

Toyo Doseki Kabushiki Kaisha. (東洋紡績株式会社)
Oriental Textile Stock Co.) Period: first term of 1943;
capital, 200,000,000 yen; dividends, 18%. Additional
details.

Dia 32:12-13 11 Ja 44 R5590.

Toyo Doseki Kabushiki Kaisha (東洋紡績株式会社 - Oriental
Textile Stock Co.) Period: report dated December 1943;
balance: 27,662,048 yen; profit: 14,356,993 yen; capital:
92,500,000 yen; dividends: 8,325,000. Additional details.

Dia 32:2-3f 21 Ja 44 R5590.

WOODWORKING

Okao Shigeru (末尾 茂), resident of Hirano
Wood Works (菅野木工所 - Hirano Mokkosho) announces that
the company has been renamed Hirano Military Weapons
Manufacturing Works (菅野兵器製作所 - Hirano Heiki
Seisakusho). No further details.

MSH 12 J1 44 3-15.

Domestic Produced Clay and Wood Co. Inc. (日産土木株式会社 -
Nichi san Tomoku Kabushiki Kaisha) announces that the
company has moved to Tokyo, Nihonbashi-Ku-Tori, 1 Chome 9
(日本橋区通一丁目). No further details.

MSH 12 J1 44 3-15.

MANPOWER

LABOR

Employment and wage statistics for Japan are given for 1937,
1938, 1940, 1941; each month of 1941 except Jan. and the
first 2 months of 1942. Figures include those of factory
and mine workers. Additional details.

JEc 9: 349 J1 42 R2-10.

Statistical charts are given of the figures on loan bonds
of companies and banks, index prices of goods, stocks, and
living expenses, market and index rates of foreign and
domestic notes, the Japan Bank weekly report, and Tokyo
labor. Additional details.

TKe 2115:1 25 -r 44 R5590.

Takei (武井). Vice-minister of the Ministry of Public
Welfare broadcasts on 3 June 1944 that all qualified women
should join the Women's Service Corps to produce military
weapons and their parts and to sew servicemen's clothes in
school buildings, city and assembly halls. No further
details.

KSk 8:51 1 My 44 R5591.

Konine, Ryuta (小柳 柳多). general affairs official
of the Training Guide Research Society (鉄道研究会 - Danto
Kenkyu-kai) emphasizes the full use of family and neighbor
association factories with all eligible workers belonging
to the families. He suggests that all essential industrial
workers be assigned to produce measurement tools and
machines, industrial machines, electric power machines,
automobiles, bicycles, photographic machines and electric
fans at home and in neighbor association factories; that
all skilled workers and members of the Women's Service
Corps be assigned as instructors in the homes and
neighbor association factories.

The government should improve the distribution system for daily necessities of the individual families in order to increase and centralize essential production for the decisive war. No further details.

KSk 8:54-56 1 My 44 R5591.

Article states the theory of Labor Control Organization which is concerned with national manpower, present development of Japan's labor, national labor organization and its decisive development and the observation of the quality of Imperial labor. Full details.

KSk 8:14-17 1 My 44 R5591.

Table gives statistics on the wage index in Japan for 1939, 1940, 1941; each month of 1941 except Jan. and Feb. and the first three months of 1942. Included are indexes of various industrial fields such as spinning, iron and steel, machines and tools, cement, chemical, foods, clothing, sawing and furniture, building, and casual labor. Additional details.

OEO 9:350 J1 42 R2910.

POLITICS AND PARTIES

At the end of the term of its staff in May 1944, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, under the direction of President Abe (阿部) and Chairman of General Affairs Maeda (前田), decides on the following changes in its organization: 1) Affairs Bureau is changed to Affairs Department, concentrating on affairs alone, thus separating the information and Propaganda Department as an independent department; 2) the Information and Propaganda Department is to become more substantial and to collect all information on politics, diplomacy, economics, and other internal affairs of the country; 3) the titles Executive General Affairs and General Affairs will continue to be used, but the title Chairman is changed to Chief of Department. An appropriate person will be selected to head the Information and Propaganda Department. No further details.

MSh 21 My 44 2-7.

Special article depicts the life of the late Toyama Mitsuro (豊田 光政), president of the Black Dragon Society. Additional details.

KTH 9 0 44 2-1 R5516:2453.

A forum to spur the nationalistic movement of Japan was held on 18 September 1944 at the official residence of the Japanese Premier. The forum was sponsored by the Japanese Government and the two totalitarian parties, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society. Leading members of the Government attending included Maeda (前田), Minister of Transportation and Communications; Tanaka (田中), Chief Secretary; Miura (三浦), Chief of the Bureau of Mint;

Ogata (岡田), President of the Board of Information;
 Yamazaki (山崎), Vice Minister of Home Affairs; Ando
 (安藤), Chief of the Bureau of General Affairs, Imperial
 Rule Assistance Association, Tsuboi (津尾); and
 Hayashi (林), Chief of the Bureau of General Affairs
 and Chief of the Bureau of National Movement. No
 further details.

HGJ 20 S 44 2-6 R5516:2858.

The new party formed in Japan by Admiral Kobayashi will
 hold its first meeting on 8 March. This party will replace
 the Association for the Maintenance of the Throne of which
 the Admiral was also the head. Additional details.

Mond 8 Mr 45 2-2.
 Yokusei Society (横政会) reorganizes strengthen the society's
 activities. Names of new party members are given.
 Additional details.

ASh (O) 24 by 44 2-14.
 DNB reports a statement by radio Tokyo with respect to
 the "New Party" in Japan recently founded by the government.
 According to radio Tokyo the party will take charge of all
 tasks confided up to now to the three government parties.
 A considerable increase of Japan's fighting power is
 expected from this concentration of functions. No further
 details. BNa 6 Mr 45 (PM) 2-4.

POPULATION

Headed by Kanji Ato, the Institute for Training Volunteers
 for Opening up Manchoukuo and Longolia has been established
 at Uchiyama in the Ibaraki prefecture. Its task is the
 training of colonists and farm and domestic labor in
 Japan's program of exploiting Manchuria and Mongolia.

NTW 28 O 43 6-2 R3528.
 From 1868 to 1940 Japan's population has been increasing
 steadily, due largely to her rising industrialism.
 Demographic statistics from 1909 to 1940. Full details.
 Yam 7:201 J1 41.

PRESS

History of economic magazines in Japan is traced. Magazines
 mentioned are: The Oriental Economist, Tokyo Economic
 Journal, Banking Journal, Journal of Banker's Association,
Tokyo Keizai Gasshi, Oriental Economic Magazine,
Japanese Financial Journal, Journal of National Economy,
Diamond, and Financial and Economic Journal. Some of these
 magazines are no longer in existence. Some of the editors
 are mentioned. Additional details.

OEs 9: 26-29 Jal2 R3773.

According to statistics issued by the Ministry of the Interior there are 1244 daily newspapers being published in Japan principally at Osaka and Tokyo magazines number 3550, 600 of which are literary, 300 religious 200 engineering and related industries; 180 communications and 110 for manufacturing industries. Additional details.

Yam 10:303 0 1941.

A new magazine Connaissance de L'Indo-Chine has been issued by the Society for International Cultural Relations, introducing things French Indo-Chinese. Copies of the magazine will be sent to the French Indo-China with a view to promoting cultural relations in the So-Prosperity Sphere. The opening pages contain messages by Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China and Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor General of the colony. The articles are all by leading writers, sent from the Japan-French Indo-China Friendship Society of Hanoi. No further details.

JTN 10 D 42 2-2 R3800.

PUBLIC HEALTH

A nationwide health promotion movement was launched in Japan 1 May to continue until 10 May (1943). Its purpose is not only to promote health but also the production of a sterling race who will be leaders in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Additional details.

Mainichi 1 My 43 2-5.

Two thousand kan (~~4~~ 1 kan=3.75 kg.) of orange peels are sent to the Sasaga (~~12~~) factory of the Shinjuku City (~~水~~) Orange Experimental Station to extract Vitamin P to make pills for aviators. No further details.

MSh 22 My 44 2-12.

PUBLIC OPINION

The Emperor of Japan bestows honors to members of the Committee for the Standardization of Industrial Products who have special merit in the work of the Committee. List of names given. Additional details.

MSh 30 Ap 44 2-9.

In its foreign propaganda division, the Japanese radio employs over 300 announcers and journalists. A short while ago it began regular broadcasts in Swedish. No further details.

FFo 21 J1 44 2-6 R5000.

-CLAIMS OF ALLIED LOSSES Reports from Tokyo put American losses at 30,000 men on Luzon. Additional details.

WBe(S) 13 F 45 1-5.

Japanese submarines operating off the west Coast of the American mainland sank a 10,000 ton tanker near San Francisco 1 March (1942) and a 7,000 ton freighter in the vicinity of the Mendocino Sea on 2 March (1942). No further details.

OEO 9:197 Ar 42 R2910.

In a raid on Broome on the northeast coast of Australia 3 March the Imperial Navy Air Force destroyed 31 new type hydroplanes. No further details.

OEO 9:197 Ar 42 R2910.

On 11 March Imperial Headquarters announced that Java had enough fighting reserves to strike back at the Japanese, but that they lacked the will to fight. When they surrendered to the Japanese, 93,000 men, including 2,000 officers, were taken prisoners. Of these, 60,000 troops were Javanese, 18,000 from foreign territories, and 15,000 volunteers. Spoils included 152 aircraft (including 24 bombers, 45 combat planes, and 83 other types), 367 tanks, 120,000 crates of explosives, etc. Table lists 79,999 dead bodies of enemy left behind in the Malay operations up to 7 March. Additional details.

OEO 9:170 Ap 42 R2910.

-VIEWS AND INTERPRETATIONS Editorial marking the second anniversary

of the Three Power Joint Declaration, issued by Japan, Manchoukuo and China on 30 November 1940, declares that Japan, the chief protagonist of this holy war, has taken upon herself the hardest part of the undertaking, devoting her whole strength and energy to its successful prosecution with the closest unity among her people. Japan is firmly resolved to crush America and Britain, who cherish the inordinate ambition of establishing hegemony over the world; she is convinced that this is the only way to save herself, to save East Asia and to establish a true and permanent world peace. No further details.

JTY 10 D 42 16-1 R3800.

The Japan Times is quoted as saying editorially, that President Roosevelt is a hero under the Stars and Stripes, the careers of the two men bearing striking resemblances; and that nothing gives Roosevelt keener joy in life than to gloat over the theatrical effects of his public utterances; that his political juggling and war efforts are primarily timed to thrill his radio audience at home. Additional details.

PC 1 S 42 5-4f R3800.

Article states that Japan is now in a critical position since the U.S. occupied Saipan. Japan has a victorious fighting spirit but does not have enough essential material for munitions. Therefore every Japanese must prepare to do his best for victory. No further details.

MSh 12 J1 44 1-3.
Shiomi.

Japanese ex-consular officer; a leader of the anti-war movement in Japan; in a broadcast over Station XGOY stated that it is certain that Japan will lose now that the Allied forces are close to Japan and urged the Japanese people not to continue to fight a hopeless war. No further details.

NHe 6 -r 45 1-2f.

Brief article criticizes the USA foreign policy of recent years and draws the conclusion that she pushes her political oppression on to the nations of the world. Additional details.

TKe 2115:10 25 -r 44 R5590.

Advertisement for America's Strategy in "World Politics" by Nicholas Spykman, Sterling Professor of International Relations at Yale University, published in the United States in 1942, on sale in Shanghai for the first time. Price is \$200.00 per copy. Additional details.

STi 27 J1 44 2-6f R5348.

Mainichi Shimbun, Japanese newspaper, says that the fighting in Luzon will determine the fate of Japan. No further details.

CFJP 24 Ja 45 3-1.

Brief article discusses British foreign relation with USSR and USA, domestic policies in connection with the Beveridge Bill, and the issue of the growing strike by the coal miners. Chart on the strike given. Additional details.

TKe 2115:6 25 Mr 44 R5590.

Reviewer of political books of USA discusses the new tone of the arguments of American writers on the USA foreign policy in the present war, concluding that in his view the policy is geopolitical. Additional details.

TKe 2115:8-9 25 Mr 44 R5590.

The Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun, commenting on the coming conference at San Francisco, states that the aim of the conference is to develop the offensive against Japan, and to convince all the United Nation to recognize Japan as a common enemy. No further details.

Mond 16 F 45 1-5.

A round table discussion on politics, education, culture and economics was held under the auspices of the Shin Keigai (新経済 New Economics) Magazine Company in May 1944 in Tokyo. Full details.

SKs 4:12-19 1 Jo 44 R5593.

Article states that all essential companies should not transfer their business to the government out that they should carry on their business as a civil business administration regardless of enemy air raids. No further details.

SKs 4:2 1 Jo 44 R5593.

Article suggests that Japan must be completely prepared with munition materials before the enemy approaches Japan proper. Therefore Japan must concentrate all possible manpower on essential productions. No further details.

SKs 4:6-2 1 Jo 44 R5593.

Article comments that Japan must clear up enemy obstacles on the sea lanes in order to increase transportation of essential material for industry for the final decisive battle. No further details.

SKs 4:6-5 1 Jo 44 R5593.

An example of the hollowness of America's principle of equal treatment of all races is the refusal of a Chicago cemetery to permit the burial of a Chinese beside his first wife on their grounds with the reply that it buries only white people. The incident brings into sharp contrast the lofty ideals offered by the Joint Declarations of Greater East Asiatic Nations which absolutely abolishes all racial discrimination. Additional details.

NTim 22 S 44 4-lff.

Yoshimatsu-Unchi, managing director of the Japanese Central Council of Industrial Associations contrasts the Anglo-American reversion to the old political system with the new order based on justice which the Axis powers promise, and states that the economic restoration after World War I failed because of the effects of strife and sacrifices it exacted. The Atlantic charter only attempts to maintain the status quo of world affairs. Additional details.

NTim 22 S 44 4-lff.

Editorial discussing the British Trade Program states that the intention of the Anglo-American countries to carry over their imperialistic economic rivalry into the post-war world shows how hypocritical they are in their avowed solicitude toward humanity. The Anglo-American proposal for an International Monetary Fund is an example of hypocrisy. Additional details.

NTim 22 S 44 4-lf.

RATIONING

Article states that Control Societies must not over practice their power but should offer appropriate administrative authorities to proper local societies. No further details.

SKe 4:11 1 Je 44 R5593.

Article suggests that the Japanese government should clean up all black markets in large cities because many civilians are still purchasing daily commodities through black markets. No further details.

SKe 4:7-4 1 Je 44 R5593.

-FOOD

Article suggests that the Japanese government shall plan to distribute more subsidiary foods for civilians' health in addition to the 23 shoku (1 shoku (1/3) = 0.0318 Pint) of rice per person each day. No further details.

SKe 4:7-3 1 Je 44 R5593.

Article gives the distribution quantity of bean mash 88oku 183 momme (1 momme, $\frac{1}{16}$ = 3.75 grammes) and sauce, 37 (1 shoku, = 0.018 litres) per month per person. Meat is distributed twice a month. No further details.

MSH 12 J1 44 3-1.

At the Third General Meeting of the Japan Journalists Association, President Amaha (天阿) talks on the importance of accurate news on war and world situation, and guiding people on to the right track. No further details.

MSH 21 My 44 1-7.

