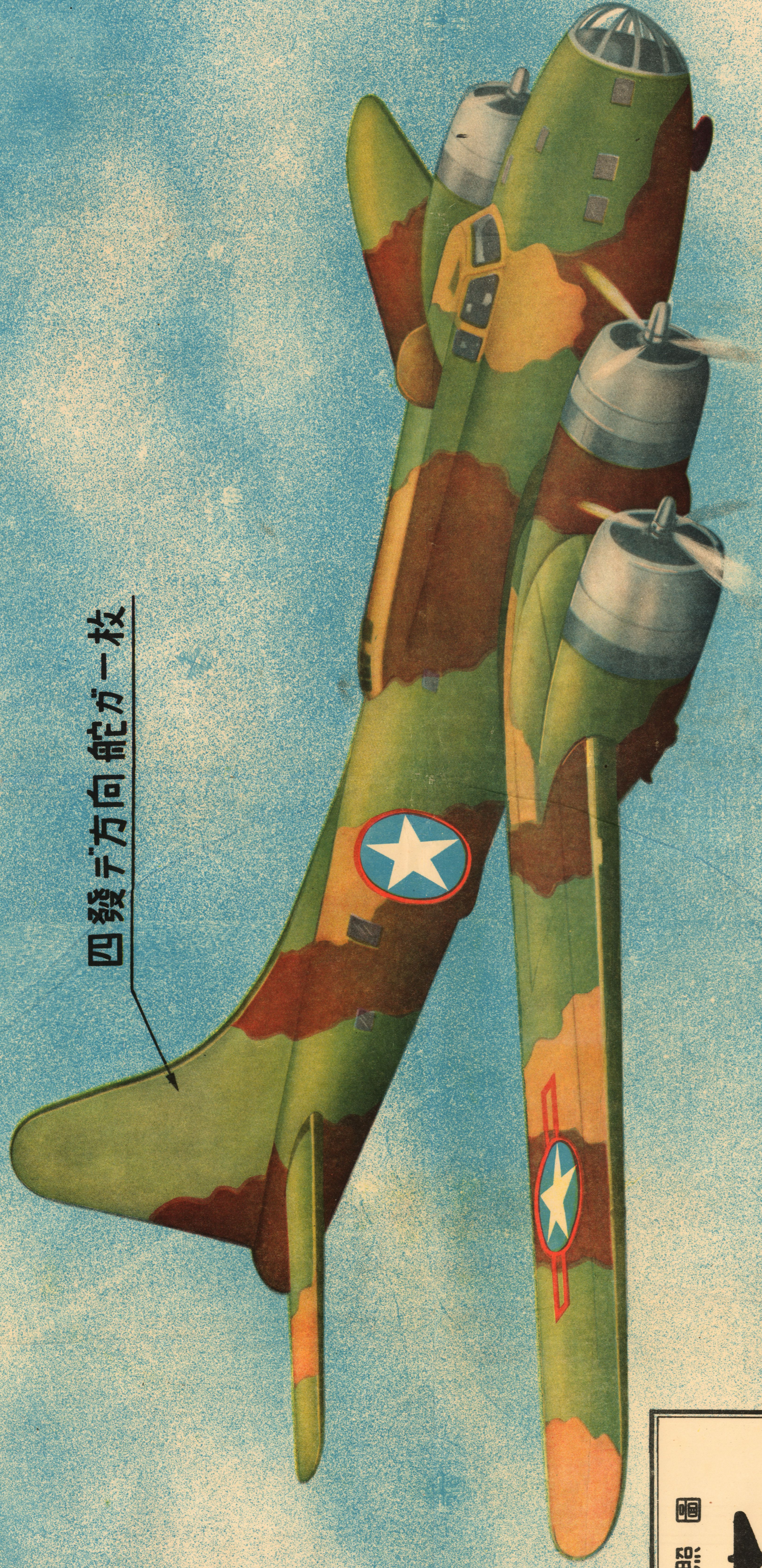
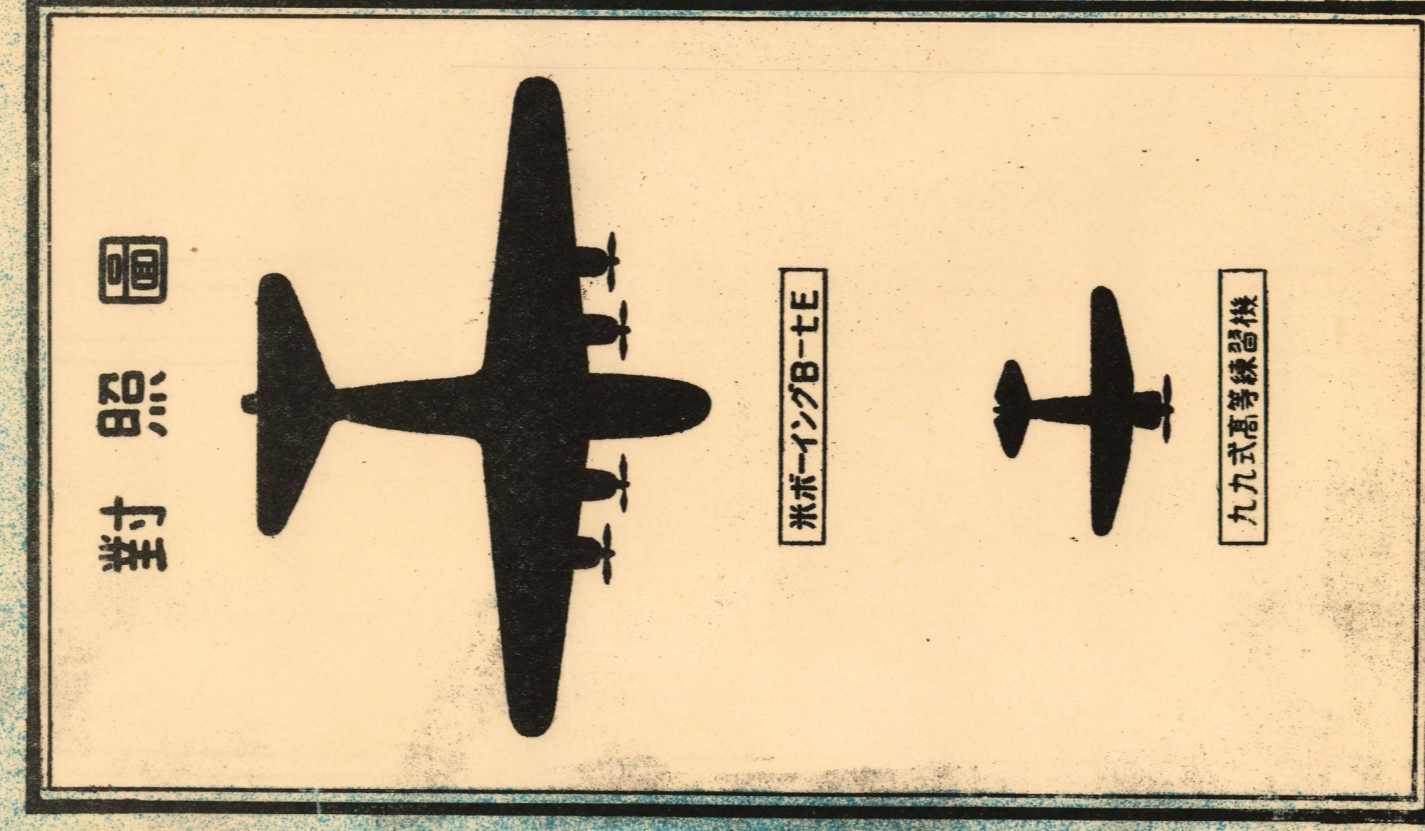


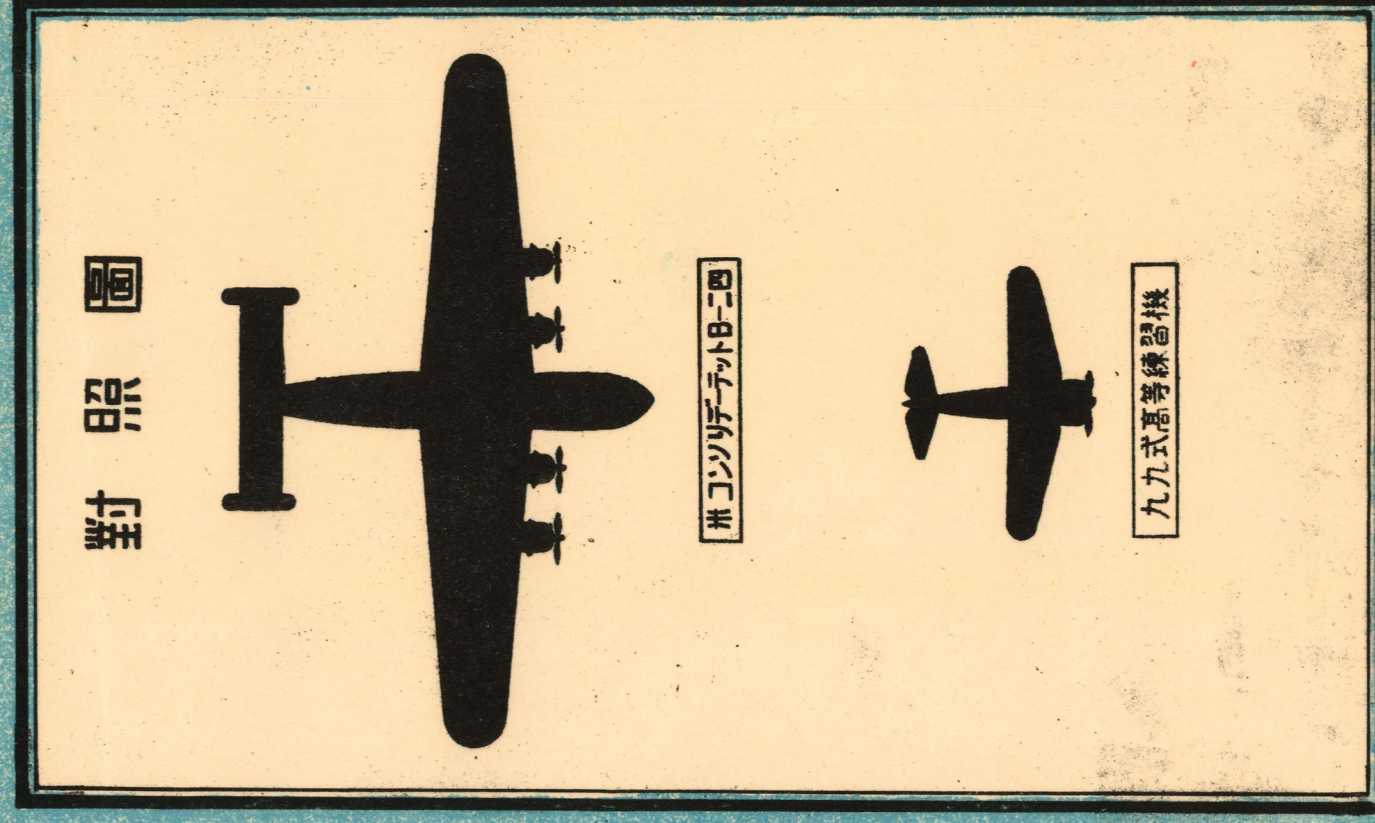
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FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES



IN UNITY LIES NATIONAL STRENGTH

EVER VICTORIOUS NIPPON PARATROOPS



RECEIVING FINAL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE TAKE-OFF



PARACHUTING OUT INTO SPACE



DOWN AND DOWN THEY GO



SUCCESSFUL LANDING



EVEN HEAVY GUNS ARE BROUGHT DOWN BY PARACHUTES



ATTACK IS ON!

WINGED KNIGHTS OF LIBERATION

THE GREATER EAST ASIA JOINT DECLARATION



The historic moment on the second day of the Greater East Asia Congress (November 5 and 6, 1943) when the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration was unanimously adopted, thereby ushering in a new epoch for Greater East Asia and the world.



MAINICHI SHIMBUN-SHA

The Epochal 'Greater East

The 5-Point Joint Declaration which was unanimously adopted on the second day of the Greater East Asia Congress, November 6, 1943, after full and earnest deliberation on the subject of the successful prosecution of the Greater East Asia War and the establishment of Greater East Asia, was:



It is the basic principle for the establishment of world peace that each nation of the world has its proper place, and enjoys prosperity in common through mutual aid and assistance.

The United States and Britain have, in seeking their own prosperity, oppressed other nations and peoples. Especially in East Asia, they indulged in insatiable aggression and exploitation and sought to satisfy their inordinate ambition of enslaving the entire region, and finally they came to menace seriously the stability of East Asia. Herein lies the cause of the present war.

The countries of Greater East Asia, with a view to contributing to the cause of world peace, undertake to cooperate toward prosecuting the Greater East Asia War to a successful conclusion, liberating their region from the yoke of British-American domination, and ensuring their self-existence and self-defense, and in constructing a Greater East Asia in accordance with the following principles:

1. The countries of Greater East Asia, through mutual cooperation, will ensure the

— SIGNIFICANCE OF JOINT DECLARATION —

THE five guiding principles of the Joint Declaration which the Greater East Asia Congress adopted are (1) co-existence and co-thriving, (2) independence and harmony, (3) cultural enhancement, (4) economic prosperity, and (5) contribution to the progress of the world.

Unlike empty slogans and worthless promises that usually characterize the agenda at conferences of the anti-Axis camp, the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asia Congress refers either to fait accompli or what the participating nations are absolutely confident of accomplishing.

What is more, every item set forth by the Declaration is strictly in conformity with the ethical conception of East Asia; what they expound, instead of being exclusive, are applicable anywhere in the world at anytime, wherein lies the historical significance of the great doctrine.

The realization in full of all these guiding principles will mean the definite arrival of a new era to Greater East Asia once and for all. They herald the liberation of East Asians from the age-old fetters of Anglo-American aggression.

Co-Prosperity Principle

The principle of co-existing and co-thriving, which is the head and front of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, is the starting point as well as the ultimate goal for the establishment of the New Order in East Asia.

The distinct departure of East Asians is that they will be given their right places in the sun where they can live happily and contentedly by helping one another in a good neighbor spirit, and where they will not have to worry about others taking unfair advantage to rob anyone of his legitimate dues.

This principle, which is based on an ethical conception, is absolutely incompatible with the old order clung tenaciously to by the United States and Britain who unhesitatingly perpetrat-

ed graft and fraud in order to advance their own interests.

The construction of Greater East Asia demands as a prerequisite, spontaneous readiness on the part of all to share joy or pain, life or death, which only will make joint efforts at construction and defense possible. Manchoukuo and the National Government of China have already demonstrated the value of unselfish devotion to the common cause.

Independence And Harmony

The creation of Manchoukuo as the sequence of the Manchurian Incident, the rebirth of the National Government of China in the midst of the China Emergency, and the independence of Burma and the Philippines made possible by the Greater East Asia War are Nippon's answers to the question of liberating East Asians.

Full-fledged independence of any state depends much on external circumstances, aside from the intrinsic stamina of an independent nation itself. In the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, no real independence is possible unless the state is backed in full by the people.

In connection with the Greater East Asia Congress, all conferees solemnly pledged to respect the sovereignty of one another and extend any and all aid for the development of neighboring states.

This differs diametrically with the exclusive and highly clannish independence conception manifested by the principle of the self-determination of races expounded during the Versailles Conference. The nations in Greater East Asia will establish and maintain their independence based on the new world ideology of co-thriving and harmony.

Cultural Enhancement

East Asia has its own psychic culture which stands in a class by itself, and of which all East

Asians may justly be proud. No Occidental can approach the exquisite depth and mysticism latent in East Asia culture. Had not the Britons and Americans put a crimp in its path, Oriental culture would have by now attained even higher niches.

Fortunately, cultural attainments not being physical, Britons and Americans and the Dutch have not been altogether successful in utterly destroying them. Hereafter, positive zeal will be shown in all regions for developing traditional culture and to encourage the creative traits of all peoples.

Economic Prosperity

Nippon's capitalism in attaining the highest standard has gone a long way toward making the country what it is today. She has nothing to concede to the United States and Britain in that connection.

The neighboring nations in East Asia, however, because they were reduced to a colonial or semi-colonial status by Britain and America, are somewhat lagging behind in their economic development.

Positive efforts will be made hereafter to eject the exclusive economy of the Anglo-American school and place the economy of all nations on a self-sufficing basis. Also, ways will be open for adequate interchange of goods.

World Progress

The New Order of East Asia and stability thereof, forming a link of the world New Order and world peace, is far from being cliquish. Without the New Order in East Asia there can be no New Order for the world.

In that connection, Nippon's Hakko Iu (universal concord) doctrine is as just as it is equitable since it proposes to let all peoples have their right places in the sun. One can readily see that the realization of all these will contribute materially toward the progress of the world.

Asia Joint Declaration'

stability of their region and construct an order of common prosperity and well-being based upon justice.

2. The countries of Greater East Asia will ensure the fraternity of nations in their region by respecting one another's sovereignty and independence, and practising mutual assistance and amity.

3. The countries of Greater East Asia, by respecting one another's traditions and developing the creative faculties of each race, will enhance the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia.

4. The countries of Greater East Asia will endeavor to accelerate their economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity and to promote thereby the general prosperity of their region.

5. The countries of Greater East Asia will cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world; work for the abolition of racial discrimination, the promotion of cultural intercourse, and the opening of resources throughout the world; and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind.

— DELEGATES TO GREATER EAST ASIA CONGRESS —

The names of the representatives, associates, and observers to the Greater East Asia Congress held in Tokyo on November 5 and 6, 1943, were as follows:

NIPPON

Representative: His Excellency General Hideki Tojo, Prime Minister.

Associates: His Excellency Admiral Shigetarō Shimada, Navy Minister; His Excellency Mr. Kazuo Aoki, Greater East Asia Minister; His Excellency Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister; His Excellency Mr. Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet; His Excellency Mr. Eiji Amai, President of the Board of Information; His Excellency Mr. Shun-ichi Matsumoto, Foreign Vice-Minister; His Excellency Mr. Kumaichi Yamamoto, Greater East Asia Vice-Minister; His Excellency Mr. Shin-ichi Kamimura, Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office; His Excellency Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office; His Excellency Vice-Admiral Takazumi Oka, Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Office; and His Excellency Mr. Shimpei Takeuchi, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asia Office.

CHINA

Representative: His Excellency Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan.

Associates: His Excellency Mr. Chow Fo-hai, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan; His Excellency Mr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister; His Excellency Lieut.-General Chen Chang-tsu, member of the Military Council and Aide-de-Camp to the President; His Excellency Mr. Chow Lang-soang, Secretary-General of the Executive

Yuan; and His Excellency Mr. Hsueh Feng-yuan, Deputy Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan.

THAILAND

Representative: His Royal Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon, representative of the President of the Council.

Associates: His Excellency Major-General Chai Prathipasen, Minister of State acting for the Foreign Minister and Secretary-General of the Council of Ministers; His Excellency Mr. Sit Sitsayamkan, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Mr. Wisut Anthayuk, Director-General of the Eastern Political Department of the Foreign Ministry; Mr. Chao Wong-sanuwat Thewakun, First Secretary of the Foreign Ministry; and Major At Chareonsin.

MANCHOUKUO

Representative: His Excellency Mr. Chang Ching-hui, Premier.

Associates: His Excellency Mr. Li Shao-keng, Minister of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Mr. Wang Yun-ching, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; His Excellency Mr. Akira Ohe, Director of the Political Bureau of the Department of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Mr. Masuo Matsumoto, Secretary of the State Council; Mr. Kao Pai-kun, Secretary of the State Council; Mr. Cheng Tui-kai, Secretary in the Department of Foreign Affairs.

PHILIPPINES

Representative: His Excellency Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President.

Associates: His Excellency Mr. Claro M. Recto, Foreign Minister; His Excellency Mr. Quintin Paredes, Public Works and Communications Minister; Dr. Jose B. Laurel, member of the National Assembly and Private Secretary to the President.

BURMA

Representative: His Excellency Dr. Ba Maw, Premier.

Associates: His Excellency U Tun Aung, Minister for Corporations; His Excellency Dr. Thein Maung, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; His Excellency U Shwe Baw, Foreign Secretary; U Nyun Han, Social Secretary to the Head of the State; and Lieut.-Colonel Bo Yan Naing, Military Secretary to the Head of the State.

PROVISIONAL GOVT. OF FREE INDIA

(Observers)

His Excellency Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India.

His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel J. K. Bhonsle, Chief of Staff of the Supreme Command, Minister Without Portfolio; His Excellency Mr. A. M. Sahay, Minister Without Portfolio and Chief of the Cabinet Secretariat; His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel D. S. Raju, attached to the Supreme Command; and Mr. A. Hassan, Private Secretary to His Excellency Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

THE GREATER EAST ASIA CONGRESS

NOVEMBER 5, 1943, will go down in the history of the Greater East Asia nations as a never-to-be-forgotten day, for on that day the Greater East Asia Congress opened in the Diet building, Tokyo. It was the day of days dreamt by East Asians from generation to generation but never before realized—a family gathering of independent East Asia nations. This day will probably mean more to them than any other day, save possibly December 8, 1941.

The Imperial War Rescript definitely elucidates that the Empire of Nippon rose resolutely in arms against the United States and Britain in order to preserve and liberate Greater East Asia.

What a change has come over Greater East Asia within scarcely two years after the outbreak of the war! In the last 10 months, the change has been particularly noticeable.

Simultaneous with the National Government of China's rising in arms on January 9, 1943, the Imperial Nippon Government introduced a distinct departure in its China policy, marking a new epoch in Sino-Nippon relations.

Later, Burma proclaimed her independence. Indonesians and other indigenes in the zone of plenty in the South have been enabled to take part much in their own administration. Thailand has incorporated additional territory into her domain. The Philippines has attained her independence.

The Provisional Government of Free India has been inaugurated and has won recognition from many states. The Sino-Nippon Pact of Alliance was concluded on October 30. As the result, the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere has assumed more definite shape than ever before.

Liberation Now Fait Accompli

The liberation of East Asians is now a fait accompli. The time has come for the East Asians to assemble like so many family members in a perfectly friendly atmosphere and with the spirit of mutual neighborly aid, so as to talk further about the prosecution of the war and pushing the construction of the vast sphere.

What is more natural for the billion inhabitants of Greater East Asia than to have a family gathering? That is what has prompted them to sponsor the Greater East Asia Congress in Tokyo, which got under way amid worldwide attention.

1ST DAY

Before the appointed time of 10 a.m. on November 5, 1943, General Hideki Tojo, Nippon delegate; President Wang Ching-wei of the Executive Yuan of the National Government and the Chinese delegate; H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon, Thai delegate; Premier Wang Ching-hui, Manchoukuo delegate; President Jose P. Laurel, Philippine delegate; Premier Ba Maw, Burmese delegate; and Subhas Chandra Bose of the Provisional Government of Free India (as an observer) and members of their parties assembled at the hall of the Congress.

At 10 a.m., all the delegates and members of the delegations assumed their seats.

Prior to the opening of the parley, Chinese Delegate Wang provisionally assumed the chairmanship, proposing that Premier Tojo of Nippon be selected as chairman of the Congress.

H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand seconded the motion. Premier Tojo was unanimously chosen chairman of the Congress.

Congress Formally Opens

General Tojo, assuming the chairmanship, formally declared the opening of the Congress. The general, addressing the gathering in the capacity of the Nippon delegate, explained the steps the Imperial Government has taken to date regarding the construction of the Co-prosperity

**Joint Declaration Adopted;
Support Given Indian Independence;
Transfer Of Andaman
And Nicobar Islands To Azad
Hind Government Promised.**

Sphere in accordance with the Hakkō Ichi (universal concord) spirit and expressed the determination to prosecute the Greater East Asia War to a brilliant finish.

Delegate Wang of China, who spoke next, likewise expressed the conviction and determination of his Government and people in regard to the preservation of Greater East Asia on the basis of live-and-let-live.

H.R.H. Wan Waithayakon, Thai representative, emphasizing the political consolidation in Asia, advocated the further consolidation of relations between Nippon and Thailand, which are based upon the Nippon-Thai Pact of Alliance, and stated that the fundamental way to bring eternal prosperity to Greater East Asia lies in mutual respect of independence and sovereignty.

The conferees entered a recess at 11.30 a.m., partaking of luncheon in the dining room of the building. The session was reopened at 1 p.m.

Premier Chang of Manchoukuo, President Laurel of the Philippines, and Premier Ba Maw of Burma in the order named expressed their convictions and determination in regard to the prosecution of the war and construction of the Co-prosperity Sphere, all with unquenchable fervor.

The first day session adjourned at 4.30 p.m.

2ND DAY

Incorporating the will of the 1-billion inhabitants of the area, the conferees to the Greater East Asia Congress at its second-day session on November 6, unanimously adopted the historic Greater East Asia Joint Declaration.

The second-day session continued to be held

HIGHLIGHTS OF DELEGATES' ADDRESSES

— On 1st Day, November 5, 1943 —

Prime Minister Tojo Of Nippon

The address of His Excellency Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, the representative of Nippon, before the Greater East Asia Congress:

AS the representative of the sponsor nation, I have the privilege to extend to you the sincere greetings of the Nippon Government and to make a statement of their views.

Some time ago, the Nippon Government proposed the convening of a Greater East Asia Con-

gress for the purpose of holding frank deliberations on policies relative to bringing the Greater East Asia War to a successful conclusion and to constructing a New Order in Greater East Asia. This proposal, I am happy to say, met with hearty approval on the part of all the countries concerned, and it is with a sense of great pleasure and profound gratitude that today at this gathering I bid welcome to Your Excellencies as representatives of the nations of Greater East Asia. I am also happy to say that this Congress is honored by the presence of His Excellency, the Head of the Provisional Government of Free India.

at the Diet building as was the case on the opening day and began at 10 a.m. Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, Nippon delegate, submitted a measure to which representatives of various nations expressed their sincere views. A recess was then taken.

The conference was reopened at 12.40 p.m. when Prime Minister Tojo submitted a draft declaration based on what all the delegates propounded on the opening day, and it was approved with one voice, signifying the formal adoption of the Joint Declaration. It was then 1.05 p.m.

From the galleries, the proceeding was watched by Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira; Dr. Yoshimichi Hara and Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Privy Council; Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Prince Fumimaro Konoe, General Nobuyuki Abe, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, and Koki Hirota, all ex-Premiers.

Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers; Takahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Governor Shigeo Odachi of Tokyo Metropolis; Hachiro Arita and Dr. Tadao Yamakawa, advisers to the Foreign Office; Heinrich Georg Stahmer, German Ambassador and other Axis diplomats; and Nippon and foreign newspapermen.

Premier Ba Maw of Burma, immediately after the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration was adopted, specially addressed the Congress, expressing his readiness to support Indian independence.

In response to this, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, expressed his firm determination of attaining independence, also expressing his gratitude.

Prime Minister Tojo suddenly made an important statement, promising the transfer of Andaman and Nicobar Islands to Free India, following which the Prime Minister delivered closing remarks.

President Wang of the Executive Yuan of China then delivered an address of thanks, to which Prime Minister Tojo replied, bringing the historic Congress to a close at 3.15 p.m.

During the past centuries, the British Empire, through fraud and aggression, acquired vast territories throughout the world and maintained its domination over other nations and peoples in the various regions by keeping them pitted and engaged in conflict one against another. On the other hand, the United States which, by taking advantage of the disorder and confusion in Europe, had established its supremacy over the Amer-



Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Nippon addressing the Greater East Asia Congress on the opening day.

ican continents, spread its tentacles to the Pacific and to East Asia following its war with Spain.

America's Imperialistic Activities

Then, with the opportunities afforded by the First World War, the United States began to pursue its ambition for world hegemony. More recently, with the outbreak of the present war, the United States further intensified its imperialistic activities and made fresh inroads into North Africa, West Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, Australia, the Near East, and even into India, apparently in an attempt to usurp the place of the British Empire.

The need of upholding international justice and of guaranteeing world peace is habitually stressed by America and Britain. They mean thereby no more and no less than the preservation of a world order of their own, based upon division and conflict in Europe and upon the perpetuation of their colonial exploitation of Asia. They sought to realize their inordinate ambitions in Asia through political aggression and economic exploitation; they brought on conflict among the various peoples; and they tried to destroy their racial integrity under the fair name of education and culture. Thus, they have to this day threatened constantly the existence of the nations and peoples of Asia, disturbed their stability, and suppressed their natural and proper development.

It is because of their notion to regard East Asia as a colony that they harp upon the principles of the open door and equal opportunity simply as a convenient means of pursuing their sinister designs of aggression.

While constantly keeping their own territories closed to us, the peoples of Asia, thus denying us the equality of opportunities and impeding our trade, they sought solely their own prosperity.

The Anglo-American ambition of world hegemony is indeed a scourge of mankind and the root of the world's evils.

Movements for emancipation have occurred from time to time among the nations and peoples of East Asia, but due to ruthless and tyrannical armed oppression by America and Britain, or due to their malicious old trick of division and alienation for ruling other races, these patriotic efforts ended largely in failure.

