

SPECIAL ROYAL COLLECTOR'S EDITION

ALL ABOUT HISTORY

THE WORLD'S MOST INTREPID EXPLORERS
Fearless voyagers who redefined the map



HISTORY

Who is history's ultimate ruler?

VICTORIAN BLACK OPS
The British Empire's spy war with Russia



50 GREATEST KINGS & QUEENS

Medieval to modern monarchs ranked How they shaped our world
Insight from experts Royal triumphs and tragedies Much more!



Could Hitler be stopped in 1933?
How the Nazis seized power

ISSUE 067 PRINTED IN THE UK £4.99
67>
9 772052 587020

Slaughter of the Legionnaires
Inside Rome's bloodiest defeat





Neo-Tokyo

Written by Millie Blackmore

How postwar Japan recovered from atomic bombings to become the most high-tech nation in the world

On 15 August 1945, a week after Hiroshima and Nagasaki were levelled by the world's first nuclear weapons, Emperor Hirohito took to the airwaves to speak to the people of Japan.

"After pondering deeply the general trends of the world and the actual conditions obtaining in our Empire today, we have decided to effect a settlement of the present situation by resorting to an extraordinary measure... The enemy has begun to employ a new and most cruel bomb, the power of which to do damage is, indeed, incalculable, taking the toll of many innocent lives.

"Should we continue to fight, not only would it result in an ultimate collapse and obliteration of the Japanese nation, but also it would lead to the total extinction of human civilisation."

With that, Japan surrendered. Almost four years after it had entered World War II, 3.1 million Japanese civilians and soldiers had died, its stockpiles were exhausted and industry had been gutted. American general Douglas MacArthur was charged with overseeing an Allied occupation, with an aim of ensuring the country could never threaten the United States again. This would mean demilitarising and democratising Japan, but the Allies refused to "assume any responsibility

for the economic rehabilitation of Japan or the strengthening of the Japanese economy". So how did the country rise from the ashes to become a greater industrial powerhouse than ever before?

ISOLATION NATION

In 1633, the ruling Tokugawa clan completely shut Japan off from the world to protect itself from rampant colonialism. All foreign trade was banned, with the exception of some tightly controlled arrangements with China, Korea and the Netherlands, and the Japanese people were forbidden from travelling abroad or building sea-going vessels. But that all changed in 1853, when four American battleships arrived in Edo Bay demanding that the US be allowed to trade there. Unable to compete with their superior firepower, the ports were opened and a period of Westernisation began. The Industrial Revolution had reached Japan.

With this new era, education became accessible to the masses and the industrial sector witnessed unprecedented growth.

The government commissioned the building of factories and shipyards, which were sold to entrepreneurs at a fraction of their value. Pro-business policies were introduced and huge loans

were handed out to private companies. The textile industry in particular boomed, and Japan was able to compete successfully with British products in China and India. By the beginning of the 20th century, Japan had emerged as a world power.

The country benefitted from the absence of European competitors on the world market during World War I, and exported more than it imported for the first time since the isolation.

Its economy suffered less from the Great Depression than most industrialised nations, with its GDP expanding at the rapid rate of five per cent per year. In the 1930s and 40s, Japan expanded its reach into Southeast Asia, seizing coal mines in China, sugarcane in the Philippines and petrol from the Dutch East Indies and Burma.

But this would prove too great a burden. The vast expansion spread Japan too thinly, and it underestimated how quickly the US would react to its bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941.

World War II saw rampant inflation, and with all industrial efforts devoted to the military effort, shortages were rife. Air raids on its major cities by Allied B-29 Superfortress heavy bombers destroyed much of its industrial plants and infrastructure. Production ground to a halt, and the Japanese economy came to a virtual standstill.

The Men that Rebuilt Japan



The bombing of Tokyo during World War II cut the city's production in half



Shigeru Yoshida

1878-1967

Prime minister of Japan from 1946-47 and 1948-54, Yoshida's pro-American attitude and knowledge of Western society made him a prime candidate for leader of an Ally-occupied Japan.

His policies focused on strengthening the alliance with the US to provide military protection, as well as economic recovery.



Joseph Dodge

1890-1964

The president of the Detroit Bank was selected as General MacArthur's financial advisor during the American occupation of Japan. The Dodge mission was to bring Japan's rapid inflation rates under control by imposing a regime of fiscal austerity to balance the Japanese budget, establish a single exchange rate for the yen, and abolish the black market.



Hayato Ikeda

1899-1965

Previously Minister of Finance and Minister of International Trade and Industry, Ikeda was also the Japanese prime minister from 1960 to 1964.

He has been described as the "single most important figure in Japan's rapid growth" thanks to his investment in technological fields and his income-doubling plan.



Douglas MacArthur

1880-1964

After rising through the ranks to brigadier general during World War I, MacArthur was made commander of the US Army Forces in the Far East in 1941. Following the war, he oversaw the occupation of Japan, becoming its effective ruler. He reversed the administration's initial economic policies to transform Japan into an industrial powerhouse.



Shinji Sogo

1884-1981

The fourth president of the Japanese National Railways is credited with the creation of the first bullet train, the Tokaido Shinkansen.

He resigned in 1963, the year before its inauguration, as the estimated budget was far lower than the final costs. However, his project revolutionised travel in Japan.



Akio Morita

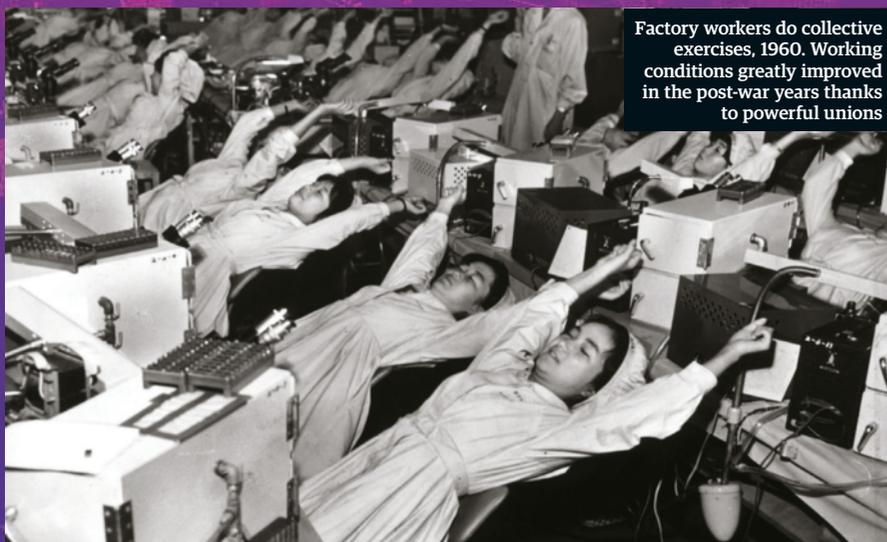
1921-1999

Morita co-founded Tokyo Telecommunications Engineering Corporation along with Masaru Ibuka in 1946. In 1950, it sold the first tape recorder in Japan and in 1957, it produced a pocket-sized radio. The next year, Morita and Ibuka decided to rename it Sony, and in 1961, it became the first Japanese company to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.



