GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

(1) Box no. 2061

(2) Folder title/number: (32)
Nippon Times

(3) Date: May 1947 - July 1947

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
340	c, s

(5) Item description and comment:
Includes editorials in 1937, 1938, 1939

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

28 December 1939

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

"From the moment that Japan embarked on the China Incident, she had clearly mapped out her mission and, that is, to assist China to shake off the semi-colonial yoke which had so entangled her that she was a helpless victim before the vigorous imperialistic onslaughts of the European Powers.

"Japan's sacred mission is embodied in the New Order in East Asia and she is determined not to deviate a single inch from the program which she had set nerself to accomplish.

"The establishment of the New Order is for the mutual benefit of both China and Japan, and Chinese people must bearin mind that Japan is not fighting China as a nation but that her armed might is solely directed against the bandit Chiang regime who, by their selfish and misguided policy, have fomented this terrible disruption between two neighboring countries which by their propin-quity should be treading the same road to peace and progress.

26 April 1938

Edito ial - HONOR FOR THE DEAD

"The whole nation stood at attention for one minute and offered silent prayers for the spirits of the 4,533 heroes who nobly sac ificed themselves in the China Incident and who were enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine, Tokyo, at 10:15 a. m. March 26, when His Majesty the Emperor personally visited the shrine and offered gracious prayers for the spirits of subjects who have died for the nation and become the Guardian Kami.

"Those brave men left parents, wives, and children, who naturally are sorrowful over the loss of their sons, husbands, and fathers. Their grief, however, is temperedby the knowledge that dear ones who died on the battlefields have become Kami and are worshipped by the Emperor and the whole people. Forever their deeds will be remembered by the people, and their spirits will guard and protect the nation.

"A nation's advance depends on the sincere patriotism of the people and a willingness to sacrifice their lives whenever necessary. Those spirits that are now enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine form a foun ation on which the future progress of the nation is to be based.

10 February 1938

Editorial HORRor specified

.....

"One interesting fact in connection with the British motion for an "international accord to outlaw aerial bombardment as an instrument of war" is that whenever any objection is raised abroad to the use of a certain type of war weapon, it is usually of the type in the manipulation of which we are reputedly well-trained. This may be purely a coincidence, but a peculiar coincidence. We have long known the basic reason why some of the Powers have insisted on the abolition of submarines. Now we have fully demonstrated to the world that we know how to operate our fighting planes, even though some of these planes may not be as good as those of the Chinese Army, supplied by foreign powers.

"The heroic raidsby our airmen and their stunning results must have been a rather disagreeable revelation to some peoples.
....

"One of these days we may expect to hear a pious objection raised abroad, proposing to stop the Japanese mode of fencing in hand-to-hand fighting. The Japanese sword, manipulated by a trained fencer, if well directed, usually lops off the head of the opponent, the sight of which must be assuredly a 'horror'."

4 November 1938

Editorial - CLEAR AS DAYLIGHT

"The formal statement issued by the Government on 3 November, setting forth the aims of Japan in carrying on her military and political operations in China and declaring her resolution to see it through, reads clear as daylight.

"The statement is a declaration of Japan's determination to begin the gigantic task of reconstructing new East Asia with the cooperation of China. North and Central China has already appreciated Japan's true aims and has gladly joined its hands with Japan and is working together to create and maintain a New China as the mainstay, alongside of Japan, of peace and order in East Asia.

"'Japan is confident that other Powers on their part will correctly appreciate her aims and policy and adopt their attitude to the new conditions prevailing in East Asia,' says the statement in part. This is Japan's holding the door open for all nations to come and share in the work of consolidating the peaceful work in East Asia begun by Japan.

"Frankly, this is also a warning to others, polite in expression but resolute in mind, that Japan will not tolerate any nation which dares to hamper Japan's peaceful efforts now steadily progressing with the Chinese cooperation. The acceptance of Japan's invitation to share in the work as well as in the results of this new constructive work of East Asia must start with the condition that the Powers 'will correctly appreciate Japan's aims and policy and adapt their attitude to the new conditions in East Asia.'

"....Japan has launched this ambitious program in East Asia out of sheer protective necessity and of desire to establish, once and for all, peace in this part of the world, with heroic determination to carry it through single-handed. If she does not expect any outside help in the work, she also does not expect any outsider to interrupt her work. Only those who concur with Japan in her views and plan of action and solicitous to work out the construction of a tranquil East Asia may join.

28 November 1938

Editorial - SIAM'S TREATY REVISION

.....

"Japan and the Japanese people offer their hearty congratulations to this remarkable success of Siam [con-clusion of trade treaties with other nations] and hope that Siamese people will fully recognize the importance of rising as the leaders in Asia. Japan is now fighting single-handed for the peace and stability of East Asia, and there are yet many problems that have to be solved before we can attain our object. The people of Asia must rise and maintain the peace and order in this part of the world. But unfortunately there are only three independent nations in Asia - Japan, Manchoukuo, and Siam. We have to join together for mutual happiness, progress and safety."

24 December 1938

Editorial - FOR A N W ORDER IN EAST ASIA

"The statement issued by Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye Thursday evening clearly outlined Japan's policy for establishing a new order in East Asia.

(Outline of Japan's terms offered to China - to join in establishing new order; to recognize Manchuokuo; to sign an anti-Comintern pact; to extend facilitites for developing natural resources)

"What Japan really desires is the realiza ion of the principle of justice and benevolence in establishing a new order in East Asia. Thus, we intend to pa y our eager attention to the abolition of extra-territoriality and the surrender of conce sions, without which the true independenceof China will never be accomplished. All these policies are based on the so-called "Kodo" or divine principle of Japan.

16 August 1938

EDITORIAL: Strength in Plain Facts

"It is not necessarily always the lack of war materials that forces one of the belligerents to give up the fight. There is a factor more vital and more important than material sufficiency which decides the fate of national adventure. Unswerving loyalty, sterling morale and dogged determination, as a rule, carry the day. How the moral side of war loyalty and determination is expressed with patriotic ardor in various forms must be familiar to those who have an impartial observing eye."

12 July 1937

EDITORIAL: North China Incident

"The illegal and unexpected firing by Chinese troops on Japanese soldiers holding maneuvers near the Lukowkiao bridge, suburb of Peiping, Thursday evening, was going to be settled by the withdrawal of [redacted] both troops to the opposite sides of the river. Although the firing near Lukowkiao was entirely due to the arrogant anti-Japanese activities of the Chinese troops, the Japanese Government tried its best to end the whole affair peacefully and locally, and thus negotiations were made for the withdrawal of the both troops.

However, refusing to comply with the terms of the agreement the Chinese side opened fire again. The situation has since become so serious that no hope of immediate peace is seen, although by the efforts of Japan and the awakening of China, actual fighting on a large scale may be prevented.

Japan has made efforts for economic cooperation, peace preservation and cultural progress in North China, particularly because that region borders on Manchukuo, and there are close economic and other relations that have to be fully protected and encouraged. But today it seems that Japan's wish to develop North China and make it a peaceful and prosperous region is fundamentally hindered."

"Japan's stand is clear, and it is up to China whether any further conflict shall ensue in North China, or the entire affair be settled amicably with assurances of future peace and prosperity. But Japan is firm in the determination to protect her residents and interests in China and will take the proper steps which future developments necessitate."