Meanwhile, Nippon's rise in power and prestige was looked upon by America and Britain with increasing dislike. They made it the cardinal point of their East Asia policy, on the one hand, to restrain Nippon at every turn and, on the other, to alienate her from the other countries of East Asia. It was obviously unwise for them to permit either the rise of any one country as a great power or the banding together of various nations and peoples. These American and British methods became more and more sinister and high-handed, especially in the last several years.

For example, they made a tool of the Chiang Kai-shek regime and so aggravated Nippon-China relations as to lead to the unfortunate China Emergency. Furthermore, they resorted to every possible means to obstruct a settlement.

Following the outbreak of the present war in Europe, they interfered with free commerce under the pretext of wartime necessity and even resorted to the severance of economic

relations with Nippon, an act tantamount to war.

At the same time, they augmented their military preparations in East Asia in an effort to force Nippon's submission.

Despite such an attitude on the part of the United States and Britain, Nippon, in her desire to prevent war from spreading into East Asia, endeavored to the last to find a solution by peaceful negotiation.

However, the United States and Britain, not only failing completely to manifest an attitude of reflection and mutual concession, but intensifying instead their threats and pressure, endangered the very existence of our nation.

Challenge Against E. Asia Accepted

Nippon at last was compelled to rise in self-defense and to fight for her existence, and thus she accepted the challenge that was hurled against East Asia. Staking her national fortunes, Nippon marched forth to battle in order that permanent peace might be established in East Asia.

With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Imperial Army and Navy fought with heroic courage under carefully-laid plans and within less than half a year expelled America and Britain from the entire region of East Asia. The various countries of Greater East Asia have either declared war to fight with us, or are closely cooperating for the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion. Today, the ardor and enthusiasm of the peoples of Greater East Asia have spread throughout our region. With mutual trust and harmony among our nations, we are valiantly marching forward together to secure our existence and to establish permanent stability in Greater East Asia by crushing the counter-offensives of America and Britain.

It is my belief that for all the peoples of Greater East Asia the present war is a decisive struggle upon whose outcome depends their rise or fall. It is only by winning through this war that they may ensure forever their existence in their Greater East Asian home and enjoy common prosperity and happiness.

Indeed, a successful conclusion of this war means the completion of the very task of constructing the New Order of Greater East Asia.

The United States and Britain may naturally repeat their counter-offensives against Greater East Asia with all their material might upon which they rely, but we, the nations of Greater East Asia, must summon up our total strength to repel these attacks. We must deal out crushing blows to our enemy and thereby finish the war victoriously and secure in East Asia an enduring peace and stability.

At this moment, Nippon is carrying out extensive operations from her position of strategical advantage acquired by her early victories in the war.

On the home front, the internal structure, in

parallel with these operations, has been steadily improved. Especially through the recent reorganization it has been so adjusted as to meet fully the needs of decisive warfare. Her 100-million people with but a single mind, with a firm conviction in sure victory, and with an inflexible fighting spirit are marching forward to triumph in this great war.

I firmly believe that the other Greater East Asiatic nations, whom you represent here, are also grimly resolved to shatter the counter-offensives of their age-old enemies, America and Britain, by throwing their full weight into the field in concert with the Nippon nation and thereby to secure lasting stability for Greater East Asia.

Construction Of Greater East Asia

Next, it is my desire to express to you the fundamental views of the Nippon Government regarding the construction of Greater East Asia.

It is my belief that to enable all nations each to have its proper place and to enjoy the blessings of common prosperity by mutual efforts and mutual help is the fundamental condition for the establishment of world peace. And I must furthermore say that to practise mutual help among closely related nations in one region, fostering one another's national growth and establishing a relationship of common prosperity and well-being, and, at the same time, to cultivate relations of harmony and concord with nations of other regions, is the most effective and the most practical method of securing world peace.

It is an incontrovertible fact that the nations of Greater East Asia are bound, in every respect, by ties of an inseparable relationship. I firmly believe that, such being the case, it is their common mission to secure the stability of Greater East Asia and to construct a New Order of common prosperity and well-being.

This New Order of Greater East Asia is to rest upon the spirit of justice which is inherent in Greater East Asia. In this respect it is fundamentally different from the old order designed to serve the interests of the United States and Britain who do not hesitate to practise injustice, deception, and exploitation in order to promote their own prosperity.

The construction of Greater East Asia is being realized with grim steadiness in the midst of war.

Britain's Oppression Of India

In contrast, what are America and Britain doing in India? Britain's oppression of India grows in severity with every passing day. More recently, America's ambition has asserted itself, and discord and friction between Britain and America, on the one hand, and the Indian masses, on the other, are being aggravated; and the Indian people are being subjected to indescribable hardships and tribulations.

The famine of unprecedented magnitude, which such a situation recently brought about in India, has even been admitted by Britain and America. All patriots of India are imprisoned, while the innocent masses are starving.

This is a world tragedy—a calamity of all mankind. The peoples of Greater East Asia can never let it go unattended.

Happily, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose responded

His Majesty Honors Congress Delegates

His Majesty the Emperor on November 4 graciously received at the Imperial Palace President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President of the Republic of the Philippines, and Premier Ba Maw, Head of the Burmese State, who are all visiting Nippon to attend the Greater East Asia Congress as the representatives of their respective countries.

Simultaneously, a banquet was given by His Majesty for the delegates of the five nations within the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere in accordance with His Majesty's gracious Wish to encourage the delegates in person.

On this day, the delegates of the five nations successively proceeded to the Imperial Palace shortly after 11.25 a.m. Guided by masters of ceremonies, they proceeded to the Nishi Tamari-no-Ma.

His Majesty the Emperor, accompanied by

officials closely attending His Majesty, appeared in the Phenix Hall at 11.50 a.m. and graciously received President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China.

President Wang respectfully proceeded before His Majesty guided by a master of ceremonies and expressed greetings on his current visit.

His Majesty graciously granted words to President Wang and shook hands with him. President Wang then introduced to His Majesty Chow Fo-hai, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Finance Minister, and Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister. His Majesty likewise shook hands with them.

His Majesty then received four other delegates.

H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon introduced to His Majesty Chai Prathipasen, Minister of State.

Premier Chang of Manchoukuo introduced to His Majesty Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng.

President Laurel likewise introduced Claro M. Recto, Foreign Minister, and Quintin Paredes, Minister of Public Works and Communications,

while Premier Ba Maw introduced U Tun Aung. After granting gracious words and shaking hands with them, His Majesty retired from the hall.

At 12.30 p.m., His Majesty appeared in the Homeiden to grant a banquet to the delegates.

H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu was present at the banquet.

Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador, Tsai Pei, Chinese Ambassador, Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador, and Thavi Tavedikul, Thai Charge d'Affaires, were also invited.

Imperial Household Minister Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of Privy Seal-Kido, Grand Master of Ceremonies Matsudaira, and others closely attending His Majesty, in addition to Prime Minister General Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shimada, East Asia Minister Aoki, and Foreign Minister Shigemitsu were permitted to attend the function.

Following the banquet, tea was granted at the Peony Hall by His Majesty.

Highly honored, all retired from the Imperial Palace at 2.05 p.m.

to the call of the hour and with him rose the Indian patriots both within and without their country. Thus was the Provisional Government of Free India created and the foundation of Indian independence laid. The Nippon Government have already declared to the world that they will extend every cooperation and assistance for the independence of India.

By no logic and reason could America and Britain possibly reconcile what they advocate under the so-called Atlantic Charter with what they are actually doing in India. But we are not even surprised at the contradictions between the beautiful signboards which they put up and the evil designs which they harbor within. We know too well that deception and camouflage constitute their very nature.

However, regardless of what the enemy may do, Nippon is determined to follow, together with the other nations of Greater East Asia, the path of justice, to deliver Greater East Asia from the fetters of America and Britain and, in cooperation with her neighbor nations, to strive toward the reconstruction and development of Greater East Asia.

Today, the unity of the countries and peoples of Greater East Asia has been achieved and they have embarked upon the gigantic enterprise of constructing Greater East Asia for the common prosperity of all nations. This surely must be regarded as the grandest spectacle of human effort in modern times.

As regards the situation in Europe, we are very glad that our ally, Germany, has still further solidified her national unity and, with conviction in sure victory, is advancing to crush the United States and Britain and to construct a new Europe.

The Greater East Asia War is truly a war to destroy evil and to make justice manifest. Ours is a righteous cause. Justice knows no enemy and we are fully convinced of our ultimate victory.

Nippon, by overcoming all difficulties, will do her full share to complete the construction of Greater East Asia and contribute to the establishment of world peace which is the common mission of us all.

Pres. Wang Ching-Wei Of China

The highlights of the address by His Excellency President Wang Ching-wei of China:

THE convening of the Greater East Asia Congress in the capital of our ally, Nippon, is an event of great significance in the history of the world.

British and American aggression in East Asia began 100 years ago. Today, in this grave period,



President Wang

it is only by virtue of the military power of Nippon and upon her strength—political, economic, and cultural—that we can, for the first time, check the aggressive ambitions of America and Britain, preserve East Asia, and prevent those two countries from dominating this part of the world.

Recently, with the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the aggressive influence of the United States and Britain has been expelled, and their military and naval bases in the eastern Pacific and in the South Seas region have been either destroyed or occupied.

Furthermore, with a view to securing the common prosperity and well-being of the nations and peoples of East Asia, on a basis of the Oriental spirit of justice, Nippon has undertaken to assist their independence and autonomy, and to enable them to realize their respective posts, to display their fullest efforts, and to share in the responsibilities for bringing the Greater East Asia War to a successful conclusion, thus completing the task of constructing Greater East Asia.

For such noble and grand aims, and for such brilliant achievements, I wish to pay to Nippon my highest respects. Also, I wish to express my sincere respects to Manchoukuo and Thailand, with whom we enjoy amicable relations, as well as to newly risen Burma, the Philippines, and Free India, all of whom, with inflexible determination and inspired efforts, are doing their share in the Greater East Asia War and in the construction of Greater East Asia.

Throughout his life, it was the aspiration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of the Chinese Republic, to liberate China and East Asia from the fetters of American and British domination and to realize complete independence and autonomy. And it was with such aspirations that he continued his struggle for 40 long years until his death.

At the time of his death he left to his disciples a will, commanding them to carry on the struggle for the emancipation of China. What is most unfortunate is that following the death of Dr. Sun, when his desires remained still unfulfilled, Sino-Nippon relations did not see any improvement, but became more aggravated, culminating in the outbreak of the China Emergency in July, 1937.

Because the relations between Nippon and China broke down, America and Britain, considering this a golden opportunity, maneuvered for the extension and prolongation of the conflict by causing further ill feeling and division between the two countries. We, the followers of Dr. Sun, were distressed to see his will remain unfulfilled and the relations between Nippon and China deteriorate from day to day.

We were almost at the point of despair when, fortunately, the Nippon Government announced their policy to terminate the incident as soon as possible and also made clear that the aim of Nippon did not lie in the downfall of China but in her rise, that Nippon expected China to share in the task of reconstructing East Asia, that Nippon was determined to assist China, and that Nippon looked forward to the realization of China's desire to recover her full sovereignty and independence.

In this declaration of Nippon's true intentions, we saw hope for an amicable adjustment of Sino-Nippon relations and for the fulfilment of the will of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Accordingly, we advised the abandonment of resistance and the restoration of peace to the Chungking regime. But because they would not listen, we had no choice but to escape from Chungking and carry on by ourselves our movement for peace.

National Govt. Returns To Nanking

Thus, the National Government returned to Nanking to exert their utmost efforts in working properly and effectively for Sino-Nippon collaboration and for the construction of a new East Asia.

As I have said before, the United States and Britain made constant efforts to cause friction and division between Nippon and China in order to extend and prolong the China Emergency. These efforts were further intensified after the return of the National Government to Nanking, the United States and Britain taking all possible measures to buttress Chungking's resistance and to prevent peace. It is a fact well known to all that following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the United States and Britain, because of the collapse of their influence in East Asia, utilized Chungking more than ever as a tool for checking Nippon.

We say with confidence that all such machinations will soon end in failure. Why? Because the military and civil leaders of Chungking and the general masses of the people under that regime are all believers in the teachings of Dr. Sun, and because, since January 9 of this year, Nippon has taken successive steps retroceding her concessions and relinquishing her extraterritorial rights; and especially, the recent Pact of Alliance has re-



Premier Chang

placed the Sino-Nippon Basic Treaty and all the documents annexed thereto.

The Great Asia Doctrine propounded by Dr. Sun has already borne fruit.

Chungking's Awakening Is Coming

I can positively state that the day of Chungking's awakening is inevitably coming. At this most important juncture, the National Government, in accordance with their fixed policies, are redoubling their efforts, on the one hand, to urge the Chungking leaders to awaken and return to Nanking so as to consummate national unification and, on the other, to set up a model zone in the area under their control. This program lays stress on the following three points:

First, purification of thought; second, guarantee of peace and order; and third, production increase.

Purification of thought is intended to liquidate thoroughly Anglo-American individualistic and utilitarian ideas and replace them with the ethical spirit of the Orient in order that the peoples of East Asia may regain their proper status through East Asiatic awakening and strive with one mind and one virtue for their common prosperity and welfare.

As to the guarantee of peace and order, it means that China will maintain peace and order in the rear lines of the Greater East Asia War so as to free the officers and men of her ally in the fighting lines from any anxiety about the home front. And then, she will go a step further by sending her own troops to the front lines to share, even to a small degree, the hardships and privations of Nippon's fighting forces.

The increase of production aims at augmenting China's strength for a decisive total war with emphasis laid on the economic and financial plans. Economy of consumption and utilization of waste are also included in the plan for production increase. These three points form the backbone of the National Government's program for cooperation toward the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War.

The meaning of this war of construction which the National Government have learned by experience is this:

China is to band together with her fellow nations in a fraternity of East Asiatic nations, bound by common aspirations and resolved to share the bitter and the sweet, to live or die together, so that without, she may help defeat America and Britain, our common enemies, shatter their aggressive influences, and frustrate their aggressive designs, and within, do her full part in the construction of East Asia with ceaseless industry and resolute courage. In the Greater East Asia War, we want victory; in the construction of Greater East Asia, we want common prosperity.

Should Love East Asia

All the nations of East Asia should love their own countries, love their neighbors, and love East Asia. Our motto for China is resurgence of China and defense of East Asia. When China has gained independence and autonomy, then can she shoulder her share in the responsibilities for the defense of East Asia; when the defense of East Asia has been secured, then will China's independence and autonomy be guaranteed.

It is incumbent upon us, therefore, to make our own countries not only dependent and autonomous, but also a powerful factor in East Asia. Inasmuch as all the nations of East Asia have each its own unique character, it is necessary to safeguard their independence and autonomy, on the one hand, and to respect one another's independence and autonomy, on the other.

The triple successes achieved by Nippon in pre-

serving her own culture, in promoting Oriental culture, and in assimilating world culture command our profound respect. I confidently believe that the newly risen nations will make strenuous efforts to go forward in a similar manner. We, the Chinese nation, must concentrate on the revival of our culture.

H.R.H. Wan Waithayakon Of Thailand

The highlights of the address by H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand:

HIS MAJESTY'S Government have been happy to accept the invitation of the Nippon Government to take part in the present Greater East Asia Congress because His Majesty's Government are convinced that this Congress will produce results most beneficial to the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War to its final conclusion as desired, as well as to the permanent and ever-prospering establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

His Excellency Field Marshal P. Phibun Songkham, His Majesty's President of the Council of Ministers, however, greatly regrets that he is unable to attend the Congress in person since the state of his health does not at present permit such a long journey to Tokyo. He has therefore entrusted me with the duty of representing him in this Congress.

Territory Abundant In Wealth

In truth, Greater East Asia is a territory abundant in wealth; it has natural resources and industrial localities capable of development so as to make this sphere co-prosperous in accordance with the principle of self-sufficiency.

The Nippon Empire had, accordingly, followed the policy of establishing a Co-prosperity Sphere, abiding by the ideal of Hakko Ichiu, the union into one family on the basis of justice, righteousness, and peace, and had adopted peaceful means in the execution of this policy, such as in the case of the dispute between French Indo-China and Thailand, in which, in order to establish a friendship between the two countries on a basis free from resentment due to the loss of national territory, Thailand had requested the return from France of certain parts of the lost territory, the Nippon Government kindly consented to mediate so that an agreement based on justice was reached.

Will Never Forget Nippon's Favor

The Thai people will never forget this favor on the part of Nippon. The pursuance by Nippon of her policy by peaceful means did not, however, meet with success because of various obstructive obstacles put up by the United States of America and Great Britain. Consequently, the Greater East Asia War had perforce to break out, and the great and glorious victories achieved by the Imperial Nippon armed forces fill the peoples throughout Asia with joy, for therein lies the hope of the peoples of Greater East Asia to be able to establish on a solid basis the Co-prosperity Sphere in this region.

Thailand, a country which had maintained close relationship with Nippon for several hundred years with ties of friendship that have progressively grown tighter and firmer, has well understood the high purpose of Nippon, and His Majesty's Government, under the leadership of His Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers, have immediately cooperated as an ally of Nippon, as shown by the Pact of Alliance concluded with one another with, as its important object, the establishment of the Co-prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia and the total elimination of the evil influences which stand as obstacles in the achievement of this aim.

On Basis Of Mutual Respect

The principles laid down in that Pact are (1) the establishment of an alliance on the basis of mutual respect of each other's independence and sovereignty and (2) the rendering of mutual assistance with all the political, economic, and military means at each other's command. Militarily, the Thai armed forces have joined with the Nippon Army in fighting with bravery and stubborn endurance, achieving the desired success. They are now prepared to make sacrifices for the further conduct of the war till final success is attained.

Economically, Thailand is already cooperating fully with Nippon, and the requests she makes of Nippon for assistance in this respect is limited only to what is necessary for the maintenance of her economic power in order to conduct the war to a victorious conclusion. Moreover, Thailand has also promoted her national culture so that the Thai people may be inspired with a united and



H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon

vigorous strength of mind for the benefit of the prosecution of the war, and has concluded a Cultural Agreement with Nippon so that the spirit of the two nations may be bound in close coordination.

The spirit is the special feature inherent in the culture of Asia, and it is this strength of mind that will constitute one of the most important factors in bringing about victory in the war.

Politically, the friendly relations between Thailand and Nippon are in a condition of the closest cordiality, having mutually a good understanding of one another. The Nippon Government are large-hearted in sympathizing with Thailand in her aspirations to recover Thai's lost territories and to unite the strength of the people of the Thai race.

The Nippon Government have, therefore, concluded a treaty recognising the incorporation into Thailand of the four States in Malai and the two States in the Shan region. This bears witness to the fact that Nippon does not only respect the independence and sovereignty of Thailand, but also promotes the solidarity as well as the increased power of Thailand.

The Thai Government and the Thai people are most deeply and sincerely grateful to the Nippon Government and the Nippon people.

Now that Greater East Asia is no longer a mere geographical name but a Co-prosperity Sphere on a firm basis, the great task before all the Greater East Asiatic nations is to cooperate with one another in the conduct of the war till absolute success is achieved, each nation contributing all the strength at its command for the permanent establishment in the joint interest of all of the Co-prosperity Sphere.

As for the relations between the Greater East Asiatic nations and the other countries in the world, whether in general amity, in commerce or in culture, reliance should be made on the same principle, more particularly on the principle of respect for independence and sovereignty, and that of reciprocity. This will help to make the peace of the world solid and secure.

Premier Chang Ching-Hui Of Manchoukuo

The highlights of the address by His Excellency Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo:

IT affords me great pleasure to have this opportunity today of meeting the heads of the Governments of Greater East Asiatic nations and of exchanging views in plain words and with great hopes even though it be in the midst of a fateful war of unmitigated severity.

Since the commencement of the Greater East Asia War, Nippon has achieved magnificent results unparalleled in the annals of war and succeeded thereby in defeating and driving out America and Britain, who, for long years, had encroached upon East Asia and victimized it in order to maintain their prosperity.

It is within less than two years that Burma and the Philippines have regained their independence, and the other peoples of East Asia, each rediscovering its true self and occupying its proper place, are facing the future with hope.

They are recovering their vitality of which they had been robbed by the insatiable greed of Anglo-Saxon imperialism. The fervent aspiration toward emancipation which had

and believe that they were our enemies and not our friends and brothers.

These, in my opinion, are the reasons why the peoples of Greater East Asia have not been able to unite and band together for the purpose of discussing, as I have said, the common problems affecting their security, their prestige, and their very honor.

I was, Your Excellency, very deeply touched the first time that the Representatives of the participating countries were asked to partake of Your Excellency's hospitality. As I entered your reception room, tears flowed from my eyes and I felt strengthened and inspired, and said, "One Billion Orientals; one billion peoples of Greater East Asia! How could they have been dominated, a great portion of them, by particularly England and America? I wonder!" And so it is really with the utmost pride and satisfaction that I have come to represent a small republic like the Philippines and extend my greetings to Their Excellencies who have come in response to the invitation of the illustrious leader of the Great Nippon Empire.

3 Magic Words

Co-existence, co-operation, and co-prosperity, if I may be allowed to say so, are the three words, the three magic words, which underlie the sacred cause championed by the Great Empire of Nippon and subscribed to by the other peoples and nations of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

To enable the peoples and nations of Greater East Asia to enjoy the natural right to live, the Great Empire of Nippon is sacrificing life and property, and is staking even her very existence in this sacred war. She is fighting not for the Nipponese alone but for all the peoples of Greater East Asia. Nippon will not be happy, I know, to live alone and see her brethren in East Asia die. She wants to live, it is true. At the same time, however, she wants her brother Orientals to also live, and to co-exist with her.

Nippon lives, China lives, Thailand lives, Manchoukuo lives, Burma lives, India lives, the Philippines lives. And all of us living, we shall endeavor to achieve, not alone the prosperity of China or any other nation or integral unit, but the prosperity of all and working together in the achievement of the means necessary for national existence, cooperate with each other—cooperate for the establishment of a sphere of common prosperity, no longer to be dominated by Western powers, but occupying a rightful place under the sun, with peoples happy under their own respective laws and institutions, welded together into a compact and solid bloc and contributing to the happiness and well-being, not of Asia and Asiatics only, but also and as well of the entire world.

Oriental Culture

His Excellency the Prime Minister enjoins upon us all mutually to respect one another's glorious traditions and to develop the creative spirit and genius of our peoples and thereby enhance even more the culture of Greater East Asia.

This spiritualization, this efflorescence of cultural supremacy of the Oriental type, is something that we shall not only conceive and preserve and transmit as a heritage to generations yet unborn but as a basic idea, as it does coming from the lips of His Excellency, should be planted deep in the hearts of all Orientals, especially those coming from a country, which, unfortunately, as weak and small as mine had languished long under the domination and influence of materialistic Western Powers, under Spain for more than 300 years, and under America for 40 years. And that is the reason why this spiritualization of the people, particularly of my country, is necessary.

Indeed, we the leaders of our respective countries should renovate and change our entire educational systems so that our peoples may feel, think, and act as Orientals. That is perhaps the best way of helping the Nipponese obtain the spiritualization of all the peoples of Greater East Asia.

All Depends On Nippon's Victory

It is needless for me to say anything about the military aspect here. That is taken for granted because we cannot enjoy our freedom—neither Burma nor the Philippines can enjoy the freedom that has been granted to them for any length of time—unless Nippon's arms emerge victorious in the current war.

May I be permitted, Your Excellency, on this occasion to pledge my support and the support of my people to Your Excellency, may I offer and pledge also to their Excellencies, the Representatives of different countries, the sympathy and co-operation of my country, however small and however newly born it may be, and our desire to lend at least the encouragement and sympathy of 18-million Filipinos who, dominated by a spirit of materialism in the past, in keeping with the general trend of events, have awakened to the consciousness of their true Oriental character and are called



Premier Ba Maw

upon to play the role which God in Heaven has assigned to them.

Your Excellency, it has been my privilege to join this conference with one single purpose in mind and that is, to contribute in a small measure to the general awakening of the peoples of our part of the globe. At the same time, I desire to express officially the gratitude and appreciation of the Filipino people for the great boon of independence which has just been granted to them and which has enabled me to come and attend this conference and meet the worthy representatives of the peoples of Greater East Asia at this august Congress.

Hope Expressed For Future

May I express the hope, Your Excellency and Gentlemen, that, linked together as we are, not only in body and in spirit but in all that is needed for the successful prosecution of the current war, after the termination of this war in favor of the Great Empire of Nippon, no longer shall we have a bleeding China, a country inhabited by 500-million divided and exploited Orientals, but a happy and united China which will be a decisive factor, in cooperation with Nippon, in trying to make this part of Asia a safe place for Orientals to live in. When the time comes for us to close our eyes and go to our graves, we can do so happily, knowing that our children no longer would be exploited and dominated by Western powers.

May I also express the hope that no longer shall India, now under the able and inspiring leadership of Mr. Bose, be dominated and divided religiously and politically by the British; no longer shall India's 350-million strong be subjected to the influence, tyranny, and oppression of Great Britain, or any other power for that matter.

The East is the cradle of human civilization. It has given to the West its religion and its culture, and yet the West has used the same civilization to exploit the peoples and countries from whence that civilization came.

God in His infinite wisdom will not abandon Nippon and will not abandon the peoples of Greater East Asia. God will come and descend from Heaven, weep with us and glorify the courage and bravery of our peoples, and enable us to liberate ourselves and to make our children and children's children free, happy, and prosperous. I thank you.

Premier Ba Maw Of Burma

The highlights of the address by Premier Ba Maw of Burma:

IT is with some diffidence that I am addressing the Congress. On an occasion like this it is only natural that there should be just one thought in our minds. Our words may be many, but our thought is one, one thought arising from one mind, one will, one objective.

Only a few years back, the Asiatic peoples seemed to have lived in another world, even in different worlds, divided, estranged, and not knowing each other or even caring to know each other. Asia as a homeland did not exist a few years ago. Asia was not one then, but many, as many as the enemies which kept her divided, large parts

of her following like a shadow one or another of these enemy powers. In the past, which now seems to be a very long time ago, it was inconceivable that the Asiatic peoples should meet together as we are meeting here today.

Well, the impossible has happened. It has happened in a way which outstrips the boldest fantasy of dream of the boldest dreamer among us.

Today, an East Asiatic Congress is sitting in the capital of East Asia. Thus, a new world has come into existence, a new order, a new citizenship.

For the first time in history, the East Asiatic peoples are meeting together as members of a free and equal brotherhood which is founded and consecrated upon the truth that East Asia is one and indivisible.

It is Nippon, as the leader of the East, who has led us out of the long wilderness in which so many of us have for so long wandered lost and unredeemed. To her, all East Asia owes much and all East Asia, I am perfectly certain, will gladly repay her much.

I say that today's meeting is a great symbolic act. As His Excellency the chairman has said, we are truly creating a new world based upon justice, equality, and reciprocity, upon the great principle of live and let live.

From every point of view, East Asia is a world in itself; materially, self-sufficient and even rich to overflowing; strategically, strong as a rock which can defy all enemies; spiritually, one and complete representing an entire world of its own.

We Asiatics forgot this fact for long centuries and paid heavily for it, and as a result the Asiatic lost Asia.

Now that we have once more, thanks to Nippon, recaptured this truth and acted upon it, the Asiatics will certainly recover Asia.

In that simple truth lies the entire destiny of Asia.

Bitter Price For Lesson

I am speaking now as one coming from a country which has learned this lesson at a great price. Many countries and peoples have paid this bitter price for the lesson. Burma paid the price heavily to an enemy who never knew either mercy or justice.

We are still paying the price with death and destruction in every form.

The day has at last come when our strength is not only the strength of 16-million Burmese, but the strength of a thousand million East Asiatics, that so long as East Asia is strong, Burma is strong and invincible.

I have spoken of East Asia as a whole, but the fact is East Asia is not yet a whole. We must admit that the circle still remains incomplete; there are still gaps in it here and there.

At this moment I am thinking particularly of India. No one can think of the East without thinking of India. There is no need at all for me to give reasons for this. I have often said that there cannot be a free Burma without a free India. I will go further now and boldly declare that there cannot be a free Asia without a free India.

India is the armory and treasure-house, the foothold of anti-Asiatic aggression in Asia.

The aggressors must therefore be driven out of India, with her endless treasures and resources, her man-power, her material power; these resources of India must be vested from the hands of the enemy.

That is why I am confident that you will join me in expressing quite definitely the view that Indian independence is an integral part of Asiatic independence and, therefore, India's struggle is Asia's struggle, our struggle, our way.

I now come to the present East Asiatic War and East Asiatic order. There is hardly anything I can add to what has already been said by the other representatives. I will, however, put it quite categorically. For us, this war cannot be anything else than imperative.

Either East Asia wins this war and lives, or she loses and dies.

It is quite literally a matter of life or death. There is no other alternative.

It is a war for the very existence of East Asia and her peoples, for her independence and peace and prosperity for a thousand years.

