

(5) Commander (Chuji) Sato and Lt. Commander (Tomoya) Yamashita were named to the press section of Imperial Headquarters, succeeding Commanders (Tetsiichi) Yajima and Matsugoro Toyoda. (Home and Empire Service, June 6)

(6) Capt. Prince Kunanaga Kaya was appointed section leader at the Tokyo Military Preparatory School. (June 11)

Posthumous Promotions: Col. Nobuo Yoshitomi, who was killed in action on May 5, and Col. Ro Kuroda, who died of illness on Dec. 30, 1944, were posthumously promoted to major generals. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 2)

Citations:

(1) The Kaya Unit, under the command of Lt. Col. Yokichi Kaya, was cited on June 6 for "killing or wounding 4,000 of the foe and destroying scores of tanks" in the defense of Okinawa Island. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 6)

(2) The Nagayoshi Unit, commanded by Col. Nagayoshi, was granted a citation for "meritorious service rendered in the defense of Bataan Peninsula." (Domei in English to the American Zone, June 7)

(3) The Otake Unit, under the command of Maj. Motoji Otake, was cited for "maintaining communications between Kita and Naka Airfields on Okinawa Island, thus enabling our forces to obtain great results in the air." (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 2.)

(4) The Yamao Fighter Unit, commanded by 2nd Lt. Tadahiko Yamao, was cited for "shooting down or damaging more than 50 planes" since December 1944 in the Miri area of Borneo. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 6)

(5) Second Lieutenant Micsaburo Yamamoto was granted a citation by Marshal Shunroku Hata on May 17 for crash-diving into a B-29 over Kyushu on Apr. 19. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 4)

Imperial Review: On June 8 the Japanese Emperor reviewed the graduates of the Military Academy and the Army Intendance School on the grounds of the Imperial Palace. Also attending the review were War Minister Gen. Anami, Inspector General of Military Education Doihara, and Maj. Gen. Yoshio Hase, Director of the Recruitment Bureau of the War Ministry. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 8)

Death: Col. Matsuharo Mitsuma, Regimental Commander of the 47th Division in China, was killed by machine-gun fire in the battle of Yanghsi on Apr. 14, according to a Chungking report (in Mandarin, May 29).

Funerals: Services were held on June 7 for Col. Shozo Nakamura and Army Aviation Technicians Shigemitsu Nagatomo, Kenji Tsukagoshi, Hajime Kawasaki, Noriyoshi Nagata, and Motohiko Kawashima. These men met death over the Indian Ocean when the plane in which they were flying was downed by an Allied fighter. The plane carrying the five men was the "sister ship of the famous ASAHI Shimbun which established a new world record for long-distance circuit flying." (Domei in English to the American Zone, June 3)

Navy

Appointments:

(1) Admiral Soemu Toyoda was appointed Chief of the Navy General Staff. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, May 29)

(2) Vice Admiral Jisaburo Ozawa was appointed Commander in Chief of the Japanese Navy and concurrently Commander in Chief of the Combined Fleet and the Navy Escort Command. Ozawa has served as Chief of Staff of the Combined Fleet, Director of the Navy Torpedo School, Director of the Navy Academy, and Vice Chief of the Navy General Staff. In 1940 he was promoted to the rank of vice admiral. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, in English to the American Zone, May 29)

(3) Admiral Koshiro Oikawa was appointed a Supreme War Councilor. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, May 29)

(4) Vice Admiral Takijiro Onishi was made Vice Chief of the Navy General Staff. Onishi has been Director of General Affairs of Naval Aviation Headquarters, Director of General Affairs, Aeronautical Equipment, Bureau of Munitions, and since November of 1944 Commander of the Naval Air Force in the Philippines. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, in English to the American Zone, May 29)

The appointment of Ozawa and Onishi, both "veteran commanders in the field of the Fleet Air Arm," to high posts in the Naval Command attests to the determination of the Japanese Navy to "stake its all" in the "critical war situation", the key to which lies in the "outcome of aerial warfare." (Domei in English to the American Zone, May 29)

(5) Rear Admiral Yoshio Kubota, Chief of the 3rd Bureau of the Aircraft Ordnance Bureau General, was appointed Director of the (Materials Bureau?) (Shizai Kyokuchō) of the Aircraft Ordnance Bureau General of the Munitions Ministry.

(6) Rear Admiral Ryuichiro Ezamoto, Chief of the Petroleum Division of the Fuel Bureau, was appointed Director of the Fuel Bureau of the Munitions Ministry. (Home and Empire Service, June 6)

Citations:

(1) Lt. Comdr. Goro Nonaka, Lt. (j.g.) Teiji Imai, and Lt. (j.g.) Kinshi Yano were among the 272 Jinrai Unit members who were cited by Admiral Soemu Toyoda on May 25 for the crash-attacks on Allied ships in Okinawa waters. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, May 28)

(2) Lt. Hiroshi Kashiwai was among the 99 Naval airmen who were granted citations for crash-dive on Allied ships in the Philippines, Formosa, and Kyushu areas since January of this year. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 8)

Deaths:

(1) The Sasebo Naval Station on June 8 announced the "deaths in action" of Rear Admirals Fujima Sugi and Minoru Kariya, (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 7)

(2) The Yokosuka Naval Station on May 30 announced the deaths of Vice Admirals Masami Saka and Mikio Hayakawa, and Rear Admirals Tsuboru Hirata, Toshiharu Ozaki, Yoshio Inoue, Kazuki Okano, and Toshihiko Odawara. (Home and Empire Service, May 30)\*

Comments by the Military, in Brief:

(1) Premier Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, in his speech to both Houses of the Imperial Diet on June 9, said that Japan will have all the "advantages of Geography and the solidarity of our people should our mainland become a battleground." Japan will be able to "concentrate a large number of forces, as well as keep them supplied," he stated, which will be "greatly different from the situation we faced at the outset of the war."

(2) Navy Minister Mitsumasa Yonai told the Diet on June 9 that "a battle can be fought on an equal footing even on a 30-70 basis of strength." Despite the Allies' growing strength, the Japanese Navy will continue its "unwavering resistance" because "ultimate victory will be won only by the side which will be able to mass its entire strength and be able to fight the final 5 minutes most effectively."

(3) War Minister Korechika Anami, while admitting the seriousness of the war situation in the Okinawas, said that should the Allies attempt to invade Japan, it will be a "golden opportunity for the Japanese Army to crush the enemy." Japan, he asserted in his address before a plenary session of the Diet, will never "lay down her arms until the enemy has been annihilated."

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\*Note: The total number of Japanese admirals who have died in action or of illness since May 1, 1944, as announced in Tokyo and puppet broadcasts, now stands at 135.

(4) Capt. Keizo Matsushima, Spokesman of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters, on May 31 stated that Japan will be able to "replace a 2-year defensive war with a general offensive in the Pacific because the Americans can be dealt a naval defeat in the Okinawas."

(5) Lt. Col. Shozo Nakajima, Chief Spokesman of the Imperial Forces in the Southern regions, predicted at his press conference on June 4 that the attack against the United States mainland in the "near future" will be carried out by "bomb-carrying stratosphere balloons manned by death-defying Japanese pilots."

(This report is based on material received through June 11)

RESTRICTED

F R E E C H I N A

Japan's current propaganda to Chinese, Japanese and American radio audiences was summarized in the last issue (No. 75) of this RADIO REPORT. The absence of this was a China portrayed as being on the verge of splitting in two, with the help of outsiders.

Broadcasts from Free China are heard in this country from Chungking and Yen-an transmitters. These programs seldom refer directly to Japanese propaganda, nor do they often make an attempt to refute it. However, the pictures of China developed by Chungking and Yen-an radios form an indirect answer in one sense. They portray to American audiences a country now entering its ninth year of enemy invasion, a country which is fighting more successfully than for several years, and which seeks support, confidence and understanding from the Allies.

Although Chungking and Yen-an radios are not always in agreement in their presentation of China, recent Chinese programs have developed four general emphases: (1) fighting is accelerating; (2) political activity is being intensified; (3) economic problems are being dealt with; (4) international relations are stronger. These four points are summarized below, with additional Japanese radio comment.

FIGHTING ACCELERATED

Positional Warfare

South China: "For the first time in nearly eight years of war Chiang Kai-shek's armies are taking the initiative on several fronts in China," said a Chungking broadcast quoting a Reuters' dispatch for May 30. Chinese troops fighting on a 450-mile front in Kwangsi have made a 200 mile breach in Japan's "land bridge to Southeast Asia." They have also recovered one (Nanning) of thirteen airbase lost to the Japanese in southeast Asia since June 1944, and are threatening two more, Liuchow and Kweilin. The Fukien coast has been cleared of Japanese except for the southern port of Amoy, and Chinese forces are pushing northward along the Chekiang coast, according to the Chungking broadcasts.

