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RADIO REPORT ON THE FAR EAST
Number 76

FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

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This is one of a series of reports prepared for the use of government Far East specialists by the Far East Division of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service. Each report deals more or less intensively with certain regions in the Far East, but not all reports cover all regions. Communications should be addressed to the Far East Division, 1424 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C. (Executive 3620 Extension 326).

Readers will understand that the material presented here is necessarily fragmentary and frequently monitored under unfavorable reception conditions, so that accuracy with regard to places, names and figures cannot always be guaranteed. The Japanese radios do not broadcast regular, progressive reports on specific developments in the Far East; more often they carry certain news items when these will serve some useful propaganda purpose. It should also be borne in mind that the news items from Japanese and Japanese-controlled stations are sometimes nothing more than propaganda especially when they appear in non-Japanese languages. Experts in the field will be able to determine the accuracy and inaccuracy of Japanese statements, in many cases, and will be able to supplement their own sources of information with useful items of this report.

Additional enemy broadcast material may be found on the F.B.I.S. "A" wire teletype file and in the Daily Report.

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ROUNDUP OF RADIO REACTION
TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

(From broadcasts prior to 6:00 a.m. EWT, June 28, 1945)

The United Nations' charter now having been signed, Allied radios and press are almost unanimous in their agreement that the future stability of the world is the responsibility of the Big Five and depends upon their continued cooperation. In this respect the opinion of the Chinese SAO TANG FAO is typical: "Permanent peace cannot be guaranteed only by a document containing the rules. The most effective guarantee is the permanent solidarity and cooperation of the Great Powers...."

Tolyo repeats the ASAHI SHIMBUN's editorial which calls the charter "the tool of Anglo-American political ambition", and Singapore tells the U.S. Forces in Europe that it is a "new trick of politicians to cover up failure with words".

JAPAN AND SATELLITES

"The ASAHI SHIMBUN, in its Wednesday's editorial touching upon the...peace charter set up at the San Francisco meet, said that the charter is nothing but a tool of Anglo-American political ambition," Tokyo reports to Western North America in English on June 28, continuing:

"The paper said that the San Francisco Conference has succeeded in drafting the so-called world peace charter, but the charter can easily be said to be the embodiment of an armed peace.

"The newly drafted world peace charter, contrary to the former international league which was of anti-Soviet influence, was made possible through the participation as well as the support of the Soviet Union. The U.S. and Britain, availing themselves of this charter, are now bent upon preventing friction with the Soviet on one hand and on reorganizing the world new order as they please on the other, namely, they are planning to realize world domination under the beautiful name of the world charter.

"In this sense the charter from the Anglo-American side is interpreted as, in the first place, the political pressure organ toward the (smaller nations), second, the first step toward an international siege against the Soviet Union, and third, the organ of oppressing the independence of the colonial nations, the paper concludes."

Singapore, broadcasting in English, beams a commentary to the U.S. Forces in Europe in which it is said that the "performance in San Francisco has been an unhappy burlesque act". The following is a paraphrased summary:

The delegates are taking home, not a plan to avert future wars, but a new trick of politicians to cover up failure with words. No small nation will be helped by the security organizations in a dispute with one of the Big Powers. The small nations' delegates return home weary and in despair, feeling delivered into the hands of the Big Five.

CHINA

A Soviet press dispatch from Chungking, in Russian Morse, quotes the TA KUNG PAO as saying: "The spirit of harmony at the San Francisco Conference shows that the Great Powers are doing everything in their power to secure mutual confidence and close solidarity. The future universal peace depends on the solidarity and cooperation of the five Great Powers.... After the drafting of the international organization charter at the San Francisco Conference the necessity of solidarity and cooperation becomes still more urgent."

Expressing a similar opinion, the dispatch says, the SAO TANG PAO emphasizes editorially that "permanent peace cannot be guaranteed only by a document containing the rules. The most effective guarantee is the permanent solidarity and cooperation of the Great Powers...."

GREAT BRITAIN

The majority of late London broadcasts lead off with reports of the signing of the charter, President Truman's speech, the forthcoming Senate action, and Secretary Stettinius' resignation. World press reaction also is reviewed:

"The Moscow paper, IZVESTIA, lends its support. IZVESTIA says that probably the solution arrived at will not be ideal, but at present it is the best of all possible solutions. Moscow papers see a better future for the United Nations than for the old League of Nations, but it thinks the failure of the League brought many lessons to statesmen.

"That is the line taken also in many British newspapers. The LONDON DAILY MAIL says that it is in the hope of good will and strength among all the Powers that the world welcomes the United Nations. The MANCHESTER GUARDIAN sums it up this way: 'The finest achievement is not in any of the 111 articles, but in the signature of the U.S. and Russia.' THE TIMES of London believes that the charter vindicates the wisdom of the group of Powers who drafted the Dumbarton Oaks plan."

In a later broadcast, London says that the signing of the charter has brought demands from American newspapers that the Senate should ratify it without delay, and quotes Sumner Welles as writing in the June 27 NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE: "The charter offers a sound foundation for international organization. It is the only alternative to anarchy, and the certainty of future wars. The sooner the U.S. makes it plain to the other nations of the world, by ratification, that it is determined to play its full part in making the charter a success, the more likely it will be that the charter will measure up to the hopes placed in it."

Still another broadcast tells the overseas audience: "A voice from one of the neutral countries, Portugal, not invited to San Francisco, says that 'perhaps the uncertainties of the conference will be clarified in the former Capital of the Reich, at the Big Three meetings'."

FRANCE

"There is undoubtedly less enthusiasm about the signing of the charter in 1945 than there was about the League in 1919," says the French commentator, Jean Castet, in a broadcast from Radio Paris. "The reason is that we have more experience and less illusions. This war has destroyed even more illusions than towns, and it is easier to reconstruct destroyed towns than to find lost illusions again."

ACCURACY OF RADIO CITATIONS:

With one exception the various types of reference to press material-- full quotations, selected quotes, and abstracts--all stood up excellently in comparison with the original material. Parts of articles and editorials omitted in summaries were typically illustrative in nature rather than separate arguments or pieces of information. Domei English-language versions of articles originally written in Japanese provided many instances of first-rate translation.

The Case of Saipan: The one deviation from the procedure of straight reporting came at a time of extreme stress, the final admission to the world that Saipan had fallen to the Americans. Domei in English on July 18, summarizing the editorials on the fall of Saipan in all four newspapers of that date, gave misleading versions of the MAINICHI and NIPPON TIMES comments. Whereas the MAINICHI emphasized the seriousness of the defeat, Domei's English summary of the MAINICHI editorial was slanted to minimize the implications. Domei's text excerpts from the NIPPON TIMES editorial failed to include the following significant phrases:

...while the Japanese should not in any way attempt to minimize the loss. It is true that with the occupation of Saipan, the enemy has moved closer to Japan than it has ever done before in the Pacific zone of hostilities.

Beam Differences: In only four cases was the same item cited by more than one of the three beams analyzed; in all four of these the item was an editorial from the ASAHI reported by Domei in English and also by one of the Japanese-language beams. Where the two Domei beams were involved, in one instance (August 9) Domei in English supplied a more extended version; in two instances (June 27, 29) Domei in Romaji approached the text more nearly. Domei in English and Tokyo in Japanese gave almost identical versions of an editorial on June 28, but organized the various paragraphs differently. The impression is that each of the services employs its own staff of rewrite men, rather than that different basic policies are pursued.

MATERIAL CHOSEN FOR BROADCASTING

By and large, the Tokyo radio selected for broadcast purposes editorials on international affairs rather than discussions of internal Japanese political and economic problems. When there was an event of the proportions of a Cabinet change the radio did deviate from this general policy and carried the gist of the editorials on the main subject of the day, and seemed to provide a representative sample. Editorials and news articles broadcast at other times were usually legitimate choices in that they represented items importantly featured in the newspapers of that day; but they did not, when taken together, provide a well-rounded picture of the total Tokyo press.

Subjects of Editorials Broadcast by Tokyo: The following list indicates topics chosen for radio transmission last summer:

- June 26--MAINICHI: Germany's War Capacity
ASAHI: Lyttleton's Remark about American Provocation
of Pearl Harbor
NIPPON TIMES: Wallace's Visit to Chungking
- June 27--MAINICHI, ASAHI, YOMIURI-HOCHI: Wallace's Visit to Chungking
- June 28--MAINICHI, ASAHI: The fall of Cherbourg
- June 29--YOMIURI-HOCHI: The Fall of Cherbourg
ASAHI: The United States Presidential Election
NIPPON TIMES: French Attitudes toward the Invasion
- June 30--MAINICHI: Finland
ASAHI: The Imminent Fall of Hengyang
- July 1 --MAINICHI: The V-1 Bomb
YOMIURI-HOCHI: The Nomination of Dewey
NIPPON TIMES: The Japanese Exclusion Act
- July 16--NIPPON TIMES: U.S. Criticism of Chungking
- July 17--YOMIURI-HOCHI: Gandhi and the British
ASAHI: The Bretton Woods Conference
NIPPON TIMES: America's Anti-Soviet Bias; Japan's China Policy
- July 18--MAINICHI: The War in Western Europe
YOMIURI-HOCHI: The Appointment of Nomura as Navy Minister
- July 19--All papers: The Fall of Saipan
- July 21--MAINICHI, YOMIURI-HOCHI, ASAHI: The New Cabinet
NIPPON TIMES: Wallace's Seattle Speech
- July 22--YOMIURI-HOCHI: Hitler's Escape
ASAHI and NIPPON TIMES: The New Cabinet
- Aug. 6--MAINICHI, YOMIURI-HOCHI, ASAHI: The Supreme Council for the
Direction of the War
NIPPON TIMES: The Japanese Skull Incident; the Thai Cabinet
Change
- Aug. 7--MAINICHI: The Thai Cabinet Change
ASAHI: The Turkish Break with Germany
NIPPON TIMES: The British-American Oil Agreement
- Aug. 9--MAINICHI: The Fall of Hengyang; Koiso's Imperial Rescript
Day Speech

YOMIURI-HOCHI: The Fall of Hengyang
ASAHI: Koiso's Speech
NIPPON TIMES: The Philadelphia Transport Strike

Aug. 10--NIPPON TIMES: Hengyang; Koiso's Speech
Aug. 11--MAINICHI: British-American "Gangster Warfare"
Aug. 12--NIPPON TIMES: Restrictions on Magazines for American Soldiers;
Food Conditions in India

Subjects of Editorials Which were Not Broadcast: The following editorials were carried in the Tokyo papers but not broadcast on any of the beams analyzed:

June 26--YOMIURI-HOCHI: The Government Should Display Positive War-governing Power
June 28--YOMIURI-HOCHI: The Vital Role of Electronic Weapons
June 29--MAINICHI: Savings
June 30--MAINICHI: The Efficiency of Broadcasting
YOMIURI: The Protection of God
July 1--MAINICHI: Air Raids and Entertainment
ASAHI: The Problem of Student Mobilization
July 17--MAINICHI: The Food Problem and the Home Front
July 18--MAINICHI: Evacuation of Students
Aug. 8--MAINICHI: Simplify Administration; Unobtainable (hidden) Vegetables
YOMIURI-HOCHI: The Enemy at the Homeland's Front Door
ASAHI: Is the Leader at the Head of the Government?
Aug. 9--YOMIURI-HOCHI and ASAHI: Mobilization of Woman Power
Aug. 10--MAINICHI: Reappearance of Responsibility for Shipment of Foodstuffs
YOMIURI-HOCHI: To Improve the Efficiency of Labor Mobilization
ASAHI: Farm Problems
Aug. 11--YOMIURI-HOCHI: Press Guidance in Decisive Wartime
ASAHI: Reconsideration of Financial Policy
Aug. 12--MAINICHI: Caution on the Ups and Downs of War;
Decentralization of Students
YOMIURI-HOCHI: Complete Arming of the People and what is Demanded of the Government
ASAHI: The Road that the IRAA Should Take

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BYPASSED JAPANESE TROOPS

The Japanese soldiers and sailors in garrisons bypassed by the Allied advanced toward Japan have not been forgotten by their relatives and friends at home. Nor have they been allowed to forget the homeland. Japanese radios broadcast special programs to these men, from New Guinea to the Kuriles, in an attempt to keep alive their hope and their faith. Conversely, the people at home are given intermittent and cheerful reports on the living conditions and activities of these men overseas. This report will summarize the characteristics of both types of radio material.*

BROADCASTS TO JAPANESE TROOPS

Radio Tokyo and Japanese satellite transmitters realize the importance of upholding the morale of Japanese fighting men both on active fronts and on islands long since bypassed. They broadcast a regular series of entertainment and news programs designed to link the soldier with the home front, to assure him he is not forgotten, and to give life to his cherished dreams of home. The comprehensive schedule of Japanese GEA Service programs for troops includes a daily 15 minute newscast to all overseas forces, and Sunday afternoon entertainment. The latter provides music, and chatty talks beamed to specific bypassed garrisons such as New Guinea, Rabaul, Java, Sumatra, Malaya, the Philippines and areas of the central and north Pacific. Occasionally a program has been broadcast from Korea, featuring talks by prominent military men. For the active fronts, most recently Okinawa, there are semi-weekly programs of a more serious nature giving war news, home town news, and messages from prominent journalists, government officials and industrial heads all of which emphasize the unity of the homeland people with the fighting men, and urge the forces on the continued resistance.

Programs of satellite transmitters are neither as regular nor as intelligently designed as those from Tokyo. Their content in most cases is straight news of the war, world events and GEA Co-prosperity news. Japanese language broadcasts on satellite transmitters are scarce, ranging from 15 minutes to one hour per day; Shanghai sends a regularly scheduled daily 30 minute program of news in Japanese to the forces, Saigon carries a daily 15 minute program and Bangkok a 10 minute program. Other satellite carriers broadcast daily Japanese language programs not designed specifically for troops.

For soldiers in the southwest Pacific the Java Broadcasting company transmits regular daily hour-long programs of both Japanese and Javanese music with women singers. The schedule, initiated on March 1 is beamed to men of Rabaul, New Guinea and Bougainville.

* For an earlier summary of these broadcasts, see RADIO REPORT No, 68, March 16, 1945, pp. VC6-BC-10. For a discussion of Japanese broadcasts to American troops, see RADIO REPORT No 75, June 15, 1945, pp. AA1-12.

Broadcast Style

Sign-On and Sign-Off: Programs to overseas troops are carried on five of the regular Japanese GEA Service frequencies but are singled out from normal programs by their introduction. Typical of all the broadcasts is this one to Okinawa:

People of the Ryuku Islands, officers and men of the Imperial Forces who are intercepting the enemy on Okinawa and who are fighting hard day and night, this is Tokyo. This is Tokyo. This is a special broadcast sent from Tokyo to you people. This is...the sincere voice of your fathers and wives sent to you through the microphone....Please picture how we 100 million people on the home front place our fullest thoughts on you people in Okinawa and listen attentively to the radio reports received here from you.

The program then gives highlights of war news from Okinawa, At the conclusion of the news the announcer introduces the speaker:

People of Okinawa, this concludes our newscast with a prayer for your good health. We shall now send you a word of greeting from Naomichi Kataoka, vice president of the Dai Nippon Aviation Association.

Concluding words on this program also are typical of the usual sign-off of programs to overseas populations:

People on Okinawa, officers and men of the Okinawa forces, with our heartfelt appreciation and prayers for your hard fighting, this special program beamed to you will come to a close. (Japanese GEA Service, June 5)

To the troops long bypassed in quieter spots, the note of urgency is not as high but the friendly, intimate pattern of the sign-on and sign-off is similar.

