

The Emergence of Japan 1853 to 1941

From Hermit Kingdom to Global Menace

Pre 1854 - Japanese Seclusion

- When the first fleet landed in Australia in 1788 Japan had been isolated from all contact and trade with the rest of the world for 144 years.
- The policy of seclusion, imposed by the ruling Shoguns, forbade contacts with the outside world and prohibited the construction of ocean-going ships on pain of death.
- Only two Dutch trading ships per year were allowed to visit Japan during this period and they were restricted to the Dejima area of Nagasaki.
- Other Europeans who landed on Japanese shores were put to death without trial.



Pre 1854 – The Shogunate

- Nominally appointed by the Emperor, shoguns were usually the de facto rulers of the country. The office of shogun was in practice hereditary, though over the course of the history of Japan several different clans held the position.
- The Tokugawa shoguns (1603 – 1868) governed Japan in a feudal system, with each daimyō administering a han (feudal domain), although the country was still nominally organized as imperial provinces. Under the Tokugawa shogunate, Japan experienced economic growth and urbanization, which led to the rise of the merchant class.
- Portrait Minamoto no Yoritomo, the first shogun (1192–1199)



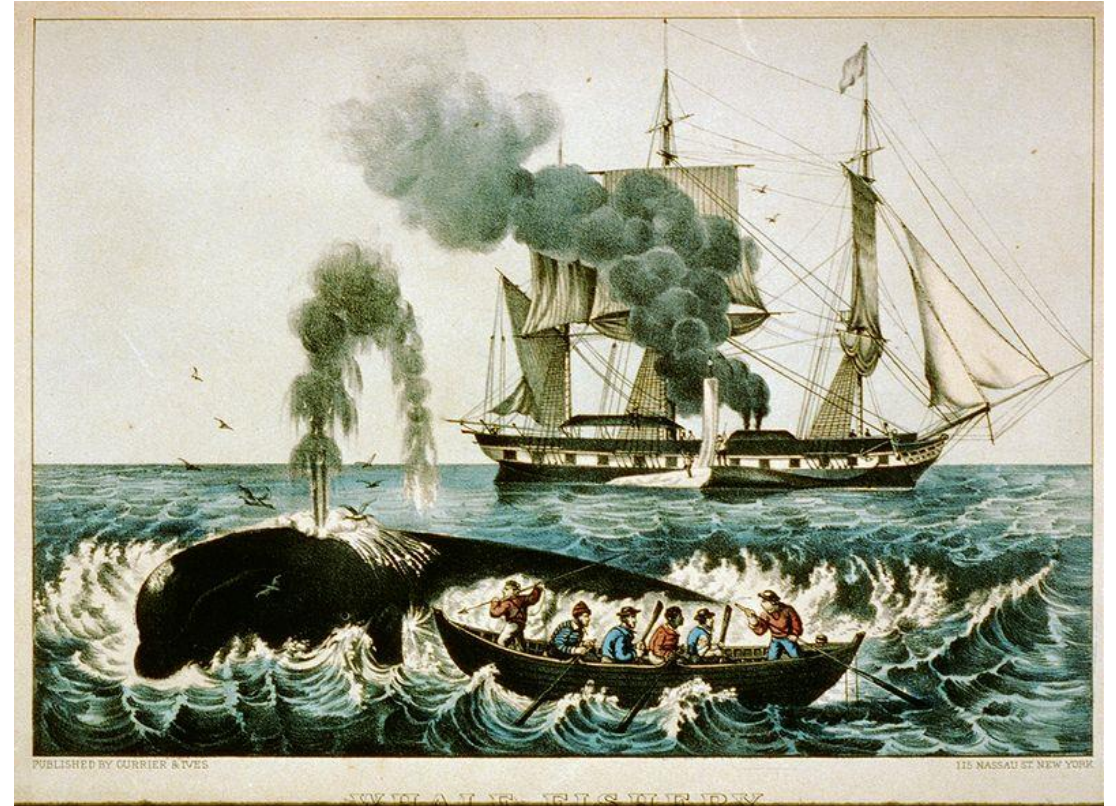
Pre 1854 – Economy

- In order to eradicate the influence of Christianization, in the 1630s Japan entered in a period of isolation called Sakoku (Seclusion), during which its economy enjoyed stability and mild progress.
- During the Seclusion period Rice was the base of the economy, as the daimyō collected the taxes from the peasants in the form of rice. Taxes were high, about 40% of the harvest.
- In the 1650s, the production of Japanese export porcelain increased when civil war put the main Chinese center of porcelain production, in Jingdezhen, out of action for several decades. For the rest of the 17th century some Japanese porcelain production was made for export through the Chinese and the Dutch.
- During the period, Japan did study Western sciences and techniques (called rangaku, literally "Dutch studies") through the information and books received through the Dutch traders in Dejima.



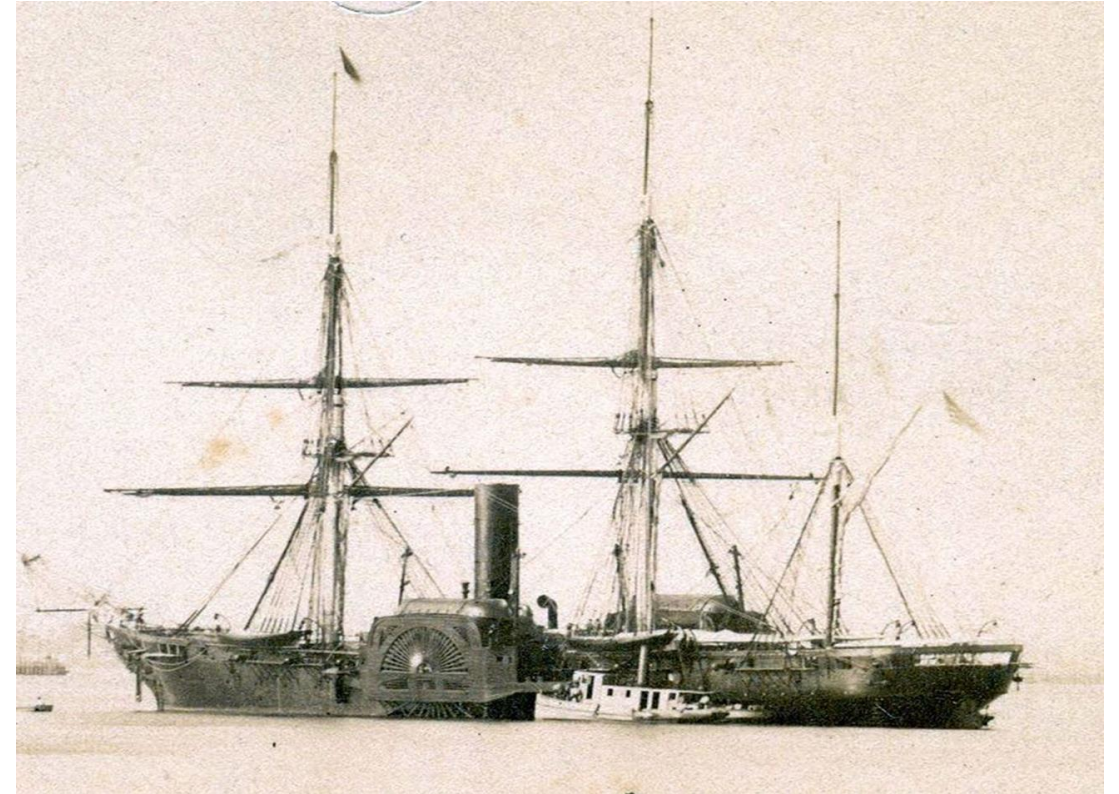
1853/4 - Seclusion meets Commerce

- As European and American commercial activities in Asian waters expanded, efforts were made to negotiate relaxation of this seclusion policy.
- The United States wanted access to Japanese ports for coaling stations, to take on provisions and fuel on the long trip from America to China.
- The American whaling industry had pushed into the North Pacific and sought safe harbors, assistance in case of shipwrecks, and supply stations.
- A number of American sailors had been shipwrecked in Japan, and tales of their mistreatment spread through the merchant community across the United States.



1854 - The Opening of Japan

- Commodore Matthew Perry USN was sent to Japan to negotiate a treaty to permit trade and to guarantee the safety of shipwrecked sailors.
- Perry sailed into Tokyo Bay with a fleet of steam ships in 1853 and presented a letter with the American requests, together with some explicit threats including some demonstration firing with the new shell guns.
- He then sailed away, promising to return the following year.
- When Perry returned, early in 1854, with ten ships and 1,600 men, a treaty was negotiated and signed on the 31st March 1854, which conceded the majority of the American demands.



Commodore Perry's Flagship USS *Susquehanna*, an 87 metre long sidewheel steam frigate with twelve 9 inch guns.

1850s - Modernisation

- The treaty with the Americans was quickly followed by similar treaties with other Western countries.
- The Shogunate recognized its vulnerability to Western navies and started an active effort to acquire and adopt Western naval technologies.
- Due to the humiliating terms of the Unequal Treaties, imposed by Western countries, the Shogunate soon faced internal hostility, which morphed into a revolutionary movement, with the slogan
 - **"Revere the Emperor, expel the barbarians"**



The Shogun, Tokugawa Yoshinobu

1868 – Restoration of the Emperor

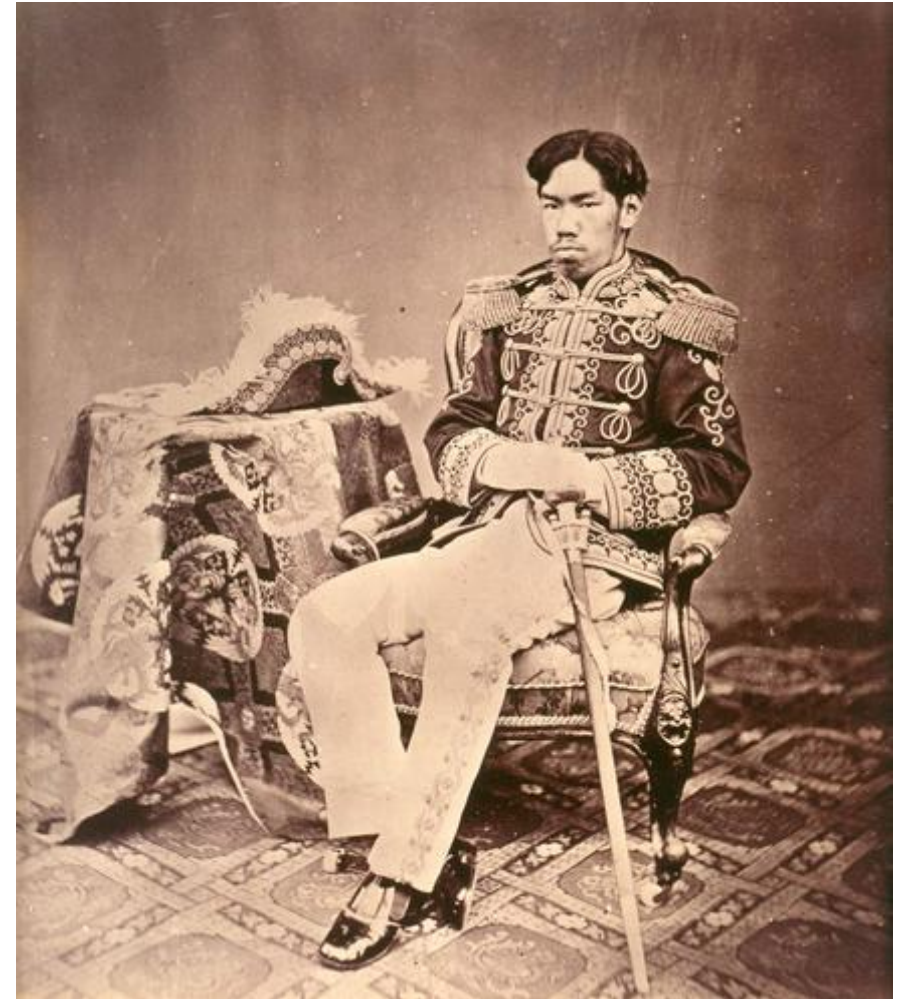
- This opposition to the Shogunate came to a head on January 3, 1868 when an alliance between two powerful feudal domains, the Satsuma and Chōshū, seized the imperial palace in Kyoto, and had the fifteen-year-old Emperor Meiji declare his own restoration to full power and the withdrawal of the power of the Shogun and ordered the dissolution of the two-hundred-year-old Tokugawa shogunate.
- Tokugawa Yoshinobu responded by launching a military campaign to seize the emperor's court at Kyoto. However, the tide rapidly turned in favor of the smaller but relatively modernized imperial faction and resulted in defections of many daimyōs to the Imperial side.
- The Battle of Toba–Fushimi was a decisive victory in which a combined army from Chōshū, Tosa, and Satsuma domains defeated the Tokugawa army.



The Emperor Meiji in 1873

1868/9 – The Boshin War

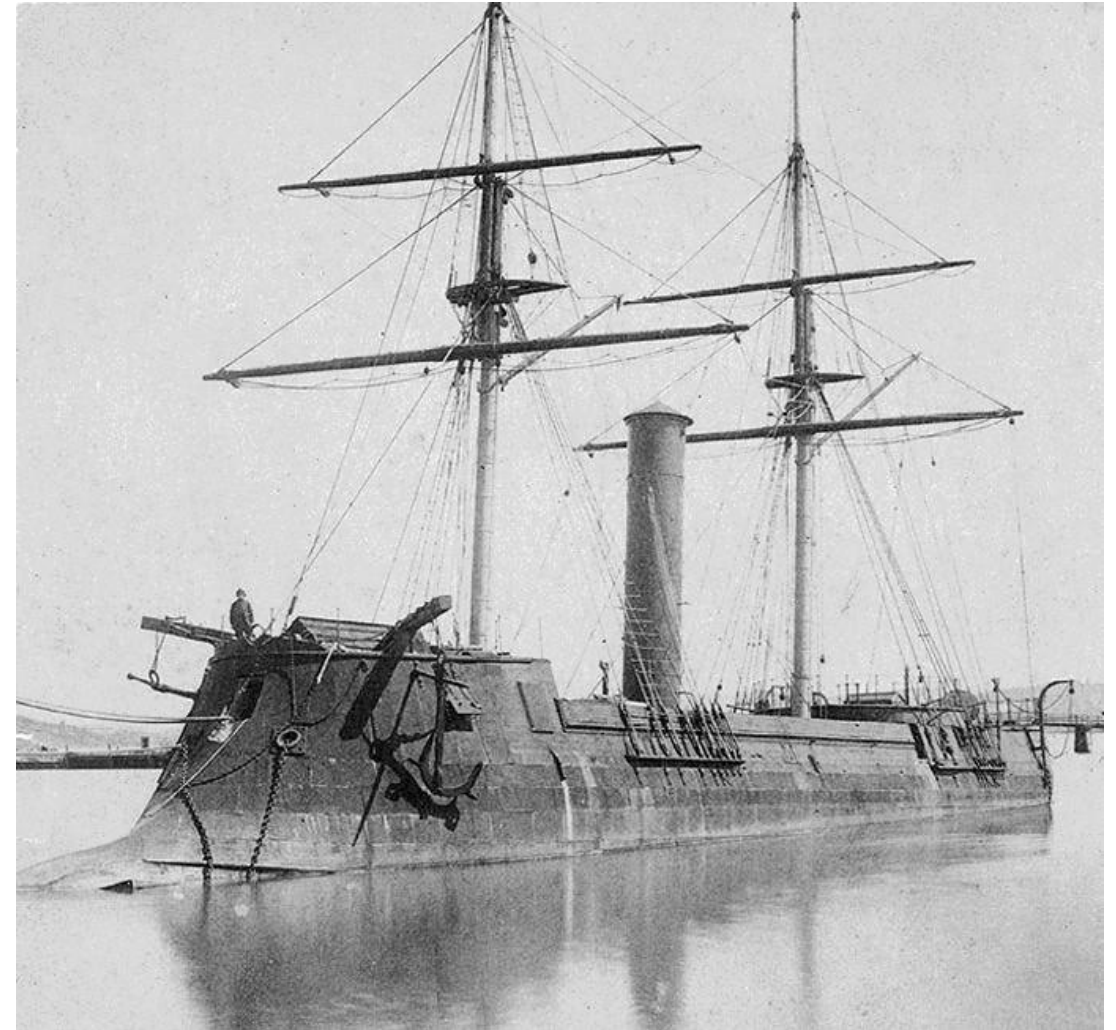
- A series of battles were then fought in pursuit of supporters of the Shogunate; Edo (Tokyo) surrendered to the Imperial forces and afterwards Yoshinobu personally surrendered.
- Yoshinobu was stripped of all his power by Emperor Meiji and most of Japan accepted the emperor's rule.
- Pro-Tokugawa remnants, however, then retreated to northern Honshū and later to Ezo (present-day Hokkaidō), where they established the breakaway Republic of Ezo.
- An expeditionary force was dispatched by the new Imperial government to suppress this rebellion.



