

HEADQUARTERS
U S. STRATEGIC BOMBING SURVEY
(PACIFIC)
C/O POSTMASTER, SAN FRANCISCO

ANNEX B

INTERROGATION NO. 1
(Obtain from G-2)

PLACE TOKYO
DATE 26 Sept TIME 4

Division Of Origin MFC

SUBJECT: Manpower (Sources for)

Personnel interrogated and background of each:

Dr. Kazuo KAWAI, Editor, Nippon Times
Mr. Kiyoshi TOGASAKI, Managing Editor, Nippon Times.
Mr. KUDO, Foreign Editor, MAINICHI.
Mr. KOITABASHI, Foreign Staff, MAINICHI.

Where interviewed (office) News paper offices.

Interrogator: Lt. Comdr. L. O. DeWolf, USNR

Interpreter: None

Allied Officers Present: Lt. Lewis, USNR, USSAS

Summary:

General survey of newspaper sources.

NO POB.

Sug. this not be
given any general
distribution
OWD

U. S. STRATEGIC BOMBING SURVEY
APO 234, c/o POSTMASTER
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
MANPOWER, FOOD & CIVILIAN SUPPLIES

26 September 1945.

Interview with Dr. Kazuo KAWAI, Editor, NIPPON TIMES; Mr. Kiyoshi TOGASAKI, Managing Editor, NIPPON TIMES; Mr. KUDO, Foreign Editor, MAINICHI; Mr. KOITABASHI, Foreign Staff, MAINICHI.

1. For future interrogations regarding Japanese labor, the following sources were suggested by Dr. KAWAI and Mr. TOGASAKI of the TIMES:

a. Bunji SUZUKI, Former Japanese labor leader, represented as known to many AFL leaders and as having a fairly wide influence in Jap labor circles. Present whereabouts unknown by the sources, but probably can be located through metropolitan police bureau or liaison agency. SUZUKI does not speak good English.

b. The NIPPON SANGYO KAEIZAI, a paper corresponding roughly to the Wall Street Journal.

c. The Oriental Economist, a bi-monthly magazine. Principal contact there suggested as Dr. Iwao AYUSAWA, a Columbia University graduate who speaks fluent English. This magazine and AYUSAWA said to be interested in labor problems.

d. The SEKAI KIEZAI CHOSA KAI, roughly translated as the Institute of World Economic Research, which was cited both by the NIPPON TIMES men and KUDO of the MAINICHI as a good source for labor information. Executive secretary believed to be a man named YOSHIZAWA. Both this agency and the Oriental Economist are located within a block or two of the bank of Japan.

2. Editors of both papers agreed that most of the labor policy controlled by the Minister of Welfare -- Kenzo MATSAMURA; however, it is considered that MATSAMURA, because of his newness in office -- 8 -

45 -- would be of little value of interrogation now. Instead it is believed that one of several of the permanent secretaries or under-secretaries would have more information of value to this group.

3. Insof^or as the newspapers themselves are concerned, not a great deal of past information is to be expected. In this connection, it is of interest that the MAINICHI has destroyed some of its data regarding the war. However, complete files of the Japanese language edition are believed intact and members of the survey may make use of them. The head office of this newspaper is at Osaka, some 300 miles from Tokyo, and it is there that the English edition is printed. The Editors here believe that a full morgue is available there, both of English and Japanese clippings. It is not presently known here if any destruction took place at that office. Regarding the TIMES, much of their data was destroyed during the bombing and a complete back file appears doubtful. The paper has no morgue, according to the Editors. Like the MAINICHI, however, they are agreeable to members of the Survey looking over the files.

4. In considering news gleaned from back editions of the Japanese newspapers, it is of the utmost importance to realize that they were under strict government control during the war. One editor declared that they were told not only what to write, but where to place the story in the paper and the size of headline to use on it. Another said that during the war, the Japanese Military succeeded fully in keeping the public in the dark as to the true military situation. He added that the Navy Minister would misinform the Ministry as to Naval losses so as not to lose face to the Army and that the Army would do likewise. This mistrust and intercine ^{warfare} ~~welfare~~ between the services was said to have contributed greatly to Japan's

defeat and affected all phases of her wartime economy and military effort.

AWP