Central China: Farther north, in Hunan Province, Chinese troops were said by Chungking to have put up the "best fight of the war," causing the Japanese "for the first time" to fail in their immediate objective, the capture of an airbase. Indicative of reserve strength still to be used in this sector was the report that this victory was accomplished without the support of the New Chinese Sixth Army, which had been flown from Burma into Hunan. In Honan Province, bordered by the Yellow River in the North, General Hu Tsung-nan, Acting War Area Commander, was reported (Chungking May 30) to have been commended for inflicting heavy casualties on Japanese attackers from Shanhsien on the Lunghai Railroad. (Note: Japanese reports have previously suggested that General Hu's military activities could be taken as a touchstone of cooperation or lack of it between Chungking and Yen-an).

Japanese Corridor: Along the whole length of the central China corridor, Japanese military lines are being contracted, while they dig in at Canton and Shanghai. This contraction seems to be affected both by the pressure of Chinese fighting in the west and by threatened American landings in the east. According to Japanese reports, Chungking's "newest and best equipped troops" are fighting on the front lines, "superior units with modern equipment."

The current accelerated fighting is attributable to many factors, some of which are suggested by the Chungking radio. The "world's longest pipeline" is now bringing oil and gasoline from India into China, while large oil reserves have been discovered in China's northwest Kansu. On two of Hunan's rivers Chinese sampans and junks are now transporting military supplies, powered with American-made 22 horsepower outboard motors. The subsidiary food allowance for "reservists" in Szechwan, Yunnan, and Kweichow has been increased by 500 percent. And Tokyo reported May 29, citing a Chungking broadcast, that Lt. Gen. Aurand, formerly Commander of United States Army Base in Normandy, has been appointed United States Commander of Service of Supply at Kunming, replacing Major General Gilbert Cheves.

If it is true that "nothing succeeds like success," it is possible that increasing success on the military front will bring relief to the strained political and economic problems that beset China's struggle for unity and resistance.

#### Guerrilla Warfare

Reports on guerrilla fighting usually come from the Yenan radio; but Chungking radio, which infrequently reports this type of fighting, has during the past fortnight broadcast a brief account of fighting by "guerrilla" and "underground workers" in Central Suiyan, Western Shansi, Honan, Hunan, and Central Chekiang.

Yenan Reports: As was the case in areas where positional warfare was going on, Yenan accounts indicate that Japanese forces in areas threatened by guerrillas are also contracting their lines to strengthen their positions along railroads and strategic coastal areas. As the Japanese "retreat", "withdraw" from, and "abandon" certain points in North China, 8th Routers are said to have inflicted heavy casualties on them. More offensive action has been reported by the New 4th Army in the Shanghai area. The East River Guerrillas in Kwangtung have not been reported for some time. Nor has a recent account been given by Yenan for New 4th Army forces in Central China. (This area is covered by Japanese broadcasts reported in the Civil Warfare section of this report.)

A general statement from the EMANCIPATION DAILY for May 15 stated that "all liberated areas have, according to their concrete conditions, continued to attack the Japs according to plan. The magnitude and results of this offensive far surpass those of last year."

Hangchow Bay Area: Yen-an declared the Japanese are intensifying their fortifications, on all approaches to Shanghai, and digging in for street fighting in Shanghai and along the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad. Meanwhile new 4th Army units have been "converging on the Shanghai suburbs" in three spearheads. In the Hangchow Bay area Yen-an reported that three years of operations of the East Chekiang Guerrilla Brigade have secured 9 anti-Japanese bases and 14 popularly elected county governments. A "fighting position in Nanking's outer ring" will be held by New 4th Army forces which have been operating "within 8 miles south and 20 miles northwest of Nanking." Formation of the Kiangsu-Chekiang Military District in the Yangtze Delta which has always been the economic center of China and is now general headquarters of Japanese forces invading China "will be of great help to an Allied landing on the Chinese mainland," says Yen-an.

Kiangsu: Farther north "marked rise in combat power of the New 4th Army" was announced by Yen-an. Puppet troops in North Kiangsu have been increased from 4,000 to 38,000, "most of whom are former Kuomintang troops who went over to the Japanese."

Shantung: Still farther north the 8th Route Army forces and people in liberated areas have been resisting during May an intensive Japanese campaign, "which began after the change of the Japanese garrison in Shantung." Rapid expansion of Chinese liberated areas and the need to strengthen Japanese control of railroads and coastal areas are behind these punitive campaigns. Most severe fighting was reported from the area around Haichow, the eastern terminus of the Lunghai Railroad and the "center of the Japanese defense system." Yen-an said that the recently increased Japanese strength in Shantung consisted mostly of Manchurians. These are deployed chiefly around Tsingtao and Haichow port areas and along the railroads.

Peiping-Tientsin Area: 8th Route forces here have inflicted casualties on Japanese forces which have "retreated" or "abandoned" points as they withdrew toward railroad lines, so that now an area cleared of Japanese forms a crescent curving south and west of the two cities, and stretching from the Gulf of Chihli to Chahar. On the Gulf coast 30 miles are now under 8th Route Army control. Beyond the north end of the crescent, in Suiyuan, 8th Route Cavalry units have recovered 4,440 square miles of territory north of the capital city of Kweisui, an area held by the Japanese since 1942. Yen-an did not specify whether the Japanese had retreated here or whether 8th Route Army strength had been increased.

#### Civil Warfare

Statements on "civil war" in China are coming mostly from Japanese radios, with only one each from Chungking and Yen-an during the fortnight. For many weeks Japanese radios have been outlining the conditions in China which would inevitably lead to civil war. Since Gen. Chen Cheng's statement on June 6 in which he admitted there had been recent clashes between Chungking and Yen-an forces, Japanese radios have paid even more attention to this subject on all beams.

Japanese radio concentration has focused on what it calls Yen-an's military and political campaign against Chungking, with supplementary descriptions of fighting in Sinkiang and "revolts" in Kwangsi. Yen-an's broadcasts have pointed to Chungking's preparations for civil war and an appeal to the United States to stop Lend-Lease aid to the Kuomintang Government. Chungking discussed Chinese use of Lend-Lease material.

Chungking Statement: Among six points made at a press conference on June 6 China's War Minister General Chen Chang made a statement relative to "civil war."

In as much as the quantity of military supplies which are delivered from China to America are increasing, I want to take advantage of this occasion in order to assure our Allies that each Lend-Lease gun and each Lend-Lease bullet is supplied and will be supplied to those forces only which are intended for the struggle against Japan in the course of our counter-offensive. Naturally, should the army of the Central Government be attacked by some unfriendly force, it would be impossible to expect them not to use the arms at hand in their own defense. In connection with your question as to whether there were any local clashes between the Government troops and the Communist forces, I am sorry to say that during the past several months, or to be more exact, the past several weeks, there were several cases of attacks on the Government forces. I hope that there will be no repetition of these regrettable incidents. (Chungking in English to North America and Soviet Press Dispatch in Russian Morse to USSR June 6)

Yen-an's Statement: A Yen-an correspondent was cited on the June 9 transmission to North America as calling General Chen Cheng's statement "the most open declaration to date of the Kuomintang's intention of preparing for civil war. Our correspondent calls on the Chinese people to oppose civil war and on the Allies to stop Lend-Lease supplies to the Kuomintang." Gen. Chen's statement is said to amount to "calling upon Central troops to attack ... 8th Route and New 4th Armies. "Since 1939", the transmission continues, "Kuomintang troops have never ceased attacking the 8th Route Army which was called a 'traitorous army' and the New 4th Army which had long ago been declared a 'rebellious army.'"

Farther along in the transmission it was declared:

Kuomintang authorities have now taken off their mask when Gen. Chen Cheng openly stated that Lend-Lease weapons will be used in civil war'...Preparations for civil war by Kuomintang authorities have proceeded from stealthy actions to open statements. If Allied governments still supply them with armaments then it actually amounts to helping them carry out civil war and slaughter of Chinese people. This will not only undermine



the anti-Japanese war in the Pacific but is also an extremely unfriendly act toward the Chinese people. The Chinese people request Allied countries-first of all the United States-to stop the supply of Lend-Lease armaments to the Kuomintang Government. . . We call on all Chinese people to rise and oppose by all possible means the Fascist internal and external policies of Kuomintang authorities, to oppose preparations for civil war, and to pursue the anti-Japanese Peoples War to a victorious end.

Japanese Statement: Japanese radio attention on all boans concerning impending civil war in China is part of their propaganda campaign outlined in the last issue of this RADIO REPORT. Now, the Japanese say, the first real stirrings of actual civil strife are beginning to take place. Egged on by the support of the Soviet Union and America, Yen-an and Chungking respectively are edging closer and closer to full-fledged civil war. Yen-an has despaired of aid from America, after having sent even (Gen. Chen Chieh-Kwei, phonetic) to Washington last fall, and has become openly hostile to the United States. Yen-an has now turned to depend completely on the Soviet Union. (Note: If and when Dr. T.V. Soong arrives in Moscow, Japanese propaganda may devote itself to attempts to worry America with Dr. Soong's threatened collaboration with the Soviet Union.)