16 July 1937

EDITORIAL: A Wise Precaution

"So now, when relations between China and Japan are undoubtedly more critical than at any time since the conclusion of the Treaty of Shimonoseke that ended the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895, the Government is offered its choice of evacuating Japanese subjects from the zones of great danger, or of permitting them to remain therein and, so far as is possible of protecting them."

"An Army in the field is frequently none too scrupulous as to how it treats the civilian elements of its enemy once they fall into its hands, but in China the more ominous threat comes not from the men in uniform, so much as from the Chinese civilian population."

RA

19 July 1937

Editorial - THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY

.....

"No action has been taken by Japan, either by the Government in Tokyo or by the forces in the field that is not well within legitimate treaty rights. The veiled invocation by China of the Nine-Power Treaty will fall on deaf ears, for that treaty does not apply. Neither Chinese sovereignity nor Chinese territorial integrity differs one whit today from where it stood on the morning of July 7, the eventful night of which was to bring the first of the series of unprovoked attacks on Japanese troops maneuvering just beyond the walls of Peiping.

20 July 1937

EDITORIAL - THE PATH DEFINED

"There can be only one course for Japan to follow now in its dealings with China, and that is straight ahead. There can be no swerving, no deviation to left or right. With full legal justification, this Government cannot tolerate any infringement of its rights and interests in North China or other section of that Republic. Cost what it may- and it is fully recognized that the cost may be great indeed - national honor and national policy demand that this path be trod.

.....

"This is the course that Japan, reluctantly, is thus compelled to follow. There is the one chance in a thousand that shots may not be exchanged and serious fighting yet averted, but it is so nearly impossible that no hope can be pinned thereto. Preferring peace without question, Japan is being forced by China to take up arms in the defense of what it must ever hold inviolable - Japanese lives and legitimate interests."

16 August 1937

Editorial - CHINA'S OUTRAGE

"China surprised the whole world Saturday by her act of madness. She is proud of her air force, and probably with the intention of proving the strength of her planes, she sent bombers to Shanghai. The planes tried to bomb the Headquarters of the Japanese Naval Landing Forces, Japanese factories, and Japanese warships.

.....

" China must be taught a lesson - by punishment...In regard to Shanghai only one step can be taken. That is to punish the Chinese troops and planesby military force, and thus save the international city from further destruction and murder. To make Shanghai a peaceful international city again is now one of the duties of the Japanese Government.

"WhatChina will do next is hard to foretell, as she does not act by reason and common sense. But whatever she may do next, Japan is fully prepared to protect her residents and interests, as well as those of foreign nations and nationals."

21 August 1937

Editorial - POSITIVE PUNISHMENT OF CHINA

"Since the outbreak of the North China Incident the Government has followed a policey of non-aggravation and local settlement. This policy has been strictly followed by the Japanese Garrison in North China, which refrained from taking active steps despite the defiant attitude of the Chinese troops, which weregradually massed in the region covered by the truce agreement. The garrison opened fire only to defend itself and Japanese residents against wanton attacks by the Chinese.

.....

"But now Japan is obliged to change this policy and to follow a new policy of positively punishing China for her wanton and illegal attacks on the Japanese, as well as her threats to the life and property of Japanese residents throughout China.

"This new policy, however, is taken not for any territorial ambition, but only for awakening the Nanking Government to a realization of its wrong andto stop immediately the anti-Japanese movement.

"....As the Government declaredat an early stage of the incident, the future entirely depends on the attitude of China. Japan's attitude is self-protective, and Japan now intends to punish China in order to protect Japanese residents and interests as well as those of foreigners."

24 August 1937

Editorial - NON-PROLONGATION OF CHINA INCIDENT

"It is now made clear in a statement of War Minister Gen. Sugiyama that Japan has no intention of prolonging the present China Incident, but hopes to terminate it as soon as possible by commencing positive military operations in order to make China realize the necessity of ending her antagonistic attitude against Japan. Japan will, furthermore, not be caught in the tacticzs which China is attempting to adopt purposely to prolong the Incident.

".....It is therefore eagerly hoped that the positive punishment given China by positive military oper tions will awaken her to her wrong and stop immediately her antagonism and fighting against Japan."

26 August 1937

Editorial - SECRETARY HULL'S STATEMENT

".....Japan has long wished for a peaceful settlement of all Sino-Japanese problems, and thus has tried to conclude peaceful diplomatic negotiations and foster friendly relations with China. But China has never met our peaceful approaches with sincerity. Refusing peacefully to cooperate with Japan, China has made the utmost efforts to stimulate anti-Japanese sentiments. It has been the education poli y of the Nanking Government to each children and people hatred of Japan and the Japanese. A similar case of one country basing its educational system upon the hatred of a neighboring country has never before been known.

".....The present situation is brought about because China has rejected our proposal of a peaceful settlement. It is too late now for Secretary Hull or anybody else to preach peaceful settlement to Japan. He should have preached it to China before the present situation arose."

25 April 1938

Editorial - FOREIGN OPINION AND THE CHINA INCIDENT

...

"In vain, so it would seem, have we tried to make it clear, first, that this conflict was actually forced on us by China itself, and, secondly, that foreign interests will be much safer with Japan than they could possibly be under the uncertainties and irregularities of the old Chinese regime.

"So far, also, we have told the foreign world in vain that we regard our great struggle in China as essentially a holy war against the Red Peril.

....

"Why then, we ask again, should such countries as these do anything to enable the Chinese to continue the conflict when it is now perfectly clear that it is not the Chinese people, not even Chiang Kai-shek who are prolonging the issue, but merely the Red element in China and over the border? They were slow to believe us when we said that Japan is not an aggressor and when we promised not to injure legitimate foreign interests. Now it is impossible for them to escape the truth. It is theReds alone who are responsible for staining China with blood, and to render any sort of assistance to them is not merely an act of opposition to Japan, but is a crime against themselves and all civilized countries."

1 February 1938

Editorial - BOYCOTTS: A WORD OF WARNING

....

"It is the Western countries, England in particular, who have done all this exploiting of China of which the tender-hearted workers complain. It is the Western countries who, by means of superior armaments have sought to partition China, have forced unequal treaties upon her, and have exploited the poor Chinese people in a way that Japan has never done and never intends to do."

26 April 1938

Edito ial - HONOR FOR THE DEAD

"The whole nation stood at attention for one minute and offered silent prayers for the spirits of the 4,533 heroes who nobly sac ificed themselves in the China Incident and who were enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine, Tokyo, at 10:15 a. m. March 26, when His Majesty the Emperor personally visited the shrine and offered gracious prayers for the spirits of subjects who have died for the nation and become the Guardian Kami.

"Those brave men left parents, wives, and children, who naturally are sorrowful over the loss of their sons, husbands, and fathers. Their grief, however, is temperedby the knowledge that dear ones who died on the battlefields have become Kami and are worshipped by the Emperor and the whole people. Forever their deeds will be remembered by the people, and their spirits will guard and protect the nation.

"A nation's advance depends on the sincere patriotism of the people and a willingness to sacrifice their lives whenever necessary. Those spirits that are now enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine form a foun ation on which the future progress of the nation is to be based.

10 February 1938

Editorial HORRor specified

.....