Editorial expresses the opinion that the success of the organization of Fresh Vegetable, Fruit, and Fish Distribution Control Society in Tokyo-to (東京市) for the three big consuming cities depends on the administration of the government and cooperation of producers. Additional details. MSH 21 My 44 1-1.

Article pertaining to food distribution states that the government plans to distribute meat to residents of Tokyo twice a month in 1944. The quantity to be distributed is 10 momme (1 momme $\frac{1}{16}$ = 3.75 grammes) per person each time. No further details.

MSH 12 J1 44 3-1.

-PAPER

Production of books, papers, and magazines is decreasing in Japan due to the rationing of paper and transportation difficulties. No further details.

CFJP 14 Ja 45 3-9.

-SUGAR

Ninety percent of the sugar ration for May in Tokyo has been distributed. The remaining ten percent is still to be brought into the city. No further details.

MSH 21 My 44 4-10.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Japanese family allowance system which was established in Feb. 1940 was to be revised in April 1942 to include all workers who have dependents, no matter what their wages or salaries are. Additional details.

OEc 9:183 Ap 42 R2910.

According to the investigation of a Mainichi Newspaper journalist many unlicensed taxi cabs are being used by the night drinkers of the rendezvous of Tokyo. No further details.

MSh 12 J1 44 3-3.

Article states that 813 restaurants and 2,400 rendezvous in Tokyo were closed on 5 March 1944 by government order. They will be used as war workers' dormitories. No further details.

MSh 12 J1 44 3-2.

Tokyo reports a gigantic 50-year plan for the creation of a Greater East Asia Museum is being studied by experts of the Japanese Ministry of Education. The project is financed by leading industrialists and scholars, as well as government subsidy, and calls for the sending of a corps of experts to the different parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, to study native conditions and gather various materials to be placed on exhibition at the proposed museum. No further details.

FG 7 S 42 4-3 R3800.

Survey of the origin and the organization of the many Japanese Youth Organizations. Full details.

Yam 7:203 J1 41.

-CULTURAL LIFE

To supplement its activities, the Nippon Film Distribution Company also sends out traveling motion picture theatres to out-of-the-way places throughout Japan, entertaining miners and rural communities. All cultural films exported to the Southern Regions, made by the Nippon Motion Picture Company which recently absorbed the South Sea Cinema Associations, has been supplying Indo-China with Japanese films. The same company produces the dramatic pictures that are distributed to the peoples of the Southern Regions. Article includes list of cities where branches of the Nippon Motion Picture Company and its allied distribution company have been established. Full details.

JW 10 D 42 42-2 R3800.

According to latest statistics, there were 101,768,711 paid admissions to motion pictures in 1940; the 1941 and 1942 receipts are expected to be greater. Japan proper, as of 1 January 1942, operated 2,086 movie theatres, showing first run pictures. No further details.

JF 10 E 42 36-1 R3000.

-SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS The Emperor of Japan donates one million yen to the Great Japan Childcare Association upon its establishment. No further details.

MSH 30 Ap 44 2-5.

The People's Grains Problem Research Conference, at its meeting in May, decided to present to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce their opinions on "Suggestions Concerning the Establishment and Management of Public Dining Rooms". Additional details.

MSH 21 My 44 2-3.

10054

Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications
4 May 1945 R-354 R E S T R I C T E D

F A R E A S T: Hong Kong - June-October 1944
Manchuria - March-September 1944
March 1943

H O N G K O N G

AGRICULTURE

A Hong Kong Fertilizer Distribution Syndicate has been formed under the auspices of the Office of the Governor-General to manufacture fertilizers with garbage as the basic raw material. Matsuda (松田), head of transportation of the Syndicate, gives an analysis of the substances which make up the fertilizers. Additional details. HCG 10 O 44
2-2 R5516:2458.

AIR RAIDS

The Chinese General Relief Association appropriated a fund of 10,000 yuan on 18 October 1944 to aid the Kowloon victims of air raids, which were inflicted by the U.S. Air Force on 16 October. No further details. HCG 19 O 44 2-1
R5516:2458.

During an attack of American heavy bombers on Hong Kong, over 1,000 Chinese civilians were killed, and more than 3,000 wounded. No further details. HF 25 Ja 45
2-5.

A Tokyo dispatch states that 1,000 persons were killed, 3,000 were injured, and 500 houses were destroyed in the last Allied raid on Hong Kong. No further details. Pa
23 Ja 45 3-5.

ARMED FORCES

The second group of students from Canton for training at the Hong Kong Seaman's Training Institute is expected to arrive shortly. The first group has already started training with the local students. No further details.

HKN 29 Je 44 2-5 R5073.

Personnel to serve in the fire brigade are wanted by the Works Department of the Hong Kong Navy. Qualified applicants must be between 20 to 30 years of age, graduates of elementary schools and physically fit. Photographs of applicant must be had and a test must be taken on 26 September, 1944. No further details. HKM
25 S 44 1-8 R5516:2460.

CITIES AND PLACES

Two vessels sunk in the Hong Kong harbor are to be fully marked. Exact locations given. Full details.
 HKN 17 Je 44 4-3 R5073.

COMMUNICATIONS

As of 1 July 1944 the management of the former Hong Kong Telephone Company has been placed in the hands of the Kokusai Denki Tsushiu Co., Ltd. (International Telephone and Telegraph Co., Ltd.). No further details.
 HKN 5 JI 44 2-4 R5073.

Chinese in Hong Kong may wire money abroad by way of Macao and then Lisbon. 40¢ per word will be charged for telegraphic remittance and 90¢ per word by special telegraph. Additional details. HNJ 19 My 44 4-5 R5514:2129.
 List of charges for telegrams in Chinese and Japanese to Taiwan, Kwangtung, Amoy, Swatow and Hainan Island. Additional details. HKN 30 Je 44 4-1f R5073.

Telephone rates and charges for Hong Kong and Kowloon. Also additional and installation charges. Full details.
 HKN 30 Je 44 4-1f R5073.

-LAND - LOCAL Beginning 4 June 1944, all streetcars in Hong Kong will stop operating to preserve electric power. No further details. HCN 4 Je 44 3-1 R5036:1963.
 The Peak Tramway Service is available only to Government officials and those residing on the upper levels of Hong Kong. Ordinary passengers must obtain permission from the A.D.C. department of the Governor's Office before being allowed to travel on these trams. Changes in schedule given. Additional details. HKN 23 Je 44 2-2 R5073.
 Despite the fact that the tramway service in Hong Kong has been discontinued there is said to be ample transport facilities in the way of rickshaws, bicycles etc. Prices are fixed on rickshaws but bicycle service rates are said to be exorbitant. A new mode of transportation of a hand cart built on two motor tires with five rows of seats for ten passengers and drawn by four coolies is being run from Tunglowan to Western Market. The price set is 50 sen per station. No further details. HKN 27 Je 44 2-4 R5073.

-WATER - COASTAL Article points out the activeness of the Chinese sampans in Hong Kong as an important facility in reinforcing sea-borne communications since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. Figures disclose the number of large size

sampans sailing between Hong Kong and other coastal cities of Occupied China, their gross weight and the major types of goods carried. Additional details. HKJ 6 0 44 2-1. R5516:2460.

Commencing 8 September 1944 the following steamship fares will be charged from Hong Kong to Canton, Macao, Kong-moon, and Shih-ch'iao as revised by the Inland Transportation Syndicate: Canton--special class, 120 yuan; first class A, 90 yuan; first class B, 70 yuan; second class, 50 yuan; third class, 30 yuan. Macao--special class, 80 yuan; first class A, 65 yuan; first class B, 50 yuan; second class, 35 yuan; third class, 20 yuan. Kong-moon, 40 yuan (one rate). Shih-ch'iao, 20 yuan (one rate). No further details.

TYWP 4 S 44 1-7 R5516:2464.

Sailing of three motored-sampan shipping lines will be resumed in Hong Kong from Hong Kong to Ch'ing-shan (青山) to Hsiao-ch'i-wan (小欖灣), and to Yu-mati (油蔴地). Additional details. H CJ 14 Ag 44 4-2 R5449:2384.

ECONOMICS

General review of civil administration, economy, culture and transportation in Hong Kong for the week ending 12 August 1944. Additional details. H CJ 14 Ag 44 4-4 R5449:2384.

Governor-General Rensuke Isogai of Hong Kong stressed five major problems now confronting Hong Kong to a group of Chinese reporters on 2 October 1944. 1) to continue the smooth and unmolested supply of coal from Formosa, 2) industry carried on in the homes, 3) the absorption of idle funds, 4) the reinforcement of cultural enterprises, for example, libraries, and 5) the improvement of village repatriation work. Additional details. H CJ 3 0 44 2-1 R5516:2458.

The Hong Kong Denkisho has curtailed the use of electricity in order to aid in the war effort. Petroleum hoarders are afforded an excellent opportunity, of which they are taking advantage, to charge 300 yen per 4 gallon tin of this vital lighting material. No further details. HEN 23 Je 44 2-5 R5073.

COMMERCE

Exports, largely consisting of native products, fruits and vegetables, from Canton to Hong Kong and to Macao, were valued at 1,258,000 yuan to the former and 1,087,500 yuan to the latter during August 1944. Imports, composed chiefly of Chinese herbs and groceries, from Hong Kong

to Canton totalled 113,750 yuan and from Macao 84,650 yuan for the same period. Aside from regular exports, Canton has shipped more than 5,000,000 yuan of rice to the rice syndicates in Hong Kong. No further details. KTH

20 S 44 4-6 R5516:2453.

During the few days preceding 24 June 1944 a large consignment of rice arrived in Hong Kong as well as many shiploads of coal. No further details. HKN

24 Jc 44 2-5 R5073.

-COMMERCE-ORGANIZATION Program for the inaugural ceremony of the Hong Kong Trading Public Institute on 1 September 1944 is briefly stated. Additional details. TYWP

2 S 44 1-10 R5516:2464.

Members of the Chinese Representative Councils in Hong Kong called on the Governor-General of Hong Kong proposing to form a Chinese Merchant Advisory Department within the Trading Public Institute for the promotion of cooperation among Chinese merchants and the Institute. The creation of such a department, the members said, would be useful to merchants when seeking advice especially in applying for exports and imports. No further details. TYWP

6 S 44 1-7 R5516:2464.

-COMMERCE-TRADE AGREEMENTS Chinese reporters of the Hong Kong Overseas Daily News were received by Ishii (石井), Chief of the Economic Department of the Hong Kong Government who stressed the fact that Canton and Hong Kong authorities have exerted every effort to assure the rapid flow of goods between the two ports. The renewal of the trade agreement in 1944 achieved a much more remarkable result than other agreements which were signed in past years. When the present trade agreement was enforced, Ishii related, the total amounts in export and import increased enormously. Canton exports to Hong Kong within a period of five months, mainly October, 1943 to February, 1944 amounted to 19,969,000 yuan, or an average of 3,994,000 yuan per month. According to the original agreement, a specific amount of 1,500,000 yuan of export per month was to go to Hong Kong from Canton and 750,000 yuan per month was to go from Hong Kong to Canton. About 80% of the Canton trade to Hong Kong consist of food and fuel while 55% of the Hong Kong trade to Canton consist of industrial products with salt fish following closely the industrial products in value.

HGJ 7 0 44 2-1 R5516:2458.

-FINANCE

Chinese reporters were received in the conference room of the Office of Hong Kong Governor-General on 25 September 1944 by Ishii (石井), Chief of the Finance Department, Hong Kong Government, who flatly stated that Chinese merchants should not refuse to accept the 5¢ and 10¢ denomination military notes. No further details.

HKJ 26 S 44 1-3 R5516:2460.

The imposition of taxes in Hong Kong was necessary for the administration of the Government. The varied population of Hong Kong and its customs and ways of living were taken into consideration. In order that all persons are taxed proportionately, the rates were fixed from 10% up.

Additional details. HKN 4 JI 44 2-2f
R5073.

-PRICE CONTROL

The official price of a 10 ounce bottle of fresh milk will be increased from 1.50 yen to 3 yen as of 5 July 1944. This announcement was made by the government controlled Hong Kong Dairy Farm. No further details.

HKN 4 JI 44 2-5 R5073.

The official price per copy of all newspapers in Hong Kong is set at 15 sen per copy. However, according to one reader, anywheres from 30 to 50 sen is asked for one copy. No further details.

HKN 23 Je 44 2-4 R5073.

-PRICE MOVEMENTS

The price of cooking oil has been increased to 31 yuan per catty from 27 yuan per catty two weeks ago. No further details.

HKN 30 Je 44 2-5
R5073.

The price of sweet potatoes has dropped, the best quality being sold at 1.40 yuan per catty. No further details.

HKN 30 Je 44 2-5 R5073.

Poultry and meat prices for Hong Kong for 29 June 1944 were as follows: chicken 36 to 38 yuan per catty; duck 24 yuan; goose 28 yuan; pork 36.30 yuan; beef 29 yuan. No further details.

HKN 29 Je 44 2-5 R5073.

As a result of the distribution of glutinous rice at all the depots during the past few days the price of this rice has dropped by about 50 sen. Quotation for 20 June 1944 was 5.50 yuan per catty. Kum Fung Shuet was quoted at 4 to 4.10 per catty. No further details.

HKN 21 Je 44 2-5 R5073.

The price of rice which rose abnormally recently, dropped by about 40 sen per catty and is expected to decline further. Kum Fung Shuet was sold at around 4.20 yuan per catty compared to 4.80 yuan the previous week.

Glutinous rice was 4.60 yuan the catty. The price of sweet potatoes remained at 1.90 yuan the catty. No further details. HKN 27 Jo 44 2-5 R5073.

Due to inclement weather there has been a rise in the price of fresh fish. Caroupa and pomfret were available but the price asked for was prohibitive. Vegetables showed a slight drop in prices. Chicken eggs were at 2.20 yen each and duck eggs at 2.70 yuan each. No further details. HKN

23 Jo 44 2-2 R5073.

The unfavourable weather during the past weeks in Hong Kong, in addition to typhoons, has disrupted sea transportation and resulted in an abnormal increase in prices of daily necessities and marine products. Additional details.

HKN 24 J1 44 2-2 R5223:2234.

Prices for lumber fuel have dropped from 55 yuan to 35 yuan per tan (FE) in Hong Kong. Additional details. HCN

4 My 44 4-4 R5114:2128.

The ceiling price of rice does not seem to have greatly effected the general price situation, as various commodities remain at prevailing levels. First grade rice is quoted at 3.60 yen to 3.80 yen per catty while other commodities range from 3.00 to 3.30 yen per catty, with sweet potatoes bringing one yen per catty. No further details. HKN

17 Ja 44 3-5 R3528.

The price of rice showed a sharp increase yesterday from 4.80 yen to 5.10 yen per catty. This is expected to be a temporary rise and as soon as further consignments arrive the price will take a downward trend. No further details.

HKN 5 J1 44 2-5 R5073.

The official price of pork has recently been revised to 37 yen per catty. Roast pork however is selling at 40 yen per catty and is eagerly purchased because of the reasonable price. No further details. HKN 4 J1 44 2-5 R5073.