In China's northwest Japanese propagandist see the first outlines of civil war which will develop into international war. Here, they say, Chinese and Cossack troops are fighting; Chungking has refused recognition to Outer Mongolia; twenty Soviet technicians have arrived in Yen-an. Further south Yen-an is said to be pushing a military and political offensive against the Chungking regime. In substantiation of the political campaign argument, Japanese radios have drawn heavily on statements from Yen-an transmissions and the Moscow press.

Both regimes, said Tokyo, have decided for the moment to suspend resistance to the Japanese and give their attentions to each others "encroaching" activities. Yen-an has "discarded its erstwhile propaganda to resist the Japanese and is shifting to a policy of devoting its entire energy to creating a rift between the Kuomintang and the people. "Conscious of the possibility that "one day America and Chungking forces may be employed to curb them" the Chinese Communists are moving to forestall this eventuality. In central China the Chungking War Zone Commander has been instructed by Chungking to suspend resistance temporarily against the Japanese and "exert everything to check the Yen-an army's southward advance."

It is the "recent aggressive southward movement of the Chinese Communist Party" which most fascinates Japanese propagandists.

Simultaneously with the launching in the spring of last year of a Japanese offensive on the China front, Yen-an's army showed clever underground activities throughout China. With the redeployment of part of the Chungking Army commanded by Gen. Hu Tsung-nan from the task of watching the Yen-an regime to that of defending Honan from the Japanese campaign, the Yen-an regime undertook with extraordinary fervor to acquire the (words missing) extension of its power over so-called rear-lines areas....(Tokyo, in English to American Zone June 13).

Through the gap between Japanese and Chungking forces Communist 8th Route Army forces commanded by Ho Lung are said to have filtered southward from Tungkwang and in January 1945 made contact, "for the first time in 13 years" with the New 4th Army in Central China. By the end of March political campaigners (some 2,000 accompanying the troops) had increased the hsien governments under their control in the Wuhan area from 23 to 49. The combat forces continued to move southward across the Yangtze River, arriving in April at Pinghsiang, a railroad town in western Kiangsi famous for its coal mines. From here troops split off in two directions. One according to Tokyo headed southeast toward Juichin, the "old home" of Chinese Communists in eastern Kiangsi. Other units went southwest from Pinghsiang and have already turned up near Lingling not far from Kweilin, in Hunan, where "persistent battles day after day with Chungking troops" are occurring, Tokyo insisted.

To the east of this main southward drive, according to Hong Kong, "severe fighting" has been going on since May 31 between Chungking troops and the East Chekiang Guerrillas not far from Hangchow Bay. To the south of the main drive, Tokyo described troubles stirred up and waiting to greet the southward driving Communists, in the form of "revolts" by southeastern Kwangsi warlords, led by Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, an old Kwangsi warlord himself. In reports on Kwangsi troubles, Tokyo mixes together the Communists, Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Chief of Staff to the Chinese Army, and Tasi Ting-k'ai, former Commander of the 19th Route Army which defended Shanghai.

This southward drive by the Communists, said Tokyo, has given the anti-Japanese campaign a "backseat", and it is this drive by Yen-an to which Chungking should give its full attention rather than to fighting the Japanese.

#### POLITICAL ACTIVITY INTENSIFIED

Peoples' Governments: In three centers in China plans are being laid for "National Congresses" to be held in the fall of 1945. The Chinese National Government in Chungking has announced a Congress to be held on Nov. 12. The Communist Party has proposed that a conference be held in Yen-an this fall of delegates from all the liberated areas. The Nanking Puppet Government has just announced that its National Congress will be held October 10.

Preliminary to the convening of the National Congress in Chungking will be the meeting of the Fourth Peoples Political Council in Chungking early in July. The membership of this Council has been described by the Chungking radio as an "improvement over previous ones" in four respects. The membership (1) has been increased from 240 to 290; (2) it represents a larger percentage of delegates elected by provisional assemblies in provinces and municipalities; (3) it contains 114 new members; and (4) it shows a marked increase in the number of individuals representing different political parties.

Kuomintang Congress: The Sixth National Congress of the Kuomintang Party closed a 17 day session on May 21. During the course of its meetings the Chungking radio broadcast comprehensive resolutions and manifestoes issued by the Congress on internal and international affairs. (These resolutions were reproduced in full in the DAILY REPORTS for May 21 and May 22, pages PA 1-12 and PA 1-4 respectively.) The declarations were described as "ushering in a new era for the Kuomintang" and as envisaging "sweeping improvement in the government of China and in the living conditions of the masses of the people."

A number of personnel changes in top government posts followed the close of the Congress, and 11,000 employees were dismissed from the Finance Ministry in order to "streamline its functions," Chungking announced. The resignation of Dr. H.H. Kung from the Vice-Presidency of the Executive Yuan, and the appointments of Dr. T.V. Soong and Dr. Wong Wen-hao as President and Vice-President respectively were reported by Chungking and promptly interpreted by Tokyo as concessions to American wishes.

Within the Kuomintang Party organization, a decision was taken to close within 3 months all Kuomintang headquarters in schools and armies. Preparation of Party workers continues with Chiang Kai-shek's son, Chiang Ching-kuo, in charge of the preparatory training program.

National Unity: On relations between Chungking and Yen-an no reports from Chungking have given any indication that an agreement is any nearer achievement than when negotiations were begun many months ago. Japanese reports on political discord have been covered in the section on Civil Warfare.

Yen-an transmissions to North America continue their political attacks on the Kuomintang Government, and are echoed by Japanese transmitters rebroadcasting reports on the following subjects:

Kuomintang undermines democratic movements

1. Arrests and kidnapings of Szechwan cultural workers
2. Persecution of the press

Kuomintang is protested by many groups

3. Attitude of Democratic League toward National Congress
4. College students, Chengtu cultural circles, Kunming women's circles declare against the Kuomintang
5. National Students Union is planned in five of the protesting universities

Exposés

6. Kuomintang manifestoes and resolutions reactionary
7. Miniature concentration camps in schools and colleges
8. Deaths in Chungking's "Vocational Institute"
9. Chungking troops trade with Japanese in Chekiang
10. Drought and war victims unrelieved

In a category by itself were two transmissions on June 4 and 5, presenting excerpts from a 30,000 word report by Okano, Japanese Communist leader in Yen-an, on the history and present activities of Japanese Communists. (This is reported in the JAPAN POLITICAL section of this RADIO REPORT.)

#### ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Chungking radio has given brief but frank reports on a series of economic problems with which the Chinese National Government is struggling.

Finance: The price index is now 1,000 as compared with the 1937 pre-war level. The price of the American dollar at blackmarket rates has risen to \$1200. The recent Kuomintang Congress passed a resolution to use \$300 million in Chinese deposits frozen in American banks for the prosecution of the war in China.

Production: The Minister of Economics stated that production for April has fallen below the level set in preceding months, due chiefly to price fluctuations. However, 200 tons of oil refining machinery for China have arrived in India, and one consignment has already reached China.

Famine, Drought, Relief: Famine and drought are threatening in southwest Shansi, western Honan and Szechwan. Large irrigation projects are under way in Kansu and Szechwan. The Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has announced its program in which foreign financial contributions amount to \$3.10 per capita for each Chinese needing relief. Thirty thousand bags of seed have already been sent to China and 20,000 trucks will be allocated to help meet transportation needs. A CNRRA program has already started in the Kweichow-Kwangsi area.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

New Treaties and Diplomatic Relations: A new treaty between China and the Netherlands has completed the work of abolishing China's unequal treaties with all nations. Formal diplomatic relations have been agreed upon between China and Argentina. Ambassadors will soon be exchanged.

Visitors Abroad: Kuo Mo-jo and King Hsieh-lin, Chinese poet and scientist respectively, have left for the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

An NBC broadcast from Chungking relayed a report by Lowell Thomas that Chiang Kai-shek hopes to visit America soon.

The rumored imminent visit of Dr. T.V. Soong to Moscow is attracting the attention of Japanese radio commentators, who question his ability to "appease" the Soviets, but declare that his maneuvers must be watched.

(This report is based on material received from May 15-June 14)

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M A N C H U R I A

There is a decrease in monitored material in which developments in Manchuria are reported. This diminution is probably due to Radio Tokyo's preoccupation with events on the home and military fronts rather than to any indifference to the puppet Empire. Such reports as are available reveal Japan's continuing concern with increased production along agricultural lines. There can be little doubt that Japan and her puppets are doing everything in their power to insure adequate production in Manchuria. However, some of the problems, those of shortages in transportation facilities and labor, for instance, appear to be beyond solution at the present time.

During the fortnight the concern was primarily over agricultural production. Little attention was paid to heavy industries of any kind. It may be that the conclusion of Ginjiro Fujiwara's first inspection, now in progress, is being awaited by commentators. At any rate the weeks went by without any of the usual boasting about munitions production.