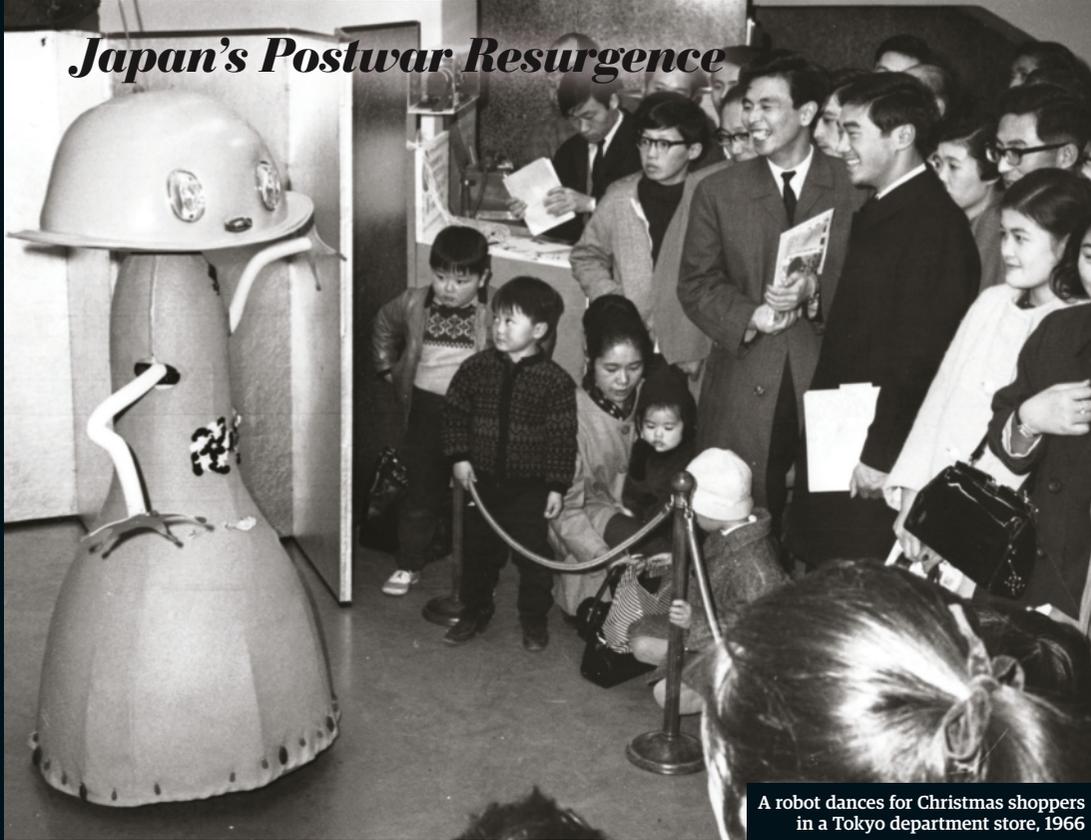
Pac-Man creator Masaya Nakamura is credited with masterminding the video game craze

"Japan's economy suffered less from the Great Depression than most industrialised nations"

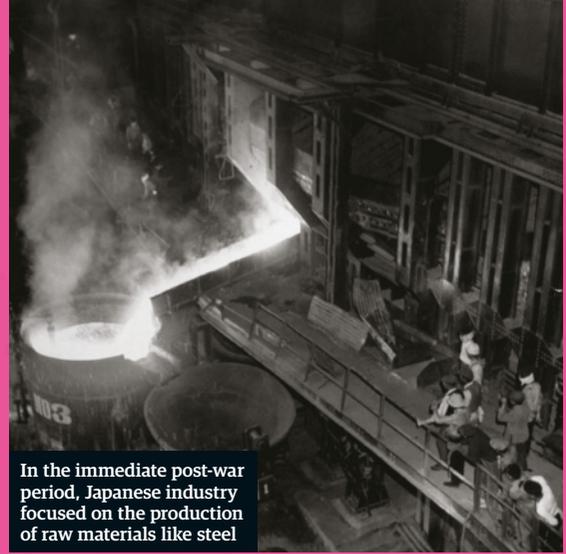


Factory workers do collective exercises, 1960. Working conditions greatly improved in the post-war years thanks to powerful unions

Japan's Postwar Resurgence



A robot dances for Christmas shoppers in a Tokyo department store, 1966



In the immediate post-war period, Japanese industry focused on the production of raw materials like steel

“The Americans were suspicious of monopolies and restrictive business practices”

The Bullet Train Blasts Off

Japan's iconic bullet trains (Shinkansen) were the first of their kind, an aerodynamic, innovatively-designed train that was capable of travelling at speeds up to 200 miles per hour. Introduced in 1964 (just in time for the Olympics that year), the first line ran from Tokyo to Osaka, and was an immediate hit with Japanese travellers. Cutting the journey time from almost seven hours to just four, passengers were delighted

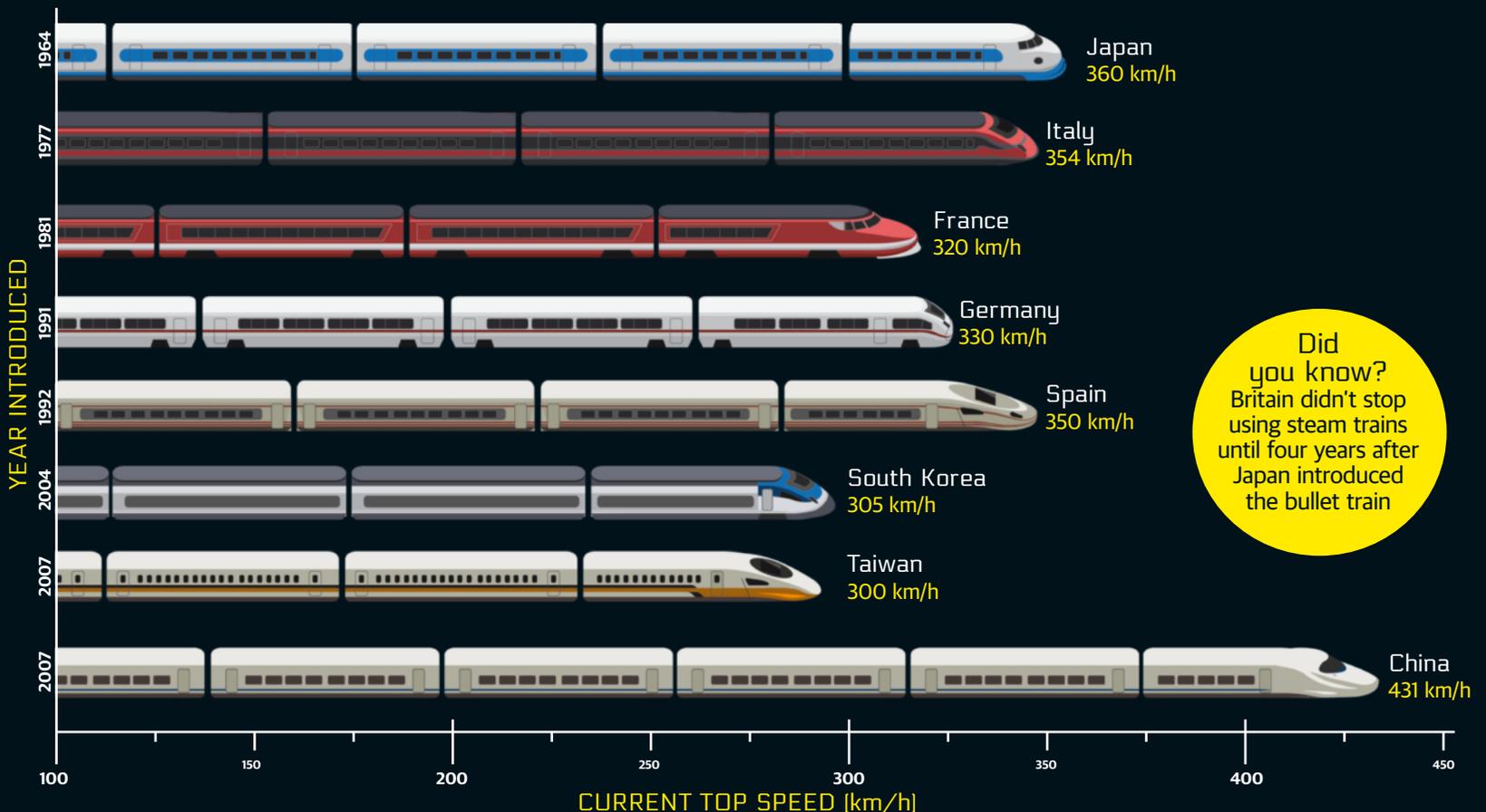
with the rapid ride, but it came at a cost of over 400 billion yen (almost \$5 billion) to the Japanese government - twice the original estimate.

Far in advance of anything else in the world, the Shinkansen trains were symbolic of Japanese regeneration.