A thousand million East Asiatics standing together can win any war or any peace.

As all the representatives have emphasized, each one of us, all the individual nations must also travel their own way, move in their own orbit, and make ourselves strong in their own countries. We must make ourselves good Asiatics, good neighbors, by primarily being good citizens of our own

Seated, L. to R.: Premier Ba Maw of Burma; Marshal Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo; President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China; General Hideki Tojo, Prime Minister of Nippon; H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand; President Jose P. Laurel of the Republic of the Philippines; and Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, as observer, in front of the main entrance of the Diet building on November 5.



countries. As I have said more than once, a strong Burma is Burma's best contribution to East Asia.

Burma's strength will be the strength of East Asia and so also the strength of China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, the Philippines, and last but not least, India. And the strength of all these separate countries, moving, working, and cooperating in a free and equal world of their own.

Burma, as I have said, will continue to be an East Asiatic front-line and to fight this war as East Asiatics for East Asiatics. She, at the same time, naturally expects the other East Asiatic countries to do the same.

The Burmese in history have always proved themselves to be great fighters. I can assure you that they are still possessed of great fighting qualities. Two years ago, our Burmese boys fought without arms. They had to kill an enemy to get a gun and they did it.

Today, the war morale in Burma is strong and unbroken. Nothing will ever break it, for every Burmese knows he is fighting for everything he holds dear.

Past history shows that whenever the Asiatic peoples came together, whenever they found unity and leadership, they were able to march anywhere, even to the world's end.

Again and again in history the East has marched against its enemies and destroyed them.

It was only in times when Asiatics forgot Asia that they broke before the enemy. But now, thanks to the Great Nippon Empire, we have discovered once more that we are Asiatics, discovered our Asiatic blood, and it is this Asiatic blood which will redeem us and give us back Asia.

Let us, therefore, march ahead to the end of our road, a thousand million East Asiatics marching into a new world where East Asiatics will be forever free, prosperous, and will find at last their abiding home.

Transfer Of Andaman And Nicobar Islands To Government Of Free India Is Promised

— On 2nd Day, November 6, 1943 —

Premier Ba Maw Of Burma

The highlights of the address by His Excellency Premier Ba Maw of Burma on the second day of the Greater East Asia Congress in which he called attention to the Indian question follow:

Now that the main business of the Greater East Asia Congress has concluded, I wish to draw your attention to a collateral question which has followed us constantly like a shadow. It is the Indian question.

His Excellency, the Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, is present among us as a guest. His presence is sufficient to endorse whatever statement I may make on this question.

Burma is in a peculiar position to speak on

the Indian question.

For generations the Burmese and Indians had to carry on the same struggle. Most of you will not understand the real meaning of my words. It was a struggle against the most powerful, the most merciless, the most predatory power in the world. It was a struggle between men and guns. Needless to say, every time the guns won. The men rose, but the guns crushed them every time. And it was in those battles, it was at the time of bitter struggle against odds of the most overwhelming character, that I learned to be a realist, to know that whatever we may say of philosophy, of right and wrong, of this, of that, the ultimate decisive factor is force.

I am proud to say that my country rose against the enemy again and again. But every rising was crushed with guns. As I happened to tell an Englishman in England, it is easy to keep 16-million unarmed people down with guns. I told him that if they gave me the guns, if they gave me a force of 100,000 men armed with guns, I could keep the whole of Britain down. But, as it happened, the guns were in their hands and not in ours.

That, in short, is the substance of the common

struggle that India and Burma had to carry on. And out of this struggle, out of the fires of these constant revolutions men rose, great men, selfless men, leaders who dedicated their lives and careers, everything they possessed, to the cause of their motherland. Among these great patriots, patriots who have gained world recognition, is one whom we now have as a guest here, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

I am perfectly certain that the story of Subhas Chandra Bose is known to all of us, how that he symbolizes the resurgent, the revolutionary spirit, of India, that great tragic country which, although terribly torn and divided, yet remains unbroken. And we must all be glad to know that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is now with us, prepared to carry on the same struggle, but now no longer alone but with a thousand million East Asiatics behind him.

I will emphasize the fact that there cannot be a Free Asia without a Free India. I am speaking quite literally. For 100 years Great Britain pursued her colonial policy in Asia with Indian strength, Indian resources, from Aden in the West, right down to Singapore and Hongkong in the East.

It was with Indian man-power and re-

sources that Great Britain built her vast predatory empire; it is with the same weapons that she defends it every time it is threatened.

I am speaking from Burmese experience, for my own country collapsed before the British who, according to their traditional policy, fought the Burmese with Indian troops. They fought and won Burma with Indians just as they have fought every war with the fighting strength of our countries. This war too, they will fight to the last Russian, and Frenchman, and American, and Indian, while Britain, according to her traditional policy, will strain as little as possible her own people and resources. And following her policy consistently, she came to Burma, saw and conquered Burma with Indian strength. As I have said, she did this everywhere, for always India was her Asiatic stronghold, the center from which her empire radiated across Asia both to the right and to the left. India has really maintained British imperialistic power and has been the instrument of her colonial policy.

Drive British Out Of India!

That is why you will understand me when I say that if we wish to destroy that predatory empire, if we wish to destroy the anti-Asiatic imperialism, we must drive them out of their Asiatic stronghold which is India. The British Empire cannot be broken until and unless the British domination of India is broken.

I will not say more; this is not an occasion for words. The great Indian leader who will follow me will, I am sure, state the Indian case with his usual clarity and force, and so, as I have said, these remarks of mine are just introductory, just to propose to this Congress that we do here solemnly declare that we give our complete support to the cause of India's independence, to His Excellency Subhas Chandra Bose who, as the Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, is pursuing that cause and getting ready for the day when he and his Indian Independence Army will march into Delhi and redeem India.

Subhas Chandra Bose Head Of The Provisional Govt. Of Azad Hind (Free India)

The highlights of the address by His Excellency Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind (Free India) follow:

ON behalf of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, allow me to express my warmest thanks for the honor and the favor shown to me and to my colleagues in allowing us to attend this historic Congress as observers.

I am particularly grateful to Your Excellencies for the sympathy that you have expressed so generously in your speeches and also for the assurance of cooperation and support that you have given us for the future.

I want further to express my profound thanks for the Resolution moved by His Excellency the Representative for Burma which has been heartily and unanimously adopted by the House.

This Resolution, I assure you, Your Excellency, will travel far beyond the walls of this stately mansion and will bring hope, encouragement, and inspiration to millions and millions of my countrymen groaning under the heel of British oppression, while it will also strike terror in the hearts of all those who have a guilty conscience.

I am sure that we of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and all those who under the leadership of our Government will launch the last struggle against Anglo-American imperialism, will now go to war against our sworn enemy with the consciousness that behind us stands not only the invincible might of Nippon but also the united will and grim determination of the emancipated nations of East Asia.

Your Excellency, as I was sitting, listening to the proceedings of this august Congress yesterday

His Majesty Invites Delegates To Tea Party At Imperial Garden At Shinjuku

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to invite the representatives, associates, and observers attending the Greater East Asia Congress to an Imperial tea party given at the Imperial Garden at Shinjuku on November 6 at 3.30 p.m.

Those accorded the honor of being invited were President Wang Ching-wei of the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China, H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, President Jose P. Laurel of the Philippines, Premier Ba Maw of Burma, and Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, and associates and observers. Ambassadors of various countries were also invited.

The party was specially attended by H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu by the gracious Imperial Wish.

Attending the party from the Nippon side were Prime Minister General Tojo, Imperial Household Minister Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of Privy Seal Kido, Navy Minister Admiral Shimada, East Asia Minister Aoki, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, President Amau of the Board of Information, and Nippon officials connected with the Congress.

The representatives, associates, and observers, as well as those permitted to attend the party, were granted refreshments on the lawn in the vicinity of the Shotentei structure within the garden and enjoyed to their hearts content the fragrant chrysanthemum flowers until nearly 5 p.m.



Subhas Chandra Bose

and today, the panorama of the world's history passed before my mind's eye.

My thoughts went back to the many international congresses and conferences held during the last 100 years and more.

My thoughts went back to the Congress of Vienna in 1815 after the downfall of the Napoleonic Empire, to the Congress of Paris in 1856 after the Crimean War, to the Congress of Berlin in 1878 after the Russo-Turkish War in the Balkans, to the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919 at the end of the last World War, to the Washington Conference held in 1925 for ingeniously binding the hands of the German people, once and for all.

My thoughts also went back to the Assembly of the League of Nations, that League of Nations along whose corridors and lobbies I spent many a day, knocking at one door after another, in the vain attempt to obtain a hearing for the cause of Indian freedom.

And as I sat listening to the proceedings of

Kabukiza Visited

At the invitation of the East Asia and Foreign Ministers, various representatives to the Greater East Asia Congress visited the Kabukiza theater, Tokyo, on November 7 at 7.30 p.m., together with Prime Minister General Tojo, Navy Minister Shimada, East Asia Minister Aoki, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, Finance Minister Kaya, and Education Minister Okabe.

They saw Kabuki performances by such noted Kabuki actors as Koshiro Matsumoto, Uzaemon Ichimura, and Kikugoro Onoe.

this historic Congress, I began to wonder what the difference was between this Congress and similar conferences that the world's history has witnessed in bygone days.

Your Excellency, this is not a conference for dividing the spoils among the conquerors. This is not a conference for hatching a conspiracy to victimize a weak power, nor is it a conference for trying to defraud a weak neighbor.

This is a Congress of liberated nations, a Congress that is out to create a New Order in this part of the world, on the basis of the sacred principles of justice, national sovereignty, reciprocity in international relations, and mutual aid and assistance.

I do not think that it is an accident that this Congress has been convened in the Land of the Rising Sun.

This is not the first time that the world has turned to the East for light and guidance. Attempts to create a New Order in the world have been made before and have been made elsewhere, but they have failed. They have failed because of the selfishness, avarice, and suspicion in those who had to play a leading role in the creation of a New Order. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things and in conformity with historic precedent that the world should once again turn to the East for light.

Leading Role Played By Nippon

Your Excellency, I believe that history has ordained that in the creation of a new, free, and prosperous East, the Government and people of Nippon should play a leading role.

This role for the Government and people of Nippon was carved out by history as early as 1905 when, for the first time, an Asiatic nation stood up to resist Western aggression.

As I have often said, I still remember how, as a child, I and millions of my countrymen and millions of Indian children were then thrilled with joy and enthusiasm over events happening so far away from home and I am sure that that was the experience not only of the Indian people, not only of Indian children, but of Asiatic peoples all over the world. Ever since then, Asiatic peoples have been dreaming of a united Asia and a free Asia. And we in India since 1905 have also been dreaming of a free and united Asia. Since then, and particularly since the last World War, that dream, that thought, has taken concrete shape in the form of a Pan-Asiatic federation.

It should be no surprise to any one that the Indian people from then onwards for two decades have been thinking and dreaming of a Pan-Asiatic federation. This thought is in full conformity without past tradition and culture.

Indian Thought And Culture

As Your Excellencies are well aware, from the earliest times, universalism has been a marked feature of Indian thought and culture. In the earliest days, through Buddhism, and all the culture centered around Buddhism, India stretched out her

(Continued on Page 17)

Greater East Asia People's Rally

The Greater East Asia People's Rally in which an enthusiastic phalanx of more than 100,000 people of all walks of life gathered at Hibiya Park, Tokyo, on November 7, added splendor and glory to the Greater East Asia Congress which had terminated its two-day session with tremendous success at the Diet building on November 6.

On this day (November 7), all Tokyo was bedecked with Rising Sun banners and the flags of allied nations.

From early in the morning the people rushed to Hibiya Park thick and fast. Included among them were members of the Yokusan Men's Association, the Patriotic Industrial Association, the Patriotic Commercial Association, the Patriotic Marine Association, women's organizations, youths' and boys' associations, and leaders of block and neighborhood associations.

By 10 a.m. not an inch of standing room was available in the open vista of the park, spacious as it is. In the center of the vista was established a two-deck elevated stand, 12 feet high, for Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and Cabinet Ministers, and the delegates and members of delegations from China, Manchoukuo, Thailand, the Philippines, Burma, and observers from India.

Part of the space was provided for the naval brass band. Around a huge pair of Rising Sun banners flew flags of the six nations participating in the Greater East Asia Congress. The bandstand close by the elevated stand was reserved for students from countries in the co-prosperity sphere.

With the Cabinet Ministers and invited guests assuming their places, national etiquette was ob-

served, including bowing toward the Imperial Palace.

Then, guided by Prime Minister Tojo and East Asia Minister Kazuo Aoki, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, President Jose P. Laurel of the Philippines, Premier Ba Maw of Burma, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, and Heinrich Georg Stahmer, German Ambassador to Nippon, appeared on the stand at about 10.30 a.m. amid a deafening ovation from the throng. All wore artificial chrysanthemum flower badges on their coats.

General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Yokusan Seiji Kai, on behalf of the sponsors, briefly addressed the throng, naming Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, Trustee-General of the Greater East Asia League, as chairman of the rally.

Tsurukichi Maruyama, Secretary-General of the Taisei Yokusan Kai Secretariat, introduced a motion for presenting a resolution of gratitude to the Imperial Army and Navy, which was unanimously approved on the spot by the gathering. The resolution was presented to War Minister Tojo and Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada.

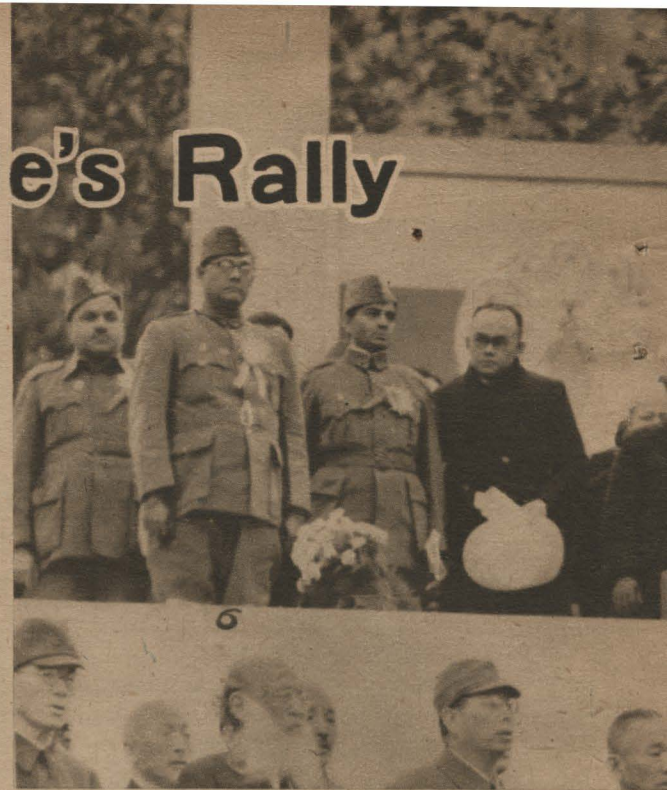
Navy Minister Shimada, on behalf of the Army and Navy, thanked the gathering for the resolution, expressing the Army's and Navy's determination to fight it out to a brilliant finish regardless of obstacles.

Prime Minister Tojo, the first to ascend the rostrum, reiterated the onward march of all the East Asians in accordance with the decision reached by the Greater East Asia Congress, expressing the redoubled determination of all the peoples of the Co-prosperity Sphere to forge ahead for the common ideals.

Juji Yokogawa, Vice-President of the Yokusan Seiji M.P.'s Association, introduced a resolution of the people's rally, expressing the determination to carry on the war to a successful finish, which was likewise unanimously approved on the spot.

Mr. Wang, the next speaker, saluted the huge Rising Sun banner, after which he expressed re-born China's war determination from a new angle, declaring that the Sino-Nippon Pact of Alliance has made the foundation of his country firmer than ever before and that China is now in much better shape to contribute to the war cause.

H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, the third speaker of the day, pledged the perpetuity of the bonds of amity between Nippon and Thailand which date back for centuries and which have ripened into an alliance in which the armed forces of the two



countries are now fellows-in-arms.

Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, the fourth speaker, assured the audience of Manchoukuo's unwavering determination to fulfil the task as the commissary line for Nippon in the prosecution of the war.

President Jose P. Laurel of the Philippines, the fifth speaker, elucidated the gathering that the people of his country no longer entertain the slightest apprehension regarding possible aggression from without now that practically all the countries in the Co-prosperity Sphere are bound in an alliance with Nippon and inasmuch as all nations in the sphere are forging ahead for the common ideal.

Premier Ba Maw, the last of the Congress delegates to speak, declared that the blood brotherhood binding East Asians is the surest guarantee for bringing ultimate victory to Nippon and her allies.

Indian Leader Speaks

Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, who followed Dr. Ba Maw on the rostrum, said that only one path is open for the Indians—without the victory of Nippon and her allies nothing will destroy Britain and America; without Britain and America out of the way there can be no liberty for the Indians.

Ambassador Stahmer of Germany, who spoke after Mr. Bose, summing up the achievements of the Greater East Asia Congress, declared that nations participating in the Congress by achieving what they have vindicated the wisdom of the Tripartite Treaty of Alliance concluded on September 27, 1940.

After Governor Shigeo Odachi of Tokyo Metropolis led Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor, Ryutaro Nagai led three cheers for the allied states. Amid the singing in unison of the Aikoku Koshinkyoku and other patriotic airs, the delegates and their colleagues withdrew and the rally adjourned at 1 p.m.

'NOTHING PREVENTS US FROM WINNING WAR,' SAYS GEN. TOJO

The gist of the address by Prime Minister Tojo at the Greater East Asia People's Rally follows:

IT is a source of infinite honor and pleasure on the part of this Empire to welcome, in the midst of the great war we are carrying on, Their Excellencies the gentlemen representing China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, the Philippines, Burma, and the Provisional Government of Free India to this Greater East Asia People's Rally.

You gentlemen of the Greater East Asia na-

Thunderous Banzai raised by 100,000 attending the grand Hibiya Park Rally.

會大民國集



WAR PROSECUTION RESOLUTION

WHEREAS construction in Greater East Asia has been progressing steadily, the lofty ideal that found expression in the founding of this Empire has been exemplified, we are greeting this momentous event scarcely two years after the outbreak of the war, and the prestige of the Empire has made its presence felt throughout East Asia;

WHEREAS all nations and peoples in Greater East Asia have released themselves from the age-old fetters of the United States and Britain, have been given their equitable places in the sun, and have been constructing the vast area, knowing that East Asia should be restored to East Asians in order to establish the lasting peace of the world;

WHEREAS the enemy, the United States and Britain, continuing their fanatical counter-attacks, endeavor to retake East Asia which rightfully belongs to the East Asians;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the people who are gathered here today at the Greater East Asia People's Rally call forth all the energy and potentiality of Greater East Asia to carry on the war to the very end so as to crush the foe and establish the New Order of the world.

November 7, 1943.

— Greater East Asia People's Rally

tions gathered in the Greater East Asia Congress, where, after exchanging views frankly regarding the prosecution of the war and construction of the area, you reached a complete accord and have gone on record in the Joint Declaration in which your renewed determination to continue the joint efforts was announced to the whole world.

In that Joint Declaration, the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War, construction of Greater East Asia, and contribution to the enduring peace of the world were stressed in accordance with the five principles set forth.

As you are undoubtedly aware, after the outbreak of the war, the situation in East Asia completely changed. Wherever the Imperial Army and Navy advanced, they crushed the enemy forces of the United States and Britain at every turn. Within half a year after the outbreak of the war, the enemy was driven out entirely from East Asia and all the enemy concentration centers of long standing were reduced.

The Imperial forces, while nipping in the bud the enemy attempts at counter-offensives, have been pushing the construction of East Asia right along. The indissoluble bonds of Nippon and Manchoukuo, meanwhile, have been rendered even more so.

Unbreakable Tie Established

Nippon and China, throwing overboard previous differences, recently established an unbreakable tie by concluding a pact of alliance, whereby the two nations have returned to their true Oriental selves.

Burma, which had for many years been the objective of British imperialistic aggrandizement, has proclaimed her independence. The Philippines, too, releasing herself from the 40-year fetters of American fraud, graft, and exploitation, has likewise proclaimed her independent Republic.

The patriotic Indians under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose have proclaimed the Provisional Government of Free India, which has declared war on the United States and Britain.

Thus you will notice that within two years after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the foundation of the new Greater East Asia has already been placed on a solid basis, enabling the leaders of Greater East Asia to meet in the Congress on November 5 and 6, and enabling the people to rally here today.

Today at home in Greater East Asia, the people have been exerting all efforts to crush the United States and Britain with mutual respect, confidence, and assistance. We have known for some time that the enemy, the United States and Britain, would repeatedly attempt to strike back at us.

Justice On Our Side

As long as justice is on our side, what have we to fear? The Greater East Asia War is indeed a sacred war to right the wrong and to strengthen that which is right. We know we have the inviolable right to carry on this war, which is denied the enemy camp. We also know that on the strength of the tremendous victories at the outset, we have rendered our position absolutely impregnable.

We see positively nothing to prevent us from winning ultimate victory. In coordination with the impregnable defense position, we have also strengthened our war-prosecuting structure at home and have been increasing the mass-production of arms and munitions.

Furthermore, the allied nations in Greater East Asia, collaborating with us even more thoroughly than ever before, have redoubled their determination to crush the common enemies. I do not see why we cannot smite the foes to the finish, and

The East Asia leaders attending the Greater East Asia People's Rally at Hibiya Park are (1) President Wang of China, (2) H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, (3) Premier Chang of Manchoukuo, (4) President Laurel of the Philippines, (5) Premier Ba Maw of Burma, and (6) Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India.

establish enduring peace in East Asia and the world.

Germany and our Axis allies in Europe, too, by dint of everstrengthened cohesion, have been launching new drives for the destruction of the United States and Britain, which fact is added assurance of our absolute invincibility.

In conclusion, I must say that high gratification has afforded me and all my countrymen to realize that throughout the Greater East Asia Congress and People's Rally, all are and have been manifesting unquenchable fighting temperament and indomitable spirit which is the surest guarantee for final victory.

Other Speeches

Gists of the speeches delivered by leaders of Asiatic nations at the Hibiya rally on November 7 are as follows:

President Wang Of China

The affairs of East Asia can only be settled by East Asians themselves. This is the eternal truth. The obnoxious Anglo-American designs which lasted for over 100 years were destroyed by Nippon at one stroke and the security of the East has been established. And we, the people of China, are firmly resolved not to betray the trust and expectations of your country which is forging ahead with unswerving will not only for the successful consummation of the Greater East Asia War, but also for the realization of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

In this respect, what I am regretful of is that there are still some among us in my country who cannot divorce themselves from the influences of the Anglo-American peoples. I am, therefore, firmly resolved to make greater efforts for prompting the retrospection of these people and to have them join our fold, breaking their ties with that influence.

Even in your country, which is the torch-bearer of East Asia, the present solidarity is not taken as sufficient and training is being persistently kept up. But when all of us develop an iron-willed character, the Greater East Asia as a whole will have the iron strength of our Great Wall of China.

Prince Wan Waithayakon Of Thailand

The war aims of Nippon are based on justice. Nippon is fighting not only for her own defense but for the defense of Greater East Asia. In this war, our country, which has been maintaining friendly relations with Nippon for several centuries in the past, is collaborating wholeheartedly in the building of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

The Army of Thailand is fighting side by side with the Imperial forces. But that is not all,



The Who's Who of Nippon and other Greater East Asia nations are here shown assembled at the elaborate tea party given by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence in Tokyo on November 3.

PRIME MINISTER TOJO IS HOST AT BANQUET

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo was host at a banquet on November 6 at 6 p.m. at his official residence given in honor of the representatives to the historic Greater East Asia Congress which closed earlier in the day after a momentous two-day session.

The guests of honor were Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China; H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand; Marshal Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo; Jose P. Laurel, President of the Republic of the Philippines; and Premier Ba Maw of Burma, representatives; Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, observer; and their parties.

Also invited were Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister; Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council; all Cabinet Ministers; General Nobuyuki Abe, Admiral Keisuke Okada, and Koki Hirota, former Prime Ministers; Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Toyotaro Yuki, Kamesaburo Yamashita, Kiyoshi Goko, Chuji Suzuki, and Kenjiro Matsumoto, Cabinet Advisers; Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the General Staff; Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, Vice-President of the House of Peers; Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and others.

In his welcome address, the Prime Minister said:

"The fact that the leaders of all the Governments of Greater East Asia met under one roof, and after a free exchange of views, reached a complete agreement, resulting in the adoption of the Joint Declaration, will serve to accelerate the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War to a glorious conclusion. This is an epochal event which will be indelibly recorded in the history of Greater East Asia."

President Wang Ching-wei of China responded on behalf of the guests.

pire, Andaman and Nicobar Islands will be transferred to the Provisional Government of Free India in the near future.

This important statement gave great hopes to all the Indians and has made their future bright. There is only one way for the Indians wanting freedom. That is, needless to say, to destroy America and Britain, our common foes, in close cooperation with Nippon and her allies.

Probably the last battlefield in the Orient will be India. Britain will not withdraw from India so easily. I never made light of the problem of defeating Britain. We Indians, however, will gladly pay any sacrifice for the freedom of our motherland.

Ambassador Stahmer Of Germany

Your Excellencies and gentlemen.

You have built a peaceful temple of a new order based on moral foundation and the solid ground of common conviction among the allied races by expelling forever the selfish influences of the Anglo-Americans who were solely intent on exploiting various countries of Greater East Asia for their own convenient purposes, and by achieving the historical task of freedom and emancipation.

The Greater German Reich and her allies in Europe are today bravely fighting a war on a grand scale for the realization of the one ideal, i.e., to construct a new order of justice in Europe by expelling all the unlawful ambitions for domination of the countries which have no relation with European territory.

The Greater Reich and her allied countries in Europe are firmly determined to fight out this decisive war dauntlessly to the last common victory and to the realization of a just and happy peace in close unity with Nippon and the various emancipated countries in Greater East Asia.

Thailand is closely collaborating with Nippon politically as well as economically and this shall be continued till victory has been won. The fact that all other Asiatic countries are intimately collaborating with Nippon has been made clear by the speeches of the representatives of each country.

The recent Congress was a pledge for further collaboration for the successful completion of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. All the Asiatic countries are indebted to the Government of Nippon and her people who are exemplifying the most lofty ideal to all of us.

Premier Chang Of Manchoukuo

Having had the honor of attending the Greater East Asia Congress and seeing that you are all burning with the faith of undoubted victory and forging ahead in your own individual battle positions with unflinching conviction, I am not only greatly comforted but greatly impressed. In my country, Manchoukuo, too, on the principle of the Nippon-Manchoukuo Defensive and Offensive Alliance and that of One Virtue and One Mind, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo is personally showing us the example, and the 40-million nationals are united as one, discharging their duties as the defender of the North and as the inner citadel for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere with all their might.

The Greater East Asia Joint Declaration is a magnificent declaration that shows the future course of Greater East Asia to the world at large, and we must drive ahead, united as one, to consummate this great ideal, an ideal that is incontrovertible in Heaven and earth.

Furthermore, the recent Congress gave an opportunity to the representatives of all the Asiatic countries to discuss without reservations ways and means to consummate the Greater East Asia War and the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere with unbounded enthusiasm, which fact strengthened the unity of all the nations of Greater East Asia for a glorious future and new hope. This deserves our heartfelt felicitation not only for the establishment of a new order in East Asia but for the sake of world peace.

President Laurel Of The Philippines

Beloved people of Nippon:

It is with unbounded joy that I address you on this occasion to extend to you the cordial greetings and well wishes of the people of the Philippines.

The Filipino people consider themselves fortunate to have been given the opportunity to send representatives to the conference called to discuss the common problems which face the countries comprising the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity

Sphere. They are eager to know just what share of the work is allotted to them in the vast undertaking which has made possible their liberation from western domination.

Nippon and the Philippines have entered into a pact of alliance in all fields, political, economic, and military. Undisturbed by fear or apprehension of outside aggression, the Filipinos may now, with clearer vision and greater solidarity of purpose, dedicate themselves unreservedly to the task of building a greater Philippines, and labor to make it a worthy member of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, which is today a working reality made secure by the continued successes of Nipponese arms, with each member straining every effort to bring to successful completion the basic task of welding together all the peoples of Greater East Asia in the words of His Excellency, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo—"into one solid mass, dedicated heart and soul to one common ideal, to one single objective."

Premier Ba Maw Of Burma

I speak to the people of the Nippon Empire as a soldier coming from the western battlefield of the Greater East Asia War. The enemy is carrying out air-raids day in and day out. The Burmese villages, houses, and lives are entirely exposed to the enemy shell fire.

Even in this trying battlefield, however, the Burmese are firmly united and are demonstrating an unshakable attitude to the last. What is air-raid? What is artillery fire? We shall only fight out to the last.

We Asiatics have had in the remote past a blood relationship and an alliance of blood, and we are now fighting under a great leader and are winning against our enemy. The Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, which was announced yesterday, is a new oath of blood among the various East Asiatic races. In this Joint Declaration, we manifested our firm resolve as to whether we shall fight and win, or die.

