be my effort to carry on as I believe, the President would have done and to that end I asked the Cabinet to stay on with me."

Truman was at work in his office when the news of Roosevelt's death came. He received a call about 5:25 p.m. and a few minutes later a secret service man came and whisked him away to the White House in an automobile.

Truman, former Senator, Missouri county judge and one time Kansas City haberdasher, by Roosevelt's death moved up to the highest office in the land.

Cabinet members began assembling at 7 p.m. (Eastern War Time) for an emergency session. First to arrive were Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes.

To Party workers, after he became the Democratic Vice-President nominee, Truman said simply: "I am a work horse." The description was apt: It covered his principal virtues which are industry and loyalty; and it covered his principal defect, which is a drab mediocrity.

In 1934 Boss Tom Pendergast, the corrupt Kansas City politician, was looking for a respectable name to sweeten up the noisome Pendergast ticket. Harry Truman, a likable plodder, had lived a clean life; he did not smoke; he was a high Mason; he had married the girl he went to Sunday School with; he had been a World War I hero (an artillery captain, he saved his platoon by battery from a German tank in the St. Mihiel fighting). He was a farm boy become county judge, with friends "in the sticks" to add to Pendergast's sick Kansas City Machine.

Harry Truman had also been utterly loyal for 12 years to Boss Pendergast—ever since he had lost all his money (\$15,000) in a postwar Kansas City haberdashery venture, and Pendergast had started him off as a county road overseer. By 1934 Harry Truman had become presiding judge of Jackson County, Mo. (which in Missouri is actually the county's administrative officer as such he spent \$25,000,000 on roads and buildings). He was ripe for another step up the ladder, and asked Pendergast for the county collectorship. Big Tom replied: "The best I can do now, Harry, is a United States Senatorship, how's that?"

High was elected Senator, benefiting from the lists of dead people whom Tom Pendergast habitually voted every election. Five years later Pendergast was sent to the penitentiary for \$443,550 income tax evasion. Said Harry Truman: "I won't desert a ship in distress." Years later he added: "Tom Pendergast was down and out, a convicted man (people) wanted me to denounce him. I refused. . . I wouldn't kick a friend." Newsmen who huffed the Pendergast dynasty agreed that Truman himself was untouchable by scandal.

World War II lifted him from obscurity as a faithful, machine-gun Senator who dutifully caught the 730 bus to his Senate office and dutifully voted 100 per cent New Deal.

After Pearl Harbor, Truman requested active service, and was rejected for age. Then he conceived a genuine chance to serve: he asked for a special Senate Committee to investigate war expenditures. Harry Truman put his plodding talents to smoking out Army waste, such as grubs and Government inefficiency. His Committee was not so quick to shoot its mouth off as Martin Dies', people gradually learned that Truman usually knew what he was talking about. The Truman Committee became the nation's wartime watchdog.

The Committee's fiercest blasts

His Majesty Most Graciously Dispatches Imperial Proxy to Grand Shrines of Ise

His Majesty the Emperor announced His gracious wish to dispatch His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu as the Imperial Proxy to pray for victory in the present war and the surmounting of the national crisis and, accordingly His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu was shipped at the Grand Shrines of Ise on April 9 as the Imperial Proxy, the Imperial Household Department announced Thursday.

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu left Shinagawa Station at 10:24 p.m., April 7, and arrived at Ujiamada at 9:24 a.m., April 8. Immediately upon arrival, His Imperial Highness received purification at the Kawara Purification Office, near the Outer Shrine, and then entered the Saikan of the Inner Shrine to go through the strict purification ceremony throughout the night.