"One interesting fact in connection with the British motion for an "international accord to outlaw aerial bombardment as an instrument of war" is that whenever any objection is raised abroad to the use of a certain type of war weapon, it is usually of the type in the manipulation of which we are reputedly well-trained. This may be purely a coincidence, but a peculiar coincidence. We have long known the basic reason why some of the Powers have insisted on the abolition of submarines. Now we have fully demonstrated to the world that we know how to operate our fighting planes, even though some of these planes may not be as good as those of the Chinese Army, supplied by foreign powers.

"The heroic raidsby our airmen and their stunning results must have been a rather disagreeable revelation to some peoples. ....

"One of these days we may expect to hear a pious objection raised abroad, proposing to stop the Japanese mode of fencing in hand-to-hand fighting. The Japanese sword, manipulated by a trained fencer, if well directed, usually lops off the head of the opponent, the sight of which must be assuredly a 'horror'."

24 December 1938

Editorial - FOR A N W ORDER IN EAST ASIA

"The statement issued by Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye Thursday evening clearly outlined Japan's policy for establishing a new order in East Asia.

(Outline of Japan's terms offered to China - to join in establishing new order; to recognize Manchuokuo; to sign an anti-Comintern pact; to extend facilitites for developing natural resources)

"What Japan really desires is the realiza ion of the principle of justice and benevolence in establishing a new order in East Asia. Thus, we intend to pa y our eager attention to the abolition of extra-territoriality and the surrender of concessions, without which the true independenceof China will never be accomplished. All these policies are based on the so-called "Kodo" or divine principle of Japan.

NOT USED

28 November 1938

Editorial - SIAM'S TREATY REVISION

.....

"Japan and the Japanese people offer their hearty congratulations to this remarkable success of Siam conclusion of trade treaties with other nations and hope that Siamese people will fully recognize the importance of rising as the leaders in Asia. Japan is now fighting single-handed for the peace and stability of East Asia, and there are yet many problems that have to be solved before we can attain our object. The people of Asia must rise and maintain the peace and order in this part of the world. But unfortunately there are only three independent nations in Asia - Japan, Manchoukuo, and Siam. We have to join together for mutual happiness, progress and safety."

9 February 1938

NOT USED

Editorial - A NEW CENTRAL BANK FOR NORTH CHINA

"Completion of the Far Eastern bloc, which is essential to the maintenance of peace on a permanent basis in this part of theworld, is possibly only through the unification in perfect harmony of the military, political and economic activities.

(Editorial discusses Federated Reserve Bank of China and concludes:

"In such new circumstances the authorities of the Imperial Government will have to adopt feasible measures to govern economic undertakingsin North China, so that they may not have undesirable effects on the financial condition of Japan. In this connection, it may be suggested that a perfect barter system be established among the three countries, under which goods and services may be exchanged freely without resort to the monetary medium."

Not Used

9 February 1938

Editorial - A NEW CENTRAL BANK FOR NORTH CHINA

"Completion of the Far Eastern bloc, which is essential to the maintenance of peace on a permanent basis in this part of theworld, is possibly only through the unification in perfect harmony of the military, political and economic activities.

(Editorial discusses Federated Reserve Bank of China and concludes:

"In such new circumstances the authorities of the Imperial Government will have to adopt feasible measures to govern economic undertakingsin North China, so that they may not have undesirable effects on the financial condition of Japan. In this connection, it may be suggested that a perfect barter system be established among the three countries, under which goods and services may be exchanged freely without resort to the monetary medium."

4 November 1938

Editorial - CLEAR AS DAYLIGHT

"The formal statement issued by the Government on 3 November, setting forth the aims of Japan in carrying on her military and political operations in China and declaring her resolution to see it through, reads clear as daylight.

"The statement is a declaration of Japan's determination to begin the gigantic task of reconstructing new East Asia with the cooperation of China. North and Central China has already appreciated Japan's true aims and has gladly joined its hands with Japan and is working together to create and maintain a New China as the mainstay, alongside of Japan, of peace and order in East Asia.

"'Japan is confident that other Pow rs on their part will correctly appreciate her aims and policy and adopt their attitude to the new conditions prevailing in East Asia,' says the statement in part. This is Japan's holding the door open for all nations to come and share in the work of consolidating the peaceful work in East Asia begun by Japan.

"Frankly, this is also a warning to others, polite in expression but resolute in mind, that Japan will not tolerate any nation which dares to hamper Japan's peaceful efforts now steadily progressing with the Chinese cooperation. The acceptan e of Japan's invitation to share in the work as well as in the results of this new constructive ork of East Asia must start with the condition that the Powers 'will correctly appreciate Japan's aims and policy and adapt their attitude to the new conditions in East Asia.'

"....Japan has launched this ambitious program in East Asia out of sheer protective necessity and of desire to establish, once and for all, peace in this part of the world, with heroic determination to carry it through single-handed. If she does not expect any outside help in the work, she also does not expect any outsider to interrupt her work. Only those who conc r with Japan in her vie s and plan of action and solicitous to work out the construction of a tranquil East Asia may join.

8 January 1938

Editorial - A NEW ECONOMIC CRITERION

"Indications are that the Government will propose to the present session of the Diet a supplementary budget plan under the China Incident Special Account calling for the appropriation of slightly more than 4,000,000,000 yen for the Army and Navy for the next fiscal year....

"Yet, it is needless to worry over the figure, although it assumes tremendous dimensions. We must know that the financial and economic position of this country has undergone an epochal change since the outbreak of the China Incident. The sphere of financial and economic activities has been markedly broadened within a little more than a half-year, and it is about time for us to adopt a new financial and economic criterion to fathom the present and future conditions, including the Government budget and borrowing policy, as well as the national income, bond-absorbing power of the people, and industrial and general economic operations.

.....It is certain that the brilliant achievements of the Imperial forces in China have enabled Japan to set up a Japan-Manchoukuo-China economic bloc. Interpretation of the term economic bloc may vary widely, but it may so far be plausible to construe it as a regional economic unit wherein nations involved may be able to enjoy a free exchange of goods and services without monetary settlements. Thus, the probable formation of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China economic bloc would solve various other economic questions, including the international balance with which this country is faced today, not to speak of the substantial improvement in this country's trade with China and increased investments in that country, which are to take place after the termination of the present conflict.

"A new and flexible criterion is needed to measure the financial and economic conditions in this country today and tomorrow."

1 January 1938

Editorial - OUR RESOLUTION

"....If the year 1937 was one that marked a significant epoch in the history of East Asia, showing Japan, singlehanded, championing the cause of civilization and humanity against the dreadful menace of Communism, this year will further convince the world that the stand taken by Japan is one that any righteous nation in Japan's position would have taken.

....

"In the new year, as in the last, Japan is fully prepared to combat both visible and invisible foes who attempt to disturb the peace of East Asia and to undermine our ideals and standing.

"...In 1938 Japan hopes that the world will truly appreciate her ideals and policies, based upon her fundamental desire for peace and prosperity among all peoples of the East...."

31 July 1937

Editorial FINANCIAL PLAN AND NORTH CHINA DEVELOPMENTS

"On the other hand, it is hardly necessary to say that the entire nation must willingly prepare to bear burdens of expenditures needed for the execution of whatever measures as are adopted by the Government and however stupendous proportions such expenditures may come to assume.