They supported the vision for a new Japan, with the metropolis Tokyo at its heart. To this day, most tracks on the

Shinkansen network lead to Tokyo. However, the bullet trains are no longer the fastest in the world. China's Shanghai Maglev boasts that badge - but it only runs 20 miles, from the airport to the city's outer suburbs.

Japan has also recently introduced maglev trains, and in one test, they broke the land speed record for passenger trains by reaching a record speed of over 600 km/h.



Did you know? Britain didn't stop using steam trains until four years after Japan introduced the bullet train

BEYOND SURRENDER

For the first three years of the occupation, the MacArthur administration pursued punitive measures that deliberately worsened conditions in Japan. Factories were dismantled, equipment was sent abroad as reparations payments, purge lists of top business managers were compiled, and "excessive concentrations of economic power" were identified. In particular, there was a focus on the dissolution of the zaibatsu – family-controlled, monopolies that passed from father to son, which had been at the heart of industrial activity within the Japanese empire. The Americans were suspicious of monopolies and restrictive business practices, which they believed were not only inefficient and prone to corruption, but anti-democratic.

But in a drastic turn of events, the orders were soon rescinded. With tensions between the US and USSR growing, concerns were raised that the poor state of the Japanese economy would lead its people to turn to communism. Dissolution of the zaibatsu was halted and \$2.2 billion was given to the nation in financial aid. Major investments were made in electric power, coal, steel and chemicals.

Factories were rebuilt and equipped with better and more modern machines than before, giving Japan an advantage over even the victor states. The Japanese media dubbed this "the reverse course".

Shigeru Yoshida was appointed prime minister in 1946, and his policies, known as the Yoshida Doctrine, stipulated that Japan should forge a close security alliance with the United States and prioritise the economy.

In 1949, his cabinet created the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) with a mission to promote economic growth through close cooperation between the government and big business. The 'Inclined Production Mode' was adopted that focused industrial efforts on the production of raw materials including steel, coal and cotton. The recruitment of new labour was encouraged – particularly female. With the growing workforce, powerful new enterprise unions were established, and by the 1950s, union membership had skyrocketed. The annual wage negotiations between enterprise unions and workers, called shunto – translated as the 'spring wages offensive' – were key to boosting the low wages of the 1940s and improving working conditions.

A system of shushin koyo provided the security of lifetime employment in big corporations, allowing them to retain a loyal and experienced workforce.

But it was the breakout of the Korean War in 1950 that really set the gears of change in motion.

The US needed somewhere from which to operate, and Japan was perfectly positioned to act as a military base. The order of mass firearms and other materials and services greatly stimulated the Japanese economy – so much so that Yoshida called the war a "gift of the gods".

These "special procurements" brought an estimated \$2.3 billion into Japan between 1950 and the end of 1953.

Steel production increased 38 per cent in the first eight months of war and the automobile industry was revived – Toyota boosted its production by a whopping 40 per cent.

The San Francisco Peace Treaty, signed on 8 September 1951, finally brought the US occupation of Japan to an end. By that year, industrial production was back at its pre-war level. In 1952, Japan joined the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, bestowing it with worldwide economic respectability. Incredibly, by 1955, production had surpassed pre-war levels, and Japan had become one of the first developed countries in East Asia. Hayato Ikeda was elected prime minister in 1960, and pursued a policy of heavy industrialisation. This led to the emergence of 'overloaning' – the Bank of Japan issued loans to city banks, who in turn issued loans to industrial conglomerates, who borrowed beyond their capacity to repay. This gave the Bank of Japan complete control over dependent local banks.

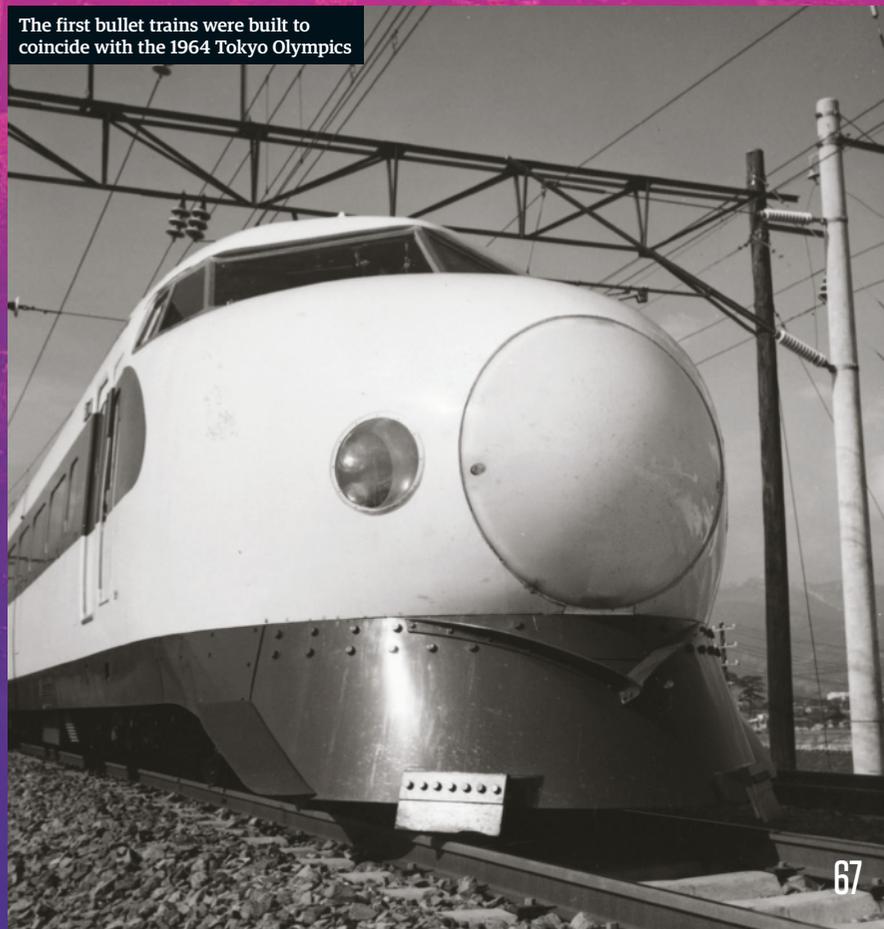
The companies formed from the earlier dismantling of the zaibatsu were reintegrated into a new business structure to create horizontal keiretsu – sets of companies with interlocking business relationships and shareholdings. Member companies held a small portion of the share in the other companies, which protected them from stock market fluctuations and takeover attempts. Not only did this allow for long-term planning, it also led to an attitude shift among Japanese managers, who began to tolerate temporarily low profits in exchange for better interest rates.

This new capitalism would prove to be more flexible and competitive than ever before, and capable of responding to even the greatest global economic and technological challenges.

General Douglas MacArthur stands beside Emperor Hirohito following the surrender



The first bullet trains were built to coincide with the 1964 Tokyo Olympics



THE GOLDEN YEARS

Ikeda's famous 'Income Doubling Plan' aimed to double the average personal income within ten years, and this was achieved well ahead of schedule. Throughout the 60s, household amenities such as refrigerators and sewing machines became more accessible, as did luxury items such as televisions, radios, cameras and air-conditioning. Personal savings rose, which in turn increased the funds available for industrial investment. While the consumption of daily necessities like food and clothing decreased, the consumption of recreational and entertainment activities and goods increased, including furniture, transportation, communications, and reading. Ikeda's government rapidly expanded investment in Japan's infrastructure, building highways, high-speed railways, subways, airports, port facilities and dams. This decade became known as the 'Golden Sixties'.

In Tokyo, by 1962 the population had exceeded 10 million, making it the largest city in the world. Two years later, it hosted the 1964 Summer Olympics. Enormous sums were spent on upgrading the city's infrastructure, including a new satellite tower to facilitate live international broadcasts. TRANSPAC-1, the first trans-Pacific communications cable from Japan to Hawaii, was also finished in time for the Games. The first Japanese bullet trains hit the railways and eight major expressways were approved. Two subway lines running under Tokyo's congested streets were also completed in time for the opening ceremony, and the port of Tokyo facilities were expanded to handle the traffic. The Olympics marked Japan's re-emergence on the world stage: the new Japan was no longer a wartime

enemy, but a nation of peace and prosperity. But no sooner did Japan earn its place on the world stage that crisis hit at home.