This Greater East Asiatic movement should be born out of the determination of each individual of the Greater East Asiatic races. Only when this spirit lives in the hearts of every individual will the movement be a great movement to concentrate all the peoples.

Subhas C. Bose Of Free India

The Greater East Asia Congress convinced me all the more that in the back of us is the invincible Empire of Nippon and also the determination of the one billion East Asiatic peoples. This thought inspired us with fresh courage to march to the battlefield.

By virtue of the courtesy of the Nippon Em-

Delegates Attend Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet



Prime Minister Tojo arriving at the Diet building to attend the Congress session.

In the presence of H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu, Patron of the Meet, the central autumn games of the 14th Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet were held on Sunday, November 7, beginning at 9 a.m., at the Meiji Shrine outer gardens in Tokyo, bringing to a climax the regional events held throughout the country on Meiji-setsu, November 3.

Demonstrating the immutable resolve of the 100-million people, the participants displayed various physical exercises and other wartime demonstrations.

Groups of youthful students from various areas in the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, who are studying in Nippon, also participated, namely, youths from Manchoukuo, China, Djawa, Sumatra, Celebes, Thailand, Burma, the Philippines, French Indo-China, Malai, and South Borneo.

At 9 a.m., Prince Takamatsu appeared at the distinguished guests' stand at the

stadium amidst the welcome of all the officials, participants, and others.

With the playing of lively marches by the Military Band, the participants, including state defenders, boy fliers, boy and girl students, members of youths' associations, industrial workers, students of the Red Cross Nurses' School, and other participants, underwent a march-past with the 400 officials of the meet at the lead.

Following them were groups of 1,200 young men who arrived at the grounds early in the morning after marching over a distance of some 40 kilometers from various places in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba and Saitama Prefectures throughout the night.

They were followed by groups of students from various parts of the Co-prosperity Sphere.

Following the hoisting of the Rising Sun flag on the main flagpole, all respectfully greeted the entrance of the flag granted by the Throne, carried by Kenji Mitomi, student of the Tokyo Higher Normal School.

Prince Takamatsu then granted the Imperial Message to the officials and participants of the Meet, to which Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi respectfully replied.

At 10 a.m. sharp, 800 workers of the Tokyo Railway Division demonstrated "National Railway Exercises," raising the curtain on the day's demonstrations.

This was followed by callisthenics by 520 girl students, including those from the Women's Gymnastic College. Army and Navy boy fliers exhibited their respective physical drills, while the workers of the Nakajima Plane Works, representing the industrial heroes, demonstrated "Industrial Workers' Exercises."

At 1.45 p.m., Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, who had attended the Greater East Asia People's Rally at Hibiya Park, appeared at the grounds, together with President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China and representatives of five other states.

Six national flags were unfurled on both sides of the main flagpole with the Rising Sun fluttering in the center of the lawn.

The Patron Prince stood up and shook hands with the Congress delegates one by one. Thunderous applause reverberated throughout the grounds.

To the right of the Princes and Princesses of the Blood were President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, Premier Marshal Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, Philippine Foreign Minister Claro M. Recto, Premier Ba Maw of Burma, and Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India.

As they stood in the order mentioned, thunderous applause was given them by all present. Bright smiles were seen on the six faces.

Following the demonstration of martial arts and drills by 750 pupils of national primary schools and students of the Toyama Military Academy, Prime Minister Tojo delivered instructions to the participants.

Enlivening the day's program of physical demonstrations, foreign students and Nippon youths displayed amity physical exercises.

The closing ceremony then was held at 4.30 p.m.



1. Spectators of many lands at the Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet take part in the special "people's callisthenics."

2. Burmese students in Nippon (in the center, wearing black caps) and Philippine students (wearing field caps) at the Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet.

3. Mass callisthenics at the Meiji Shrine meet.

4. Indian residents in Nippon attending the Greater East Asia People's Rally at Hibiya Park.



P-R-O-F-I-L-E-S

Wang Ching-Wei
President Of The Executive Yuan,
China

Young-looking and gentle-mannered, Wang Ching-wei may make one wonder if he really has the fervor and fighting spirit that made him what he is today.

Even those who meet him for the first time will, however, readily notice his penetrating eyes and sinewy hands. No doubt his eyes are those of a revolutionist and his hands, those of a man of action.

Once he begins to speak, his fiery speech does not fail to make his listeners' blood boil and one is fully convinced that he is a true patriot.

Failing in an attempt to assassinate Prince Regent Chun of the Ching dynasty when he was still 25, he was thrown into jail, but a treatise on revolution which he wrote while in prison earned him a special amnesty. When Dr. Sun Yat-sen established a revolutionary government in Canton, President Wang assisted him as his right-hand man in the capacity of chief councilor. Following Dr. Sun's death, he took the helm of the administration, while Chiang Kai-shek assumed the military command.

At the opening ceremony of the sixth plenum of the Kuomintang in 1935, he was shot by an assailant of the anti-Wang faction that hated him because of his pro-Nippon policy. After being hit by three bullets, he still stood motionless as if waiting for a fourth shot, when Chang Hsueh-liang, who was beside him, pushed him aside. Had he been hit a fourth time, the wounds would probably have proved fatal.

Even after the outbreak of the China Emergency, he advocated a pro-Nippon policy and, seeing that Chiang showed no sign of introspection, fled from Chungking to Hanoi. His self-sacrificing activities thereafter for peace restoration and national reconstruction are too well known to be reiterated here.

H.R.H. Prince Wan
Waithayakon

Representative Of The President
Of The Council, Thailand

H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon is a familiar personage to the Nippon people for he visited Nippon twice, first for the negotiations in Tokyo for the settlement of the border dispute between Thai and French Indo-China in March, 1941, and second as the Thai delegate to the Greater East Asia Congress.

A graduate of Oxford University, he is an eminent authority on International Law. Upon returning from England, he entered the Foreign Office and held such important posts as Ambassador to Britain and Foreign Vice-Minister.

Although he retired from the first line of officialdom following the revolution of 1932, he

is still the most important figure in the Thai diplomatic circles, being an adviser to the Foreign Office.

He looks much younger than his 50 years.

His son, Phibun Varavarn, is a first-year student of the higher course of the Peers' School in Tokyo.

Chang Ching-Hui
Premier Of Manchoukuo

Being 71 years old, Chang Ching-hui was the oldest among the delegates to the Greater East Asia Congress. Yet throughout the Congress his actions were marked by youthfulness, a strange phenomenon for a man of such advanced age. His countenance was very bright, not retaining the least signs of the serious illness he suffered last February as to cause Chungking to air the rumor that "he killed himself under the pressure of his heavy responsibility as a commissary in the Greater East Asia War." It must have been the resurgence of his Asiatic blood that kindled him with passion at the historic Congress.

As is well known, he was the "king" of Lulin and a bosom friend of Chang Tso-lin, virtual ruler of Manchuria, before the Manchurian Incident. When the Manchurian Incident broke out, however, he instantly broke off with the northeastern regime, which was then headed by Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Chang Tso-lin, to join hands with Nippon, though most of his colleagues such as Chang Tso-hsiang, Tang Yu-lin, and Ma Chan-shan fled from Manchuria.

Following the retirement of Cheng Hsiao-hsu, first Premier of Manchoukuo, he became the second Premier. He has since been at the helm of the state for nine years.

Dr. Jose P. Laurel
President Of The Philippines

A man of small stature, bespectacled and with unkempt, half-gray hair, Dr. Jose P. Laurel is more like a university professor than a statesman—much less a revolutionist who stood on the verge of death on many occasions.

Once he speaks, however, he gives vent to his fiery spirit. When he was shot by an assailant in the outskirts of Manila on June 5; this year, he said he could walk to the car in which he was carried to the hospital. When the doctor said that there were three wounds, he said with a smile, "Then four other shots went astray."

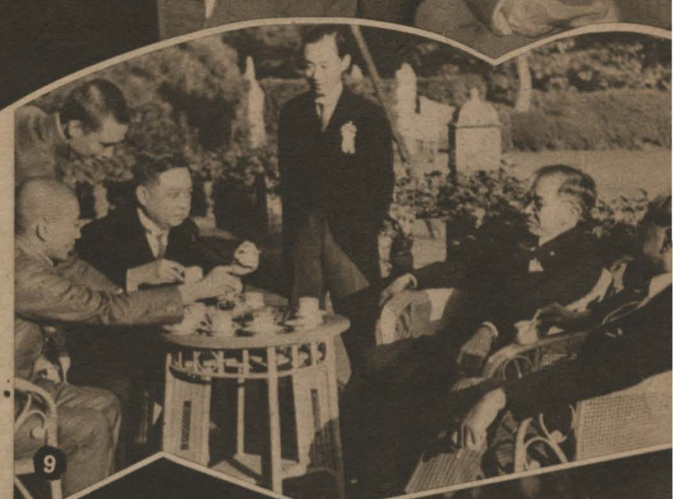
At the press interview on November 7 following the conclusion of the Greater East Asia Congress, he was asked by a reporter, "How will you readjust Philippine economy, which has entirely depended on the United States?" In reply, he took sugar for example, saying:

"There are 500-million people in China, which is much closer to the Philippines than America. Chinese may eat less sugar than Americans, but don't the children of all countries like sugar just





(1) Girl students cheering the delegates. (2) Prime Minister Tojo receives a lighted match from President Wang. (3) The members of the Thai delegation refresh themselves with tea. (4) Subhas Chandra Bose welcomed on his arrival in Tokyo by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu. (5) President Laurel happily mixes with Filipino youths studying in Tokyo. (6) President Wang pays respects at the Meiji Shrine. (7) Premier Ba Maw casts an appreciative eye at the beautiful works of art at the Bunten art exhibition. (8) Premier Chang leisurely examines the paintings at the same exhibition. The two tall figures are Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ching to Tokyo, on the left, and Manchoukuo Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng. (9) The Filipino delegation. Seated, right to left, are Quintin Paredes, Minister of Public Works and Transportation; President Laurel; Claro M. Recto, Foreign Minister, and Dr. Laurel's son Mariano who is studying in Tokyo. (10) Premier Ba Maw and H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon shaking hands. (11) Subhas Chandra Bose being interviewed by Nippon reporters at the Shiba residence of Viscount Shibusawa.



the same?" All those present burst into laughter. "Really he is a great statesman," the reporters said to one another after the interview.

Dr. Ba Maw Premier Of Burma

Dr. Ba Maw seemed a little emaciated when he arrived in Rangoon after his hazardous escape from prison following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. When he attended the Greater East Asia Congress, however, he was full of vim and vigor, showing that he was in excellent health despite his weighty duties of state administration. His speeches at the Congress, too, were passionate and powerful, giving an impression that Greater East Asia has in him a mighty leader on its western first-line.

His speech about assistance to Indian independence, in particular, together with that of Subhas Chandra Bose, is especially worthy of note. Their speeches most characteristically exemplified the idea of "Asia is one."

As his impression of the Greater East Asia Congress, Dr. Ba Maw said:

"I am deeply impressed that world history has entered a new epoch with this Congress as the turning point. I was filled with undescrivable emotion on seeing the representatives of Asiatic races meet in the same assembly and create a new history of Asia."

Dr. Ba Maw, on whose shoulders the destiny of Burma depends, must have strengthened his determination to push ahead, defying all difficulties toward the glorious goal of ultimate victory.

Subhas Chandra Bose

Head Of The Provisional Government Of Free India

The huge body of Subhas Chandra Bose, who has striven constantly for the acquisition of perfect independence for his country, is a veritable crystallization of fighting spirit.

His patriotic ardor found expression in his youth when, as a student of Calcutta University, he beat up a British professor. His career after his retirement from the university as a result of this act is a series of fights and imprisonments.

Twice-elected chairman of the Indian National Congress, he steadfastly maintained his policy to resort to armed conflict against Britain for the attainment of independence in contrast to the non-violence principle of Mahatma Gandhi.

He was arrested by British police at the gate of his house on July 2, 1940, when the rumor was rampant that he would introduce an anti-British resolution to the working committee of the Indian National Congress.

He left the prison on bail due to illness in January, 1941. Shortly afterward, he escaped from India to Germany. When the Russo-German War broke out, he took off his mask in Berlin. When the situation became tense on the Indian-Burmese border, he made his sudden appearance in Nippon.

Mr. Bose, whom the British fear most, is now preparing for a march on Delhi. Once he advances to Bengal, the Indian masses will welcome him with enthusiastic acclamation.

GREATER EAST ASIA ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

The establishment of a Greater East Asia Athletic Association to annihilate America and Britain in the field of athletic ideology, as well as in the military field, was formally decided at a conference of representatives of the six countries in Greater East Asia at the Dai-iti Hotel in Tokyo on November 8, beginning at 10 a.m.

At the conference, Manchoukuo was represented by Directors Kamimori and Yen of the Imperial Athletic Federation of Manchoukuo as well as Director Suzuki of the Business Bureau of the same league; China, by Managing Director Chang and others of the National Athletic Association of China; Thailand, by the 1st Secretary of the Thai Embassy in Tokyo; Burma, by 2nd Secretary U Sein of the Burmese Embassy; and the Philippines, by Honorary Director Ylanan of the Philippines Athletic Association.

Representing Nippon were Honorary Vice-President Shimomura, Vice-President Goto, Chief

Director Go, Adviser Hiranuma, Trustee Nagai, Supervisor Fukao, and Standing Director Hisatomi of the Dai Nippon-Athletic Association.

Following an opening address by Representative Go, Adviser Hiranuma was recommended and approved as chairman. Then Representative Go said:

"Eliminating the way of thinking and forms of the Anglo-American school, we should establish a new athletic ideology based upon the spirit of pure Greater East Asiatics. Thus we hope to contribute our share toward the enhancement of our fighting power through athletics."

The organization of the Association was decided upon in the course of the afternoon session. Subsequently, the representatives of the participating countries explained athletic conditions in their respective states before the meeting adjourned at about 3 p.m.

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hands to the whole of Asia. Later on, with Islamic influence permeating India, that tendency towards universalism also continued, and through Islam, India forged new links with Western Asia.

I must confess, however, to my great sorrow, in this connection, that during the Middle Ages, India developed a false type of universalism and, it is because of this false universalism, that it was so easy for European powers to settle in, and ultimately to conquer India. But we have learned through sorrow, suffering, and humiliation to distinguish now between the false internationalism and the true. We know now that that internationalism is true, which does not ignore nationalism, but is rooted in it.

Your Excellency, may I humbly point out that the establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere is of interest, of vital interest, not only to the people of East Asia but, if I may say so, to the people of the whole of Asia and to mankind in general.

People In West Asia And Africa

I claim to have some personal contact with that part of the world stretching from Afghanistan to Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco. I claim specially to have personal contact with the suppressed nations living in that part of the world. Over and above this, India has for a long time been a bridge between East Asia and the West. I can, therefore, say with authority that the people of West Asia, the people in that part of the world stretching from Afghanistan to Algeria and Morocco, are following with the deepest interest the happenings in East Asia.

I am speaking particularly of those people in West Asia and Africa who have been for some

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- Editorial Comment -

East Asia's Great Charter

(From The Mainichi Shimbun,
November 7, 1943)

The Greater East Asia Congress at the second and last-day session, November 6, made public the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration consisting of five principles. Inasmuch as the purport and determination that are enunciated in the declaration are based on the requirements of the present and future of East Asia, they have been already repeatedly pronounced by the representative of not only Nippon but also of the other five participating nations. That is to say, they have now reached fruition as the general will of Greater East Asia. Having crystallized the general will, the Greater East Asia Congress materialized the five-principled Joint Declaration. If we are permitted to speak frankly, this very Declaration is one in substance and in spirit with the auspicious Imperial Rescript Declaring War on the United States and Britain. It is the Great Charter which should guide East Asia's course of progress forever.

Looking at the substance of the declaration, we understand that the first article, i.e., "The countries of Greater East Asia through mutual cooperation will ensure the stability of their region and construct an order of common prosperity and well-being based upon justice," forms the foundation of the whole. It is the very objective of the Greater East Asia War. It is for that aim that Nippon resolutely rose in arms, unsheathing the sword of justice against the United States and Britain. And for that sake too, the countries of Greater East Asia have been proceeding toward its realization by overcoming and sweeping away every difficulty and obstacle on the way in order to put the destiny of East Asia on a new track. In fact, the will to build a new order full of vim and life in East Asia, which the heinous influence of the United States, Britain, and Holland had thought to have succeeded in turning into a vast graveyard of peoples, has been embodied in the first article. The bond, made up of the moral principles that had guided ancient East Asia and the tears of blood shed by the one billion peoples of East Asia as its warp and woof, has now been fully materialized. The six nations that participated in the Tokyo parley are now closely tied to one another. Thus, a new bright page has been carved in world history.

The first article of the declaration points at the ultimate picture of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. This common sphere of prosperity is entirely different from such a detestable means as hitherto conceived by the United States and Britain, by which they could monopolize the wealth of the world, in other words, a tool with which they could drive other peoples to privation and hardships by taking exclusive possession of

the heavenly blessings. We are bent on driving out the United States and Britain from East Asia, because we are resolved to realize the aim set forth in Article I and then of Article 2.

The moral principle is of universal nature. It is only natural that the activities of the Co-prosperity Sphere should evolve into Article 2 which reads: "The countries of Greater East Asia will ensure the fraternity of nations in their region by respecting one another's sovereignty and independence and practising mutual assistance and amity." Articles 2, 3 ("The countries of Greater East Asia by respecting one another's traditions and developing the creative faculties of each race, will enhance the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia"), and 4 ("The countries of Greater East Asia will endeavor to accelerate their common economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity and to promote thereby, the general prosperity of their region.") are manifested in Article 1 and Article 5 ("The countries of Greater East Asia will cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world; work for the abolition of racial discrimination, the promotion of cultural intercourse, and the opening of resources throughout the world; and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind."). In sum, the intention prescribed in these articles is that the countries are to promote mutual friendship, exemplify each his own natural endowments, thereby elevating the standard of spiritual life of the whole, to fully cultivate the blessings of Heaven and Earth, thereby enabling all the countries to have and maintain the aforementioned living conditions.

It is indeed a Great Charter perfectly fitting and proper for East Asia, the domain of morality. Compare it, for instance, with the so-called Atlantic Charter which is breathing its last. Whenever the United States and Britain talk about humanity and justice, it is always invariably accompanied with regional and racial conditions. Even such democracy in which they take great pride applies only to their races of people and they do not feel any inconsistency at all about the actual practise of slavery in their colonies. Although they occasionally utter words as if in sympathy with the minority peoples and small countries, and even go so far as to pledge for their salvation, yet all that it amounts to is nothing but warfare designed to disturb the enemy camp. What is more, should the trend of the situation inconvenience them to translate their commitments into practise, they do not feel any qualm of conscience in trampling upon them. That is the way of the United States and Britain. They have succeeded in deceiving the world too long. At last the world, having heard the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, has been given an opportunity to compare it with American-British hypocrisy and lies.

Finally what we want to draw the attention of the readers to is the expression of unflinching determination made by Premier Ba Maw, representative of Burma, and the greetings of Mr. Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, following the announcement of the Joint Declaration. The declaration that there can be no freedom of Asia without the freedom of India made

Foreign, East Asia Offices Invite Delegates

In honor of the delegates of Manchoukuo, China, Thai, Burma, and the Philippines, a dinner party was given at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, on November 4 at 7 p.m. under the auspices of the Foreign and East Asia Offices.

Representing the hosts, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, Foreign Vice-Minister Matsumoto, East Asia Minister Aoki, East Asia Vice-Minister Yamamoto were present at the function. Chief Cabinet Secretary Hoshino and Ambassadors Kuruu and Sako were also present.

Among the guests were H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, President Jose P. Laurel of the Philippines, and Premier Ba Maw of Burma.

After the function, all present were entertained with a program of Nippon dances and music.

(The photo shows, from left to right, Dr. Chu Min-yi, Chinese Foreign Minister; Chow Fo-hai, Chinese Finance Minister; Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India; Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President of the Philippines; Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu of Nippon; Marshal Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo; Greater East Asia Minister Kazuo Aoki of Nippon; President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China; and H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon, representing the President of the Thai Council.)

by the leader of Burma, whose country has long been sharing trials and pain with India, cannot but carry very heavy weight. We are in perfect accord with the views of Premier Ba Maw. Furthermore, reading his scathing indictment of the downright British outrages, we feel as if we are hearing the stern judgment of history rendered upon Britain. Though the accumulated British atrocities are so glaring that we need not wait for historians in the future to criticize, yet inasmuch as his denunciation is based on personal experiences has left no stone unturned in exposing the truth. The greetings made by Mr. Bose in response to the Burmese leader was likewise couched in sincere and virile terms. The position of India was clearly declared at the Congress.

Besides, the commitment of the transfer of Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Provisional Government of Free India is of profound significance. Though these are but small isles yet they should be a part of Indian territory. Of course, the spirit and mental attitude which our country extends toward India is already so plain and sincere that it need not be explained by such action. But the fact that Nippon intends to let the Free Indian Provisional Government have its own territory must not be overlooked by all means.

'Noblest Magna Charta Ever Written'

(By Don Juan De La Cruz,
Commentator, In The Tribune,
Manila, November 9).

The brilliant achievement of the Seven Asian Power Congress held in Tokyo for two consecutive days has taken the form of a Joint Declaration now exhibited to the entire world by the Greater East Asia nations as the grandest and the noblest Magna Charta ever written by mankind—comparable with the Koran or the Canon Law.

The significance of this Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asia nations will be brought to a clearer perspective when we recall that historical proposal of truce drafted by the late United States President Woodrow Wilson, known as the 14-Point Proposal of Truce, which concluded the four odd years of the first World War. By this truce, Germany was thrown into ruins by the shameless greed and devilish vengeance of the Anglo-French who absurdly depraved and stampeded the spirit of the Wilson principles.

In like manner, a few months ago, the Anglo-Americans manifested the very same spirit of the Anglo-French 25 years ago when they tempted the stupid Master of the House of Savoy and that traitor of traitors, Badoglio, with an empty promise of freedom and honor until the traitors' betrayal was sure, and then of a sudden changed their attitude and forced these Italian traitors until they were obliged to accept the terms of unconditional surrender.

Right after the publication of the queer joint declaration signed at the Moscow Conference, the Anglo-Americans started to demand that Turkey cede landing fields and air bases and grant the freedom of navigation through the Dardanelles. One may easily guess that this maneuver might have been agreed upon in the Moscow Conference.

To cry wine and sell vinegar is the classic art monopolized by the Anglo-Americans since the first World War.

There is no need to point out further evidence of their traditional betrayal, for instance, the too infamous dirty business played by England in deceiving the Indians by scrapping the pledge made in honor to bestow upon them independence, the infamous betrayal by Lord Balfour of England who not only deceived the Arabians and the Jews in the reorientation of Jerusalem but also obliged Col. Lawrence of Arabia, a close friend of the Arabs, to die in humiliation and disappointment.

We cannot tolerate these innumerable records of monkey business. The arrogant and impudent double-crossing displayed by the Anglo-American conspiracy in 1918, which deceived the Kaiser's German Empire to accept the honorable truce, then to treat the latter as a defeated nation which had asked for unconditional surrender, is enough to show Anglo-American duplicity and deceit.

Now, let us simply admire the beautiful Oriental spirit which is the essence of the gorgeous Declaration attained by the Tokyo Conference, a simple but grander Declaration composed of a short preface and five principles.

Let us also praise the Oriental sense of justice practised by the Great Empire of Nippon, represented by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, chairman of the Congress, who spontaneously promised to return to the Provisional Government of Free India, headed by Subhas Chandra Bose, the Andaman and the Nicobar Islands in Bengal Bay, which act can never be seen among the Anglo-Americans who stick to the principle of right and duty.

We have never experienced bigger pride and rejoicing for being Orientals as we are now. Indeed, the Joint Declaration claimed by the Greater East Asia Congress would be a sacred code of humanity.



After the two-day session (November 5 and 6) of the Greater East Asia Congress and press interviews given at their respective quarters on November 7, the representatives to the Congress made radio speeches to all the East Asia peoples on November 8.

Excerpts from the radio speeches follow:

PRESIDENT WANG OF CHINA: "The policy of aggression and exploitation pursued by America and Britain in the past has already been crushed and their policy of causing estrangement among East Asiatic nations lies in ruin. No matter what policy they may adopt hereafter, no matter what honeyed words they may use to inveigle us and no matter what canards they may circulate, our faith will remain absolutely unshaken.

"We will never again suffer oppression at their hands, nor shall we be entrapped again by their deceptive policy.

"We have no manner of doubt that the great exertions put forth by all nations of Greater East Asia, individually and conjointly, will result in the emancipation of Greater East Asia and in the eventual pervasion of the light of Greater East Asia throughout the world."

H.R.H. WAN WAITHAYAKON OF THAILAND: "Greater East Asia is now established upon the true principles of international relationships, namely, those of sovereignty and independence and of reciprocity. There can be no ideal more noble and no principles dearer to the hearts of nations than those thus set up by Nippon and there can be nothing more consonant with the spirit of the East.

"It is through the consciousness of this high purpose of Nippon that not only the Nippon people but also the other peoples of Greater East Asia are moved by a fixed determination to carry the present war through to its successful conclusion."

PREMIER CHANG OF MANCHOUKUO: "The Joint Declaration which we have publicly enunciated to the world embodies the righteous cause of the universe.

THAI PRIME MINISTER SENDS FELICITATIONS

H. E. Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram, Prime Minister of Thailand, sent a telegraphic message of felicitations to Prime Minister Tojo of Nippon on the convention of the Greater East Asia Congress. The gist of the message follows:

"On the most auspicious occasion of the convention of the Greater East Asia Congress, I have the honor to express my most sincere congratulation to Your Excellency. I also wish to convey to Your Excellency the highest consideration of the Government of Thailand for the success of the Congress that has a vital bearing on the entire

"There is no comparison between this and the Atlantic Charter which was proclaimed by America and Britain who are bent on maintaining the status quo under the spacious name of peace and under the mask of humanity.

"The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia is not meant as a mere shibboleth. It means the pledge solemnly given by all Greater East Asia nations of their firm resolve to attain conjointly the ideals clearly set forth in it."

PRESIDENT LAUREL OF THE PHILIPPINES: "We are weary with the pretensions of the 'white man's burden' which, more often than not, has only served to cloak the exploitation of weaker peoples.

"Henceforth, we shall ourselves work out our own salvation, realizing as we do more than ever now that our destiny is in our own hands, and that our future is what we ourselves make it.

"The peoples of Greater East Asia must realize that unless Nippon wins this war, the aspiration of making Asia for the Asiatics cannot materialize, the Co-prosperity Sphere cannot be established, and the peoples of the Orient will continue to be 'drawers of water and hewers of wood,' mere instruments for the fulfilment of the wishes and designs of the so-called superior peoples of the Occident."

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE OF FREE INDIA: "For the first time since 1857, we have a Government of our own, recognized by so many powerful allies abroad. For the first time since 1857, our countrymen outside India—particularly in Asia and in Europe—are standing shoulder to shoulder with our freedom-fighters at home. For the first time since 1937, India is ripe for revolution.

"Last but not least—thanks to the ruthless exploitation carried on by our tyrannical oppressors, hunger and starvation are further goading the Indian people on to revolution.

"The stage is therefore set for commencing the last War of Indian Independence. Countrymen at home and abroad! Lose no time. Gird up your loins and launch the last struggle at once."

peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

"I deeply regret that I am unable to attend the present Congress due to my ill health, but I do not hesitate to say that the Government of Thailand as well as the people are praying for the ultimate victory of Nippon in the present war.

"Furthermore, I sincerely hope that the present historic event will blossom into an everlasting beauty enhancing the security of Greater East Asia and contributing to the prosperity of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

GERMANY HAILS CONSTRUCTIVE CONGRESS

Domei

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—German newspapers since yesterday's evening editions are largely playing up the progress of the Greater East Asia Congress.

That Nippon is making successive long strides without taking a rest for the realization of her ideal in the political domain of the construction work of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, is an object of wonder to European political circles.

Today, it is common knowledge among the general public as well as politicians and intellectual classes that Nippon is now completely winning over America and Britain, not only in the military field, but also in the political domain. That this fact is deeply permeating among various European countries which are involved in the current war, may be concluded as a manifestation of the righteousness of Nippon's policy.

Moreover, as the ideal of the Joint Declaration announced at the Greater East Asia Congress is by far more constructive in comparison with that of the Atlantic Charter, the papers say, the solid combination of the Greater East Asiatic races based upon this ideal is as solid as an iron wall, and the Anglo-Americans will not be able

to break it by force no matter how fanatically they may try.

Dag-Posten Editorial

Dcmei

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 6.—The Swedish newspaper, Dag-Posten, carried detailed reports on the Greater East Asia Congress from its opening day. Its editorial this morning, which commented on "Greater East Asia," referred to the Greater East Asia Congress to the following effect:

"The significance of the Greater East Asia Congress is very weighty. By this Congress, Nippon has demonstrated the grand appearance of a new East Asia under the leadership of Nippon. In effect, nothing is more absurd than to underestimate the significance and importance of the series of affairs that took place in East Asia in the past two years.