Because of temporary scarcity there has been a considerable increase in the price of vegetables. Quotations for 3 July 1944 were as follows: pumpkins 2 yen per catty, hairy squash 3.20 yen per catty, green beans 8 yen per catty, water vegetables (oong choi) 2.40 yen per catty, potatoes 3.60 yen, sweet potatoes 1.40 yen to 2 yen. Rice has also risen in price, Kum Fung Shuet sold at 4.85 yen a catty and other grades sold between 5 yen and 5.85 yen. No further details. HKN 4 J1 44 2-5 R5073.

Since 20 April 1944 the prices of all commodities, essentials and non-essentials, water, lights and transportation have advanced between 40 and 300 percent while salaries, even in the

FE-7

case of those who have received no increase after the discontinuation of the rice rationing system, have remained steady. In spite of this rise in the cost of living, some employers still have the audacity to pay staff members the "princely" monthly remuneration of 40 yen and 70 yen without any rice rations, and they expect them to not only keep themselves and their families but also to appear at the office neatly dressed. Employers are urged to raise Salaries. No further details. HKN 4 J1 44
2-1 R5073.

EDUCATION

The enrollment of students in the Kowloon Peninsula's 12 schools has been gradually declining during the fall term. The decrease of students may be caused by two reasons: 1) the repatriation of civilians to their native villages, and 2) the parent's inability to send their children to schools due to the rise of living costs. Figures tabulated from the Kowloon's General Affairs Bureau indicate that only 6,091 pupils registered in the fall term of 1944, or a decline of 1,000 pupils when compared with the preceding semester. The highest record was the winter enrollment of 8,000 which later decreased to 7,006 caused by repatriation. The Kowloon authorities hoped that the Chinese General Relief Association in Hong Kong will give urgent help along this line. No further details. HCJ 5 0 44 3-5
R5516:2458.

The Agricultural Training Institute, which was founded by the Office of Governor-General of the Captured Territory of Hong Kong, has accepted 16 eligible students who have passed entrance examinations for its second session. Of the total qualified applicants, 7 were from Hong Kong, 6 from Kowloon, and 3 from New Territory. Additional details. HCJ 28 S 44 2-3 R5516:2458.

Bulletin No. 57 issued by the Office of Governor-General of the Captured Territory of Hong Kong announces the recruiting of new students in the second session of the Agriculture Training Institute in the New Territory of Hong Kong. Additional details. TYWP 2 S 44 1-11 R5516:2464.

FOOD

Some 10,000 cattles of rice have ^{been} given by a philanthropist in Hong Kong, to be distributed to the Chinese intelligensia and third nationals who have made immense contributions for the reconstruction of Hong Kong, as a gesture of expressing his

gratitude. He requested the chief of education in the Hong Kong Government to allocate the rice in equal proportion to those who deserve help, especially families of library staffs, school teachers, and newspaper reporters. No further details. HCY 20 S 44 2-6 R5516:2458.

Rice supply has been steadily pouring into Hong Kong for the months July to September 1944 since the creation of the Exchange Public Institute (交易公社). Two immediate reasons are attributed to the increase: 1) the tireless and unceasing efforts exerted by the local merchants in Hong Kong and 2) the simple procedures of handling export and import trade. Additional details. HCY 4 0 44 2-3 R5516:2458.

All the milk depots in the Hong Kong Central district have been closed and milk may only be obtained at the Tunglowan Distribution depot. No further details. HKN 17 Je 44 2-5 R5073.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

-INDIA Total proceeds from the sale of tickets for "Yamla Jat" an Indian picture to be shown at the Ping On Theatre 1 July 1944, will be utilized for the furtherance of India's fight for freedom. Names given of stores where tickets will be on sale. Additional details. HKN 30 Je 44 2-5 R5073.

GOVERNMENT

-LOCAL As of July 1944 registration of deaths and marriages will be made at the district bureaus instead of at the Kowloon bureau. Persons wishing to rectify matters concerning residence or to register an additional family member for rice tickets must do so before the end of April 1944 as no applications will be accepted after this date. No further details. HKN 25 Ap 44 2-5 R5073.

-PUBLIC ORDER The Legal Tribunal of the Office of Hong Kong Governor-General sentenced 5 persons to death for stealing electric cables. No further details. HCY 29 S 44 2-1 R5516:2458.

Hong Kong authorities have ordered local police to enforce the ban against the use of fire crackers in the traditional celebration of the Chinese New Year. No further details. HKN 18 Ja 44 2-2 R3528.

INDUSTRY

Governor-General Rensuke Isogai of Hong Kong stressed five major problems now confronting Hong Kong to a group of Chinese reporters on 2 October 1944. 1) to continue the smooth and unmolested supply of coal from Formosa, 2) industry carried on in the homes, 3) the absorption of idle funds, 4) the reinforcement of cultural enterprises, for example, libraries, and 5) the improvement of village repatriation work. Additional details. HCN 3 0 44

2-1 R5516:2458.

FUEL

Shipments of lumber fuel to Hong Kong have steadily increased since the Office of the Governor-General permitted Chinese merchants to import lumber fuel freely for selling purposes. The total amount of lumber fuel arriving in Hong Kong is 200,000 cattles at present and 80 vessels were anchored at Hong Kong on just one Friday. A person in lumber business said that the accumulated lumber fuel can supply the inhabitants for at least two months. No further details. SSC

18 S 44 1-6 R5516:2463.

Because of the shortage of firewood in Hong Kong the price has risen from 50 yuan to 65 yuan. It is understood that the government has received a large quantity by rail recently and it will soon be available for distribution to the Public. No further details. HKN 20 Je 44

2-5 R5073.

The Hong Kong Charcoal and Firewood Syndicate announces the arrival of 20 carloads of firewood, approximately 5,000 piculs, to be distributed in lots of 15 piculs to various depots for public sale. No further details. HKN

17 Ja 44 3-5.

Ichiki, Chief of Civil Affairs in Hong Kong called a meeting of firewood merchants and other authorities to discuss the problem of the scarcity of firewood in Hong Kong. It was suggested that the merchants be allowed to import wood freely from the following places: Po On, Wai Young, Tungkoon, Taiping, Mui-Wor, Tai-O, Tung Chung, Saikung, Un Long, Ping Roi, Tai Chau, Bias Bay, Chungshan Province, Tong Karwan, Shekhi, Shayuchung and Tungkong. It was also suggested that merchants be allowed to fell trees on Lantau Island. Among those present were: Yamashita, head of the Hong Kong Bureau; Nango, head of the General Affairs Department; Suzuki, Head of the Hong Kong Firewood and Charcoal Syndicate; and Lai Karsang, representative of the Local Firewood merchants. No further details. HKN

24 Je 44 2-3f R5073.

-POWER Electric lights will be temporarily restored in Hong Kong on 16 October 1944 in accordance with an announcement issued by the Press Section of the Hong Kong Government. Additional details. H CJ 15 0 44 2-1 R5516:2458.

MANPOWER-LABOR

The Hong Kong Repatriation Office not only assists in the repatriation of civilians but also recommends jobs to those persons who have had skilled training. Recently the Office acted as an employment agency to recruit manual laborers to the Philippines and also to recruit stone workers and other laborers to Canton. Registration for employment began 7 to 15 October 1944. Male and female workers to the Philippines must be 20 to 50 years of age. Free lodging is given to the laborers. Wages for male laborers are as follows: supervisors, 3 yuan per day plus 3 catties of rice; assistant supervisors, 2 yuan per day plus two catties of rice; gang bosses, 2 yuan per day plus 2 catties of rice and unclassified laborers, 1.60 yuan per day plus 1.60 catties of rice. Female workers received 1.60 yuan per day plus 1.60 catties of rice for their families in Hong Kong. The price of 1.60 catties of rice will be converted into the local currency of the Philippines for those female workers who have no immediate families in Hong Kong. The wages for male stone workers and other laborers in Canton are 18 to 25 yuan per day (paid in Military Notes) plus free lodging and meals. Each free meal consists of 12 ounces of rice. Two to three catties of rice will be allotted to the families of the workers in Hong Kong daily. Laborers are entitled to receive an advanced payment of 200 to 300 yuan in Military Notes before starting work. No further details. H CJ 7 0 44 2-2 R5516:2458.

36 vacancies exist in the Hong Kong fire brigade. The salary is 30 yuan per month. Those persons having a knowledge of Japanese will be given first consideration. Further requirements listed. Full details. HKN 30 Je 44 2-2 R5073.

-LABOR-PROFESSIONAL

Chinese Nationals with a middle school education or above are asked to apply for positions as office assistants in the Hong Kong Taxation Department. No further details. HKN 21 Je 44 2-5 R5073.

Several accountants are wanted by the International Electric Communications Corporation (國際電氣通信株式會社) in

Hong Kong. The Corporation is supervised by the Office of the Governor-General. No further details. HKJ
28 S 44 1-4 R5516:2640.

-LABOR-RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING Laborers are needed for farm work in Tsun Wan, New Territories. Those interested may apply to the Hong Kong Repatriation Office. Salaries range from 4 yuan to 10 yuan per day with free rice rations. No further details. HKW 29 Je 44 2-5 R5073.
Under the Japanese naval supervision, the Nanryo (南呂) Shipping Yard in Hong Kong will recruit 100 carpenters, copper and die makers, painters, machinists, and welders, and 3 male interpreters. Attractive wages, free bus services, rice subsidies to workers' families, free dormitories and fuel supplies for those who desire to live away from homes are offered. Applicants are required to bring two photographs, one copy of personal data, and a certificate of residence to the labor section of the Nanryo Shipping Yard. No further details. HCJ 21 S 44 1-8 R5516:2458.

The Kowloon general affairs office of the Superintendent Department of Japanese Military Administration in South Regions, and also six other employment offices in Hong Kong, have launched a drive for recruiting carpenters for the shipyards in Singapore, Malay States, and Celebes. These islands have a low cost of living and a comfortable life. Eligible workers, with sound physical fitness, are permitted to one month of advanced wages before their departure, in case of financial distress. No further details. HCJ
20 S 44 1-9 R5516:2458.

POLITICS AND PARTIES

In the speech made by P. A. Krishna on 4 July 1944 in Hong Kong in celebration of Netaji Week he praised East Asian Indians for their support to the cause of freedom for India. He reviewed the progress of the Indian Army on the Burma front and the great work promoted by Chandra Bose, but he complained that though the workers of Hong Kong had made fair contributions of money and personnel to the cause, the merchants had not contributed their share. He also stated that Japan had staked her all for the greater Freedom of East Asia and every Indian worth his salt should realize that India sank or swam with Japan. No further details. HKW 5 J1 44 2-2ff R5073.
Volunteer civilians and police for the 5th Batch for the Azad Hind Training camp are urged to call at the Office of

the Indian Independence League at 2 p.m. on 5 July 1944 for medical examinations before being sent to camp. No further details. HKN 4 J1 44 2-5 R5073.
 The official opening of the Headquarters of the Yamato-Kai was held 2 July 1944 at the former St. John's Cathedral which has been designated as a public hall for the Japanese community as well as the official headquarters of Yamato-Kai. Among those present at the opening were Lieutenant Colonel Nagao, A.D.C., Lieutenant Colonel Masuhisa, Chief of the Information Bureau and high officials of the government offices. No further details. HKN 5 J1 44 2-4 R5073.

POPULATION

Repatriation of Hong Kong residents by the government will be discontinued after 15 July 1944 according to Sato head of the Hong Kong repatriation office. The number of persons who have left Hong Kong has been considered more or less satisfactory. Any person who is still in Hong Kong unnecessarily is urged to register with the repatriation center immediately and leave the city at Government expense, as after 15 July 1944 they will have to leave at their own expense. No further details. HKN 5 J1 44 2-5 R5073.

Officials of the Hong Kong Repatriation Office stated that repatriated civilians who plan to carry furniture and household goods with them are going contrary to the law and are without proper authorization. Civilians have been notified that any moving of furniture must have the approval of the Office. No further details. SSC 18 S 44 1-5 R5516:2463.

Over 20,000 births were registered in Hong Kong during 1943. figures released by the authorities are as follows:

	Total	Male	Female
Chinese	19,716	10,217	9,499
Japanese	190	104	86
Third Nation	34	-	-

HKN 17 Ja 44 3-5.

PRESS

Preparations for cooperation of the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun and the Hong Kong Daily News Agency have been completed. The Agency has three language publications, Chinese, Japanese,

and English. 14 members of the Asahi Shimbun have already arrived in Hong Kong for improving the set-up of the Agency. Chishiki Naoharu (智識 直治) became director of the Agency, Matsuo (松尾) became chief of Japanese publications, and Takamichi Kazuo (高道 一博), chief of Chinese publication. Each one has the special task of supervising editorial themes. These three men have broad knowledge and have been prominent in Japanese journalistic circles. They were introduced to the Chinese correspondents in the Matsubara Dining Hall (松原 酒店) by Sano (佐野), chief of the journalist class of the Agency. Sano said that Chishiki's mission to Hong Kong is not only to serve the Chinese, Japanese, and English publications, but to reform Chinese journalism in all the Hong Kong Islands. He was a member of the editorial staff of Asahi Shimbun and for several years a Kwangtung correspondent of that paper. He is cognizant of the actual situation of China. His presence in Hong Kong is certainly profitable to Chinese journalists. He will stay in Kwangtung, and will be directly responsible to Tokyo Asahi. Takamichi Kazuo was an active public figure in Manchukuo and has a deep understanding of the problems of China. Chishiki replied that he is much gratified for this unusual occasion extended to the members of the Asahi staff, and hoped to enjoy the pleasant companionship with Chinese journalists during his stay in Hong Kong. He urged fullest cooperation among all journalists in Hong Kong to develop the greatest newspaper industry of Greater East Asia. He reminded the Chinese correspondents that for the past ten years or so he has closely studied the events of China and is much concerned about the prosperity of that country. He considered China his second home. He stated that he would use all his skill to reform the Agency's publications with the spiritual and material resources of the 14 members of his staff. No further details. HCF 21 S 44 1-4 R5516:2458.

The appointment of Chishiki Naoharu (智識 直治) as director of the Hong Kong Daily News was loudly praised by Masuhisa (升久), chief of the press section of the Hong Kong Government. Masuhisa said that Chishiki is the appropriate person to completely regenerate that paper with the fullest cooperation of authoritative Tokyo Asahi Shimbun. No further details. HCF 25 S 44 1-4 R5516:2460.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Five Japanese and Chinese doctors have been permitted to practice medicine in Hong Kong according to Bulletin #15 which was released by the Office of the Governor-General of the Captured Territory of Hong Kong on

27 September 1944. The three Japanese doctors include Maki Michitaka (牧道孝), Kanazawa Kanji (金澤家治), and Swai Takaichi (澤井隆一). The two Chinese doctors are Yuan Yang-ch'un (阮陽春) and Ch'en Yen-chang (陳安章). No further details. HNJ 28 S 44 1-4

R5516:2460.

The Tung-hua Hospital in Hong Kong is recruiting nurses. Applicants, to be certified for entrance examinations, must be 18-25 years of age, graduate of junior high school and have a reading or speaking knowledge of Japanese. No further details. HCJ 14 Ag 44 3-3

R5449:2384.

-FACILITIES AND SUPPLIES

41,259 persons were inoculated against cholera in the central district during the first half of the month of May 1944, according to figures obtained from the Central District Bureau yesterday. No further details.

HKN 23 My 44 3-3 R5229.

The Tung Wah and Kwong Wah Hospitals were given their subsidy of 37,000 yen for the second quarter of the year. No further details. HKN 21 Je 44 2-5

R5073.