".....While further developments of the North China situation are beyond the scope of surmise, present indications are that the Government will be required to appropriate more and more funds for military operations, particularly in view of the aggressive and provocative attitude of the Chinese forces. Moreover, it is doubtful whether this nation can be satisfied with the five-year industrial plan and the national defense programs adopted by the Government in view of the fact that this nation is destined to advance further. Herein is found the far-reaching significance of the present North China situation andthe expenditures of the Government involved in it."

1 February 1938

Editorial - BOYCOTTS: A WORD OF WARNING

....

"It is the Western countries, England in particular, who have done all this exploiting of China of which the tender-hearted workers complain. It is the Western countries who, by means of superior armaments have sought to partition China, have forced unequal treaties upon her, and have exploited the poor Chinese people in a way that Japan has never done and never intends to do."

28 January 1938

Editorial - GREAT BRITAIN'S CATSPAW

"Great Britain appears to be intending to urge the United States to intervene in the China Incident and thus use America's influence to protect British interests and influence in the Far East. This fact is evident in the article Winston Churchill has written for theEvening Standard.

....."The United States, from the outset of the China Incident, did her best not to become involved in the Far Eastern conflict, andremained strictly neutral." The attitude of Great Britain was entirely different. Regarding China as her own sphere of influence, she attempted to block the advance of Japan It is this attitude and its various manifestations that caused the Japanese public to entertain sentiment against Great Britain. "

6 January 1938

Editorial - BRITISH INSULTS

This only

"Japan has so often been insulted by the British people, and particularly by the British press, since the outbreak of the present China Incident that we are no longer surprised at anything said by the British. The fear that the great power the British Empire has obtained all over the world by its imperialistic aggression in past centuries might be gradually lost by the awakening and advance of peoples and races other than the British appears to be influencing the British attitude toward recent developments in China. Fearing that Japan's victory over the Chinese troops might reduce her influence in the Yangtze river region, Britain did everything to help China and block Japan in utter disregard of the causes of the incident and the conditions in China.

.....

"The Times, London,...printed many leading articles on Japan and the China Incident, in accordance with the British policy. In the issue of December 16, the Times carries another leading article in which it insults Japan and the Japanese people as it has never done before.

"Referring to the Wuhu incident, it says: "If, on the otherhand, the incidents were not deliberate, then it must be concluded that - save for a small civilized upper class - no Japanese can be trusted to carry firearms, even in the Emperor's service, because he is too ignorant and too irresponsible not to run amok without provocation."

"This is an unpardonable insult to the Japanese Army and Navy, as well as the entire Japanese people.

.....

"If, by these editorial antics, this London paper and its kind in Britain draw any moral satisfaction, if the British press thinks it promotes international peace by singing the Hymn of Hate against a friend of 30 years, let them go as far as they like. They don't deserve our friendship."

17 August 1938

EDITORIAL: The Education Conflict.

"General Araki came to office at a priviledged moment. But it is also because of his prerogatives that the present Minister should do his utmost to see to it that the reforms effected are those really needed by the country as a whole."

"In his previous national services, the present Minister of Education could hardly have been called upon, even on the battlefield, to attempt anything so hazardous or so delicate as to reform Japan's educational system. If he has succeeded in his military ventures it is because he has been fearless and impartial, applying the sword where it was most needed, and compromise where it could be most effective. Let us hope that the gallant General will be as courageous and fair on the no-less dangerous field of Japan's educational war of reform. His reward will be in reverse ratio to the thankless job he is called upon to do."

1 July 1938

EDITORIAL: Progress of Economic Control.

"After all has been said, it is undeniable that the people will suffer considerable inconvenience. But they must know that, so far as this country is concerned, economic principles have been definitely transformed from the former laissez-faire basis to that of controlled economy, for the purpose of meeting the prevailing war situation. The present situation may continue to prevail for a long time, but this nation must be prepared to meet such a development, and must cooperate in full with the Government in order to win the present constructive war, which is being fought for permanent peace and healthy economic development in the Far East."

Its prophecy of a long war having in part come true, the Times and Mail on 1 July 1938 again ~~urged~~ warned that the people must prepare to sacrifice for the war effort. An editorial of that date reads- "

23 August 1937

PREPARATION FOR PROLONGED FIGHTING (Editorial)

"...The whole nation has now caught the patriotic feeling, which is manifested daily in various ways.....The people's eagerness to expresstheir patriotic sentiments in acting for the support and encouragement of the soldiers is to be highly praised. But if this situation is to continue for one, two or even more years, it may be necessary to think more calmly and settle down to a condition that can be kept up without slackening for years to come.

".....Let us avoid unnecessary excitement as much as possible, and conserve energies, goods, and money as much as possible, while conducting our daily business in the normal way. We must prepare for a prolonged fight in China, although it is our hope that it will end as soon as possible with satisfactory results.

"....and the entire nation should remain calm and prepare in earnest for a prolonged conflict."

While ~~praising~~ approving the outburst of patriotic fervor that ~~accompanied~~ the China Incident the Japan Times and Mail's editorial writer on 23 Aug 37 cautioned the people to prepare for a ~~sustained~~ long and ~~bitter struggle~~ sustained ~~conflict~~ conflict in these words

1 January 1938

Editorial - OUR RESOLUTION

"....If the year 1937 was one that marked a significant epoch in the history of East Asia, showing Japan, singlehanded, championing the cause of civilization and humanity against the dreadful menace of Communism, this year will further convince the world that the stand taken by Japan is one that any righteous nation in Japan's position would have taken.

....

"In the new year, as in the last, Japan is fully prepared to combat both visible and invisible foes who attempt to disturb the peace of East Asia and to undermine our ideals and standing.

"...In 1938 Japan hopes that the world will truly appreciate her ideals and policies, based upon her fundamental desire for peace and prosperity among all peoples of the East...."

6 January 1938

Editorial - BRITISH INSULTS

"Japan has so often been insulted by the British people, and particularly by the British press, since the outbreak of the present China Incident that we are no longer surprised at anything said by the British. The fear that the great power the British Empire has obtained all over the world by its imperialistic aggression in past centuries might be gradually lost by the awakening and advance of peoples and races other than the British appears to be influencing the British attitude toward recent developments in China. Fearing that Japan's victory over the Chinese troops might reduce her influence in the Yangtze river region, Britain did everything to help China and block Japan in utter disregard of the causes of the incident and the conditions in China.

.....

"The Times, London,...printed many leading articles on Japan and the China Incident, in accordance with the British policy. In the issue of December 16, the Times carries another leading article in which it insults Japan and the Japanese people as it has never done before.

"Referring to the Wuhu incident, it says: "If, on the otherhand, the incidents were not deliberate, then it must be concluded that - save for a small civilized upper class - no Japanese can be truste to carry firearms, even in the Emperor's service, because he is too ignorant and too irresponsible not to run amok without provocation."

"This is an unpardonable insult to the Japanese Army and Navy, as well as the entire Japanese people.

.....

"If, by these editorial antics, this London paper and its kind in Britain draw any moral satisfaction, if the British press thinks it promotes international peace by singing the Hymn of Hate against a friend of 30 years, let them go as far as they like. They don't deserve our friendship."

28 January 1938

Editorial - GREAT BRITAIN'S CATSPAW

"Great Britain appears to be intending to urge the United States to intervene in the China Incident and thus use America's influence to protect British interests and influence in the Far East. This fact is evident in the article Winston Churchill has written for theEvening Standard.