Program Content

Link With Home: Reminiscences of home life and the unity in battle of soldiers and civilians throughout the Pacific war area are dominant notes in all these broadcasts. Techniques of sending a piece of home to the fighting soldier have included the use of children on programs, reading letters from evacuated children to their relatives in the battle lines, broadcasting familiar music by well known Japanese singers and carrying chats by newsmen returned from fighting areas who discuss the differences and similarities between life at home and abroad. A typical GEA Service program broadcast to the Rabaul and New Guinea garrisons included "some cute children's songs sung by Masaka Sawada," a comic play by Makino and Japanese ballads sung by Haruko Miyashita. A Batavia program beamed to the Southwest Pacific was outlined in brief:

Music is broadcast, followed by soothing feminine voices of women broadcasters, then homeland news, Java news, Japanese music and introductory Javanese music, to encourage the officers and men battling on the desolate islands of the southwest Pacific. (Domci in Romaji to GEA, Apr. 11)

Major sports such as Sumo wrestling are broadcast to the troops either by transcription or summarized description. On June 6 the Japanese GEA Service announces special transcribed reports of the Dai Nippon Sumo Association's summer wrestling tournament. The tournament, scheduled for 7 days beginning June 8, "will be relayed to you and especially to you officers and men on the front" at 7:35 p.m. (JCT) daily. (Japanese GEA Service, June 6)

The technique of utilizing newsmen who have shared the discomforts of fighting men is well exemplified in a Japanese GEA Service broadcast beamed to Burma. Junkichi Mukai, former member of the Burma Press section, recalls in his chat with servicemen his stay in Burma:

I cannot forget the dear memories I have of you over there. As I hear reports of the beastly enemy deeds, that towns where I once walked...have been regrettably destroyed or burned down one after another under enemy attacks, I have no words fully to express my emotional distress.

Telling soldiers not to worry about the food situation on the home front, despite reports of numerous raids Mukai says: "In comparison with you who are eating (grass?) instead of rice and are smoking straw instead of tobacco, we are better off and I might even say we are rather luxurious." He discusses the nostalgic beauties of Japan: "There is probably no spot in the world where spring is so mild and so beautiful as in Japan.... I suppose Burmese cherry trees are now in full bloom over there on the fighting front... reminding you of spring in Japan." Then shifting his emphasis from familiar ties to sympathy he adds: "Unlike your homeland, Burma will soon enter the disagreeable monsoon season. Although the enemy's counteroffensives may be violent please fight on against them.... Thus we pray for you from the bottom of our hearts." (Japanese GEA Service, Apr. 15)

Local News: Another very important link with the homeland is news from various prefectures and small towns. This is selected with an eye to bringing the soldier news of his own home town as well as to prove to him that every civilian is doing his part to support the war effort. Examples are supplied in a Japanese GEA Service broadcast to men in Java, Sumatra and Malaya:

A surprise haul of mackerel was made in Niigata's Nishi Kubisu. The warm spring weather melted the snow, the cold water which flowed into the sea stunned the mackerel tentatively, and they floated to the shore. The villagers are very happy over this.

Other local news on the program included: The tea crop of Shizuoka "is coming along very well" and will soon be shipped, the Gifu Soldiers' Protection Society plans four prefectural nurseries to care for soldiers' children, in Hiroshima the clam season is on and the people plan to "plant more and more clams" to establish self-sufficiency (Japanese GEA Service, Apr. 22) All programs to soldiers carry similar homely news items.

Recently local news has included many references to the activities of children, to their combat training in schools, work in factories and air bases and as integral parts of the Civilian Volunteer Corps. On June 10 New Guinea soldiers were told that students at the Horikawa National School in Toyama prefecture were studying in the mountains to "take out the good children to the mountains and give them combat training, that would be very fitting to the battle of Okinawa," and to "educate the children...in such matters as science, care of trees, cutting and the method of utilization of the grasses in the mountains." During the same program children of selected national schools were sending compositions to evacuated children to keep up their spirits.

On Apr. 26 the Okinawa troops were told that letters of encouragement to relatives from evacuated children were being dropped by plane to airfields on the islands. A few of the letters read over the air carried the message: Please fight hard. I will follow you." After reading a letter the announcer editorialized: "We can almost visualize these fathers and mothers who have been greatly encouraged by these cheering words from the people on the home front, holding fast to these words and with resolute determination going strongly forward in the gallant fight to defend their nation.

Homefront War: "We in the homeland are fighting too," Tokyo told the Java garrison in April. "Enemy planes have been raiding us since last November, but despite these raids the nation is working on....Some have lost their homes, but no real Japanese would show any concern over such a triviality." By the end of May when superforts had pulverized large sections of Japan's five leading cities disasters of the home front, and the determination of home front people to fight side by side with soldiers throughout the battle for Japan became the leading theme on most transmissions to overseas forces. On May 29 Yoshio Nitta, a former correspondent, described his own experiences and those of bombed out friends during the raid and afterward. He mentioned sharing food and living quarters with persons whose homes were still whole. In conclusion he said:

Tokyo has become a battleground....Then I felt, why can't the people of the homeland become the same as officers and men on the front. From the bottom of my heart I felt that the citizens have the same spirit as men at the front. (Japanese GEA Service, May 29)

Commentaries also made every effort to assure the soldiers not to worry about their families at home despite all the stories they had heard about damage. Said Tokyo:

Friends on the fighting fronts, please rest at ease in regard to the welfare of us on the mainland, Rather go about your daily tasks with full force. Today we the people who still remain in the capital, which has been turned into a mass of ashes and ruins, have risen in unison firmly resolved to fight hard with wills unbending.

Referring the Imperial Palace damage the report continued:

The enemy had the affrontery to set fire to a place within the Imperial Palace grounds. Our anger has reached its highest point. ...There can be nothing but revenge for this, no matter how it is achieved. This the 100 million people have firmly pledged within themselves. (Japanese GEA Service, June 3)

Broadcasts to Okinawa: Broadcasts to the people and armed forces of Okinawa during the past 3 months varied in form from the entertainment shows for bypassed forces. Okinawa, as the main active front, and a prefecture of Japan, received much more notice and serious encouragement, at times almost pleading to fight harder. Programs to Okinawa, broadcast every Tuesday and Thursday, usually carried news and a commentary assuring the soldiers that home folks praised them and were fighting the battle of production for them.

Letters and messages from evacuated children and reports from fathers and wives of the fighting men were featured. In addition special notes of encouragement were broadcast from Gen Minami, President of the IRAA, the Supreme Army Commander (on Apr. 24) and War Minister Anami. Gen. Anami's message read:

I cannot find words to express my profound gratitude to the Governor and all the people of Okinawa for their all-out cooperation with the Army in heroically and gallantly fighting to smash the invading enemy. I hereby respectfully pay my respects to the people of Okinawa, with the request that you extend further cooperation in fighting with the Armed forces. (Japanese GEA Service, June 12)

The general outline of commentaries varied only as war news changed. Each talk thanked the soldiers for their part in preserving the long tradition of the homeland, offered sympathy for the hard conditions of the front, assured the overseas audience that raids on Japan depend the fighting spirit of the home population, reported increased production and home defense activities.

Commentators on the Okinawa show included: Baron Tomosuke Ie of the House of Peers; Rear Admiral Kenwa Kanna, member of the House of Representatives from Okinawa; Matsunaga of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Junko Mayoda, of the editorial bureau of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (who reported on women's activities in home defense); Naomichi Kataoka, vice president of the Dai Nippon Aviation Association; and Chief Priest Takasugasa of Meiji Shrine.

Typical of the commentaries was that of Naomichi Kataoka, who said:

...the forests and hills around Naha where I had lived at one time must have completely changed.... I presume you are continuing with hard fighting in every corner of the land. When we think of the hard fighting you are continuing day after day without a moment of rest, our hearts are filled with irrepressible and boundless emotion. As for us, we feel that the fighting front (and the home front) are one and the same thing. Our whole body and soul are filled with the thought of exerting our fullest energy.

Referring to the energy and labors of the civilian population he said:

They (the people) do not waste their time expressing despair (over burned down homes). The people are exerting their most earnest efforts toward increased production of aircraft and food with a feeling of 'now is the time to really work.' efficiency in the increased production of aircraft has risen drastically. Places which were once covered by forests or which were vacant look entirely different and are being used for the increased production of foodstuffs. Final victory is attained only by being tenacious. We people on the home front are filled with a determination that does not fall below that of you on the fighting fronts and are determined to fight on tenaciously with you without budging an inch.

After a detailed discussion of the activities of students and pilots in training he concluded:

Have faith in the strength of the people on the home front. With an indomitable force and tenacity, show the enemy the true strength of Japan.... We have a conviction in sure victory.... We cannot help praying for your good health. (Japanese GEA Service, June 5)

Other Broadcasts: In addition to these special broadcasts, the entire schedule of Japanese GEA Service programs is available to all Japanese garrisons as are Japanese language programs from Tokyo beamed throughout the world. The latter include about 40 minutes a day to North America, 20 minutes to Europe, 30 minutes to Latin America, 25 minutes to the South Seas and 25 minutes to India. In addition to this the Regular Home Service Broadcasts can be heard by troops in China, Formosa, Hainan and the Philippines

and as far north as Karafuto, Chishima Rhetto and Manchuria. Satellite transmissions in Japanese which can be heard by troops include from 15 minutes to one hour per day on Singapore, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, Hsinking, and Peiping.

NEWS OF OVERSEAS GARRISONS

Just as that touch of home news is utilized to uphold the spirits of Japan's overseas troops, reports from the farflung garrisons are used on Japanese Home Service shows to raise the morale of the home front. These reports also have been used on overseas networks to give the impression that each isolated island base, self-sufficient both in food and ammunition, is still an active fighting unit of definite nuisance value behind enemy lines and may at any time be a stepping stone in a general Japanese offensive. News from the small bypassed garrisons such as Truk, Bougainville and Rabaul gives details of farming activities and ammunition production by the troops while news from Okinawa has offered reports of civilian groups actively supporting and helping the fighting forces.

Bougainville: A report attributed to Unit Commander Yeshimura, who "recently returned from Bougainville" stated that each soldier is cultivating 150 kilos of cleared jungle in the struggle to keep the garrison self-sufficient. Products raised include sweet potatoes, soybeans and rice. In addition the colony processes soybean paste and soy sauce and processes gasoline for its automobiles. (Tokyo in Japanese to North America, June 22) Previously Tokyo reported the forces on Bougainville and the Solomons engaging in farming and arms production. The medical corps had cut down the number of malaria cases, the broadcast stated, also reporting that a large stock of ammunition was on hand. Showing that they still are part of the war the broadcast mentioned that troops had accounted for "a number of enemy torpedo boats" in surprise raids.

Burma: Reports from Burma in March indicated that forces "no longer depend upon supplies from Japan." Powder had been collected from dud bombs dropped in the vicinity and converted in a simple arsenal into tank mines and rifle shells. Living quarters were all thatched huts and each man worked a small farm and raised cattle, hogs and chickens as well.

Philippines: Minoru Kawabata, an artist sent with the army to the Philippines, back in Tokyo described living conditions of troops on the islands as very satisfactory. Though their main food was corn they raised all kinds of produce and "are leading a handsome life of self-existence." Caves provide homes in the mountains. As to morale Kawabata said: "I was strongly impressed with the air of confidence to fight to the last which prevails all over the Philippines." Civilians too, have joined the primitive life, living in caves, farming and "making many contributions to the fighting men."

Other Bypassed Garrisons: Other garrisons in the southwest Pacific have also been reported to be totally self-sufficient. Not only do they raise their own food, but make sake from coconuts, and soap from coconut ash. They have even "taken woolen and silk from their old socks and from the strands

have made nets to catch fish," one broadcast stated. For drugs the medical units have cultivated bacilli and made their own vaccines in addition to manufacturing their own arms.

At Rabaul, Tokyo has said that the by-passed troops print their own newspaper, operate a brewery, and produce airplanes in underground factories. Urging the population to give its utmost toward increasing food production in Japan Count Arima, foremost figure in the food drive, urged the nation "to make an island fortress of Japan rivaling Rabaul in impregnability."

Okinawa: The emphasis in broadcasts about civilian life on Okinawa has continually been the teamwork between the civilian population and the armed forces. Throughout the 3 months of the battle there almost daily stories were broadcast of the activities of civilians and when it became apparent that Japan could not turn the tide of battle there reports mentioned volunteer corps working on the battlefields supplying food to the forces, caring for wounded, guiding them through the hills, transporting their ammunition and even joining in final charges against American forces. The most notable example of the latter is the highly publicized story of children on Aka island being issued hand grenades in school and charging with the forces in the last assault.

As early as Apr. 18 correspondent Tokutomi of the YOMIURI HOCHI reported the close cooperation and harmony among army, navy and civilians. He also reported that they were sharing their last cigarettes and observing extreme caution not to waste rice "which is prone to be short." In May government officials, teachers and troops on Okinawa were reported to have donated their entire wages for the month of April to the "build more planes" fund. (Japanese GEA Service, May 4)

By the middle of May Lt. Tadashi Katsura, who had just returned from Okinawa, reported that "all inhabitants on this island are now" cave dwellers.... The native population is especially going all-out in the matter of raising food." Most of the planting, he said, was done by women who worked after dark to avoid enemy air raids. Soldiers, touched by their calm, pitched in and helped with the planting, Katsura reported. He added that the Civilian Volunteer Corps was completely organized and "the Okinawans are fighting with perfect discipline." (Domei in Romaji to GEA, May 18)

More recent stories have carried quite a different tone. They report actual operation of the Civilian Volunteer Corps side by side with the soldiers in the field. A June 14 report from an ASAHI correspondent stated:

Among these groups (all civilians 15 years and over) all high school girls have been mobilized to do their part in the Army. The overflowing woman power was dispatched to perform duties of a volunteer nature, while another group of high school girls was placed in the Signal Corps. ...All persons who were at all capable of doing their part were mobilized--the men and women, the old and young. ... With this united spirit among the people and the armed forces

the fighting on Okinawa has been carried out. Groups were divided into various units, each with specific duties such as trench groups.... Each person stayed staunchly at his place without exception as long as duty called; each remained at his post until struck by death itself. (Japanese GEA Service, June 14)

Domei, somewhat more specific, stated:

Some of the middle school boy students were given training as communications soldiers while others organized a 'Blood and Iron' labor unit to take part in the work of the Army's ground installations, even under artillery fire. Some... continued to be very active in propaganda and press work. The entire population contributed greatly to maintain order throughout the island. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 14)

In English, Domei gave a long report on June 14 on the gallantry of civilians on the island, living in air-raid shelters when their homes were destroyed, and actively aiding the troops. Women acted both as cooks and nurses and took complete charge of evacuation and care of the wounded. Concluding, the transmission stated: "The heroic exploits of the Okinawa people deserve to be regarded as a paragon for the entire Japanese home front."

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RESTRICTED

J A P A N

The end of organized resistance on Okinawa was officially admitted by an Imperial Headquarters Communiqué on June 25. Tokyo newspapers were reported to be emphasizing the grave importance of the information and featuring the farewell message of the Commander of the garrison, Lt. Gen. Ushijima before he made his final charge on June 20. Premier Suzuki issued a message to the nation in which he praised the men who fought for 3 months with "unprecedented violence" until "their ammunition exhausted and their swords broken, they were defeated." He praised the Okinawan civilians and called upon the people of Japan, men and women, to fight on in the face of an admittedly "very serious" situation.

The Volunteer Military Service Act was announced to the Empire on June 23 with a personal message from the Emperor stating that Japan's "present crisis is unprecedented in scope in her national history." War Minister Anami called the act the "greatest step in Japanese military history since the adoption of universal military conscription in 1873." The act provides a legal basis for changing local organizations of the Civilian Volunteer Corps into a combat force as need arises.

The Extraordinary War Measures Bill passed by the Diet is admittedly prompted by the effectiveness of Allied propaganda. Premier Suzuki declared that outright invocation of emergency powers, although in accordance with constitutional provisions, would involve the "danger of playing into the hands of enemy propagandists" who would immediately insist that the military were usurping administrative powers in Japan.

Spokesman Iguchi of the Information Board has emphatically denied that Japan is contemplating peace. The Japanese people are invariably told that what the United States means by "unconditional surrender" is complete annihilation and death of the "100 million" Japanese, and therefore their only alternative is to fight on to the last man. The Japanese leaders' fear of the power of American leaflets as an instrument of thought warfare is evidenced again. The first reference on the mediumwave to President Truman's demand for unconditional surrender was in connection with leaflets. Tokyo has by now been forced to admit that there are exceptions to the "no surrender" rule of the Japanese army.