The Emperor Meiji in 1873

1869 - Battle of Hakodate

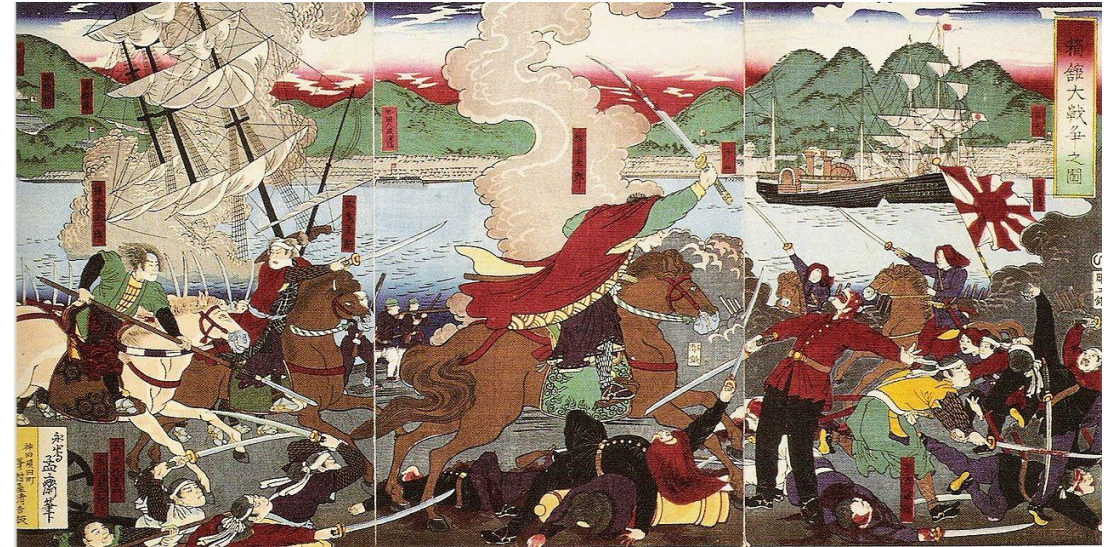
- The Naval Battle of Hakodate was fought from 4 to 10 May 1869, between the remnants of the Tokugawa shogunate navy, consolidated into the armed forces of the rebel Ezo Republic, and the newly formed Imperial Japanese Navy.
- For the battle, fought near Hakodate in the northern island of Hokkaidō, an Imperial Japanese Navy fleet had been rapidly constituted around the recently acquired ironclad warship Kōtetsu (the former CSS Stonewall (photo)), which had been purchased from the United States.
- Five other steam ships, built in Europe, had been acquired by the domains of Saga, Chōshū and Satsuma and provided to the newly formed Meiji government in 1868.
- The naval forces of the Ezo Republic were grouped around the warship Kaiten, formerly SMS Danzig, a paddle corvette of the Prussian Navy. There were seven other steamships acquired by the Shogunate between 1856 and 1866.
- One, the Kamrin Maru, had been ordered in 1853 before the return of Commodore Perry, another, Banryu was a steam yacht which had been a gift from Queen Victoria to the Emperor.
- Chiyoda, a wooden steam gunboat, had been built in Japan and launched in 1863.



The ironclad warship Kōtetsu (the former CSS Stonewall)

1869 - Battle of Hakodate

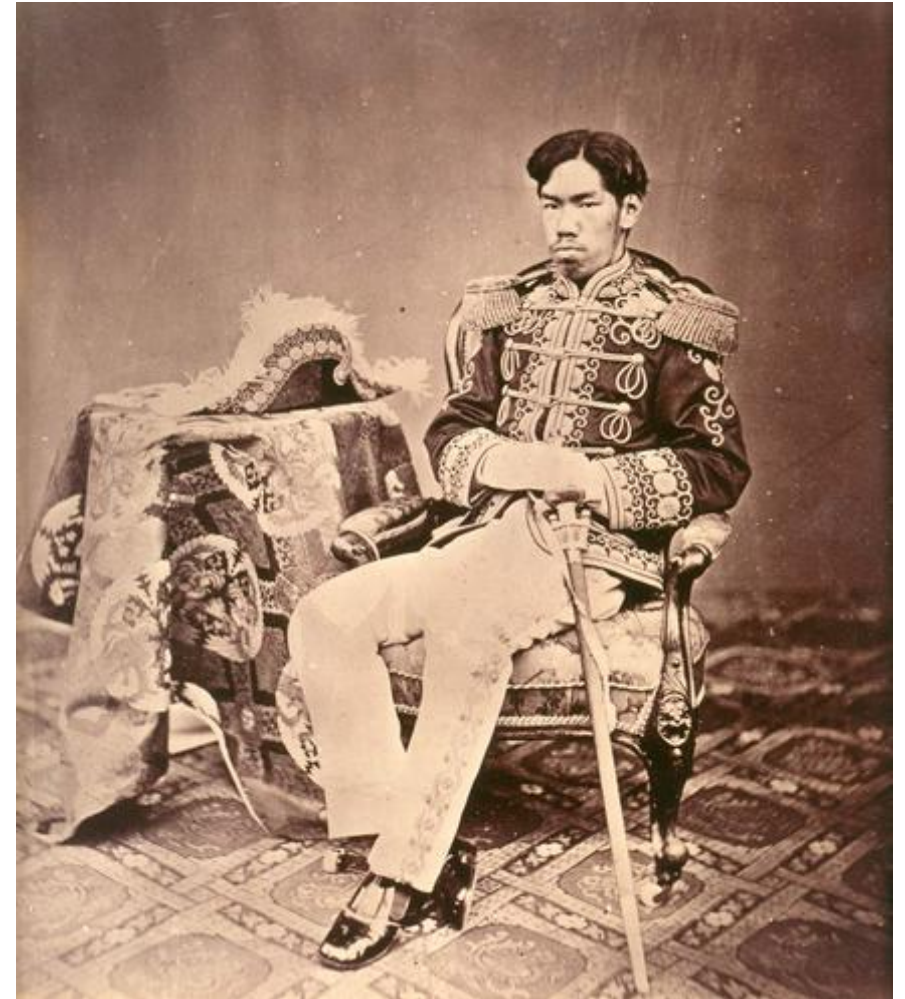
- The Imperial fleet supported the deployment of troops on the island of Hokkaidō, destroyed onshore fortifications and attacked the rebel ships.
- On 4 May the Chiyoda was captured by Imperial forces after having been abandoned in a grounding.
- On 7 May the Kaiten was heavily hit and put out of action. Banryū managed to sink the Imperial forces' Chiyoda, but Banryū later sank in turn because of heavy damage.
- The Imperial Japanese Navy won the battle, ultimately leading to the surrender of the Republic of Ezo and the remaining Shogunate forces at the end of May 1869.
- Ships of foreign navies — the British HMS Pearl and the French Coetlogon — were standing by neutrally during the conflict. The French captain Jules Brunet who had trained the rebels and helped organize their defenses, surrendered on Coetlogon on 8 June.



A Japanese rendition of the land and naval battle of Hakodate. Woodprint by Utagawa Yoshitora

1869 - Modernisation

- Having defeated the Shogun the Imperial party did not pursue its objective to expel foreign interests, but shifted to a policy aiming at the continued modernization of the country and the later renegotiation of unequal treaties, under the slogan:
 - **"rich country, strong army"**



The Emperor Meiji in 1873

1871 - Modernisation

- Japan dispatched the Iwakura Mission in 1871. The mission travelled the world in order to renegotiate the unequal treaties with the United States and European countries that Japan had been forced into during the Tokugawa shogunate, and to gather information on western social and economic systems, in order to effect the modernization of Japan.
- Renegotiation of the unequal treaties was universally unsuccessful, but close observation of the American and European systems inspired members on their return to bring about modernization initiatives in Japan.



Prominent members of the Iwakura mission.

Late 19th Century - Modernisation

- The Meiji government inaugurated a new Western-based education system for all young people, sent thousands of students to the United States and Europe, and hired more than 3,000 Westerners to teach modern science, mathematics, technology, and foreign languages in Japan.
- The period witnessed rapid industrialization, the development of a capitalist economy, and the transformation of many feudal workers to wage labour.
- The industrial revolution first appeared in textiles, including cotton and especially silk, which was based in home workshops in rural areas. By the 1890s, Japanese textiles dominated the home markets and also competed successfully with British products in China and India.



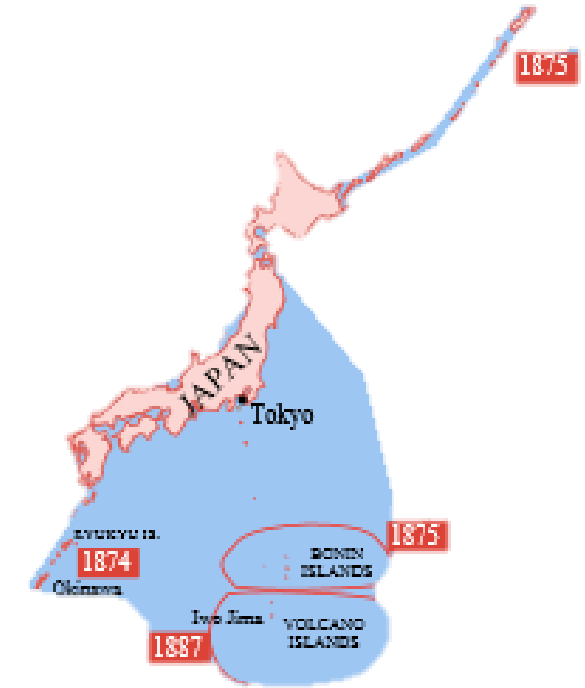
The Tokyo Koishikawa Arsenal was established in 1871.

Late 19th Century - The Meiji Constitution

- The constitution of the Empire of Japan was proclaimed on February 11, 1889. It was based on the Prusso-German model, in which the Emperor of Japan was an active ruler and wielded considerable political power over foreign policy and diplomacy which was shared with an elected Imperial Diet. The Diet primarily dictated domestic policy matters.
- The Constitution was contradictory as to whether the Constitution or the Emperor was supreme.
- Article 4 binds the Emperor to exercise his powers "according to the provisions of the present Constitution".
- Article 11 declares that the Emperor commands the army and navy. The heads of these services interpreted this to mean "The army and navy obey only the Emperor, and do not have to obey the cabinet and diet".
- Article 55 stated that the Emperor's commands had no legal force within themselves, but required the signature of a "Minister of State". On the other hand, these "Ministers of State" were appointed by (and could be dismissed by), the Emperor alone, and not by the Prime Minister or the Diet.

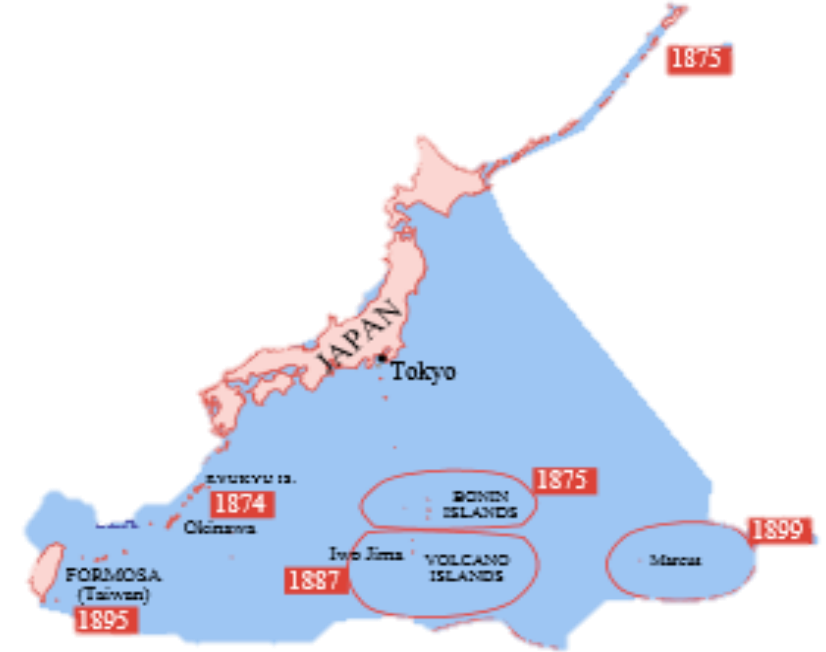
1874 - 87 - Expansion

- Following the opening to the world and the acquisition of naval technology Japan started to expand its interests and possessions.
- Ryukyu Islands – 1874.
 - From 1655 the Ryukyu kingdom was a tributary to both China & Japan. The Ryukyus terminated the tributary relationship with China.
- Kurile Islands – 1875.
 - After decades of competing settlement of the Kurile islands by Russia and Japan, in the treaty of St Petersburg, Japan relinquished claims to Sakhalin and Russia ceded all the Kurile islands south of Kamchatka to Japan.
- Bonin Islands – 1875.
 - Claimed by Japan in 1862 they were renamed, incorporated and settled in 1875.
- Korea 1876
 - Japan employed gunboat diplomacy to pressure Korea to sign the Japan–Korea Treaty, which granted extraterritorial rights to Japanese citizens and opened three Korean ports to Japanese trade. The rights granted to Japan, were similar to those granted to western powers by Japan under the unequal treaty following the visit of Commodore Perry.
- Volcano Islands (Iwo Jima) 1887
 - Settled by Japanese in 1887.



1894/5 - Sino Japanese War

- In a contest for influence over Korea, Japan sent a force to Korea. They occupied the Royal Palace, captured the king and forced him to declare Korea's independence from China and grant the Japanese a monopoly on industry and trade.
- China objected and tried to get Russia and America to intervene. When hope of negotiations faded, China decided on war.
- Japanese forces routed the Chinese army on the Liaodong Peninsula and nearly destroyed the Chinese navy in the Battle of the Yalu River, one of the first naval battles between ironclad steamships with quick firing guns and torpedoes.



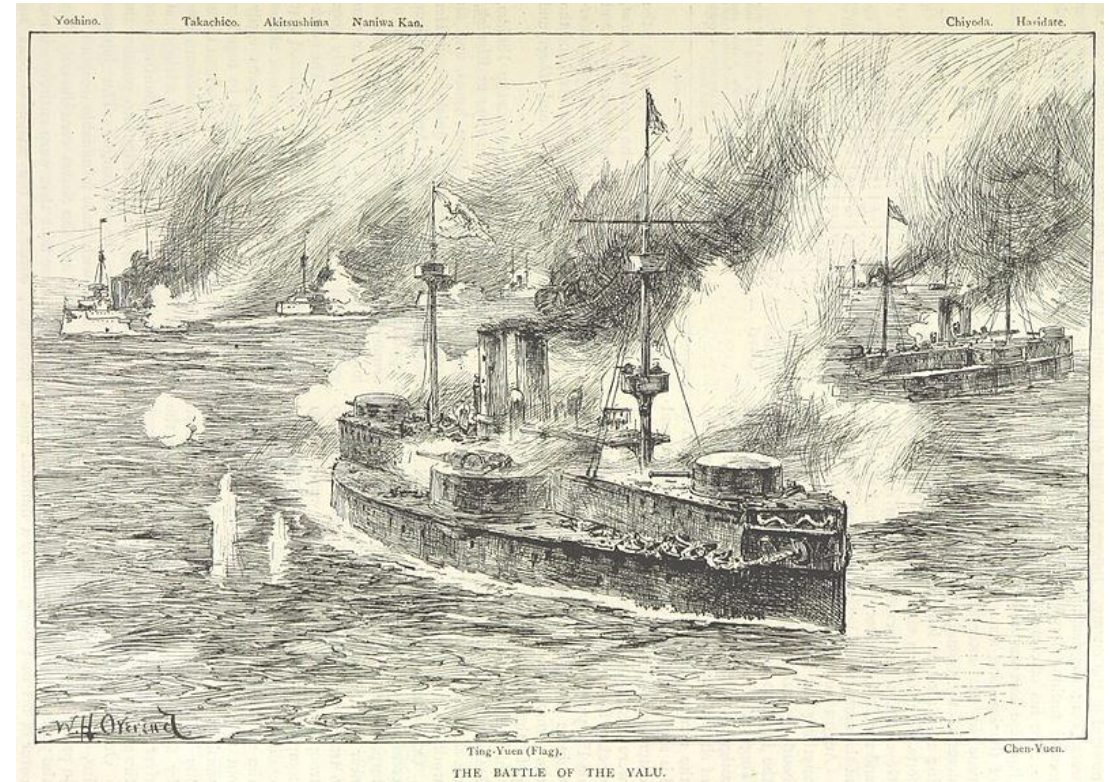
1894 - Battle of the Yalu River



Woodblock print by Kobayashi Kiyochika Inoue Kichijirô depicting the Naval Battle of the Yellow Sea (Yalu River) in Korea in the First Sino-Japanese War, dated 1894.