....."The United States, from the outset of the China Incident, did her best not to become involved in the Far Eastern conflict, andremained strictly neutral. The attitude of Great Britain was entirely different. Regarding China as her own sphere of influence, she attempted to block the advance of Japan It is this attitude and its various manifestations that caused the Japanese public to entertain sentiment against Great Britain. "

5 (2) "Have" Nations Warned To Share wealth. In a thinly veiled threat to the so-called "Have" Nations the Japan Times and Mail on 2 July 1939 warned the western powers to share their wealth or have it taken from them in these words:

2 July 1939

COMMENTS

"And what does the conference of delegates of leading powers Chamber of Commerce, now in session in Copenhagen, signify when it passes a resolution calling for a re-examination of the question of "Haves and "Haves Nots"?

Only a fool will attempt to stem rising tide. Only those blinded by avarice and selfishness will try to justify their idea of maintaining the status quo. This world disturbance will not cease until it reaches the levelling point, and the "Haves" are forced to see the realities and reluctantly acknowledge them and that in a less pleasant manner. In this particular respect, history seems to repeat itself with astounding precision.

6 (3) Goebbels Quoted on Versailles Pact On 27 July 1939 the Japan Times and Mail quoted ~~the entire text of~~ a lengthy diatribe against the western powers delivered by Germany's chief propagandist. The nature of this fabric of distortions, and falsehood which the Times saw fit to print in its entirety is shown by the following excerpt:

~~27 July 1939~~

(Complete text of lengthy statement by Goebbels)

"Haves" and "Haves-Nots" Held Cause of Unrest in Europe. Goebbels Says Treatry of Versailles Was Imposition of Taxes on Unfortunate States

Excerpts:

"The poverty-stricken countries had to put up with that because they were defenseless; the wealthy ones however, went yet a step further and took advantage of their triumph to suppress, torture and humiliate the vanquished. In that way they sowed the seeds of fresh political strife. Their real aim however, was to provoke the unfortunate down and out countries. They believed that they could afford to do so merely on the basis of their might. Even the most natural and elementary demands of the poor countries were scorned. In fact they ignored them."

Two strong young nations have welded themselves into an invincible whole. They are not only united in their strength and effectiiveness, but also in their ideology. The determination to maintain their national life, when necessary to defend it ruthlessly, need not again be emphasized."

4 May 1940 3

NIPPON TIMES

LEAD STORY (with photo of Honda)

HONDA URGES ALLIANCE WITH AXIS

"Japan should hasten to conclude an alliance with both Germany and Italy," was the keynote of the speech Kumataro Honda, former Ambassador to Germany and well-known writer on diplomatic subjects, delivered at a popular meeting held Saturday afternoon at the Seiyoken, Uyeno Park. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Taishi Doshi Kai which had sent out a call to all those who were interested in Chinese affairs.

"....what I have in mind is not a military alliance. The sort of alliance we should have with those countries must be far more comprehensive.

"....They would object to any alliance if it were against not only the Soviet Union but also against Britain and the United States. I am decidedly against this sort of opinion because it is not rational. For who really thinks it possible that we might one day be fighting the Soviet Union with one hand and shaking the hands of Britain and the United States with the other?"

5 June 1939

DOMEI TSUSHIN DISPATCH - U. S. PLANS TO SETTLE 30,000 JEWS in Philippines (p. 1)

"Washington, June 4--The United States Government plans to settle approximately 30,000 Jewish refugees, which have arrived in this country from Europe during the last 18 months, in the Philippines, principally on Mindanao Island, in order to offset growing Japanese influence there, the Associated Press reports.

"Concrete plans would be announced as soon as the special investigation committee, appointed by President Roosevelt, returns here to report on conditions in the Commonwealth it is authoritatively understood."

5 June 1939

Story - SINGAPORE BAD FOR JAPANESE

"Japanese living in the British Straits Settlements are having a hard time, due to Chinese enmity and British pressure, according to Asajiro Tate, an official of the South Sea Society here, who recently returned from an inspection trip.

"....The Chinese populace there as a whole is still hostile to the Japanese, the official continued, staging outrageous acts against our settlers.

"The anti-Japanese feeling of the Britishers in the colony has turned from bad to worse especially after the Japanese occupation of Hainan Island."

1 June 1939 Editorial AN AWAKENING IN CHINA

"....It may be observed that what the Chinese people have always lacked is a spirit of independence. This racial characteristic has made them dependent upon other countries and their foreign policy had adhered to the tradition of playing one power against another. This traditional policy has worked out successfully in some instances but ultimately proved China's own undoing. It is high time that the Chinese people outlived their old idea."

10 June 1939

EDITORIAL FISH AND MEAT EATING PEOPLES

(Commenting on Great Britain's ordering 890,000 cases of canned red salmon, as "part of her emergency foodstuff policy.")

"Germany took a leaf out of Japan's book some time ago, and she took to a fish diet more than her people probably had done ever beforein their history. The reason was obvious. The people of Italy have always been known as fish eating. Their dietary concept, at least as far as fish is concerned, is strikingly akin to that of our people, and in this case, too, the reason is obvious. It appears that all three of the axis nations are greater or less fish eating, and all of them are "have-nots.'

"On the otherhand, the English people, although their isles are sea-girt, and the sun never sets on the seven seas that they rule or used to rule, have never been known to have had an impartiality for the finny tribe. Whether by accident or not, fish diet seems to draw a line of distinction between the 'haves' and 'have-nots'. And the implications are serious from some points of view. Perhaps it is inevitable that until and unless the countries that stand on either side of this dividing line move up or down or merge with one another, there is goinging to be some argument within the world that is divided by what it feedeth upon. It is perhaps only when tenderloin steak has become as common in one section of the planet as tuna and salmon in the other can one hope to see the kingdom of God, where meat on four legs has always been favored as much as fish of the deep."

3 July 1939

EDITORIAL: Anglo-Japanese Parleys

"It is deserving of no less attention that the Government policy as leading Premier Baron Hiranuma is at complete accord with the attitude taken by our military. It is even more remarkable that the financial circles which are generally associated with more moderate views have been reaching with an increasing vigor in support of the Army, a movement which has begun to find its expression in public opinion and popular meetings.

Indications are that this movement will gather force with the progress of the Anglo-Japanese conversation here".

"If the British Government refuses to open its eyes to the temper of our people over the present issue, which seems at present more than likely, the failure of the coming conference is a foregone conclusion.

17 July 1939

EDITORIAL: For Japan-Italy Trade.

"There is no doubt that the entire Japanese nation join us in welcoming the inauguration of the Japan-Italy Trade Committee, which was formally set up in Tokyo Friday."

'It is hardly necessary to state that Italy and Japan have very close political relations as signatories to the tripartite anti-Commintern pact. Yet it goes without saying that this political tie between the two nations can further be bolstered by closer economic relations and increased friendly feelings between the two peoples. In this respect, the present organization has far-reaching significance."

2 B Note

Britain Blames for "Tientsin Incident"

(b) In an attempt to place the blame for the "Tientsin Incident" upon the British authorities and to excuse the Japanese military's policy of arrogance, brutality and deliberate provocation toward British citizens in China, the Japan Times and ~~16 June 1939~~ mail on 16 June 1939 published the following editorial:

Editorial ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF TIENTSIN DEVELOPMENTS

"....It is a widely known fact that the Concessions at Tientsin have been a hot-bed of anti-Japanese elements, which under the shelter of the extra-territoriality enjoyed by the Concessions have been working to disturb peace and order in North China. There are also many indications that the officials of the Concessions have been protecting such malicious elements operating against the constructive undertakings of the Japanese authorities in the region. Such a situation is responsible for the strong measure which has been resorted to by the Japanese authorities on the spot.