-PREVENTIVE MEASURES

More than 30,000,000 persons were inoculated against cholera in various districts of Kowloon since 7 June 1944. Large numbers of people are also getting treatment in Hong Kong. No further details. HKN

17 Je 44 2-5. R5073.

Some 8,962 inhabitants in the four districts of Kowloon have been vaccinated in the month of September 1944.

Number of persons vaccinated in each district given.

Additional details. HNJ 25 S 44 1-10

R5516:2460.

Inhabitants in three sections of Hong Kong are given blood tests to prevent the spread of fever. Additional details.

HCJ 15 O 44 2-1 R5516:2458.

PUBLIC OPINION

A total of 64,194.11 yuan, has been collected by the Hong Kong Daily News for the plane donation in Hong Kong from

5 August to 27 September 1944. The fund was presented to the Office of the Governor-General by Edo Toshikiko (衛藤俊彦), former publisher of the Hong Kong Daily News. No further details. HKJ 10 44 2-1 R5516:2460.
 Editorial expresses the welcome of the 14 Asahi journalists who recently arrived in Hong Kong from Tokyo. Additional details. HCJ 22 S 44 1-3 R5516:2458.
 Article discusses the Sino-Japanese Mutual Assistance. Additional details. HCJ 31 My 44 2-1 R5036:1963.

RATIONING

Because of the suspension of supplies of cigarettes to the authorized bureaus for sale to the public, the prices in the market continued to be high. As of 20 June 1944 prices were 1.50 yuan per packet for May Blossom (official price 45 sen), 2 yuan for Royal Leaf (official price 65 sen) and 2.50 yuan to 3 yuan for Pirates (official price 1.40 yuan). No further details. HKN 21 Je 44 2-5 R5073.

-CIGARETTES The monthly distribution of cigarettes to Chinese and third nationals above 21 years of age in Hong Kong is 20 packages for males and 10 packages for females. Three kinds of native cigarettes are available at prices 1.40 yuan, 1.00 yuan, 65¢ and 45¢. No further details. HCJ 10 44 2-7 R5516:2458.

-ELECTRICITY As of 13 June 1944 the electricity allowance in Hong Kong for each household or business will be 50% of the amount consumed in May except in the case of those whose allowance is five units or under. However, in view of the fact that the announcement came when June was half over, the allowance for June will be 75% of the amount consumed in May. No further details. HKN 13 Je 44 3-2 R5073.

In order to preserve electricity, beginning 13 June 1944, lights in the entire city of Hong Kong are to be extinguished at midnight. No further details. HTJ 14 Je 44 4-1 R5036:1962.

Beginning 1 June 1944, with the exception of government agencies and essential production plants, no electricity will be supplied before eight p.m. and after midnight in Hong Kong. No further details. HCJ 1 Je 44 4-1 R5036:1963.

-FOOD The distribution of rice and flour to Third Nationals has been changed, according to an order of the Hong Kong Bureau. The former ration of equal amounts of rice and flour has been changed to 4.8 tacs of rice and 1.6 tacs of flour per day for each Third National. No further details.
HKN 5 Je 44 3-2 R3528.

-FUEL As of 13 June 1944 fuel for heating will be reduced to 80% of that consumed in May. With the exception of military, medical and family consumers all, supplies are stopped. The June allowance will be under 90% of the May consumption. No further details. HKN 13 Je 44
3-2 R5073.

-GAS As of 13 June 1944 gas will be available in Hong Kong ^{only} between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Consumers are requested to refrain from using gas after 6 p.m. No further details. HKN
13 Je 44 3-2 R5073.

-POWER A further step in economizing in the use of power has been effected by theaters in Hong Kong and Kowloon which henceforth will present only one performance daily at 7:30 PM. Formerly two shows were presented on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. However, for the convenience of the Imperial Troops extra shows will be presented at 2:00 PM on Sundays and holidays at the Meiji and Yu Lok theaters in Hong Kong and the Ping On and Tai Wah in Kowloon. Only Japanese films will be shown at these performances. No further details. HKN
18 My 44 2-2 R5229.

-RICE Special coupons for the purchase of rice set aside by the Hong Kong People's Food Cooperative Association for sale to the public at 3.50 yuan per catty, were issued to the residents of the various districts and many have already obtained their supplies from the specified depots. Those who have not yet received their coupons may apply to their district bureau. Each person is allowed to purchase only one catty, but those who continue to receive their rations are not entitled to the privilege. No further details. HKN
13 Je 44 3-1 R5073.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS Article describes generally the social conditions of Hong Kong. Additional details. HTJ 25 D 43 4-2 R5321.

Detailed account of the monthly tea forum sponsored by two Chinese Representative Councils in Hong Kong and various industrial syndicates. The sole purpose of the monthly teas is to exchange information. Additional details.

HCI 7 0 44 2-1 R5516:2458.

Six regulations contained in Bulletin No. 68 have been issued by the Office of the Governor-General of Hong Kong pertaining to the sending of mail through the International Red Cross by prisoners of war, enemy internees and third nationals within the jurisdiction of the Office of the Governor-General. Additional details. H CJ

17 0 44 2-1 R5516:2458.

Chinese reporters were received at the press club by two members of the Chinese Representative Councils on 14 October 1944 who stressed the following topics with explanations: 1) three aims are to be sought in Canton concerning the rice supply to Hong Kong, 2) civilians are urged to be careful about kerosene lamps to prevent fires, 3) poverty students are to be registered, 4) industry is to be expanded by Chinese merchants and 5) reciprocal granting of industrial materials and supplies are to be given Japanese merchants in Hong Kong. Additional details. H CJ 15 0 44

2-5 R5516:2458.

17,050 yuan is to be distributed as the monthly contribution towards various charitable institutions in Hong Kong.

List of institutions and the amount each will receive is given. Additional details. HKN 17 10 44 2-4

R5073.

-CULTURAL LIFE

The Hong Kong Agency of East Asia Transportation Institute, under the sponsorship of the press section of Hong Kong Office of the Governor-general, opened a painting exhibition in Matsubara Dining Hall (松原酒家) from 14 through 19 September 1944 to commemorate Manchukuo Independence Day. Landscapes depicted the recent reconstruction in Manchukuo as a realm of the East Asia Sphere. No further details. H CJ 20 S 44 1-9 R5516:2458.

According to Bulletin No. 63 issued by the Office of Governor-General of the Captured Territory of Hong Kong,

a library has been established in Hsi-ta-cheng-tung (西塔成洞), the former site of the Feng P'ing-shan (馮平山)

Library. It is named the Office of the Hong Kong Governor-General Library, and was formally inaugurated on 25 September 1944. No further details. H CJ 27 S 44

2-1 R5516:2458.

Article brief pointed out the history of the libraries in Hong Kong. Additional details. HCF 28 S 44

2-4 R5516:2458.

Article continued to discuss the history of the libraries in Hong Kong. Additional details. HCF 29 S 44

2-5 R5516:2458.

A further step in economizing in the use of power has been effected by theaters in Hong Kong and Kowloon which henceforth will present only one performance daily at 7:30 PM. Formerly two shows were presented on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. However, for the convenience of the Imperial Troops extra shows will be presented at 2:00 PM on Sundays and holidays at the Meiji and Yu Lok theaters in Hong Kong and the Ping On and Tai Wah in Kowloon. Only Japanese films will be shown at these performances. No further details.

HKH 18 My 44 2-2 R5229.

With the approach of the Chinese New Year, Hong Kong markets are flooded with all kinds of foodstuffs, Chinese sausages and preserved meats, but all at prohibitive prices of 20-30 yen per catty. Melon seeds are quoted at 9.60 to 14 yen per catty. No further details. HKH 17 Ja 44

3-5.

-SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS The Chinese General Relief Association in Hong Kong held the sixth meeting of its board of directors in the East Asia Bank on 9 October 1944 and reported on the financial conditions of the Association during the month of September. Aside from the payments of reliefs and miscellaneous items, the Association still has a current reserve of 354,250.90 yuan. Additional details. HCF 10 O 44

2-4 R5516:2458.

Some 600 alumni of the Seaman's Training Institute in Hong Kong have proposed to form an Alumni Club. Meeting to draw tentative plans for organizing such a club was held in the Institute on 7 October 1944. No further details.

HCF 7 O 44 2-5 R5516:2458.

M A N C H U R I AAGRICULTURE

Manchuria's crop this year was most satisfactory. The program provided for a 10% harvest increase for the domestic farmers and a 100% increase for the Japanese and Korean settlers. All quotas were met and many exceeded the quota, therefore a further increase is planned for 1945. In the economic year 1944 to 1945, 253 million yuan were spent on goods for the farmers in machinery, fodder etc. Additional details.

La 13 F 45 4-2f.

The increased rates of Manchurian provisions production over the desired goal of products for each month were 81.5% in November 1943, 99.2% in December 1943, and 100.4% in 10 January 1944. No further details. TKe

2112:11-1 4 Mr 44 R5590.

The annual fish catch from Manchurian rivers and lakes amounts to 50,100,100 kgs valued at 6,500,000 Manchurian yen. This includes trout, carp, salmon and white bait. The salt water catch amounts to 13,500,000 kgs valued at 2,000,000 Manchurian yen. This industry has not been modernized. No further details. Present Day Nippon 16:8-2 1940.

Article deals with the Japanese effort to expand agricultural production. A new policy of employing for agricultural work the population which was evacuated from the cities to rural districts, has been inaugurated. It was found that large areas could still be converted into arable land. Similar efforts to expand agricultural production in Manchuria have led to the completion of a two-year-plan for soil conversion. Full details. VBe(S) 20 F 45 2-5f.

-FIELD CROPS

Grains yield in Manchuria in the autumn of 1944 are expected to increase 5% over the production more than that of the corresponding period of 1943. Additional details. KTH 12 S 44 2-2 R5516:2453.

Manchukuo crops of mixed cereals, as well as continued inter government sales, have been successful, so Japan and Manchukuo are expected to be self-sufficient as regards foodstuffs, and there will be no need to import foreign rice. However, Manchukuo's soya beans will make an increasingly large appearance in the daily Japanese ration. No further details. OBe Ap 44 2-153 R5073.

Soya bean production in Manchuria amounts to more than 60% of the world's output. The estimated annual output amounts to 4,100,000 metric tons. The estimated output for kaoling, a staple of the native diet, is 4,140,000 tons and millet production amounts to 3,150,000 tons. No further details. Present Day Nippon 16:8-3 1940.

-FORESTRY The Manchoukuo Government has established forestry stations in 28 different sections of the country to prevent reckless deforestation. No further details. NTW 21 Ja 43 14-3 R3870.

The Forestry Bureau of the Manchoukuo Government will sponsor a movement to double the summer output of timber in the Hingan ranges. The production will be concentrated on such materials as sailing shipmasts, junk construction and timber rail sleepers. The production goal is set at a 200% increase. No further details. HFN 30 My 44 2-5 R5229.

EDUCATION

Due to the necessity of retraining teachers, the educational system promulgated in May 1937, was not put into effect until January 1938. The following statistics on the number of schools were compiled during the period from January 1938 to April 1941.

Kinds of school	1938	1940
	Number of schools	Number of schools
Primary school	19,355	1,995,234
Middle school	219	65,220
Technical school	63	8,260
Normal school	18	7,448
University	18	7,462

(Primary schools in Jehol Province are not included in this table).

In addition to this, there are a number of special educational institutions for the training of government officials and scientists. No further details. NTW 21 Ja 43 15-2f R3870.

168 provincial high schools in Manchuria. Names and brief biographies of principals are given. Additional details. Manka Shokuin Rokn 1942 64-81 R5453:2366.

A Hsinking dispatch states that the Foreign Provincial Government has decided to establish a farmers' training center at Anshan. Special training will be given to young Manchukuo farmers and young members of the Japanese Immigrant Corps. No further details. NTim 30 J1 44
3-5 R5318.

INDUSTRY

In addition to the general pulp manufacturing industries and the Manchukuo-Mongolia Wool Weaving Companies, there are oil refineries at Fushun and hydro-electric power generating stations which are utilizing the water powers of the Yalu and Sungari rivers. These plants will play a very important part in supplying the industries with necessary power. No further details. NTW 21 Ja 43 15-1f R3870.

Salt manufacture is one of the three important industries in Manchukuo, the others being bean raising and coal mining. The salt produced in Kwantung Province is exported to Korea and Japan Proper. The livestock industry is quite promising, but it still lags behind that of the agricultural and marine industries. No further details. NTW

21 Je 43 14-3 R3870.

Article on "Manchukuo Today" surveys its industrial condition. Full details. NTW 21 Ja 43 12-1ff R3870.

Article on the development of industry in Manchukuo. The net profit of the Mangyo concern for the period from November 1943 to May 1944 is 17.6 million yen. New investments in affiliated enterprises amounted to 225 million yen.

The three foundries Anshan, Penhsihu and Tupientao which formed a concern in April 1943 could increase their shipments of crude iron to Japan. The concern distributed 6% dividend. All affiliated coal mines increased production. The Mandschurische Bleigesellschaft distributed 8% dividend.

In order to increase the production of magnesium the mandschurische Magnesium Co. with a capital of 20 million yen was founded. The mandschurische Flugzeugfabrik distributed 4% dividend. Additional details. NA

14 S 44 6-1.

Map of region around Harbin and Hsinking to the Korean border giving the location of the various developments of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation. This company has a capital of 450,000,000 yen. The president is Yoshisuke Aikawa. Additional details. Present Day Nippon 16:49 1940.

List of sixteen prominent companies in Dairen. Additional details. Present Day Nippon 16:5-3 1940.

Manchuria Industrial Co. (滿洲工業會社).
 Period: 1943; capital: 500,000,000 yen. No further details.
 TKe 2112:11-4 4 Mr 44 R5590.

Coal consumption in Manchuria in 1942 was 93% of its
 production. No further details. CFJP 27 S 44
 4-6.

Table showing all distributive agencies in Manchuria is
 published. Names of control societies and kinds of con-
 sumers' goods are given. Additional details.

Studies of North East Provinces, Chungking 642-643.

Trade control in Kwantung province was made effective
 1 April 1940. 36 associations with 3,000 association members
 were formed. Persons engaged in the same line of business
 belong to the same association. List of associations given.
 Additional details. Present Day Nippon 16:5-2
 1940.

-PRODUCTION

In order to maintain as high a rate of production in
 August, when the rate is at its lowest, the Manchuria Labor
 Affairs Society has decided to launch a wartime labor
 production movement, beginning 1 August 1944. Factories of the
 same size will be made to vie with each other for the
 highest record in perfect working attendance, discipline
 and production. The Coal Consultation Council, the
 Iron and Steel Consultation Council and the Building Con-
 struction Association will cooperate in this drive. No
 further details. HKN 17 Je 44 2-3 R5073.
 Special production drives will be instituted in July and
 August 1944 and January and February 1945 in order to
 increase the overall production of 19 non ferrous metals.
 Measures taken will include the improvement of technique,
 preferential distribution of labor, and greater production.
 No further details. HKN 17 Je 44 2-3 R5073.