Another omission was the June 6 birthday of Premier Chang Ching-hui. In the past this event, like the Premier's other activities, was usually the occasion for laudatory comment. None was forthcoming this year.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Continuing the emphases which have characterized economic reportage about Manchuria in the past months, Radio Tokyo devoted considerable attention to agriculture and labor. These emphases reflect the concern of the Japanese government and its satellite "Empire of Manchukuo" for production of food and munitions in quantities sufficient to meet the wartime needs of Japan, China, Korea, and Manchuria.

Agriculture

Since spring planting is still under way Tokyo and Hsinking radios must be content with reports of crop expectations rather than actual results. However, the agricultural news is rounded out by announcements of a meeting of provincial councilors and by details of farm loans.

Councilors' Session: The 2-day meeting convened May 29 in Hsinking at the request of the Department of Agricultural Development. Plans for increasing agricultural production were first on the agenda. According to Hsinking (in English to North America, May 29) the plans were drawn up with due consideration for past performance records and for existing bottlenecks. The plan includes "measures to further step up livestock, forestry, and aquatic products as well as farming output." In addition it stipulates that cooperative neighborhood societies shall be formed among farmers and that improvements shall be made in labor policies. Strangely enough, the broadcast did not follow the customary pattern of declaring that the bottlenecks (probably transportation, labor, and equipment shortages) would be eliminated. It merely stated that they had been taken into consideration.

Cooperatives: The plan announced to the councilors included the provision that farmers be organized into neighborhood societies. The Manchukuo Cultivation Office at Harbin lost no time in putting this organization program into effect. On May 30 Tokyo reported, in English to North America, that all farmers' groups in Manchuria had been invited to unite into a single organization.

This method is taken (the broadcast stated) in order to increase the productive capacity and to facilitate the further cultivation of wasteland by contributing the combined manpower, animal power, and mechanical power.

Crop Expectations: Tokyo waxed lyric in describing the arrival of warm weather: "With the coming of spring, a world of sunshine and green foliage is descending upon Manchukuo." (Tokyo in Japanese to Europe, June 2) The optimistic tone of this opening sentence was maintained throughout the broadcast which described the measures taken in various provinces to insure sufficiency of foodstuffs. It is believed that 15,000 tons of rice will be harvested from 6,000 hectares of land in Pinkiang Province. This record is expected as a result of irrigation developments in the Suihwa region. (Batavia in English to North America, June 6 and Tokyo, Domei in English to American Zone, June 5)

Farmers' Loans: The increase in loans for farmers is another indication, it appears, of a successful harvest. Loans floated by farmers between February and April totaled ¥302,812,000 as compared with ¥229,420,000 for the corresponding period in 1944, it was reported. (Tokyo, Domei in English to American Zone, May 30) The total amount is expected to reach ¥1 billion before the end of the year, Domei added.

#### Labor

Mobilization: June 1 marked the opening date of what was described as the "total mobilization of labor...on an unprecedented scale." The mobilization was announced in March for the first time but to date complete details are unavailable. Broadcasts during the past week reported that all males under 36 years of age will be subject to labor service for a term of 1 year. Excluded from the draft are those in the army, civilians in military service, government and municipal workers, and student members of the National Labor Service Corps. (Tokyo, Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 1) It appears that some sort of screening process will be involved, for a voice broadcast added:

However, mobilization will be the selection of appropriate persons who are not engaged in emergency work and who are considered as surplus labor in the reorganization program. (Tokyo, Japanese Home Service, mediumwave, June 1)

Recruiting Drive: Personnel is being sought to fill vacancies as emergency aircraft fuel maintenance workers at Fushun. The workers will be employed by the South Manchuria Railway and there are no experience, education, or age requirements. The announcement was directed on June 1 to Japanese home audiences, particularly air raid victims, evacuees, and those who have changed employment or gone out of business.

#### Industry

Transportation: An increase in the capital of the Manchukuo International Transportation Corporation (Manshukoku Kokusai Unyu Kabushiki Kaisha) to one million yen was reported May 29. (Tokyo in Japanese to Western Asia, and Domei in English to American Zone) The increase from ¥29 million will be absorbed equally by the government and a company identified by Domei as the Manchuria Railway Company. (It is possible that the South Manchuria Railway is meant.) It seems probable that the increased capital will be used to purchase and install equipment necessary to expand transportation facilities to meet wartime demands.

Soy Products: Now that its capital has been increased to a million yen, the Heavy Industrial Products Joint Stock Company (Juko Bussan Kabushiki Kaisha) is expected to expand the production of soy bean sauce and paste. The products will be shipped from the factory at Tsitsihar to other parts of Manchuria and to Korea. (Tokyo in Japanese to Western Asia, May 29)

Soap, Paint, Dyestuffs: May 25 marked the inaugural date for the new organization which will "stabilize" distribution of raw materials for soap, paint, and dyestuffs. The organization was sponsored by the Hsinking Scientific Production Regulation Association. (Tokyo in English to western North America, May 30)

Pine Root Oil: Full scale operation of at least 40 percent of the new pine root oil extraction plants is expected this month. All plants are to be in operation by September. (Hsinking in English to North America, May 29) The stress placed upon production of this petroleum substitute in Manchuria is almost as great as that in Japan proper. Elimination of supplies from the Southern Regions has posed a problem of some size for Japanese petroleum experts, it appears.

#### Technology

Imperial Concern: One of the standard techniques for encouraging interest in scientific achievements--the means by which Japan at one time hoped to win the war--has been that of proving that the Emperor is personally concerned in such developments. During May, the puppet Emperor of Manchuria cooperated in this plan by hearing reports from Tamotsu Matsui, president of the Tatung Academy, and Takeichi Omura, chief of the Institute of Continental Research. (Hsinking in English to North America, May 17)

Then on May 29 the Emperor visited the Continental Academy of Science in Hsinking. The visit was one of comparatively few public appearances for the Emperor, who is thought by some to be in fear of his life. He visited the laboratories for nearly 2 hours according to the report.

It is believed that the Emperor personally visited the Continental Academy of Science out of his keen interest in the promotion of science in Manchukuo. (Tokyo, Domei in English to the America Zone, May 29)

#### LIVING CONDITIONS

Opium: The campaign to eliminate use of opium, one of the "principle administrative policies" of the Manchurian government, was brought to public attention--as it is periodically--on June 3. This date is said to be the anniversary of the burning in Canton of 20,000 boxes of contraband opium confiscated from the British by the Chinese government. In celebration of the day, Hsinking reviewed the effort which has been expended to reduce the number of addicts by one third. Use of "Tokuzai" as a cure has now spread to the entire GEA since its discovery in Manchuria, according to the radio. (Hsinking in English to North America, June 3)

Travel Regulations: To ease congestion on Dairen streetcars, ticket regulations were changed in May. (Dairen, local news in Japanese, Apr. 9, reported by the CWI) It appears that in the future organizations rather than individuals will be allowed to buy monthly passes and that individual tickets will be sold on streetcars.

Travelers from North China will no longer be allowed to take government or private bonds, stocks, or gold certificates across the border without permission. After arrival in Manchuria such securities may not be sold, pledged, or transferred without permission of the proper financial authorities. (Peiping, Mandarin Home Service, June 4)

Red Cross: Representatives of the Japanese and Manchurian Red Cross Societies signed an agreement June 4 in Tokyo by which facilities in Manchuria owned by the Japanese unit were transferred without cost to the Manchurian chapter. (Tokyo, Domei in English to American Zone, June 4) The agreement is said to supplement one signed in 1938. It further provides for the exchange of advisory services between the two units. Its purposes seem to be in line with the trend toward decentralization of responsibility which has become apparent in Japan and Manchuria.

Simultaneously the Emperor of Manchuria decorated four officials of the Japanese Red Cross for their contributions to the welfare of Manchuria.



The recipients of the awards are Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, president of the Japanese Red Cross Society, who was decorated with the First Order of Merit with the Order of Chukuo; Nozumu Nakagawa and Prince Tadashiyo Shimzau, vice presidents of the Japanese Red Cross; while Kame Kuga, director of the Relief Division of the Japanese Red Cross, received an Imperial gift. (Tokyo, Domei in English to American Zone, June 4)

#### MILITARY NOTES

Shrine Rites: Each spring the war dead of Manchuria are honored by ceremonies at the State Founding Martyrs Shrine near Hsinking. The ceremony was held this year on May 31 and reportedly honored 4,850 heroes. This may be the number killed during the past year for the 1944 ceremony, described in RADIO REPORT No. 49, p. C7, was said to honor 36,885 tablets. Premier Chang Ching-hui was among those in attendance. (Tokyo, Domei in English to American Zone, May 31)

During the afternoon a parade was held in which members of the Reservists Association, police force, Concordia Association, and Women's National Defense Association took part.

Donations to Japan: For gifts to the Japanese Army of 29 fighter planes, a reconnaissance plane, and an anti-aircraft gun, letters of appreciation were awarded some 20 groups and individuals. The presentation was made June 8 at Kwantung Army Headquarters in Hsinking. Gen. Otozo Yamada, Commander in Chief of the Kwantung Army and Ambassador from Japan, presented the letters and gave an address. (Tokyo, Domei in English to American Zone, June 8) Obviously, such ceremonies and awards are intended to encourage similar donations from others.