"....However, retaliation by Britain is quite imaginable when the Tientsin situation aggravates, and Japan must be fully prepared to meet whatever serious developments in the future. There is little doubt that the Imperial Government has such measures as to bring about fundamental solution of the entire questions underlying the present Tientsin dispute. On the other hand, the nation must be ready to offer fullest support and cooperation to the Government in coping with any difficulties which may arise on the path leading toward the establishment of a new order in East Asia."

2

~~26 June 1939~~
~~BRITAIN'S~~ Attitude Held Threatening:
~~Editorial~~ ~~BRITISH NEWS~~

Inspired by the success of Japan's studied defiance towards the British in china, the editor of the Times and mail on 26 June 1939 felt ~~convinced~~ to warn Great Britain that the die was cast and that Japan would not modify her aggressive in Asia

"Wireless message from London of late have been ringing with unpeaceful tenors often verging on naked threat and intimidation. If they were not meant to be such at least they have been sounding that way to us. The British Government has left us in little doubt what it might do in the Far East unless Japan changed her anti-Chiang Kai-shek policy or to some effect like that.

"But with all its British international network of communication facilities, it seems doubtful if the British machine of international propaganda will achieve succes in this instance. Whatever London has so far released for the benefit of the Japanese military has had no effect on their minds."

8. Firm stand Against Britain and USSR On a similar vein on 4 July 1939 the Japan Times and Mail's editor urged the government to take a strong stand against Great Britain and the Soviet Union:

4 July 1939

STORY: Political Parties Urge Firm Stand

"At an emergency meeting of its managers Monday, the reformist faction of the Seiyukai discussed the Tientsin concession issue. A resolution adopted unanimously at the meeting, urging the Government to keep up its firm attitude, was delivered to Premier Baron Hiranuma".

"Meanwhile, the Nippon Kakushinto, Japan Renovation Party, holding its executive committee Monday afternoon, also issued a statement in connection with the Tientsin problem.

The party sent copies of the statement to all Cabinet Members, the Japanese authorities on the spot and all the parliamentary members. The gist of the statement is as follows:

"With a firm determination Japan has fought out with China in the past two years. However, it will be difficult for Japan to achieve the final objective of the China Affair, unless Japan take a strong attitude with firm determination toward those third Powers which still continue their assistance toward the Chiang Kaishek regime.'

'In dealing with the forthcoming Anglo-Japanese parley, the Imperial Government should realize the fact that the Soviet Union and Britain are the two foreign countries with intention to hamper to Japanese mission to build up a new order in the far East.

8

16 Dec. 1939

Editorial IN CHINA

"....It is quite timely that the Premier warned the people here that the eventual appearance of this new central government [Wang Ching-wei] in China should not be regarded as the end of the China Affair. The establishment of the new central power has been understood so closely linked with a favorable progress of the China Affair that some people might have thought the presence of the new authority itself would terminate the Affair.

"A moment's reflection, however, will make it clear to anyone that such cannot be; that the new central authority, working in harmony with the Japanese authorities, will be a contributory factor in achieving the primary object of the China Affair. It is strictly an incident to the Affair, destined to play an important role but is nonetheless an incident.

"It happens to be part of the elaborate plan of bringing about a new Order in East Asia that spells permanent tranquility in this part of the world. That this demands the sole energy and effort of the nation has long been realized and we are fully prepared to face long years of hard, uphill work. The winding up of the affair, indeed, may take years but it is worth the struggle of this nation. A new era is being created here in which true peace shall prevail; East Asia, at least, freed from tumultuous political conditions elsewhere, will develop its own destiny, under the hearty cooperation of Japan, Manchukuo and China.

"....The question is not how complicated our relations may become with other nations over the Affair; it is how determined we are to meet and overcome every obstacle. And we are resolved more than ever to carry it through because our efforts in China are steadily bearing fruits as can be witnessed from the general conditions under which that part of China, for instance, under the Nanking regime, has recently observed the second a niversary of the fall of that city."

4 (1) Nazi Germany Held Abused By Allies: In an editorial of 1 June 1939 commenting on the German press Mission to Japan, the Japan Times and Mail exonerated Nazi Germany on all charges leveled at that country by the international press In these words

1 June 1939 - Editorial THE GERMAN PRESS MISSION

"....placed in the center of a storm of prejudice, malicious misrepresentation and false accusation, both Germany and Japan have much in common in their national endeavors. So have the press in Germany and Japan. The German press, with indo mitable spirit, has been ever present at the foremost firing line in repulsing linotype assaults and pamphlet bombardments, and always victorious.

"The Japanese press fully appreciates the trying days the fellow members of the profession in Germany are facing at present. . . .We trust that the German Press Mission will carry home the best obtainable evidence of what we are doing and why in East Asia and tell the Germans at home that the path to eternal peace is always beset with thorny obstacles in the West as well as in the East but both the German and Japanese press members are resolved to overcome any and all obstacles. And they will!

2 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Subject: Nippon Times

The present shareholders are:

Kiyoshi Togasaki	1792
Amagi Tokuharu	8
Kauo Kawai	15
Jintaro Wakamatsu	15
Goro Murata	15
Yoshino	10
Hueo Hasegawa	4
Noboru Nakamura	3
Tasuo Nihire	3

1865

This list is from the records of the Account Division of the Nippon Times.

In an interview with a representative of CI&E, Mr. Togasaki stated that in March 1947 the Times paid the Japanese Government ¥10,000 as down payment on the 1792 shares of stock which he holds, and is continuing to pay for the stock at the rate of ¥5,000 monthly. Mr. Togasaki claims that when the stock is entirely paid for it will be distributed among the employees of the Times.

1865
500
50 | 932,500
18,650

3 1792
500
52 | 896,000
17,920

NIPPON TIMES OFFICIALS

Source: Who's Who in Japan (22nd annual edition)
1941-1942 Tokyo

TOSHI GO (President 1940-1944)

Agriculture & Commerce Ministry 1913;
London 1915
Paris PeaceConference 1919
1st International Labor Conf., Washington 1920
Genl. Mgr. N. Y. Office, So. Manchuria Railway Co.1926-34
Delegate, International Conf. of Chambers of Commerce, Washington 1928
Institute of Politics, Williamstown, 1926-1932
Banff Conference of Inst. of Pacific Relations 1933
Genl. Mgr. Shanghai Office, So. Manchuria Railway Co. 1934-1936
Japanese Commissioner to N. Y. World Fair 1939
Managing Dir. & Editor The Japan Times & Mail 1940-44

TADAO MATSUMOTO (President 1944-1946)

House of Representatives since 1924
Secretary to Prime Minister
Deputy Mayor Tokyo 1926-1927
Parliamentary Counselor of Foreign Office 1933
Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs 1937-1939

Source: Dr. Wildes
Genichiro Date, 75 years old (1947)

Member of House of Councillors. Independent.
President, Shimane Shimbun. Ex-Chief Editor Yomiuri
Ex-President Kokumin Shimbun (militaristic)
Graduate of Doshisha.