Speculation is rife in Japan as to where the next allied landing will be, and the comparatively detached nature of the predictions suggests that the Japanese are being emotionally prepared to accept invasion as a matter of course. This attitude bears striking resemblance to the manner in which people were prepared for incessant and heavy bombing raids in the months before air attacks started in earnest. Coincident with the fall of Okinawa, and probably in a forlorn effort to divert attention, propagandists revived the fighting on the China front as an object of radio attention.

The efficient pounding of Japan's industrial centers by B-29's has left in its wake a "super abundance" of factory labor, and efforts are being made to redeploy some of this idle manpower to ease the shortage of agricultural labor, which is admitted to be one of the country's greatest bottlenecks. Japan has discovered a "great scrap iron mine" in Tokyo and strenuous efforts are being made to salvage this material and transform it into more useful and practical hand grenades.

POLITICAL TRENDS

MINISTRY AFFAIRS

Administrative Committees

Following the announcement on June 10 that five Cabinet Advisers were appointed as investigators to conduct the 13th inspection of the administrative functions of government offices, an announcement on June 15 disclosed that an administrative committee (gyosei-iin) would be appointed for each ministry--with the exception of the Foreign Affairs, War, and Navy Ministries--to aid the ministries in the management of their administrative affairs. Each committee will act as a standing committee and inspection will be carried out on a day-to-day basis instead of periodically.

Members of the administrative committees of the Finance, Education, and Munitions Ministries were named on June 16, and members of the administrative committees of the Justice, Welfare, Agriculture and Commerce, and Transportation Ministries were named on June 18. Committee members, listed below, were chosen from among members of both houses of the Diet and from among "capable, well-experienced persons of civilian circles."

<u>Ministry</u>	<u>Members of Administrative Committee</u>
Finance	Count Akira Watanabe, member of House of Peers Yoshiharu Yutani, member of House of Representative: Tanzan Ishibashi Kenkichi Ishiyama
Education	Baron Shigeto Hozumi Seichi Omura Iwao Kuroda, member of H.R.
Munitions	Baron Hitoshi Mukaiyama, member of H.P. Kozo Matsumura, member of H.R. Azuma Matsunaga, member of H.R.
Justice	Seitoku Takagi, member of H.P. Takeji Yanami, member of H.R. Seiichiro Ono, member of H.R.
Welfare	Nobumasa Ikeda, member of H.P. Ichizo Goto, member of H.P. Konomu Tanaka, member of H.R. Kiichi Noguchi, member of H.R.
Agriculture & Commerce	Budayu Kogure, member of H.R. Hisayoshi Muramatsu, member of H.R. Nagashige Tanaka, member of H.R. Denzaemon Hashimoto, member of H.R. Nobukichi Yamazaki, member of H.R.

Ministry

Members of Administrative Committee

Transportation:

Heiichiro Shibata, member of H.P.
Shigeji Yokogawa, member of H.R.
Yasutaro Fujio, member of H.R.
Giichi Murakami, member of H.R.

(Japanese GEA Service, June 15 and 16; Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 16 and 18;
Tokyo in English to Western North America, June 15)

Home Affairs Ministry

Meeting of Regional Superintendents General: The newly established system of Offices of Regional Superintendents General and also the central Government's plans for the enforcement of war measures on a basis of self-sustaining regional blocs were explained and discussed at the first meeting of the Regional Superintendents General held on June 19 in Tokyo. Following an opening address by Chief Cabinet Secretary Sekomizu and speeches by Premier Suzuki and Home Affairs Minister Abe, explanations and suggestions regarding affairs under their jurisdiction were made by the War, Navy, Home, Munitions, Agriculture and Commerce, and Finance Ministers. There were also talks by Akinaga, Director of the General Planning Board, on national fighting strength; by Murase, Director of the Legislative Bureau, on the Wartime Emergency Measures Law; and by Adm. Naokuni Nomura, Inspector General of Marine Transportation. Discussions which followed concerned production, defense, and the new system of Offices of Regional Superintendents General. A lecture was given by the naval authorities following the conclusion of the meeting at 6 p.m. (Home Service, June 19).

Speech by Premier Suzuki: In his speech to the Regional Superintendents General, Premier Suzuki emphasized their responsibilities in preparing the nation for the "decisive battle" to be fought on home soil. Explaining that the establishment of the system of Office of Regional Superintendents General was made necessary by the "increasingly critical" war situation, Premier Suzuki outlined the four-point mission of the Superintendents General in connection with local administration.

He first explained that although the newly adopted system was based on the idea of decentralizing central powers to local areas, it was by no means aimed at dividing the country into many parts. Even in the event of future "extreme inconvenience" in transportation and communications, Suzuki said, the Regional Superintendents General must maintain national unity and try to draw out the maximum strength of the nation. A second point brought out by the Premier was that the Superintendents General must bear in mind the wishes of the central Government and shoulder the responsibility of carrying out the duties of their offices in accordance with conditions in their respective regions. Close cooperation with the Army was the third point emphasized by Suzuki. Local administration, Suzuki asserted, "must be devoid of all peacetime ideas and must be carried out in close conjunction with military operations." The fourth mission of the Superintendents General, according to Suzuki, is to place all of the various administrative organs under their jurisdiction under a unified control. Suzuki told the Superintendents General that to control these administrative organs in perfect harmony, their "mental attitude" must be "absolutely different" from that in the past.

Suzuki concluded his speech by saying that the Government has transferred wide powers to the Superintendents General and intended to transfer to them, in case of need, an even wider scope of authority, based on the Wartime Emergency Measures Bill. He appealed to the Superintendents General for devotion and loyalty and exhorted them to exert greater efforts for "the protection and preservation of our national polity, the defense of the Imperial Land, and the attainment of the objectives of the Sacred War." (Home Service and Japanese GEA Service, June 19).

Talk by Home Minister Abe: Home Minister Abe's remarks to the Superintendents General at the meeting on June 19 were somewhat similar to those made by Premier Suzuki, except that Abe seemed more apprehensive that the new system of administration under the Superintendents General might suffer from bureaucratic evils. He stressed the need for unified control of administration under the Superintendents General, for consideration of the conditions in the various regions when formulating and acting on plans, and for close cooperation with the Army and Navy, but he also criticized "so-called abuses of administration by emotion" and "red-tape." He cautioned the officials, however, that "prudence rather than haste should be observed."

Details of a councilor system (sanyo seido) for the Regional Superintendents General were revealed by Home Minister Abe for the first time in the course of his talk. Judging from the selection of councilors, it appears that there will be one council (sanyo-kai) for each region.

Home Minister Abe disclosed that council members would be selected from among the members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives in each regional district, and that members of the prefectural assemblies, members of the city, town, and village assemblies, and "well-educated and experienced men affiliated with science and the press" who are familiar with local conditions would be asked to join. According to Abe, inquiries or reports will be submitted to the council concerning the enforcement of the Wartime Emergency Measures Law. Policies may be changed by the council. (Japanese GEA Service and Domei in Japanese Kana code to GEA, June 19)

Comments by Superintendents General: Five of the eight Superintendents General who attended the meeting on June 13 were quoted by Radio Tokyo as expressing their confidence in preparations made to meet the coming "decisive battle on the homeland."

Gen. Juzo (Toshizo) Nishio, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis and concurrently Superintendent General of the Kanto-Shinetsu District, declared that in his district the "structure to meet the decisive homeland battle is perfect and leaves nothing to be desired". He attributed success achieved in defensive preparations to "moral sense," which he claimed "is the real key to victory in this war."

Tadayoshi (Churyo) Obata, Superintendent General of the Tokai-Hokuriku District, pointed to harmonious unity as the source of strength of the Tokai region, which is industrial, and the Hokuriku region, which is agricultural.

Tsurukichi Maruyama, Superintendent General of the Tohoku District, admitted that munitions production had tended to lag behind the quota but asserted that it had been increased recently. He claimed there was an abundance of food, underground resources, lumber, and other war materials in his district.

Kenichi Kumagai, Superintendent General of the Hokkaido District, also called attention to the rich resources in his district but mentioned one "shortcoming"--shortage of labor. This, he said, was being alleviated by recent group migrations of evacuees and war victims from the cities. (For further details see Japan Economic and Home Defense sections in this RADIO REPORT.)

Kuichiro Tozuka, Superintendent General of the Kyushu District, praised the special-attack corps spirit of the people in his district. In anticipation of an enemy landing which they feel sure will be made on Kyushu, the people have increased production despite air raids and have perfected a system for the interception of enemy planes throughout Kyushu, Tozuka stated. (Tokyo in Japanese to Europe, June 21).

Meeting of Regional Chief Secretaries: A meeting of the chief secretaries of the Offices of Regional Superintendents General was held on June 20, the day after the meeting of the Regional Superintendents General. Discussions were held on the operational policy of the Secretariats of the Offices of Regional Superintendents General. Present at the meeting were the eight chief secretaries, Vice Minister Hirokichi Nadao of the Home Affairs Ministry, and Vice Minister Etsusaburo Shiina of the Munitions Ministry. (Japanese GEA Service, June 20)

According to Domei (in English to the American Zone, June 15), this meeting replaced the conferences of prefectural councilors which had been held formerly.

Governor of Kyoto Prefecture: Shigeo Miyoshi, former Vice President of the Board of Information, was named Governor of Kyoto Municipal Prefecture, according to a Home Service broadcast on June 10.

Personnel Changes: A number of personnel changes among lower officials were announced on a mediumwave Home Service broadcast on June 10 in connection with the appointment of Regional Superintendents General.

Tadao Annaka of the Hokkaido district and 30 others of the Chokunin rank were appointed as councilors for the various Offices of Regional Superintendents General. At the same time, various councilors were appointed as secretariat chiefs and section chiefs of the Offices of Regional Superintendents General.

Sadao Aoki, Chief of the Second Economic Section of Aichi Prefecture, who was named Chief of Police of Kyoto Municipal Prefecture, was one of 16 section chiefs who were also involved in a reshuffle of personnel.

Kazutaro Otani, Deputy Councilor of the Hokkaido district, was appointed Deputy Councilor of the Office of the Hokkai Regional Superintendent General. He was one of the 101 deputy councilors whose positions were changed.

Promotions for Local Officials: Promotions have been granted local officials along with the delegation of greater authority. The Home Ministry has raised the status of the heads of the most important local offices and of offices in remote villages to that of secretary (shokikan). This was reported to be in accordance with the policy of strengthening the authority of the mayors of cities, towns, and villages. (Japanese GEA Service, June 5; Domei in Romaji to Europe, June 18)

Transfer of Central Officials: In addition to the transfer of central government officials to new positions in local offices, the Government is planning to send to Shikoku and Kyushu 15 officials of Chokunin rank and Sonin rank from the various ministries. They will act as councilors and vice councilors (sanjikan, fukusanjikan) while retaining their present capacities. Seven of these councilors are to be dispatched to Shikoku and eight to Kyushu to aid the Regional Administrative Councils. (Tokyo in Japanese to Europe and Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 4)

Now that the Regional Administrative Councils have been replaced by the Offices of Regional Superintendents General, it may be that these councilors, if they are sent out as planned, will be attached to the newly established Offices of Regional Superintendents General.

Tokyo Metropolis Administration: The central government's decentralization of administrative functions to local offices is being duplicated in the case of the offices of Tokyo Metropolis. Six sections and 10 subsections were reorganized in the main Metropolis office; three sections were reorganized in each of the city offices (shi-yakusho); and five sections were reorganized in each of six ward offices (ku-yakusho). The reorganization was effected in order to "simplify and strengthen the management of various Metropolis affairs and to distribute important administrative functions to the local areas," according to Tokyo. (Japanese GEA Service, June 8).

New Governors in Korea: The appointment of nine provincial governors and one councilor of the Korean Government General and the retirement of four provincial governors were announced by the Home Minister on June 16. The reasons for these changes were not mentioned by Tokyo.

(1) (Tosaburo) Nitta, Councilor of the Korean Government General, was appointed Governor of Keiki Province (Keikido).

(2) Shogo Karashiyama was appointed Governor of North Chusei Province (Chusei Hokudo).

(3) (Shiro) Matsuyama, Governor of North Chusei Province, was appointed Governor of South Chusei Province (Chusei Nando).

(4) (Zenji) Shitamoto was appointed Governor of North Zenra Province (Zenra Hokudo).

(5) (Nobuyoshi) Yagawa, official of the Government General, was appointed Governor of South Zenra Province (Zenra Nando).

(6) (Name missing), Governor of North Zenra Province, was appointed Governor of North Keisho Province (Keisho Hokudo).

(7) Kanehide Furukawa, Governor of North Kankyo Province (Kankyo Hokudo), was appointed Governor of South Heian Province (Heian Nando).

(8) (Ken Shoben) was appointed Governor of Kogen Province (Kogendo).

(9) Rikuro Watanabe, official of the Government General, was appointed Governor of North Kankyo Province.

It was also announced that (Shogo) Fujii, secretary of the Government General, was appointed as a councilor of the Government General and that Governors Sato of Keiki Province, Yamamoto of South Keisho Province, Hiramatsu of North Keisho Province, and Nakahara of Kogen Province were relieved of their posts by petition. (Japanese GEA Service, June 16).

Munitions Ministry

More Efficient Administration: Apparently much confusion has resulted from the reorganization of the Munitions Ministry on June 6 and the establishment of the Offices of Regional Superintendents General (Chiho Soka-fu) on June 10. Munitions Minister Toyoda called together all higher officials of the Munitions Ministry on June 13 for a conference on the changed set-up. Stressing the need of more efficient administration and of speedier munitions production, Toyoda stated that the higher officials must see to it that "ill effects of bureaucracy" and the "overpowering abuses" employed by lower officials are eliminated. He added that an investigation of the work of the Munitions Ministry under the new system would be made. (Home Service and Japanese GEA Service, June 13)

New Regional Munitions Superintendence Bureaus: Along with the adoption of the system of Offices of Regional Superintendents General, the Government decided to abolish the Munitions Ministry's regional Munitions Superintendence Offices (Gunju Kanri-bu) and set up new field offices which would be called Munitions Superintendence Bureaus (Gunju Kanri-kyoku). It was for the purpose of discussing these new bureaus that Etsusaburo Shiina, Vice Minister of Munitions, called a meeting of the chiefs of the Secretariats of the Offices of Regional Superintendents General on June 20.

Vice Minister Shiina explained that it had been hoped that the old Munitions Superintendence Offices could become a part of the Offices of Regional Superintendents General. Later it was decided that such an arrangement was unsuitable and that the new Munitions Superintendence Bureaus would be established as "extra-bureaus" (gaikyoku) within the Offices of Regional Superintendents General, but not directly under their jurisdiction.

This change in plans was due to considerations of the widely extended duties of the Munitions Superintendence Offices and of the changes in personnel that would be involved, according to Vice Minister Shiina. It may be noted, however, that on Apr. 21 the presidents of the now defunct Regional Administrative Councils were made the chiefs of the former Munitions Superintendence Offices and the military officers who had headed these offices were named as vice chiefs. On June 10 it was announced that these vice chiefs would become the chiefs of the new Munitions Superintendence Bureaus. It thus appears that the military authorities had insisted on keeping control over munitions production under their own direct supervision.

During the course of his speech at the meeting, Vice Minister Shiina indicated that there were "numerous problems" concerning the work of these new bureaus and that to avoid "confusion," the central government authorities would follow a policy of pointing out a general plan, leaving room for "adjustments" by the local authorities. He mentioned that officials of the Munitions Superintendence Bureaus might concurrently assume positions in the Secretariats of the Offices of Regional Superintendents General for purposes of coordination. (Japanese GEA Service, June 20)

Education Ministry

Personnel Changes: In order to enforce the Wartime Education Act, which was promulgated on May 22, and to "simplify and strengthen" the administrative setup of the Education Ministry, the following personnel changes were made by Education Minister Ota and became effective on June 13:

(1) Shunsaku Kawahara, President of the Tokyo University of Science and Literature and former Education Vice Minister, was appointed Education Vice Minister. He was directed to take charge of the Ministry's Physical Education Bureau (Taiiku-kyoku). He will also become Acting President of the Tokyo University of Science and Literature and concurrently Acting Director of the Tokyo Higher Normal School.

(2) Naoji Shibamura, Director of the Physical Education Bureau, was named Director of the National Education Bureau (Kokumin Kyoiku-kyoku) of the Education Ministry.