1894 - Battle of the Yalu River

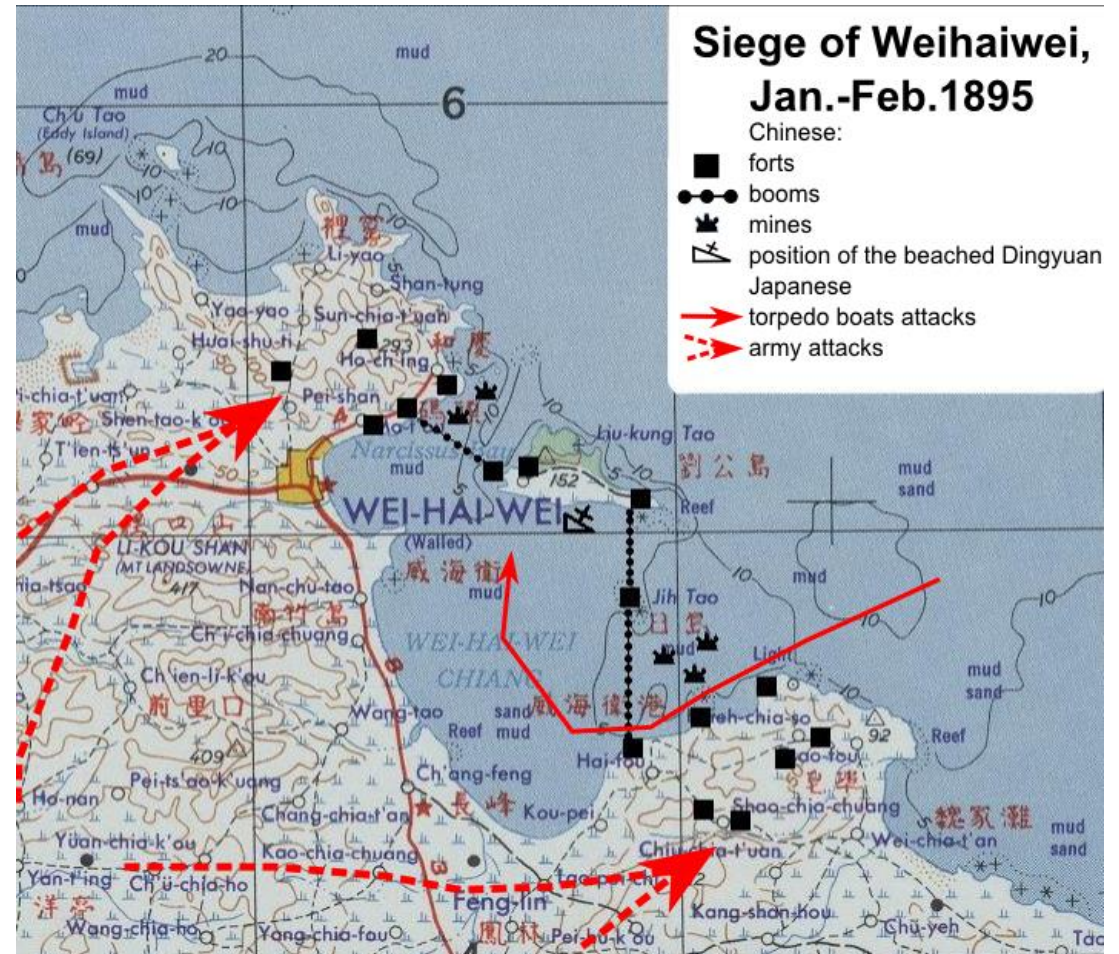
- The Japanese fleet's more reliable, better-maintained ordnance and overwhelming superiority in rapid-firing guns gave it tactical advantage over the Chinese Fleet, which fought with limited stocks, consisting of older foreign ammunition and shoddy domestic products. Japanese shells set four Chinese vessels ablaze, destroying three.
- The Chinese severely damaged four Japanese warships and lightly damaged two others.
- The remnants of the Chinese Fleet retired into Lüshunkou for repairs, but were withdrawn to Weihaiwei to avoid a second encounter with the Japanese fleet during the Battle of Lüshunkou.
- The Chinese Fleet was finally destroyed by a combined land and naval attack during the Battle of Weihaiwei.



The Chinese battleships Dingyuan and Zhenyuan come under fire from the Japanese fleet at the 1894 Battle of the Yalu River.

1895 - The Battle of Weihaiwei

- The Battle of Weihaiwei took place between 20 January and 12 February 1895 in Weihai, Shandong Province, China.
- In early January 1895, the Japanese landed forces in eastern Shandong positioning forces behind the Chinese naval base at Weihaiwei.
- Through a well coordinated offensive of both naval and land forces, the Japanese destroyed the forts and sank much of the Chinese fleet.



The solid red arrow —————> indicates an attack by torpedo boats.

1895 - The Battle of Weihaiwei



An incident in the Battle of Weihaiwei—Major General Ōdera at the cliff, 1895. Woodblock print by Ogata Gekkō, ink and color on paper triptych; in the collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

1895 - The Battle of Weihaiwei

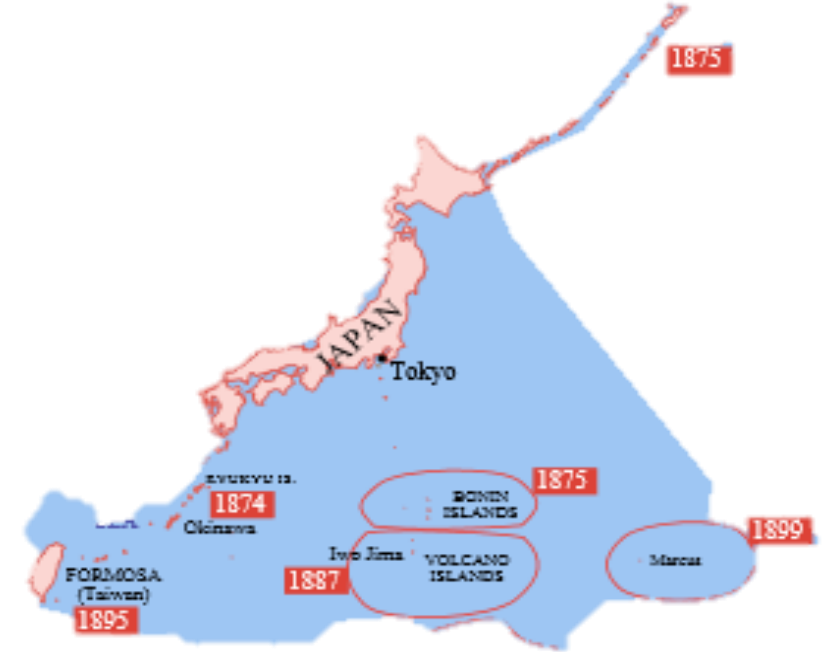
- With the Shandong and Liaoning peninsulas under Japanese control, the option for a pincer attack against the Chinese capital, Beijing, was now a possibility.
- This strategic threat forced the Chinese to sue for peace and led to the war's end in April 1895.



ukiyo-e nishiki-e depicting death of Major General Odera at the Battle of Weihaiwei, dated February 1895

1895 - Sino Japanese War

- In the peace treaty China ceded the Liaodong Peninsula and the island of Taiwan to Japan and withdrew any claims over Korea.
- After the peace treaty, Russia, Germany, and France intervened and forced Japan to withdraw from the Liaodong Peninsula.
- Soon afterwards Russia occupied the Liaodong Peninsula, built the Port Arthur fortress, and based the Russian Pacific Fleet there. Germany occupied Jiaozhou Bay, built Tsingtao fortress and based the German East Asia Squadron in that port.



19th Century – International Context

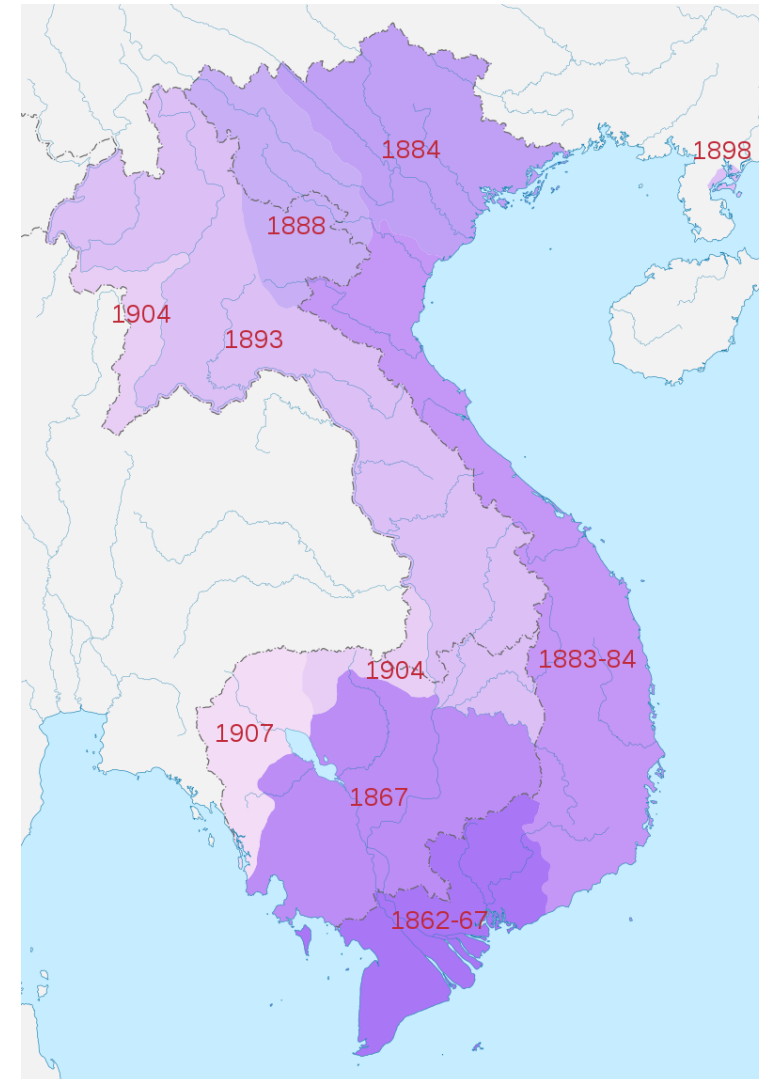
- In 1839, Britain fought the First Opium War with China.
- China was defeated, and in 1842, signed the Treaty of Nanking which was the first of the unequal treaties. Hong Kong Island was ceded to Britain, and certain ports, including Shanghai and Guangzhou, were opened to British trade and residence.
- In 1856, the Second Opium War broke out. The Chinese were again defeated, and now forced to the terms of the 1858 Treaty of Tientsin, which opened new ports to trade and allowed foreigners to travel in the interior.
- In addition, Christians gained the right to propagate their religion.
- The United States and Russia later obtained the same prerogatives in separate treaties.



The East India Company iron steam ship Nemesis, commanded by Lieutenant W. H. Hall, with boats from the Sulphur, Calliope, Larne and Starling, destroying the Chinese war junks in Anson's Bay, on 7 January 1841. An engagement in the First Opium War (1839-42).

19th Century – International Context

- Anti-Christian persecutions in Vietnam provided the pretext for the bombardment of Danang by the French in 1847, and invasion and occupation of Danang in 1857 and Saigon in 1858.
- By the Treaty of Saigon in 1862 the Vietnamese emperor ceded France three provinces of southern Vietnam; France also secured trade and religious privileges in the rest of Vietnam and a protectorate over Vietnam's foreign relations.
- Gradually French power spread through exploration, the establishment of protectorates, and outright annexations.



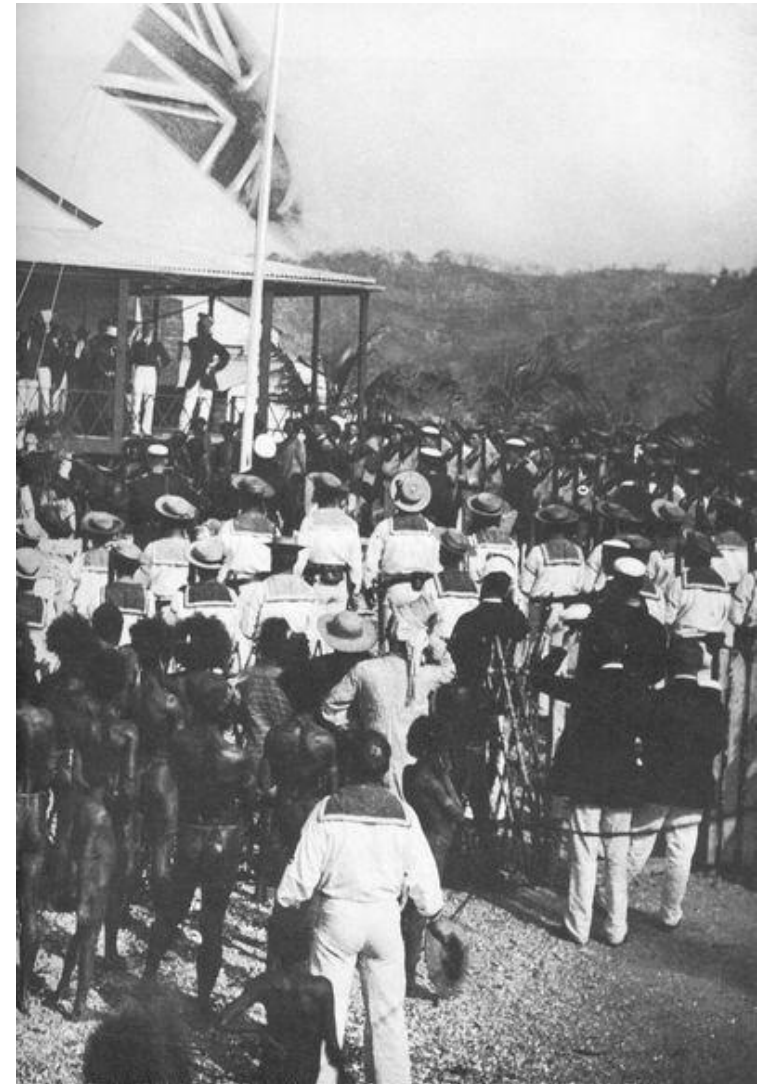
19th Century – International Context

- The Spanish–American War broke out in 1898 over a dispute related to Cuba.
- On 1st May 1898, U.S. Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila and U.S. troops landed in the Philippines.
- Spain, on December 10 1898 agreed by treaty to cede the Philippines, Guam and Puerto Rico to the U.S.



19th Century - Australian Expansion to the North

- **Darwin 1869 - Telegraph**
 - Darwin was established in 1869 as part of the project to connect Australia to the world by telegraph. The Overland Telegraph Line was built in the 1870s between Port Augusta and Darwin. The first telegraph connection from Australia to the world by submarine cable was the Java to Port Darwin link, brought ashore at Darwin in November 1871.
- **Torres Strait 1879 - Pearling**
 - Pearling had begun in Western Australia, in the 1850s and started in the Torres Strait in 1868. By 1877 there were 16 pearling firms operating on Thursday Island. The colony of Queensland recognised the value of this resource, and annexed the islands in 1879.
- **Papua 1883**
 - On the 4th of April, 1883, Chester, the Resident Magistrate at Thursday Island, acting under instructions from the Queensland Government, hoisted the British flag at Port Moresby annexing, in the name of the Queen, "all of New Guinea from the 141st to the 155th meridian." This action, although supported by the Australian colonies and New Zealand, was not endorsed by the British Government.
 - Photo The British flag being raised in 1883 after Queensland annexed the southern part of New Guinea.



19th Century - Australian Expansion to the North

- **Papua 1884 – The Germans**
- The Australian colonies repeatedly urged the British Government to annex New Guinea, to prevent any other European power from establishing a base there. Again and again they were assured that no European power contemplated such a design.
- In the middle of 1884 four German gunboats appeared in New Guinea waters and the German flag was hoisted in New Britain, in the Duke of York group, at Madang and in Northern New Guinea. In December, 1884, Germany notified the British Government of these actions.
- A British protectorate over the south coast of New Guinea and over the D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups was hurriedly proclaimed in October and November 1884.
- After Federation, on 1 January 1901, British New Guinea was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1902.

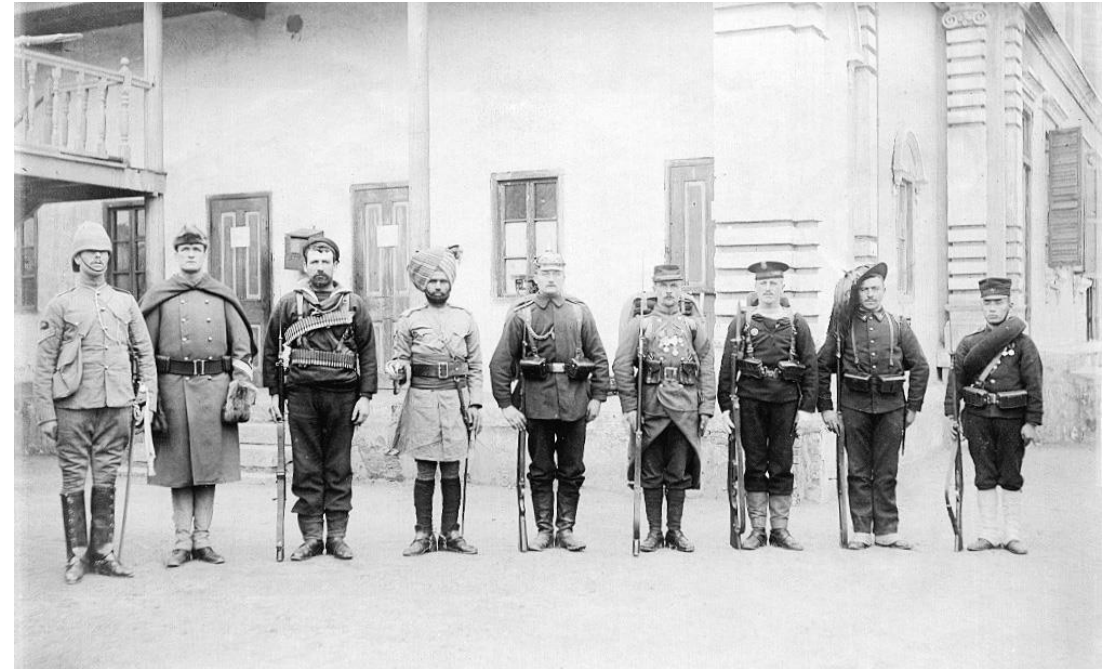


Territory of Papua from 1906

Following the passage of the Papua Act in 1905, British New Guinea became the Territory of Papua, and formal Australian administration began in 1906.