"A powerful league of East Asiatic nations has been established. The composite strength of these countries is not Nippon's military force alone.

"Since such a powerful East Asia has been constructed, it has become very difficult to launch attacks upon Nippon.

"The present Greater East Asia Congress is taken as a preparatory measure to organize an alliance among all the East Asiatic countries."



Delegates to the Greater East Asia Congress listening to the addresses of the various representatives.



(Above) The Imperial Diet building in Tokyo, the scene of the historic Greater East Asia Congress. The flagpoles are bedecked with the emblems, from left to right, of the Republic of the Philippines, Thailand, Nippon, National Government of China, Manchoukuo, and Burma.

(Continued From Page 17)

time dominated and oppressed and tyrannized by British imperialism.

I can say at least of these people that their liberation in the future depends to a very large extent on the success and the victory of Nippon and her allies in this war.

Unless Anglo-American imperialism is wiped out of India, it will be difficult, perhaps impossible, for the suppressed Islamic nations to overthrow the British yoke and recover their lost liberty.

For India, there is no other path, but the path of uncompromising struggle against British imperialism. Even if it were possible for other nations to think of compromising with England, for the Indian people, at least, it is out of the question. Compromising with Britain means to compromise with slavery and we are determined not to compromise with slavery any more.

I, therefore, want to assure Your Excellencies, that come what may, no matter how long and hard the struggle may be, no matter what the suffering and the sacrifice involved may prove to be, we are determined to fight to the bitter end, being fully confident of our final victory. But I have no illusions about the magnitude of the task that awaits us. I do not minimize the strength of the enemy. I claim to know the British people intimately and at first hand. I have known them since I was a child of five and knowing them so intimately, knowing the strength and the weakness of the enemy in India, and knowing also our own strength and weakness, I feel fully confident of our ultimate victory.

Must Pay Price Of Liberty

But we have to pay the price of our liberty. For Your Excellencies the problem is quite different from what it is for India. You have only to repel any offensive launched by the enemy in the future. You have only to retain what you have got now; you have only to preserve your own freedom. But the Indian people have yet to fight and win their freedom.

I do not know how many of those who will go to war against our powerful and unscrupulous enemy, I do not know how many of the members of our National Army will survive the coming war, but that is of no consequence to us.

Whether we individually live or die, whether we survive the war and live to see India free or not, what is of consequence is the fact that India shall be free, that Anglo-American imperialism shall be wiped out of India, and the menace that now hangs over the whole of East Asia will be removed, once and for all.

Assured of such an invincible ally as Nippon, assured of the support which Your Excellencies have so generously given us, and assured us for

the future, we shall go to battle fully confident that the day of our salvation is at hand.

Your Excellencies, in setting out to create a new order based on the sublime principles of justice, national sovereignty, reciprocity, and mutual aid and assistance, you are undertaking a task which is the noblest that the human mind can conceive. I pray to God that your noble efforts may be crowned with success. I pray to God that the dreams of Kakuzo Okakura and Sun Yat-sen may be translated into reality. And I pray to God that this Joint Declaration which this historic Congress has unanimously adopted this afternoon may prove to be a charter for the nations of East Asia and, what is more, a charter for the suppressed nations of the whole world.

May this Joint Declaration prove to be in the world's history, the charter, the new charter of liberty for the year 1943 and after.

Your Excellency, may I offer my respectful congratulations to yourself and to your Government for the noble manner in which you have given us the most eloquent proof of your bona fides and sincerity.

You have granted independence to Burma and the Philippines. You have recognized the Provisional Government of Azad Hind which represents a population numbering about one-fifth of the human race. You have just entered into a most honorable treaty with China. And what is perhaps the most important, you have proceeded steadily and bravely with the task of reconstruction, while engaged in a life and death struggle with powerful and unscrupulous enemies.

I pray that Nippon's role in the creation of a new and free Asia may be fully and finally consummated.

In conclusion, I may assure Your Excellency that if you and your distinguished colleagues succeed in this mission as I hope, trust, and believe you will—your names will go down in history not merely as the makers of a new Nippon, not merely as the makers of a new East Asia, not only as the makers of a new Asia, but as the makers and the architects of a new world.

Prime Minister Tojo Of Nippon

The statement of important significance delivered by His Excellency Prime Minister Hideki Tojo of Nippon in the course of the afternoon session of the

second and last day of the Greater East Asia Congress, in which he promised the transfer of Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Government of Free India follows:

IT has been highly gratifying to hear from His Excellency the Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind that the 400-million people of India have risen and under the vigorous leadership of the Provisional Government, are now marching forward with strong determination to the attainment of their cherished freedom, independence, and prosperity of Free India. This is a matter for congratulations not only for India but for all the peoples of Greater East Asia.

The position of the Imperial Nippon Government on the independence of India has been made clear in several previous statements.

Nippon has the earnest intention to accord every possible assistance to India so that India may be liberated from the Anglo-American yoke and enabled to attain her long-cherished aspirations.

In view of the fact that the Provisional Government of Azad Hind has been firmly established and in view of the ardent desire and solidarity of the Indian people who have risen up to accomplish their age-long ambition, I wish to declare on this occasion that the Imperial Nippon Government is prepared to place, in the near future, the islands of Andaman and Nicobar, now under the occupation of the Nippon forces, into the hands of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind as the first stage in the realization of an Independent India.

The fundamental spirit of the Nippon Empire has always been to enable all countries each to have its rightful place and every people to enjoy the happiness and security that are their due.

I am happy to say that this great ideal is being steadily translated into realities.

On this occasion, Nippon renews and further strengthens her determination to do everything possible for the independence of India and, at the same time, she hopes that the Indian people, in and out of India, will do their utmost for this common cause.

I felt greatly encouraged to hear from Your Excellencies, the Representatives of the nations assembled here, that their position and attitude towards the independence of India are identical with that of Nippon, and that they, too, are doing their utmost to support India in realizing her early independence. I feel confident that they will do so, and I wish to add the hope that they will continue as heretofore to extend every possible cooperation and support for the early attainment of complete independence for India.

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報道部編輯發行

第百五號

昭和十九年貳月號



怒江作戰

栗原 信筆

大東亞戰爭陸軍作戰記錄畫（陸軍省貸下）

郵便はがき

.....(行發會協術美軍陸).....

BEWARE OF THE TRIPLE THREAT!!!

Hi, Joe, I sure hate to be in *your* shoes! Your commander certainly chose a helluva place to land. Don't you know what dangers confront you in Mindoro?

They are the TAMARAOS, the ANOPHELES MOSQUITOES, and the JAPANESE SOLDIERS.

The tamaraos are the fiercest animal on earth, found only in Mindoro. When you march through the jungles, look out! They come at you unawares and you're a dead man before you know what hit you.

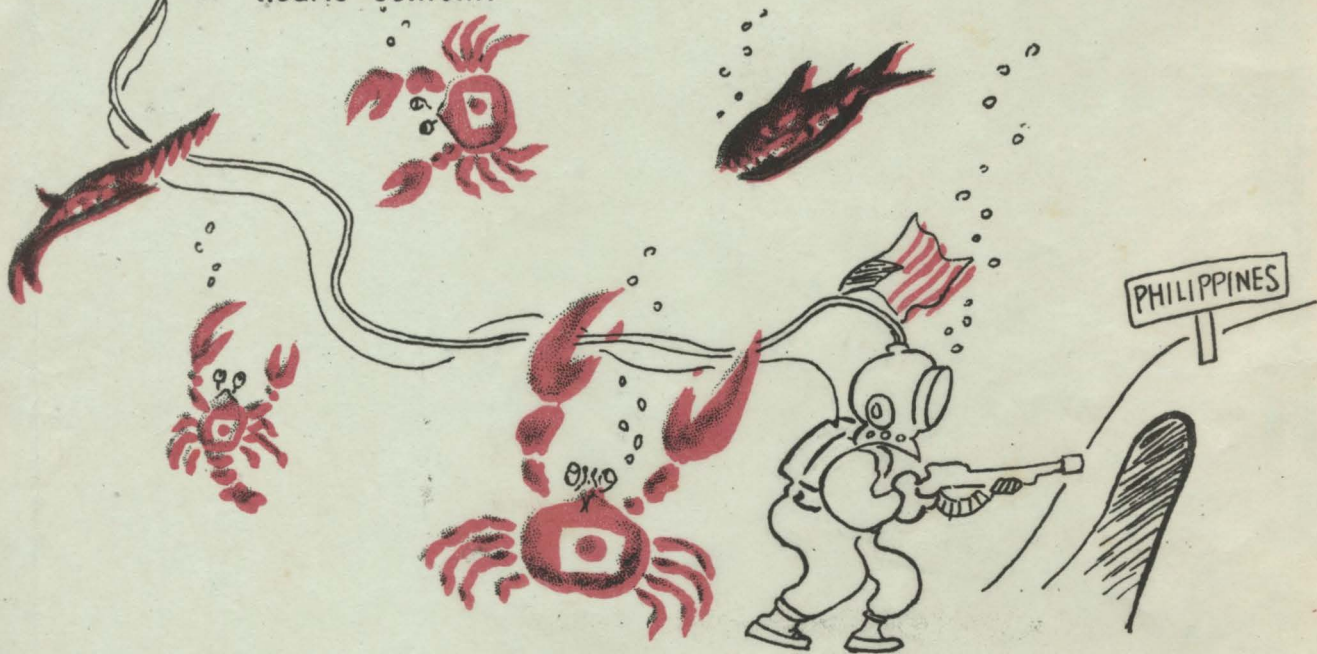
The Anopheles mosquitoes are veritable "malaria bombers." And believe me, they don't give a damn when or where they hit. And once hit, you're a goner.

And the Japanese soldiers! They're even worse than the tamaraos or the Anopheles mosquitoes. You should know without my telling you.

By the way, Joe. Mindoro means "mina de oro" or "mine of gold" in your lingo. Dig for some in your spare time. Even if you fail to locate any, the hole will still serve as your grave. So long, pal.



You're a long way from home, boys, in hostile territory. But don't worry, boys; your lives are not in immediate danger. Why? Because we'll not bother with you small fry. It's much simpler to isolate you by cutting your life-line. So fire away, boys, to your hearts' content!



THE UNKNOWN

FRAMED
*You did not want to fight.
You did not want to leave your sweetheart,
your mother your kids --
You did not ever think it would be necessary
for you to dig your own grave --
He did it all for you!*



American Gobs and Doughboys Love Women

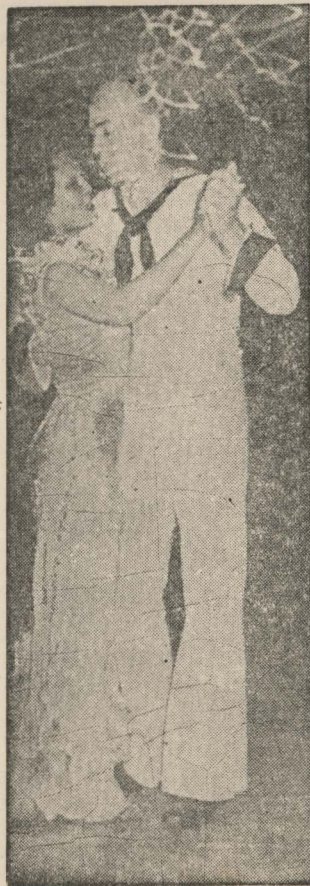
American landing in the Philippines will be another source for headaches to the brown Don Juans and Casanovas in the islands.

Yankees' love of women is a widespread knowledge and they would stop at nothing in order to satisfy their desires. Whether she be a virgin or a wife makes no difference to them. "Anything with skirts on" is their outlook toward women.

American soldiers' conduct in the European theatre of war has been so appalling that the U.S. War Department has been repeatedly forced to impose strict measures on the amorous soldiers. But in spite of all rules and regulations, American boys have strewn a countless number of "war babies" and broken hearts in their wake.

It may be recalled that when the Yankees first landed in Iceland, the Iceland Government strictly prohibited the girls to hold any conversation or contact with the American soldiers. Here was one place where the Yankees were stalled. In retaliation the Americans nicknamed them the "Frozen Beauties."

So, beware you fellas. Hang on tight to your sweethearts, fiancées and wives. Let's not allow them to repeat the tragedies they have sown and are sowing in Europe and Australia.



FALL OF IMPHAL

Way to Whole India Now Open!!

Imphal has fallen !! The Indian National Army in conjunction with the Imperial Japanese Forces has at last captured Imphal—the strongest defense line of the enemy and the key to the whole of India. The fall of Imphal not only means rejoicings for the whole peoples of India and Greater East Asia, but spells also the beginning of the doom of nearly a century of British Imperialism in India.

Imphal has fallen !! And today, the entire Indian people, 350,000,000 strong, are behind our great and able leader, Subhas Chandra Bose, who organized the Indian National Army and are rendering him every possible assistance — physical, material, moral and otherwise. And those of us, 3,000,000 men, women and children residing outside of India in East Asia, and especially those who are living in the Philippines, a newly created Independent country, are with him to the last man, pledging our all — our life, our property and our sacred honor that our noble cause and righteous mission may be successfully prosecuted and fulfilled.

We enjoin our brethren in the East to take up the cudgel against our common foe and to smite them to the finish. Hark Ye to our voice — our Voice of Freedom !! And with the torch of righteousness held up on high, extend a helping hand and march side by side with brother Orientals who are fighting on God's side for the redemption of our common Motherland.

THE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE,
PHILIPPINES

BABALA

Sa kapangyarihan nang Sasakharing Hukbóng Hapón sang-ayon sa patakarang mang-alagá sa kalusugán nang mangá mámamayán bilang pagtulong sa mangá kapangyarihan nang lungsód, ay ipinagbibigáy-alám sa may-ari o máypamamahala sa bahay o gusali na dinikitán nitó na siya ay nápansing lumálabag sa pagtataguyod nang kalinisáng pangpuók.

Dahil dito'y binábalaan siyá na sa muling pagsisiyasat hinggil sa kalinisang pangpuók ay ináatasan siyáng magpakilala nang pagbabagung-anyo sa pamamagitan nang paglilinis nang mangá táraanan, daan, harápbahay at likudbahay na sakop niyá. Ang paglabág sa atas na itó ay lálapatan nang mahigpit na parusa sang-ayon sa mangá batás nang Hukbó.

Sa atas nang

Pangkalahatáng Patnugot
"Samahan nang mangá Bagong Simuno"

—oOo—

WARNING

By authority of the Imperial Japanese Army in consonance with its policy of safeguarding the health of the civilian population in cooperation with the civic authorities, warning is hereby given to the owner or manager of the house or building to which this warning is affixed that he has been found a violator of community sanitation rules.

For this reason, he is hereby warned that in the next inspection of the sanitary conditions of his community, his premises including the sidewalk, street and front and rear of his house or building must be kept clean. Failure to comply with this order shall subject him to severe penalty in accordance with Martial Law.

By order of the

Director General
New Leaders' Association



The Joint Declaration

It is a basic principle for the establishment of world peace that the nations of the world have each its proper place and enjoy prosperity in common through mutual aid and assistance.

The United States of America and the British Empire have, in seeking their own prosperity, oppressed other nations and peoples. Especially in East Asia, they indulged in insatiable aggression and exploitation, sought to satisfy their incredible ambition of enslaving the entire region and finally came to menace seriously the stability of East Asia. Herein lies the cause of the present war.

The countries of Greater East Asia, with a view to contributing to the cause of world peace, undertake to cooperate toward prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion, liberating their region from the yoke of British-American domination, ensuring their self-existence and self-defense and constructing a Greater East Asia in accordance with the following principles:

1. The countries of Greater East Asia, through mutual cooperation, will ensure the stability of their region and construct an order of common prosperity and well-being based upon justice.
2. The countries of Greater East Asia will ensure the fraternity of the nations in their region by respecting one another's sovereignty and independence and practising mutual assistance and amity.
3. The countries of Greater East Asia, by respecting one another's traditions and developing the faculties of each race, will enhance the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia.
4. The countries of Greater East Asia will endeavor to accelerate their economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity and promote thereby the general prosperity of their region.
5. The countries of Greater East Asia will cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world and work for the abolition of racial discrimination, the promotion of cultural intercourse and the opening of the resources throughout the world and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind.

The above declaration was adopted unanimously by the representatives of Nippon, China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, Burma and the Philippines on November 8, 1943, at Tokyo.

Thy Will Be Done

Dear Fellow Christian Friends:

The Christian world should be aware by now that the present world-wide chaos is but a fulfillment of things long foreseen by our Prophets—and that war gives as well as takes. For what intelligent nation, like the Philippines, can deny the fact that it has made her more oriental, more Asiatic, more Philippine. That it has divested her from Occidental clutches, and brought into existence the original Filipino—the genuine Juan de la Cruz in thoughts, words and deeds. That it has helped her develop her latent powers and bring to the fore her dormant capacities. Ample proofs of all these changes may be seen in all branches of social, cultural and industrial life. However, all was not and is not, smooth sailing. But is it not only fair that you share in the struggles to justify your claim to the trophy? After all, this is also your war. Ambassador Vargas says: "We are in this war to win freedom and equality for all, without regard to color, race or political belief. We are in this war to secure the unhampered development of our native cultures and traditions in the shelter of unimpaired sovereignty and territorial integrity."

Brethren, we are not asking you to become pro-Japanese. Neither are we trying to impose our opinions upon you. All we ask is that you stop to think for a moment whether the present happenings represent the Will of God or not. Whether Japan's move is the substance of her own ideas or that of the Hand of God. Whether you would have acted differently had you been in her place and impelled by the same unseen hand that guides the destinies of nations. Consider these things, Brethren, and then judge us. Have not events happened before wherein we had declared "God is writing His Will in History?" If that was our attitude before, why not now?

Long ago, the son of God died for our Redemption. Countless Christians suffered martyrdom for the propagation of the Christian faith. So, the present war is, to use the words of Ambassador Vargas, "to vindicate our natural and human right to live our own way of life in East Asia without interference, dictation or exploitation from outside of East Asia."

For what are America and England fighting? For what are we fighting? The Greater East Asia Five-Point Declaration answers these questions for us. It is the "crux of faith" of the Asians. The text of the Declarations is found in full on the reverse side.

RELIGIOUS SECTION

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION
IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY

PLEASE DO NOT OPEN



PLEASE DO NOT DRILL

IT IS DANGEROUS TO READ THE FOLLOWING:

1. Don't pretend lunacy. Your surgeon will detect such deception, and you are sure to be tried by court-martial. Or if you succeed in passing as a lunatic, you will be invalided home, without any more chance to rejoin your comrades at the front.

2. Don't spit freely. If you do, you will be obsessed with the habit of spitting. And remember, it is an early symptom of neurosis.

3. Don't think the reverse of everything you chance to hear. Or it will easily become habitual with you and develop into regular symptoms of neurosis.

4. Don't try to practise sleeping in a fixed posture. This is also one of the symptoms of neurosis. It is contagious to your comrades-in-arms.

5. Don't be so nervous as to feel your heart-beat from time to time. Such a symptom always appears in the early stages of lunacy.

6. Don't worry about the color of your urine or excrement. This is also an early symptom of lunacy.

7. One week's practise is enough to feign naturally the tremor of your hands, shoulders and

You have reached the Philippines at long last. We can well imagine the big-shots who planned the Philippine operations bottoms-upping comfortably back at home. But have you front-line soldiers ever stopped to think about the enormous losses America has suffered so far? The amount of material already consumed, if used otherwise, might have turned some South American countries into first-class nations. How about human lives? Your comrades have been killed in as great a number as the cattle butchered at the Chicago stockyard. The number of maimed and disabled men, or of those driven insane, exceeds by far the total capacity of all hospitals in the U. S. And yet this stupendous sacrifice of men and material has not put an end to this war. Even a greater exhaustion is just beginning as the war rages on a far greater scale than heretofore. This you know better than anybody else because you are standing at the head of a long procession of final victims.

But why are you marching to the southwestern Pacific? Because it is the will of your country. Then, why must you obey the will of your country? Because you, and all your fellow-countrymen as well, share in the benefit of your country. But can those people who decide the will of the country be never under any delusion? Sometimes they are, it is true. BECAUSE, AS IT HAPPENS TO BE TRUE HERE, IT IS POSSIBLE FOR ONE LEADER ALONE, WHEN OBSESSED BY DELUSIONS, TO SEND MILLIONS OF INNOCENT MEN INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH.

A



legs. The tremor of the head, especially, is the most conspicuous sign of neurosis.

8. If you practise to quickly roll your eyeballs horizontally without moving your head, it will soon become habitual. This particular movement of the eyeballs preludes serious neurosis. Even without such a practice, your eyeballs will soon begin to tremor unwittingly if you are constantly worried about it.

9. Don't fall into the habit of glancing sideways at your comrades-in-arms. Your surgeon dislikes such a habit, as it predicts the approaching menace of neurosis.

10. Don't eat your own excrement or drink your own urine in the presence of others. If you do, you are sure to be branded as a lunatic, however warmly you may protest.

11. Don't mumble the same words immediately after you have spoken them. If you practise it repeatedly, your surgeon's verdict will inevitably be neurosis.

12. Don't try to develop your imaginative power to the extent that all human faces look like animals'. Or you are likely to see no more human faces even on your friends.

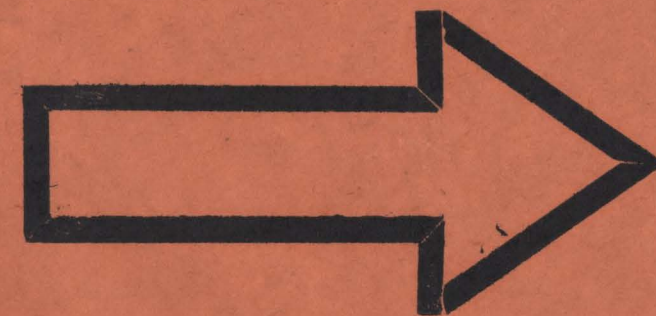
13. Don't imitate an epileptic fit. If you practise it for three days, you will certainly have a real one. Then you are on your way to lunacy.



BROKEN
BEYOND REPAIR!



**COMPANY
HEADQUARTERS
U.S. ARMY**



WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN MINDORO

(An Open Letter)

January 10, 1945

To my brother Filipinos in Luzon:

To you I address this humble letter about my family's experiences with the American invasion forces in Mindoro.

Prior to their landing, we Mindoreños shared the same illusion that you probably have about the good things that the American liberators would bring back to us. Even after my three-year-old Julita died from American strafing prior to landing operations, I consoled my grieving wife telling her anyway our troubles would soon be over, no more camote and cassava and kangkong to eat, but plenty of pork-and-beans, butter, cheese, canned milk, and other genuine American goods.

My wife and I, with other Mindoreños rejoiced and welcomed the landing of the Americans, expecting to receive the much-awaited foods and medicines. But since the soldiers did not come to help us, we went to their camp and appealed for help. We told the soldiers that we had suffered so much, lost many lives and considerable property. We were sick and famished.

One of the soldiers told us: "Go to hell! Our provisions are only for us.

But our families are sick and dying, we pleaded.

"That's your funeral," remarked a hard-boiled soldier, and as he turned around to leave, added, "You can all go to hell for all we care!"

We did not give up hope. We called after them and said that the Americans have made us expect so much by their promises, but would they not save the Filipinos BY ACTING instead of BY TALKING? This must have annoyed some of them. They started acting. They kicked us around, and some of them fired at us.

After this, we decided to escape from Mindoro. With a group of friends, we set out on a "batel" for Batangas. But before we had barely set out, a formation of American planes suddenly appeared and swooped down upon us and strafed us blindly. My wife was among the first to be hit. Others were either killed or wounded. Seeing that my wife was beyond helping, I dived into the water and struggled for the distant shore of Batangas.

I don't know how long I remained in the water. I grew numb and lost consciousness. When I opened my eyes, I was on a hard wooden bed with a Japanese soldier bending over to inject something which put warmth and life into my numb body. I was afraid of him for a minute, but soon I learned that he was an Army doctor, that his unit saved me from joining my wife and friends in the watery grave which was the "pasalubong" of the American "liberators" to them.

As soon as I am strong enough to go around, I shall tell my fellow-Filipinos about my experience. I don't know how they will react, but I shall not rest until I have done my bit to drive the American invaders from our dear country. Saviors! They are our enemies. I hope that this open letter would open my people's eyes to the truth so that they may act in this crucial moment.

Sincerely,

ISIDORO L. JAVIER

The Newsette

YEAR 1

MANILA, DECEMBER 22, 1944

NUMBER 4

Germans Launch Major Offensive

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 18—The German Army has opened its first major offensive since Normandy, and has driven across the borders of Belgium and Luxembourg at three points after pouring an inferno of shells into the U. S. First Army and brought the Luftwaffe out of hiding, to support the attack, Reuters reports from London.

The main blow appeared to be aimed at the Belgian city of Malmedy, 23 miles south of Aachen. The German tanks overran the American positions near Horsfeld, two miles inside the Belgian border. The Germans drove a spearhead into the area south of Monschau and were attacking at various points along the 60-mile front from Rotgen southward. All the attacks were supported by strong air formations.

U.S. Creates 5-Star Rank Generals and Admirals

LISBON, Dec. 16—The United States Senate unanimously confirmed Roosevelt's nominations of four army officers and three navy men to a newly created five-star rank general of the army and admiral of the fleets, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington. Those promoted were Generals Marshall, MacArthur, Eisenhower, Arnold, and Admirals Leahy, King and Nimitz.

RAF Headquarters In Greece Captured

LISBON, Dec. 21—It is officially announced that the RAF headquarters in Greece was captured by Guerillas after severe fighting which lasted all day of December 18 and far into the night, reports Special Correspondent to Athens Robert Bigio.

1 Enemy Cruiser, 5 Transports Sunk Or Damaged Off Mindoro

TOKYO, Dec. 19—In their uninterrupted attacks on American warcraft in the vicinity of San Jose, Mindoro, the Japanese air units on December 17 and 18 sunk one cruiser and three transports and set ablaze or damaged two other transports, the Imperial General Headquarters announced at 4 p. m. today.

The Japanese airforce in the Philippines including the Special Attack Squadrons of the Army and Navy is making incessant sorties against the enemy convoy south of Mindoro Island and also against the enemy task force in the waters east of Luzon Island with brilliant war results.

In addition to sinking as many as 25 enemy naval vessels within three days from December 13 to 15, the Nippon units sank five enemy vessels including one battleship or cruiser off Mindoro Island on December 15 and 16 as announced by Daihon-ei on December 17.

British Orient Line Announces Loss Of 3 Large Liners

LISBON, Dec. 16—The British Orient Line, after two years of silence, now announced the loss of three of its largest liners. Two of them were torpedoed and sunk within 48 hours two years ago off the western coast of Africa by German submarines, according to Reuters from London. The third ship was sunk in 1940 in the North Sea when the British evacuated Narvik.

All three of the ships were used as transports. The gross tonnage and name of each were: "Orcades" 23,000 tons, "Oronsay" 20,000 tons, and "Orema" 19,840 tons respectively. The first named was the most modern vessel of the company.

2nd Wave of German Offense Hits Americans Hard

LISBON, Dec. 21—A second powerful wave of German men and armor was hurled against the already hard-hit American First Army in Belgium and Luxembourg and deepened the penetrations made by the Germans' furious fourday offensive, says U. P. from New York.

A late Associated Press dispatch declared that the situation along the entire 60-mile front is "both confused and serious." Front dispatches released in detail for the first time disclosed that the main German drive is being made in the area of Stavelot, a key Belgian town 20 miles from the German border.

U.S. War Production Board Bans Civilian Production

LISBON, Dec. 17—The United States War Production Board banned indefinitely the extension of all civilian production beyond the level of the current quarter, United Press reports from Washington.

Men between 26 and 37 years of age will become eligible for conscription if they leave war jobs for unessential work. The order coincides with the declaration by Charles Hay, executive director of the War Manpower Commission. It is estimated that America will face a deficit of 25,000 men for war industries by March.

German's New V Weapon Varies With V-2 Rocket

LISBON, Dec. 20—Major-General Levis Campbell, chief of army ordinance, disclosed that the new secret of V Weapon used by the Germans in the current offensive is variant of V-2 Rocket which bombed London but smaller, reports Associated Press from London.

Enemy Loses Over 40 B-29's Over Nagoya

TOKYO, Dec. 19—Out of some 70 B-29's of the U. S. 21st bomber squadron, based in the Marianas, which raided Nagoya area yesterday, over 40 planes or nearly 70 percent of the raiders were lost as a result of heavy counterattacks by Japanese air and land units.

Our losses were only two planes which crashed into enemy raiders and four which failed to return to their base. Anti-aircraft guns downed two and damaged eight others.