(3) Sakutaro Asahina, Director of the Dai Nippon Young Men's and Boys' Association, was appointed Director of the Ministry's Instruction Bureau (Kyogaku-kyoku). He was also directed to become Acting Chief of the Thought Section.

(4) Jiro Arimitsu, Secretary to the Minister, was named Director of the Science Bureau (Kagaku-kyoku).

(5) Hisaharu Kondo, Director of the Instruction Bureau, was appointed President of the Hiroshima University of Science and Literature (Bunrika Daigaku) and professor of the same school. He was also named President of the Hiroshima Higher Normal School.

(6) Masaji Tsukahara, outgoing President of the Hiroshima University of Science and Literature, was relieved of his post.

(7) Megumu Fujino, Vice Minister of Education, was relieved of his post. (Home Service and Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 13)

Transportation Ministry

New Railway Bureau: A new Railway Bureau (Tetsudo-kyoku) was slated to be established on June 19 by the Transportation Ministry in the city of Takamatsu, Kagawa Prefecture, in Shikoku. The administration of railways and other transportation facilities in Shikoku, formerly under the jurisdiction of the Hiroshima Railway Bureau, will be taken over by the new bureau. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 10)

Justice Ministry

Appointments: The appointment of Eikitsu Goto, Vice Chief of the Justice Department of the Inner Mongolian Government, as Procurator of the Supreme Court in Japan was announced by the Justice Ministry on June 22. Earlier, the Justice Ministry announced that Takuro Oka, Procurator of the Osaka Court of Appeals, had resigned on June 20 and had been appointed Vice Chief of the Justice Department of the Inner Mongolian Government. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 21 and 22)

Agriculture and Commerce Ministry

Meetings: This year's quotas for grain to be turned over to the government were discussed at a meeting of the chiefs of the Economic Bureaus of all prefectures in the Kanto-Shinetsu district. It was held on June 15 at the office of the chief of the Food Control Bureau of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry. Another meeting was scheduled between June 13 and 21 for discussions on similar quotas for areas east of the Tokai district.

There was to be a meeting on June 16 at the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry of the chief of local Food Administrative Offices to discuss processing of grain and problems concerning Manchurian cereals. (Home Service, June 15)

GEA Ministry

Ambassador to Philippines: Shozo Murata, Ambassador to the Philippines, conferred with Premier Suzuki on June 19, Tokyo announced in English to Western North America on June 19. Nothing was reported concerning the nature of the Ambassador's visit with the Premier.

Appointments: The following appointments were announced by the GEA Ministry on June 21:

- (1) Katsumi Ono was appointed Secretary Third Class to the GEA Minister.
- (2) Juncho Okimoto, GEA Ministry Secretary, was appointed Secretary Third Class to the GEA Minister. He was also named for another concurrent post but the position could not be identified due to poor reception.
- (3) Arata Sugihara, Director of the General Affairs Bureau, was named Acting Chief of the Welfare Section of the General Affairs Bureau.
- (4) Shirohichi Kimura, Chief of the Welfare Section of the General Affairs Bureau, was appointed Chief of the Accounts Section of the GEA Minister's Secretariat.
- (5) Hisanari Yamada, Chief of the General Affairs Section of the General Affairs Bureau, was named for a certain post which could not be identified due to poor reception. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 21)

New Embassy Counselor: Kokichi Nemichi, Chief of the Accounts Section of the GEA Minister's Secretariat, has been appointed an Embassy Counselor and will be stationed in China, according to Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 20)

Foreign Affairs Ministry

Japanese Internees in Germany: A Lisbon dispatch reported an announcement of the United States State Department on June 25 that 132 Japanese diplomatic and consular officials and their families, who were captured in Germany, had been transferred to the United States. They would be interned at Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania. The first group of Japanese were expected to arrive in the United States during the first part of July. It was reported that the Japanese were expected to be detained until an exchange with Allied diplomats and consular officials could be effected. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 26)

An earlier report was based on a story by a NEWS CHRONICLE correspondent at Bad Gastein in southern Germany. This stated that Lt. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Ambassador to Germany, and other Japanese who are interned at Bad Gastein could not be exchanged with Allied diplomats in Japan, because there were none. Also they could not be exchanged with Allied internees in general who are in Japan. Most of the Japanese interned at Bad Gastein are former members of the Japanese Embassy staff in Berlin, it was reported. According to Radio Tokyo, the correspondent said there were 121 Japanese internees. Domei's account of the correspondent's story said there were 112 Japanese internees, including members of the Japanese Embassy staff and their families. (Japanese GEA Service, Tokyo in English to Europe, and Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 16)

Return of Japanese from Europe: Toranosuke Oda, Vice Consul at Konigsberg; Shikao Matsushima, Minister to Germany; and other members of a group of Japanese nationals who were in Soviet-occupied Germany at the end of the European war have returned to Tokyo, it was reported on June 13. It was also reported that 141 others, including Counselor Shunichiro Kawahara, Financial Attache Takeo Yumoto, and Consul General Kintaro Mase, had reached Manchuli and that another group of eight persons, including Consul Kozo Okuyama and correspondent Ureshino of the YOMIURI-HOCHI Shimbun, were expected to arrive in Manchuli soon. The return of this last group, it was said, would complete the evacuation of all of the Japanese who were in Soviet-occupied Germany. (Japanese GEA Service, June 13)

Later it was reported that Kozo Okuyama, who was Consul at Vienna, Consulate members Kawamura and Nakagawa, and the YOMIURI-HOCHI correspondent Ureshino reached Manchuli on June 13. According to the latest announcement, Consul Okuyama and his "party of 34" arrived in Hsinking by train on June 19, en route to Tokyo. (Home and Empire Service, June 14; Tokyo in English to Western North America, June 20)

Causes of Germany's Defeat: The Japanese are eager to benefit from any lessons to be learned from an analysis of Germany's defeat, but there was little comfort in a report made by Munesato Tomoyeda (Domei's Berlin correspondent who recently passed through Manchuli en route to Japan in company with other Japanese from Soviet-occupied Germany) for factors similar to the ones which brought about Germany's defeat are already operating to make Japan's doom certain.

Tomoyeda, who was quoted in a Home Service broadcast on June 5, listed three causes of Germany's defeat: underestimation of the "belligerent determination" of the United States and England, miscalculations in military strategy, and lack of fuel for tanks and aircraft. Elaborating on the second point, Tomoyeda pointed out that through overcautiousness Germany failed to carry out landing operations on English soil after her early success in France, and that Germany fought against Russia because Hitler underestimated the strength of the Soviet Union. Lastly, Tomoyeda asserted that Germany's "determination to fight" was crushed by the "tremendous weight of material" of the Allies.

Personnel Changes: A reshuffle of bureau chiefs, as listed below, and of officials in "several minor posts" was announced by the Foreign Ministry on June 20.

(1) Katsuo Okazaki was appointed Director of the Research Bureau, succeeding Yoshitaro Yamada, who was reported to have died when the Awa Maru sank on April 1.

(2) Shinichi Shibusawa, Director of the Wartime Economics Bureau, was named Director of the Treaty Bureau, succeeding Tsuneo (Hisao) Yanai, who retired.

(3) Kojiro Inouye was appointed Director of the Wartime Economics Bureau, succeeding Shinichi Shibusawa. (Domei in English to the American Zone, June 20)

Archives Section Chief: Yuzo Isono, Chief of the First Section of the Board of Information's Third Bureau and concurrently Foreign Ministry Secretary, was appointed full-time Secretary in the Foreign Ministry and named Chief of the Archives Section of the Minister's Secretariat. Isono's position in the Board of Information was taken over by Kazuyoshi Inagaki. (Japanese GEA Service and Domei in Romaji to Europe, June 22)

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Board of Information

Appointment: Kazuyoshi Inagaki, an Information Official attached to the Third Division, has been appointed Chief of the First Section of the Third Bureau, the Cabinet announced on June 22. Inagaki succeeds Yuzo Isono, who has been transferred to full-time duties in the Foreign Ministry and made Chief of the Archives Section of the Foreign Minister's Secretariat.

As the chief of the Third Bureau's First Section is in charge of overseas propaganda, much was expected of the work of the new appointee, Tokyo stated, because Inagaki is "well acquainted with the internal conditions of the United States and the Greater East Asiatic nations." (Japanese GEA Service and Domei in Romaji to Europe, June 22)

Imperial Household Ministry

Appointment: Imperial Household Ministry Secretary Kuratsugu Ogura, chamberlain and concurrently secretary to the Empress, was appointed an administrative official of the Imperial Household Ministry on June 19 and assigned to duties as Chief of the (Lineage) Section of the Bureau of Peerage (Sochitsuryo Soshin-kacho). (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 19)

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Dai Nippon Political Association: Michio Yuzawa, Home Affairs Minister in the Tojo Cabinet, has been named by the Dai Nippon Political Association as a new advisor, Domei reported in Romaji to GEA on June 23.

Dai Nippon Young Men's and Boys' Association: A formal ceremony of the dissolution of the Dai Nippon Young Men's and Boys' Association (Dai Nippon Seishonen-dan) was held on June 16 at the Association's headquarters at the Meiji Shrine, in the presence of Education Minister Kozo Ota; Gen. Takao Suzuki, President of the Association; and other members of the organization. All the activities of this organization will be taken over by the Students Corps (Gakuto-tai). (Japanese GEA Service and Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 16)

IRA Men's Corps: The formal dissolution of the IRA Men's Corps of the capital (teito Yokusan Sonen-dan) on June 15 also marked the dissolution of the prefectural branch units of the national organization of the IRA Men's Corps and the amalgamation of all units with the Civilian Volunteer Corps. (Japanese GEA Service, June 15)

Yokuso Giin Doshi-kai: Kazuo Miura, Chief of the Legislative Bureau in the Koiso Cabinet, was elected President of the House of Representatives Fellowship of the IRA Men's Corps, during a meeting held by the 22 members of the organization on June 13. Masamichi Royama was also elected chairman of a newly created Political Investigation Committee of the organization. (Japanese GEA Service, June 13)

Dai Nippon Koa-kai: When it was announced on May 17 that the IRAA would be disbanded, it was also reported that the GEA Ministry would do something about the IRAA's Asia Development General Headquarters (Koa So-hombu). On June 26 it was reported that the Asia Development General Headquarters--also called the New Asia Movement Headquarters--had been dissolved along with the IRAA, and that a new society called the Dai Nippon Koa-kai (Dai Nippon New Asia Society) would be established in its place. Gen. Iwane Matsui was made president of the new society and Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information in the Tojo Cabinet, was named as chairman of the board of directors. In a romanized Japanese transmission, Domei announced that the mission of the new society would be "to spread thoroughly and carry out the ideals of a new Asia," with special emphasis on "the development of ideological warfare running parallel with the armed warfare." (Domei in Romaji to GEA and Domei in English to the American Zone, June 26)

Evidently referring to the same society, Radio Tokyo announced earlier that the ceremony for the formation of the "Pan-Asia Society" in Tokyo, formerly called the "East Asia Federation," was scheduled to be held on June 20. Tokyo added that Gen. Iwane Matsui was the new president and that Eiji Amau was "secretary general." (Tokyo in English to Western North America, June 14)

National Service Literary Association: The large number of "intelligentsia" now living in rural districts are so anxious to contribute their share toward the "fighting strength" of Japan, that the National Service Literary Association decided to establish branch offices in districts under the jurisdiction of the eight Regional Superintendents General, according to Tokyo. These branch offices will enable the Association to extend the scope of its nationwide activities and serve to bolster national defense, it is alleged. (Domei in English to the American Zone, June 18)

Axis Comradeship Association: Now that Japan is alone without Axis partners, the Axis Comradeship Association (Meiho Doshi-kai), which is said to be an organization of supporters of the Axis alliance, has announced that it will henceforth be known as the World Renovation Association (Sekai Ishin-kai). Advertisements of the Association appearing in all of Tokyo's

newspapers on June 16 stated that the Association would continue its activities under the new name and would keep on publishing its monthly organ, formerly known as the AXIS REVIEW (MEIHO HYORON), under the new title of WORLD RENOVATION (SEKAI ISHIN). Toshio Shiratori, former Japanese Ambassador to Italy and reportedly a "staunch supporter of Axis diplomacy," is the president of the Association, according to Domei (in English to Europe, June 16).

IFOPAGANDA WARFARE

Offensive and Counter-Offensive

The Japanese contend that the "peace rumors" are part of a gigantic psychological warfare offensive launched by the United States immediately after the fall of Germany. This campaign, they claim, is aimed at driving a wedge between the Japanese people and the military, and by persuading civilians to lend their ears to "honeyed words" attempts to weaken the will to fight and so whittle down Japanese war strength.

President Truman is credited with inaugurating the propaganda offensive in his VE-Day address and giving it extra impetus with his message to Congress on June 1. Since then it has allegedly been taken up by all the propaganda networks of the Anglo-Americans and has found its chief expression in the "millions of leaflets" which have been showered over Japan and the Japanese occupied territories by raiding planes.

A gauge of the effectiveness of the American effort is the new Extraordinary War Measures Bill which was passed by the 87th Diet session. Premier Suzuki admitted that an outright invocation of emergency powers, while in accordance with the Imperial Constitution, would involve the "danger of playing into the hands of enemy propagandists." They would immediately report, he said, that the military authorities were usurping administrative powers in Japan. The new Bill, on the contrary, would enable the Government to exercise its powers within narrower constitutional limits.

To Japanese Listeners: Japan's propaganda to her own people attempts to checkmate the American offensive by convincing the people that "unconditional surrender" as offered by the Americans means complete annihilation and death of the 100 million Japanese. Therefore, Japan argues, the only course open to soldiers and civilians alike is to fight to the last man. Unconditional surrender, propagandists insist, has meant to the Germans slavery and death by starvation. The masses of the German people now find their very lives dependent on the whims of American soldiers.

Americans, the Japanese are told, fear the fanatical Japanese fighting spirit and dread the cost of invasion. Statements of American leaders and journalists are liberally quoted (on all beams) in support of this hypothesis. The Japanese infer from these statements that the American people are longing to bring a quick end to the war and avoid further casualties.

To American Listeners: Japan's propaganda offensive beamed to the United States seems to be directed to the ears of Pacifists and the advocates of a soft peace. The horrors of war, the sacrifice of human life both civilian and military, and the devastation of Japan's cities are unhesitatingly described. Japan's interest in peace (other than on her own terms) is emphatically denied, and it is repeatedly suggested that American leaders have deliberately fostered the peace talk as a ray of hope to war-weary Americans.

The suffering and ruin caused by the present disasters are so frequently compared with that brought about by the great earthquake of 1923 (accompanied by frank admissions that current damage is more widespread) that the question arises whether the Japanese may be trying to resurrect the memories and kindly sentiments of the Americans who contributed so much aid to earthquake victims 22 years ago.

To Chinese Listeners: In addition to the above mentioned themes Japan reminds her neighbors that with the fall of Germany and Italy all regular communication and information channels are severed. The only news one can get now from the outside world is from enemy information and "every chance they have, Anglo American news agencies undertake scheming propaganda." The campaign to divide China continues unabated.

Captain Zacharias: Every hour that America spends on her "anti-Japanese thought offensive" is brought to naught by one minute of her bombs, Tokyo declared in Japanese on June 2. At the very same time that Tokyo was being bombed, Captain Zacharias of the United States Navy was broadcasting to Japan as an instrument of the "enemy's psychological warfare." Tokyo found the naval officer's knowledge of things Japanese "even lower" than that of Undersecretary of State Grew. The Japanese could only listen with a "sardonic laugh" for it was typical of the American military and civilian understanding of anti-Japanese propaganda."

Discussion of Peace Feelers*

The first reference on Home Service programs to that portion of President Truman's VE-Day address which demanded unconditional surrender of Japan was not monitored until May 31, more than 3 weeks after the address must have been picked up by official Japanese listening stations. For almost 2 weeks Radio Tokyo had been vigorously denying on its overseas beams rumors of Japanese interest in a negotiated peace, and evidently relied on the lack of shortwave receiving sets in Japan to prevent Truman's demand from circulating widely.