1900 – The Boxer Rebellion

- On 20 June 1900, menaced by the Boxers, an anti-Christian, anti-foreign, peasant movement, 900 soldiers, sailors, marines, and civilians, largely from Europe, Japan, and the United States, and about 2,800 Chinese Christians took refuge in the Peking Legation Quarter.
- British General Gaselee acted as the commanding officer of the Eight-Nation relief expedition, which eventually numbered 55,000.
- The main contingent was composed of Japanese (20,840), Russian (13,150), British (12,020), French (3,520), U.S. (3,420), German (900), Italian (80) and Austro-Hungarian (75).
- Notable events included the seizure of the Dagu Forts commanding the approaches to Tianjin and the boarding and capture of four Chinese destroyers by British Commander Roger Keyes.
- Among the foreigners besieged in Tianjin was a young American mining engineer named Herbert Hoover.



Troops of the Eight-Nation Alliance in 1900. Left to right: Britain, United States, Australia, India, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Japan.

1900 – The Boxer Rebellion

- The international force finally captured Tianjin on 14 July. With Tianjin as a base, they marched from Tianjin to Beijing, about 120 km, with 20,000 allied troops.
- The International Force reached Beijing on the afternoon of 14 August and relieved the Legation Quarter.
- In October 1900, Russia occupied the Chinese provinces of Manchuria. This led to a Japanese dispute with Russia over Liaodong and other provinces in eastern Manchuria, because of the Russian refusal to honour the terms of the Boxer protocol that called for their withdrawal.
- Two years of negotiations over this issue broke down in February 1904.



1902 - Anglo Japanese Alliance

- An alliance between Britain and Japan had been canvassed since 1895, when Britain refused to join the triple intervention of France, Germany and Russia against the Japanese occupation of the Liaotung peninsula.
- The case was strengthened by the support Britain had given Japan in its drive towards naval modernisation and their co-operative efforts to put down the Boxer Rebellion.
- After discussions in 1901 the alliance was announced on February 12, 1902. The common interest fuelling the alliance was opposition to Russian expansion.
- The treaty committed the parties to neutrality if the other was involved in a war with one other power or to support if the other was involved in a war with more than one other power.



1904/5 - Russo Japanese War

- Russia and Japan were competing for control of Korea and parts of Manchuria.
- Japan issued a declaration of war on 8 February 1904.
- Three hours before the declaration of war was received by the Russian government, the Japanese Navy made a surprise night torpedo attack on the Russian ships at Port Arthur.
- The attack heavily damaged the two biggest Russian battleships and a cruiser.
- The Japanese destroyed the Russian Pacific fleet by naval blockade and fire from land artillery by the army besieging Port Arthur.



Port Arthur viewed from the Top of Gold Hill, after capitulation in 1905. From left wrecks of Russian pre-dreadnought battleships Peresvet, Poltava, Retvizan, Pobeda and the protected cruiser Pallada.

1905 - Russo Japanese War

- The Tsar then sent the Baltic fleet on a seven month expedition to the Far East that attracted world wide attention.
- The Japanese fleet intercepted the Baltic fleet in Tsushima Strait and annihilated it. Only three out of thirty eight Russian ships escaped to Vladivostok.
- Tsushima was the first battle in which radio played a significant part. Both sides had radio, the Russians were using German sets and had difficulties in their use and maintenance, while the Japanese had the advantage of using their own equipment.
- All the major ships in the Japanese fleet at Tsushima had been built overseas, but a significant percentage of the cruisers, destroyers and torpedo boats had been built in Japan.



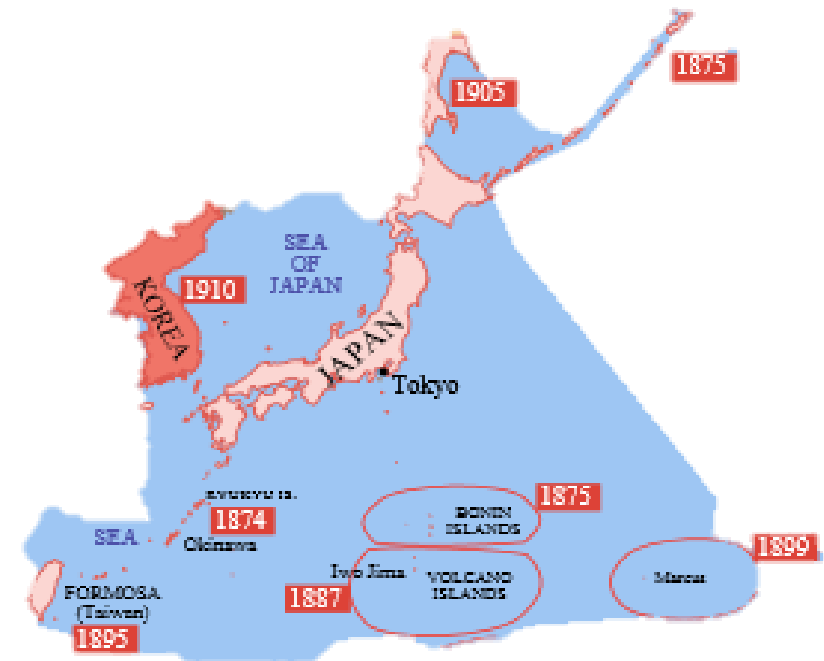
1905 - Russo Japanese War

- The fanatical zeal of the Japanese infantrymen astonished the Russians, who were dismayed by the apathy, backwardness, and defeatism of their own soldiers.
- Throughout 1905, the Imperial Russian government was rocked by revolution. The population was against escalation of the war.
- Tsar Nicholas II (photo) elected to negotiate peace so he could concentrate on internal matters after the disaster of Bloody Sunday on 9 January 1905.
- Both sides accepted the offer of United States President Theodore Roosevelt to mediate. Meetings were held in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The Treaty of Portsmouth was signed on 5 September 1905 at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.
- At the peace conference Russia agreed to evacuate Manchuria, recognise Japan's interest in Korea and cede half Sakhalin and the 25 year lease of Port Arthur to Japan.
- The Anglo-Japanese alliance meant that France was unable to come to the aid of its ally Russia as this would have meant going to war with Britain.



1910 Annexation of Korea

- Korea was occupied and declared a Japanese protectorate following the Japan–Korea Treaty of 1905, and officially annexed in 1910.
- China and Russia had both lost wars fought to preserve their interests in Korea.
- There was no one left to object.



WW1 - Australian Occupation of German Colonies in South Pacific

- On August 6th 1914, two days after Britain's declaration of war against Germany, the British government asked Australia to seize German wireless stations at Yap in the Marshall Islands, Nauru, and New Guinea,
- they added that any territory occupied must be handed over to Britain for peace negotiations after the war.
- New Zealand received a similar request in relation to Samoa.
- The Australian government decided to send the "Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force"-six companies of the RANR and a battalion of infantry. Enlistment started on 12th August and the force sailed out of Sydney on 19th August.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

J03326

THE FLEET, HEADED BY THE FLAGSHIP "HMAS AUSTRALIA", ENTERING RABAU ON 1914-09-12.

WW1 - Australian Occupation of German Colonies in South Pacific

- After delays, while the navy escorted the New Zealanders to Samoa, the force landed at Rabaul in New Guinea on 11th September 1914.
- After a skirmish, which left 6 Australians dead and 4 wounded, the Germans surrendered the same day.
- Part of the force moved on to take Nauru on 6th November.
- On 3rd December Britain cancelled the request for Australia to move on to German islands north of the equator as these had already been occupied by Japan.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

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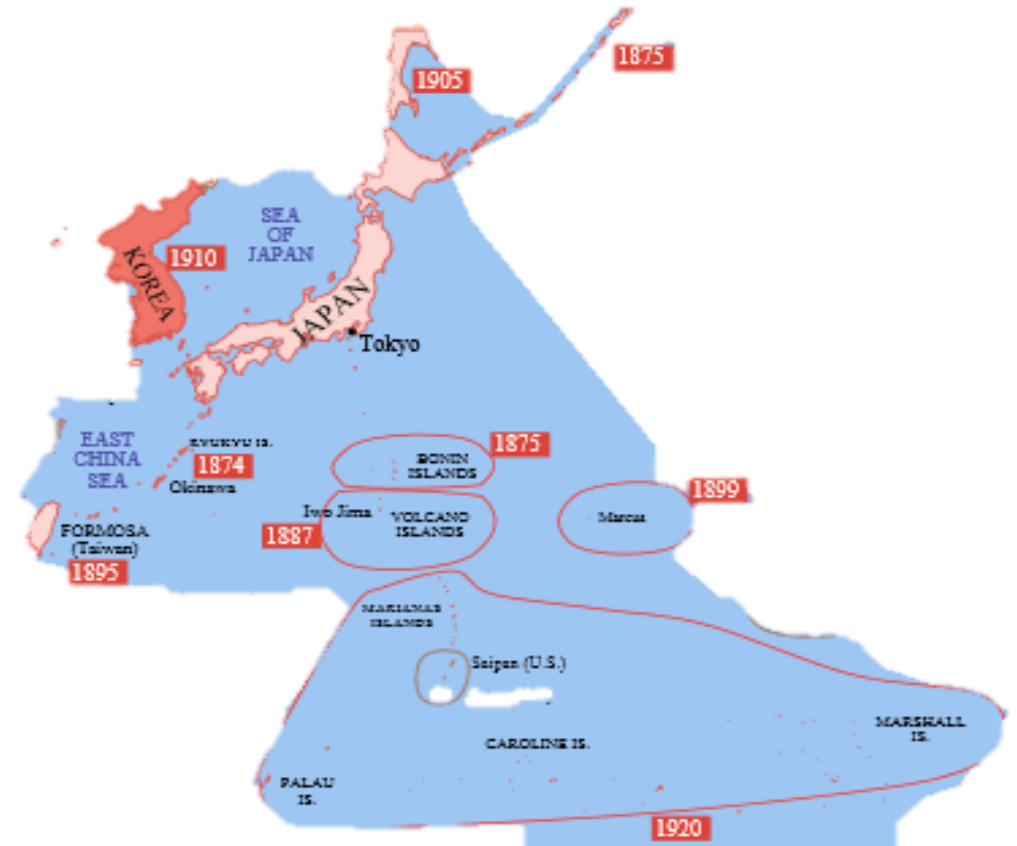
RABAUL. 1914-09-13. MEN OF THE NAVAL RESERVE LEADING THE MARCH OF THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (AN&MEF) THROUGH RABAUL AFTER THE HOISTING OF THE UNION JACK.

WW1 - Australian Occupation of German Colonies in South Pacific



WW1 - Japanese Occupation of German Colonies in North Pacific

- Britain requested Japanese assistance against Germany in the first World War. Japan declared war on Germany on August 23, 1914, as required by the Anglo Japanese Alliance.
- Japanese and minor British forces attacked Tsingtao fortress, the base of the German East Asia Naval Squadron, in German-leased territories in China.
- After two months of siege and naval blockade the Germans surrendered on November 7, 1914. Japan then took over the German holdings in China.
- Aircraft from the Japanese seaplane carrier *Wakamiya* became the first seaplanes in the world to attack land and sea targets, they also took part in another military first, a night-time bombing raid.
- The Japanese also invaded and occupied the German Pacific islands above the equator.
- The Japanese fleet assisted the Royal Navy in convoy escort in the Pacific and Indian oceans including escorting the first convoy of the AIF to Suez.
- By 1914 all new ships for the Japanese navy were being built in Japan.



1919 Australian Defence Planning

- After the first world war the Australian Government asked the Admiralty for an expert to report on naval defence. Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe (photo) arrived in Australia in May 1919.
- Summing up the naval situation in the Far East Jellicoe said:
 - a rising tide of ill-feeling against Britain—which was evident during the war—was reported in Japan, and
 - that danger of invasion of Australia would exist as long as the White Australia policy remained in force, and
 - Japan had ordered eight modern battleships, whereas Britain was building no battleships, and had none in existence quite equal in power, ship for ship, to the Japanese forces, and
 - If Japan were to declare war she would probably do so by means of a sudden surprise attack, similar to her attack on Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese war.
- Jellicoe proposed construction of an Australian fleet including two battle cruisers and an aircraft carrier.
- Nothing was done to carry out any of the recommendations except maintaining close collaboration with the Royal Navy.



1920 - League of Nations

- The League was formed in 1920 to prevent wars through collective security and disarmament.
- The league was weakened from the beginning when the American Congress refused to permit America to join the League.
- President Wilson himself had presided over the committee that drafted the Covenant of the League of Nations but was unable to get US membership of the League approved by the Senate.



Woodrow Wilson returning from
the Versailles Peace Conference,
1919

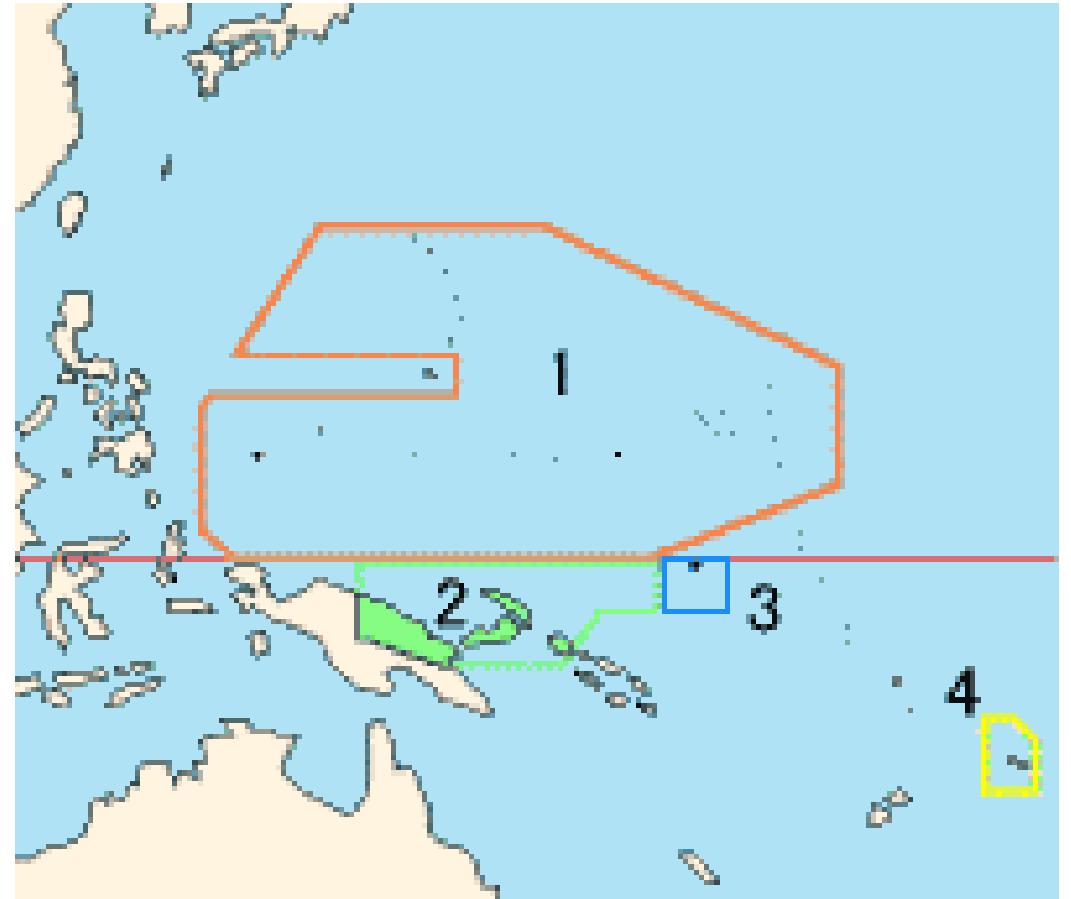
1920 - League of Nations Mandates

The Treaty of Versailles handed over former German colonies to the victorious powers to administer on behalf of the League of Nations. The Pacific Mandates were:

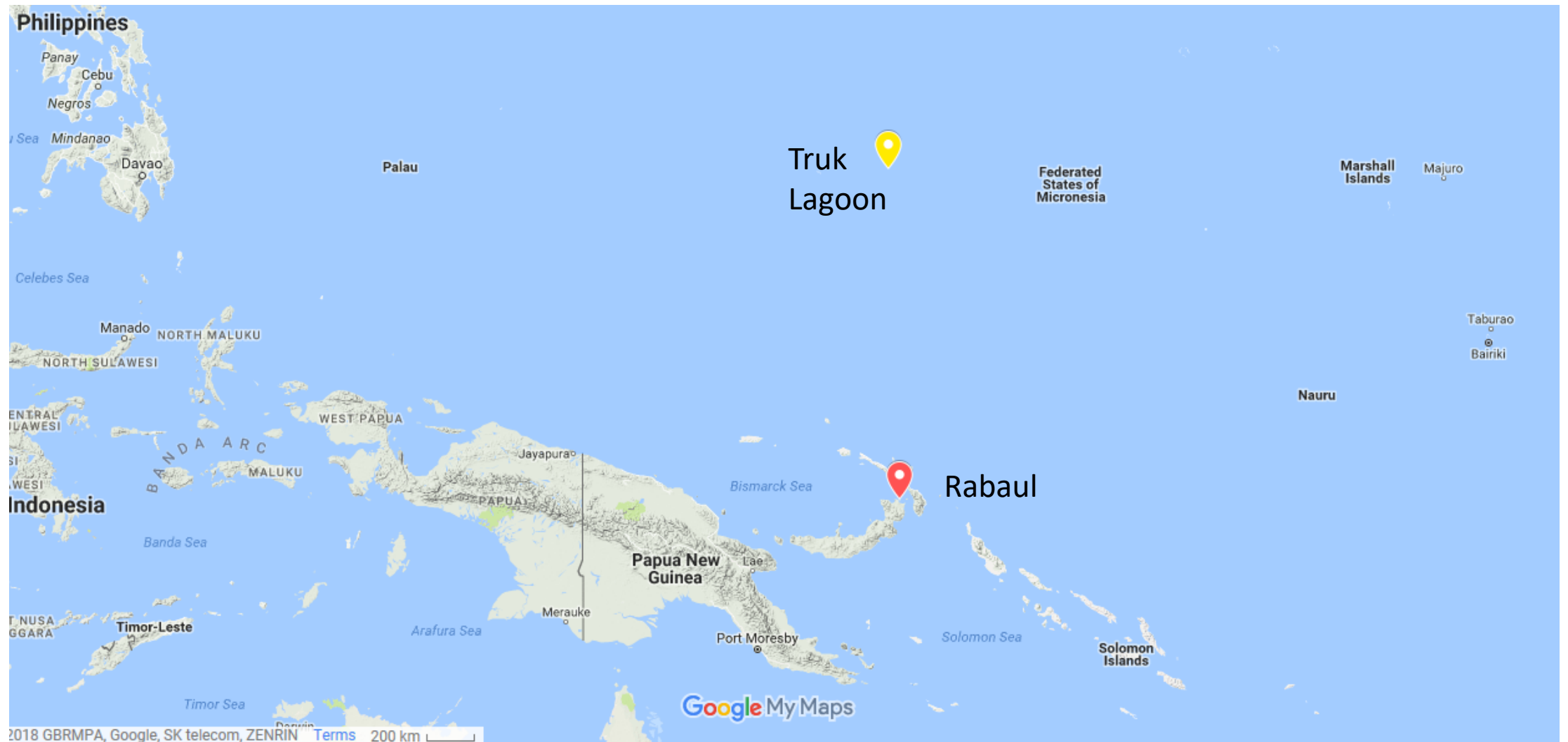
1. South Pacific Mandate – Japan
2. Territory of New Guinea – Australia
3. Nauru – Australia, Britain and New Zealand
4. Western Samoa – New Zealand

The Japanese had moved an amendment to the Covenant of the League of Nations claiming equality of treatment for all members of the signatory states. The Australian Prime Minister, Mr Hughes, had a hard struggle in successfully opposing the Japanese amendment.