Flood Donors: Members of the Imperial Women's Corps throughout Manchuria are being urged to contribute blood "to aid the wounded soldiers of the Kwantung Army." The campaign is sponsored by the Women's National Defense Association and is said to be meeting with success. Perhaps the omission was accidental but the broadcast (Hsinking in English to North America, June 3) did not mention members of the Manchurian Army. It may well be that this army is lacking in facilities for blood transfusions. In any event, its activities appear to be confined to fighting Chinese bandits in the border areas.

(This report is based on material received through June 11)

RESTRICTED

N O R T H - C E N T R A L - S O U T H C H I N A

Although no official statement was issued as to the results of the Greater East Asia Conference held in Tokyo last month, the sudden increase in political activities among the puppet leaders soon after the return of Ambassador Tani and the Japanese Ministers to Peiping, Shanghai, and Canton seem clearly indicative of renewed Japanese pressure for immediate and effective cooperation. The Nanking Government's answer to the Japanese demand is a Civilian Training Program, sponsored by the New People's Movement Committee which professed "to prepare the Chinese people mentally and socially for the New Order under Japanese protection." The North China Political Affairs Commission has summoned all the governors and mayors to study necessary reforms "in hundreds of matters at this last stage of the decisive war." In Shanghai and in Canton, under the respective auspices of the Japanese Minister and the Japanese Consul General, offices for the enlightenment of the people have been established.

In spite of the sudden zeal for reforms among the puppet leaders, no high sound profession of love for the Japanese was made by any of the better known puppet politicians. An awareness of the approaching hour of reckoning can be detected by puppet references to "critical conditions" or "the last stage of the decisive war." It would seem unlikely that Japan expects to find earnest and energetic collaboration from her puppets at this critical hour of the war.

CENTRAL CHINA

Civilian Training Program: On June 9, the puppet Nanking Government announced to the public the formation of a Civilian Training Program under the direction of the Kuomintang Headquarters. Wang Ssu-ping, Minister of Interior, and Wang Min-chung, former Vice Minister of Interior were appointed as Chief and Deputy Chief respectively of the People's Training Headquarters. The specific purpose of the new program is that of strengthening the puppet Kuomintang Party through "greater dissemination of the Party's political influence among the people."

The same radio report explained that the Committee for promotion of the New People's Movement has been transferred to the Kuomintang Headquarters, in other words, the Civilian Training Program is another label of the New People's Movement. (Tokyo in English to the American Zone, June 9 and 10)

The need for a Civilian Training Program 2 years after the launching of the New People's Movement appears to be a frank admission of the people's non-cooperation. Moreover, the name of New People's Movement must have acquired considerable notoriety since the puppet leaders have to resort to a new name in the hope of inducing the people to become more receptive to Japan's "new policy" of friendliness.

The intention of the "transfer" of the NPM's Committee from the Executive Yuan to the Kuomintang Headquarters seems to be to give the new program a greater importance. However, since Wang Ssu-ping as Minister of Interior is under the Executive Yuan, his heading the program probably means a renewed effort to train the people, and if necessary, employ the cooperation of the police force under Wang's authority.

Nanking's Food Situation: The puppet capital is faced with the problem of a serious rice shortage brought about by months of drought and the situation is further aggravated by swarms of locusts. General uneasiness was reported on May 22 when the price per catty of rice rose within a week to \$1,500 CRB, or "three times the normal price" according to Chairman Hsiao of the Metropolitan Price Stabilization Committee. As a remedy for the situation and in order to stabilize the price of rice, the puppet government called for a drive to exterminate the locusts and decided that rice may be temporarily brought into Nanking without tax. (Nanking, local news in Mandarin, reported by OWI, May 21 and 22)

A week earlier, on May 16, the Nanking radio reported the arrival of 21,480 piculs of wheat flour "for rationing to the Chinese and Japanese" in the capital. The Japanese were to receive 7,510 piculs, the Chinese, 8,000 piculs, and a third group, 5,970 piculs. The price per catty of wheat flour was fixed at #385 CRB. (Nanking, local news in Mandarin, reported by OWI, May 16) The identity of the third group is not known because the broadcast was garbled.

The figures for the flour rations are interesting if they are indicative of the number of Japanese residing in Nanking at present. (Japanese population in Nanking was given as 21,161 by Chungking, in English, Feb. 23, 1944.) Chairman Hsiao once referred to "Nanking's 700,000 people's welfare." Assuming that this number includes the Japanese, the rationing percentage indicates there are some 280,000 Japanese in the capital. The figure would be even greater if the assumption is that the 700,000 does not include the Japanese. On the other hand, the allocation of 8,000 piculs of flour to 700,000 people or  $\frac{1}{70}$  pounds per capita could hardly ease the food situation for more than 2 days. In view of Japan's emergency policy of courting the goodwill of the Chinese people, a too great discrepancy in rations to Chinese and Japanese is difficult to understand, except that "Japanese" probably refers to the enemy official and military personnel stationed in and around the capital. And it may be that the 5,970 piculs of flour are to be held back possibly for distribution to the Japanese in darker days to come.

#### SHANGHAI

Cholera Prevention: The Public Health Department stated that over 2 million people in the city have been inoculated against cholera during the drive for compulsory free inoculations. (Shanghai in English to Australasia, May 20).

Shanghai-Soochow Highway: The same report added that Su Chi-tung, Director of the Bureau of Reconstruction of the Shanghai Municipal Government, in a special interview for the SHANGHAI TIMES, announced that plans were under way to repair the bridges and highway linking Shanghai to Soochow.

Work on the Shanghai-Soochow Highway was begun June 1, and responsible engineers claimed that the repair work would be finished before long. (Nanking, local news in Mandarin, reported by OWI, June 2)

Rickshaw Coolies on Strike: From Yen-an came the report that on May 12, 55,000 Shanghai ricksha coolies went on strike in protest against an increase in rickshaw rents. The daily rent had risen from #380 in February 1945 to from \$950 to \$1200 CRB per day. The strike ended in the owners agreeing to lend out the vehicles at the old rent. (Details available, or see DAILY REPORT, May 30, p. PC 1).

Internee News: According to Yen-an, the Japanese are forcing Anglo-American internees to live on the top floors of Japanese military establishments, "aiming to kill them by bombs dropped from Allied planes." (Details in DAILY REPORT, June 7, p. PC 1.) It would seem, however, that in leaving internees on the top floor the Japanese would be running the risk of their signaling to the planes. The report could be based on a Japanese attempt to make the Allies think twice before bombing military establishments in China, or even to arouse protests against such bombings from the families of the internees.

According to the same Yen-an report, the Japanese authorities in Shanghai have little sympathy to waste on their former allies, the Italians. During a recent bombardment, several hundred crew members of the Italian liner, Conte Verde, were forced to continue their work at the Kiangnan dockyard, in consequence of which a great number were killed.

#### NORTH CHINA

Governors and Mayors Conference: The Peiping radio announced that Chairman Wang Yin-tai of the North China Political Affairs Commission "perceiving that the decisive war is now reaching its last stage" decided to call a second conference of all governors and mayors for this year. The conference is scheduled to last from June 12 to 15. The first one, under the chairmanship of Wang Ke-min, was held in January.

Yang I-pin, governor of Shantung, Yao Tso-ping, mayor of Tsingtao, Pao Wen-yueh, governor of Honan, and Yung Tseng, governor of Hopeh are all reported to have reached Peiping on June 9 to attend the conference.

The purpose of the conference was described as discussion of "necessary reforms to meet the present conditions." (Peiping, Home Service in Mandarin, June 9).

Resignations and Appointments: The Peiping radio belatedly announced in four successive broadcasts that at the regular sessions of the North China Political Affairs Commission held on May 28 and June 7, five

resignations were accepted and 12 appointments made within the different branches of the administration. The names of the new appointees as well as those who tendered their resignation had not been mentioned before by the Japanese controlled stations nor was any reason given for the resignation of Ma Chen-san, Commander of the Peace Preservation Corps in the Tsingchow (Shantung) district. (Peiping Home Service in Mandarin, June 4, 6, 7, and 9) The appointments within the Eastern Hopeh Special Administrative Area appear to be invariably qualified as "acting," and since there is no mention of resignation or any other transfer except that of Hsu Hui-chwan, one might assume that the positions were formerly held by Japanese.

