

or otherwise, to the enemy, (7) communication with the enemy by any means, (8) listening to enemy broadcast.

American planes that raided Manila on November 13, resorted to what the *Tribune* indignantly termed "enemy terror bombing tactics." Residential sections of Manila were bombed and strafed. Hardest hit were

the districts of San Nicolas, Intramuros, Paco, Pandacan, Ermita and Sampaloc. Low-flying planes almost touched rooftops, scaring non-combatant Manilans. The Archbishop's palace received a direct hit. Irreplaceable documents housed in the archives of the palace were damaged. Upwards of 100 persons were believed killed and many civilians injured.

### War in the Pacific

WAR DEVELOPMENTS in November proved Japan's clear-cut victories in China, in Pacific waters, and on Leyte. In China, Japanese forces finally closed in on the elaborate air fortress of Kweilin, the main base of the 14th U. S. Air Force in China. The fall of Kweilin had been expected for weeks. Major-General Chennault and his men had in fact blown up three first-class airfields that millions of coolies and millions of American dollars built in before evacuating it some weeks before it actually fell into Japanese hands. The Japanese knifed their way from three directions and got the walled city of Kweilin and the 31st army of Chungking that tried futilely to hold it. The fall of Kweilin means that Japan has finally added one important link to the chain that connects Japanese-occupied areas from Manchoukuo through North China, down to Indo China and Szechuan. It also means that the 14th U. S. Airforce has been considerably weakened and will have to conduct its raids on Japan and Japanese shipping and supply lines from air bases located farther in China's southwest. Tall mountain ranges separate the Japanese armies from beleaguered Chungking, seat of Chiang Kai-shek's government. Last November, there was talk of moving the threatened capital to some other place. Chiang Kai-shek's government late in No-

vember suffered a shake-up brought about by American pressure. The Minister of War, Ho Ying Chin, was replaced by General Chen Cheng; while H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, was replaced by his assistant, O. K. Yui.

On Leyte, the U. S. 24th Division was last month reported encircled, so that part of the 32nd division had to be sent from Carigara to Culasian point to reenforce the badly battered enemy troops in the sector west of Carigara. Intensified Japanese bombardment dealt death-blows on the Americans, on both the reenforcements and the trapped Americans, whose supply lines have practically been cut off. The Japanese have been conducting daring attacks right within enemy lines, causing considerable damage to the Americans. The enemy was able to land a few reenforcements in Abuyog, which moved west to Baybay. The progress of the fighting on Leyte indicates that the Americans are slowing down their so-called offensive owing to stiff resistance. The Americans landed on October 20 counting on an initial strength of 3 divisions which, up to late last month, was increased to 5.

Japanese air attacks on the supply line of the Americans has limited the landing of reenforcements on Leyte. American troops are thus confronted with the old problem of

maintaining a lengthening supply line rendered precarious by incomplete control of sea lanes and islands dotting these lanes. Arms and supplies for the Americans are reported being transported to Leyte by transport planes, indicating the difficulty of sending supplies by sea-craft. Needless to say, war materiel transferred in this manner from bases thousands of miles away amounts to only a trickle.

The American task force east of the Philippines suffered a heavy blow November 18 when the Japanese airforce sank two cruisers, and heavily damaged one aircraft carrier, one battleship, and four transports. Four American transports in Leyte Gulf were heavily damaged

and set ablaze by intrepid Japanese airmen that body-crashed on their objectives.

Intrepid day and night attacks of Japanese air and ground forces on American positions on Morotai have resulted in the crippling of four out of six airbases taken over by the Americans when they landed on the island in September 15. From November 1 to 29, the Japanese set ablaze 130 and damaged 114 American planes. The strategic location of Morotai has been utilized by the Americans in their Leyte landing operations. Relentless Nippon attacks have considerably weakened American positions on the island. Meanwhile, the Japanese are pouring in reinforcements to drive out the one division of American troops holding the island.



### *War in Europe*

ON THE WESTERN front in Europe, the British 2nd and the American 1st and 9th armies tried to break through near Aachen but were repulsed. A few sectors changed hands several times, indicating the severity of the fighting. Three allied armies were able to advance five miles northeast of Aachen in a drive on the plains of Cologne, despite heavy German resistance. Dosendorf, however, fell again in German hands after it was captured by General Patton's American 3rd Army. Part of Metz has been taken by an

allied army, while de Gaullis' French troops reached the Rhine after breaking through the Burgundy Gap. Four of the six main passes through Vosges to the Rhine were taken by French units and the American 7th Army.

On the eastern front, the Soviets are reported to have advanced toward Luchene, communications center on the Hungarian-Slovak frontier, while farther to the south in Hungary, other Soviet forces captured Gyongyos, 40 miles northeast of Budapest.



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