On Monday, April 9, the Imperial Proxy left the Saikan of the Inner Shrine and went to the Saikan of the Outer Shrine. After the purification ceremony and the changing to the ceremonial costume, His Imperial Highness walked to the Toyokuni Daijingu at 7 a.m. Attended by His Imperial Highness Prince Naishimoto, Lord Keeper of the Shrine, and others, the Imperial Proxy took his place in the main shrine building, and offering Tamagushi, read the Imperial Prayer. Later, His Imperial Highness also

worshipped at the Takamiya Shrine. The Imperial Proxy returned to the Saikan of the Inner Shrine, and at 11 a.m. left for the Kofu Shrine, Worshipping Amaterasu, Omikami, Imperial Ancestress, His Imperial Highness read the Imperial Prayer. Then His Imperial Highness was shipped at the Kofu Shrine, and returned to the Saikan at 11:40 a.m. Having thus completely fulfilled the Imperial Commission, His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu left Ujiamada at 7:40 p.m., April 9, and returned to Shinagawa Station at 6:27 a.m., April 10.

On the dispatch of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu to the Grand Shrines of Ise, as the Imperial Proxy, Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki respectfully made the following statement: "Most graciously His Majesty the Emperor dispatched His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu to the Grand Shrines of Ise. Fully appreciating the gracious thought of His Imperial Majesty, I am, as one of His subjects, filled with awe and trepidation. I believe that the 100,000,000 subjects of His Majesty the Emperor must fully comply with the Imperial Wish and ease His Imperial Majesty's mind by surely winning victory in the present war, concentrating every effort in attaining kushi, the war objective, whatever the cost."

AMERICANS HAVE CHANCE TO REFLECT ON WAR AIM

Sadao Iguchi Comments on Report of President Roosevelt's Death

The death of the American President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, will give the American public the best opportunity to reconsider what they are fighting for, commented Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Friday. Mr. Iguchi said that this was particularly so in view of the bloody battles raging in the Philippines and the Okinawas, because Roosevelt had been the one who had driven the United States public into such a meaningless and costly war.

Touching on the reported severance by Spain of her diplomatic relations with Japan, Mr. Iguchi said that no official information had been received as yet and observed that "it was not unexpected in view of their untidy attitude toward Japan, particularly in their refusal to represent Japanese interests in enemy countries and their malicious propaganda campaign based on unfounded stories in regard to alleged Japanese action in the Philippines." Mr. Iguchi added, "The time will certainly come when the Spanish Government will regret their hasty action."

The spokesman said that there were very few Spaniards in Japan but that an investigation conducted in August, 1943, showed that there were 652 in China, 93 in French Indo-China, and 4,000 in the Philippines. He said that the Spaniards would be given treatment similar to that given the nationals of other countries who had severed relations with Japan. They would not be allowed to send communications in code but their movements will be unrestricted, the Spokesman said.

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The Committee's fiercest blasts

NIPPON UNITS CONTINUE FIERCE ATTACKS IN CEBU

Heavy Losses Inflicted on
Americans—Enemy Assault-
ing Legaspi Repulsed

By F. FUXADO
OF THE MILITARY PRESS CORPS
PHILIPPINE FRONT BASE
April 13.—Through the heavy downpour and the resultant quagmire of mud, violent close-quarter attacks have been thrown by Japanese Army and Navy forces against the Cebu and Negros Japanese positions at the mouth of the Cebu River in Cebu supported by field guns and tanks. Between April 1 and 5, the Japanese repulsed the Cebu with losses to the enemy of 1,559 men, two planes shot down, two tanks stalled and set ablaze, two medium transports damaged, 30 various guns destroyed and nine supply dumps set aflame.

Meanwhile, Japanese Army and Navy garrison forces were fighting strongly against the powerful invaders of Legaspi, on the southern tip of Luzon. The Gekko Unit on April 4, repulsed on three occasions attacks by an enemy force of 1,500 men, possessing trench mortars which attacked the Japanese positions in the western part of the zone. Near the airfield, eight enemy trucks filled to capacity with troops were demolished at a stroke. Between April 1 and 5, at least 320 enemy troops were killed or wounded.