In 1973, the price of oil increased from just three dollars per barrel to over 13 dollars per barrel. The following year, and for the first time since the war, a negative growth rate was recorded and inflation soared. During the second oil shock of 1979, oil increased again to 39.5 dollars per barrel. But the Japanese economy showed itself remarkably resilient. A special focus was put on telecommunications and computers. The automobile industry also boomed, with Japanese cars securing a third of the American market.

As of March 1980, the unemployment rate in Japan was below five per cent – an impressively low figure that would continue to drop throughout the decade and into the early 1990s. The austerity that defined the country during the immediate post-war period gave way to extravagance and conspicuous consumption. Life in 1980s Japan became one big, expensive party, with businessmen spending tens of thousands of dollars in Tokyo's restaurants and nightclubs and housewives sipping cups of coffee sprinkled with gold dust. It was also a period of increased international travel, as Japanese people went to the United States, Europe and Oceania in record numbers, shopping for Louis Vuitton and Gucci handbags, Savile Row and Armani suits, and the finest wines.

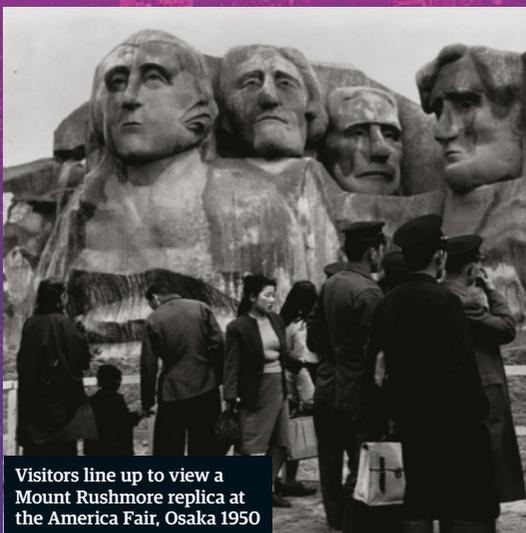
Anime and manga stole the limelight as the major forms of entertainment for the Japanese public, while Studio Ghibli, arguably the most famous and respected animation studio in Japan, was established in 1985. The decade saw the birth of characters like Donkey Kong and Super Mario Bros, and classic

anime like *Astro Boy* and *Akira*. Nintendo came of age, offering video arcade games and their famous Family Computer (also known as the Famicom) video game system. American-based Atari struggled to compete in Japan – they couldn't defeat the Sega-Nintendo duopoly in the country's neon arcades.

Tokyo became a major financial centre, home of some of the world's major banks, financial firms, insurance companies, and one of the world's largest stock exchange, the Tokyo Securities and Stock Exchange. Soaring land prices meant that developers were forced to build upwards. For many families, this trend put housing in central cities out of reach. The result was lengthy commutes for workers, with many travelling for two hours each way every day in the Tokyo area. British newspapers reported on workaholic Japanese living in "rabbit hutches". Prices were highest in Tokyo's Ginza district in 1989, with some properties fetching over \$1.5 million per square metre. A ¥10,000 note dropped on one of these streets was worth less than the tiny amount of ground it covered. Meanwhile, the Imperial Palace was said to be worth more than France.

The fun was not to last. With more people saving their income, loans and credit became easier to obtain, and with Japan running large trade surpluses, the yen's value rapidly increased against foreign currencies. While the Japanese stock market hit its all-time peak in 1989, the bubble burst in early 1992, and the period that followed would become known as the Lost Decade. Twenty-five years later, Japan has yet to recover from this period of great economic downturn. However, the island nation remains one of the most powerful countries in the world, and its cultural influence extends into homes, cinemas and streets across the globe.

"Soaring land prices meant that developers were forced to build upwards"



Visitors line up to view a Mount Rushmore replica at the America Fair, Osaka 1950



The Toyopet S. Crown was Toyota's first export to the US in 1957



Tokyo Tower, now one of the city's top tourist attractions, was built in 1958 as a TV transmissions tower



The Japanese Instrument of Surrender was signed on board USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay on 2 September 1945

Pop Culture Superpower

Japan's influence has spread worldwide



Anime

One of Japan's biggest exports are its popular cartoons, known as anime. The hand drawings, featuring colourful characters and sharp lines, are a hit with adults and children alike. Storylines in comic books (known as manga), films and TV shows can vary from sheer fantasy to high drama. Anime has its origins in the Second World War era, but it didn't really take off worldwide until the 1980s. Then, in 2003, *Spirited Away* (by anime firm Studio Ghibli) won an Oscar for Best Animated Feature.



Harajuku's Crazy Clothing

Pay a visit to the hip, young Harajuku district of Tokyo to see Japanese

adults and teens dress up in a huge variety of outlandish styles. It's like a non-uniform day at school, only more cliquy. There are loads of subcultures, ranging from Victorian Gothic-influenced dress to hip-hop inspired outfits.

Though many of these styles were inspired by Western fashions, snappy Japanese wearers have incorporated their own traditions - which in turn are now having a their own impact on Western fashion.



Japanese pop music

You've heard of K-pop, now get ready for J-pop. Springing from the upbeat and extravagant

music of the 1960s, J-pop is influenced by the sights and sounds of Japanese mega cities. It has since evolved into a plethora of different styles, including rock, punk, dance, and good old cheesy pop music. Young, uber-modern pop stars are idolised by their fans. Recently, bands such as Momoiro Clover Z have had global success, collaborating with US rock band Kiss.



Video games

Japan's affinity for technology and entertainment combined to produce an unstoppable

force. Originating in the neon lights of 1980s Tokyo arcades, gamers poured money into the slots of Japanese-made machines, hoping to get the next top score.

More recently, gaming fans have been able to take this form of entertainment home. Japanese games consoles such as Sega, Nintendo and PlayStation have long dominated the market.



Karate

This old martial art was spread to the West as early as the 1940s, when the US army began incorporating it into their

hand-to-hand combat training. After the war, Japanese masters were soon crossing the Pacific in force, as movies showcasing the grace and skill of Asian martial arts created a surge in popularity.

The craze spread to Europe, too, particularly in Britain where people set up karate clubs - with the help of Japanese instructors - all over the country.



Culinary delights

There's more to Japanese food than sushi, but it's a good place to start. The

innovative style of dining - featuring small plates of intricately presented dishes, usually involving rice and seafood - spread to the West in the 20th century. Perhaps the most famous hybrid is the 'California roll', featuring Japanese rice and seaweed, but with a distinctly American twist - avocado. Now, you'll find sushi in your local supermarket, and Japanese restaurants are widespread.



Karaoke

Though it's associated with bad, drunk X Factor wannabes in dingy pubs, Japanese karaoke goes far

beyond the realm of the amateur. Instrumental versions of popular songs are played, with their lyrics displayed on a screen, while you sing your heart out. In Japan, you can indulge yourself in a variety of ways - in a booth to yourself, or with your friends in specially designed karaoke boxes. It's taken pretty seriously, and karaoke rooms can even be found in the most genteel of establishments, such as restaurants.



The 'Kawaii' Craze

Meaning 'cute' or 'adorable', the love of things that make you go

"awwww" is strong in Japan. 'Kawaii' designs usually incorporate sweet animals, wide-eyed characters, and bright, child-like colours. As well as buying 'kawaii' products such as clothing and makeup, a person can even act 'Kawaii' by exaggerating their innocence and naivety. Perhaps the most famous brand is Hello Kitty. Hello Kitty has featured on everything from jets to dim sum restaurants.



THE GREAT GAME

Inside the 19th century spy war that saw the British Empire and Tsarist Russia struggle for control of Central Asia



Written by Susan Loughhead

Susan Loughhead has worked and travelled extensively in Afghanistan, Pakistan and India. She is the author of *The End Game: The Final Chapter in Britain's Great Game in Afghanistan* published by Amberley. A paperback edition comes out this November.