OFFICE	APPOINTMENT	FORMERLY HELD BY:
Acting Chairman, Adm. Off. Tsingchow Adm. Districts, Shantung; concurrently Commander, PEC*	Pan Tze-ying	Ma Chen-san (resigned)
Acting Chairman, Adm. Off. Tsinan District, Shantung; concurrently Commander, PPC*	Sung Chieh	Pan Tze-ying
Committee Member, North China Medical Hygiene Com.	Wu Siang-fen	Pao Chien-hsin (resigned)
same	Ma Tse-tao	Liu Chao-lin (resigned)
Chief, Secretarial Dept., Adm. Off., EHSAA**	Hsu Tsi-min (acting)	Hsu Hui-chwan
Councillor, Adm. off. EHSAA	Hsu Hui-chwan	
Acting Chief, Political office, EHSAA	Chang Lin-chung	
Acting Chief, Financial office, EHSAA	Li Wan-yu	
Acting Chief, Economic office, EHSAA	Li Yu-heng	
Acting Chief, (words missing) office, EHSAA	Chang Yu-tien	
Acting Chief, Southern Hopeh district and Commander, PPC	Wang Kwang-yin	Wu Chung-shan (resigned)
Pres., Advanced Police Officers Training School	Chao Wen-kai	Wu Tang-chow (resigned)

\* Peace Preservation Corps

\*\* Eastern Hopeh Special Administrative Area

Monetary Conference: Wang Shih-ching, Commissioner of Economy of the North China Political Council and President of the Directors of the United Bankers Association called a conference of all bankers and money exchange organizations in North China. The purpose of the conference is to improve the money circulation situation and "the functions of money." It was decided at the conference: (1) no company, store, factory, or individual other than established banks and money exchange companies is to be permitted to undertake any banking function such as savings and loans, and (2) the limit on savings and loans was abolished. (Peiping, Home Service in Mandarin, June 9)

Exchange Permit: Travelers and visitors going to Manchuria from China carrying along with them government or private bonds, stocks, or certificates of gold must first secure a permit from the custom officials, read an order by the North China authorities. Without the permission of the Minister of Finance of "Manchukuo", it added, no one is allowed to sell, transfer, or pledge any of his bonds, stocks, or certificates. (Peiping, Home Service, in Mandarin, June 4)

Administrative Investigation: From Paoting, the capital of Hopeh Province, came the report that the provincial government had decided to dispatch deputies to investigate administrations in various places and the "developments in political affairs." (Peiping, Home Service in Mandarin, May 30)

New Puppet Currencies: From Peiping and from Canton almost simultaneously came the announcement of the issuance of new puppet notes. In North China, the notes are of \$100 denomination with black background on the face and brown on the back. These are said to be 17 centimeters long and 9 centimeters wide. (Peiping, local news in Mandarin, reported by OWI, May 15) The South China notes are referred to as military notes. No detailed description is given. But complaints were reported from the issuing authorities on the reluctance of the people to accept them. (Canton, local news in Cantonese, May 16)

(This report is based on material received through June 10)

RESTRICTED

H O N G K O N G

"The Enemy is Listening": At a press conference, the Hong Kong Police Director General stated that the Allies recently sent a large number of spies to Hong Kong. He urged the local residents to track down these dangerous elements and emphatically called upon them to guard their speech when discussing war events, "a subject which might enable the enemy spies to obtain the information they are seeking." The people are also expected to report to the police anyone circulating rumors. Among the many activities of "these dangerous elements" in and around Kowloon, the Japanese listed: endangering public safety, impeding the promotion of the new administration, spreading rumors, seizing materials, and threatening the innocent inhabitants. (Hong Kong, local news in Cantonese, reported by OWI, May 25 and 26)

South China First Defense Line: Hong Kong styles itself "the first line of defense in South China" and is busily preparing that area for any contingency. With the help of Japanese authorities, it was announced, tram service had been restored to normalcy, for the first time in many months. (Tokyo in English to the American Zone, June 7)

Japanese Language Examination: The same radio report added that the fourth examination in Japanese language for local Chinese in Hong Kong was a great success.

(This report is based on material received through June 10)

RESTRICTED

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

Radio Tokyo's current interest in Indonesia appears to fall into the category of psychological warfare rather than into that of news reporting. The major share of attention, aside from that devoted to military events in Borneo, is devoted to the preparations for political independence which are said to be under way in all areas. The announcement repeated most frequently was that of the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee on Indonesian Independence which was held May 28 in Batavia. But second place for frequency of repetition should go to the announcement that cotton production would be increased by 50 percent in the Celebes and by 9 percent in the Lesser Sundaes.

The Committee meeting--a step which appears to be little more than a repetition of previous preparatory steps--achieves more significance from its propaganda connotations than from its concrete results. Japanese attempts to give Indonesia independence seem motivated more by failure to achieve a successful colonial administration and by the proximity of collapse of that administration than by any more altruistic aims. And the fact that it has taken at least 18 months to reach that stage seems further proof of Japan's selfish motives.

As for the reports of cotton production. The textile shortage gives every indication of being one of the most pressing problems in the Indies. By announcing an increase in cotton Tokyo apparently hopes to convince its listeners of the worth of Japanese administration not only in Indonesia but in the rest of the Southern Regions as well.

Similarly the attack on Dutch ambitions in Indonesia broadcast by Tokyo in Malay on June 4 falls into the class of propaganda warfare. The commentary was apparently prepared by an Indonesian who felt aggrieved that Holland, which had suffered at the hands of the Germans, still failed to appreciate the feelings of the Indonesians.

JAVA

POLITICAL NOTES

Meeting of Preparatory Committee: High Japanese military and civil officials attended the opening session of the meeting, held May 28 in the offices of the Central Council in Batavia. Dr. Rajimon, who presided during the 5-day series of meetings, addressed the entire Javanese listening audience by radio that same evening. In his talk, as reported by Domei, he pledged the constant support of all Indonesians in the Japanese "holy war." (Tokyo, Domei in Romaji to GEA, May 29 and in English to the American Zone, May 30)



Although the Committee was scheduled to "begin investigating and studying fundamental items," no further report of the deliberations has been received here. On June 1 a proclamation was issued in which the group promised to work "assiduously" for independence and to cooperate with the Japanese but this is the only description of results of the sessions.

Japanese members of the Committee, who were evidently on a tour of Java during the session, gave a highly optimistic report of the results achieved by this tour when they returned to Batavia June 2. They reported that enthusiasm for independence was high among all inhabitants "including the intelligentsia" and declared that positive steps for full freedom should be taken as soon as possible. Such announcements, coming as they do after 18 months of promises and preparations, must seem somewhat absurd--even to those Indonesians who may believe that Japan sincerely intends to establish Javanese administration. (Based on broadcasts from Batavia in English to the United States, May 28; Tokyo in Japanese to western North America, June 2; Singapore, Domei in English to Australia, Free China, and India, June 2)

Islamic University: Batavia will be the site of the Islamic University to be opened by the Military Administration during July. The institution, which is said to be the first of its kind, will provide training in religious teaching over a period of 4 years in addition to preparatory and post-graduate courses. Abdoel Kahhar Moezakkir, deputy chief of the Religious Department of the Military Administration, will be president of the proposed University. (Batavia in English to United States, June 5 and Singapore, Domei, in English to Australia, Free China, and India, June 6). The move seems intended to gain the cooperation of Moslem groups which represent an important segment of the population.

#### ECONOMIC NOTES

Rice: Taiwan has proved to be the most suitable strain of rice for Java, according to reports from Batavia. During the last paddy season some 80 different types of rice were planted and the best harvest was gathered from areas planted to Taiwan rice. In fact, the "natural fertility of Djawa's volcanic soil" has proved superior to the soil of Formosa. (Batavia in English to the United States, May 27)

Textiles: Still another attempt to meet the clothing shortage is the program to train Javanese in handweaving of pineapple fibres. In Surabaya, Province "hundreds of thousands" of pineapples are being produced on formerly waste land and yarn is now being produced therefrom. (Batavia in English to America, May 26)

Cement: Discovery of supplies of cement has meant a boost to Java's production industry Batavia announced. All of Java's demands for cement can be met allegedly from this one source. (Batavia in English to United States, June 8)

BORNEO

Progress Report: The political and economic "structure" of south Borneo is "steadily being improved" according to reports broadcast by Radio Tokyo and by Singapore" Nanpo Domei morse transmissions. The political situation was the subject of reports by Dr. Mohammed Hatta, member of Java's Central Council, who returned to Batavia June 3 after a trip to Borneo. The Doctor declared that all the people, and he singled out the "upper middle class" for special attention, have become "race conscious" which means that they are eager to cooperate with Japan. In what might be further whistling in the dark, he reported that the military action on Tarakan had served to unite the people still more as had the adoption of a national flag and national hymn. And needless to say, Hatta found the independence movement an active campaign. (Tokyo in Malay to Southeast Asia, June 6; Tokyo, Domei in English to American Zone, June 5; and Singapore, Nanpo Domei in English to Australia, Free China, and India, June 5)

Economic progress was reported separately and was not attributed to any particular observer. The economy of the entire island has been converted to fighting power, it was said, and shipment to Japan of petroleum, diamonds, platinum, and coal is being stressed. (Tokyo in Japanese to Europe, June 5) In a Spanish-language broadcast on June 4 Tokyo substituted tapioca for the platinum and coal of the above list.

The actual transportation facilities in use were not described although in the June 5 transmission Tokyo stated that construction of sailing vessels and canoes was also being pushed.