In general, mediumwave broadcasts have continued to be exceedingly chary of referring to the advice in any way, but considerable comment has turned up in Japanese-language material beamed to North America and Asia. Transmissions, by Domoji in Morse and Kana intended for publication in Japanese newspapers overseas have also contained vehement refutations.

*For earlier accounts see "Discussion of Peace Feelers," in RADIO REPORT No. 74, June 1, p. BA 21.

The object of Truman's advice, the Japanese say, is to avoid a dangerous landing operation which will be much more costly than the landing on Northern France. The Americans will have to "bury mountains and rivers of Japan with their dead bodies and paint the beaches of Japan crimson with their own blood."

Triumph of Leaflets: The unexpected quantity of leaflets scattered over the country by raiding planes seems to have forced the propagandists' hand. Comments about unconditional surrender could no longer be ignored on the mediumwave. On May 31 a broadcast on Home Service admitted:

Among the leaflets dropped in the skies of Tokyo the other day were those which were addressed 'To the People of Japan' written by American President Truman. In the closing portion of these 'To the People of Japan' leaflets, Truman states that unconditional surrender of Japan does not mean either obliteration or slavery of the people of Japan. Other leaflets also state that the longer the war continues the greater will be the task of reconstructing the nation and the power of the nation will be lost forever.

....Other leaflets state that the American people possess warm sentiment, but we know too well that the American President played with a knife of white bone (the Life Magazine story of the Japanese soldier's skull and forearm skeleton, of August 1944--Ed.) and we know the truth of the merciless killing of our women and girls by the enemy soldiers on Guadalcanal when the women were on their way to bring back the ashes which were the remains of our soldiers.

We feel keenly how 'warm' is the sentiment of the American people when we see the beastly threats of the enemy, who has stolen lives and burned homes in front of our very eyes by their indiscriminate bombings.

Surrender Means Death: Another Home Service broadcast 2 weeks later also commented that the "unconditional surrender such as that insisted on by American propaganda can only mean death for us." It added that both America and Britain had "played up big the decisions of Premier Suzuki that Japan will fight to the last and stressed that Japan will fight to the last in the face of inducements for unconditional surrender."

Fear of America's psychological warfare campaign was reflected in many of the Japanese-language voice broadcasts. One pleaded:

The enemy is trying to spread peace rumors. We must not turn our ears to these honeyed words, but consider them as wild fancies and brush them aside.... If we should fall into such a trap, we shall most certainly fall into an unlimited state of hell...

"A Reply to President Truman" was prepared by one Kosaku Tamura and broadcast in Japanese to North America on June 16. He charged that after Truman's first statement of "advice" to Japan, the United States and Britain,

...mobilizing world communication nets began propaganda activities as though Japan had made a peace proposal through the Soviet Union and other neutral nations. We sympathize with the mental effort of the President who knows it is impossible to comfort even for a brief second the people of the United States who are fed up with the war.

Dr. Tamura described the President as silently watching developments for a month after admitting that Japanese spokesman denied peace rumors as groundless. Then on June 1 he "made a second surrender advice through his message to Congress."

Germany's Plight: Tamura then followed the line which is now common in Japanese language voice broadcasts of pointing to the abject state of Germany and Italy who surrendered unconditionally although they were not wiped out. The territory where 70 million people live is occupied by Russian and Anglo-American troops, and the state of the people in this occupied country is described as "slavery."

Murder is not necessarily committed by rifles and bayonets alone. A much more cruel death by hunger and cold is awaiting the future of the German people with its gigantic mouth wide open. Yet the right to give and take the lives of the German people lies in the hands of the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union.

Iguchi's Statement: The spokesman of the Information Board Sadao Iguchi was apparently so beset by the peace rumors that he called another conference of the foreign press representatives in Tokyo on June 19 and again denied the rumors as he had on May 21.

I can only repeat what I said on the same subject a month ago.... Such reports are entirely without foundation. At no time, at no place, and through no channels whatsoever has Japan ever proposed peace to the United States and Britain.

Iguchi also recalled that he had prophesied that "enemy propaganda" of this sort would be repeated from time to time, but that Japan's policy would never waver.

Mystified Japanese: English language transmissions point out that in the European war, when the local war situation took an adverse turn, mass surrenders of thousands or tens of thousands of soldiers took place from time to time. This "strange phenomenon" is beyond the comprehension of the Japanese nation. Although western soldiers regard it as honorable to lay down their arms and surrender when further resistance is futile, and they are regarded as having fulfilled their responsibility, Tokyo maintains that all this is "mystifying" to the Japanese mentality.

In Cantonese, as well as English, Tokyo insists that the Samurai spirit has nothing in common with the European (German) spirit and that "to lay down their arms, like the Europeans at the mercy of the conquerors, is not to be borne" by Japanese. Irrespective of what will happen to her mainland, "Japan will fight and continue to fight to her very last man."

The following excerpt appeared in an English-language transmission of June 19. It gives rise to some speculation as to whether the speaker meant that in the event Imperial Headquarters should proclaim the end of the war, Japanese soldiers in isolated areas would be willing to stop fighting and not continue guerrilla resistance:

Whatever ups and downs may take place in the local war situation it is absolutely impossible for the Japanese to (reach) a conclusion that further resistance or fighting would be futile, as long as the war itself goes on. (It is the) character for the Japanese soldier to fight to the last man, unless and until the war is terminated.

Some Japanese Surrender: Tokyo has by now admitted that among the millions of Japanese soldiers there are exceptions to the "no surrender" rule. The method in English language shows is to quote an allied news dispatch which gloated over a "large number" of Japanese soldiers who gave themselves up and then add laconically that the dispatch said "their number totaled 21." In addition Hiroshi Shimomura, president of the Board of Information, in summing up the Diet accomplishments, said in a Japanese GEA Service broadcast June 18: "It is amazing how small the number of Japanese prisoners is."

Use of Bombing Atrocities

The "savage brutality" of the indiscriminate and "bestial enemy incendiary raids" is harped upon incessantly on all beams. English listeners were told (June 16) of an editorial in the CHUBU NIPPON which maintained that the start of "diabolic wanton bombing" of residential and business areas considered with the launching of large-scale propaganda warfare. But no amount of "senseless propaganda leaflets" about American humanity can "alter the people's ingrained conception that the terror raids are directed at them and at them alone." The GEA Service informed its listeners that the "enemy is fighting like a beast" and that he likes shedding blood in order to gain his own interests. Of all the blunders of psychological warfare none exceeds the B-29 raids against Japan's civilian population, Tokyo has maintained.

American Victims of Propaganda: Tokyo has claimed that the American people are victims of their own propaganda organs and that they believe that all the cities of Japan have been reduced to ashes already. It is only their skilful propaganda which makes them believe that with her cities in ruins, Japan will be willing to call the whole thing off. Americans, Tokyo claimed, do not realize that a man who has lost his wife and child in a raid along with his house and all his belongings will have his will to resist increased.

Manchurian Incident: Japanese are attempting to sway the feelings of Americans by recalling to them their inborn revulsion to bombings of civilians. The ASAHI supposedly disclosed to Japanese readers a diplomatic secret when it quoted the remarks Henry L. Stimson made at the time of the Manchurian incident. The Secretary's "ire know no bounds" and he branded the bombing of Chengchow by the Japanese as "unpardonable and inhuman." The ASAHI (June 24) quoted Stimson as saying that the Japanese armies in Manchuria were no better than vampires. Spokesman Shiratori was quoted as retaliating with the charge that Stimson had lost his mind. The editorialist now believes that the Secretary of War has forgotten some of his remarks about the inhumanity of bombing cities.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Empress Dowager's Birthday: The Empress Dowager was reported to be "in the best of spirits" on June 25 when she observed her 61st birthday. In the afternoon she granted an audience to members of the Imperial family who called to pay their respects. Later she received Sotaro Ishiwata, Imperial Household Minister; Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; Admiral Hisanori Fujita, Grand Chamberlain to the Emperor; Gen. Shigoru Hasunuma, Chief Aide de Camp to the Emperor; Marquis Tadataka Hirohata, Lord Steward to the Empress; and Masujiro Okano, Vice Minister of the Imperial Household Ministry. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 24; Domei in English to the American Zone, June 25)

State Funeral for Prince Kan-in: The state funeral for the late Prince Kotohito Kan-in, who died on May 20, was held on the morning of June 18. Among those attending the services were Koide, the Emperor's Chamberlain; Kokura, Lord Steward to the Empress; Seikanji, Lord Steward to the Empress Dowager; Prince and Princess Haruhito Kan-in, the chief mourners; Viscount and Viscountess Nobuaki Ando, who represented the Kan-in family; and Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, chairman of the funeral committee. Others present were Princess Chichibu, Prince and Princess Takamatsu, a number of princes and princesses of the blood, members of the peerage, and messengers dispatched by Premier Suzuki, Baron Hiranuma, and other close friends of the deceased.

There was a special radio broadcast in the evening. Listeners to the mediumwave Home Service and the shortwave GEA Service heard a transcribed recording of a description of the funeral services and of the ceremonial music played at the funeral. Later they heard Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama speak to them in person. His eulogy of the late Prince Kan-in concluded with a plea for more efforts for "sure victory" and for the "enemy's destruction." (Home Service Japanese GEA Service, Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 18)

Funeral for Viscount Ishii: It has been confirmed that Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, former Foreign Minister and member of the Privy Council, and Viscountess Ishii were killed in an air raid. They had been reported missing after the B-29 raid on Tokyo on May 25. Funeral services were scheduled to be held at the Hongwanji Temple on June 29. (Domei in English to the American Zone, June 26)

Deaths: Dr. Ikutaro Nishida, 75, professor emeritus of the Kyoto Imperial University and a member of the Imperial Academy, died at his home in Kamakura on June 7. He was reported to have been a leader in Japanese philosophical circles. (Japanese GEA Service, June 8)

Dr. Shin (Makoto) Hirayama, 79, professor emeritus of the Tokyo Imperial University and a member of the Imperial Academy, died at his home in Nagano Prefecture on June 2. Dr. Hirayama was considered an authority on astronomy. (Tokyo in English to North America, June 8)

(This report is based on material received through June 26.)

RESTRICTED

J A P A N E C O N O M I C T R E N D S

The Japanese Diet in June passed a far-reaching Emergency Measures Act which concentrates extensive power over the direction of Japanese industry in the hands of the Government. The movement to convert war damaged scrap into weapons is growing. Collection drives are being encouraged and production of hand grenades from scrap was said to be under way in Tokyo.

Japan's shortage of agricultural labor continues to complicate the food production program and efforts are being made to remedy this condition through the extensive use of student labor and by evacuating air-raid victims to farms. Emphasis is being placed on the development of Hokkaido by these evacuee farmers.

The Bank of Japan has been made Japan's central clearing house for the settlement of balances and the clearing of bills, following the dissolution of the six clearing houses throughout the nation. Two important steps have been taken to increase the efficiency of Japan's transportation system. These include the transfer of responsibility for the administration of motor transport facilities to the War Ministry from the Munitions and Transportation Ministries and the reorganization of the Shipping Management Association.

AGRICULTURE

Efforts to relieve Japan's food supply and distribution problems are being pushed by the government through the vigorous promotion of a number of economic programs. All were initiated some time ago and all are intended to cope with particular aspects of the problems posed by the conversion of the homeland into a battlefield.

Japanese broadcasts indicate that agricultural activity and the distribution of food have been disrupted by the destructiveness of Allied air raids; that food imports from Japan's conquered Empire have been largely cut off by the Allied advance; and that the homeland's transportation facilities are being threatened to such an extent that agricultural produce cannot even be sent from one part of Japan to another with any degree of reliability. This dismal picture is further darkened by the realization that conditions will become far worse when Doolittle's redeployed 8th Air Force joins with the expanding 20th Bomber Command to shower the homeland with bombs. Above all hangs the ominous threat of impending invasion.

Officials continue to concentrate on the attainment of regional self-sufficiency, the alleviation of the critical agricultural labor shortage, and the increase of existing food supplies. Ersatz food products are being developed. Vigorous campaigns are designed to popularize not only secondary food staples such as sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes but also such items as clams, seaweed, grass, and even night herons. An indication of the extent to which Japan's food supply has deteriorated was seen in Domei's assertion that:

"To speak of rice is too much like thinking of peacetime. Today.... we must eat anything that is available-- anything that is edible." (Domei in kana code to GEA, June 22)

Food Problems

Revision of Central Food Corporation: In line with the Government's policy of transforming the homeland's agricultural system to a series of separate self-sufficient regional blocs, the Central Food Corporation's entire set-up was scheduled for revision on June 15. This action was planned to increase the efficiency of food distribution in times of emergency. No further details have been received, but presumably this action was taken so that the Central Food Corporation will be able to cooperate with the eight local Superintendence General Offices throughout Japan. The branches of the reorganized Central Food Corporation will place chief emphasis on the efficiency of their local operations. (Japanese GEA Service, June 13)

Failure of Farm Policy: The government program designed to encourage the development of small owner-operated farms (jisakuno) has failed to live up to expectations and only 40,000 chobu was placed under cultivation during all of last year. Failure to achieve more noteworthy results was attributed by the radio primarily to the selfishness of landowners who are frequently unwilling to sell their land in anticipation of a future rise in its value. The tendency of landowners to hold out has been encouraged by the soaring prices of other commodities and by the policy undertaken earlier by the Government of compensating them for the disposal of their property with only a specific grant, which averages approximately 150 yen per tan. The Government was urged to recognize the need to promote a more workable policy in regard to farmland and to stress the "actual working" of the increased food production program rather than merely to rely on the theories which have been evolved. (Domei in romaji to GEA, June 1)

Land Utilization: Land areas within Tokyo which have been devastated by air raids are reportedly being converted to the production of foodstuffs as rapidly as possible. The Kanto Headquarters for the Promotion of War Damages Conversion into Fighting Strength (Sensai Seryokuka Kanto Jissen Hombu) announced the results of a survey which disclosed that some 35,000 tsubo (one tsubo is equal to approximately seven square feet) in the capital city has already been converted into vegetable gardens. (Japanese GEA Service, June 20)

Smaller Rations: A "considerable" decline in the production of miso (bean paste) and shoyu (soy sauce), resulting from a decrease in the supply of soy beans and "other causes," prompted the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry to announce a cut in the public distribution of these products. Effective July 1, the zoning system of distribution will be revised "in accordance with the prevailing situation" throughout the various regions of Japan. The three categories of ration districts for miso and shoyu will be revised and new rations will be allocated on the following basis:

Type of District.	MISO		SHOYU	
	New Ration	Old Ration	New Ration	Old Ration
Class A	240 monme	270 monme	2 go	3 go
Class B	180 monme	180 monme	2 go 7 shaku	3 go 7shaku
Class C	120 monme	100 monme	3 go 7 shaku	4 go 6shaku

(See DAILY REPORT, June 20, p. OC 5 for list of prefectures and districts which comprise each of these districts; or details available on request.)

The shoyu distributed in the past had a nitrogen content of only seven tenths of one percent. Hereafter stronger shoyu with a nitrogen content of 1.3 percent will be distributed wherever manufacturing conditions permit, but rations will be decreased by approximately 40 percent. (Domei in kana code, June 19)

Rice: Reports of progress in the cultivation of rice have been confined to several items dealing with local efforts. Residents of Yamagata Prefecture are attempting to overcome the labor shortage and insure maximum production of rice by organizing the Increased Production Neighborhood Association. Membership includes even nonfarming families. It hopes to achieve the most efficient distribution and utilization of available labor power. It is expected that as a result an additional 1,704 chobu (one chobu is equal to 2.45 acres) which would otherwise have remained unproductive will be placed under cultivation. (Tokyo in Japanese to Europe, June 8)

In Toyama Prefecture a method has allegedly been discovered whereby "epochal production" of rice has been made possible even in land areas which lack iron, through the utilization of mineral remnants as fertilizer. Application of this new process was said to result in a much greater per acre yield of rice than had previously been attained. (Tokyo in Japanese to Europe, June 12)

Sweet Potatoes: Efforts to popularize the sweet potato and increase the acreage devoted to the cultivation of this product continued as in past weeks. The current program will be completed in the autumn and at that time a crop yield of some 80,000 tons of sweet potatoes is anticipated. The program to convert damaged sections of Japan's bombed-out cities into useful productive areas includes provisions for the planting of sweet potatoes. From Tokyo came the report that the Kanto Headquarters for the Promotion of War Damages Conversion into Fighting Strength has purchased some two million sweet potato plants for distribution to residents of the capital city from June 25 to July 10. These plants grown in the very heart of Tokyo are expected to yield an estimated crop of 800,000 kan.