-AIRCRAFT

The increase of plane production for Japan should be
 carried out in Manchuria by utilizing Manchurian wood.
 The kinds of wood for plane manufacture are as follows:
 larch-tree, Siberian red pine, white birch, veneer pine and
 silver fir. Synthetic oil made from trees and improved
 recently, prevents wooden planes from getting wet and from
 other defective conditions. Single and double veneer
 boards, hardened timber and other kinds of timber may be
 used to make planes. Manchuria needs small amounts of
 other materials and parts to produce planes for Japan.
 No further details. SAA;w 11:12 10 S 44
 R5590.

10054
Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications
5 May 1945

R-356

R E S T R I C T E D

J A P A N
March 1945
April - September 1944

AGRICULTURE

Chuo Nogyo Kai (中央農業會 - Central Agricultural Society) held an advisory meeting on 30 March 1944 at the headquarters and reformed the business organization and personnel in the headquarters and local offices. 30% of the personnel of the headquarters is reduced. No further details. USK 4-2 1 Ap 44 R5327:2274.

Mitsui Norin Kabushiki Kaisha (三井農林株式会社 - Mitsui Agriculture and Forestry Co. Inc.) announces the 8th quarter statement of accounts at the end of January 1944. Contrasting list of the company loans and debts is given. Additional details. USK 4-13 1 Ap 44 R5327:2274.

The 5,500,000 farming households of Japan are urged to increase food production. No further details. Oic Ja 43 25-1.

Article states that Aichi Prefecture (愛知縣) will practise an urgent production movement of materials and charcoal from 1 April 1944 to the end of October or in the same year in order to increase aircraft production and to relieve the national living standard. The substance of the movement is given. Additional details. USK 4-5 1 Ap 44 R5327:2274.

The Japanese Government adopted three measures to innovate the Emergency Decree on Agricultural Laborers. 1) Youths from prefectures and districts ride up the Food "A" Increased Production Detachment which was organized in August 1943 and which has achieved such amazing results. The government contemplates increasing its annual appropriations to 11,000,000 yen. A need of 30,000 youths is necessary to increase the working force of these 60,000 youths who have participated in the production movement since 1943. Many Food Increase Production Detachments will be sent to those rural areas which are particularly confronted with a critical shortage of manpower. It is believed that an additional 500,000 to 1,000,000 youths are subject for recruitment to alleviate the shortage of manpower in the rural villages. 2) Under the vigilance of the Agricultural Patriotic Association and numerous Agricultural Industry Societies throughout the mainland, enormous number of female laborers will be mobilized and put through rigid training

in various agricultural experimental plants in districts and prefectures. In time of necessity, pupils of high school or agricultural school age, or students and faculty staff of technical institutes, colleges and universities which have direct bearings on agriculture will be fully mobilized for a period of one year. 3) Plans have been started to lengthen the working hours for school children as well as civilians living in the capitals of various districts and prefectures. If the working hours do not in any way interfere with the production of handicraft factories, workers in these textile factories will likewise be mobilized to assist in the production of farm products. Students who have previously participated in industrial labor services and workers living in rural areas should utilize their time to participate in farm work which is carried on under the auspices of Agricultural Industry Societies. No further details. IICJ

28 S 44 1-5 R5516;2458.

Agricultural Minister Tatsunosuke Yamazaki states that a large-scale increase of cocoon prices was carried out some time ago in view of the urgent necessity of boosting the cocoon production. Hereafter, efforts will be made to improve the quality. No further details. Iainichi

7 Iy 43 3-1.
Statistics are given on production and domestic consumption of raw silk in Japan for 1939 to 40, 1940 to 1941, and each of the last 5 months of 1941, white and yellow cocoons are included. Additional details. ODe

9:351 J1 42 R2910.
The Japanese Raw Silk Control Committee's plan for 1942 calls for a production of 80,000,000 "kwame" of cocoons or the same amount as estimated for 1941. The total production of raw silk for the silk year 1942 to 1943 is set at 510,000 bales, or a reduction of 100,000 bales from that of the previous year. Silk worm egg production plans show a decrease of about 60,000,000 grams from that of 1941. Because of the readjustment of mulberry farms, a crop of less than 80,000,000 kwame cocoon can be expected. Additional details. ODe

9:192f Ap 42 R2910.
Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has declared that the wheat production goal for 1944 is set at 30,000,000 piculs and that 2,100,000 chobu (1 chobu = 2.45 acres) of land should be under cultivation. No further details.

Hippon Sangyo Kaizai, Tokyo 22 Ag 44 4-1 R5390:2351.
Article states that Chiba Nogyo Kai (千葉農業會 - Chiba Agricultural Society) in Chiba Prefecture will practice sweet potato production in accordance with the regulation of Agricultural Production Control Society as of 1 April 1944. No further details. IICJ 4-7 1 Ap 44 R5327:2274.

Research institutions under the Agricultural Experiment Station of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry in Japan are working on a program for increasing foodstuffs in Japan. Average production of staple foodstuffs in Japan is 66 million koku (1 koku = 4.9 bushels) of rice and 25 million koku of barley and wheat. Rice acreage is 3,200,000 hectares and wheat and barley acreage 1,600,000. Rice yield is 21 koku per hectare and barley and wheat 16 koku per hectare. The 10 year plan adopted by the government will increase production to 85 million koku of rice and 58 million koku of wheat and barley. Additional details.

OLc 9:373 Ac 42 12910.

-ORGANIZATION The Amalgamation of Agrarian Organizations is the title of an editorial which explains the plans of the Central Agrarian Council, with headquarters in Tokyo. Full details. OLC Ja 43

23-2 R2909.

The regulations pertaining to the enforcement of the revised agricultural insurance law were promulgated by the Agriculture Office 14 May 1943 to take effect immediately. A conference of prefectural agricultural insurance section will convene in Tokyo on 17 May to consider details regarding the enforcement of the regulations while members of prefectural agricultural insurance associations will sit in a conference on 18 May under the auspices of the Agricultural Insurance Society. No further details. Shinichi 15 May 43

3-2.

ARMED FORCES

Stoen, Dr. Hans. Siegerflug des Sonnenbanners.

Dresden-A 1, Franz Muller Verlag. 173 p. R. 2.20

Review: In collaboration with the military office of the Japanese embassy in Berlin, the author has published facts on the Japanese victories from Hawaii to Singapore.

DKu 12 F 45 3-5.

The regulation on the division of labor of the Army Aviation Park (陸軍航空隊) is given. Additional details.

Kan 124:4f 11 O 44.

The Army Air-force Supply Stations (陸軍航空補給廠) may be responsible for preserving and supplying air ammunition, fuel and handling of second hand articles. The station may be set up in needed places and be given the local name of the place. Branch stations and their operating corps may be established. The operating corps may be organized with soldiers. The Ministry of Army may set up a station, branch stations or the office of

a branch whenever it is necessary. The names of station staffs and its branches are as follows: Chief of station, branch chief, chief and assistants of operating corps and others. One of the members may be appointed as the chief of a branch office. The chief of a station should take care of the affairs of a station under the order of the chief of the Army Airforce Headquarters (陸軍航空本部長). The chief of a branch should be responsible for branch affairs under the order of the chief of a main station. Each member should perform his duty according to the order of his superior officer. The regulation covering Japanese troops' interior economy may be applied to the members of operating corps. The remaining staffs may take care of technique or other affairs according to the order of their superior officer. The station chief whose branch or branch office is located outside of a garrison station, may request, through the Chief of the Army Airforce Headquarters, that the local Division Commander send guards to his branch or branch office. The regulation is effective 20 October 1944. No further details. Kan

121-1f 11 C 44.

A new invention will be introduced in the Japanese army: a mess kettle in which the individual soldier can boil his rice on the march; 675 grams of rice can be boiled in 30 minutes; the Japanese infantry will be issued these mess kettles first which it is thought will considerably increase the mobility of the troops. No further details. Lun

15 Ir 45 (AI) 3-3f.

From 3 to 6 October 1944 the "Comforting of Japanese Soldiers Week" was observed in all the principal localities of Japan. The Girl's Youth Corps proposed the so-called "Married to the Wounded Soldiers Movement" (嫁与戦傷軍人運動). There are 2,320 families in Japan who have lost more than two members to a family since the Sino-Japanese war in 1895. Additional details. IJ 6 O 44 1-5

R5510:2460.

Establishment on 1 Oct. 1944 of the Anhwei-Shensi-Szechwan-Lunan Provincial Border Pacification Headquarters has given a considerable blow to enemy forces. Its powerful pacification campaign has resulted in the entry into the camp of Gen. Chen Wen-hsin, commander of the second brigade and also commander of the fourth regiment of the Chungking raiding forces, which infested East Anhwei Province, and the 15,000 men under his command. As a result of this entry, the Chungking raiding force has been reduced to about one-half of its strength, and its collapse is expected. No further details. IJ 21 S 44 3-4.

Article on clothing in the Japanese Army. Materials used, description of anti-heat and anti-cold uniforms etc.

Pictures given. Full details.

Hippon 30:16,17,21, 55 1942.

(FORMOSAN) Members of the Takasago tribe of Taiwan were organized into a Volunteer Corps which fought on New Guinea showing remarkable stamina, fearlessness, ability to withstand grueling heat and long work hours. They are also unusually loyal to their leaders and carry out orders faithfully to the minutest detail. No further details.

HKH 29 Ja 44 2-1f R5073.

Compulsory registration of army volunteers on Formosa totalled 601,147 in 1943; that of the navy totalled 516,917 volunteers. 2,819 Formosans were enrolled in aviation and military schools. Practically every able-bodied Formosan between the ages of 14 and 40 were conscripted but only 300,000 were actually armed. These include 50,000 cadets, 20,000 police, 120,000 Formosa recruits. Conscription regulations originally scheduled for 1 January 1945 were passed 25 August 1944 and went into effect 1 September because of the danger of an attack. No further details.

File 2 Jr 45 2-2f.

(IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA) The Japanese radio announced that French troops in French Indo-China are resisting with force the disarmament measures ordered by the Japanese authorities. Japanese military control has been extended to the whole of French Indo-China. The occupying armed forces are fighting the French authorities. Order has been re-established in Lanai and Saigon. No further details.

File 15 Jr 45 1-2.

German correspondent reports from Shanghai how the Japanese have disarmed the French armed forces and police in French Indo-China. Additional details.

File 12 Jr 45 1-1f.

(IN KOREA) The Japanese are strengthening their defenses in Korea in view of making this region their final line in defending the Japanese mainland. Fortified Korea has more than 3,800 munitions factories or 40% of the Japanese factories; 3,500,000 kilowatts of power; 5,408 kilometers of railroads; three divisions of fighting forces and in addition, 7,000,000 militiamen. No further details.

File 7 Jr 45 2-2.

-AIRFORCE The second Osaka glider training ground, built on the site of the former Laruki race course, was opened 1 May 1943. Major-General Shimokawa of the Osaka division, many local notables and pupils of national primary schools were present. After the ceremony, exhibition of gliders by the youth air corps of Sakai and Iishiwada was held with a special demonstration in a plane-towed glider by pilot Shima. No further details.
Mainichi 1 May 43 4-5.

-ARMY Essential points concerning army morale abstracted from Vice-minister of War's speech to the joint conference of commanding officers and commanders-in-chief of all defense headquarters on 8 April 1943 are published. Additional details.
Gunji kyokuh, Tokyo, 1944
P 2-5 R5390:2347.

The entire Field Service Code adopted by the Japanese War Department on 8 January 1941 is given. Topics included are: Piety; Filial Piety; Salutes and Manners; The Way of Comrades in Arms; Initiative in Exemplary Conduct; Responsibility; View of Life and Death; Honour; Simplicity and Fortitude; Integrity; Counsel concerning Field Service; Achievement of Soldiers in Service. Additional details.

TCa 4:392-395 1p 41.

Text of Minister of War's address made on 8 April 1943 urging commanding officers and commanders-in-chief of all defense headquarters to supervise enlisted men and low rank officers closely in order to maintain high army morale is published. Full details.
Gunji kyokuh, Tokyo, 1944
1-2 R5390:2347.

-NAVY The amended points to the regulation of Japanese Navy volunteers (海軍志願兵) are given. Additional details.
Kan 122:5f 11 0 44.
Navy announced that personnel actions are established in Yamagata (山形), Morioka (盛岡), and Okayama (岡山) cities as of 1 April 1944. No further details.

NRK 5-10 1 Ap 44 R5327:2274.

According to a radio broadcast from Tokyo on 1 February 1945 Vice-admiral Kai Zuka, Takoo (貝塚武男) was declared killed in action by the Yokosuka Defense Headquarters. No further details.
ST 2 1 45 2-11.

The regulation for application to the Japanese naval academies (海軍兵學校), engineering and accounting schools (機関経理學校) has been changed because labor mobilization

J-7

throughout the country has lowered the standard of high school graduates. An explanation of the regulation is given. Additional details. SAA:w

11:16-17 10 S 44 R5590.

Ministry of Navy Announcement #61 gives regulation governing recruiting and examination of special navy volunteers for 1945. Additional details. Ken

12 0 44 137-1.

Photo portrays a Japanese destroyer (or submarine-chaser 驅逐艦) sending a torpedo to destroy a U.S. submarine. IKJ 28 S 44 2-2 R5516:2460.

The amended points of the regulation of Japanese naval supply are given. Additional details.

Ken 122:1f 11 0 44.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

According to the suggestion of the Japanese Cabinet, the Japanese Retired Soldier's Federation with its branch chiefs decided to form into a Defense Corps (防衛隊) on 1 September 1944. The organization was formed on the same day. The members of the Corps are the retired soldiers who are the members of the above Federation. They serve in the Corps while keeping their regular jobs. They will be immediately called to defense duty to guard the coasts and military strategic points under military direction in times of emergency. The dates for training are 1, 11, and 21 of each month. No further details. SAA:w

11:18-1 10 S 44 R5590.

Because of the increasing tempo of American air raids, all primary and high schools in Japanese Occupied Formosa have been closed. In Tokyo special student fire brigades have been formed to ensure a regular number of students at each fire station at all times. No further details.

Mio 7 1r 45 7 1r 45 3-5.

Populace and factories in Tokyo are to evacuate to other areas. Half of the factories are to be underground. No further details. HI 16 Ja 45

2-15.

COLONIES

The Bureau of Northern Affairs of the Department of Overseas Affairs reports for the third time on the colonization of the continent. The movement began in 1932 when Japan was primarily interested in aiding Manchoukuo in developing her agricultural

resources. By 1936 nearly 1,800 households were established. In 1937, 5,000 families were sent to the continent; in the following years 15,000 families were established there.

In 1938 the Youth Volunteer Corps for the Colonization of Manchukuo was organized to promote the plan. From 1940-1941 a total of 16,000 families will have emigrated. Additional details, TCa 4:396-401 In 41.

As a result of the negotiations between Japan and Manchukuo regarding the latter's second 5-year plan, a decision has been reached for sending next year to Manchukuo, 220,000 Japanese families as colonists, among them 130,000 youth settlers. No further details. PC 3 S 42 3-5

R3800.

COMMUNICATIONS

Article emphasizes that the nations of Japan must prepare to act 1 April 1944, in order to accomplish ^{the} wartime shipping program for war materials in 1944. Additional details. TCa 5-5, 1 Ap 44 R5327:2274.

Passenger service will go into effect in October via the tunnel constructed between Japan and Kyushu. Freight trains have passed through it since 1 July. The tunnel was completed in July 1941. The first test run was made on 11 June 1942.