British Air Vice-Marshal Reported Lost

LISBON, Dec. 21—British Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair declared in the House of Commons today that an extensive search and inquiries had failed to establish the cause of the loss of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh Mallory's aircraft or the fate of its occupants, according to news dispatch from London. He could not answer the question where the disaster took place, adding that the aircraft was allegedly shot down by a new type of long range German fighter.

Japanese Advances in China Worry Chinese and Allies

LISBON, Dec. 20—British Foreign Affairs Minister Anthony Eden, in reply to a question about Chinese war situation, told the House of Commons today that the recent Japanese advances constituted a menace to the Chinese and Allies, according to Reuters from London. In answer to a question whether steps are being taken to equip the Chinese troops, Eden answered that the problem is very largely one of transport and getting the stuff there.

THE ETERNAL TRIANGLE

America, Britain and Soviet Russia are fighting a triangular political dog-fight in Europe, each trying to outdo the others in the establishment of a sphere of influence and the belief is gaining ground that the proposed Big-3 conference will be difficult to hold within the year.

If a common front is to be maintained, an early settlement of European problems is imperative. But this seems impossible at present in view of the various frictions between the three countries and Stalin's obvious reluctance to join in the conversations.

British policy is to preserve western Europe and the Mediterranean under control of Downing Street, which intention is clearly shown in the Atlantic Charter, but had later become but a mere scrap of paper. The United States advertises the principle of world security guarantee as a means of pursuing her policy of world domination. The realistic-minded Soviet Russia is carrying out a program for the partition of Europe.

Under such circumstances, it is little wonder that the three cannot get together for the political upheaval in Europe. Present state of affairs in Belgium, Greece and Italy makes a concrete picture of the political chaos.

The recent extension of Soviet influences to western Europe and the Mediterranean has caused no little alarm at London and Washington. Churchill flew to Moscow asking for Stalin's understanding about placing western Europe and the Mediterranean under British influence, but his mission ended in a flop.

Soviet Russia has already established a firm foothold in the Mediterranean after advancing into the region through the Balkans and Italy simultaneously with its success in neutralizing Turkey. Unless London and Washington fully cooperate to offset Soviet's influence, they will never be able to stop Russia's drive. Taking Italy for instance. While America and Britain are still continuing to enforce military administration, Soviet Russia has won over the people by diplomatic means.

As regards America and Britain, each is accusing the other of failing to maintain a common policy with respect to the anti-Axis occupied territories, as indicated by the fact that U. S. Secretary of State Stettinius denounced the British policy as that of armed intervention. On the other hand, when the Washington Government concluded an air pact with the Spanish Government without consulting London, Britain expressed open displeasure over America's unilateral move.

British Warned of German Step-Up Flying Bomb Attack

LISBON, Dec. 21—The British press warned today that it is possible that the Germans may step-up their flying bomb attack on Britain, according to U. P. report reaching here. New damages and casualties were caused yesterday and last night, added the report.

Rift in Enemy Camp Admitted

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 21—Addressing the House of Commons yesterday, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared that Britain, the United States, and Soviet Russia lack a full agreement of opinion about the problems of Greece, according to a dispatch from London.



"And hereafter if there's anything you don't like, come to me—don't write to Mrs. Roosevelt."

Difficulties Ahead, Baldwin Warns

LISBON, Dec. 18—Contributing an article about the landing of American troops on Mindoro island in the December 16th issue of the New York Times, Hanson Baldwin, military commentator for the paper, expresses the view that military operations on the island will be as difficult and as prolonged as those on Leyte.

He points out that hostilities on Leyte have not yet ended.

Declaring that the waters around Mindoro island are strategically favored for the activities of Japanese submarines plus intensified attacks by Japanese air force, Baldwin warns that the Americans must be prepared for the growing losses of vessels as a result of the launching of the Mindoro operations.

Churchill is reported to have stated that it is doubtful whether a complete agreement of opinion exists among the three countries although they are mutually cooperating in the carrying-out of the war itself.

He stressed that it is absolutely necessary from all standpoints to maintain the most intimate commonness at the present important moment if victory in the world war is to be theirs.

U.S. Home Front Too Optimistic

LISBON, Dec. 18—The American home front is too optimistic regarding the war partly because of Army censorship, Representative J. Parnell Thomas (Republican, New Jersey), told a United Press correspondent at the American 5th Army's headquarters in Italy, according to a dispatch received here.

Thomas, who is the ranking opposition member of the House Military Committee, announced that he would lead in an investigation into the six basic shortages on the Western Front which, he said, are affecting the progress of the war, namely, the rate of casualties, soldier morale, the growing shortage of heavy ammunition and rubber tires, and the lack of capital ships and blood for transfusions.

The French front, he continued, suffered the shortages mentioned even more than on the Italian front. The Committee members, meanwhile, agreed that generally more guns, ammunitions and soldiers might be allotted to the Italian front because they are all amazed at the difficulty of the country and the strength of the German mountain defenses.

**DEADLY VENOMOUS
SNAKES RAMPANT
TAKE CARE IN PASSING
THROUGH JUNGLES**

U.S. ARMY

HELLO

**DOUGHBOYS!
I'LL BE YOUR GUIDE
FROM NOW ON!**





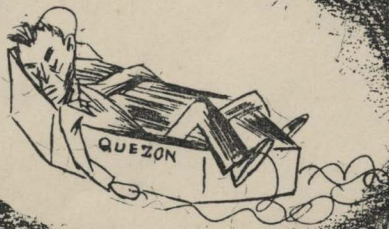
1945



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TODAY'S SACRIFICE OR TOMORROW'S SLAVERY?

F. D. R. PUPPET SHOW



ACT II SCENE I

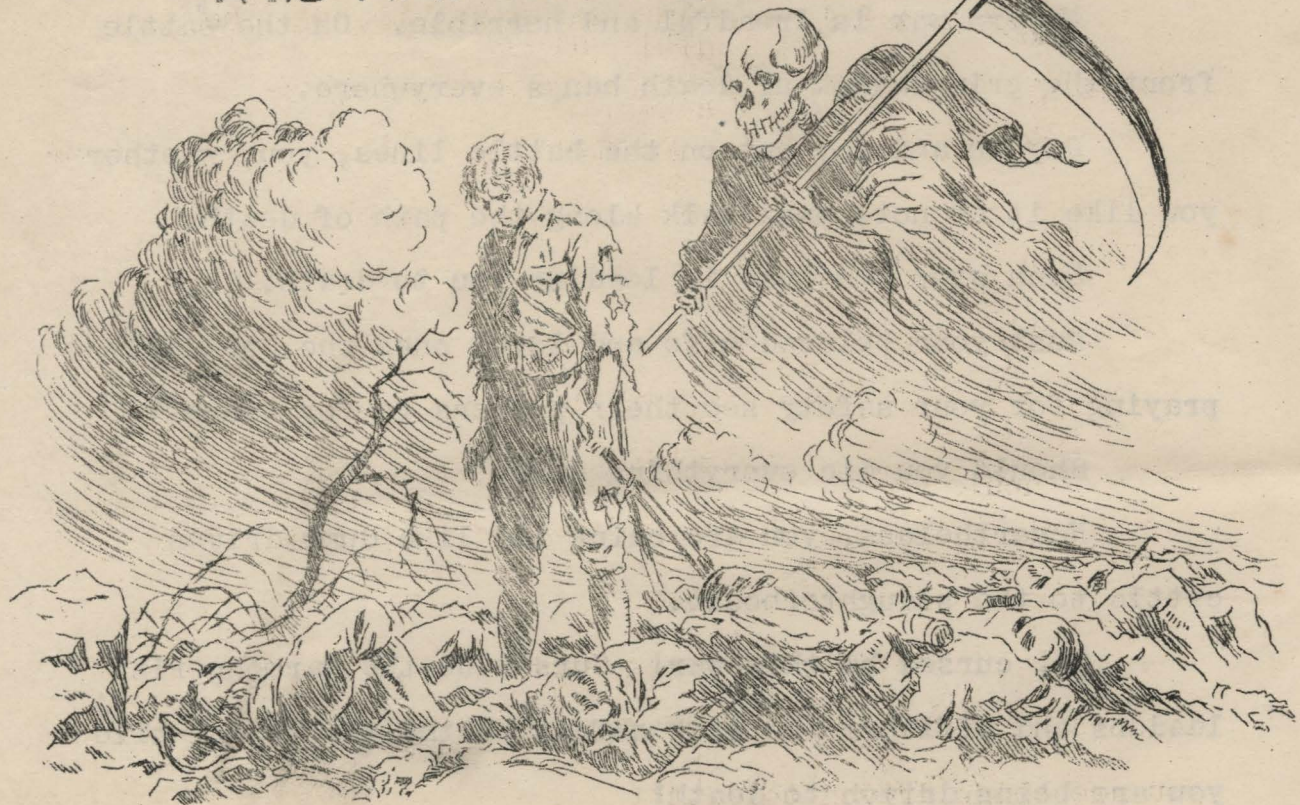
AMERICA'S PLAYBOY NO. 1



Valiant Americans--this hurts me more than
it does you.
I am forced to do this in order to maintain
my prestige and honor. Also it is good for my figure,
you see--

so, here we go again. Alley-oo--who's next?

THIS MAY HAPPEN TO YOU



CURSED IS WAR!

Modern war is dreadful and horrible. On the battle front the grim shadow of death hangs everywhere.

Day in and day out on the battle lines, you, whether you like it or not, must walk along the path of death.

Each step you take is leading you to death.

Must your beloved wife and loved ones who are daily praying for your safety see their prayers go for naught?

Should you die everything ends.

Nevertheless, you are being led like dumb driven cattle to the slaughterhouse.

Oh, cursed be this war! Cursed be the warmongering leaders and officers who stay safely behind the lines while you are being driven to death!

Hey! You diggers! He came, he saw, he conquered!

Thinking you diggers" will never come back alive, the BLACKS and the YANKS are raping your wives, your daughters, your sweethearts—they're helpless without your protection. Your future happiness is at stake! One less Aussie simply means one more Yank "safely" in the home. Surely you'll not give up your lives to make this possible.





Can't He Be Original?

"Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year!"

Dearest Jim,

Another day passes without word from you and I write wondering whether this will reach you or not. Why, oh why don't I hear from you? I know how in days gone by you laughed at my trifle worries. Even now I can almost see the laughter in your eyes. But this is no trifle worry. I find myself counting the minutes for the mailman to come. And then what do I find. Nothing. O Jim, it's unbearable. If I only knew how empty my days and nights were to be I would have done ever so much more to prevent this horrible war. But now I only hope and pray that it will end soon.

This letter will reach you about Christmas time I presume. I can't think of Christmas without you. Christmas alone in an apartment room. The very idea makes me shudder.

O Jim, come back soon. It seems so futile to be fighting for a cause which can't even affect our lives. I just can't understand why we must undergo such anxiety. The days are bad enough but the nights are terrible.

My heart goes out to you in your hardship and misery. My best wishes for Christmas and prayers that the New Year will bring peace.

Love and kisses,
Claire



Oh, Darling, you say it in the sweetest way...

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Dearest darling,

It was rumoured that this awful war would end by Christmas last year. We all hoped that this rumour would come true, but Christmas is here again and peace seems as far away as ever, and I feel so lonely and so despondent.

All the women have entered factories or joined the army, and are trying to forget their loneliness in that and other ways. It has always been said that war and degradation come together, so I guess it isn't surprising that

their private lives now would dumbfound even the good Lord. But I suppose that if there weren't any secret lives to live, we'd all die of boredom.

You remember Dorothy and Betty, don't you? You know how sweet they were. Well, you should see the free lives they're leading now, after they come home from the factory. There are so many girls, and so few men, that the boys at home certainly take advantage of us. I'm about the only one holding out, so come back soon darling, I need you so. I can't understand why people must kill each other when life is so short and there's so much fun to be had.

With love,

Nancy

THE SPECTRE COMMANDS

Roosevelt!
Thou shalt go, Americans,
and eat the Australians
out of their homes
if necessary.....

The Americans
will fight to the last
Australians



AUST R ALIA



That [redacted] war
mongers may
indulge in this!



Sacrificed



*Your happiness
at home in*

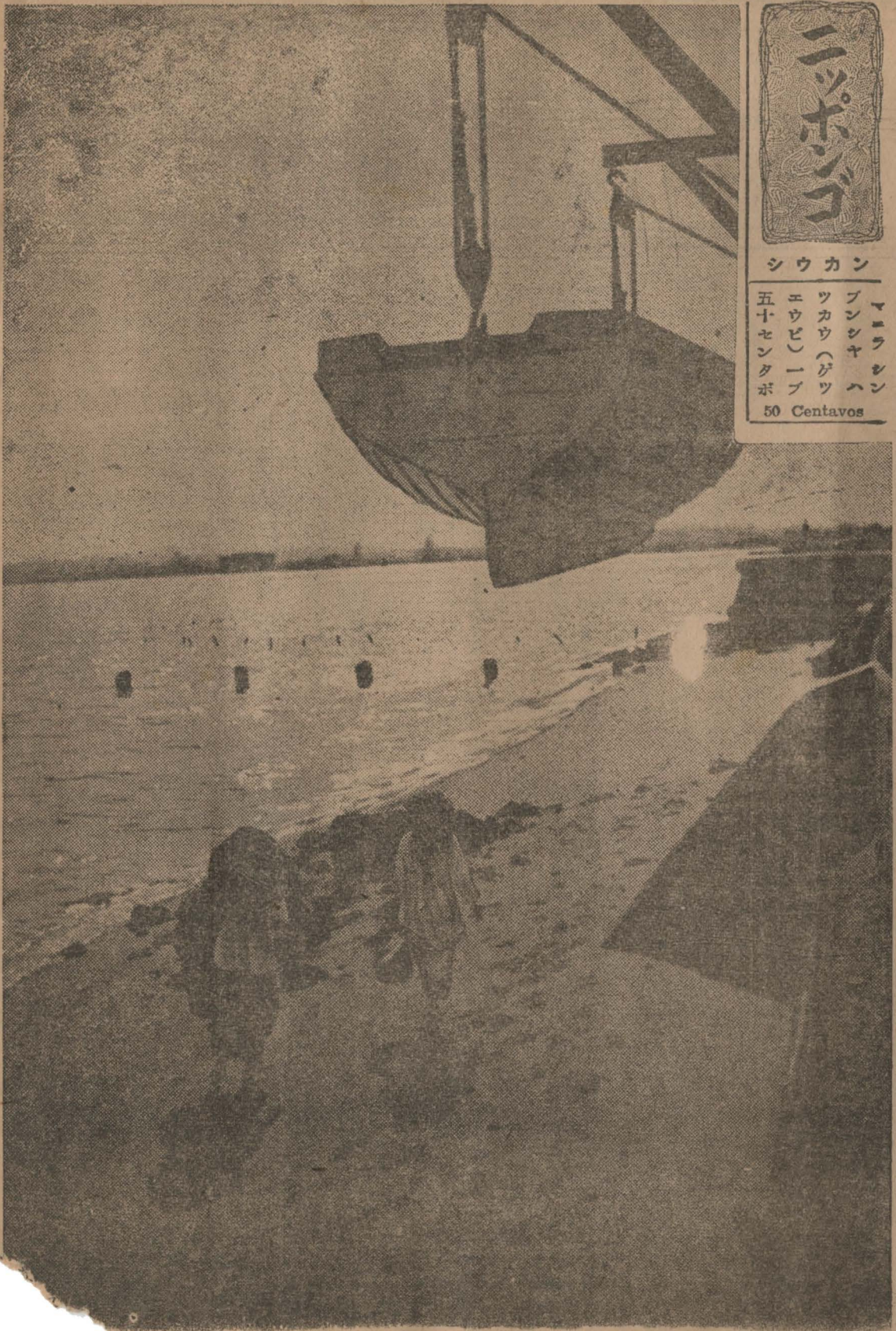




シウカン

五 十 セ ン タ ボ	エ ウ ビ (一 ブ	ツ カ ウ (ゲ ツ	ブ ン シ ヤ ハ ン
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50 Centavos



☆ ガンバリマセウ カツタメニ ☆

新年の御挨拶

◇新年 お目出たう
ございます。皆さん
お元気で、新しい
年をお迎へにな
つた事と 存じま
す。

◇週刊日本語も一
つ年を取つて、
百號になりまし
た。皆さんの日本
語も、三年生に
なりましたね。
◇しかし皆さんの
日本語は、三年生
の子供ではなく
て、立派なおとな
です。この三年間
に、大そう成長し
ました。少しも休
まずに、一生懸命
に、続けられ、ど
んなむづかしい事
も出来るのです。
◇この氣持を忘
れずに、今年も勉
強して下さい。

アジアの理想を貫く

一千九百四十五年の新しい年は、明(ア)けました。大東亞戦争が始まつてから、四度目のお正月です。しかし今は、お正月らしい氣持でおちついてゐる時ではありません。さあ、今日は皆さんと一しよに、今年の計劃を立てませう。

新しい年の固い覺悟

先週お話ししたやうに、今年はいよいよ大切な年です。日本とアメリカの決戦場になつたフィリピンでは、ますますはげしい戦争が始まると思ひます。皆さんが今、この週刊日本語を讀んで、いらつしやる間(アヒダ)にも、レイテ島、ミンドロ島でははげしい戦争が続いてゐます。戦争には、お正月もクリスマスもありません。

そこで私達は、「今年こそ、フィリピンの運命がきまる年だ。」と考へて、固い固い覺悟を

× ×

フィリピンの名譽はアジアの名譽です。今ここで私達が弱い氣持になつて、仕事を怠けたり、働くのを止めたりしたら、戦争に勝つ事は出来ません。この戦争に負けると、「アジア人のアジアを築く。」と言ふ立派な理想は果

× ×

きませう。それは、フィリピンの名譽のため、アジア人の不名譽のため、フィリピン共和国の不名譽のため、最後の一人になるまでも戦ふ、と言ふ強い覺悟です。

× ×

命を捨てて、敵の艦船を沈める特別攻撃隊の

お知らせ

週刊日本語は三年間、皆お手傳ひして來ました。しかし係りが病氣になりましたので、當分の間、止めなければならなくなりました。ほんたうに残念です。今まで熱心に讀んで下さつた皆さんに、あつくお禮を申し上げます。さうして、また、週刊日本語が、皆さんのお手傳ひをするやうになるまで、どうか日本語の勉強を續けて下さるやうに、おねがひ致します。では皆さん、ごきげんよう。

日本の藝術品

「體當り」精神は、私達の理想にも必要です。何事も一ル博に恐れず、に、アジア建設んでいた

日本は藝術の國です。日本人は昔から、藝術を愛します。それはたびたびお話をしたとおり、日本の景色(ケシキ)と氣候に、變化(ヘンクワ)があるためです。その上日本人が、おちついて、物事(モノゴト)をよく考へ、觀察(クワンサツ)する國民であるからです。繪にも、彫刻(テウコク)にも、やき物にも、おり物にも、世界に珍しい作品があります。今日の六ページには、その色色な藝術品のしやしんを出しました。日本では、このやうな昔の藝術品を大切にします。さうして、新しい考へを加へて、新しい藝術品を澤山作つてゐます。(六ページの左上はきもの。その下の右はめん。左はくし。右上はさら。その下はおつさう。下右はかぶと。左ははこ。)

ハナシカイが便り

國に子供を捧げる

尊いお母さん達

アメリカの飛行機は、比島人の生命(セイメイ)とさいさんに損害(ソングイ)をあたへました。その上アメリカは、比島に上陸(ジャウリク)しました。けれども日本は、アメリカがやつて来る事を知つてゐたので、用意(ヨウイ)は十分でした。アメリカはひどい損害をうけました。しかしせんさうは、まだつづきます。

私は、我國の幸福をうち立てるために、子供をぎせいにしたお母さん達に感謝します。また日本に感謝します。

本へ行つた比島人達

た。日本では、年とつた人も若人(ワカウド)も、アジアを平和にするために一心に働(ハタ)ラいてゐます。私達は日本の力を信じて、ますます仕事をしなければなりません。

(ハナシカイバシエン シヤ・クルス)

ラジオ座談會 (終り)

獨立に對する

私達の深い感謝

先週は「大東亞戦争の目的」についての答へでした。今日はその続きと、新しい質問の答へです。

フランススコ・ビ・ペリニヨ

「大東亞戦争の目的が、米英の壓制(アツセイ)、侵略(シンリヤク)から東

クリツ)する事であると言ふ事は、今日私達の信じて疑(ウタガ)はない所であります。アジア永遠(エイエン)の平和を確立する大理想(ダイリサウ)の出発點(シュツパツテン)において、先づアジア人の生存權(セイゾンケン)を主張(シュチヤウ)する大東亞戦争の勃發(ボツパツ)は、眞(シン)に己(ヤ)むを得(エ)なかつたと確信して居ます。」

質問

洋人を解放(カイハウ)し、大東亞共榮圈を確立(カクリツ)する事を話して下さい。

サルバドル・ラガス

しわっせきしや

カさん 教員訓練所と日本語専門學校の卒業生。小學校の先生でした。文部省の日本語普及課におつとめです。スビ

答

ルイサ・サルバドル「比島に獨立を與へて下さつた事です。これは比律賓人にとつて、一番嬉しい事でした。第二は、日本軍が比律賓人を友達として、導(ミチビ)いて下さつた事です。第三は、比律賓軍の捕虜(ホリヨ)を直ぐゆるして下さつた事です。お米やお薬(クスリ)等、色々下さつた事も、感謝します。」

ド・バヤニさん 比律賓大學の學生です。

グロリア・バイロンさん 官民連絡所を卒業した方です。フランススコ・ビ・ペリニヨさん サント・トマス大學の學生

です。週刊日本語によく作文を出す方です。メレンシヨ・アモールフィンさん 日本語の上手な、やさしいおぢやうさんです。

數限(カギリ)ない苦しみを致しました。其の獨立が来て、心から感謝して居ります。」

フランススコ・ビ・ペリニヨ「日本軍人の退(タ)マ)しい愛國の精神、純粹(ジュンスキ)な自己(ジコ)犠牲(ギセイ)の態度(タイド)は、私達の眠(ネム)つてゐた心を醒(サ)ませました。そして、比律賓人の胸(ムネ)に潜(ヒソ)んでゐた祖(ソ)國愛の精神を發揮(ハツキ)させました。私はこれを深(フカ)く感謝(カネン)します。」

メレンシヨ・アモールフィン「日本軍が比律賓を敵として扱(アツカ)はなればかりではなく、捕虜を解放(カイハウ)した事には、大變驚(オドロ)きました。さうして日本は、比律賓に對して、大東亞に對して、地位を約束して、もたた

だい三くわ
ししとねずみ (-)

3. A LION AND A MOUSE
(PART 1.)

1 ししがねむつてゐました。
Once a lion was asleep.

2 ねずみが、ししのそばを
とほりました。

A mouse passed by the lions.

3 ししがめをさまして、お
ほきなまへあしで、ねずみ
をおさへました。

Being aroused, the lion pressed
the mouse down under his big
paw.

4 ねずみは、びつくりして、
「どうぞ、ゆるしてくだ
さい。」とたのみました。

The mouse was very much sur-
prised, and entreated, saying,
"Please spare my life."

5 ししは、ねずみをゆるして
やりました。

The lion let the mouse go.

6 二三にちたつて、ししが、
わなにかかりました。

After a few days, the lion was
caught in a trap.

7 どうしてもにげられません。
He struggled to escape but in
vain.

8 ししは、おほごゑでうなり
ました。

The lion roared loudly.

9 ねずみは、そのこゑをき
いて、すぐかけつけました。

Hearing the roar (of the lion),
the mouse ran to the lion at
once, (and said,)

10 「ししさん、たすけて あげま
せう。」

"My dear lion, I will save you."

11 ねずみは、いつしやうけんめ
いになつて、わなのふと
いなはを、かみきりました。

The mouse gnawed desperately
at the thick cords of the trap
and set the lion free.

12 ししは、よろこんで、「ねず
みさん、ありがたう。」とお
れいをいひました。

The lion was very glad, and
thanked the mouse, saying,
"My dear mouse, thank you."

だい三くわ
ししとねずみ (二)

(PART 2.)

1 なにがねむつてゐました
か。

What was sleeping?

2 ししのそばをなにがと
ほりましたか。

What passed by the lion?

3 ししはなぜめをさしま
したか。

Why was the lion aroused from
sleep?

4 ししは、おほきなあしで、
なにをおさへましたか。

What did the lion press down
under his paw?

5 ねずみはししに、なん
とたのみましたか。

In what words did the mouse en-
treat the lion?

6 二三にちたつて、ししはど
うしましたか。

What happened to the lion after
a few days?



Ka-me



Ki-sen



Ku-tu



Ke-muri



Ko-kuban

あ	か	さ	た	な	は	ま	や	ら	わ	ん
a	ka	sa	ta	na	ha	ma	ya	ra	wa	n
い	き	し	ち	に	ひ	み	い	り	ぬ	
i	ki	si	ti	ni	hi	mi	i	ri	nu	
う	く	す	つ	ぬ	ふ	む	ゆ	る	う	
u	ku	su	tu	nu	fu	mu	yu	ru	u	
え	け	せ	て	ね	へ	め	え	れ	ゑ	
e	ke	se	te	ne	he	me	e	re	re	
お	こ	そ	と	の	ほ	も	よ	ろ	を	
o	ko	so	to	no	ho	mo	yo	ro	o	

7 ししは、にげられましたか。
Could the lion escape?

8 ねずみは、なぜししのと
ころへかけつけましたか。
Why did the mouse run to the
lion's side?

9 ねずみは、わなのふと
いなはをどうしましたか。
What did the mouse do with
thick cords of the trap?

10 ししは、ねず
みさん、ありがた
う。おれいをい
ひましたか。
In what words
did the mouse?



LAST NUMBER

This issue of the Weekly Nippongo will be the last number of the three-year-old publication, which will be discontinued for the time being. The editor takes this opportunity to thank its readers for their earnest efforts to master the Japanese language, as well as to extend to them his best wishes for continued success in their studies.

If in its three years of effort this paper has contributed to the propagation of Nippongo among the Filipinos and has helped bring about a closer understanding between the Japanese and Filipino peoples, the editor feels that his efforts have been amply compensated.

The Editor

AZIA NO RISOO

Risoo o turanuku. Matupad ang simulain. To realize ideals.
Katai kakugo. Matatag na pagkatalaga. Firm determination.

Otituite iru. Mahinahon. Being calm.

Keikaku. Balak. Plan.

Kessenzyoo. Larangan ng magpapasiyang labanan. Decisive battlefield.

Unmei ga kimaru. Pasiyahan ang kapalaran. Decide the destiny.

Meiyo. Karangalan. Honor.

DOKURITU NI TAISURU

Kaihoo suru. Katubusan. Liberation.

Eien no. Walang maliw. Everlasting, eternal.

Syuppatu-ten. Pook na pagmumulan. Starting point.

Seizon-ken o syutyoo suru. Katigan ang karapatang mabuhay. To advocate right of existence.

Boppatu. Magsimula. Outbreak.

Horyo. Bilanggo. Prisoner.

Zyunsui na ziko gisei no taido. Lantay na diwa ng pagpapakasakit. Purely of self-sacrificial attitude.

NIPPON NO GEIZYUTU-HIN

Geizyutu-hin. Mga bagay na pansining. Objects of art.

Kansatu suru. Gunitain. To observe.

Tyookoku. Eskultura. Sculpture.
Yakimono. Mga kagamitang porselana at lupa. Porcelain and earthen ware.

Orimono. Tela. Textile.

Men. Maskara. Mask.

Kusi. Suklay. Comb.

Sara. Pinggan. Plate.

Butuzoo. Estatuwa ni Budha. Buddha statue.

Kabuto. Kapasete. Helmet.

KANSYA DE MUKAERU

Oosawagi o suru. Maringal na pagdiriwang. Pompous celebration.

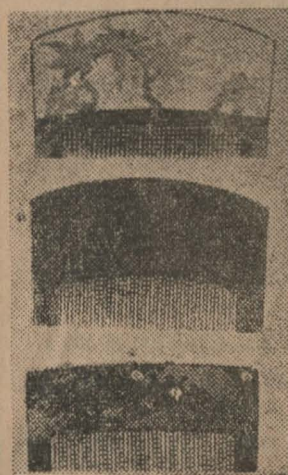
Sosen. Mga ninuno. Ancestors.

On. Utang na loob. Gratefulness.

Kamidana. Dalanginang pangmag-anak. Family shrine.

Motigome. Malagkit (na bigas). Sticky rice.

Nita. Pinakuluan. Boiled.