News of the local sweet potato planting activities comes from many prefectures scattered throughout the homeland. Typical of these is the announcement from Shimane Prefecture that the Religious Patriotic Service Association of that district, with the assistance of local priests, has been offering a short course in the cultivation of sweet potatoes. Potatoes are being planted in vacant lots and all available space in the vicinity of shrines, temples, and other buildings are similarly being converted. (Domei in kana code to GEA, June 9)

Popularization Campaign: The importance attached by the Government to sweet potato production due to the difficulties of transportation, the dislocation of the population, and increased wartime demands on the regular food supply has been apparent for some time now. Efforts to make the population conscious of this are not new, but are being exerted with renewed vigor as the planting season draws to a close. The Board of Information has therefore requested the cooperation of the War, Navy, Home Affairs, and Education Ministries, the Wartime Foodstuffs Corporation, the Domei News Agency, and all newspapers throughout Japan in sponsoring a Sweet Potato Increased Production Rally from June 20 to July 5. National schools throughout the nation will take part. This campaign is being undertaken to assure the fulfillment of the planting schedule which has been set at 340,000 chobu and the attainment of the production goal of 2,700,000,000 kan (one kan is equal to 3.75 kilograms). Some five million farmers will be urged to extend their total support to this program. (Japanese GEA Service, June 20)

Irish Potatoes: Stress is also being placed on efforts to increase the output of Irish potatoes. Student labor is being used in the cultivation of this product throughout Japan and acreage devoted to potato cultivation is being expanded. The Ishikawa agricultural research laboratory which for "many years" has conducted research work on the potato crop was reported to have successfully developed a new variety of "enormously large" potatoes. This variety is being extensively cultivated in areas developed by the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry. Production of this "Senryoku" potato, as it has been dubbed, is expected to reach at least 300 kan. (Japanese GEA Service, June 15)

Glucose from Potatoes: The Karafuto Agricultural Development Company has evolved a method of producing glucose from potatoes. This product will be made into bars which in turn will be distributed to factory workers, submarine crews, and frontline soldiers as an important source of nourishment. (Domei in kana code to GEA, June 19)

Conversion to Potato Production: The land in the vicinity of Tsu in Mie Prefecture, where mandarin oranges were grown, will be converted to the cultivation of more important foodstuffs. In Minami Mure County 70 chubu of former orange fields have already been planted to potatoes. The task of uprooting orange trees is being carried on with the aid of a sizable subsidy. The local volunteer corps has been mobilized to assist in the planting of potato seedlings as additional land is made available. (Japanese GEA Service, June 15)

Clams and Seaweed: A new method of increasing the supply of clams and seaweed available for food was reported to have been adopted by the Aomori (words missing) Association as a result of which it was able to top its quota during the past 3 months. According to Tokyo, this new method makes it possible to gather within a period of a half year the same quantity of clams and seaweed which in the past would have represented a normal 2 year output. The Agriculture and Commerce Ministry intends to encourage the extension of this new method throughout Japan. (Japanese GEA Service, June 22)

Birds for Food: Tokyo made the interesting disclosure that the meat of the night heron which "is tasteless" and has "not been considered edible" can, in fact, be a very satisfactory source of food. The suggested recipe for cooking night herons was given as follows:

If the meat is cut off and roasted immediately after the bird is caught, there is no trace of any disagreeable odor and the meat becomes a nourishing food.

News of this discovery has been so gratifying that a large-scale night heron hunt is being held in Toyama Prefecture "in order to send this nutritious food to the members of our air forces" (Domei in Kana Code June 10).

Starch Cake: The Domei Wartime Food Research Station in Chiba City is commercializing a newly developed "starch cake." Inosuke Furuno, president of the Domei News Agency, first conceived the idea for this food which was subsequently developed by food experts. The starch is extracted from various types of weeds and flavored with yomogi (a kind of wormwood) which grows freely in the mountains of Chiba. The starch is processed and baked into "delicious and nutritious" cakes. (Domei in kana code to GEA, June 6)

Fishing: The fishing industries in (Hatogashima) have allegedly had such phenomenal luck that they are having difficulty in disposing of their catch. According to Tokyo some 400 kan of red snappers were caught in one day during the latter part of May. Fisherman expect a good run of red snappers, mackerel, and sardines for another month. (Tokyo in Japanese to North America, June 18)

Large quantities of mackerel, tuna, and halibut are being unloaded at the fish market in Hitachi, Ibaragi Prefecture. Even greater catches are anticipated now that the net fishing season has arrived. The Fishing Industry Communications Corps has called upon the school children of fishing villages to assist in the work. On June 12, the first day of the season, approximately 5,000 kan (41,250 lbs.) were said to have been brought in. (Domei in kana code, June 16)

Boatman's Volunteer Corps: The Fukuoka Fisheries Association intends to organize the Boatman's Volunteer Corps which will incorporate each of the prefectures, fishing associations. The Corps' membership will be composed primarily of persons engaged in the fishing industry. Boats belonging to members and other small craft pressed into service will be utilized in the work of the Volunteer Combat Corps. (Domei in kana code, June 15)

Processing of Herring: A new method of curing and seasoning herring has been developed in the laboratories of Hokkaido University. It will reintroduce herring to the Japanese diet for it has been virtually unobtainable. The newly discovered method whereby it is claimed this fish can be simply and more effectively preserved, makes use of the by products of charcoal manufacturing. The fish after being treated in the prepared liquid preservative was said to be extremely tasteful. This method of seasoning and curing fish is applicable to salmon, mackerel, sardine, squids, and other fish as well as herring. (Japanese GEA Service, June 13)

Agricultural Labor

The difficulty of meeting the overwhelming demands placed upon Japan's limited supply of agricultural labor still poses one of the most formidable economic problems with which that country is confronted. The situation has been aggravated by the Government's understandable inability to administer a systematic, efficient, and well organized counter-program in view of chaotic internal conditions.

The shortage of agricultural labor has been intensified by the increased demands of army conscription and by the mobilization of workers for mines and other important enterprises. An additional burden has been placed on farm villages by industry's demands for a large portion of their crop output, which is needed for the manufacture of such vital products as pine root oil, camphor oil, castor oil, alcohol, and other fuels and oils. The need for greater output of silk and fibers for textiles has grown apace.

Efforts to divide Japan into separate agricultural blocs also accentuates the labor shortage. Such an arrangement sacrifices efficiency for military necessity, and requires the use of a maximum number of farm workers.

Tokyo has conceded most of these points and after surveying this discouraging outlook, admitted that "the supply of laborers is insufficient even for the increased production of foodstuffs alone." Japan was said to be in the unique position of facing a severe shortage of agricultural labor while at the same time having a "super-abundance" of factory labor whose ranks are swelling as factories are destroyed by air raids.

Return to Farms: Further details have been learned of the Japanese scheme to meet the shortage of agricultural labor by returning to the farms as many persons as can possibly be spared without detrimental effect to the war effort. Student labor will also be employed to the fullest possible extent. Proposed measures were outlined as follows:

- (1) Laborers from agricultural districts now working in industries other than mining, aircraft manufacturing, and fuel production and who fall into the category of essential agricultural personnel will be returned to farm work.
- (2) Laborers will be returned who have been away from their villages for not more than 2 years and who had been engaged in farm work for at least 90 days per year prior to their departure or who cultivated an area of at least (3 tan).

- (3) Farmers' sons who graduated from primary school in March, and who, upon their return, will be able to assist in essential agricultural work will also be sent back to farms.
- (4) Women who were originally members of farming families will be returned to farm work, presumably regardless of the length of their absence from farm work.
- (5) Middle schools in agricultural districts will be mobilized for farming throughout the entire year.
- (6) All laborers in towns who are engaged in nonessential work must be mobilized for service on farms. (Tokyo, Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 1).

Hokkaido Development Association: Air-raid victims offer the most obvious and most easily tapped source of farm labor. A plan, first announced on June 7, disclosed the government's intention to evacuate some 200,000 air-raid victims to Hokkaido where they will be set up on farms. (See RADIO REPORT No. 75. P. BB8)

The latest action to be taken along these lines was to establish an agency known as the Air-Raid Victims Hokkaido Development Association (Sonsaisha Hokkaido Kaitaku Kyokai). It will be charged with the task of administering the program. As a cooperative organ of the government it will make the necessary transportation arrangements, provide information, make recommendations, and take charge of the necessary recruitment and publicity work involved. Headquarters have been established in Tokyo's Marunouchi Building and branch offices will be opened as the need arises. Kotaro Sengoku, president of the Wartime Agricultural Association, is president and Aichiro Fujiyama, president of the National Commerce and Economic Association (Zonku Shogyo Keizai Kai) has assumed the post of vice-president. Kenzo Kurozawa, president of the Hokkaido Agricultural and Development Company, has been appointed chairman of the board of directors of the new Association.

Persons evacuated to Hokkaido under the provisions of this program will be given a year's training during which time they will receive technical training and instruction in the "cultivation of the farmer spirit." Evacuee farm laborers must bring with them their clothing, bedding, kitchen utensils, and other household items. (Home Service, mediumwave, June 11)

Farm Village: The agricultural association of Kagawa Prefecture is constructing the agricultural village of Teshima for evacuated war victims. About 100 chobu of paddy fields and farms was scheduled for completion during the early part of June. (Tokyo, in Japanese to Europe, June 5)

Student Labor: Young students evacuated from Okinawa to southern Kyushu were reported to be working enthusiastically in an effort to increase foodstuff production, and to have placed under cultivation a plot of two chobu within the limits of the school grounds (Japanese GEA Service, June 13)

Similarly, 54 children evacuated from Tokyo to Iwamuro Village in Niigata Prefecture were said to have banded together to form a Juvenile Increased Production Kamikaze Corps and to have planted potato seedlings upon a three-tan plot of ground which they had cleared. (Japanese GEA Service, June 16) A number of other reports describing the activities of young students engaged in agricultural work have been noted during the fortnight. They served to emphasize the extent of Japan's severe shortage of farm labor.

Agricultural notes

Cattle: The former method of distributing cattle through a system of competitive marketing has been abolished in Tottori Prefecture and a new system adopted. Responsibility for the disposition of government cattle now rests with an appraisal committee. The shipping season for cattle extends from the middle of June to the middle of July and the number of heads to be shipped from Tottori Prefecture to other prefectures has been set at 4,662. (Japanese GEA Service, June 17)

Poultry Breeding: The Agriculture and Commerce Ministry plans to sponsor a nationwide poultry breeding campaign among Japan's farming communities during 1945. Common breeding grounds are being established in every village throughout the country in the hope of attaining a 60 million pound goal. (Tokyo in English to North America, June 22)

Tobacco Substitute: Students in Ashikawa City in Tochigi Prefecture have gathered some 20 kan of mugworts in nearby fields. These mugworts will be dispatched to Japanese soldiers who will be able to use them as a substitute for tobacco. (Japanese GEA Service, June 14)

INDUSTRY

Industrial Control Measures

Wartime Emergency Law: The Wartime Emergency Measures Law, which was promulgated on June 22, concentrates extensive power over Japanese industry in the hands of the Government. This action comes as no surprise. It follows an extended period during which the Munitions Ministry has been criticised for its inability to direct satisfactorily the activities of Japan's hard pressed industrial structure and to keep pace with the new problems which have arisen under wartime conditions. A Domei transmission (in Romaji to GEA, May 21) pointedly observed that criticism has been directed against the munitions control departments "because their organization and powers were...not adequate to their responsibilities...and because of their very incomplete grasp of the production situation."

Dissatisfaction with governmental policy toward industry has increased, criticism has been more pronounced, and the movement calling for the complete nationalization of industry seems to have found growing support in both official and private circles.

It is expected that under the provisions of the new law the following measures will be put into effect:

- (1) The production responsibility system will be extended and applied to enterprises other than munitions companies.
- (2) The rights and privileges of stock and bond holders will be limited.
- (3) An industrial structure will be established which "will conform with the demands for the nationalization of enterprises," and, in this connection, the Government will be empowered to order the transfer of industrial shares.
- (4) The Government will be authorized to name as well as to remove those officials responsible for production (seisan sekininsha) and various other officers of industrial enterprises.
- (5) Additional revenue will be obtained through the assessment of uncess profit taxes to enterprises not functioning as part of a control organization.

Other measures will be enacted whereby the flexible extension of government subsidies to defense work will be made possible. (Tokyo in Japanese to Latin America, June 21)

Plans to streamline Japan's war production as drawn up in the Emergency Measures Law will place particular stress on the more effective operation of war plants, the more efficient organization of munitions workers, the absorption by the state of the surplus profits of war industries, the transfer of air defense or welfare facilities currently owned by the government, and the designation of living quarters for workers. (Domei in English to American Zone, June 21)

Mitsui Control Policy: The Mitsui concern has revised the control policy for its 170 odd operating enterprises in the various regions administered by the Superintendence General Office, "in accordance with the prevailing military situation." Widespread authority will be delegated to representatives of the home office in the outlying regions and they will maintain the closest liaison with their respective Superintendence General Offices. This action has been taken to integrate production with defense requirements in anticipation of a forthcoming invasion of the homeland. Other industrial interests such as Mitsubishi and Sumitomo plan to take similar steps to reorganize their operational structure on a regional basis. (Tokyo in Japanese to Europe June 19)

Localization of Distribution Controls: The distribution control system for special ores and ferro alloys has been revised by the Munitions Ministry. Distribution of these items will henceforth be carried out in accordance with

the regulations of the local Munitions Superintendence Bureaus. Previously it had been necessary to procure an allotment certificate in order to purchase or dispose of these specified ores or alloys. This latest action was instituted in keeping with the current trend toward decentralized administration (Home Service, mediumwave, June 18).

Aircraft

Reorganization of Showa Aircraft: The latest step taken to increase aircraft production has been the action of the Mitsui interests in taking over the management of the Showa Aircraft Company. It was said that Showa Aircraft is capitalized at ¥60 million, and that the Mitsui interests hold 40% of its total shares. An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders will be called on June 28 to elect new executive officers and to consider other aspects of Company policy. It looks as if this election will be no more than a formality since the Mitsui Concern is to send its own men to fill such important managerial positions as president, directors, staff members, and other key posts.

The Company plans to send representatives of the Mitsui Head Office to those areas in which offices of the Superintendence General are located. Apparently the development of Showa Aircraft is being given top priority over a number of other extremely important Mitsui enterprises all of which are engaged in war work. This became apparent with the disclosure that Mitsui will totally divert the personnel, equipment, and supplies of the Mitsui Ship Building Company, the Mitsui Precision Machinery Company, and the Mitsui Lumber Works to the Showa Aircraft Plant. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 19; Domei in English to American Zone, June 18)

Aircraft Planning Board: Some weeks ago the Aircraft Industrial Association set up an Aircraft Planning Board or a Coordinating Deliberation Chamber composed of men experienced in the field of aircraft production. Naomi Kitagawa, Director of the General Affairs of the Aircraft Industrial Association has been named head of the Chamber; the remainder of the staff and the experts comprising the Board's membership will be officially appointed in the near future. This group was organized to coordinate application of the various measures designed to augment Japan's aerial strength "in view of the fact that whether or not we can survive...depends upon aircraft production."