“You’ve a great game, a noble game before you,” wrote Captain Arthur Conolly to Major Henry Rawlinson, who had just been posted as a political agent to Kandahar, Afghanistan, in July 1840. This was the first recorded reference to a phrase which would become a by-word for almost a century of intrigue in Central Asia, with the rival British and Russian empires competing for influence in the region through covert spy missions and even all-out war.

The Great Game covered a vast terrain, spurred on by the advance of British power northwards in India on the one hand, and the steady advance of Russian dominance southwards across Central Asia (with the absorption of the independent Khanates of Khiva and Kokand) on the other. By the late 1860s, the gap between the two was only a few hundred miles. The land in the middle, Afghanistan, became the pawn of the Great Game players and the chess board on which much, but not all, of the action would take place.

The territory of present day Afghanistan sits at the crossroads of four major regions - the Middle East and Iran (formerly Persia) to the west, Central Asia and the Russian territories to the north, and the Indian subcontinent to the south and east. At different times in its history, this territory has been conquered by Alexander the Great and Genghis Khan, as well as the Persians. It began to take its present form when Ahmad Shah Durrani

(sometimes known as Abdali), a former general in the Shah of Persia’s army, gradually built an empire through conquest in the late 18th century, which reached deep into modern day Pakistan and parts of northern India. His phenomenal success was blighted by ill health for most of his adult life in the form of a devastating disease that gradually ate away his face, and - as so often happened with brilliant leaders - a succession crisis after his death. While he could turn the former to his advantage by wearing a diamond encrusted false nose as he rode into battle, he could do nothing to prevent the gradual break up of his empire after he died in 1772.

“THE LAND IN THE MIDDLE BECAME THE PAWN OF THE GREAT GAME PLAYERS”

His sons brutally fought against each other, and then their sons did the same in turn. The slow fragmentation of this empire sets the backdrop against which the Great Game began. A gun commissioned by Ahmad Shah Durrani in 1762, now locally known to Lahoris as ‘Kim’s Gun’ after the Rudyard Kipling novel, sits on its plinth outside the Lahore Museum as a living reminder of the great general. When it was built, it was one of the largest guns ever made in the Indian subcontinent.

THE GAME IS SET

The Great Game arguably started in 1809, when Britain received intelligence that Napoleon intended to invade India through Afghanistan and Persia. In response, the government sent an emissary, Montstuart Elphinstone, to the winter court of the Amir of Afghanistan in Peshawar,







Remnants of an Army by Elizabeth Butler shows William Brydon staggering back to Jalalabad

accompanied by 400 cavalry and infantry, a dozen elephants and 600 camels to demonstrate British power and influence. By the late 1820s, attention had shifted to Russia. Lord Ellenborough in London concluded the threat needed to be contained outside British India, and Britain therefore needed to collect information about the territories to the north to develop a plan.

A series of young British army officers and political agents were therefore sent, in disguise, into Afghanistan and Central Asia. One of the first was Arthur Conolly, who travelled through the Caucasus, Khiva and Afghanistan alone in 1829-30, mapping the region and gathering local intelligence while disguised as a merchant on route to Khiva.

“BURNES MIXED TREMENDOUS CHARM WITH EXTENSIVE LANGUAGE SKILLS”

Meanwhile, Ellenborough also hatched an ingenious scheme to map the River Indus. Twenty-five year old Lieutenant Alexander Burnes was selected to sail 700 miles up the river from the coast to Lahore in 1831 with five English dray horses (the largest horses ever seen in Asia) and a specially constructed state coach to present to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the powerful, half-blind Sikh ruler of the Punjab. He had captured part of Ahmad Shah's territory during his campaign to unite warring Sikh factions and had made Lahore his capital. He would later take Peshawar, and the Koh-i-Noor diamond, from the Afghans in 1834. Burnes was an excellent choice - he mixed tremendous charm with extensive language skills and soon won over Ranjit, spending two months at his court covertly observing his troops and military capabilities.

Burnes is forever now associated with Britain's disastrous defeat in the First Afghan War of 1839-1842, which broke out following a decision by the government to adopt a so called 'Forward Policy' of active occupation and engagement in territory beyond the frontier of the empire. Burnes, newly knighted, was appointed deputy to the first British Envoy to reside in Kabul, Sir William Macnaghten. For three years, British and Indian soldiers lived in a cantonment just outside the town, but Burnes felt so at ease that he chose to live in a house in central Kabul. Following rumours of Burnes' affairs with Afghan women however, and a decision to reduce subsidies to tribal chiefs, the Afghans rebelled. The violence began when Burnes and his brother were slaughtered in their house in the old town. After weeks of fighting, Macnaghten met one of the Afghan leaders, Wazir Akbar Khan, to negotiate a truce on 23 December 1841. It was a trap. Macnaghten was assassinated by Akbar, and then Akbar forced the British-Indian army, as well

KIM'S BIGGEST MYTHS

Rudyard Kipling's novel popularised the Great Game, but he took some artistic licence

KIPLING INVENTED THE TERM, THE GREAT GAME

Kipling popularised the term after the publication of *Kim*, but the man first credited with using it was one of the first players, Lieutenant Arthur Conolly, in a letter to a friend in the 1830s.

INDIA WAS AWASH WITH GREAT GAME SPIES

Although Kim's spies have numbers like C25, R17 and E3, there were actually only around half a dozen Indian spies or Pundits trained to work in territories under Chinese suzerainty, such as Tibet.

An intelligence service based in Simla, Himachal Pradesh, was only created in 1904 and it focussed on finding the enemy within.



KIPLING'S CHARACTERS ARE IMPERIAL STEREOTYPES

Kipling either personally knew, or had read about the people mentioned in the book. Colonel Creighton is modelled on Montgomerie; Lurgan Sahib on AM Jacob, a dealer of gems and member of the political service in Simla; and Hurree Chunder Mookerjee on Sarat Chandra Das, a real Bengali pundit.



KIM TELLS THE STORY OF THE GREAT GAME

The book never spells out what the Game is, or gives any specific details about it. The Game is purely the background noise in Kim's adventures and provides a role for many of the people he meets.

KIM PARTICIPATES IN THE ANGLO-AFGHAN WARS

Kim's Game is set entirely within British India and is concerned as much with the enemy within India as with Russian activities east of the North-West Frontier, in Chitral and Hunza, now in north Pakistan.

THERE WERE NO FRENCHMEN IN THE GREAT GAME

The Great Game began with fears of Napoleon invading of India. When Kipling wrote *Kim*, France and Russia had recently reaffirmed an alliance, and Britain and France had sparred in Fashoda in the Upper Nile, until it was seized by Britain in 1898.

THERE WERE NO BOYS LIKE KIM IN THE GREAT GAME

There were several children of European descent who did not lead a conventional life. Elphinstone seemingly met one in 1812 called Durie, the son of a British soldier and an Indian woman, who had lived in Kabul and Kandahar.



KIPLING SPENT MOST OF HIS LIFE IN INDIA

Kipling spent his first six years in India, and then from 1882-9 when he worked for newspapers in Lahore and Allahabad. He never returned. He finished writing *Kim* in the United States. *Kim* was published serially in McClure's Magazine and was first published in book form in October 1901.



FROM KABUL WITH LOVE

Key flashpoints of the Anglo-Russian spy war

1. Capital of Kings

Lahore was once the favourite place of the Moghul emperors of India in the 17th century, became Ranjit Singh's capital 200 years later, and the capital of the Punjab after the British won the Sikh wars in 1849. Kipling's father, John Lockwood Kipling, was curator of the Lahore Museum.