ニッポン
日本の藝術品
(二頁をよんで下さい)



感謝で迎へる★

★日本のお正月

日本では、クリスマスよりもお正月の方を、さかんに祝ひます。しかしそれは、大さわざをする事ではありません。國の祖先(ソセン)の神(カミ)様と、天皇(テンノウ)陛下の御恩(ゴオン)に、心からお禮(レイ)を申し上げて、家族(カゾク)が無事(ブジ)で、新しい年を迎へた事を祝ふのです。そのためには、十二月三十一日に家をきれいに掃除(サウジ)して、神様をおまつりし

てあるたな(神だな)を飾(カザ)ります。一月一日のあさには早くおきて、一番はじめにくんだ水でかほを洗(アラ)ひ、からだもふきます。この水を「若(ワカ)水」と言ひます。それから家族がそろつて、食事(シヨクジ)をします。その時は、はじめに一番年上の人から順(ジユン)番に「とそ」と言ふあまいお酒(サケ)を飲みます。それから「ざ

へうしは、しづかに明けたマライの「かんです。五頁は、「ハナシカイ」のたのしいクリスマスです。まん中のつくろには、おくり物があつてあります。何でせうか。一つほしいですね。

「ハイ、アリマセン。」「アイエ、アリマス。」「三、ケイサツ、ハ、トホイデスカ。」「ハイ、トホイデス。」「アイエ、トホクハアリマセン。(近イデス。)」

「ハイ、アマタハ、アサ早くナンボヲシマスカ。」「ハイ、シマス。」「アイエ、シマセン。」「五、マイ日ヒルネヲスルデセウ。」「ハイ、アマタハ、アサ早くナンボヲシマスカ。」「ハイ、シマス。」「アイエ、トキドキスルダケデス。」「六、アマタノオアサンハ、ヒルネヲナサイマセンカ。」「ハイ、イタシマセン。」「アイエ、アハイトシマス。

「もち」をにた、おいしいれうりです。一日から三日までは、どこの家でもこのさふに食べます。子供達は、このもちをさふにしたり、やいたりして食べるのが大好きです。

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ツキヒ

「今日ハ、何月何日デスカ。」

「一月一日(ツイタチ)デス。」

「モウ一ツノ言ヒ方ヲ知ツケキマスカ。」

「一月元日(グワンジツ)デス。」

「元日ノイミヲ、言ツテゴランナサイ。」

「一年ノ一番ハジメノ日デス。」

「明日ハ、何日デスカ。」「一日(フツカ)デス。」

「何曜日デスカ。」

「火(クワ)曜日デス。」

「ツギノ日曜日ハ、何日デスカ。」

「七日(ナノカ)デス。」「今月ハ、何日マデアリマスカ。」「三十一日マデアリマス。」

マチガヘテハコマル★ガトポントン



「ハイ、アマタハ、アサ早くナンボヲシマスカ。」「ハイ、シマス。」「アイエ、シマセン。」「五、マイ日ヒルネヲスルデセウ。」「ハイ、アマタハ、アサ早くナンボヲシマスカ。」「ハイ、シマス。」「アイエ、トキドキスルダケデス。」「六、アマタノオアサンハ、ヒルネヲナサイマセンカ。」「ハイ、イタシマセン。」「アイエ、アハイトシマス。」

TOI KOTAE

Anata no itakaku ni itiba ga ari masu ka. May palengke po ba sa malapit sa inyo? Is there any market near your place? Mise. Talyer, tindahan, Shop. Keisatu wa tool desu ka. Malayo po ba sa inyo ang himplan ng pulisya? Is the police station far?

Anata wa asa hayaku sanpo o si masu ka. Nagpapasyal po ba kayo kung umaga. Do you go for a walk early in the morning? Mai niti hirune o suru desyoo. Hindi kayo nagpapahinga araw-araw? Don't you take a siesta every day?

● コドモノページ ●

ミナサン。コノシヤシンノアルページヲヨンデ
クダサイ。オトウサンヤオカアサントイツシヨニ。



ト言ヒマス。ガクカウデハ、セイト
ニ書カセマス。(シャシンハ書初)

キマス。コレヲ書初

オ目出タイコトバヲ書

字ヲ書キマス。

二日ニフデデオホ
大キナ

書初日本デハ、一月

陣中 南十字星

渡司官傳班

支那事變五周年と大東亞戰爭 大詔換發記念日を迎へて

比島派遣軍宣傳班長 勝屋中佐

現在此の廣大なる地球の... 行はれてゐる。この事は嘗て人類が持つ歴史の如何なる自にも見出し難い所の現象である...

詔書

天祐ヲ保シ萬世一系ノ皇祚ヲ踐メル日本帝國天皇ハ昭ニ忠誠勇武ナル汝有眾ニ示ス朕茲ニ米國及英國ニ對シテ戰ヲ宣ス朕カ陸海將兵ハ全力ヲ奮テ交戦ニ從事シ朕カ百僚有司ハ夙職ヲ奉シ朕カ百戰ノ心國ヲ總力ヲ舉ケテ征戰ノ目的ヲ達成スルニ遺算ナカ...

々々躊躇する所なく胸を張つて... 満洲事變から、否更に此れを本格的ならしめたのは實に昭和十二年七月七日... 丁度今から五年前の...

其の間に於て我々は遂に隠微なる刺戟なき眞の敵を非むり去らねばならぬ時期に達した。即ち英米が其の驕慢なる態度を以て金權と策謀とを駆使し、背後より支那を操ると同時に我等が祖國日本に對して、理由なき侮辱を加へ、刺戟の存立さへも否定し去らんとし...

大東亞ニユース

大東亞戰爭は支那事變解決の一手段と云ふも過言でない。然し支那事變は大東亞戰爭のよき試金石であり、五年來の聖戰は對米英の戰略的地位を非常に有利ならしめた。試みに今米英と蔣介石とを全時に敵に廻し、場合を想像するならば支那大陸は我が國の上に押し掛ける巨岩の重壓を與へたであらう。大陸と南方へ行く前に支那海の制海、制空の確保から始めねばならぬこと...

楊柳の絲絲面を拂ふ

指折り數へると足掛六六年の歲月が流れてゐる。しかし中國の戰野の想ひ出はつひさのふの出來事やうにいづも新鮮によみがへらることが出来る。日本と中國とが戰端を開くに到つた昭和十二年の夏のころは、わたくしは西洋の思想や習慣を眞の故郷のごとくに耽溺してゐた。われわれ青年の足場は東洋の土から離れがらであつた。中國の戰野はわたくしは兵隊をして再び母なる東洋へ回歸せしめた。山川の形勝歴史と傳統に根深く色彩られた中國の自然と文物は切實な回想としてわたくしの腦裡によみがへる。わたくしはひびととして降る雪や瀟瀟として降る雨や、颯々として耳を離れなかつた風や、まは楊柳の絲絲面を拂ふ記憶とともに、その苦澁を今は類笑みと共に忘れしめる。思へばわたくしは兵隊長は古武士の傳があつた。白鬚を黒く染めて軍馬に跨り、そのかみの齋藤別當實盛の心情をそのままに陣頭に立たせた。對壘交鋒して晝夜を分たぬ劇烈な戰闘のさなかにあつてもさすがに中國の將士は敵ながら禮節をわきまへてゐた。彼等の頑強なる闘志と周到なる敷陣は東洋の精神につながるものであつた。わたくしは感奮と覺醒のいざないなくして彼等と戰つたことはなほ今日、中國の山野にいまなほわたくしは東洋の國民が一つに眞に溶けあふたための尊き神の試練であらう。われわれは、それゆゑに中國の戰野を今は聖なる魂の故郷として追想するのである。わたくしは比島戦線に再び召し出されて、最近、セブとミンダナ...

此の戰爭は其の意義の極めて重大なる事によつて「大東亞戰爭」と云ふ、雄渾なる名稱が附けられたのである。我が日本が現在遂行しつつあるのは、それは誠に神の戰である。神々の意志を深く体得し大東亞共榮國の確立と云ふ、雄大なる構想を以て我が精強無比なる皇軍は疾風迅雷破竹の勢を以て、西南太平洋...

此の戰爭は其の意義の極めて重大なる事によつて「大東亞戰爭」と云ふ、雄渾なる名稱が附けられたのである。我が日本が現在遂行しつつあるのは、それは誠に神の戰である。神々の意志を深く体得し大東亞共榮國の確立と云ふ、雄大なる構想を以て我が精強無比なる皇軍は疾風迅雷破竹の勢を以て、西南太平洋... 願ふに東亞が英米式物質文明の流したる害毒に曝され、その巧妙なる自覺さえ失つてゐた事は、誠に遺憾な事であつた。殊に個人主義的、自由主義的、物質文明が比律賓を去つた美しさを葬り去らんとし、つあつたことは比律賓のため眞に危険至極と云ふべきであつた。而し、今や舞臺は大きく展開して新しい時代に這入つた。東洋は一つである。此處に吾人は高き誇りを以て心から東洋人たる事を自覺し、潑刺る民族精神を復興し、享樂の生活思想を清算して、質實剛健なる新比律賓文化を打ち樹てねばならぬ。世界維新は大事業である、到底一朝一夕に成るものではない。我々は今日、支那事變五周年と大詔換發記念日の二つの大きな紀念日に迎ふるに當り、其の意義の重大さに覺悟を新にすると共に、愈々堅忍不拔の決意を堅めて共に大東亞共榮國の確立と云ふ、前途の輝しき榮光を目指し、萬難を克服して突破して、邁進致したいと存するのである。

願ふに東亞が英米式物質文明の流したる害毒に曝され、その巧妙なる自覺さえ失つてゐた事は、誠に遺憾な事であつた。殊に個人主義的、自由主義的、物質文明が比律賓を去つた美しさを葬り去らんとし、つあつたことは比律賓のため眞に危険至極と云ふべきであつた。而し、今や舞臺は大きく展開して新しい時代に這入つた。東洋は一つである。此處に吾人は高き誇りを以て心から東洋人たる事を自覺し、潑刺る民族精神を復興し、享樂の生活思想を清算して、質實剛健なる新比律賓文化を打ち樹てねばならぬ。世界維新は大事業である、到底一朝一夕に成るものではない。我々は今日、支那事變五周年と大詔換發記念日の二つの大きな紀念日に迎ふるに當り、其の意義の重大さに覺悟を新にすると共に、愈々堅忍不拔の決意を堅めて共に大東亞共榮國の確立と云ふ、前途の輝しき榮光を目指し、萬難を克服して突破して、邁進致したいと存するのである。



美しき設計

(五回目的七・七紀念日をむかへて)

火野葦平

足と、意志をともつて、

兵隊は、無限に、地圖を描きひろげた。

もはや、あらゆる、海も、山も、空も、われらのものである。

凜冽のころみなる潜航艇は、

珊瑚の花のなかに休憩して

阿呆のごとき顎と鰭とを持つ熱帯魚類を駭ろかす。

うつくしき日本語は

海をわたり、山を越えた。

數をも知れぬ東洋の街々と、數億の唇とのうへに、

言葉は、花粉のごとく、散りしいた。

歴史は、今日では、批判されるのではなく、

盲目の睿智を驗されるのである。

その昔、地球は、地震と、海溝と、暴風雨と、火山とをもつて、

變装を行つた。

いま、人間は、意志をもつて、それを行ひつつあるのだ。

海拔數萬尺の山上に、魚類を發見するなどとまこしやかにいふは、

すでに、凡庸の説である。

深夜、しづかに眼を瞑れば、

轟々たる世界變裝の物音が、耳をつんざく。

英吉利と亞米利加といふ國があつた。

赤と青との安手の組みあはせによつて、旗がつくられた。

その染料は剥げ落ちて、白旗となつた。

白地のうへに、眞紅の血液をもつて、

美しい太陽が描かれた。

描く筆も、インクも、紙もないほど、

偉大なる今日の時代。

その忍苦と、犠牲によつて、

祖國日本は生長した。

かすかすの大なる物語が、作者の手に負へないほど、創造された。

うつくしき日本語は、

海をわたり、山を越えた。

蘆溝橋は世界維新のメッカとなつた。

七・七といふ言葉は、こゝに五つ生まれ、

地球のうへで、もつとも美しい言葉となつたのである。

戰陣訓短歌

眞鍋部隊 平安 近俊

◎本訓其の一

第一皇國

あなかしこ萬邦無比の大みかど
統べさせ給ふ神の國をも

第二皇軍

大君のみみつと共に天が下
げに類ひなきすみらみい

第三軍紀

戰陣の軍紀は殊に嚴かし
守れませら雄精神正しく

第四團結

大君のみことかしこみ國の爲
己心は捨て、ひとつに生きよ

第五協同

戰捷は協力にあり一体の
心になりて盡せ大丈夫

第六攻撃精神

生死は神の間に、如何ならん
苦難も越えて兵は敢行すべし

第七必勝の信念

皇軍の名を立つべし百千磨
自が信念に生くべかりけり

◎本訓其の二

第一敬神

八百萬の神を敬ひ己が精神磨き

南十字星文藝賞發表

南十字星文藝集は好評裡に配本
中であります。編輯部ではこれが

發行を記念し、南十字星文藝賞
(メダル)を作製し、これを贈呈

することにしました。その選には
編輯委員があたり、第一回受賞

者は左記四十六名と決定いたしま
した。

ひきつゞき第二回、第三回と發表
される予定です。尚受賞者は幸便

を以て編輯部に御連絡下さい。

受賞者氏名

齊藤 芳郎 高 經吾

木曾 武雄 五十川 泰

尾畑 順治 大塚 准尉

田中 健二 松下 岩二

川西 正 高田 勝重

杉谷 一 瀬川 貫藏

月原 俊二 柴崎 享

鈴木 吉治 遠藤 恒

上村 一仁 柴田 晴康

菅原 一峯 太田 武男

前田朝之進 合田 直男

南 鶴一 望月 重昌

森岡 曹長 新開 敦

香掛 保 山本ちかし

佐伯 芳孝 佐藤 紫城

孝は亦君に忠なり兵隊に
孝の心の缺けてあらめや

盡忠の玉と砕けし九勇士は
孝の道をも貫きにけり

第三敬神

舉措敬禮厳しなくし皇軍の
心をみがき名を擧ぐるべし

第四戰友道

相援け相成しめて磨き會ひ
散るも散らぬも結び堅かれ

第五率先躬行

上たるの其の名に恥ぢず
毅然たる其の行よ下もなびき來

第六責任

何事も貫き通すまごころぞ
たかひに勝つ基ひなりけり

第七死生觀

生死をりみなくて君がため
盡すは武人の譽れなりけり

第八名を惜しむ

生るともよしや死とも恥かし
其の名残すなすめらみい

第九實剛健

陣中の生活は常に質なれや
奢る平家は久しからざり

第十清潔潔白

皇軍の兵としならばくれたけの
正しき心をもたまはしけれ

ひろい心豊かな心

石坂洋次郎



南星俳陣

七・七紀念日に寄す

宣傳班 上田 尚一

○七月の此の日南に海展く

○征矢弦を離れて高し夏の空

○夏五歳國の愛ひに日のめぐる

○野に叫ぶ聲あり東亞明け易き

○我れも建つ國のいしする風薫る

大詔奉戴日

○肅として颯と汗あり詔拜す

○青芝や戎衣に恥づる心あり

○感激の眼をやるところ椰子搖る

○撃たんとす賊舟遠き夏の海

○地に皇威天に夏日の儼乎たり

陣中雜詠

准尉 香掛 保

○甘し赤し野燒の芋や國はるか

○壕冷へて野燒の甘藷あた、かひ

○人聖く機も聖く雲をぬひ征けり

○戰塵はしづめり海老癩の壕は夜を

○ふかめ

○戰塵は海老癩になれし身すこやか

○壕の夜は一時しづめり煙草にほふ

○ムコールに体臭いみじき兵なりし

○常におもふ二句

○黄沙征きわだ征ける隊あり吾も聖

○夏草は塵もとめず聖くのび

雜詠

高城軍曹

○廢墟あり群なす俘虜の汗光る

○兵等みな黙々として汗を拭く

○炎天に砂塵うづまき喊聲の如く

○砲聲止んで月大海を來て昇る

○波靜か舟艇動きぬ夜目にしるく

○樹林寝ね一人哨兵月に濡れ

ここでは季節の感がばやけて
るが、ともかく七月を迎へたの
である。われわれがリンガエン灣
に上陸したのは昨年十二月廿四
日、それから七箇月経つてしまつ
たのだ。早いものだと思ふ。

その間に、幾多の忠勇なる我が
將兵の尊き犠牲に於て、全島の戰
定作戦も了り、いよいよ本格的な
建設工作の段階に入つたのである
が、東亞共榮圈といふ雄大な無比な
構想の實現を期するに、戦
闘の場合とは異つた各種の困難が
これからの前途に横はつてゐるこ
とを覺悟しなければならぬ。ま
たわれわれは決して其れを恐れ
るものでもない。

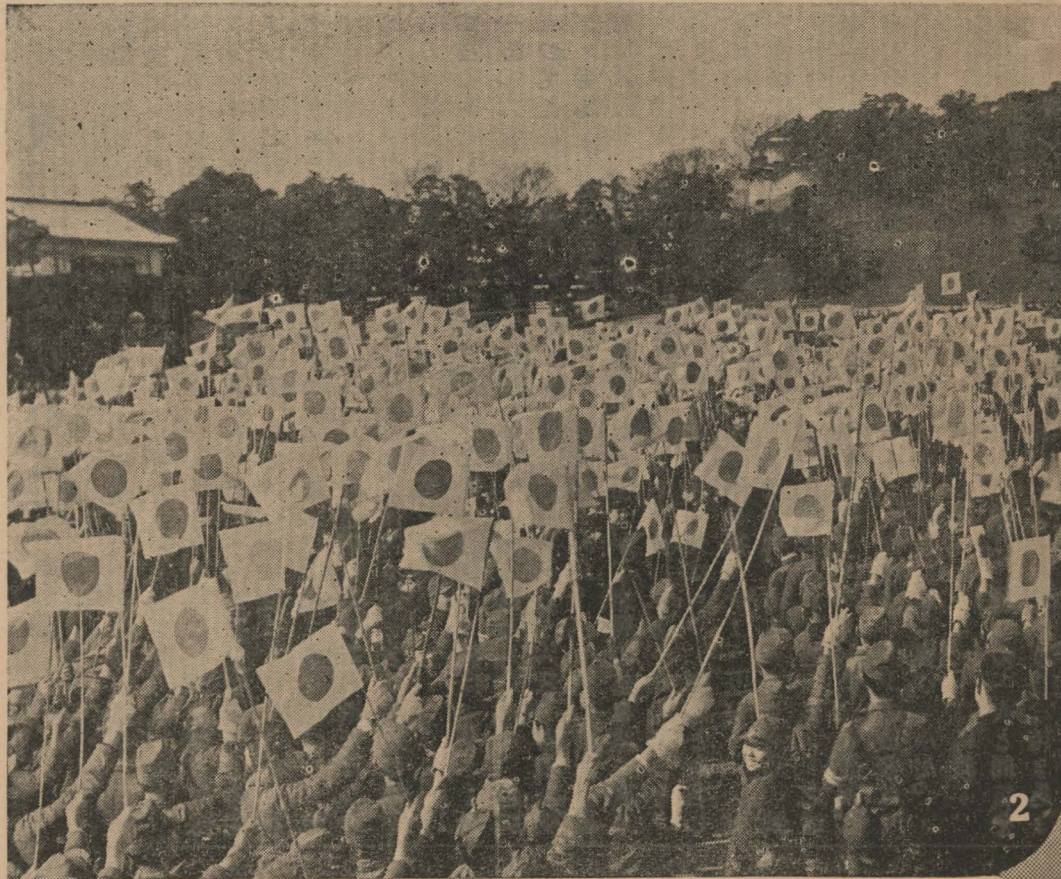
それに就いて私は、謂ふ所の共
榮圈の盟主として、幾多の異民族
を指導していかねばならぬとい
われ、日本人は、いま在るより
もつとひろい豊かな心を以て、
事に處し、人に接していかんとい
ふのだと思つてゐる。口に述べ、筆
に現はす指導精神がいかにか立派な
ものであつても、此の土地で現實
に比人に接してゐるわれわれ、日本
人が彼等にあまり好ましくない印
象を與へるやうであれば、彼等は
われわれの説く所を決して額面通
りには受けとらないであらう。目
には見えないが、人と人との日常
的な結びつきほど深い透透力をも
つたものは無いからである。

その意味で、現地にゐるわれわ
れは、各個が日本人の代表者であ
るといふ心構へで、日々の生活に
當つていかに少しく思ふ。戰
争は苦勞したから少しは樂を
さすべきではないか、もしもさういふ氣
持が忍び込むことがあるとすれば
それは一つの墮落を意味するもの
だ。なるほど戰闘は終つたかも知
れないが、もつと大きな意味の戰
争はいま緒戦をはじめたばかりだ
とも云へるからである。

それらの民族は、それらの
歴史と、その歴史から生れたそれ
ぞれの思想、信仰、風習等をもつ
てゐる。一が直ちに他を害ふ關係
にないかぎり、相互の思想、信仰
風習等は一體認めらるべき必然性

を帯びて居り、己れを以て他を律
すべき性質のものではない。丁度
鳥が驚の白さを喰へないやうな
のである。

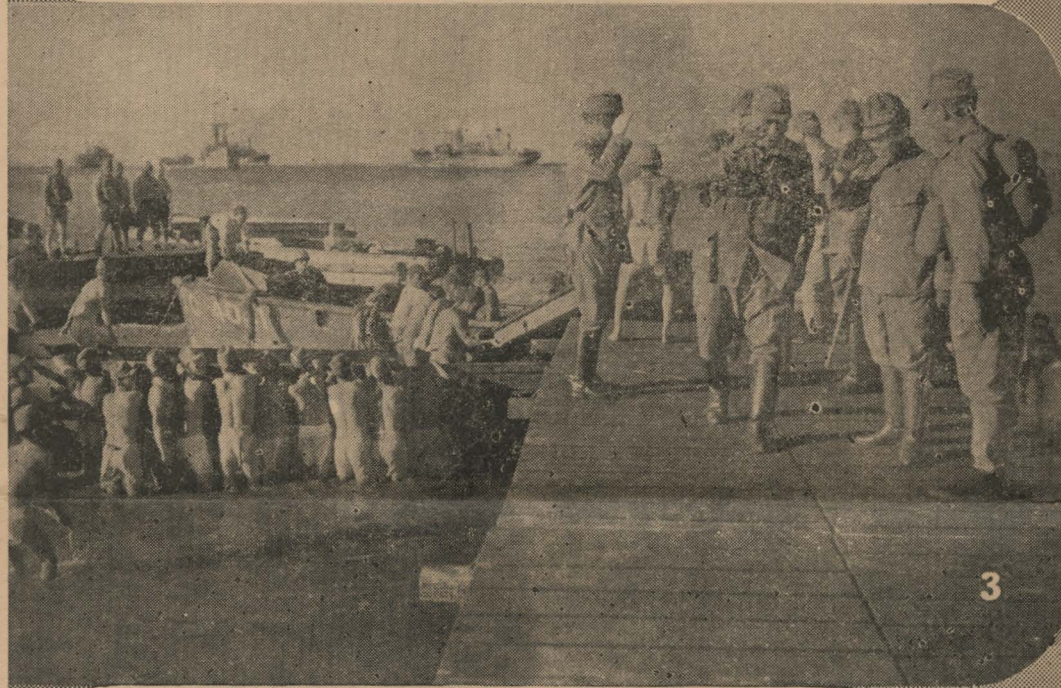
われわれ日本人は、獨自の尊嚴
なる國體と、その國體から生れ出
でた思想、風習、信仰等に絶大な
矜持をもつてゐる。そして、不幸
な歴史をもつ東亞の諸民族を指導
するに當つては、彼等をもまたわ
れわれの如くあらしめたいと考へ
てゐる。けれども、それには、假
すに時日を以てしなければならぬ
短兵急であつてはならぬ。



2 宮城前に戦捷を壽ぎ奉る民草の赤誠



1 日比谷に於ける戦捷第一次
祝賀會の東條陸相嶋田海相
4 マリベレスを猛砲撃中の○
隊砲



3 リンガエン灣ランチャゴへ上陸第一歩の軍司令官
本間雅晴閣下



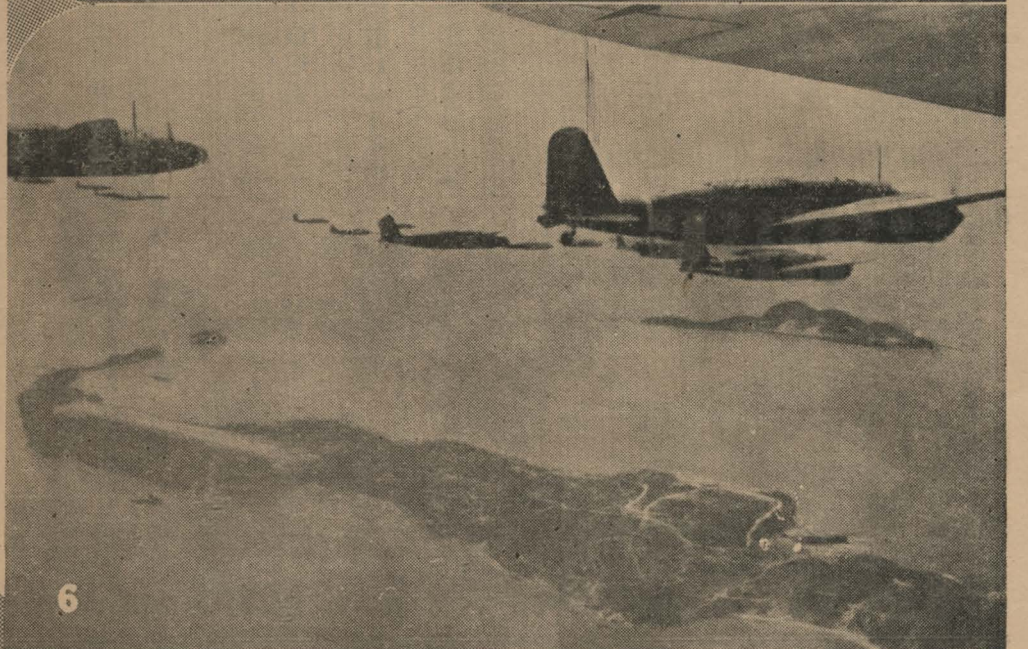
5

7 星條旗地に墜ちたり(コレヒドル要塞)

6 制壓なつたコレヒ
ドル上空を悠々飛
翔する陸の荒鷲



7



6

支那事變及び大東亞戰爭大詔喚發記念日特輯號

週二回火木十發行

東亞に於けるスペイン (一)

西曆一四九二年五月四日、ローマ法皇アレキサンダー六世によつて發布された教書により、スペインとポルトガルの發展の方向が規定された。之によると、アゾレス及びケープヴェルデ諸島以西及び南はスペインの發展方向、これ以外はポルトガルといふことになつてゐる。然し此の教書の規定は、西暦一五〇六年のトルデシラス條約によつて是正された。ケープヴェルデ諸島より西三百乃至一千一百哩の線が二國の境界線となつたのだが、斯く規定された境界線により、スペインは西へ西へポルトガルは東へ東へ領土擴張するとすればその終端、規定され居なかつたので、ついにスペインは先手を打つ意向を堅めた。之がスペインの東亞進出の機となつた。

此處に於て、一四九五年、スペイン政府は未發見の領土を求めんとする者に對し、特權を與へる旨を發布した。

「ダリエン山の頂上にて沈黙して太平洋を最初に凝視した」バルボアの成功は、少からず一般に刺戟を與へた。之に刺戟を受けた者にフエルナンド・コロンがあつた。彼はポルトガルの貴族であつたが母國の爲に從軍中戦傷を受け、其後精神的にも「ヌエボ・エ・ワヘ中傷されて不遇の身にあつた。彼はそこでスペインのチャールス一世忠誠を誓ふ身となり、万一失敗すれば自分は斷頭台に送れる處罰を甘んじて受ける」と言ふ條件で、チャールス一世に島嶼と、富を買つて歸ると云ひ、探検隊編成方を進言し、彼の望は遂せらる。一五九年五隻の船團で西へ出帆した。南大西洋の冬、寒さは、マゼランの部下共には耐へ難いものであつた。遂には反亂を起し、船を引返す氣運に至つたが、マゼランは良く部下共を壓へ航海を續け、南アメリカの南端の海峡を通過するに及び、今迄の海の荒さ、打つて變つて鏡の如き静けさに驚き、マゼランは平穩な航海を祈る意味にて此の「海原を、太平洋」と命名した。航海は續けられた。行け共陸地は發見されなかつた。航海中の艱難苦勞は並大抵ではなかつた。食料不足を告げ遂には蠅を食ふ迄に至つた。

之等の艱難にも拘はらず……西へ西へと航海は續けられた。遂に一五二一年三月十六日一群の島嶼が發見された。マゼランは此の群島の土人が、船腹の釘を盗み取らんとした故により、此の群島をラドノス又はロバ、諸島と命名した。數日後「マール及びデーナガツト島」の間にある「マールホウ島」に着した發見され、曆の日より之等の島嶼はサンラザロ群島と最初に命名された。スペインの國旗はミランダオ島に高く掲げられた。マゼランはそれからセブ島に渡り、そこで彼は、會長の一人と同盟を結び、之を爲小せり合に捲き込まれ一五二二年四月二十五日、此の無意味な戦闘に此の勇敢なる探検家は敢へなく大業中途にして命を終つた。そこで残存者は、五隻の船の中四隻を破壊し、残り一隻にて、セランの島の報告をスペインに齎すべく歸途に付いた。此の最初の世界一周に成功した船が此の「リットルビクトリア」であり、セバチアン・デル・カノがマゼランに代つて指揮を執つた。スペインでは此の發見を非常に喜び、第二回の遠征隊がフィリッピン二世の命令の下に初代總督ミゲル・ロペス・デ・レガスピの指揮の下に派遣された。向、フィリッピンの名は、フィリッピン二世より繼承された事は御承知の事と思ふ。