SUMATRA

Central Council: Preparations for the end of the month first session of the Council continue to preoccupy Japanese authorities in Sumatra judging from radio material received here. The membership of the Council is to include 25 persons appointed by the Japanese and 15 "elected" by the people at Japanese-conducted elections. Recent broadcasts have reported the appointment of 20 "advisers" to the Council. These persons represent religious, Chinese, governmental, and women's organizations but it is not clear whether they are the same as the original 25 or a new group. If the appointment does represent an addition to the original membership the total figure has now risen to 35 since all the advisers will attend the session. (Tokyo in English to North America, June 5; Batavia in English to North America, June 6; Tokyo, Domei, in Romaji to GEA, May 28; and Singapore, Nanpo Domei in English to Australia, Free China, and India, June 5)

CELEBES

Defense of Manado: Because of its proximity to Morotai, the city of Manado is in constant danger of Allied air attack according to a statement issued by a Japanese civil administrator in that city. The official stated that Allied

planes frequently strafe the city from a height of 50 meters which has enabled Japanese ground batteries to down 20 planes. During raids the native inhabitants are cooperative in obeying orders to take cover. In the intervals between raids they cooperate in cultivating rice, corn, tapioca, and sweet potatoes. Japanese residents of the port city are said to be undergoing strenuous training in infiltration tactics and the Indonesian men and women, too, are being trained to defend their homeland against invasion. (Tokyo, Domei in English, May 31 and Tokyo in English to North America, June 1)

Indonesian Cooperation: Perhaps to convince itself as well as its listeners Tokyo, and its satellites, provide still more proof of the cooperativeness of the inhabitants of Celebes. Raja Meiden, mayor of Macassar, was quoted by Singapore (in French to Indochina, June 1) in a eulogy for Indonesian soldiers who have been killed. He is said to have declared that "this is the only way to obtain independence and to keep peace in East Asia."

Because of this wholehearted Indonesian cooperation Celebes economy is progressing rapidly toward self-sufficiency, Domei reported in a Romaji transmission to GEA on May 20. The rice acreage reportedly has been enlarged to one and a half times that used previously, which, with irrigation, "guidance, and improvement" is expected to mean a great increase in the harvest. Corn production has reportedly reached several hundred thousand tons and the harvest rate for Cambodian cotton is said to be 4 piculs per hectare. Similar progress is reported in spinning and weaving, food processing, brewing, tobacco, and other industries which have a large export market. Here too the export trade will be made possible through construction of wooden vessels.

#### MILITARY NOTES

Invasion of Tarakan: Japanese reports of military action on Tarakan are confined largely to descriptions of infiltration tactics and hand to hand combat designed to weaken the Allied forces. The whole tenor of the reports is defensive even when Tokyo reports Japanese infiltration of Allied billeting areas and supply dumps. The resistance which has been put up by Japanese garrisons during the 6 week's siege came in for special praise but there was no apparent attempt to reassure listeners of the ultimate defeat of the invading forces.

Air Raids: Sporadic raids on the coastal cities of Balikpapan, Samarinda, and Pontianak are reported by Radio Tokyo. The raids are reported according to the stereotype: the planes came over but did no damage before retiring in fear of the Japanese ground defense. The raid on Pontianak, which occurred on June 2, was said to be the first on that city. The 18 B-24s reportedly came in from the Singkawang area. (Tokyo, Domei in English to Europe, June 5) Reports available here of the Pontianak and Samarinda raids did not contain any references to Japanese defenses--either in the air or on the ground. (Tokyo, Japanese Home Service, mediumwave, May 30; Tokyo, Japanese Home and Empire Service, June 3, June 10; Tokyo, Domei in English to Europe, June 3)

Batavia, too, was raided during the fortnight. Domei, in a Romaji transmission to GEA on June 5, reported that three planes appeared over the capital city of Java between 10:30 p.m. and 11:40 p.m. on June 3. The raiders assortedly dropped bombs and leaflets over the area before retiring. Tankjoengriok was said to be the target.

Labuan-Brunei Landings: Tokyo announced the Australian landing on Labuan prior to Allied announcements but this early speed has been replaced with reticence. There are no references to the Brunei invasion parties in material here.

(This report is based on material received through June 12)

RESTRICTED

M A L A Y A

Throughout the recent series of Allied military advances in Burma, the Philippines, and the East Indies, Japanese reports from Malaya have dwelt consistently on the high level of native confidence in Japan and the whole-hearted local cooperation with the Expeditionary Forces in those areas. Since the middle of May, however, the Military Administration of Malaya has been engaged in a campaign of unprecedented vigor and thoroughness clearly aimed at raising civilian morale. New "Local People's Guidance Bureaus" have been added to the governmental apparatus of each Malay state. In addition to the usual popular celebrations of all possible occasions, complete with statements of support from spokesmen for various elements in the population, a special series of conferences in recent weeks has involved native journalists and community leaders in discussions of how to consolidate the home front. Pressure for the study of Nippongo and the achievement of local economic self-sufficiency continues.

Resident Japanese are taking special courses in combat training at regular army posts. The indications would seem to be that Japan intends to hold out to the bitter end on the Malay peninsula and in Singapore.

#### MORALE CAMPAIGN

People's Guidance Bureau: At a May 22 meeting of the chiefs of the General Affairs Departments of the regional Military Administrations it was decided to set up in each state a new bureau known as the Local People's Guidance Bureau. The aim of the new organ is "unification of public opinion, harmony among the various races in Malaya, and consolidation of the home front." Responsibility for the proper functioning of the Bureau will remain in the hands of the Chief of the General Affairs Department. Under him will be three section chiefs, one each for the Malay, Chinese, and Indian sections; from 15 to 30 local staff members; and several advisers. The Bureau is to function mainly as a consultation office to which people may bring their problems including economic ones. (Singapore, Domei in English, May 31)

By June 1 the Military Administration had already appointed from among its own press staff, officers to serve in the Guidance Bureaus throughout Malaya. The appointees were reported ready to leave Taiping shortly to assume their posts, while provincial administrations were busy opening offices to receive them. In order to coordinate the activities of these local Guidance Bureaus a new section to be known as the Interior Affairs Department was to be added to the central Military Administration. (Singapore, Domei in English, June 1)

Journalists' Role: Seen in the context of the present emphasis on "people's guidance," the formation last April of a native journalists' association appears to have been part and parcel of the concerted drive for more favorable public opinion rather than simply an isolated example of professional organization. (For the original report of this formation, see RADIO REPORT No. 72, p. I 1. More recent information indicates that the correct name is Nanko Kisha Kai which can be translated as "Southern Light" or "Light of the South" Journalists' Association. The president of the organization is Thomas Hope, a Eurasian, who is the editor of the English edition of the SHONAN SHIMBUN; the inaugural meeting was held May 15.) On May 25 Batavia announced that Singapore vernacular newspapermen were holding round-table conferences on the role of the press in wartime.

People's Welfare Conference: Members of the executive committee of the Journalists' Association participated with leaders of the various Singapore communities in a round-table conference on May 31 devoted to "the welfare of the people" and "the further enhancement of civilian morale." In the course of the discussion suggestions were made as to how local newspapers could best aid in the expansion of farming projects throughout the island, in the intensification of the "grow more food" campaign, in enhancing the role of the passive defense organizations to meet the increasing number of air raids, in making the people even more "Asiatic conscious," and in attaining sure victory. (Singapore, Domei in English, June 1)

Mass Entertainment Conference: Still another round-table conference bringing together Japanese officials and representatives of native organizations was held June 4 at the Konan (Light of the South) Club to consider concrete suggestions put forth by the authorities for "the improvement of all types of entertainment for the masses." Specifically listed as present were Captain Shimizu of the Press Division of Expeditionary Force Headquarters; Memoru Shinozaki, chief of the Welfare Department of Shonan Special Municipality; and delegates from the Overseas Chinese Association, and the Indian, Malay, Eurasian, and Arab Welfare Associations. (Singapore, Domei in English, June 5) Perhaps the type of "entertainment" the officials had in mind was the special children's program held under the auspices of the Malay Welfare Association late in May. Allegedly the first of its kind to be put on in Singapore, the meeting, which included both lectures and moving pictures, was said to be a great success. The main subject of the talks was "consolidating Malaya's home front for the attainment of sure victory." (Batavia in English, May 25)

Mass Meetings and Observances: Apparently as a climax to the present improved-morale campaign there will be a grand mass meeting in Singapore at the end of June. At this meeting, which will involve the Chinese, Malay, Indian, Arab, Eurasian, and Filipino communities, resolutions will be passed "renewing pledges for all-out support and cooperation to the Japanese Government for the attainment of final victory." (Singapore, Domei in English, June 1)

More routine expressions of controlled public opinion were the protest rallies organized by the various welfare associations on May 19 to condemn the sinking of the Awa Maru, and the May 27 celebration "in a befitting manner" of Japanese Navy Day.