2. Network of Spies

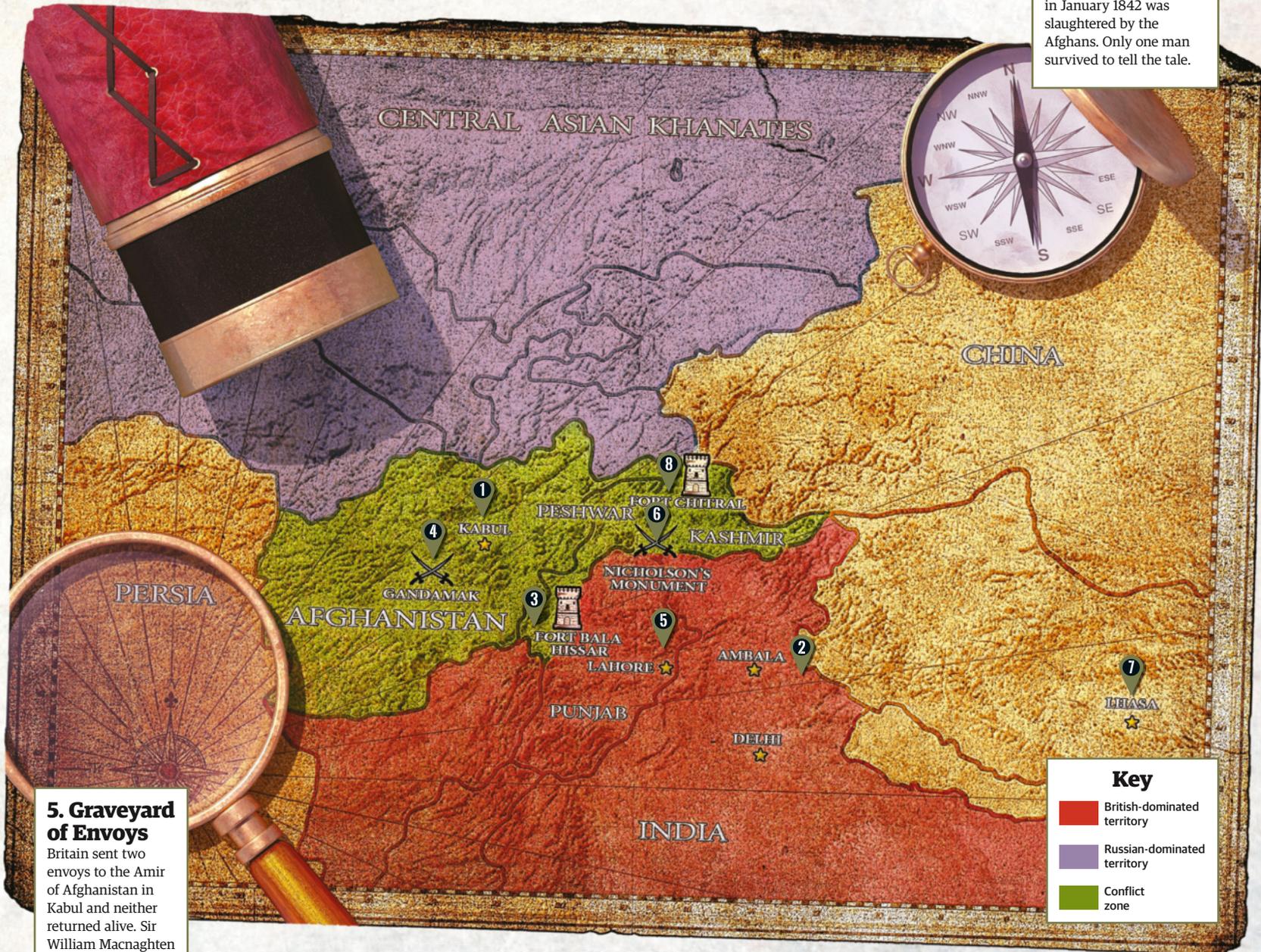
Dehradun is the home of the Survey of India. It was from here that Thomas Montgomerie trained his network of spies. The museum houses his surveying equipment and three of the greatest Pundits, including Nain Singh, are commemorated with busts.

3. Gateway to the North West Frontier

Peshawar was the winter capital of the Afghan Amirs, and later captured first by Maharajah Ranjit Singh then the British in 1849. The Bala Hissar Fort greeted Elphinstone in 1812, one of the first British people to venture so far north. It is now the home of Pakistan's Frontier Corps.

4. Great Defeat

Gandamak will be forever associated with one of the greatest defeats the British army has ever faced. It was here that Britain's retreating army from Kabul during a bitterly cold winter in January 1842 was slaughtered by the Afghans. Only one man survived to tell the tale.



5. Graveyard of Envoys

Britain sent two envoys to the Amir of Afghanistan in Kabul and neither returned alive. Sir William Macnaghten was actually killed by Wazir Akbar Khan during peace negotiations. Wazir Akbar Khan is now one of Afghanistan's folk heroes and the British embassy is located in the area named after him.

6. Nicholson's monument

This monument, raised beside the Grand Trunk Road between Rawalpindi and Taxila marks the spot where one of the most famous soldiers of his day, John Nicholson, was wounded during the First Sikh War. It is still a landmark on this major artery through Pakistan.

7. The Roof of the World

Lhasa was first reached by the Indian Pundits in the 1860s, but became the last scene of the Great Game when Francis Younghusband reached it in 1904, after a series of battles which saw the Tibetan militia, mostly comprised of monks, swiftly defeated and killed by a well-equipped modern army.

8. Victory at Last

A British force was besieged in Chitral Fort for a month and a half in 1895, with events closely monitored by all the newspapers in London, fearing another defeat like Gandamak. Its relief was hailed as a victory with medals for all concerned, and apparently there were provisions for extra leave and pay.

Spies in Central Asia

as women and camp followers (16,000 in all) to retreat to the Khyber Pass. Many died from the cold, others were killed by Afghans who picked off stragglers on route, and the rest were killed or captured at Gandamak, just short of the Pass. Only one soldier, Dr William Brydon, reached safety to relay the news. Arthur Conolly became one of the victims of the fallout. Incarcerated with a fellow British officer in the Emir of Bukhara's so-called 'bug pit', the Emir could now see no reason to keep these representatives of the infamous British army alive and had them publicly executed. Conolly's brother died in Akbar's prison in Kabul.

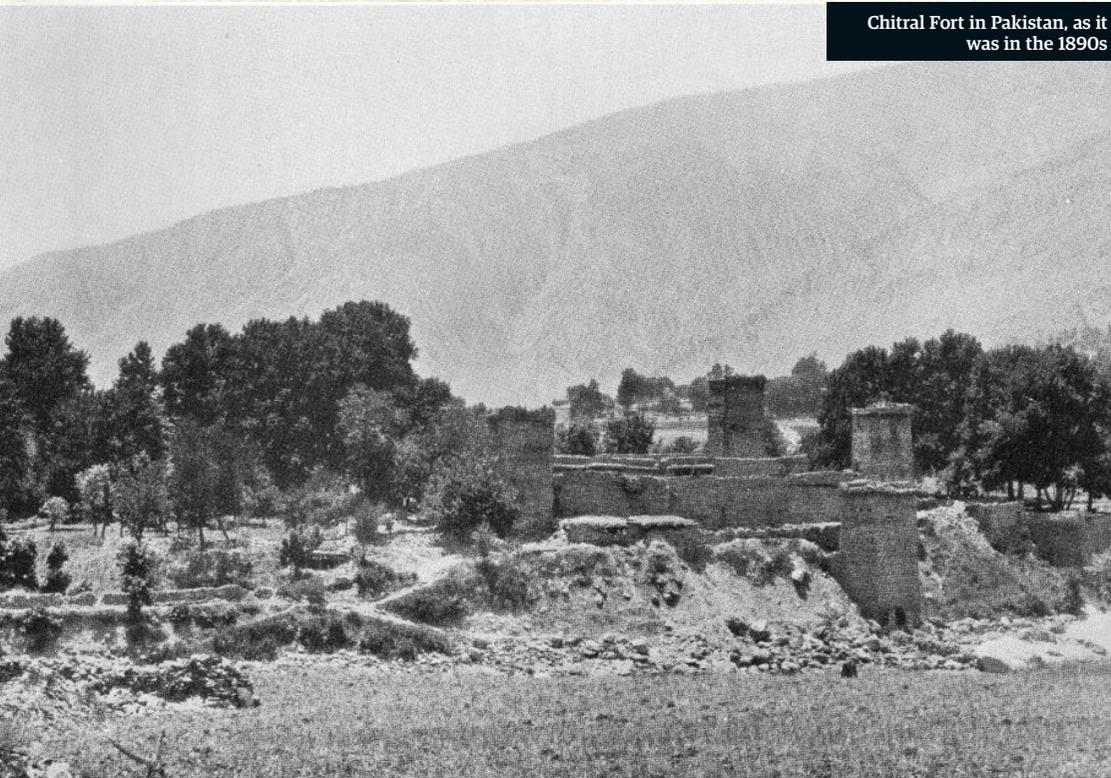
After Gandamak, the British withdrew from Afghanistan, but turned their attention to the Punjab, where Ranjit Singh's death in 1839 had been followed by a succession crisis and instability. After two wars against the Sikhs in the 1840s, the British established an administrative base for the Punjab in Lahore in 1846, and captured Peshawar in 1849. One of the heroes of the Sikh wars was John Nicholson, a military officer whose battle scars epitomised the lives of many soldiers during the Great Game. Captured in Afghanistan during the Afghan War, he was later wounded during the Sikh wars, and then died aged 35 defending Delhi

during the Indian Mutiny in 1857. The site where he was wounded in Punjab is commemorated by a monument on the Great Trunk Road near Rawalpindi, which is still prominent to this day.