The Chamber's business affairs bureau is divided into three sections. The first section will plan the movement designed to arouse the enthusiasm of the people in increasing aircraft production; the second will strive to eliminate production bottlenecks; and the third will assume charge of press relations work and the dissemination of information. (Home Service mediumwave, May 25)

Fuel

Oil from Cypress Roots: The Kanaki Forestry Station has enlisted the aid of local residents in uprooting the Japanese cypress which grows in the national forest. A type of oil said to be similar to pine root oil can be extracted from these cypress roots. (Domei in kana code, June 10)

A report from Mashita County in Gifu Prefecture attested to the success achieved in extracting wood oil from the Japanese cypress. The Takai Munitions Superintendence Office asserted that this oil is "most suitable" for aircraft fuel and its rate of production was said to be increasing rapidly. (Tokyo in Japanese to Europe, June 12)

Pine Root Oil: The Artificial Oil Industrial Corporation (Jinyuu Sangyo Kabushiki Gaisha) of Kanagawa plans to utilize the services of school children to gather pine roots from which oil will be manufactured. Only those pine trees with a (diameter) of at least six inches will be selected. Since pine roots contain most oil during the period between June and August and since roots with a (diameter) of six inches allegedly yield two kilograms of oil, the production of a considerable quantity of pine root oil is anticipated. (Japanese GEA Service, June 13)

Charcoal: A method of producing charcoal from small bamboo, bamboo grass, and other weeds has been developed by the Wartime Industrial Vocational Center. This charcoal was said to be smokeless and odorless and at least as good as ordinary charcoal in quality. The Vocational Center has established branches to undertake the mass production of the new product. (Domei, Japanese kana code, June 19).

Coal Production: A decline in the production of coal poses a distinct threat to Japan's industrial output. A frank appraisal of this condition attributed the decline primarily to inadequate repair facilities for coal mining machinery, a deterioration in the quality of the coal mined, reduced production incentives due to increased production costs, transportation inadequacies, the insufficiency of the available food supply, and a shortage of labor. The problem is further aggravated by transportation bottlenecks which make it extremely difficult to meet the requirements of Japanese war industries for coal. The distance between coal mines and manufacturing centers and the "onesided location" of coal mines were cited as other factors which complicate the problem of supplying coal to war industries and which especially hamper iron and steel production. (Domei in English to American Zone, June 5) Excessive demands were said to have been placed on certain coal fields, especially in Kyushu. Moreover, the shortage of machinery and tools together with transportation difficulties makes it impossible to develop mines elsewhere and compels Japanese industry to rely on existing mines. The best coal reserves were reported to be in the Kushiro field of Hokkaido and in Saghalien, but these mines must be revived if they are to be fully utilized. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, May 15)

Industrial Labor

Mining Labor: There still exists a large demand for laborers in the coal mining industry. The Coal Mines Labor Service Counter Measures Headquarters (Sekitan Kinro Taisaku Hombu) adopted a specific policy intended to cope with this problem at a recent meeting held at the Welfare Ministry. This policy calls for the employment in coal mines of workers transferred from factories and of bombed out air raid victims (Japanese GEA Service, June 16).

Student Labor Corps: Regulations governing the organization of the student labor corps and the functions of the corps in factories were determined by the Education Ministry after due deliberation with the Welfare and Munitions Ministries. Local governors and school principals were notified of the Ministry's decisions, whose salient points were given as follows: The office of deputy chief will be created in the labor service section of each factory. School teachers and instructors, other than the chiefs of the student labor corps, will be appointed to fill those positions on a part time basis. They will assist the chief of the labor service section with the administration work involved in directing the student labor corps in each factory.

A separate department will be established in each factory specifically to take charge of the operations of the student labor corps in that particular plant. The post of department chief will be filled by school teachers or factory instructors, in accordance with conditions prevailing in a particular factory. These special departments will supervise working conditions, health, sanitation, technical training, education, and the work distribution of the students in the various factories. (Japanese Home Service, mediumwave, June 8)

Industrial Service Association: The Dai Nippon Industrial Service Association revised its structural organization in conformance with the growing tendency toward political and economic decentralization in Japan. Many activities normally falling under the jurisdiction of the Association's central headquarters have been extensively delegated to local chapters which, under the reorganization, are now operating in eight separate districts. There is no reason to doubt but that these districts coincide with the eight administrative regions recently established by the Office of the Superintendence General. The Association's action was characterized as a move designed to "spur activities in local areas." Furthermore a Labor Organization Guidance Headquarters (Kinro Soshiki Shido Honbu) was established in Tokyo to strengthen the young men's unit of the Association. (Japanese GEA Service, June 16)

Industrial Notes

Conversion of Scrap in Tokyo: The conversion of scrap iron gathered from the ruins of Tokyo into fighting power is proceeding under the direction of the Kanto-Shinetsu Munitions Superintendence Bureau. The remelted scrap-iron is being used primarily for the manufacture of hand grenades, but some is also being converted to aircraft parts and kitchen utensils. According to ASAHI, a simple electric furnace operated by 250 members of the Student Volunteer Corps has been turning out weapons since June 1. The furnace was constructed largely from Tokyo's scrap materials. Plans are being rushed for the construction of more of these furnaces at government expense. The Director of the Superintendence Bureau of the Munitions Ministry claimed that they can be moved about easily and set up within 2 weeks. He cited as a further advantage the fact that the furnaces are equipped with an auto ignition system and do not require a leading in electrode. Plans are being formulated to undertake a similar program in the Kobe-Osaka and Nagoya Districts. (Tokyo, Domei in English to American Zone, June 20; Japanese GEA Service, June 20)

Utilization of War Damage: The Kanto Executive Headquarters for Converting War Damage into Fighting Power (Sensai Senryokuku Kwanto Jissen) has issued a call for 600 persons to comprise the second and third groups selected for training as leaders in the task of conversion. The two groups will begin training on July 1 and July 18 respectively for a period of 10 days. Physically and mentally qualified males under 50 years of age who are recommended by their various places of employment are eligible for this training course, which will be offered in Odaira Village in the Tokyo Metropolitan Prefecture. (Japanese Home Service, mediumwave, June 19)

Metal Contributions: May 31 marked the conclusion of the "voluntary" metal contribution period of 3 months. The value of metals and nonferrous metals collected between Mar. 1 and the end of April, was said to have reached an aggregate total of ¥250 million. The figures for May have not been released yet. Local associations have been asked to continue this work beyond June in view of the results attained. (Tokyo in Japanese to Europe, June 2)

Rise in Electricity Rates: Effective on July 1, the Munitions Ministry has authorized an average rate increase of about 20% for the use of electric light current and an average increase of about 20% for the use of electric power. The cost of electric power used in such essential industries as agriculture and electric science will not be affected by the new rates. (Japanese Home Service, mediumwave, June 15)

Commendations: The increased production movement sponsored by the Munitions Ministry throughout Japan from January to March to encourage greater output of caustic soda and soda ash allegedly achieved better results than had been expected. Consequently commendation certificates were issued by Munitions Minister Toyoda and President Ishikawa of the Chemical Factory Control Association to the Japan Soda Factory, the Hodogaya Chemical Factory, the Mitsubishi Caustic Factory, and the Ido Soda Factory for their especially noteworthy records during the drive. (Japanese Home Service, mediumwave, June 11)

Several factories were awarded letters of commendation by the Munitions Ministry in connection with the campaign to expand the production of light metal factories. Among the factories to be commended were seven in the Kanto area including the Ebara and Iwaki factories and the Mitsubishi Chemical Industry; four factories in the Tokai area including the Mitsubishi Electric Works; seven factories in the Kinki area including the Fujimoto Iron Works; and two factories in the Kyushu area. (Japanese GEA Service, May 22)

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Land Transportation

Control of Motor Transportation: Authorized by the Government as a necessary defense measure, the War Ministry took over from the Transportation and Munitions Ministries the administration of Japan's small-scale land transportation system, particularly of motor truck transportation. This

action, prompted by the increasing tempo of air raids, is to facilitate the transportation of military supplies within the homeland. Small-scale land transportation has been regarded as Japan's "greatest transportation bottleneck." It is hoped that by combining the separate responsibilities of the Transportation and Munitions Ministries under a single agency this situation can be improved.

The Army Military Equipment Administration Headquarters will henceforth direct automobile production and maintenance while the War Ministry's newly established Emergency Land Transportation Bureau (Rinji Rikuuun Kyoku) will supervise the administration of the motor transportation system. These agencies will be "enormously" expanded and are expected to undertake the complete reorganization of national motor truck transportation. (Domei in English to American Zone June 13; Home Service, mediumwave, June 13)

Formal Transfer of Functions: Munitions Minister Teijiro Toyoda officially transferred responsibility for the administration and production of automobiles to War Minister Anami during the course of a meeting between those leaders, according to a Domei dispatch (in English to American Zone, June 20). Following the conclusion of this meeting, Toyoda called leaders of Japan's automobile industry including Hideo Suzuki, president of the Automobile Control Association, to the Premier's official residence. The Munitions Minister thanked the manufacturers for their cooperation and asked that they intensify their efforts to increase production. (Domei in English to American Zone, June 20)

Railroads

Damage to railroads and stations in Tokyo on May 25 was admittedly "severe" according to broadcasts carried on the overseas and Empire beams. These admissions were confirmed by the content of announcements of railway conditions which were broadcast to home audiences. Reports of reconstruction work on these railroads carried on overseas beams are optimistic and contain such statements as "recovered within 24 hours, although complete recovery is expected to take several days." On June 15, GEA audiences were informed that 90 percent of the trunk lines and 80 percent of subsidiary lines had been restored.

Travel instructions broadcast on the mediumwave between May 29 and June 2 indicated that major lines were back in service to a limited extent within a week. Principal suburban lines were sufficiently repaired to insure transportation, if necessary, between important points. Passenger service is sharply restricted and limited only to "acutely essential military and official personnel" and, within the city, to workers during rush hours and victims of raids during the day. (Details available in Home Service broadcasts May 28, 29, 31, June 6, 7, and 18)

Reconstruction of Transportation: Reconstruction work on Yokohama's tram-car lines showed less progress and its principal tracks were not expected to be repaired until June 7. (Home Service, June 5)

Evidence that repair facilities were being concentrated on the trunk lines and transportation in Tokyo was seen in the words of Chief Miura of the Facilities Construction Bureau of the Transportation Ministry. He described the system whereby continuous watch is kept along railway lines by maintenance units assembled from "around the city and even from Sapporo and Sendai." Mobile units are ready to rush to the damaged spots reported by these roving watchmen. He claimed that the system now is capable of coping with air attacks of the present size and frequency but expected the "real test" must still be faced for "concrete enemy raids are yet to come." (G.E.A. Japanese Service, June 2)

New Plans for Air Defense: A short notice to Japanese GEA audiences of June 2 described the Transportation Ministry's expectation that "the plans for reconstruction of railways" will soon be completed and that consequently surplus construction power can be transferred and concentrated on air defense of railways.

The MAINCHI on June 13 discussed measures being taken by the Government "to prevent severance of important trunk lines by maintaining reserve bridges for rerouting and dispersing of rolling stock." The concentration of construction corps and related work groups on the reconstruction of damaged railway stations in the order of their importance of construction corps and related work groups was expected to speed repair work. (Tokyo in Japanese to Western North America, June 13)

Increase of Travel Controllers: Rigid control of travel has created a need for controllers. Ticket sellers had been able to arrange transportation for travelers with proper authorization certificates, but the great number of persons who sought tickets on the very day of departure created a manpower problem. Special travel control officials were posted at stations, and travel control headquarters were set up in Tokyo and Yokohama to meet this situation. (Home Service, June 9)

New Railway Bureau: A new railroad bureau was established in Takamatsu City. It has jurisdiction over Shikoku railways and other transportation facilities formerly under the Hiroshima Railroad Bureau. This was done to strengthen railway transportation to Shikoku. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 18)

Shortage of Men in Sapporo: "In order to insure an adequate supply of male personnel" at the railroad stations on important lines in Hokkaido, the Sapporo Railway Bureau was reported to be simplifying railway duties and "instituting working shifts." Women will handle all duties on the Hakodate and Muroran lines except for shunting and coupling of cars. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 12)

Personal Intelligence: Giichi Murakami, former president of the Nippon Transportation Company has been appointed president of the Railway Track Control Association to succeed Masahiko Nakagawa, who resigned at the expiration of his term. (Japanese GEA Service, May 31)

Marine Transportation.

Reorganization of Shipping Management Association: This reorganization, which had been under consideration for some time, was officially approved by transportation officials and became effective June 21. The action was taken to simplify the Association's central set-up and to strengthen the operations of its local branches.

Under the new provisions, the Wooden Ship Bureau was abolished, leaving a total of five bureaus. These include the General Affairs, Operations, Construction, Seamen's and Accounting Bureaus. The number of divisions was reduced from 33 to 22 and the number of sections from 142 to 63. The reorganization, therefore, abolished one bureau, 11 divisions, and 79 sections. The proposed revision of the Association's local branches is still under preparation but "wide changes" are anticipated.

A number of personnel changes have been involved in the reorganization and include the following appointments: Harutaro Hachiya to the post of acting Director of the General Affairs Bureau; Jiro Nakanishi, former director of the Wooden Ship Bureau, to the directorship of the Operation Bureau; Susumu Kato to the directorship of the Construction Bureau; Naoji Maruyama to the directorship of the Seamen's Bureau; and Tatsushi Shimasaki to the directorship of the Accounting Bureau. (Domei in kana code to GEA, June 21)

Recruitment of Seamen: Japan's Marine Transportation Bureaus plan to hold meetings in the areas within their jurisdiction to stimulate the recruitment of more mariners. These meetings will be held to improve the coordination among staffs of the Boy Scouts, agricultural schools, mobilization centers in youths' schools, and the local leaders responsible for the recruitment of seamen. (Domei in kana code, June 15)

Communications

Communications Volunteer Corps: The Board of Communications held a ceremony on June 20 for the inauguration of the Communication Board Volunteer Corps. The personnel of the International Electric Communications Company (Kokusai Denki Tsushin Kaisha) and of the Japan Broadcasting Company will be incorporated into this Corps. (Tokyo in Japanese to Europe, June 21)

Maintenance of Communications: The problem of keeping vital communications lines open for service by swiftly repairing telephone and telegraph lines which have been damaged in air raids is one of the major tasks of the Board of Communications. To meet this challenge, a number of construction units composed of about 100 members each have been organized to carry on reconstruction work wherever their services might be required throughout the city. The formation of these units was first suggested on May 28 by President Shiobara of the Communications Board and was acted upon immediately. By the following day a group of 102 members headed by Chief Nakamura of the Recruitment Section of the General Affairs Bureau allegedly had been organized. At present more than 1,000 persons, ranging in status from high officials to the "very lowest" of the Communications Board employees, were said to be engaged in this work and more units are being formed. (Japanese GEA Service, June 5)

Conservation of Telephones: Telephone subscribers were urged to remove telephones which are threatened by flames during an air raid because a considerable number of these instruments has been destroyed by fire. Removal should be reported to the telephone bureau as soon as possible. Telephones belonging to persons who comply with this request will be re-installed with priority over others. (Home Service, mediumwave, June 8)

Mail Service to China: The Board of Communications announced that effective June 19 mail service to China will be discontinued with the exception of letters, cards, and official material. Similar restrictions already govern mail service to Korea, Kwantung Province, and Manchuria. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 18)

FINANCE

Banking

Centralization of Credit System: The Bank of Japan will take over the functions of the six clearing houses throughout Japan and will act as the exclusive agency to handle all bill clearings and settlements of balances. This action, hailed as an "epochal" step in Japan's financial annals and as a move to foster the nation's existing credit system, has been approved by the Finance Ministry. It has been deemed necessary in view of recent war developments, particularly the intensifications of Allied air attacks.

An announcement by the Bank of Japan disclosed that bill clearings will be handled by the Bank's main office in Tokyo and by its branch offices in other cities. Specific banks will be designated to act as agents of the Bank of Japan in those localities where branch offices are not located. It is believed that the present bill clearing system will be improved after all clearing houses have been absorbed by Japan. The Bank of Japan took over the activities of the Tokyo Clearing House on June 20 and will fall heir to the functions of the remaining clearing houses in other Japanese cities by the end of June. Employees of dissolved clearing houses will be transferred to the Bank of Japan. (Tokyo, Domei in English to American Zone, June 19)

Statement on Banking Transactions: A report of principal accounts of all Japanese banks compiled by the National Monetary Control Association contained the following salient points in regard to the volume of banking transactions in Japan:

Total bank deposits throughout the nation for the year as of the end of March came to ¥84,444,000,000. This represented an increase of ¥3,793,000,000 over the figures of the previous month, and a gain of ¥23,813,000,000 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Bank loans, other than call loans, reached an aggregate total of ¥51,471,000,000. This was a decrease of some ¥3,140,000,000 from the figures of the previous month but represented an increase of ¥15,535,000,000 over the same period a year ago.