The Home Ministry will soon complete the national highway tunnel connecting Toji and Shinonoski. A new track is being laid between Tokyo and Shinonoski to be used for a high speed train. These projects relieve congested transportation resulting from the outbreak of the China affair. No further details. OEc 9:313 J1 42 R2910.

The Osakayama and the Higashiyama tunnels on the Tokaido line between Kyoto and Otsu were completed ahead of schedule. Both the tunnels are about 20 km. long. No further details. TIm 23 S 44 3-5.

A survey by the Nippon Shippers' Club stated that of the 365 regular liners in operation in 1937, 198 with a total tonnage of 237,000 were Japanese. With the establishment of Greater East Asia, Japan will control ocean traffic in the Greater East Asia Sphere and will have to double her number of operating liners. Ship construction will be accelerated by distributing materials on the priority basis until the labor problem can be worked out. Additional details. OEc

9:193f

Ap 42

R2910.

- FIRMS

Kansai Ryuko Tetsudo Kabushiki Kaisha (関西急行鉄道株式会社) - Kansai Railroad Express Co. Inc.)
 at Osaka-shi Tennoji-ku Kani Horomochi 6 Chome 1 (大阪市天王寺区本町四丁目一) announces that Shinhosan Ryumu Tentsotsu Kabushiki Kaisha (信豊山急行電鉄株式会社) - Shinho Lt. Electric Railroad Co. Inc.) and Haman Denki Tetsudo Kabushiki Kaisha (株式会社) - Haman Electric Railroad Co. Inc.) merged as of 1 April 1944. No further details. NSK 6-11 1 ap 44 R5327:2274.

Nihon Tsuun Kabushiki Kaisha (日本通運株式会社) Japan Communications and Transportation Stock Co.) is located in Tokyo Kojinachi-ku Harunouchi (東京市麹町区丸の内). Kubota Koichi (久保田 敬一) is the President of the company. No further details. Dia 32:23 -5 21 P 44 15590.

Yarato (大和) Transportation Corporation, Totsugawa (夕津川) Freight Automobile Corporation, Odai (大台) Combined Automobile Company, Limited, Eastern Soogari (添上) Automobile Combined Company, Limited, and Yagui (柳生) Combined Automobile Company, Limited, in Nara (奈良) prefecture, are combined. No further details. Kam 12 0 44 149-5.

- GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Article confirms the fact that all taxi cab in Tokyo Metropolitan area will concentrate on essential transportation as of 20 April 1944 in order to secure smooth transportation facilities. Additional details. NSK 5-1 1 Ap 44 R5327:2274.

Ministry of Transportation and Communications increases the rate of rent of the Second wartime standard wooden boats 11% of the basic rate. No further details. Kam 12 0 44 141.

Diet announces that the Ministry of Transportation and Communications will take over and supervise all railroad wheel factories because of the urgent necessity to increase railroad transportation. No further details. NSK 1 Ap 44 R5327:2274. 1-3

The next step, after the establishment of Japan Storage and Warehouse Control Corporation by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications for the six big cities, is the establishment of control associations according to the Commercial and Industrial Associations Regulation by local administrative conferences.

The outline for their establishment is: 1) The method of organization is to be decided according to orders, not freely; and 2) control associations are to be established in the following eight districts in the country:

<u>District</u>	<u>Location of Office</u>
Hokkaido	Otaru City (小樽市)
Tohoku (東北)	Sendai City (仙台市)
Kanto (関東)	Tokyo-to (東京都)
Hokuriku (北陸)	Niigata City (新潟市)
Tohoku (東海)	Nagoya City (名古屋市)
Kinki (近畿)	Osaka City (大阪市)
Chukoku Shikoku (中国四国)	Hiroshima City (広島市)
Saibu (四部 the West)	Fuji City (府中市)

General establishment meetings will be held in these districts 5 June 1944. No further details. ISK
21 Py 44 2-12.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION **Toni-yama Rikujō Kō-Unpan-Gyō Kumiai**
(富山陸上小運搬業組合 - Toni-yama Land Minor Shipping Union) announces that the Union will be reorganized in accordance with the Commercial Union Law in the middle of April and will be renamed as **Toni-yama Rikujō Kō-Unpan-Gyō Tosai Kumiai** (富山陸上小運搬業統制組合 - Toyama Land Minor Shipping Business Control Union). The Establishing Committee of the Control Union is named. No further details.
ISK 3-13 1 Ap 44 R5527:2274.

Senpaku Unsei Kai (船舶運送船隻運輸會 - Vessel Transportation Operation Society) announces that the Society has promoted **Wakaratsu** (若松), **Niigata** (新潟) and **Fusan** (釜山) agencies to the Society's Local Chapters as of 30 March 1944. No further details. ISK
2-8 1 Ap 44 R5527:2274.

Article states that Japan must reorganize her transportation system and wartime enterprises because of the necessity of concrete national transportation achievement in wartime in emergencies. No further details. SKO
4:23-3 1 Jo 44 R5593.

-AIR-CI IL AVIATION 31 civilian aviators are to be commended for outstanding contributions to the enhancement of aviation activities in a ceremony to be held 20 Sept. 1944 on the Fifth Aviation Day sponsored by the Transportation and Communications Ministry. Names and contributions of those cited are given. Additional details. NTim

20 : 44 3-5f.

The Lai Nippon Airways Company was founded after the dissolution of the Nippon Air Transport Company in 1938. Like its predecessor, the Lai Nippon has always required a subsidy to cover operating expenses which were very heavy at first. Full details. OEc Ja 43 22-2 R2909.

-LAND-LOCAL To facilitate transportations of workers in Japan, changes have been made in street car and bus lines and street car fares have been reduced from a book of 12 tickets for one yen to 20 tickets for 1.50 yen. Additional details.

HKN 24 Je 44 2-3 R5073.

Student laborers in Tokyo are issued free fixed period transportation passes for streetcar and bus travel between their residences and factories. No further details.

MSH 29 Ap 44 3-7.

Article explains the new system in streetcars and buses in Tokyo with regard to strengthening of transportation efficiency. Additional details. MSh 29 Ap 44 3-6.

List of new streetcar and bus systems in Tokyo.

Additional details. MSh 29 Ap 44 3-7.

The Tokyo Communications Bureau abolishes the transfer system, discontinues certain unessential lines, adds certain lines in factory districts and reduces fixed period tickets of streetcars and buses. Additional details. MSh

29 Ap 44 3-1.

-LAND-RAILROADS Tachibana Jiro (立花 次郎), railroad official in the Ministry of Transportation and Communication states that the Ministry will severely restrict civilian transportation as of 1 April 1944. No further details.

MSK 5-1 1 Ap 44 R5327,2274.

Ministry of Transportation and Communications Announcements #511 and #512 cancels the Uonuma Line (魚沼線) under the Shintsu (新津) Administrative Department of the Niigata (新潟) Railroad Bureau, to be effective 16 October, 1944. No further details. Kam 12 O 44 141-3.

Statistics are given on government railway car-loadings in Japan for each month of 1940 and 1941 and the first 4 months of 1942. Additional details. OEc 9:351

J1 42 R2910.

Hanshin Tenki Totsudo Kabushiki Kaisha (阪神電気鉄道株式会社)
Hanshin Electric Railroad (Stock Co.). The locations of
the offices are Osaka Kitaku Umedacho, 14 and Amagasaki
City Kitashironai, 116. Inanishi, Yosaburo (今西 兵三郎)
is the President and director of the company. No further
details. Dia 32:1-2 11 Ja 44

R5590. The North China Traffic Co.
has revised the regulations governing its head office,
various railway bureaus and the Tokyo branch, in order to
cope with the new situations in North China and Mongolia.
The revision is aimed at
maximum efficiency and the rationalization of personnel
control. Stress has been laid on the following: creation
of an air defense general headquarters within the head
office; establishment of air defense headquarters within
various railway bureaus; reduction in the number of chief
secretaries from 85 to 49 in order to simplify the business;
changes in the mechanism of the Tokyo branch of in which
five sections have been reorganized into the general affairs,
accounts, and materials departments; sub-sections have been
promoted to sections, and the investigation chamber has
been placed under the control of the general affairs de-
partment. Personnel changes are noted. Additional details.
Mainichi 7 ly 43 3-2.

The Tokyo Interurban Express Train will discontinue the
Chinagawa (品川)-Yokohama Express 1 May 1944 and
the through express between Chinagawa and Uraga (浦賀 品川)
will go only as far as Yokohama. Trains will go between
Chinagawa and Ogoncho (黄金町) and between Uraga
and Yokohama. No further details. NSK
29 Ap 44 3-15.

Zaidan Hojin Toei Kotsu Kosha (財団法人東亜交通公社)
-Asia Traffic Co. Corporation (Aggregate) and
Ministry of Transportation and Communication advertises
the train schedule of Tokai (東海), San'yō (山陽),
Tokoku (東北), Tokaiwa (常盤), Nobukoshi (信越)
and Kamikoshi (上越) lines on 1 April 1944. Full details.
NSK 4-14 1 Ap 44 R5327:2274.

-POSTAL

Japanese Government advertises that "bullet stamps" (弾丸
切手) are on sale as war contributions at the post offices from
1 to 15 April 1944. The price starts from two yen for one
stamp. No further details. NSK
5-10 1 Ap 44 R5327:2274.

Postage and telegram tariffs were increased in Japan, effective
1 April 1944. Postage of postal cards was increased from 2 to 3
sen, postage of letters from 5 to 7 sen. Telegram tariffs went
up from 40 to 50 sen each word. 100 sen are one yen. No further
details. DIPS 23/29 Ja 44 (T) 3-2 R5683.

WATER

Daiyo Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (大洋興業株式會社
-Ocean Prosper Co. Inc.) at Tokyo-To Nihonbashi-Ka Murorachi
2-Chome 1 (東京都日本橋区丸の内一丁目) merged with the
Yamato Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha (大和汽船株式會社
-Yamato Steamship Co. Inc.) at Kobe-Shi Kobe-Fu Kaigan-Dori 8
(神戸市神戸区海岸通八) as of 27 March 1944.
No further details. NSK 3-14

1 Ap 44 R5327:2274.

Iino Kaiun Kabushiki Kaisha (飯野海運株式會社
-Iino Sea Transportation Co. Inc.) Period: 2nd quarter 1944;
capital: 30,000,000 yen. No further details. NSK
2-13 1 Ap 44 R5327:2274.

Iino Kaiun Kabushiki Kaisha (飯野海運株式會社
-Iino Sea Transportation Co. Inc.) merged with the Iino Sangyo
Kabushiki Kaisha (飯野産業株式會社
-Iino Industry Co. Inc.) to concentrate on the business of sea
transportation as of 1 April 1944. No further details.
NSK 2-13 1 Ap 44 R5327:2274.

EDUCATION

A certain girl student in Kanagawa-ken (神奈川県) expresses
the opinion that about half of the students in her school are
mobilized into factories, thus affecting academic standards and
health of the students. She urges the authorities to reconsider
the problem of working hours in factories. No further details.
NSK 29 Ap 44 2-9.

The amended points on the annual report of educational affairs
and forms for report are given. Additional details.
Kan 123:2 f 11 0 44.

The Institute for the Training of Colonists for Manchoukuo and
Mongolia trains youthful volunteers, 16-19 year olds preferable,
for the exploitation of Manchoukuo. Assigned to companies of
300, usually from the same locality, they are given rigid and
intensive training, in academic subjects, physical training,
agricultural work, the course extending over 3 years, 3 to 12
months of which are spent at Uchiyama and similar institutions
of Manchoukuo, numbering about 80, located in the northern part
of the territory. All expenses of training and settling,
transport, equipment, etc. are government-paid. These volunteers
sent to Manchoukuo, known as the Young Volunteers Corps, receive
rigid military as well as agricultural training, and are to be
used to defend the northern frontiers of Manchoukuo as well as
to promote goodwill between Japan and the territory. This plan
calls for the colonization of 1 million Japanese families over a
period of 20 years; since March 1938 approximately 65,000 house-
holds have been established. At present 12,000 volunteers are under

training, over 100,000 have been instructed during the last 3 years, aside from about 30,000 school teachers and students who have been given short-term courses. No further details.

TTW 28 O 43 14-1f R5528.

Dr. Tomio Ikano, executive director and concurrently head of the Political and Economic Department of Masoda University, is named president of the university to succeed the late Dr. Hozumi Tanaka. The new president states that he would like to expand the activities of the Greater East Asia Cultural Research Institute, encourage studies concerning Japan's fundamental policy toward Greater East Asia, and contribute to the training of students from all over Greater East Asia. He states that he is planning to send professors in the literary field to munitions factories where they will be able to contribute positively to Japan's war efforts. No further details.

TTM 20 S 44 5-1.

FOOD

The Nippon Sanryo forecast that the 1944 Japanese rice crop would reach 350,000,000 bushels. The 1943 crop was 315,000,000 bushels. No further details. HKN

21 Je 44 1-3 R5073.

Kanto Keiran Haikyū Tosei Kumiai (関東鶏卵配給統制組合 - Kanto Egg Distribution Control Union) announces that 2470 boxes of eggs came to Metropolitan Tokyo on 31 March 1944 from Aichi, Ibaraki, Chiba, and Saitama Prefectures for civilians. No further details. USK 4-12 1 Ap 44 R5327:2274.

The 1944 Japanese potato crop is estimated at 700,000,000 kan (1 kan equals 3.75 kilograms) topping the 1943 harvest by 25%. The early crop is expected to yield 580,000,000 kan. No further details. HNH 13 Je 44 4-4 R5073.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Official communications are given regarding the mediation of the Thai-French Indo-China border dispute. Included are the joint communique by Japan, France and Thailand issued by the Board of Information on 11 March 1941; address of Mr. Yosuko Iatsuka, Japanese Foreign Minister, given at the second formal meeting of the Mediation Conference on 11 March 1941; statement of the Foreign Office issued 11 March 1941; letter from the Japanese Foreign minister to M. Charles Arsens-Henry, the French Plenipotentiary; Mr. Arsens-Henry's letter to Mr. Yosuko Iatsuka; Mr. Yosuko Iatsuka's letter to Prince Varvuidyakara Varavah and the latter's letter to Mr. Iatsuka. Full details. TGA 4:417-426 Ap 41.

Mayor Takano of Nagano invited 9 foreign students studying in Nippon to Nagano where they visited the offices of Mikotaro Ichikawa, ex-minister to Iran, who is interested in promoting

Nippon cultural understanding among foreign peoples.
 Students included three Thais, four Annamese, one Filipino
 and one Italian. No further details. Mainichi
 11/14/43 2-6.

-ARGENTINA History is given of diplomatic relations between
 Japan and Argentina which began in 1898. In Feb. 1940
 Don Baherino Quintana came from Argentina to Japan on an
 economic mission. In December 1940 the Japanese legation
 in Argentina became an embassy. At present Japanese
 immigrants in Argentina number 6,000 who have made a fortune
 totalling 20,000,000 yen while the value of production
 handled by them amounts to much more. Additional details.
 TGA 4:402-405 Ap 41.