As British India extended northwards however, and one Central Asian Khanate after another fell to the Russians in the 1860s, the need to secure the north and north-western frontiers of India became increasingly urgent. For a number of years, the British kept out of Afghanistan, preferring to contain the threat from the border region. In 1879 however, they decided to change course and send a new envoy, Sir Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, to Kabul, prompted by intelligence that Russia was sending its own mission to Kabul imminently. Within weeks of his arrival, Cavagnari, his staff and guards were slaughtered by mutinying Afghan troops, and soon after, an avenging British army suffered a humiliating defeat at the battle of Maiwand - unsurprisingly, Afghans celebrate Maiwand and their earlier victory at Gandamak to this day. During the ensuing peace deal, the Amir of Afghanistan agreed to cede control of his country's foreign policy to Britain in exchange for an annual subsidy and protection against Russian invasion. Ten years later, he agreed with Sir Mortimer Durand, the British foreign secretary in India, that the border between British India and Afghanistan should be demarcated. It is still called the Durand Line and is now the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan. Britain had finally secured a buffer against Russian advancement on the north-west frontier. This only left the little matter of the northern frontier.

“AN AVENGING BRITISH ARMY SUFFERED A HUMILIATING DEFEAT AT THE BATTLE OF MAIWAND”

Chitral Fort in Pakistan, as it was in the 1890s



SURVEYING THE LANDS

The British had assumed that the mountain ranges of the Hindu Kush, Pamir and Karakoram would provide natural barriers against invasion, but they were never 100 per cent sure. This area was where Afghanistan merged with China, and covered lands nominally under Chinese suzerainty along the ancient Silk Road - Yarkand, Kashgar and Tibet - and the independent hill kingdoms of Chitral and Hunza. Russians had already begun to map the region; so had the British under the leadership of an unlikely hero, Captain Thomas Montgomerie of the Survey of India based in Dehra Dun. To avoid potential political embarrassment if British spies were captured, he had hit on the idea of using Indian agents to map the terrain. They became known as the Pundits (scholars), while their names were changed to numbers or cryptograms so that no one at the Survey knew who they were. Montgomerie personally trained them in measuring distances using a constant stride whether they were walking uphill or downhill, and developed an ingenious adaption of Tibetan Buddhist symbols - using the prayer wheels and strings of prayer beads carried by Buddhist monks and pilgrims to record information and measure distances. The roll of written prayers on paper inside a prayer wheel was an ideal place to write notes. The 108 prayer beads were apparently



These graves in Kabul date from the Second Anglo-Afghan war



Ahmad Shah Durrani was a formidable Afghan character



The Karakoram Mountains in Pakistan, part of the Himalayas

reduced to 100 to make counting easier. A compass was hidden in the lid of the prayer wheel.

The fear of invasion from the north increased when the surveyors discovered it was just possible to traverse the mountains during the brief spring and autumn months, and from there reach Chitral, which was alarmingly close to British India. The first Russians reached Hunza in 1888 and Chitral in 1891. In the latter case, a Russian frontier soldier named Colonel Ivanov had turned away a British band of explorers going back to India via Baza'i Gonbad (modern day Afghanistan), declaring them to be in Russian territory. To address the threat, the British tried to buy the local rulers' loyalty, but were never fully confident that the rulers wouldn't sell themselves to a higher bidder.

The issue came to a head in 1895 when a disputed succession in Chitral led to a power play between Britain, Russia and Afghanistan over rival contestants. The senior British officer in Gilgit, Major George Robertson, set out for Chitral with four British officers and 400 Sikh and Kashmiri troops in tow, to put Britain's choice on the throne, but he and his men then found themselves besieged in Chitral Fort with limited food and ammunition for a month and a half until a relief party arrived from Gilgit led

by Colonel James Kelly. Kelly's forced 200 mile march in deep snow over the mountains and through the Shandur Pass with 400 Sikh Pioneers and 900 troops sent by the rulers of Hunza and Nagar, while carrying heavy artillery and being shot at from the surrounding hills, was one of the greatest military feats of the century. The Chitralis were taken by complete surprise and then found themselves out-matched by Kelly's mountain guns. Thereafter, Chitral was absorbed into British India and a permanent garrison was established there. Success in Chitral helped put to bed the disgrace of Gandamak and Maiwand, and the recent assassination of General Gordon in Khartoum in the Sudan, brought Britain new pride in its heroes.

The novelist Rudyard Kipling popularised the Great Game in his 1901 novel, *Kim*, painting it as an adventure of British derring-do. However, by that time the spy war was coming to an end. In 1907, Britain and Russia signed a pact not to meddle in Tibet's internal affairs, while Russia recognised that Afghanistan fell within Britain's influence, and Britain agreed not to meddle in Central Asia. Both now feared Kaiser Wilhelm II's resurgent, militaristic Germany far more than each other. Britain continued its policy of colonialism in India, while Russia looked towards the Far East.

PLAYING THE GAME

Major pieces play their parts

The Great Game was played by a kaleidoscope of characters ranging from uptight British and Russian army officers, to political agents and Indian adventurers, often travelling in heavy disguise and aware that even if they escaped being caught, they constantly risked death through disease, hypothermia or being attacked by bandits.



MONTSTUART ELPHINSTONE

(1779-1859)

Appointed the first British Envoy to the court of the Amir of Afghanistan whom he met in Peshawar, the Amir's winter capital, in 1809. Wrote the first European account of the country, *An Account of the Kingdom of Cabul*, which was first published in 1815.



LIEUTENANT ARTHUR CONOLLY

(1807-42)

A British army officer with a talent for languages, he travelled from Moscow through Central Asia and Afghanistan in the early 1830s, coining the phrase 'The Great Game' in a letter. Was captured trying to negotiate the release of a fellow officer in Bukhara and executed in 1842.



CAPTAIN (SIR) ALEXANDER BURNES

(1805-41)

Known as 'Bukhara Burnes' for his journey through the Hindu Kush to Bukhara, his book of his travels became a best seller. Became the political agent in Kabul, but massacred alongside his brother at the outset of the First Afghan War.



CAPTAIN THOMAS MONTGOMERIE

(1830-78)

Led the trigonometrical survey of the Maharaja of Kashmir's territories, an area of 70,000 square miles, then trained a handful of Indians - called Pundits - from 1863 to survey more remote northern regions in disguise. The likely model for Kim's Colonel Creighton.



RAI BAHADUR NAIN SINGH RAWAT

(1830-95)

Pundit Number One, trained by Montgomerie in 1863-5, then did the first of his many journeys to Tibet, recording 1,200 miles, roughly 2.5 million steps, disguised as a Buddhist pilgrim reaching Lhasa in 1866. Awarded Companion of Indian Empire and received the Royal Geographic Society Victoria Medal.



BABU SARAT CHANDRA DAS

(1849-1917)

A Hindu Bengali, who studied at Calcutta University and became a Tibetan scholar. First travelled to Tibet with a Lama from Darjeeling, and then later as one of the British Pundits in 1884. Published a book about his Tibetan adventures in 1885. Model for *Kim*'s Babu.