Source: ?

1942 - Directors: Ashida, Hozumi ? Hito Masamori

Auditors ONO Shunichi, AMAGI Atsuji

NIPPON TIMES 29 May 1947

Nippon Times, 3 May 1947, magazine section

22 March 1897 - first issue of Japan Times published.

1914 "The Japan Times was reorganized into a joint stock company at this time and, in cooperation with the Kokusai News Agency (forerunner of Rengo, Domei and Kyodo News Service) published full accountsof the war in Europe.

April 1914 - Editor Motosada Zumoto resigned. The Japan Times Company was organized with a capital of ¥ 10,000

"The Japan Mail, an English language daily, moved into the Japan Times building in February 1914 from its original home in Kanda Ward. t remained a newspaper in name only until 1921, but during that period the masthead of The Japan Times read 'The Japan Times and Mail'."

10 October 1940 - Japan Times and Mail bought the Japan Advertiser and changed masthead to "The Japan Times & Advertiser."

21 December 1940 - Purchased The Japan Chronicle (British) of Kobe.

1942 - Name changed to Nippon Times.

CIE AR . SPECIAL REPORT THE NIPPON TIMES PUBLISHING CO.

21 November 1946

".....

"The Nippon Times, as the oldest English language daily published by Japanese, has enjoyed a quasi-official status since its founding. The Times publishers state in their 15,000th issue commemorative brochure (14 January 1941):

'The peculiar position of the Japan Times and Advertiser, as an English journal run by the Japanese...automatically determines the course to be followed by it. The energy of the paper is concentrated on the printing of editorials and the news regarding Japan's foreign policy, and at the same time, it pays special attention to the publication of such news as will help foreign readers to grasp the true figure of Japan as well as to enlighten their minds on things Japanese.'

"...while the Nippon Times has always been supported by its own sales of papers and advertising space, it was launched through the efforts of government figures in the Meiji era. The Corporation has often been headed by persons who were or had been officials of the Foreign Office or other branches of the Japanese Government.

1897 - founded by Motosado Zumoto, assisted by Yukuchi Fukuzawa, founder of Keio University and the Jiji Shimpo (Current Facts Newspaper) and Suyehara Yamada, branch manager of the NIppon Yusen Kaisha. Original funds furnished by Mitsui and Mitsubishi interests, the Bank of Japan, and the Yokohama Specie Bank. Fukuzawa interested Baron Yataro Iwasaki (head of Mitsubish) in the venture.

Zumoto became president in 1911, retiring in 1914. J. R. Kennedy, a Reuters man, became president for two years. "Even at this time the paper was the Imperial Government's tacit representative." 1916 - Baron Jiro Miyahara, Vice Admiral, Japanese Navy, retired became president. 1918 - Kennedy again president, until 1922

1922 - Bunshiro Hattori, chief secretary of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, became president. In 1923 Hattori and the govt. had differences of opinion and "Baron Ijuin, then director of the Information Bureau of the Foreign Office, advocated reorganization." 1924 Hattori was succeeded by Tokichi Tanaka former vice-minister for Foreign Affairs.
1925 - president Yonejiro Ito of Nippon Yusen Kaisha
1929 - Sometaro Shiba named "representative" instead of pres.
1932 - Genichiro Date named president.

List of Stockholders of Nippon Times May 1947

Recorded by Account Division, Nippon Times

1934 Ashida Kin 100
1937, ~~38~~, 120
1938 120 1939 222
1941 Toshi Go 273
1942 " 1358
1943 Toshi Go 1312

1944 " " 1932

1945 Matsumoto Tae 1847

1947 Togaaki Kiyoshi 1792
Anagitokuharu 8
Kawai, Kzuo 15
Wakamatsu, Jintaro 15
Murata Goro 15
Shiba Kinpei 15
Yoshino 10
Hasegawa Sueo 4
Nakamura Noboru 3
Nihira Tatsuo 3

"The paper was finding continuous operation difficult and in 1933 a decisive step was taken. At that time the concern was financial y reorganized into a joint-stock company headed by Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, who had been "director of the Information Bureau" of the Foreign Office.

1940 (?) Toshi Go (South Manchuria Railway Company) president.

1944 - Tadao Matsumoto became president. Largest stockholder. Had been member of the Diet for the Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry. Also a member of the Toa Dobun Kai (East Asia Literary Society) and the Taisei Yokusankai (IRAA)

LEGAL STRUCTURE

The Nippon Times Publishing Company is a joint-stock corporation capitalized at ¥1,000,000. with 2,000 shares, par value ¥ 500, outstanding.

STOCK OWNERSHIP

Tadao Matsumoto, President	1,887	shares
U. Mogami, Business Manager	20	"
Kiyoshi Togasaki, Exec. Editor	15	"
Kazuo Kawai, Managing Editor	15	"
Jintaro Wakamatsu, Circulation Manager	15	"
Kimpei Shiba, Editorial Director	15	"
Goro Murata, " "	15	"

(now president) 1947

31 Jan 1946 -

1982

¥1,000,000 / 20,000 ¥10-

895 000

10 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Mr. Tsukuhara and Miss Gordon examined the following issues of the Nippon Times: July, August 1937; July August 1938; May, June, July, December 1939 and found the following violations as contrasted with those reported by the sub-committee:

	Sub-Comm.	GS
1937	3	5
1938	0	3
1939	2	17

An examination of the issues showed that the paper consistently supported Japanese aggression in China, justified the Incident on the basis of its being caused entirely by the actions of the Chinese, encouraged by the British. The paper urged strong measures in such statements as "China must be taught a lesson - by punishment," and [policy of the United States] "will not, however, deter Japan in the least from her avowed aim to establish the New Order and the sooner Americans realize this the better it will be for the future state of peace in the Pacific" (28 December 1939).

The paper contributed to arousing fear and encouraging war fever among the people by reporting that Japanese nationals were threatened in Singapore and China, that the Soviet Union had belligerent intentions against Japan, that Britain, through her international communication system, was sending wireless messages from London "ringing unpeaceful tenors often verging on naked threat and intimidation," (26 June 1939). They urged support of aggression in "The question is not how complicated our relations may become with other nations over the affair; it is how determined we are to meet and overcome every obstacle. And we are resolved more than ever to carry it through.." (16 December 1939). Readers were assured that not always war materials but "unswerving loyalty, sterling morale and dogged determination, as a rule, carry the day,"

"Have" and"have-not" nations were discussed, through publishing the complete text of Gobbel's statement on the subject as well as the Times' own fanciful editorial on the division of "haves" as meat-eating people and the "have-nots" as fish-eating people, (10 June 1939)

In 1938 the paper advocated editorially that the people accept controlled economy. Support of a Tri-Partite Alliance was clearly shown in the prominent position (lead story) and amount of space in the 4 May 1939 issue devoted to reporting former Ambassador to Germany Honda's speech on the subject, delivered to a meeting sponsored by the Taishi Doshi Kai, a nationalistic organization.

Sympathy with totalitarianism was shown by the orchids handed to the German Press in a special editorial on page 3, 1 June 1939: "The German press, with indomitable spirit, has been ever present at the foremost firing line in repulsing linotype assaults and pamphlet bombardments, and always victorious.....We trust that the German Press Mission will . . .tell the Germans at home that the path to eternal peace is always beset with thorny obstacles in the West as well as in the East but both the German and Japanese press members are resolved to overcome any and all obstacles. And they will!"