-BULGARIA The inaugural meeting of the Japan-Bulgaria Society,
 formed to promote more friendly relations between two countries,
 was held in Tokyo during the first week of February 1943.
 Bulgarian Minister Yanco Peyeff was nominated honorary president
 of the society. Shuichi Sako, former Japanese ambassador to
 Poland, was appointed president; Baron Takaharu Mitsui was
 named vice-president; Marquis Yoritada Tokugawa and Marquis
 Masuji Hachisuka were named advisors, and Yoshionori Furukami
 was named chairman of the society. A congratulatory message
 from Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani was read by Foreign
 Vice-Minister Matsumoto. The Bulgarian Minister delivered a
 congratulatory address. No further details.
 NTW 11 F 43 3-1 R3870.

-BURMA The Burmese Government acknowledges gifts from leaders of
 the Japanese Government. Gifts include silk cloth presented
 to the Women's National Service Organization to be distributed
 among women serving the State; a valuable sword, a vase; a
 set of records containing the full speeches at the Assembly
 of Greater East Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo 1 Nov. 1943.
 Additional details. NTin 21 S 44 3-3f.

-CHILE-TREATMENT OF JAPANESE According to Hori, of the Bureau
 of Information, the Chilean Consul General enjoys the most
 generous of treatment and is practically as free as he was
 before the break with the Chilean Government. Necessary
 measures were taken to suspend the functions of the Chilean
 Minister in Tokyo and the Consul General in Shanghai; they have
 not been interned. It is hoped that the Chilean Government will
 see fit to accord similar treatment to Japanese nationals

In view of the fact that a number of Japanese residing in Chile were recalled on the false plea that they were connected with the army. No further details.
 JSh 24 Ap 43 4-1.

-CHINA The treaty signed between Japan and China on 30 November 1940 recognizing the National Government of the Republic of China. Full details. TGA 4: Ja 41 272f.

-CHINA (OCCUPIED) The following Japanese consulate-generals and consulates in North China are to have their staffs augmented in order to take care of the increase in administrative duties: Peking, Tientsin, Tangshan, Tsinan, Changtun, Shihmen, Talyuan and Kaifeng. Those in central China include Ningpo, Nanking, Yangchow, Szechow, Chongchow, Kusih and Kiangchow. The increase in staff in Fengkiang and South China will be undertaken separately. No further details. HKN 17 Jo 44 3-5 R5073.

-FRANCE The Domei agency announced that Henry Coombe, French Ambassador to Tokyo, was asked on 10 April by the Japanese Ministry for Foreign Affairs to discontinue his duties. He is still at liberty. No further details. Hond 13 Ir 45 4-4.

-FRENCH INDO-CHINA An economic agreement was concluded and signed by Japan and French Indo-China on 18 July at Saigon. It was agreed that French Indo-China would supply all her exportable rice except that needed for internal use, to Japan at a national price this year. The Government-General of French Indo-China is to be responsible for sending this rice to Japan. Haise and fodder are also to be supplied to Japan. Additional details. ODe 9:363 Ag 42 R2910.

-GERMANY Das Reich Und Japan. Series of lectures on German-Japanese relations published by the Auslandswirtschaftliche Institut. Additional details. BRT 6:35 J1 43. The Japan-Germany Cultural Institute will sponsor a six-day lecture meeting in Tokyo beginning 25 September 1944 to introduce to the people, Germany's superior aircraft industry. Among the lecturers will be Jiro Takeda, managing director of the Aviation Industry Society and other authorities on aircraft who recently have returned from Germany. The meeting will be jointly assisted by the Education and Munitions Ministries, the Board of Information and the Technical Affairs Board. No further details. NTin 20 S 44 3-1.

-USSR Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu gave a luncheon 16 June 1944 in honor of Yakov Malik, Soviet Ambassador to Japan, who is leaving shortly for Russia on furlough. Among those present were Igor Amrov, Counselor of the Soviet Embassy, Shintchi Kaminura, Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office. No further details. LKN 17 Je 44 3-2 R5073.

GOVERNMENT

CENTRAL

Japanese Government appointed two ministers of state without portfolio (無任所大臣) that they may present their opinions on industry in the Japanese Cabinet Supervising meetings as well as in the Japanese cabinet meetings in order to smooth out the problems on the main industrial productions. The ministers are Yamashita Kanesaburo (山下 健三郎) for shipbuilding and Matsumoto Kenjiro (松本 健次郎) for the coal industry. No further details. Dia 32:7, 21 11 Ja 44 R5590.

Six members, two temporary members and one manager are appointed to serve on the Central Electricity Readjustment Committee. Names and titles given. Kan 12 O 44 143-2.

CENTRAL-EXECUTIVE

In the Decree Concerning Better Treatment of Local Government Chiefs, the mayors of Sakae (坂井), Kawasaki (川崎), Chiba (千葉), Yokkaichi (四日市), Cifu (岐阜), Hiroshima (広島), Shin-osaki and Fukuoka (福岡) besides those of Kyoto, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya, will be classified as Imperial-appointed officials. No further details. LSh 29 Ap 44 2-10.

Ministry of Justice Announcement #34 announces that the Kumamoto Protection Area (熊本保護区) of the Kumamoto Justice Protection Committee is changed to North Kumamoto Protection Area and South Kumamoto Protection Area. Names of small localities under these areas given. Kan 12 O 44 139-2.

CENTRAL-ORGANIZATION

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce established recently the Bureau of Investigation of Living Condition (生活事情調査室) to distribute goods properly. The Bureau has a budget of 100,000 yen for investigation expense. The Central organization of the Bureau may be composed of 10 persons who may be elected from scholars, businessmen or committee members of the Agriculture Ministry, aside from the managing officials of the Bureau. The Bureau may send out about

1,000 investigators including reporters to Japanese main cities and villages to investigate national living conditions and send the information in to the Central Organization. The central Organization may adjust problems in goods distribution whenever problems arise. No further details.

Dia 32:16:3 21 Ja 44 R5590.

The newly organized Ministry for Greater East Asia Affairs will begin its work 1 October 1942. It was set up to insure a successful end of the war and to construct Greater East Asia successfully. Its work will be administrative covering politics, economics, and culture in the Greater East Asia Co-Prospersity Sphere with the exception of Japan Proper, Korea, Taiwan, and Karafuto. No further details. OEc

9:490 0 42 R2910.

The Ministry of Greater East Asia Affairs will be established by the Tojo Cabinet to facilitate the administration of affairs relating to various regions in Greater East Asia previously taken care of by the Foreign Office, Overseas Ministry, China Affairs Board, Manchurian Affairs Board, etc. All affairs except the diplomatic will be handled. OEc

9:463 0 42 R2910.

On 6 December 1940 the Japanese Government instituted the Board of Information to cover all activities connected with information and publicity. This was formerly handled by such agencies as the Bureau of Information, Department of Foreign Affairs, War Department, Publicity Bureau, Navy Department and Department of Home Affairs. Additional details.

TAG 4 Ja 41 292-294.

-CENTRAL-POLICY Diet Council held a meeting on 31 March 1944 to decide on local railroads, tracks, repairing of wheels, inter-policy of currency exchange in China, and urgent management of civil engineering enterprises. No further details.

ISK 1:1 1 Ap 44 R5327:2274.

Amnesty was granted to 206 convicts of good behaviour on the auspicious day of Tencho-setsu, 20 April. The Justice Office has picked the confined from more than 50 prisons to enjoy His Majesty's benevolence. No further details. Mainichi

30 Ap 43 1-4.

Japanese Government announced on 30 March 1944 that all Korean, Manchurian, Formosan, and another areas government employees will receive salaries equal to those of the Japanese as of 1 April 1944. No further details. ISK 5-9 1 Ap 44

R5327:2274.

Premier Koiso, in his address at the 85th Temporary Session of the Japanese Diet on 7 September 1944, pronounced the promise of independence to the Netherlands East Indies sometime in the future. The

Inspection Division of the Military Government in Java called and delivered the above message to Maruno (?) () who is the Chairman of the Central State Counsel (). The people of the East Indies had a great celebration commemorating 7 September 1944 as the day of recognition of her independence. They decided on their national flag and published their national anthem. The red color of the flag symbolizes richness of courage, might and material and the white for simplicity, and composed by Splatman(?) a journalist and poet in the East Indies now deceased. SAA:w
 12:5 17 S 44 R5590.

-CENTRAL-SPECIAL MEASURES The commodity and transportation mobilization plans for 1943 to 1944 prepared by the Japanese Planning Board were approved by the Cabinet on 30 April. Governor Teiichi Suzuki, member of the board, explained the plans. No further details. Teiichi
 17y 43 1-5. Ministry of Munitions, in its Outline of Wartime Emergency Measures, abolishes oral test for senior technicians for electrical enterprise leaving only the written test. No further details.
 HSh 29 Ap 44 2-11. Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce announced that the Management Plan on Civil Engineering Works (土木事業措置方針) in agriculture and commerce will be stopped in 1944 except for urgent work for food production as a measure to save materials and labors. No further details.
 HSK 4-1 1 Ap 44 R5327:2274.

MANPOWER:

-LABOR

Japanese laborers in munition factories are under strict military supervision. Farmers in the armed forces will be sent back to increase food production. No further details.
 H 16 Ja 45 2-11.
 On 1 February 1941 the 378 State-operated employment bureaus throughout Japan were reorganized and renamed, Bureaus for the People's Vocational Guidance. In addition to acting as employment bureaus the various groups assume jobs of encouraging, advising and guiding those desiring to change occupations. Emphasis placed on guidance. The new employment agencies are finding work for 1,500,000 unemployed annually. Additional details.
 TGA 4:388-391 Ap 41.

Important revisions in the regulations concerning the health insurance system whereby privileges to workers in mines and factories are considerably extended, were announced by the Welfare Ministry. Additional details. ITH

25 1y 44 1-3 R5229.

Article comments that worker's attendance rates in the various aircraft factories have been low since February 1944. Long working hours and incomplete factory establishments directly cause worker's poor physical conditions. Therefore the Munitions Administrative Section, Industrial Society, Control Society and Worker's Efficiency Association shall cooperatively work out a technical research on the working efficiency of a worker according to his physical condition. No further details. NSK 2-1 1 Ap 44 R5327:2274.

-LABOR-FEMALE

In Izumo, Shimane Prefecture, there is a straw bag factory that turns out 1,500 straw bags per month. This factory is owned by Mrs. Chitona Yoshii and is entirely operated by women. No further details. IKH

21 Je 44 3-1 R5073.

The housewives of Yokkaichi have formed a Volunteer Services Corps for labor in factories and will offer their services for about four hours daily when there is no housework to be done. No further details. IKH

21 Je 44 3-1 R5073.

17 commercial divisions including traffic decided to hire women labor according to the proper distribution of work. In the near future, industrial divisions may also hire female workers only. No further details. Soz

14:35 1 Ja 44 R5590.

-LABOR-FOREIGN -(KOREAN)

During their periods of compulsory labor for the Japanese, the Koreans received $\frac{1}{2}$ catty of rice per day and were put in custody at night to prevent escape. A Chinese soldier received $1\frac{1}{2}$ catties of rice in addition to vegetables daily. Whenever they have a chance, Koreans in China flee to join the Chinese forces. During the past two years there has been one deserter in every four Koreans in the Japanese army. No further details. IHe

7 1r 45 2-2.

Until 1944, the enlistment of Koreans in the Japanese Army was on a voluntary basis, at which time the drafting of all men born during 1921 to 1924 supplied 500,000 troops. In the autumn of 1944 through another regulation 6,000,000

J-21

Koreans between the ages of 15 and 40 were mobilized as militiamen. Women between 15 to 40 years of age have been mobilized in war production industries. For every 5 Koreans in the Army there are more than 100 Japanese. Militiamen not fighting are sent to factories to work. No further details. MHe
7 Ir 45 2-1.

MOBILIZATION Article states that students, from high school junior class through college and university, in Mie Prefecture will be mobilized in the middle of April for the industrial production program in 1944. No further details. NSK 5-12 1 Ap 44
R5327:2274. In order to carry through

the Japanese law on general mobilization three decrees were issued, effective 23 August 1944, regulating employment of schoolboys, girls between 12 and 40, widows without children and so on. Full details.

DRPS 5 S 44 (III) 3-3.

POLITICS AND PARTIES

Tokyo reports that plans for forming a new Japanese Government party absorbing the three present parties have almost been completed. It is expected in Japan that this concentration of parties will increase the strength of the Japanese fighting power. No further details. MHe 7 Ir 45 1-4.

The Kenkyukai, the largest bloc in the Japanese house of Peers, held its annual meeting on 5 May, 1943 at its office at Sannomae, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo and elected its officials, names of whom are given. Additional details.

Mainichi 6 My 43 2-2.

The Government announces 8 additional directors have been named to the board of directors for the Imperial Rule Assistance Association of Japan, bringing the total number to 51 as belonging to the party. No further details. MFin

17 S 44 3-1 R3528.

POPULATION

The Institute for the Training of Colonists for Manchoukuo and Mongolia trains youthful volunteers, 16-19 years olds preferable, for the exploitation of Manchoukuo. Assigned to companies of 300, usually from the same locality, they are given rigid and intensive training, in academic subjects, physical training agricultural work, the course extending over 3 years,

3 to 12 months of which are spent at Uchiyama and similar institutions of Manchoukuo, numbering about 60, located in the northern part of the territory. All expenses of training and settling, transport, equipment, etc. are government-paid. Those volunteers sent to Manchoukuo, known as the Young Volunteer Corps, receive rigid military as well as agricultural training, and are to be used to defend the northern frontiers of Manchoukuo as well as to promote goodwill between Japan and the territory. This plan calls for the colonization of 1 million Japanese families over a period of 20 years; since March 1938 approximately 65,000 households have been established. At present 12,000 volunteers are under training, over 100,000 have been instructed during the last 5 years, aside from about 30,000 school teachers and students who have been given short-term courses. No further details.

28 0 43

14-1f

R3528.

WTV

For the increase of production in foodstuffs in Djawa the Military Administration will carry out experimental colonization plan, by settling a colony of 100 from the home land to Soekadava, Lempong province and providing them with one hectare arable land for crops, plus 1/5 hectare for housing. Health, educational, medical and other facilities are also promised the volunteer colonists. No further details.

Mainichi

8 1y 43

3-5.

Tokyo People's Investigation will be carried out 1 May 1944 to form the registration book necessary for air defense and wartime measures. On the first of May, all investigation blanks will be handed to neighborhood association chiefs by the people, who will hand them over to street associations. Then the street associations will hand them on 6 May to district offices. On the investigation blanks, members of family should be exact, and classification of occupation into A, B and C types should be clear. No further details.

I Sh

29 Ap 44

3-10.

PRESS

Chikara (Night). New periodical to be published from 1 September 1944 by Osaka Asahi Newspaper Publishing Co. The dates of publication are 1, 11 and 21 of each month. Distribution of that periodical is limited to only industrial war workers. The price per issue is .20 yon. The number of pages of the magazine is 24. The main contents are news, comics and culture articles. The Great Japan Industrial Patriotic Society requested the publishing company to publish the magazine under the directorship of the Ministry of Munition. No further details.

SAs:w

11:17 -1

10 8 44

R5590.

Aichi Sanpo (愛知産報 - Aichi Industrial News Co.) held director's meeting and decided to organize the Rushing Service Corps under the direction of the headquarters to plan the business enterprises and budget in 1944. No further details. ISK

3-11 1 Ap 44 R5327:2274.