NEXT ISSUE

ALL ABOUT HISTORY

Future Publishing Limited
Richmond House, 33 Richmond Hill, Bournemouth BH2 6EZ

Editorial
Editor **Jack Parsons**

jack.parsons@futurenet.com
01202 586279

Senior Designer **Abbi Castle**
Features Editor **Alice Barnes-Brown**
Staff Writer **Jessica Leggett**
Production Editor **Tim Empey**
Group Editor in Chief **James Hoare**
Senior Art Editor **Duncan Crook**

Contributors

Millie Blackmore, David Crookes, Harry Cunningham, Catherine Curzon, Marc Desantis, Zara Gaspar, Charles Ginger, Malory James, Susan Loughhead, Katharine Marsh, Peter Price, Francis White, Beth Wyatt

Cover images

Joe Cummings, Getty Images, Nicholas Forder

Photography and illustration

Alamy, Edward Crookes, Joe Cummings, DK Images, Nicholas Forder, Getty Images, Kevin McGivern, Daniel Sinoca, Thinkstock, Kym Winters
All copyrights and trademarks are recognised and respected.

Advertising

Media packs are available on request

UK Commercial Director **Clare Dove**

clare.dove@futurenet.com

Account Manager **Jagdeep Maan**

jagdeep.maan@futurenet.com

01225 687353

International

All About History is available for licensing. Contact the International department to discuss potential partnerships.

International Licensing Director **Matt Ellis**

matt.ellis@futurenet.com

Subscriptions

Email enquiries contact@myfavouritemagazines.co.uk

Order line & enquiries +44 (0) 344 848 2852

Online orders & enquiries www.myfavouritemagazines.co.uk

Group Marketing Director, Magazines & Memberships

Sharon Todd

Circulation

Head of Newstrade **Tim Mathers**

Production

Head of Production **Mark Constance**

Production Project Manager **Clare Scott**

Advertising Production Manager **Joanne Crosby**

Digital Editions Controller **Jason Hudson**

Production Manager **Nola Cokely**

Management

Chief Operations Officer **Aaron Asadi**

Commercial Finance Director **Dan Jotcham**

Group Content Director **Paul Newman**

Head of Art & Design **Greg Whitaker**

Printed by Wyndeham Peterborough, Storey's Bar Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 5YS

Distributed by Marketforce, 5 Churchill Place, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5HU www.marketforce.co.uk Tel: 0203 787 9060

ISSN 2052-5870

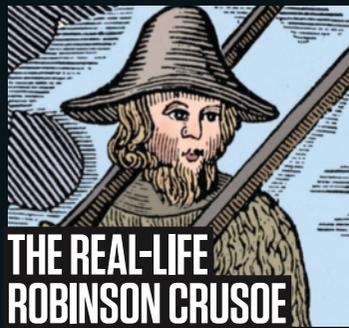
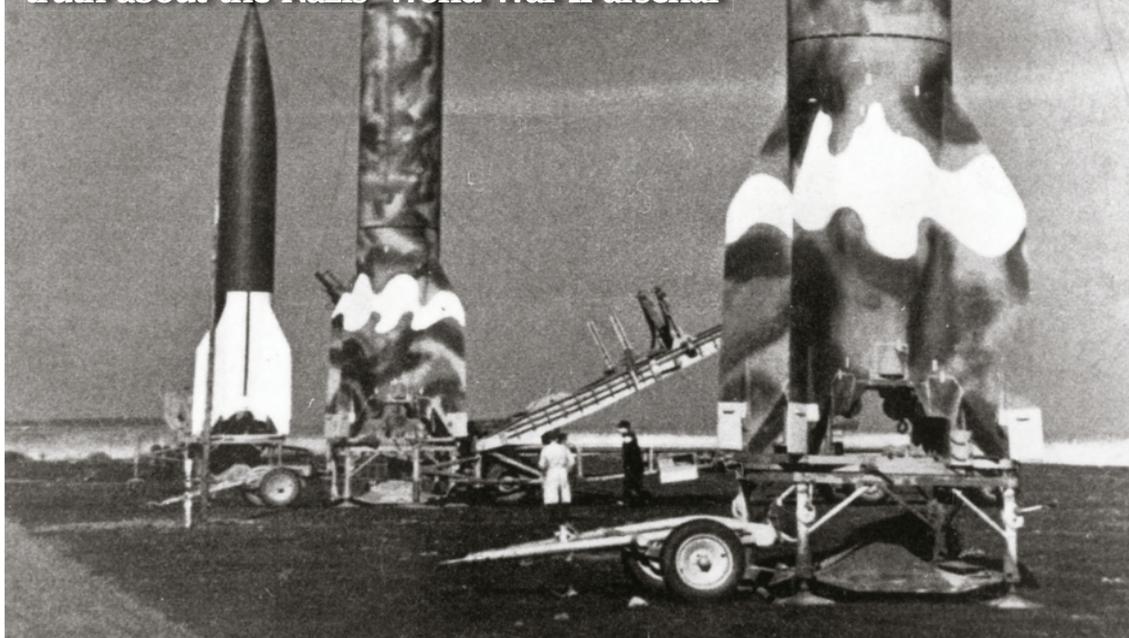
We are committed to only using magazine paper which is derived from responsibly managed, certified forestry and chlorine-free manufacture. The paper in this magazine was sourced and produced from sustainable managed forests, conforming to strict environmental and socio-economic standards. The manufacturing paper mill holds full FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) certification and accreditation.

All contents © 2018 Future Publishing Limited or published under licence. All rights reserved. No part of this magazine may be used, stored, transmitted or reproduced in any way without the prior written permission of the publisher. Future Publishing Limited (company number 2008885) is registered in England and Wales. Registered office: Quay House, The Ambury, Bath BA1 1UA. All information contained in this publication is for information only and is, as far as we are aware, correct at the time of going to press. Future cannot accept any responsibility for errors or inaccuracies in such information. You are advised to contact manufacturers and retailers directly with regard to the price of products/services referred to in this publication. Apps and websites mentioned in this publication are not under our control. We are not responsible for their contents or any other changes or updates to them. This magazine is fully independent and not affiliated in any way with the companies mentioned herein.

If you submit material to us, you warrant that you own the material and/or have the necessary rights/permissions to supply the material and you automatically grant Future and its licensees a licence to publish your submission in whole or in part in any/all issues and/or editions of publications, in any format published worldwide and on associated websites, social media channels and associated products. Any material you submit is sent at your own risk and, although every care is taken, neither Future nor its employees, agents, subcontractors or licensees shall be liable for loss or damage. We assume all unsolicited material is for publication unless otherwise stated, and reserve the right to edit, amend, adapt all submissions.

Hitler's Secret Weapons

From V2 rockets to ray guns, discover the truth about the Nazis' World War II arsenal



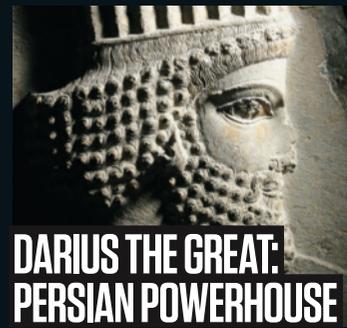
THE REAL-LIFE ROBINSON CRUSOE

Meet the South Pacific castaway that inspired Daniel Defoe's novel



FASHION THROUGH THE AGES

What we wore and how we made it, from Rome to present day revealed



DARIUS THE GREAT: PERSIAN POWERHOUSE

How the ruler built a mighty empire, only to fall short at Marathon

PLUS: Trace your ancestry, Sophia Duleep Singh: The Sikh Suffragette, The Battle of Vienna, North Sea Empire, Gothic literature, Scotland's failed Panama colony



Future plc is a public company quoted on the London Stock Exchange (symbol: FUTR) www.futureplc.com

Chief executive **Zillah Byng-Thorne**
Non-executive chairman **Peter Allen**
Chief financial officer **Penny Ladkin-Brand**

Tel +44 (0)1225 442 244