Four of the ten had been government career men, one a retired vice-admiral, one a manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, one secretary of theTokyo Chamber of Commerce. (This last one stayed in office less than two years (1922-1924) since the Information Bureau of the Foreign Office did not approve of his policies.)

Ashida was admittedly the largest stockholder in 1935. Tadao Matsumoto, elected president in 1944, so listed on the Times financial statement of 31 January 1946 ~~he is listed~~ as the largest stockholder, with 1887 out of a total of 2,000 issued, the remainder divided into 15- and 20-share lots.

CIE is attemping to get a current statement of stockholders. But in view of the above it seems reasonable to conclude that the president of the company is the largest shareholder, and most probably a dummy one for government and other semi-official investors.

Sources: Personal interview with Dr. Harry Wildes
"Hitoshi Ashida's Position in the Japan Times", undated report submitted to CIS by Ashida's secretary
Nippon Times, 3 May 1947 (50th Anniversary)
"Special Report - The Nippon Times Publishing Company" CIE, 21 November 1946

May 1947

Memorandum for ~~the~~ Record

Subject: The Nippon Times

In an undated statement submitted to CIS, Hitoshi Ashida's secretary claimed that in 1933 Ashida took charge of the Japan Times as the representative of a dozen financial backers, unnamed. In 1935 he reorganized it into a joint stock company and became its principal stockholder. He resigned his post in January 1940.

The statement continues that although the Japanese Government continually contributed about ¥ 2500 a month, it was never a stockholder and never interfered with editorial policy.

Dr. Wildes, who did extensive research on the Nippon Times and published the results in his book Social Trends in Japan, states that Ashida's predecessor, Sometaro Shiba, admitted in a personal interview that the Japanese Government was furnishing the Japan Times with a healthy subsidy. Dr. Wildes further states that the "dozen financial backers" referred to above were semi-official government monopolies. Dr. Wildes considers the paper always to have been an organ of the Foreign Office, a belief concurred in by CIE in its "Special Report - The Nippon Times Publishing Company," dated 21 November 1946.

As further proof of governmental control, ~~interest in the paper,~~ it is interesting to note that of the ten men who have headed the paper since its first reorganization in 1914, only J. R. Kennedy (1914-1916,1918-1922), Sometaro Shiba (1929-1933) and Kiyoshi Togasaki (1946-) have been newspaper men. [Kennedy - paid propagandist for Jap semi official monopolies]

3

Soviet Attitude Called Provocative During 1939

Of the Times and Mail became a veritable barometer of Japan's ever-increasing pride and arrogance. The successful ~~28 June 1939~~ armies created an illusion of invincibility that is reflected in this editorial of 28 June 1939 in which the writer dares to prophesy the extension of War to Siberia.

EDITORIAL AT WAR

"....This is an age of undeclared war. This is an age of incidents, incidents so tremendous in importance and so grandiose in scale that they far surpass, sometimes, anything that has yet been seen in the military history of the world: for no less is what has been going on in China under the ludicrous name of incidents and affairs.

"The worst will have to come if the Soviet military, as we surmised on a previous occasion, by these border operations mean to impress on us the serious character of potentialities now brought into the military vista of Manchoukuo and Japan. If this impression is made deeper, Japan, charged with the defense of Manchoukuo, would have to take a more active attitude on that and possibly other fronts. (Japan, even despite herself, would be drawn into a war, declared or undeclared.") omit

....

"The United States is perfectly at liberty to interest herself in the Orient but when that interest turns to meddling and interference of Japan's sacred mission then Japan must perforce adopt a protective attitude not only for her own self-preservation but also for the common good of East Asia.

"The United States is in a unique position to exert a beneficial influence over this portion of the world, but if she persists in following the present policy of anti-Japanism she will only be assuming the imperialistic role which formerly was adopted by Britain. This will not, however, deter Japan in the least from her avowed aim to establish the New Order and the sooner Americans realize this the better it will be for the future state of peace in the Pacific.

- L. K. Kentwell, Editor
Voice of New China (Nanking)

Editorial page NIPPON TIMES
28 December 1939

(9) Propoganda Guns Turned on U.S., the official propoganda line made a sigh tricant switch in 1939. From that time on the United States rather than Great Britain was to be the principal object of Japanese abuse and vilification on 22 December 1939 the Japan Times and Mail reflected this change in policy by quoting an editorial from the Voice of New China which delivered a threat to the U.S. of what was to come

7.

5 June 1939 NIPPON TIMES

Editorial FOR NEW ORDER

Blandly admitting the economic motivation of the China Invasion which it had previously blamed entirely upon "anti-Japanese activities of Chinese agents" (para 9(1) above) the Japan Times and Mail on 5 June 1939 stated:

"Not only with a view to maintaining firmly the fruits of the victorious battles in the China area occupied by the Imperial forces, but as the first step forward to the building up of a new order in East Asia, the North China Development Company and the Central China Promotion Company were organized last November. And at the end of March of this year both companies held their respective first general meetings of the shareholders to report the business results, and to explain new projects.

"....so that any opinion adverse to the company may be eradicated, not only for the interests of the company but for the proposed new order in East Asia."

7.

X

5 June 1939 NIPPON TIMES

Editorial FOR NEW ORDER

Blandly admitting the economic motivation of the China Invasion which it had previously blamed entirely upon "anti-Japanese activities of Chinese troops" (para 9(1) above) the Japan Times and Mail on 5 June 1939 stated:

"Not only with a view to maintaining firmly the fruits of the victorious battles in the China area occupied by the Imperial forces, but as the first step forward to the building up of a new order in East Asia, the North China Development Company and the Central China Promotion Company were organized last November. And at the end of March of this year both companies held their respective first general meetings of the shareholders to report the business results, and to explain new projects.

"....so that any opinion adverse to the company may be eradicated, not only for the interests of the company but for the proposed new order in East Asia."

Articles violating SCAPIN No. 548

Name of Newspaper — The Japan Times

Number of circulation — 3,000 - 7,300

Article (one example)

Date - November 1, 1937

Title - On the Necessity of the Unity of the Nation.

Writer - TSUDA, Shingo

Gist - Japan's role in North China, giving peace to the area and emancipating four hundred millions of Chinese, is comparable only with that of "the Crusade." In order to cope with the present grave national crisis, we must have a firm determination and the unity of the nation.

The number of articles violating SCAPIN No. 548

1937	19
1938	22
1939	18
1940	27
1941	30
TOTAL	116

Remarks: This report is the revised one of the first report, the researches having been made all the newspapers concerned during the period as prescribed. The number of circulation as being reported 73,000-77,500 in the first report should be corrected as 3,000-7,300.

Nippon Times Financial Statement

31 Jan 1946

1982 shares @ ¥500 = ¥991,000

Exchange @ 15 to 1 - $66,066.7

¥1,000,000 Capitalization = (15 to 1) $66,666.—

March 1947 - $66,666.—

June 1947 (50 to 1) $20,000.-

1792 shares @ ¥500 = ¥896,000

(50 to 1) = $17,920.7

15 to 1 = $59,736.7

prewar =

Prewar (¥1 = 23.439

¥1,000,000 = $234,390.-

¥896,000 = $210,014.7