During the debate on the Peace Treaty in the House of Representatives on 17th September 1919, it was said that "Australia has taken its frontiers northward to Rabaul, but the frontier of Japan has been brought southward 3,000 miles to the equator, until their front door and our back door almost adjoin".



until their front door and our back door almost adjoin

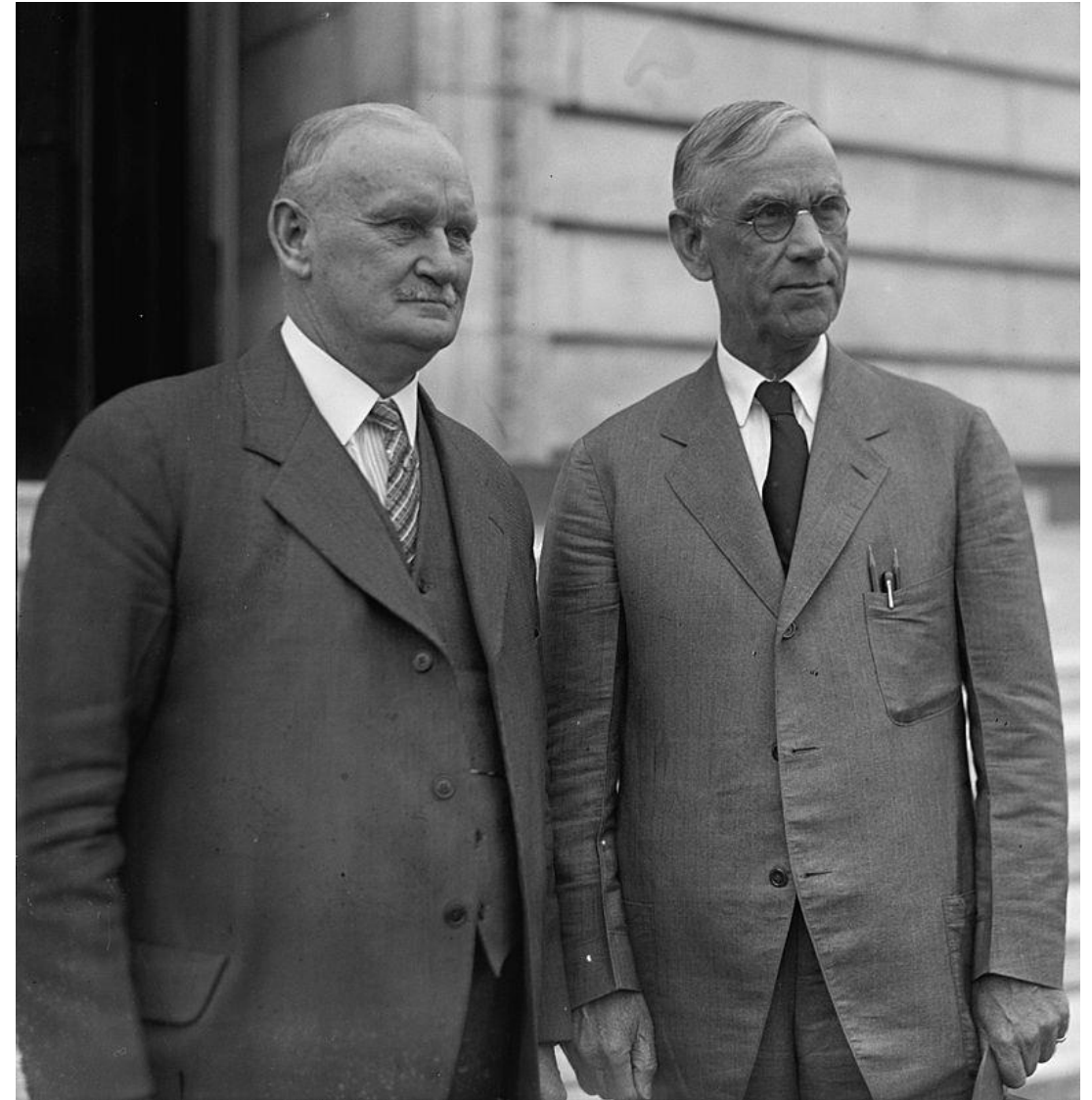


1920s - Japanese Outrage Against the West

- The Anglo Japanese Alliance was due to be extended in 1921.
- The British, urged by Canada and with Australia dragging behind, feared that extending the alliance would lead to conflict with America.
- America invited the Pacific powers to Washington for talks on the Pacific and Far East, and naval disarmament.
- Japan joined the conference in hopes of avoiding a war with the United States. The Pacific powers, the United States, Japan, France and Britain signed the Four-Power Treaty, which defined a minimal structure for international relations in the Pacific without any commitment to armed alliances, which provided for the termination of the Anglo Japanese Alliance.
- The victors of World War I, Britain, the United States, Japan, France, and Italy, after the losers' fleets had been scuttled, agreed to prevent an arms race by limiting naval construction, in the Washington Treaty in 1922. The treaty provided:
 - A ten-year pause in the construction of battleships and aircraft carriers.
 - The limitation of capital ships to give a 5:5:3:1.75:1.75 ratio of tonnage with Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy respectively.
- America and Japan had large construction programs in train. Britain, impoverished by the Great War, could not afford to match them and so was happy to have them stopped even though it meant accepting parity with America, instead of the two power standard which was applied when Britain really did rule the waves.
- The logic behind the 5:5:3 ratio was that America and Britain had responsibilities in two oceans while Japan was only a Pacific power. Japan did not accept the logic but accepted the treaty ratio because it could not win a building race with America.
- The Naval Treaty caused public outrage in Japan partly because it was another unequal treaty and partly because it trespassed on the Emperor's prerogative to command the Navy.
- Other causes of outrage against the West were the failure to get racial equality into the League of Nations Covenant and the termination of the Anglo Japanese Alliance.
- As the 20s and 30s went on racist immigration rules and protectionist trade policies in America, Australia and Britain provided grounds for further outrage.

1930s - Protectionism

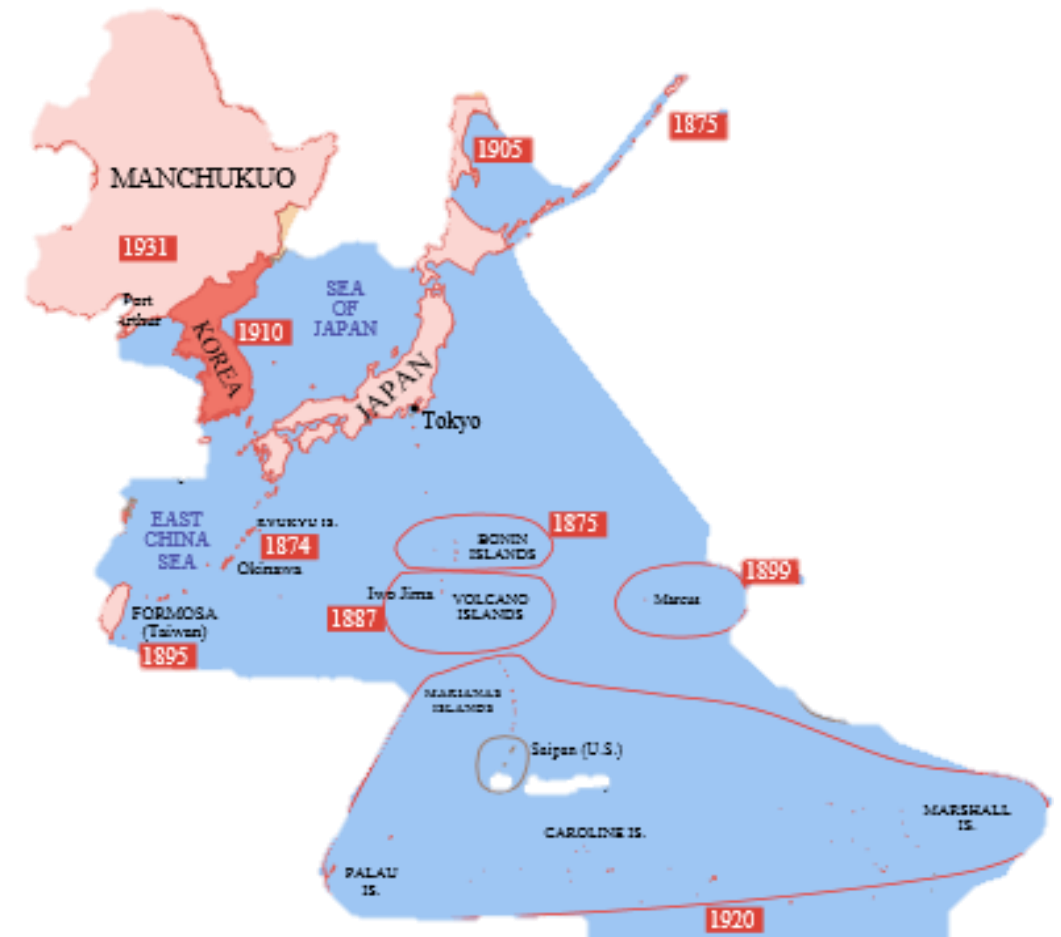
- The Tariff Act of 1930 commonly known as the Smoot–Hawley Tariff, was a law that implemented protectionist trade policies in the United States in response to the great depression.
- It was signed by President Herbert Hoover on June 17, 1930. The act raised US tariffs on over 20,000 imported goods.
- The tariffs under the act were the second highest in United States history, exceeded by only the Tariff of 1828.
- The Imperial Economic Conference held in July and August 1932 in Ottawa worked to establish a zone of limited tariffs within the British Empire, but with high tariffs with the rest of the world. This was called "Imperial preference" or "Empire Free-Trade".
- These “beggar-thy-neighbor” policies were copied by many countries in the 1930s.
- Overall, world trade declined by some 66% between 1929 and 1934.



Representative Willis C. Hawley (R Oregon) (left) and Senator Reed Smoot (R Utah), shortly before the Smoot–Hawley Tariff Act passed the House of Reps.

1931 – The Manchurian Incident

- Japanese influence in Manchuria had grown following construction of the South Manchurian Railway.
- In 1931 the Japanese Kwantung army, stationed there to protect the railway, detonated an explosion near the railway line (the Mukden Incident), blamed the Chinese and invaded and occupied the whole of Manchuria after five months of fighting.
- The incident had been staged despite specific prohibitions from the Japanese government, nevertheless Japan went on to institutionalise its control over Manchuria by installing the last emperor of China, Puyi, as head of the puppet state of Manchukuo.
- Militarily too weak to challenge Japan directly, China appealed to the League of Nations for help.
- The League's investigation led to the publication of the Lytton Report, condemning Japan for its incursion into Manchuria.



1931 - League of Nations

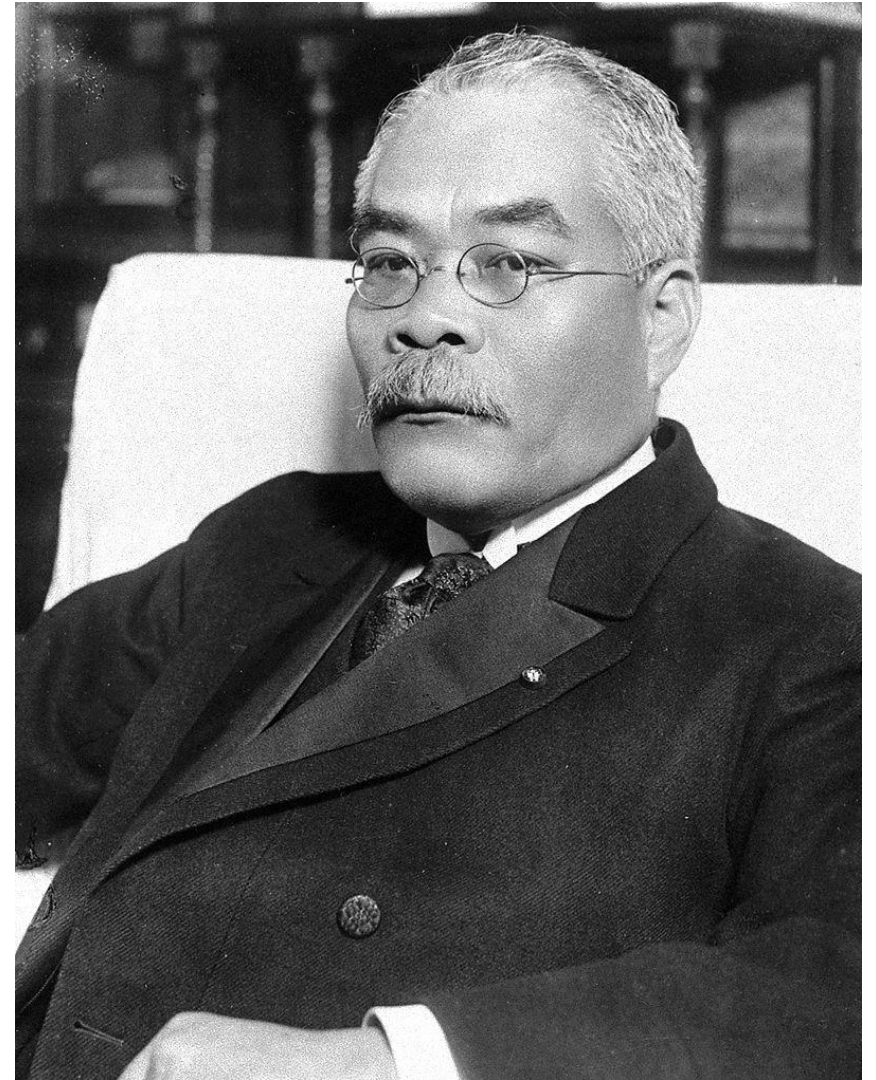
- In 1931 the failure to act on the Japanese invasion of Manchuria further weakened the League.



Woodrow Wilson returning from
the Versailles Peace Conference,
1919

1930s - Military Influence on the Government

- Ultra-nationalist groups in Japan increased in power and vehemence. In protest against the moderation of the Japanese Government, a fanatic had shot the Prime Minister, Mr Hamaguchi (photo), in 1930.
- Japan's political system was so constructed that the Cabinet's responsibility was to the Emperor rather than to Parliament. Further, the armed forces were able in effect not only to act independently of or even without the knowledge of the Cabinet, but to force the resignation of a Cabinet with which they were at odds.



1930s - Military Influence on the Government

- On 15 May 1932 the Minister of Finance and the Prime Minister were assassinated by young naval officers.
- They had also planned to kill Charlie Chaplin, visiting Japan and due to attend a reception with the prime minister, but he had gone to watch a sumo contest with the prime minister's son instead.
- “Chaplin is a popular figure in the United States and the darling of the capitalist class. We believed that killing him would cause a war with America.” – Lieutenant Seishi Koga, 1932



Charlie Chaplin with Sumo Wrestlers

1933- 35 The beginning of Rearmament

- Following the publication of the Lytton Report Japan gave notice of her intention to resign from the League in 1933
- and in December 1934 of her intention to abandon the Washington Treaty.
- Subsequently, both Japan and the United States announced increases in their shipbuilding programs.



Yamato. The three Yamato class ships were the biggest battleships ever built.