Second Sublieutenant Takayori Hirose on April 1 led his force into the town of Ibarra and inflicted casualties of over 200 on the enemy, besides stalling and setting ablaze several tanks. On April 3, he and his force smashed into an enemy machine gun nest and dynamited two machine guns.

He was directed at Administration headquarters, but Truman steadfastly continued to vote the New Deal line. When it came to choosing a Vice-President, this made him palatable to the C.I.O. as a compromise choice. He has voted as a liberal on Negro measures, such as anti-labor measures. This Conference parents were driven from their home in the Civil War, so the Southerners can swallow him. And he has been so consistently "regular" that the masses know he can be trusted to go down the line. Truman is a 7th man in the history to become President upon the death of a President.

Is War Veteran

He was born in Lamar, Missouri, on May 8, 1881, the son of John Anderson and Martha Ellen (Young) Truman, and thus 63 years old. He was a student at the Kansas City School of Law from 1923 to 1925, and of the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, from 1917 to 1918.

He was judge of the Jackson County Court from 1917 to 1921 and presiding judge from 1925 to 1931. He was instrumental in constructing \$25,000,000 of highways and public buildings in Jackson County. He was a member of the United States Senate from Missouri for the term 1931-35.

During World War I he served as captain of Battery D, 129th Field

3 WILD EAGLES AND 1 UNIT WIN HONORS FROM ARMY

Two Heroes Made Raining
Attacks on Task Forces
That Hit Car Nicobar

The exploits of three Army Wild Eagles, including two members of the Shichisho Shoken Special Attack Air Unit and one Unit who previously had been cited for distinguished service in various operations in the Car Nicobar Island area, on Luzon Island and in the skies over Manchoukuo as well as Japan Proper, have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Friday.

The announcement follows: "Those previously cited for meritorious military services in attacks on the enemy task forces in the Car Nicobar Island area, in operations on Luzon Island, as well as in counter-attacking battles with enemy planes in the skies over Manchoukuo and Japan Proper, and whose exploits have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, follow:

"Sergeant Major Mitsuo Shimada and Sergeant Hideo Yoshikawa of the Shichisho Shoken Air Unit of the Special Attack Corps obtained great war results in raining attacks on March 1, when, despite inclement weather and persistent resistance put up by hostile planes, they attacked the enemy task forces that assaulted Car Nicobar Island on February 28 of this year.

"Under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Masayoshi Oishi, the Oishi Unit fought valiantly to check the southward advance of the enemy on and after January 9 this year when the U.S. forces landed on Lingayen. The Unit made full and effective use of its heavy guns until the last shell had been fired. Subsequently, the Unit in spite of being encircled, gained brilliant results in shock attacks. Fully demonstrating the power of concerted action of artillery and infantry, the Unit dealt heavy 'blinding' blows to the enemy troops, thereby facilitating the whole operations of the Japanese Forces.

"Captain Keisuke Kono shot down or damaged nine B-29 bombers in counterattacking operations over Asah, Manchoukuo, as well as Tokyo and its vicinity. On February 16 of this year when enemy carrier-borne planes in large formations raided the Kanto district, he took part in a series of counterattacking battles. On the following day he spotted about 20 enemy planes in the skies over Narima, whereupon he carried out repeated attacks. The gallant Captain finally met glorious death over the waters east of Yokosuka."

B-29 Drops Mines

Seven B-29 bombers flew singly over various places over and off Japan Proper, including the Bungo Strait, Iyo Sea, Churaku, Kinki, Shikoku, and Yamaguchi Prefecture between late Thursday night and the next morning. One of these planes failed to penetrate the skies over Japan Proper although it approached the area south of Ito at 11 p.m. while another, unable to reach the mainland, flew over the area south of the Kii Peninsula at 5:40 a.m. The B-29 that flew over the Bungo Strait and the Iyo Sea appeared to have dropped some mines.