Tokai Geppo, the statistical monthly in Japanese edition for April 1944. Published by the Toyo Keizai Shinposha, Tokyo. Includes article on guide to official statistical materials in Japan as well as statistics on Chosen, Taiwan, Manchoukuo, China etc. OEc 11:195 Ap 44 R5072.

PUBLIC OPINION

-CLAIMS OF ALLIED LOSSES

Report of a survey of world shipping losses as compiled by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is given. Losses cover the period from the beginning of World War II up to July 1942. The number of vessels, gross tonnage, and percentage of the total shipping is given for all nations.

Additional details. OEc 9:466 O 42

R2910. From 2 Feb. to 20 July, 1942

the Japanese Navy airforce shot down 325 and damaged 109 enemy planes in attacks on enemy airbases in New Guinea, Solomon Island and the Horn Is. off the coast of Australia. No further details. OEc 9:387 Ag 42

R2910. In a period of 9 days following 6 Sept. Japanese forces on Palau, Peililiu and Yap Islands shot down a total of 107 enemy planes and damaged 48 others. The Japanese frustrated an enemy plan to attack Mtje Island in the Marshall group on 18 Sept. No further details. NTM 22 S 44 1-6.

On 18 September Japanese air units bombed enemy supply dumps on Maratai Island and the airfield constructed there by the enemy and started fires in 8 places. On 19 September 4 enemy planes were shot down over Bonado in the Celebes. No further details. NTM 22 S 44 1-6.

Up to the middle of June 1942 the Japanese Army and Navy forces in China had inflicted the following losses on the enemy: 2,338,000 bodies left behind by the enemy; enemy vessels sunk or damaged; 7 cruisers, 1 destroyer, 12 gunboats, 130 others; 2,800 enemy planes shot down. Spoils of war: 5,000 heavy and light machine guns, 24,200 rifles, numerous automobiles including tanks, armored cars and others, vessels captured, 1,480 and 7,500 mines disposed of. No further details. OEc 9:387 Ag 42 R2910.

On 27 July 1942, it was announced that from 1 June to 15 July the Japanese Navy sank 8 enemy merchant vessels totalling 71,000 tons. The action took place in areas off Seattle, Sydney, Australia, Aleutian Islands and Dutch Harbor. No further details. OEs 9:387 Ag 42 R2910

The Japanese have sunk 77 enemy submarines and damaged 30 since the outbreak of the war according to a report made public 19 July 1942. No further details. OEs 9:387 Ag 42 R2910

The Japanese Imperial General Hdqs. reports on May 18, 1943, that the Allies had lost 6,414 dead and 574 taken prisoner at Arakan, together with 552 planes, 39 ships, 4,897 rifles and pistols, 255 trucks and many tanks and pieces of ordnance. No further details. Mainichi 19 My 43 1-6.

Domei reports that the Japanese Ichinose, Fokui and Aoyagi Army units started a drive in the Tahsing Mountain Range in South Shansi province, against 13,000 Chinese communists on 6 May 1943 in an effort to reduce Matienchen, the communist stronghold. In this the Japanese were completely successful. No further details. Mainichi 9 My 43 1-6.

-VIEWS AND INTERPRETATIONS

"It has never been brought to the attention of the Filipino people that as a consequence of the Russo-Japanese War, the U.S. became apprehensive of Japan's influence in East Asia, and to ease up matters, President Roosevelt (the great one) immediately concluded the Root-Takahira Treaty, which practically gave Japan a free hand in Manchuria in exchange for an assurance to lay off from the Philippines." Extract from an editorial. Additional details. Mainichi 19 My 43

4-4. Hideo Tsumura stated that since war and espionage films are greatly enjoyed by the American people. Such films can easily be made vehicles of sinister and pernicious propaganda. Many anti-Japanese films were produced since 1942 to bring Chungking closer to the United States but most propaganda films are anti-German. He says probably Hollywood's next step will be to propagandize the success of anti-Axis administration in parts of France and Italy which are under occupation of anti-Axis occupation. Additional details. NTim

22 S 44 4-8. Announcement by the United States and Britain of a postwar world reform plan, despite the series of smashing defeats which have been dealt them, is likened to a dying man talking while delirious. Additional details. NTW

11 F 43 20-1f R3870. Relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China by the United States and Great Britain is interpreted in Tokyo as a mere gesture to cover the diplomatic setback suffered from the Japanese Government's

J-25

move on 9 January 1943 returning concessions in China to the National Government of China and relinquishing extra-territorial rights in China. Additional details.

NTW 21 Ja 43 17-1ff R3870.
The Third Greater East Asiatic Literary Conference will be held in Nanking on 12 November 1944. Comments by literary men note that the conference will reveal how British and American activities in the past made them Japan's common enemies, and it will reflect the belief that without Japan, there can be no Asia. Additional details. NTim

20 S 44 3-4.
The Shanghai Japanese Ambassadorial Office states at weekly foreign press conference, that Madame Chiang Kai-shek has gone to Rio de Janeiro to discuss with other members of the Soong family problems created by the recent visit of Henry Wallace to Brazil. Additional details. ST1

19 J1 44 1-2ff R5348.
Dr. Hikomatsu Kamikawa, authority on International Law and Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, in an article published in the Tokyo Shimbun, refers to the report of the Roberts Commission and places the war guilt on the United States. Additional details. NTW 14 Ja 43

17-1ff R3870.
Chuta Ito, Umetaro Suzuki, Yasuhiko Asahina, Hideki Yukawa, Ichihiro Tokutomi, Yujiro Miyake, and Eisaku Wada received the Order of Culture in Japan, bringing the total to 20 since the order was established. In addition to actual war, the Japanese are told that they must prove their superiority over that of the enemy and establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. No further details.

Mainichi 1 My 43 4-1.
Ambassador Joseph Grew is now explaining to the Americans, at the insistence of the White House, Japan's fighting power. America is finally recognizing Japan's strength and if stirring them up can unify the Americans, Japan will have a worthy opponent. Japan never dreaded America before the war and certainly never belittled her. The opposite is true of America. This is the cause of the present conflict. The war will give America a chance to change her opinion and in that event the Pacific will again become calm. No further details. OEG 9:464 0 42 R2910.

America's Diplomatic Principles, by Dr. Sakutaro Tachi, Professor emeritus at the Imperial University of Tokyo, criticises American principles and American isolationism and neutrality. The author also explains Nippon's interpretation of the war of

East Asia and various principles upon which American foreign policy is based. Additional details.

OEO 9:473-475 0 42 R2910.

The relations between independent countries embraced within what is called the co-prosperity sphere are... difficult to estimate by the old ideas of international relationships.... It is only expected that every country in the sphere will take for its part, measures necessary for augmenting Japan's power successfully to carry on war.

No further details. OEO Ja 43

25-2 R2909.

An editorial states that on 24 January 1941, the U.S. Secretary of the Navy advised the Sec. of War that in event of war with Japan, hostilities would be initiated by a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. Then when it came the U.S. called it a "treacherous" attack in order to gloss over their own negligence.

No further details. OEO Ja 43 13-1

The report made on 18 Jan. 1942 to Pres. Roosevelt by Associate Justice Owen Roberts, Head of the committee investigating the events leading to the debacle at Pearl Harbor, makes clear that as early as Jan. 1941 the Secretary of War had been officially advised of the danger to the fleet at Pearl Harbor. American diplomacy was seeking an "act of aggression" from Japan to compel a peace-loving people to join with Britain in active war. Additional details.

OEO Ja 43 16 F R2909.

On 20 June 1944 the British Minister of Production, Oliver Lyttelton, at a luncheon of the London branch of the American Chamber of Commerce, declared, "Japan was provoked into attacking the Americans at Pearl Harbor. It is a travesty on history ever to say that America was forced into the war". In the U.S. an outcry arose that Lyttelton be fired. He apologized, but 10 days later repeated the assertion at another meeting. Additional details.

19 S 44 4-4. NTin

An editorial states that "an American commentator who had seen the American note of 26 November 1941, as it was published with other documents, declared that Japan had been driven to war and ... that the American Government took an unpardonable step when, without previous reference to the people, it delivered to Japan such a note as was certain to lead to war.

No further details. OEO Ja 43 12-2

R2909. Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that Burma, "the vital region for the defense of Eastern Asia, supports the main burden of the war in the Far East." He also stated that "as the conflict

J-27

intensifies difficulties will increase in the diplomatic field." These statements were made after the pessimistic declarations of the president of the Japanese Council at the Diet. The Paris press Le Monde, publishes this item of news under the title "Pessimism of the Japanese Government." No further details. Mond 23 Ja 45 1-2.

Toshio Shiratori stressed the idea that the Chinese should migrate to the Southern regions in order to secure vital supplies for China and thus accelerate her economic development. He assured the press that Japan's renovated China policy will remain absolutely unchanged in the future. Full details.

HKN 29 Je 44 3-2ff R5073.

Tarukawa Kanabu (福川 万 邦) thinks the ultimate ambition of USSR political leaders are as follows: extending Russian power to the Persian gulf and India; increasing Russian power in the Mediterranean Sea and North Africa through the Dardanelles; getting an outlet into the Adriatic Sea, the main transportation line of the Donau river, and controlling the Balkan area through Yugoslavia. No further details.

Soz 14:91 1 Ja 44 R5590.

The manful stand taken by Argentina in opposing vigorously U.S. interference in domestic Argentine affairs... has not failed to arouse a great deal of admiration in other South American republics, notably in Paraguay, Chili, Bolivia, and perhaps others, plainly irritated by inordinate Yankee ambition and pretence... their childish dreams of either "hemispheric" or universal rule. No further details. NTim

19 S 44 4-5.

Walter Lippman is reported to have said in a book entitled America's War Motive, "If America had lent her ears to Japan's proposals, the Japanese forces may (sic) not have attacked Pearl Harbor. Japan stood on the threshold of either suffocating to death under the pressure exerted upon her by America or forcefully brushing aside the pressure. She chose the latter." No further details. NTim 19 S 44

4-4. 64,000 persons have been killed and 6,000,000 injured in armament plants in the United States since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia war. No further details. Mainichi 1 My 43 1-2.

"With regard to Anglo American designs respecting the Soviet Union, it is clear that the Que Joo Conference was an unmitigated failure... the Soviet Union enjoys a solid position in Asia, a position which would only be jeopardized, not enhanced, by coming into the war as a cat's paw of America and Britain." (Extract from an editorial). Full details. NTim

19 S 44 4-2.

Under the title "Britain's Last Hour", the columnist Hideji Kawasaki writes of Churchill's desperate and futile attempts to retrieve a collapsing Empire, while America waits to plunder. Full details. NTim
19 8 44 4-4f.

Article states that the change in the Japanese cabinet was not due to the loss of Saipan. Additional details.

STi 22 J1 44 3-2 R5348.

Photographs depict the freedom of Malayan motives under Japanese occupation after release from Anglo-Saxon domination. Additional details. NTW 21 Ja 43 Suppl.
R3870

RATIONING

-ADMINISTRATION Nagoya city planned to set up 350 centralized distributing centers on fruit, vegetable and fish. 47 centers were opened already in May 1944. Each center is responsible for a 500 family distribution and keeps an account of employees and labor used. No further details. DSS 25:25-4 6 My 44
R5590.

Sales society and united accounting of money system in Yokohama city, under the leadership of governor of prefecture, is practiced from 15 March 1944. A branch store is set up in each of the eight districts of the city. Each branch store has from three to sixteen groups of distribution. Each group is responsible for consumers of those districts. One branch store distributes fruits and vegetables to 5,385 persons. One distribution is made once every three days. Amount of distribution per person is 100 monme (58 Tr. grains). Those who live in same neighborhood may come as a group to a branch store and get their entire amount of vegetables. Then each family in that group may receive their portion of vegetable. No further details. DSS 25:25-3
6 My 44 R5590.

-CIGARETTES Starting 20 March 1945, the daily cigarette allowance in Japan will be cut from 7 to 3; production and transportation difficulties are the reasons for that cut. No further details.
BRu 15 Mr 45 1-1.

-FERMENTED SOYBEANS By 28 April 1944 the fourth distribution of fermented soybeans was given to all those who received their share late. The fifth distribution was practically completed on 28 April.

Those who did not receive their share will get it 10 May at the latest. The amount and price is 20 momme (匁 , 1 momme = 3.75 gm.) for .05 yen. No further details.
 MSh 29 Ap 44 4-3.

-LIQUORS

The Metropolitan Police of Tokyo is considering re-opening 103 people's drinking places for war production workers on 5 May 1944. The Ministry of Finance is preparing to do the same thing throughout the country in May. At present, since the closing down of all drinking places on 5 March 1944 liquor has been distributed to high class restaurants, consisting of second grade clear wine, third grade mixed wine, bottled beer and raw beer. The amount of wine and raw beer allowed per person is .18 litre, and amount of bottled beer is one bottle. No further details.
 MSh 29 Ap 44 3-9.

Article states that the Japanese Government will begin distribution of synthetic liquors 1 April 1944. Method of distribution is given. Additional details. NSK
 4-9 1 Ap 44 R5327:2274.

-RICE

Representatives of 39 child welfare institutions, confronted by the difficulties of feeding more than 5,000 children, have petitioned the First District Administration to import rice directly from Wuhu and other adjoining cities. Although an increased rice ration of about 20 catties per child is accorded the institutions, the amount is hardly sufficient to keep the children alive. The rice shortage has impaired the physical condition of the children. No further details. STi
 22 J1 44 2-1f R5348.

-WINE

According to the announcement of the Central Brewing Committee on 30 March 1944, the Government will practise a reduced distribution plan on Japanese wine as of 1 April 1944. Two go (1 0.318 pint) of sake (酒) shall be distributed for one family per month in cities; distribution is reduced for rural villages. No further details. NSX 5-7 1 Ap 44
 R5327:2274.

RAW MATERIALS

In making a speech to his employees Toyoda Iejiro (豊田 英次郎), president of the Nippon Iron Corporation, asserts that iron is the most essential material for war industry and that Japan still has a tremendous amount of iron and steel reserves in Korea and the homeland which can be had without

too much difficulty in transportation. No further details.
ST 1 F 45 2-13.

A professor of a Japanese university discovered large deposits of earth containing aluminum which covers an area of 120 square kilometers on the island of Hokkaido. Reports from Sapporo add that these deposits can be exploited in the open field. No further details. DRPS

1 Ag 44 (PM) 2-2.

A superior quality molybdenum vein has been discovered in the Asahi mountain range in Nishi Utsunomiya-gun Yamagata Prefecture by Tooru Ando, professor of the Yamagata Higher School. The vein is large and exposed with pure molybdenum adhering to the rocks. No further details. NTim

23 S 44 3-5.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Ministry of Domestic Affairs announces the continuation and discontinuation of certain civil engineering construction programs on 31 March 1944 for the year. Additional details.

NSK 1-5 1 Ap 44 R5327:2274.

The annual martial arts meeting of the Dai Nippon Butokukai ended on 5 May 1943 with a display by men and women experts in various ancient martial arts. No further details.

Mainichi 6 My 43 2-6.

The Japan Literary Patriotic Association reorganizes its Affairs Bureau. The four departments are changed to General Affairs, Investigation, and Practice (実践) Departments. Planning and Editing Offices are established. Mobilization Section in the Practice Department is established with a Literary Men's Volunteer Corps. List of personnel given. Additional details.

MSH 29 Ap 44 3-12.