Aircraft carrier Shokaku

20th Century context

- Both China and Japan had been founding members of the League of Nations, as such they accepted the obligation not to resort to war.
- German colonies were to be administered by the victors under a mandate from the League.
- Government of India Act 1919 and 1935 granted a large measure of autonomy to the provinces of British India and introduced direct elections, thus increasing the franchise from seven million to thirty-five million people.
- In 1934 the United States had made an agreement with the "Commonwealth of the Philippines" that the Commonwealth would become an autonomous republic in July 1946.

1930s - Military Influence on the Government

- Another attempted coup d'état in Japan was organized by a group of young Army officers on 26 February 1936.
- The rebels assassinated several leading officials (including two former prime ministers) and occupied the government centre of Tokyo. They failed to assassinate Prime Minister Okada, shooting his brother in law by mistake, or to secure control of the Imperial Palace, and the coup failed.
- These affairs were very discouraging to moderate statesmen and the military increasingly controlled the government.



Rebels outside the Prime Minister's Residence during the February 26 Incident.

1936 - Collective Security

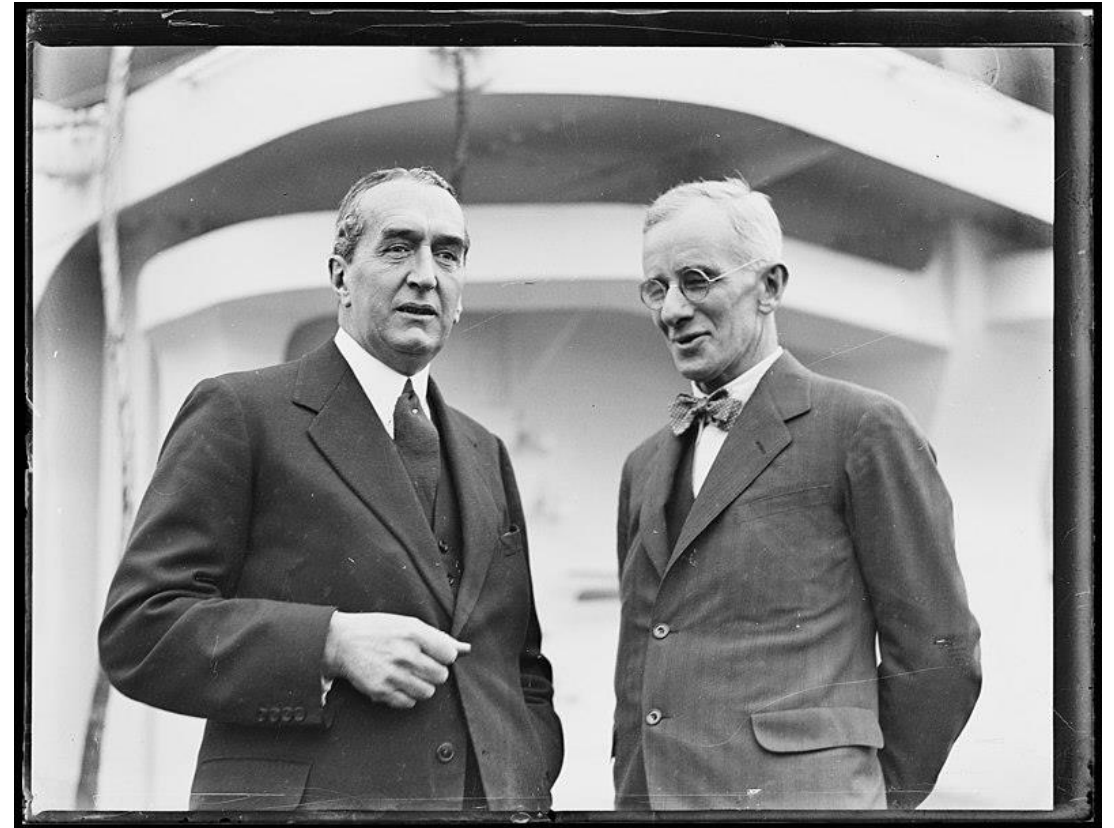
- In October 1933 the failure of the Disarmament Conference became evident.
- In October 1935, Italian dictator Benito Mussolini invaded Abyssinia.
- The League imposed economic sanctions, but they were largely ineffective because without American involvement or a naval blockade they did not cut off oil supplies.
- In June 1936 the British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, told the House of Commons that collective security had
- “failed ultimately because of the reluctance of nearly all the nations in Europe to proceed to ... military sanctions ... [I]f collective action is to be a reality and not merely a thing to be talked about, it means not only that every country is to be ready for war; but must be ready to go to war at once. That is a terrible thing, but it is an essential part of collective security.”



Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin,
unknown date

22 May 1936 - Melbourne

- On 22nd May 1936, the Australian Government announced its decision to divert a portion of Australia's import trade "with the object of increasing our exports of primary produce, expanding secondary industry and bringing about a considerable increase of rural and industrial development".
- This decision would be implemented by a licensing system which would provide a tight control over importation of certain goods; and higher customs duties.
- The main targets of the policy were to reduce the imports of Japanese textiles and American cars in favour of British products.
- Although this policy was not aimed exclusively at Japanese goods, it did in fact deal a severe blow at trade with Japan, especially as duties on textiles other than those from the United Kingdom were raised, and British textiles were given a higher degree of preference than hitherto.
- The decision followed confidential and unsuccessful negotiations between representatives of the Australian and Japanese Governments for a trade agreement.



Sir Henry Gullett, minister without portfolio with responsibility for trade treaties, introduced the policy. Photo, Gullett (r) with S. M. Bruce (l), who gave him his first ministerial appointment.

1936 - Development of the Axis

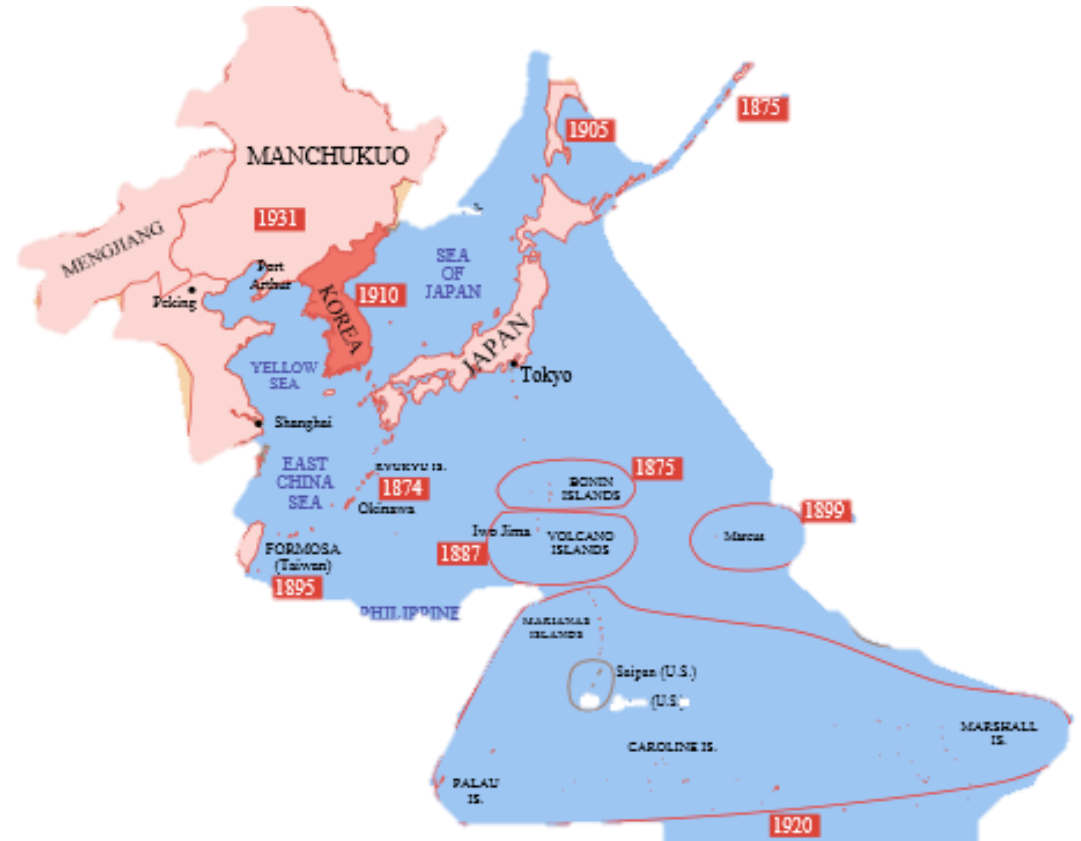
- The first step was the treaty signed by Germany and Italy in October 1936.
- On 18 November 1936 Japan recognised the Italian occupation of Ethiopia, in return Italy recognised the Japanese occupation of Manchuria.
- The next step was the signing in November 1936 of the Anti-Comintern Pact, an anti-communist treaty between Germany and Japan. Italy joined the Pact in 1937.



Benito Mussolini with Hitler on 25 October 1936, when the axis between Italy and Germany was declared.

1937 - Second Sino Japanese War

- An incident at the Marco Polo Bridge near Peking on 7th July 1937, between Japanese and Chinese troops was escalated into a battle by the Japanese who captured Beijing and Tianjin.
- The Chinese government decided that it was now necessary to mount full scale resistance to continuing Japanese aggressions and they attacked the Japanese settlements and garrison at Shanghai. This expanded to a major battle with the Japanese committing 200,000 men and extensive air and naval forces.
- After a three month battle the Japanese captured Shanghai and went on to capture the Chinese capital of Nanking in December 1937.
- These campaigns involved 350,000 Japanese soldiers, and even more Chinese.



1937 - Second Sino Japanese War

- After the capture of Nanking Japanese troops tortured and murdered up to 300,000 Chinese and raped tens of thousands of women during the "Rape of Nanking" in December 1937 and January 1938.
- The Rape of Nanking – which followed the sinking of the Panay – shocked the civilised world, but nothing was done about it.



Bodies of victims along Qinhuai River out of Nanjing's west gate during Nanjing Massacre.

NANKING TERROR.

JAPANESE BARBARITY.

SLAUGHTER, RAPE AND LOOTING.

SOLDIERY UNCHECKED.

- LONDON, Jan. 27.-An authentic account of appalling atrocities perpetrated by Japanese soldiery in Nanking after the capture of the city on December 13 has been compiled by a representative of the "Daily Telegraph" from reports and letters sent by Professors of the University of Nanking and American missionaries to the Japanese Embassy during the reign of terror.
- Similar Japanese atrocities at Hangchow are also detailed.
- The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent's dispatch, cabled from Hong Kong, describes wholesale executions, rape and looting during the Nanking terror. One American missionary estimated that 20,000 Chinese were slaughtered and thousands of women, including young girls, were outraged.
- On the evidence of eyewitnesses, the Japanese authorities did nothing to curb the unspeakable crimes of Japanese troops committed in the full view of the Japanese Embassy staff. One missionary saw bodies in every street while walking with the Japanese Consul-General long after the city was occupied on December 13.
- One boy died in hospital with seven bayonet wounds in his stomach, stated this missionary, in describing the atrocities on the first day of the occupation.
- A woman in hospital had been raped 20 times, after which Japanese soldiers, trying to behead her with a bayonet, inflicted a throat wound. A Buddhist nun declared that soldiers rushed into a temple, killed the Mother Superior and a novice of eight years of age, bayoneted a novice of 12, and outraged four women.

1937 - Second Sino Japanese War

- Affronts to British and American interests were frequent during the war in China.
- A Japanese battery shelled the British and American gunboats on the Yangtse River in December 1937.
- The American gunboat Panay was bombed and sunk by Japanese planes with three of the crew killed and eleven seriously injured in the same month.
- It seems probable that these were deliberate attempts to discourage foreign individuals and governments from remaining in China.



Emperor Hirohito riding Shirayuki during an Army inspection on 8 January 1938

1937 - Second Sino Japanese War

THE COURIER-MAIL, BRISBANE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1937.

FIVE JAPANESE ATTACKS ON U.S. SHIP

TROOPS' MARCH OF TRIUMPH

Entry Into Nanking

LONDON, December 17.

Japanese naval and military forces made a triumphal march into Nanking, the captured Chinese capital, to-day—marching from the revered mausoleum of Dr. Sun Yat-sen on Purple Mountain, outside Nanking, to the city's East Gate.

Troops lined the whole route, and the march was led by Prince Asaka, Vice-Admiral Hasegawa, and General Matsui.

Prince Asaka landed from a cruiser on the waterfront. Thousands of troops and war correspondents

Serious Turn in Panay Inquiry

WASHINGTON FIRM

NEW YORK, December 17.

FIVE instances which appear to constitute deliberate aggression by Japanese troops in the sinking of the American gunboat Panay have been officially determined by the State Department, according to the Washington correspondent of the "Daily News."

These are:—

- (1) The sinking Panay, with its American Governments in the presence of the Chinese in order to persuade the latter that help from the British and Americans could not be expected, and they had better surrender.



"You cannot escape the strictures that must follow in this increase" — Alderman Luckins, when Brisbane City Council increased salaries to £400 yesterday.



Voted for the increase—Alderman Gillies in characteristic attitude.

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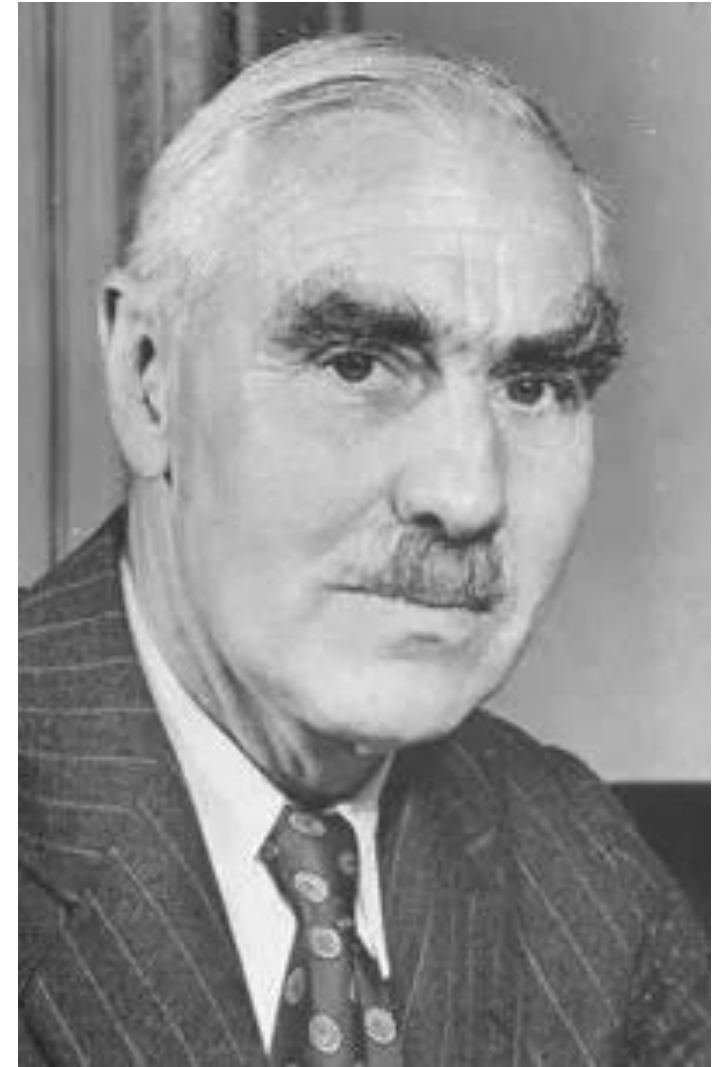
1937 - League of Nations

- Germany had withdrawn in October 1933 nine months after Hitler became Chancellor.
- The Italians withdrew from the League in December 1937 following the ineffective sanctions imposed after the invasion of Abyssinia.
- When Japan began a full-scale invasion of China in 1937 the Chinese appealed to the League for help. Western countries were sympathetic to the Chinese but the League was unable to provide any actual help.



1938 - American Protests

- Almost every week, news reached Mr Grew (photo), the US ambassador in Tokyo, of fresh outrages against American persons and property in China; the Japanese government either denied that they were done by Japanese soldiers or expressed its sorrow and assurance of no repetition.
- On 1st July 1938 the US announced a moral embargo on the export of planes to Japan. The US was “strongly opposed to the sale of airplanes to any nation making a practice of bombing civilians from the air”.
- A legal embargo would have violated the commercial treaty with Japan.
- Mr Grew warned his government that if Japan were deprived of oil she would move south and take what she wanted from Borneo and Sumatra, so an embargo should not be imposed unless the US was prepared to see it through to its logical conclusion, which might mean war.



1939 – Industrial and Military Development

- When the Russo-Japanese War began in 1904, 65% of employment and 38% of the gross domestic product (GDP) of Japan was still based on agriculture but the modern industry had begun to expand substantially.
- During World War I, Japan used the absence of the war-torn European competitors on the world market to advance its economy, generating a trade surplus for the first time since the isolation in the Edo period.
- By the late 1920s, manufacturing and mining contributed 23% of GDP, compared with 21% for all of agriculture. Transportation and communications had developed to sustain heavy industrial development.
- Between 1931 and 1939 Japan had nearly doubled her industrial production, with a marked emphasis upon metals and engineering.
- Her military budget had risen from 29.4% of total expenditure to 71.7% per cent of with consequent heavy burdens upon her people.



Photo: Japanese Navy Aircraft Carrier "Shokaku" immediately after completion. Shokaku and her sister ship Zuikaku, both launched in 1939, were two of the finest aircraft carriers in the world. Yamato and Musashi, the two biggest battleships ever built, were also under construction.