U.S. Admits Losses

Dome
LISBON, April 12.—The Sumo, 1,525-ton crack new-type U.S. submarine, was announced to be in the Pacific, by the U.S. Navy Department today, according to a Washington dispatch. The same announcement also disclosed that large type vessels for use in protecting landing operations were lost in the waters near the Philippines through Japanese action.

Men Replace Tu

Dome
PEKING, April 13.—General Men Chichung, Acting Commander of the Headquarters of the North China Pacific Area Army, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the North China Pacific Area Army, replacing General Tu Hsi-chun who retired recently.

Chile Declares War

Dome
LISBON, April 12.—The Chilean Senate gave its approval to Chile's declaration of war against Japan, according to a dispatch from Santiago. The Lower House is reported also to have given its consent last night.

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Nimitz' T. O. Admits 2,695 U.S. Soldiers Killed on Okinawa

Dome
LISBON, April 12.—Nimitz' Headquarters announced today that the losses sustained by the American forces on the main Okinawa Island, from the commencement of the landing operation up to midnight of April 9, totals 2,695 men killed, says an Onitajima radio report.

Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet in a press interview today said that the Mariana Islands were absolutely vital in carrying out the present war while, at the same time, for future American defense these islands were vitally necessary. Together with the volcanic Iyoma Islands these groups of islands assume equal importance as the Hawaiian Islands, he declared.

NANYANG, ENEMY'S BASE IN 5TH WAR ZONE, FALLS

Japanese Effect Speedy Capture of Stronghold Following Encirclement

By O. OKI and O. OZAWA
OF THE MILITARY PRESS CORPS

HONAN FRONT, April 12.—The Japanese Forces, on the completion of their encirclement of Nanyang, enemy stronghold in the Fifth War Zone, commenced a general offensive early on the morning of March 20. Under cover of heavy artillery fire, the Japanese attacked the enemy positions and pillboxes north and west of Nanyang and reduced them by the evening.

An advance force, which preceded the other units from the west, drove into the city from the west at 8 o'clock the following morning. At 12:20 a.m. other Japanese Units followed them into the city through the rear cover of heavy artillery. The units launched attacks on the enemy positions, and the enemy was forced to evacuate from the west and north.

From 9 a.m. Japanese Forces engaged in mopping-up operations within the city which they completely occupied by noon the same day. Entrenched in the city were the crack troops of the 143rd Division of the 65th Army which were supplied with heavy guns and had been ordered to defend the city at all costs. Furthermore, all civilians within five kilometers of Nanyang had been ordered to evacuate by March 21.

Having refused our demand for surrender, despite heavy Japanese artillery fire which had caused many deaths to the city, the defenders seemed set on holding out, but they were crushed by our invincible forces after only day and a half's attack.

Big Loss to Enemy

By O. OKI and M. MAEHARA
OF THE MILITARY PRESS CORPS

HONAN FRONT, April 11.—With the Japanese operations in Central and South China having wiped out the groups of powerful enemy bases in the south-western area, including the base towns at Kwailin, Lu-chow, Suichuan, and Kanchow, the American 14th force in China had been placing stress in expanding and strengthening the base groups in the north-west. This became manifest in the increase in the number of enemy raids on the Hupeh region since February.

Laohokou as an important base for attacks against the Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow lines, had been the object of previous character of being an advance base and had recently been expanded, with more than 20 battalions and about 50,000 men stationed there. In addition, several long range field guns, 288mm, were sent to reinforce the base. Sixty American pilots and 120 ground crewmen were stationed there.

The amount of gasoline consumed per month was said to average 2,600 tons. Since last April, the force in co-operation with the raid against the Shensi region from Sian, had been in frantic operation in the enemy bastion of Hanlow, and attacks on Yangtze shipping and trains running between North and Central China.

Greeting the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China on March 12, General Chiang Kai-shek's 14th Army Force this year began the clearing of principal cities in North China with formations of about 40 divisions. The operations of this force were changing from the previous method of attacking conducted piecemeal by the fighters to a more comprehensive raid conducted with medium and