EDUCATION

Nippongo: Of 455 candidates who took an examination in the Japanese language in February, 27 have finally been certified as having standard knowledge of Japanese. The youngest successful candidate was a 16-year-old boy, the oldest a 35-year-old Chinese from Selangor; the average age of those who passed was 25. (Tokyo, Japanese Home and Empire Service, May 20)

Six Nippongo students who recently passed with honors the highest grade examination held in Singapore for the first time took part in a round-table conference with local government officials and members of the Japanese press at which only Japanese was spoken. Five of the students, including one young woman employed by the central broadcasting station, were Chinese; the sixth, a young man on the Domei staff, was a Malay. After the conference, one of the officials expressed his gratification:

The fluency with which the students attending the conference speak the language after only 2 years' study certainly speaks volumes for the efforts of local educationists in spreading the study of the Japanese language, and also of the Japanese instructors, especially those of the National Language School in Queen Street.

On the same day 51 students who had successfully passed the examination were presented with awards by a high official of the Special Municipality at a ceremony held in the audience hall of the city office. In the evening, Wong Sze-fatt, the employee of the broadcasting station, and Ismail bin Sulaiman, the Domei man, spoke in Japanese over the Singapore radio on their impressions about the study of Nippongo. (Singapore, Domei in English, June 5)

Other Languages: In addition to furthering the study of Japanese, the Military Administration, "striving to elevate the natives' education," is planning to publish text books in Chinese and Malay. The Chinese text has already reached the editing stage. The theme of these texts is to alter the "old" ideas current among the population and

...to enhance the fighting spirit of the natives, make them realize their status as an oriental race and thus make them participate in the reconstruction of a new Malaya. (Tokyo, Japanese Home and Empire Service, May 20)

Vocational School: An industrial school "to train enterprising youths in useful vocations" has been opened at Tandjoengpinang, the capital and chief port of Bintan Island, site of one of the Singapore colonization schemes. The school will be controlled by the Bintan branch office of the Singapore Special Municipality. (Singapore, Domei in English, June 1)

Normal School: A Malacca resident won first place for the first time in the recent graduation of 25 students from a 6 months course at the Higher Normal Training School (Jokyu Shihan Gakko) at Kajang. M. Arumugam of the Malacca Middle School (Jitsugyo Gakko) was the successful candidate for the Military Administrator Certificate (Gunseikansho). (Singapore, Domei in English, June 9)

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Consumer Goods Industries for Singapore: In accordance with the self-sufficiency program of the Military Administration the Singapore Chinese have undertaken to start various industries in the environs of the city. One of the first projects to begin "on a large scale" is a tea-growing industry for which an area of 60,000 hectares allegedly is available. Other enterprises under consideration are manufacture of porcelain, paper making, rubber goods, and salt-refining. The products are to be sent to the various southern regions on ships which are presently returning practically empty. (Batavia in English, May 21)

Sugar Self-Sufficiency in Penang: According to a recent issue of the PENANG SHIMBUN, "leading daily in northern Malaya", measures have been drawn up for large-scale cultivation of sugar cane in Province Wellesley, and particularly in the Chinese agricultural settlement there. As the first phase of the introduction of the industry an area totaling almost 2,000 acres has been marked out for sugar plantations and mills have been set up. According to the journal, approximately 40 piculs of brown sugar are obtainable from one acre; thus, when full production is underway, it is expected that there will be enough to meet the demands of the Penang residents. (Singapore, Domei in English, June 9)

Converted Rubber Estates: The measures promulgated by the military authorities on June 12, 1944, ordering the conversion of former rubber estates into farmlands were, one year later, described as completely justified in terms of the results. The "flourishing farms covering thousands of acres dotting islands and rural areas" were said to be supplying the Singapore population with a large proportion of its foodstuffs of all types. Credit was given to the "thousands of Chinese farmers," to the "ungrudging" aid of the estate owners, and particularly to the foresight of the authorities in issuing the regulations and of the agriculture department in enforcing them. (Singapore, Domei in English, June 12)

Victory Garden Propaganda: The Singapore home service in Malay recently has carried many talks giving instructions on planting particular vegetables and urging listeners to grow as much as possible of these vegetables in order to provide vitamins for the population.

#### DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Training for Resident Japanese: Japanese reservists between the ages of 17 and 50 were being called in the middle of May to start short term combat training



courses at the various Japanese army posts throughout Malaya. The first training period was scheduled to last for an unspecified number of weeks and to be followed by similar courses for a second and a third group. Bayonet tactics, judo, fencing, and mechanized warfare were listed as the subjects for study. (Tokyo, Japanese Home and Empire Service, and in Japanese to Europe, May 20)

Malacca Chinese Labor Contribution: The Voluntary Free Labor Service Corps organized by the Malacca Overseas Chinese Association provided 600 laborers at the Batu Berendam works on June 3. The group was led by their president, Tan Soo-chong. (Singapore, Domei in English, June 9)

#### HEALTH

Anti-Malaria Measures: In order to prevent the possible spread of malaria, especially during the next few months, it is claimed that the Military Administration is taking every necessary step to clear houses and streets and to exterminate mosquitoes.

(This report is based on material received through June 12)

RESTRICTED

I N D I A

Subhas Bose is making every effort to retain a semblance of governmental status for his Free India cabinet and army. The overall tone of the bulk of Japanese news about, and propaganda to, India, in which the Bose government no longer takes first place, is one of uncertainty in the face of unpredictable yet clearly impending developments. The propaganda initiative is no longer with Japan.

"PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF AZAD HIND"

Cabinet Changes: A partial shake-up in the Azad Hind cabinet was reported from Bangkok on June 4. A.M. Sahay, formerly Secretary to the Government, succeeded Lt. Col. Ehsan Qadir as Minister of Manpower; J.A. Thivy, Independence League Leader from Malaya assumed the rank of Minister of State to become the new Secretary; and Sri Paramanand rose from deputy to full Minister of Supplies. In a communique issued on the following day the Provisional Government claimed that all the ministers not engaged in active war operations in Burma had arrived in Bangkok along with Bose, except for Lt. Col. Ehsan Qadir "who was engaged in special duty." (Saigon in English to India, Mune 10)

Treatment of INA Prisoners: Speaking from his Thai retreat Bose claimed on June 7 that the British were subjecting captured officers and men of the Indian National Army to cruel and vindictive treatment. He threatened reprisals and urged a popular campaign in India to put an end to this "persecution." (Details available: A full text of Bose's statement on Azad Hind Fauj prisoners can be found in the DAILY REPORT for June 8, Page Q1. In the same issue there is also on Page R3 a full text of Bose's pronouncement on the fall of Germany which was summarized in the preceding RAIDO REPORT.)

Agents in India: A Delhi report of the recent arrest of enemy agents of several young Indians who entered the country last March served the Singapore Free India Radio as evidence that "agents of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose are still active in India in spite of the efforts of the British police and secret service to hunt them down." (Singapore in English to India, June 7)

Messages to India: A new technique for the Singapore Indian National Army Broadcasting Station is the recent introduction of personal messages purportedly from members of the Indian National Army to friends and relatives in India or in the Indian Army overseas. A series of very short messages followed the text of Bose's statement on the situation in Burma in a broadcast of May 26.

PROPAGANDA THEMES

Japanese broadcasts to India during May and June have been full of speculations centering around Lord Wavell's protracted negotiations in London and subsequent return to India, and the implications for India of the present election campaign in Britain. The White Paper on Burma has come in for severe criticism as a sample of post-war imperial policy. Mrs. Luce's warning that India might fall into Soviet hands, Mrs. Pandit's demand for the recognition of India's birthright of independence, and the PRAVDA revelation that Britain blocked a proposed discussion of colonial policy at the 1943 Moscow conference were all used by the Japanese propagandists within the familiar context of the evils of British imperialism. In the category of bad conditions within India, there were continued references to the Bengal famine, charges of further Allied depletion of India's food and textile stocks, and claims of epidemic diseases.

(This report includes material received through June 11)

- N1 -

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PERSONNEL CHANGES FOR INSERTION IN RADIO REPORT NO. 73

The following are a few of the outstanding personnel changes which have occurred since June 1. Interested persons should make the necessary changes and insertions to keep the Who's Who in Japan list up to date.

All major shakeups in the Transportation, Munitions, and Education Ministries, General Planning Board, Japan Political Association, various financial control associations and new organizations like the Wartime Agricultural Association and the Japan Forestry Association will be included in the next fortnightly RADIO REPORT, No. 76, to be issued June 29.

Page 7. Speaker of the House of Representatives--insert Toshio SHIMADA.  
Vice Speaker--remove Sakusaburo UCHIGASAKI and insert Eikichi KATSUDA.

Page 27. President of the Shipping Management Association--remove Takeshi ONO and insert Shigeru UCHIDA

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

Page 90. Remove KATSUDA, Eikichi, 37, 38 and insert KATSUDA, Eikichi, 7, 37, 38.

Page 100. Insert SHIMADA, Toshio, 7 between SHIMADA, Satoru and SHIMAZU, Hisao.

Page 105. Insert UCHIDA, Shigeru, 27 between UCHIDA, Goro and UCHIDA, Shozo.

Remove UCHIGASAKI, Sakusaburo, 7.