1939 - Development of the Axis

- 7th April 1939: Italian forces invaded and quickly subjugated Albania.
- The "Rome–Berlin Axis" became a military alliance on 22 May 1939 under the so-called "Pact of Steel"



1939 - A war of Attrition

- The Japanese captured Wuhan in October 1938, forcing the KMT to retreat to Chungking but Chiang Kai-shek refused to negotiate and continued the resistance.
- With casualties and costs mounting, the Japanese attempted to break Chinese resistance by launching massive air raids on civilian targets. Starting in January 1939 they hit Chungking and most other major cities in unoccupied China.
- The Japanese attempted to cut off the flow of supplies to China from the outside world by naval blockade and capture of the major ports.
- By the end of October 1938, Japanese troops had landed 35 miles north-east of Hong Kong, and surrounded it, cutting off supplies through Hong Kong, and positioning themselves for a swift and probably successful assault.
- There now remained three supply routes into China;
 - The North West from Russia,
 - French Indo China through Hanoi and
 - The Burma road.
- Chiang's main objective was to drag out the war for as long as possible, to exhaust Japanese resources.



1939 – Another War with Russia

- Japanese expansion in the Northeast China region bordering the Soviet Far East and disputes over the demarcation line led to growing tensions with the Soviet Union, with both sides often violating the border and accusing each other of border violations.
- The Soviets and Japanese, including their respective client states of Mongolia and Manchukuo, fought a series of escalating border skirmishes and punitive expeditions from 1935 until the Battles of Khalkhin Gol in July and August 1939.
- The Kwantung army launched an attack on Soviet forces with an infantry division and two tank regiments. A pitched battle ensued in which the Japanese lost over half their armor, but still could not break through the Soviet forces.



Japanese light tanks moving forward on the Khalkha River front

1939 – Another War with Russia

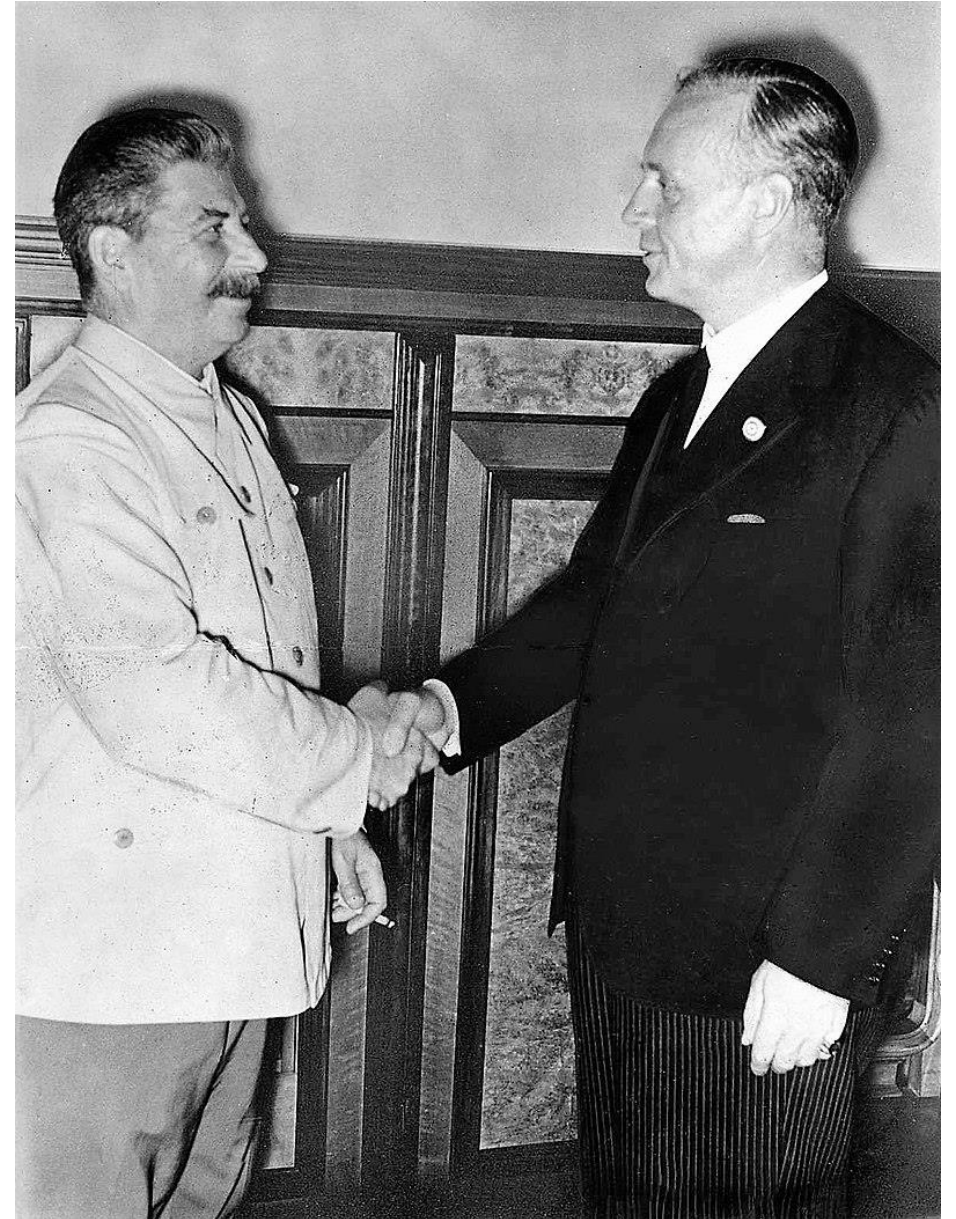
- The two armies continued to spar with each other over the next two weeks along a four-kilometre (2.5 mi) front running along the east bank of the Khalkhin Gol both incurring heavy casualties.
- General Zhukov planned a major offensive on 20 August to clear the Japanese from the Khalkhin Gol region and end the fighting. He assembled three rifle divisions, three tank divisions, two motorized infantry divisions, two Mongolian cavalry divisions and over 550 fighters and bombers.
- By 31 August, Japanese forces on the Mongolian side of the border were destroyed. Japanese records report 8,440 killed, 8,766 wounded, 162 aircraft lost in combat, and 42 tanks lost.



Grigori Shtern, Khorloogiin Choibalsan and Georgy Zhukov at Khalkhin Gol

1939 – Peace with Russia

- In May 1939, Germany had begun negotiations with the Soviets, proposing that Eastern Europe be divided between the two powers. Stalin saw this as an opportunity both for territorial expansion and temporary peace with Germany.
- In August 1939, the Soviet Union signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact with Germany, a non-aggression pact negotiated by Molotov and German foreign minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.
- The Soviet Union and Japan agreed to a ceasefire on 15 September, which took effect the following day and returned the borders to the status quo ante.
- Free from a threat in the Soviet Far East, Stalin proceeded with the Soviet invasion of Poland on 17 September.
- Photo - Stalin greeting the German foreign minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in the Kremlin, 1939.



1940 - Exploiting French Collapse

- On the 16th June the new French Government, formed by Marshal Petain and based in Vichy, asked the Germans for an armistice.
- Japan, on 20th June demanded that the Vichyite French government of Indo-China stop the transport of war materials through Indo-China to China. The French complied.
- On the 30th August the French Vichy Government consented to a Japanese military occupation of northern Indo-China and the construction of three airfields there.
- This enabled the Japanese to enforce the cutting of supply routes into China and to extend their airforce's reach into China.
- The war in China continued on the ground and in the air. Air raids on Chungking, the new Chinese capital, were usually made by 90 to 100 bombers, protected by the new, fast and manoeuvrable Zero fighter.



June 1940 -Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

- A concept developed in the Empire of Japan and propagated to Asian populations which were occupied by it.
- It extended across the Asia-Pacific and promoted the cultural and economic unity of East Asians, Southeast Asians, South Asians and Oceanians.
- It also declared the intention to create a self-sufficient bloc of Asian nations which would be led by the Japanese and be free from the rule of Western powers.
- The idea was announced in a radio address which was titled "The International Situation and Japan's Position" and delivered by Foreign Minister Hachirō Arima on 29 June 1940.



1940 - American Intervention against Japan

- During air raids on Chungking on 6-7 July 1939 bombs fell on an American church near the embassy and close aboard the river gunboat USS Tutuila.
- On 26 July the United States gave notice that her commercial treaty with Japan would be abrogated, clearing the way for the imposition of economic sanctions when the treaty expired in January 1940, and also increased her economic aid to China.
- In July 1940 the United States initiated economic sanctions against Japan.
 - Congress passed an Act authorising the President to prohibit export of munitions he considered necessary for defence. The President then prohibited the export, except to Britain and her allies, of aviation fuel and certain kinds of iron and steel scrap.
- On 26th September America placed a virtual ban upon export of any grade of iron or steel scrap to Japan.

September 1940 - Development of the Axis

- The "Rome–Berlin Axis" had become a military alliance in May 1939 under the so-called "Pact of Steel". The war in Europe broke out in September 1939 and in June 1940, after Germany had invaded France, Italy also declared war on Britain and France.
- The Tripartite Pact was signed by Germany, Italy, and Japan on 27 September 1940, in Berlin.
- Japan, Germany, and Italy undertake to assist one another with all political, economic and military means if one of the Contracting Powers is attacked by a Power at present not involved in the European War or in the Japanese-Chinese conflict.



Signing ceremony for the Axis Powers Tripartite Pact; seated at front left (left to right) are Japan's Ambassador Saburō Kurusu (leaning forward), Italy's Minister of Foreign Affairs Galeazzo Ciano and Germany's Führer Adolf Hitler (slumping in his chair).

1941 - American sanctions

- The Lend-Lease Bill, which allowed Britain to obtain the supplies needed from the US without payment, was signed into law on 11th March and the President spoke of "the end of compromise with tyranny" and promised aid until victory.
- Lend-Lease also provided supplies to China, but they were limited by the delivery capacity of the Burma road.



President Roosevelt signs the Lend-Lease bill to give aid to Britain and China (March 1941).

April 1941 - The Soviet–Japanese Neutrality Pact

- The Soviet–Japanese Neutrality Pact was signed on April 13, 1941, two years after the brief Soviet–Japanese Border War (1939).
- The pact permitted the Soviet Union to concentrate on its Western borders and permitted Japan to strike south without too much concern about its borders with Russia.



Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka signs the Soviet–Japanese Neutrality Pact. Molotov and Stalin stand behind.

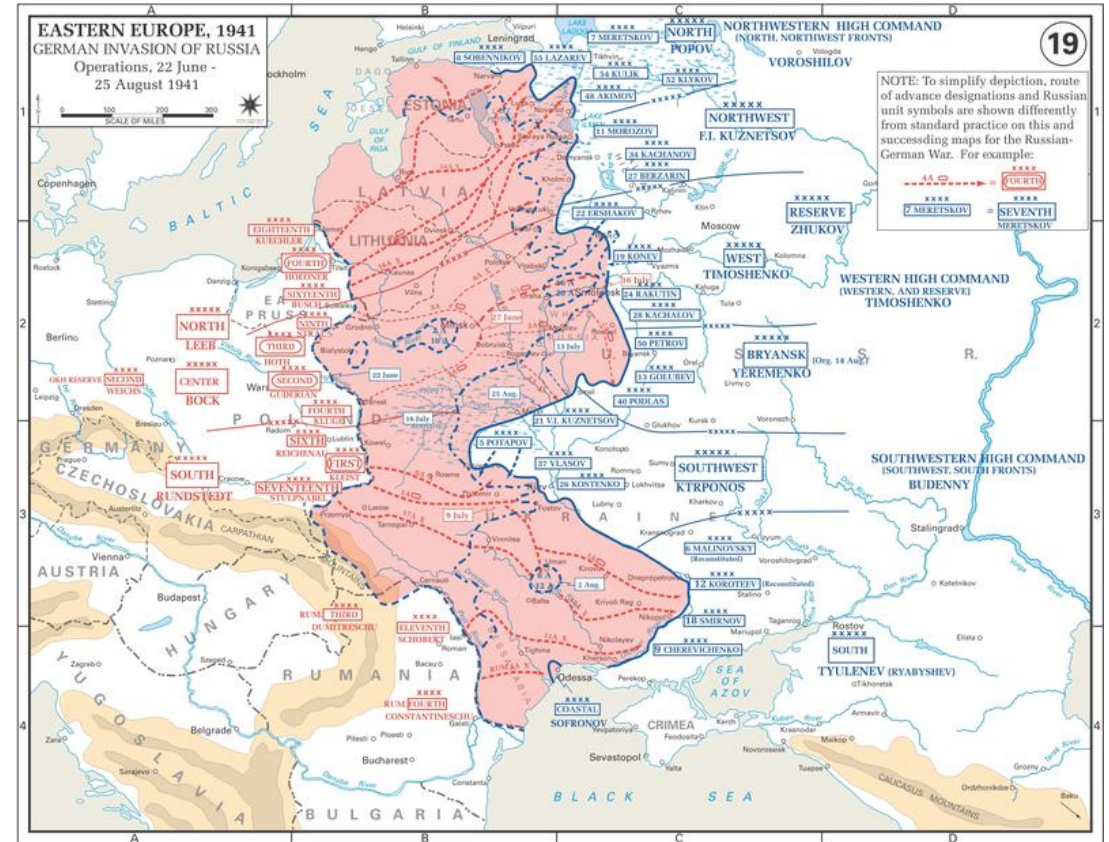
1941 – More exploitation of German victories

- In March the Vichy French Government gave Japan the right to occupy the airport at Saigon, which enabled her to dominate the whole of Indo-China and brought her within bombing distance of Singapore.
- After the Netherlands were occupied by the Germans, Japanese economic delegations visited Batavia and pressed for access to more oil and larger immigration quotas. After many weeks of discussion they were refused, and negotiations were finally broken off on the 18th June 1941.



1941 – More exploitation of German victories

- On 22nd June Germany invaded the Soviet Union. Initial German successes further reduced Japanese concerns about possible attacks from Russia.



German advances during the opening phases of Operation Barbarossa, June - August 1941.

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The Courier-Mail

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FIERCE GERMAN DRIVE ACROSS POLAND

Russian Offensive In One Sector Reported

Continued from Special Service and Associated Press

FIERCEST German thrust into Russian territory seems to be across the line formed by the River Bug, which cuts Poland in two. This is the only German advance that Russia has admitted.

The Germans expect to reach the so-called "Stalin Line," on the old Soviet-Polish frontier, soon.

German military circles claim to know the Stalin Line, and say that it is unimpressive.

A report from Ankara says that the Red Army has taken the offensive in at least one sector of the Polish front.

A joint German and Romanian light armor detachment was spotted from aerial batteries in the Black Sea, a German official spokesman said yesterday.

First news of naval action was in a German News Agency claim that torpedo boats had sunk a 4,000-ton Russian vessel and a fishing boat in Russian waters.

Belgian Turkish sources in Ankara were that a number of German destroyers and submarines have entered the vicinity of the Bosphorus.

Belgian Radio reported a sinking of the first ship, and that the second ship was also sunk.

Official Reports of Fighting

The first Soviet war communiqué, issued yesterday morning, said: "At dawn on Sunday the Germans attacked our front line."

"The whole front, from the Baltic to the Black Sea, was hit in the first part of the day. At the beginning of the second part of the day, the Germans contacted the vanguards of the Red Army, who repulsed the enemy after stubborn fighting, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy."

VAST NEW WAR FRONT



JAPAN DECIDES POLICY TO-DAY; BERLIN URGING ACTION

New Friends For Stalin

—If He Wishes

Continued from Special Service and Associated Press

AN opportunity has already been given to M. Stalin to join the Democracies formally. It is understood that an alliance exists at the moment, but events may move fast.

Minority Stalin announced yesterday that, at a meeting between Moscow, Berlin, and the United States, he had been considered.

The U.S. Ambassador to London, Mr. G. H. Duff Assheton, said in the House of Commons yesterday that he had been told that Stalin had been considered.

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ANNOUNCEMENT of Japan's policy towards the Russo-German war is expected after a Cabinet meeting in Tokyo to-day.

The Daini (Japanese) News Agency predicted that the Cabinet meeting would define Japan's "sincere desire for peace."

"It is deemed necessary to drive home to the whole nation that Japanese national policy is for the steady construction of the New Order in East Asia," Daini said.

An emergency Cabinet session began in Tokyo yesterday afternoon. The Cabinet has been twice postponed.

An 8,000-man Chinese force of 12,000 men, including the 12th Army, had an advance on the Japanese and announced that they had captured the Chinese and the 12th Army.

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Acceptance Of Russia As Ally Likely

CANTON, Monday.—It is believed here that the Government will accept Russia as an ally in the war, but it is not yet official.

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JAPAN DECIDES POLICY TO-DAY; BERLIN URGING ACTION

Courier-Mail Special Service and Australian Associated Press

A **NNOUNCEMENT** of Japan's policy towards the Russo-German war is expected after a Cabinet meeting in Tokio to-day.

The Domei (Japanese) News Agency predicted that the Cabinet meeting would define Japan's "sincere desire for peace."

"It is deemed necessary to drive home to the whole nation that Japanese national policy is for the steady construction of the New Order in East Asia," Domei said.

27 June 1941 - Brisbane

"Pushed Towards Sea"

The Asahi points out that the Soviet-German war has cut off one of Japan's most important war-time trade routes.

The Kokumin claims that the interruption to traffic on the Trans-Siberian railway has reduced the value to Japan of the Russo-Japanese pact.

"Communist Russia geographically

pushes Japan towards the sea," it declares.

The Nichi Nichi says: "Japan should take advantage of this one chance in years to work towards the establishment of the New Order in East Asia by preparing to take direct action where necessary."