フィリッピン群島は、彼此三千余の火山性の島々より成り、台湾の南端より約一千哩南に延びて居る。地質學者によれば、アジア大陸より地質學上極く近代になつた、分離されたものと言はれて居る。(つづく)



16.12.8 大東亞戰爭 繪日誌

宣傳班 永井保作

12.10 比島上陸

12.13 香港上陸

12.18 香港降伏

12.25 香港降伏

12.27 英米聯合艦隊

2.24 北方八哩を砲撃

2.27 英米聯合艦隊

3.17 スマタラ島完全占領

4.3 南洋總攻撃開始

4.6 本島艦隊出現

4.11 半島完全攻略

5.7-8 珊瑚海に米英主力艦隊撃滅

5.31 特殊潜水艦マカスカル奇襲

6.4 攻撃手

6.5 ミッドウェー

2.9 水道通過成功

2.11 海軍降下成功

2.14 陸軍降下成功

2.15 島要塞無條件降伏

2.24 水雷艦隊

3.8 南洋總攻撃

4.3 南洋總攻撃開始

4.6 本島艦隊出現

4.11 半島完全攻略

5.7-8 珊瑚海に米英主力艦隊撃滅

5.31 特殊潜水艦マカスカル奇襲

6.4 攻撃手

6.5 ミッドウェー



併線路前進

佐藤隊 吉川 辰二

枕木の朽か、しに與ありて
しばし比島の鐵道を語る
何日し頃より運轉を停止した
るか

ここ線路の兩軌條は錆びて
光なし

病みて

新聞 少尉

朝に吾が脈膊かそふさ乙女の
白き耳朶陽に透きて見ゆ

川柳日誌

中尾隊 水谷 善八

宿營地葉蔭の下に竹と茅
葉蔭にて乙女手招くバナ、
賣り

陥落に鍋かまた、く職友も
あり

満月にひげの寝言伊勢音頭
元氣だと傳へてくれよ渡鳥

俳句

〇〇部隊 定方欣吾

1、サバギタの窓辺に香る
朝餉かな

2、こほろぎの音にふるへけ
り夏芭蕉

3、月涼し椰子影長き呂宋島
4、やもり鳴く假寐の宿や窓
の月

5、スコールの來る間懸しき
雲の峯

6、アカシヤの花、ぼり來る
飯盒飯

7、水牛の背も乾きけり荒野
原

8、蚊帳越しに椰子影揺れる
竹の家

9、目にみる暑さ知らずか
牛の群

10、早降るかとかげの聲を賑
へり

若き母の歌へる

〇〇部隊 武田 向一

貴男の唇にそつくりと
よう似たこの子の唇に
春の陽ざしがガラス越し
優し光を投げてます

乳房を口にふくみつ、
母を見上げし嬰兒の
無心の瞳なにもおふ
遠き戦野のまだ見ぬ父を
幼な心に慕へることく
母も幼子も思ひはおなじ
遙かに遠きみんなみの
何處におはすか夫よ父よ
無事の歸へりを待ちます

都々逸

(バタアン攻撃中)

陸軍上等兵 向井 圭輔

巨彈の雨にもいつしか慣れて
飯も炊きませず鼻唄で
髭は伸び髪又長し
汗は流れる持久戦
蠅にたかられ蚊に又喰はれ
蟻にさされる壕の中

雑詠

渡部隊 宮本 薫

便にと入れて送らうサンバギタ
かほり失せるが故郷に着く迄
暑とも我は元氣と同じこと
何處故郷に出す便りかな
母なればかくも心を痛めつ、
私の病の癒ゆるを祈る
ほろ／＼と小鳩の八羽古巢をば
くづれし屋にもとめつ、泣く

南十字星文藝増刷特配

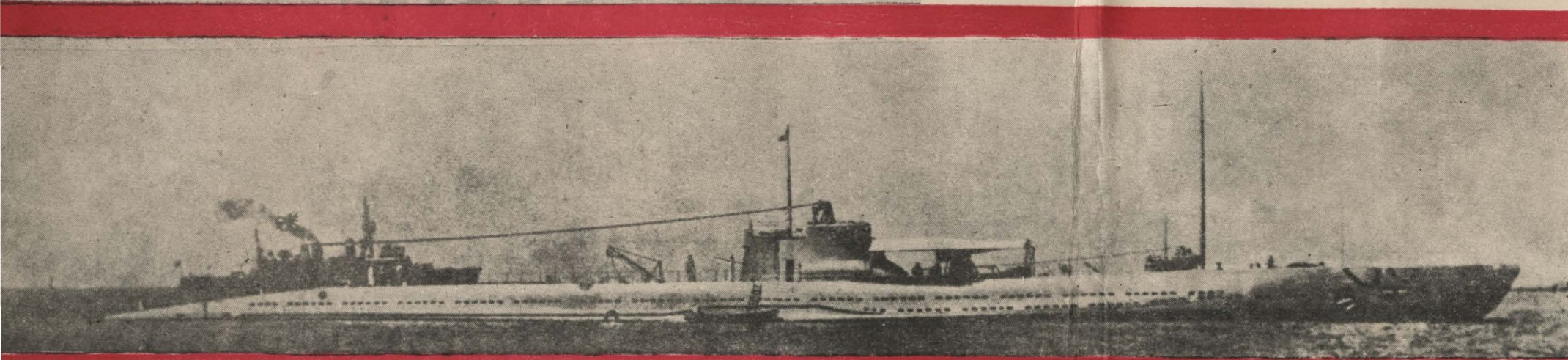
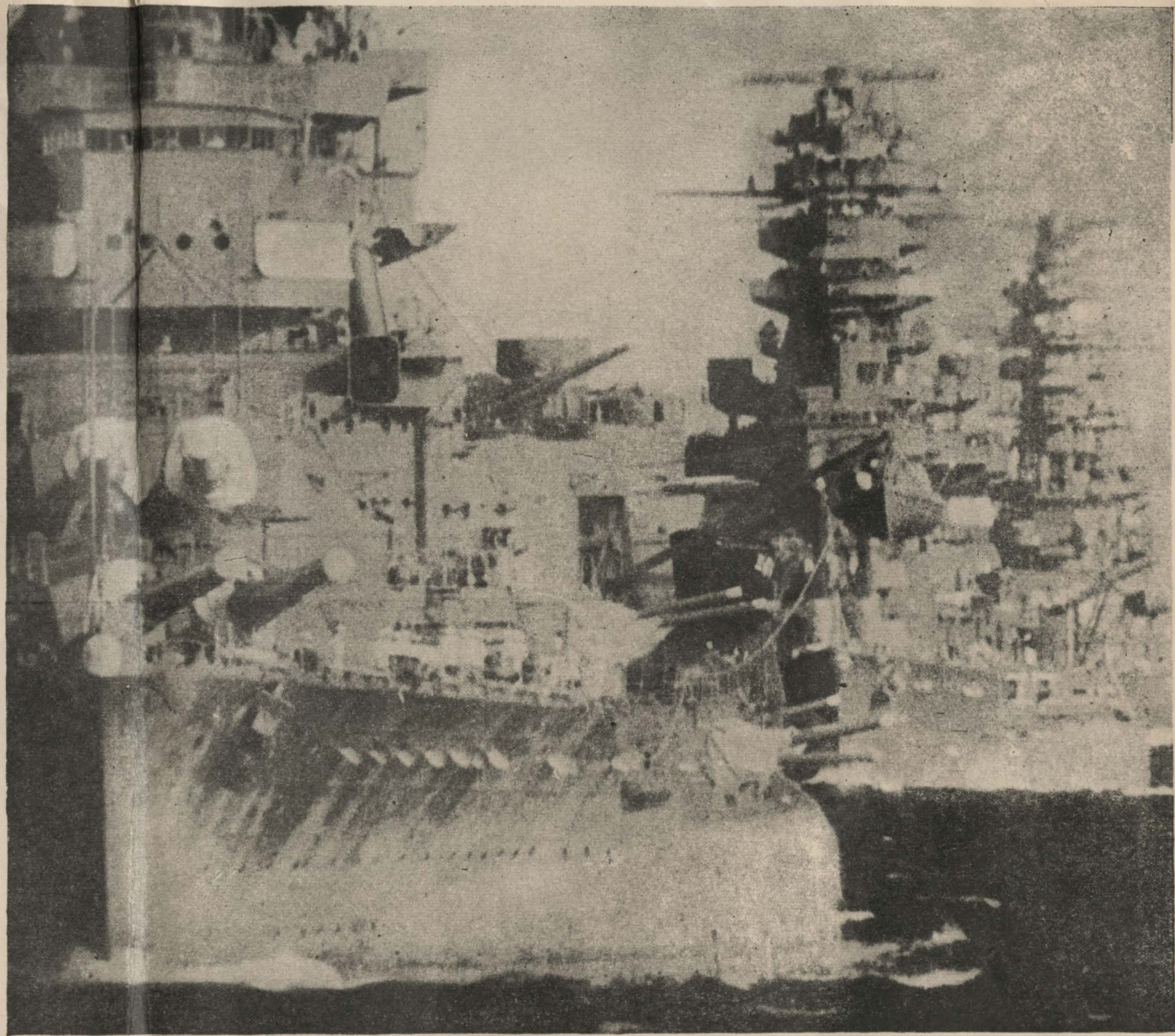
陣中新聞南十字星文藝集は第一
回の配本を終了致しましたが、掃
蕩戰或は其他の關係で、申込に間
に合はらなかつた部隊もあり、特配
を希望される方もありますので
今般特に増刷し、追加申込の要
求に應ずることにしました。希望
者は、陣中新聞南十字星編輯部へ
迄受領に來て下さい。尚、第一回
申込済の部隊にして未受領の部隊
は至急受領に來て下さる様願ひま
す。

TO DEAL THE FOE THE FATAL BLOW



Monday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Friday—these constitute a week in the Nippon Navy calendar. Neither officers nor sailors have no holidays or half-holidays during naval training and practice which are carried on day and night, whether in peace or war.

The Imperial Navy of Nippon does not make a fuss about enemy's challenge for petty gerrilla warfare. Intact, and even more powerful than ever with the addition of the latest warships and warplanes and men, the Nippon fleet is awaiting the best time to give the Anglo-American combined fleet the coup de grâce in the final and decisive battle.



PHOTOPICS

紀元節 KIGENSETSU

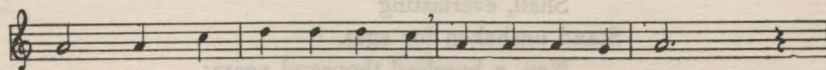
(The Song of the Foundation of Japanese Empire)



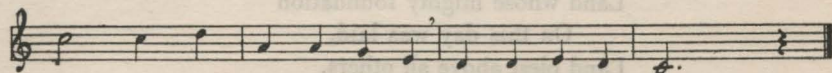
ク モ ニ ソ ビ ユ ル タ カ チ ホ ノ
 KU MO NI SO BI YU RU TA KA CHI HO NO
 ウ ナ バ ラ ナ ー セ ル ハ ニ ヤ ス ノ
 U NA BA RA NA — SE RU HA NI YA SU NO
 ア マ ツ ヒ ツ ギ ノ タ カ ミ ク ラ
 A MA TSU HI TSU GI NO TA KA MI KU RA
 ソ ラ ニ カ ガ ヤ ク ヒ ノ モ ト ノ
 SO RA NI KA GA YA KU HI NO MO TO NO



タ カ ネ オ ロ シ ニ ク サ モ キ モ
 TA KA NE O RO SHI NI KU SA MO KI MO
 イ ケ ノ オ モ ヨ リ ナ オ ヒ ロ キ
 I KE NO O MO YO RI NA O HI RO KI
 チ ヨ ヨ ロ ズ ー ヨ ニ ユ ル ギ ナ キ
 CHIYO YO RO ZU — YO NI YU RU GI NA KI
 ヨ ロ ズ ノ ク ー ニ ニ タ グ イ ナ キ
 YORO ZU NO KU — NI NI TA GU I NA KI



ナ ビ キ フ シ ケ ン オ オ ミ ヨ オ
 NA BI KI HU SHI KE N O O MI YO O
 メ グ ミ ノ ナ ー ミ ニ ア ミ シ ヨ オ
 MEGU MI NO NA — MI NI A MI SHI YO O
 モ ト イ サ ダ メ シ ツ ノ カ ミ オ
 MO TO I SA DA ME SI SO NO KA MI O
 ク ニ ノ ミ ハ シ ラ タ テ シ ヨ オ
 KU NI NO MI HA SHI RA TA TE SHI YO O



ア オ グ キ ヨ ー コ ソ タ ノ シ ケ レ
 A O GU KYO O KO SO TA NO SHI KE RE
 ア オ グ キ ヨ ー コ ソ タ ノ シ ケ レ
 A O GU KYO O KO SO TA NO SHI KE RE
 ア オ グ キ ヨ ー コ ソ タ ノ シ ケ レ
 A O GU KYO O KO SO TA NO SHI KE RE
 ア オ グ ケ ヨ ー コ ソ タ ノ シ ケ レ
 A O GU KYO O KO SO TA NO SHI KE RE

KIGENSETSU

(The Song of the Foundation of Japanese Empire)

KIGENSETSU

High above the clouds there stands

Mt. Takachiho,

And the grass and tall trees bow

Their heads obedient

To the gust of wind that blows

Down the mountain-top.

O what joy to greet this bright

And glorious day!

Broad as the boundless waters

Of the open sea,

Wider far than the surface

Of the quiet lake,

Is the expanse of his love—

To be bathed in it!

O what joy to greet this bright

And glorious day!

This mighty throne eternal

Shall, everlasting

Stand unshaken for ages,

Nay, a hundred thousand years;

On this day the stone was laid

Whereon it doth rest.

O what joy to greet this bright

And glorious day!

Great Land of the Rising Sun

Shining through the skies,

Land whose mighty foundation

On this day was laid,

Land blest above all others,

Land without compare.

O what joy to greet this bright

And glorious day!



A man's foes shall
be they of his own
household.

St. Matthew 10, 36

Your foes are they of your own country—
American Big Business which is driving
you to the gigantic slaughter-house the
world has ever known.



*Christmas Eve
All's Well*

LET US REMEMBER ONE THING
...IT ISN'T OUR WAR





Peace on Earth

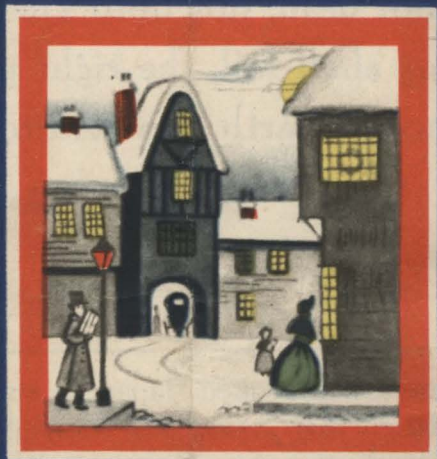


Goodwill to Men

Ye cannot serve
God and mammon.

St. Matthew 6, 24

President Roosevelt cannot
serve the people and the
Big Business.



GREETINGS

I heard the bells on Christmas day
Their old familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet the words repeat
Of peace on earth, goodwill to men.

I thought how, as the day had come,
The belfries of all Christendom
Had rolled along the unbroken song
Of peace on earth, goodwill to men.

And in despair I bowed my head!
'There is no peace on earth,' I said,
'For hate is strong, and mocks the song
Of peace on earth, goodwill to men':

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep:
'God is not dead, nor doth He sleep;
The wrong shall fail, the right prevail,
With peace on earth, goodwill to men.'

Henry W. Longfellow

"America provoked Japan to such an extent that Japan was compelled to attack the Americans at Pearl Harbor,"

said Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of Production, at a luncheon arranged by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in London on June 20, 1944.



Best Wishes

**A man's foes shall be they of
his own household.**

St. Matthew Chapter X, 36

*Your foes are they of your own country==
American Big Business which is driving
you to the gigantic slaughter-house the world has
ever known.*

Friends! For the first time since 1857, we have a government of our own, recognized by so many powerful allies abroad. For the first time since 1857, our countrymen outside India—particularly in Asia and Europe—are standing shoulder to shoulder with our freedom-fighters at home. For the first time since 1857, India is ripe for revolution. Last but not least—thanks to the ruthless exploitation carried on by our tyrannical oppressors, hunger, famine and starvation are further goading the Indian people on to revolution. The stage is therefore set for commencing the last War of Indian Independence. Countrymen at home and abroad! Lose no time. Gird up your loins and launch the last struggle at once. We, here in East Asia, are doing everything possible, with the help of our powerful allies. Soon we must cross the frontiers of India and plant the flag of freedom on India soil. Then will begin the long and historic march to Delhi—the march that will end only when the last Britisher is thrown out of India—when our national flag proudly floats over the Viceroy's House in New Delhi—and when India's Army of Liberation holds its victory parade inside the ancient Red Fortress of India's metropolis.

—Subhas Chandra Bose



A hideous example of British terror during the First Indian War of Independence 1857.



**DELHI! DELHI!
ON TO DELHI!**

**DELHI KO!
DELHI KO KUNCH!**

INFUSED WITH NEW HOPES, THOUSANDS OF ENTHUSIASTIC INDIAN PATRIOTS ASSEMBLED AT SHONAN (SINGAPORE) ON OCTOBER 24TH TO CELEBRATE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF FREE INDIA.

戦線

A2-4

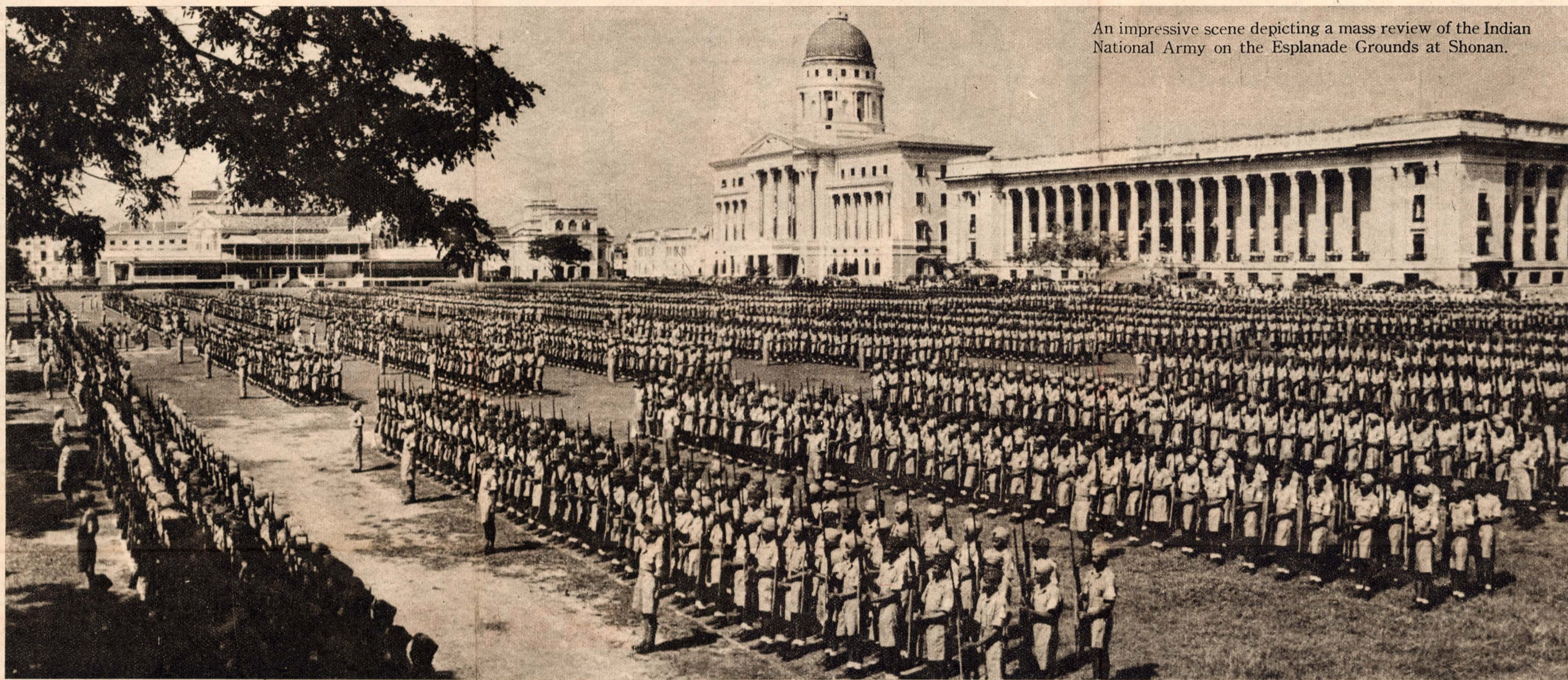
BATTLE
FRONT

Subhas Chandra Bose, Chief of the Provisional Government of Free India and Head of the Indian National Army.

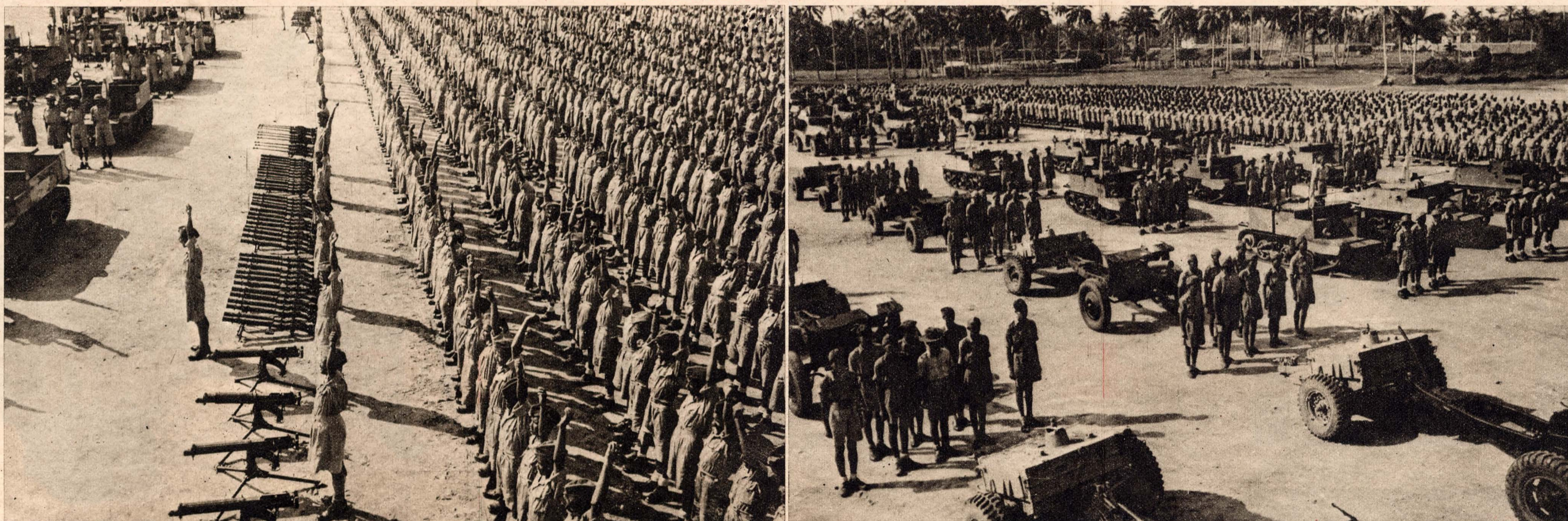


UNDER OUR FLAG OF INDEPENDENCE!

An impressive scene depicting a mass review of the Indian National Army on the Esplanade Grounds at Shonan.



DESTROY THE ENEMY FOR FREE INDIA!

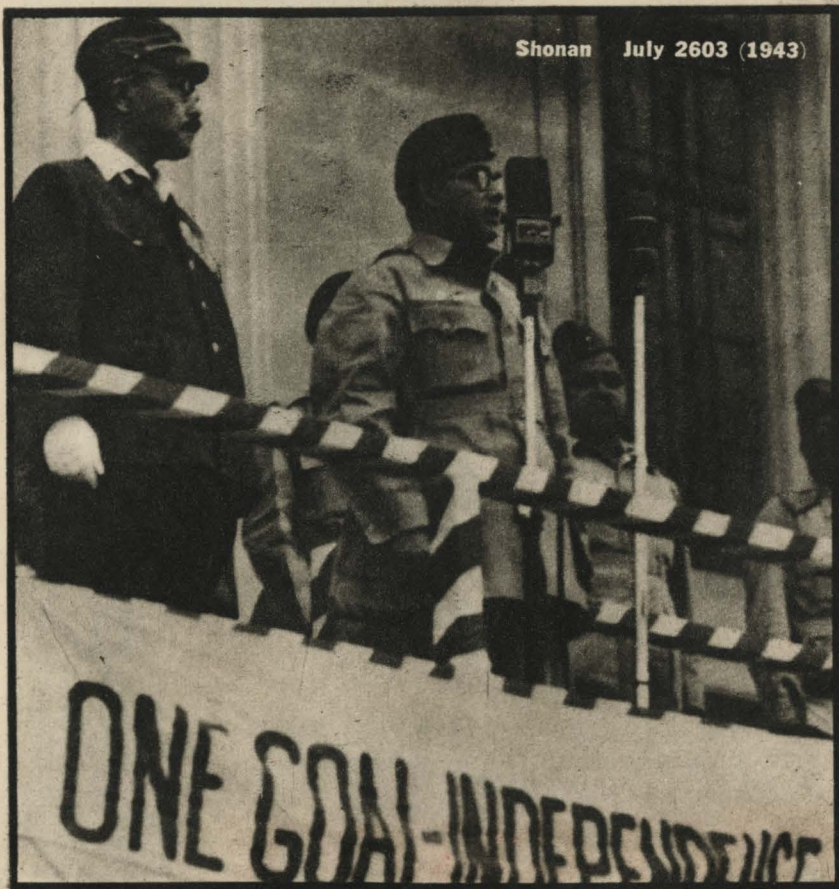


CONSTRUCT "INDIA FOR THE INDIANS"!

The Indian National Army ready for action against Britain with captured British weapons.



THE BIRTH OF NEW ASIA!



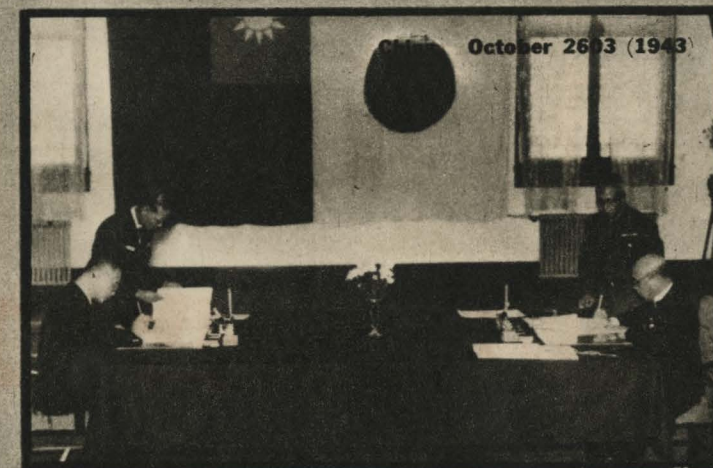
Premier Tojo on the occasion of congratulating the new-born Indian National Army, with its commander, Subhas Chandra Bose.



THE TIME FOR INDIA'S EMANCIPATION IS HERE!



The ceremony held in Hsinking celebrating the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.



The completely independent China signs a perpetual treaty with Nippon at Nanking.



Signing the pact with Nippon which made the Shan States and the four Malay States a part of Thailand.



Having won full independence, Burma solemnly pledges to cooperate with Nippon to defeat Britain.



Completely liberated from American domination, the Filipinos celebrate their long-awaited day of independence.

THAT GOES DOUBLE

The Slick Yank (in Melbourne):
Take your sweet time at the front,
Aussie --
I got my hands full right now --
with your sweet tootsie at home --



Conde Papers
COMMENTS 100

To: *From Conde box in Mackenzie mss. Bill Holland?*

David W. Conde
5020 Leona Street
Oakland 19, California

NOTE/This package to be opened in presence of Mr. Holland. It is a small part of my leaflet file and it is donated on condition that noone be allowed to photograph or write about them till my death. I have a book planned. Please acknowledge this.

CHICAGO

POSTMASTER: This package may be opened for Postal Inspection if necessary.
Contents: FOURTH CLASS MAIL. Return Postage Guaranteed.

TEAR STRIP OPENER ON BACK