Berlin political circles suggest that Japan may drop Mr. Matsuoka, Foreign Minister, from the Cabinet in revising her attitude to Russia.

Chinese opinion is that Japan is undecided whether to support Germany's attacks on Russia or launch a move in the Southern Pacific.

To-morrow is another day . . .

See . . . to-day's good weather to-morrow's forecast. Make sure that your weather forecasts are correct through the year by consulting the official list of Chas. Sankey Fraser, to make no mistake.

The Official House of
CHAS. SANKEY FRASER,
at Queen Street, (near City Hall), (near City Hall) and at 504 Margaret St., Townsville.

FORECAST: Fine; cold night. Map, Page 8.



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RUSSIA HITS BACK AT THREE POINTS Bloody Battles Slow German Advance

Courier-Mail Special Service and Australian Associated Press

TOUGH Russian resistance at the week-end either held up German armoured onslaughts or slowed them down.

Furious Russian counter-attacks led to bloody battles at three points: (1) Ostrov, near the junction of the Estonian, Latvian, and Russian borders, where the Germans are driving towards Leningrad; (2) Polotsk, on the Dvina River; and (3) Borisov, north-east of Minsk.

The Russians claimed yesterday to have hurled the Germans back at these points and to have inflicted great losses on them in tanks and men. The battles were still raging.

The Germans claim to have reached the Dnieper River, east of Minsk, and one report says that they have entered Tallinn, capital of Estonia. On the Rumanian front the Russians admit that the Germans have crossed the Pruth River into Bessarabia at several points.

RAIDS DEEP INSIDE GERMANY

Australian Associated Press

R.A.F. bombers struck a heavy blow at war industries there last night when they bombed Germany on Saturday night. From the German News Agency official damage to these targets.

The air ministry referring to Saturday night's R.A.F. attacks on Germany said that weather was especially favourable for the raid.

A Russian communiqué issued at 1 p.m. yesterday stated: "The battle resulting from our counter-attack in the Borisov area continues with heavy losses."

"We firmly held the Western Dvina (Polotsk) sector. Thousands of dead Germans and many damaged planes and tanks lie on the approaches to the river. The greater part of the attacking troops found their graves on the bottom of the river."

Official Reports



Black arrows on this map indicate main German drive against Russia, and light arrows Russian counter-attacks. Heavy fighting has raged during the weekend.

Japan Expected To Act Quickly

Courier-Mail Special Service and Australian Associated Press

"MINISTRY NOT WASTING TIME" Italian Heavy Cruiser Sunk By Submarine Menzies On War Plan MINISTER TO CHINA APPOINTED

Australian Associated Press
An Italian heavy cruiser believed to be the *Giulio* (10,000 tons, eight-inch guns) has been sunk by a British submarine.

An Australian communiqué announced this morning. The *Giulio* was sunk in the Mediterranean Sea. The submarine which sank the cruiser was the *U-53*, commanded by Lt. Cdr. R. O. Johnston. The *Giulio* was carrying 10,000 tons of war material and 1,000 men.

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SUPPLY SHIPS SUNK
Another Australian communiqué said: "British submarines operating in the Mediterranean, sank two Italian supply ships and sank captured and captured Italian merchant ships."

PEACE TALK ON SYRIA—U.S. REPORT
Courier-Mail Special Service and Australian Associated Press

Rehail and Vichy are reported to be exchanging views about a possible armistice in Syria.

An American broadcaster in Ankara, the independent of the National Broadcasting Corporation, said: "The Vichy government is expected to make a statement on the subject of the Syrian situation."

The British say that the Syrian war has reached a deadlock stage. It adds: "A U.S. State Department spokesman said: 'The U.S. is not in a position to make any statement on the subject of the Syrian situation.'"

THE Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, said in a national broadcast last night that no time had been wasted in putting into operation the unlimited war effort outlined in his broadcast on June 17.

Mr. Menzies said: "The war effort is now being put into operation. The war effort is now being put into operation. The war effort is now being put into operation."

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SEIKEN, Sunday.—The Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Frederick Stewart) announced today that it had been decided to appoint Mr. Frederick Stewart as the Australian Minister to China.

The Chinese Government has indicated its desire to accept a Chinese Minister to Australia, and it was hoped that the appointment of Mr. Stewart would be a step towards this.

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7 July 1941 - Brisbane

Japan Expected To Act Quickly

Courier-Mail Special Service and Australian Associated Press

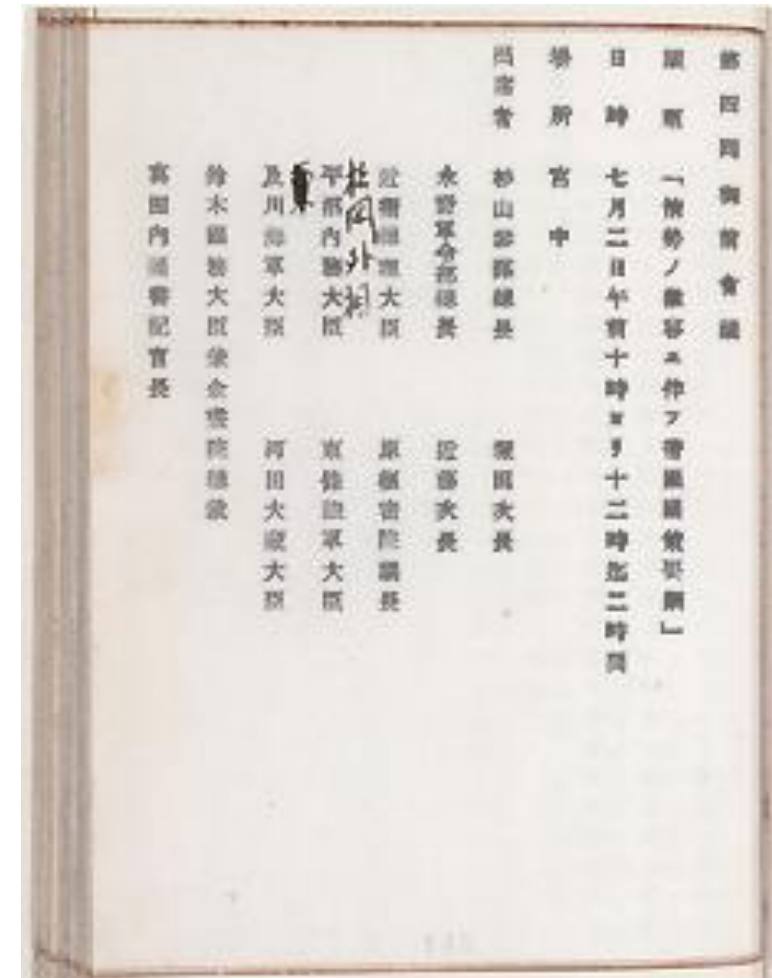
JAPAN is expected in London to act quickly under Hitler's orders now that the Germans are not progressing as fast as they expected against the Russians.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Associated Press of America, Japan will thrust into Indo-China within a fortnight, probably occupying Saigon, and then demanding the use of Thailand air ports, ostensibly for bombing the Burma Road, after which she will threaten the Dutch Indies and Singapore.

Japan, furthermore, he says, will seek to discourage the United States from relaxing preparedness in the Pacific, and will try to prevent the U.S. from sending further aid to Britain or Russia.

2 July 1941 - Tokyo

- On 2nd July 1941 an Imperial Conference in Tokyo decided to continue efforts to settle the "China Incident " (the euphemism by which the Japanese referred to their war on China), secure all Indo-China, and proceed with preparations for war with Britain and the United States.



The fifth Imperial Conference, Agenda; "Outline of the Imperial National Policy including the Change of Circumstances"

July 1941 - Japanese takeover of IndoChina

- On 23rd July the Japanese demand for bases in French Indo-China became known and on 24th July Japanese troops began moving into southern Indo-China. They secured the use of a naval base at Camranh Bay, 750 miles from Singapore, and airfields within 300 miles of Kota Bharu, nearest point in Malaya, and Japanese troops reached the frontier of Thailand.



Japanese Imperial Army soldiers advance to Lang Son, in September 1940 in French Indochina.

July 1941 - Japanese takeover of IndoChina



July 1941 - American sanctions

- On 26th July President Roosevelt froze all Japanese assets in the United States by executive order. The British and Netherlands Governments promptly did the same. The concurrent action of all three governments deprived Japan at a stroke of her oil imports.
- Japan depended on imports for 90% of its oil consumption. Imports reaching 37 million barrels of crude and products in 1940/41. The US, Britain and the Netherlands controlled over 80% of world production and another 10% was in the USSR so there were no alternative commercial sources for the sort of quantities of oil that Japan needed.
- The Netherlands East Indies was the nearest source with sufficient production to replace Japanese imports from America, but the Dutch government was also a party to the freeze of Japanese assets.

31 July 1941 Washington

- The United States intercepted and decoded a message from the Japanese Foreign Minister, on 31st July 1941 to the Ambassador in Berlin, telling him to explain to Hitler why Japan was moving south instead of against Russia.



Matsuoka visits Hitler (March 1941)

6 August 1941 - Washington

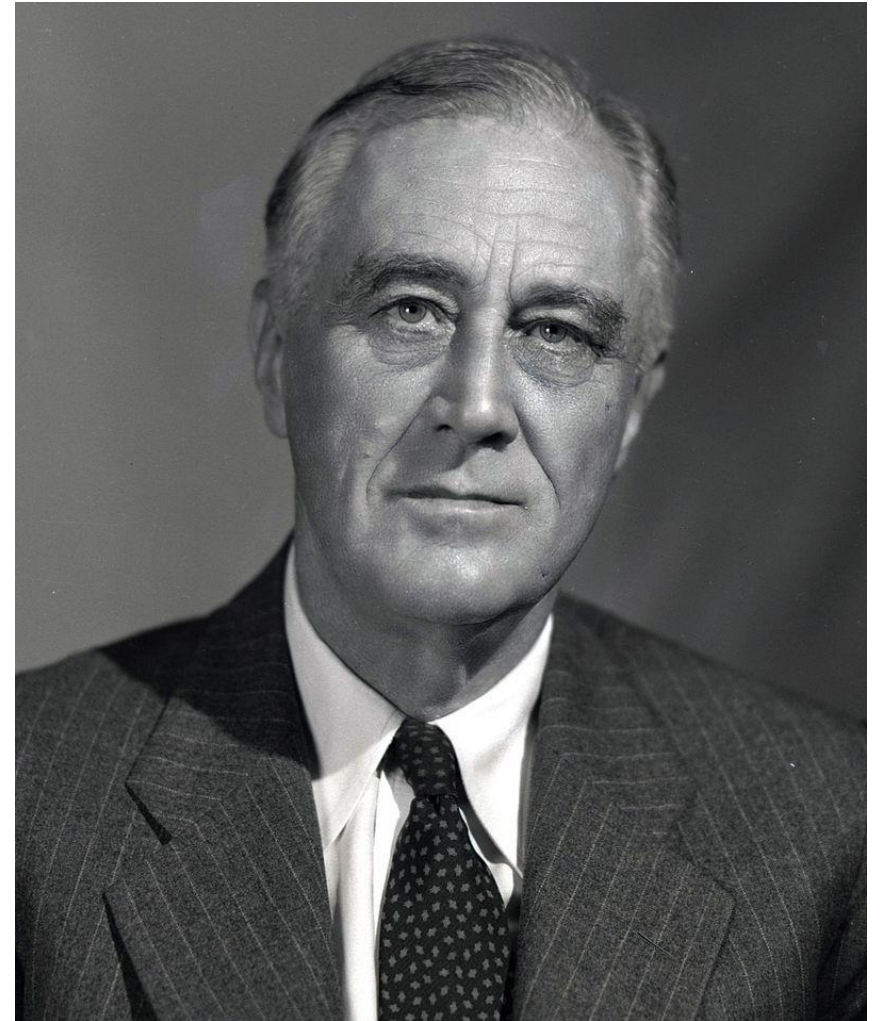
- On August 6th the Japanese special envoy in Washington, presented a proposal for a general settlement.
 - Japan would undertake not to advance further into South East Asia, and offered to evacuate Indo China on settlement of “the China incident”.
 - In return the United States were to renew trade relations and help Japan to obtain all the raw materials she required from the South West Pacific.



Japanese Ambassador Admiral Nomura (left) and Special Envoy Kurusu (right) meet Secretary of State Hull on 17 November 1941.

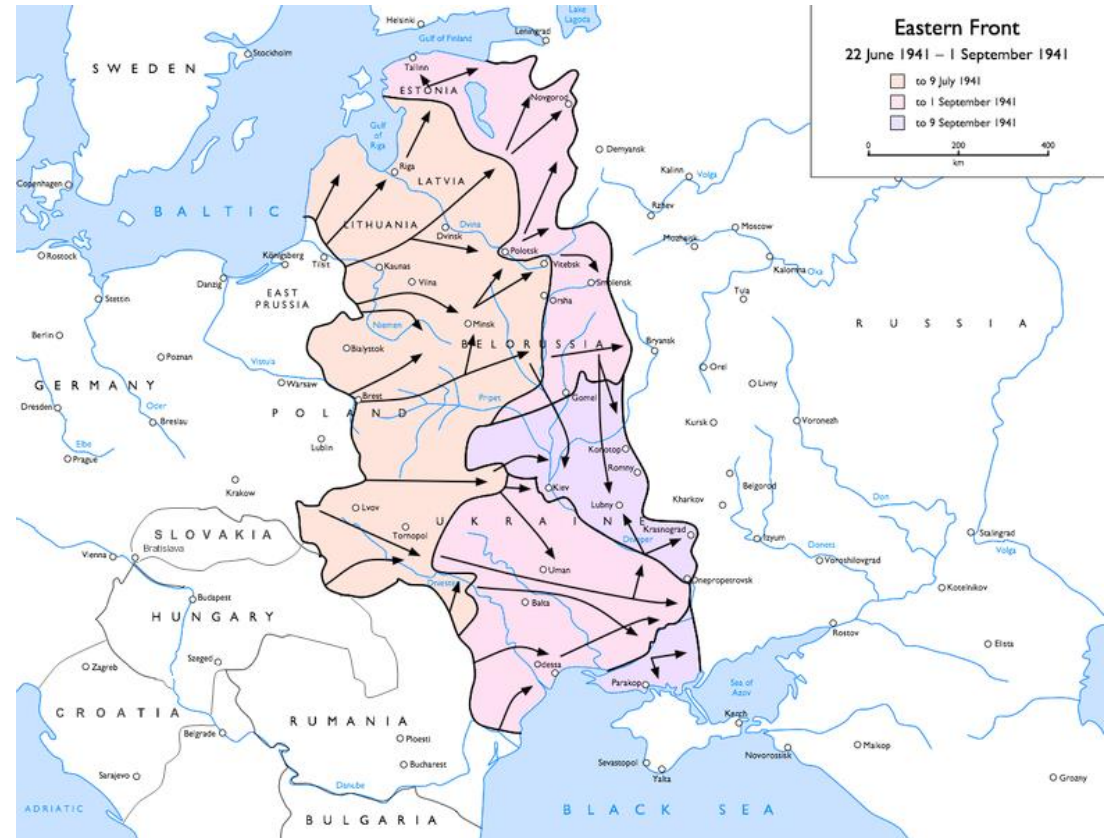
17 August 1941 - Washington

- On 17th August, on returning from his meeting with Churchill off Newfoundland, Roosevelt warned the Japanese that if Japan took any further steps in pursuance of domination, by force or threat of force, of neighbouring countries, the Government of the United States would feel compelled to take immediately any and all steps to safeguard the rights and interests of the United States and American nationals and towards ensuring the safety and security of the United States.



June, July And August 1941 – Soviet Union

- With a three-pronged attack toward Leningrad in the north, Moscow in the center and Ukraine in the south, German panzer (tank) divisions and Luftwaffe (air force) helped Germany gain an early advantage against the numerous but poorly trained Soviet troops.
- On the first day of the attack alone, the Luftwaffe managed to shoot down more than 1,000 Soviet aircraft.
- German forces initially moved quickly along the vast front, taking millions of Soviet soldiers as prisoners.
- By the end of August German panzer divisions were just 220 miles from the Soviet capital.



The German position of advances before the start of Operation Typhoon, 9 September 1941.

6 September 1941 - Tokyo

- On 6 September 1941 the following resolutions presented by the army were adopted at a meeting of the Imperial conference presided over by the emperor:
 1. Determined not to be deterred by the possibility of war with America and England and Holland and in order to secure our national existence we will proceed with war preparations so that they will be completed approximately towards the end of October
 2. At the same time we will endeavour by every possible diplomatic means to have our demands agreed to by America and England.
 3. If by the early part of October there is no reasonable hope of having our demands agreed to we will immediately make up our minds to get ready for war against America and England and Holland.
- A list of Japan's minimum demands and maximum concessions were also adopted. Summarised:
 1. United States and Great Britain must let Japan settle China incident, must close Burma road and give no more assistance to Chiang Kai-shek
 2. There must be no increase of British or American military forces in the Far East even in their own possessions
 3. No interference with Japanese French relations as to Indochina
 4. American cooperation for obtaining needed raw materials by restoration of free trade and assisting Japan to establish close economic relations with Thai and the Netherlands East Indies
 5. Japan will not use Indochina as a base for operations against any country except China and will evacuate Indochina as soon as a just peace is established in the Far East
 6. Japan will guarantee the neutrality of the Philippines.



The Emperor as head of the Imperial General Headquarters

- We have now got to 80 years ago next Monday.
- We will follow the rest of the story in our normal weekly sessions.
- Thanks for your attention.