Banks' security holdings amounted to ¥46,169,000,000. This was said to be a rise of ¥1,065,000,000 since the previous month and an increase of ¥11,450,000,000 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

The increase in deposit accounts and security holdings coupled with the recent decline of bank loans was taken as an indication of a "sound monetary trend." (Domei in English to American Zone, June 13).

Financial Notes

Savings: The Finance Ministry plans to embark upon a campaign to enlist nationwide support of a new savings drive. It will offer for public subscription issues of premium-bearing fixed savings (warimashi-tekkyokin) and premium-bearing mutual financing (warimashi-mujin) for a one month period beginning June 15. Banks, finance associations, agricultural associations, industrial associations, and mutual finance associations will handle subscriptions. Each savings share costs ¥100, and will yield an interest rate of three percent per annum. A special premium prize of ¥10,000 and other prizes ranging from ¥10 to ¥1,000 will be distributed. The lottery date has been set at Aug. 15. It is expected that the savings drive will attract total deposits of some ¥3 million. (Home Service, mediumwave, June 13)

Investment Funds Adjustment: The Finance Ministry on June 5 transferred the task of handling investment funds adjustment to the local government. It is estimated that under this new arrangement about 90% of the work of handling investment funds adjustment will be carried out by local government. (Japanese GEA Service, June 4)

Branch Offices: Branch offices of the Finance Ministry will be established in various localities throughout Japan in line with the intensified trend toward decentralized operations. Personnel will be dispatched from the Ministry to these new branches. (Japanese GEA Service, June 20)

Rearrangement of Finance Bureaus: In line with the policy of maintaining one finance bureau station in each local administration deliberative council district, the Finance Ministry will abolish the Niigata Finance Bureau and will establish a branch of the Tokyo Finance Bureau in Niigata. Similarly a branch of the Kumamoto Finance Bureau will be opened in Fukuoka.

A revision of the Imperial Ordinance pertaining to the Finance Bureau Law was issued on June 1 to authorize these changes. Five prefectures which had been in the jurisdictional area of the Niigata Finance Bureau will be attached to other administrative districts. Niigata and Nagano Prefectures will be attached to the jurisdictional area of the Niigata branch; Fukui Prefecture to that of the Osaka Finance Bureau; and Yamagata and Ishikawa Prefectures to that of the Nagoya Finance Bureau. (Japanese GEA Service, May 31)

Personal Intelligence: Koken Mitsui, former president of the Mitsui Bank, died of illness at his home in Hakone on May 31. He was 79 years of age. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 5)

(This report is based on material received through June 25.)

RESTRICTED

J A P A N H O M E D E F E N S E

The Suzuki Cabinet in its hurried attempt to change the nation into a "battle structure" geared to invasion has completed one important stage of the transition. Decisions for depopulating urban centers were defined in the Emergency Evacuation Measure. Plans for housing, relief, and reconstruction were "simplified." The way was cleared for complete control of the people by passage of the Military Measures Law. General plans for converting the people to combat status were drafted, and an Imperial Edict establishing the Volunteer Military Service Act was issued. In addition, the police stiffened controls, and planned intensified activity in suppression of crime--both actual and "thought" crimes.

CIVILIAN VOLUNTEER CORPS*

The passage of the Volunteer Military Service Law, which legalized plans for the Combat Corps, was followed by commentaries by officials and journalists which added to information already available of the nature of the Corps. The role of women in the corps was mentioned several times. A new manual for defensive tactics against airborne troops was announced. A few national organizations were formally dissolved on June 15 and 16 and merged into either the Civilian Volunteer Corps or the Student Corps. Those dissolved included the Dai Nippon Women's Association, the Sea Scouts and the National Youth's Association. A mobile unit as well as other units were set up and an official song for the Corps was introduced.

Volunteer Military Service Law

The new Military Service Law deals with broad principles, but not all the details are yet clear. A Home Service broadcast on June 12 reported that the "concrete points" of the law will be announced through Imperial Ordinances as need arises.

In the meantime commentaries and battle-cries prompted by the law are numerous. They express determination to face a new chapter in the Pacific battle, in which is written victory or defeat. The ocean that separates the United States and Japan is said to offer an opportunity for victory. Other favorable factors listed on Japan's side are the mountainous terrain, the underground fortresses now being constructed, and most of all the natural aptitude of the Japanese to die to the last man. With the publication of plans for turning the entire population into a defense army, fresh hopes from the results of its completed structure are expressed. These hopes are stronger now than when plans for the Civilian Volunteer Corps were first announced. The remarks are summarized in the last paragraphs of the Weekly War Review given on June 16 which stated:

* The incomplete text of Regulations governing recruitment into, and duties of, the Combat Corps, as transmitted by Domei in kana code on June 24 is reproduced on page BC 4, this REPORT.

The decisive battle on the homeland is certain, but now that we have made such infallible battle arrangements, we feel just as certain that the fighting power over and above the geographical advantage, and the support of the people will rise from these sources.

Civilian Combat Corps

The Volunteer Combat Corps will be in essence a "volunteer militia" and will be subject to the "Peoples' Volunteer Militia Regulations." The word "fight" has been used frequently in referring to the duty of the members of the corps including men, women, and children. This commentary repeated again what has been emphasized from the beginning of its formation, that the bulk of the duties of the Volunteer Combat Corps will keep the members behind the line and training will be given largely in such work as supply and transportation. A selected group will train for infiltration and surprise attacks to fight with the soldiers. An overseas broadcast beamed to North America on June 21 also stated:

The Corps is not expected to bear the brunt of national defense. Regular fighting will be tended to by the standing army, while the Volunteer Combat Corps will be called upon to engage in rear-line duties. In case of necessity, the Corps will be called upon to take an active part in fighting, and that will entirely depend upon the developments of the war situation."

All members will be under military discipline but punishment is expected to be more lenient than with servicemen. (Home Service, June 12)

When Director Nasu was asked during a House of Representative Committee meeting when the Volunteer Corps would be converted to combat status, he answered that farm combat units may organize during the busy farming season. (See RADIO REPORT No. 75, BA 15.) An overseas report to the United States also implied that the change-over will be made in some industries "if it is deemed advisable to do so for enhancing their standard efficiency." Although it has not been stated directly, it is possible that combat status will be used, regardless of the emergency situation, whenever complete control is desired.

Method of Conversion: The order for conversion to a combat corps will be given by the regional military commanders with the permission of the Army and Navy Ministers. In addition to posters, the order will be given orally, through such means as the radio.

Combat Corps members will have no rank differences except for the commander and he will be selected by the War Minister. In general, the commander of the Volunteer Corps is expected to continue as commander of the Combat Corps.

Combat Corps in Action: The first combat corps to go into action is the corps on Okinawa, which was converted to combat status as soon as the national corps was formed under Governor Shimada. A Domei correspondent reported from a base in the Ryukyus on June 13 that "all the people of Okinawa continued fighting with the troops, using their bodies as human bullets." This was used to introduce a group of middle school boys who received training in communications and construction of underground installations and "performed their duties even under fire", and of high school girls who nursed the wounded in field hospitals. Women have also been given credit for supplying food to soldiers on Okinawa.

Women in Combat: Women have been theoretically subject to all plans made for the Civilian Volunteer Corps. How they will be used and to what degree in combat seems dependent on developments. This is also true of general plans for the Combat Corps. In connection with the publication of the handbook for fortifications, a home broadcast (June 9) stated that "the whole people, even the women, must be convinced of certain victory to the last moment, and fight." Lt. Gen. Sanetsuno Ushijima, vice director of the Tokyo Civilian Volunteer Corps, in a fighting talk declared:

Women are members of the corps and they will not only fulfil their rear guard duties as nurses and such, but where circumstances warrant, they will immediately take up arms. He described the women of Saipan who cut off their hair and the "mothers of Okinawa, who fought valiantly at the front lines with babes in their arms." (Tokyo Japanese to Latin America, June 16)

Four days earlier, Governor Nishio, head of the Tokyo Corps, in speaking of his plans for the pre-combat Civilian Volunteer Corps broadcasts on the Home Service network that his policy would be "not to mobilize women, who are the foundation of families, without good reason except at times when it cannot be helped."

In connection with the disbanding of the Dai Nippon Women's Association, a broadcast in Japanese to the United States on June 14 mentioned the plea made by Princess Higashikuni in her farewell message to the association "to take a very active part in the Corps"; it also spoke of the pledge made by the women to follow in the footsteps of the Okinawa women. It described generally the "brilliant stand" and "mass defense" made by the people of Okinawa and specifically mentioned a high school girl who worked as a nurse caring for wounded soldiers in a field hospital.

The actual text of the message of Princess Higashikuni as broadcast to home audience on June 13 is far from a battle cry. It thanks the members for their "efforts in the past in active service for the country" and adds that "now the situation does not permit any relaxation ... and I am asking you to exert even further efforts in women's service to the country."

Women's training for combat has not been as conspicuous as that of men, nor are they mentioned specifically as teachers of the martial arts or physical education, but they seem to have been included in combat training conducted by neighborhood associations and village corps. Since halberds is the principal martial art for women, it is assumed that women are sometimes included when halberds are mentioned. A group of women was mentioned once as observing the training of naval trainees "from reveille to taps."

Combat Manuals for Civilians

Defense Against Air-borne Troops: A "Handbook for Attack Against Enemy Airborne Troops" is now being compiled by the Inspectorate-General of Army Education. As in the case of other handbooks, it is written for the layman to be sent to "various defense organs" throughout the country. The pamphlet begins with illustrations of weapons used and techniques of the United States Air-borne troops. The text includes the following instructions:

Sharp look-outs, careful ascertaining of landing to avoid deception by dummies, smooth liaison to avoid confusion and oversight, and immediate concentration of large numbers of men to attack landing groups is recommended. All those present must immediately attack just before the invading troops land, which is the most vulnerable moment, with rough and ready tactics. Reports on the point of landing, number and kind of troops should be made with dispatch. Simple obstacles should be built at all possible landing points and key points such as bridges, warehouses, factories, and railway centers should be protected and strongly defended. Preliminary drills should be conducted and all-out cooperation given in construction of military installations.

Additions to Combat and Fortification Manual: Additional information on the contents of the handbooks on combat and on fortification mentioned in earlier reports include "interception of attacks against groups of enemy trucks by making use of hollow roads" (Home Service, June 7), "cutting-in tactics and destruction of enemy tanks by closing in on them," "use of bumpy roads," "use of high explosive mines on the enemy's own...tanks".

IMPERIAL EDICT LAUNCHING PEOPLE'S ARMY

War Minister Anami broadcast to Japan on the night of June 23 (JCT) the Imperial Edict establishing the Volunteer Military Service Act. The War and Navy Ministries at the same time drew up the Regulations concerning instruction and duties of the members of the Civilian Combat Corps. The Volunteer Combat Corps, being directly responsible to the Emperor is tied in with the Supreme Command system of Japan, and its members will work along with the regular troops as well as defend with arms their local and occupational areas.

"The corps will thus plunge into the midst of powder smoke and shells," said Tokyo on the Japanese GEA Service. "We subjects of His Majesty, without exception, must live up to the purport of these instructional regulations and comply with His Majesty's wishes." Thus the Emperor is finally and unmistakably drawn as a participant into the war picture in Japan. The members of these combat units under the Emperor's "personal" command are, according to Domei, given strict instructions "not to leave their assigned duties without orders, however intense the fighting becomes, and not to be taken prisoner alive or die dishonorably."

TEXT OF REGULATIONS

For the reader's convenience of reference, the text of a part of the Regulations as transmitted by Domei in kana code (June 23) is reproduced here.

"Clause 1. The commandants of Army Districts, the Chief of Staff, the Inspector-General of Marine Transportation, or the (head of the Shipping Management Association (Sempaku shirokan) will systematically relay to the regimental commanders the necessary information relative to the recruiting of members for the Civilian Volunteer Combat Corps, which will be formed in each locality.

"Clause 2. The regimental commanders, upon receipt of the above communication, will meet with the persons in charge of recruitment and convey the necessary information to them.

'Article 15'

"Clause 1. Those in charge of enlistment, upon receipt of the information in Clause 2 of the preceding article, will choose the required personnel from in volunteer muster roll and notify them by appropriate means. Those persons receiving such notice will be placed on the waiting list.

'Article 16'

"Should any person on the waiting list fall within any of the following classifications, they must notify the person in charge of enlistment at once: (1) When enrolled in the unit as a soldier or sailor or as a military or naval student. (2) When falling within any of the classifications noted in Clause 1, Article 22. (3) When leaving an area designated by the regimental commander or a vocational classification, owing to leaving or changing an occupation, becoming unemployed, changing residence, conscription, or release from conscription. (4) In all other cases in which a person is considered indispensable by the commandant of the Army District. If a Volunteer Reserve member finds himself falling within the categories of No. 1, No. 2, or No. 4, or if a person falling under category No. 3 arrive in a new district or changes his occupation or finds employment, he must notify the official in charge of enlistment.

'Article 17'

"Clause 1. Upon receipt of such notification, the official in charge has the right to exempt such a person if the reasons are found legitimate, or to put him again on a waiting list and to carry out all necessary administrations.

'Article 18'

"The enforcement of recruitment will be carried out in a manner deemed appropriate by the regimental commander and the details will be relayed to the members through the officials in charge of enlistment.

'Article 19'

"Upon receipt of the notice to report, those on the waiting list will go immediately to gathering places designated by his recruiting official and report to the head of the Local Civilian Volunteer Combat Corps.

'Article 20'

"If for any reason, such volunteer reserve members cannot answer the summons or will be delayed in reaching the designated place, they must notify the leader of the Civilian Volunteer Combat Corps to that effect.

'PART IV. RELEASE, EXEMPTION, OR DEFEREMENT'

"Release from enlistment in the Corps will be made according to leadership classification (shiki kubun), and will be put in charge of a chief higher than the head of a Volunteer Combat Corps, such a chief to be designated by the commandant of an Army District, the Chief of Staff, the Inspector-General of Marine Transportation, or (the head of the Shipping Management Association).

'Article 22'

"Clause 1. Those falling under any of the following categories will be exempted from enlistment during the proper period and will not be put on the waiting list for recruitment: (1) Those who cannot respond to the summons for enlistment owing to physical ailments, together with those who are indispensable because they must nurse or otherwise attend such people. (2) Those who are employees of Government offices, schools, factories, or workshops, and are considered indispensable according to the designation of the commandant of the Army District. (3) Those who are in imprisonment according to law. (4) Those who are mothers of children under school age and are therefore considered indispensable. (5) Pregnant women and women in confinement, together with those who are indispensable because they must nurse or otherwise attend such people.

"Those who fall within any of the categories of the preceding clause will promptly report such circumstances to the person in charge of enlistment. Those who are exempted from enlistment and still do not fall within any of the categories of the preceding clause will do likewise.

'Article 25'

"Clause 1. Those who should respond to the call for enlistment, but fall into one of the following categories, will be granted deferment for the period of indispensability by the person in charge of enlistment: (1) Those who are diseased or otherwise suffering from physical or nervous disorders. (2) Those who are indispensable owing to death or illness in the family, since they must wind up the affairs of the deceased or nurse the sick. (3) Those who cannot resume their business in stricken areas owing to damage from air raids or natural calamities. (4) Government and municipal officials, or officials designated by law, who are indispensable for the prosecution of their duties.

'Article 24'

"Any person who, between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31 each year, falls under the stipulations in Article 2, Clause 1, will report his name and date of birth to the official in charge of enlistment for the Civilian Volunteer Corps of his district by Dec. 31 of that year. In case there is no Civilian Volunteer Corps in his district, he must report to the mayor of the town or village in which he resides. On receipt of such notification, the official in charge shall record the necessary data for the volunteer muster-roll and shall (word missing) such people.

'Article 25'

"All applications and reports regarding enlistment in the Civilian Volunteer Corps, excepting those requiring written forms as stipulated in this law, will be made orally. In certain cases, however, oral applications and reports may be made although otherwise designated. In such a case, the person applying or reporting will make a note to such effect on the form to the authorities, who in turn, will read the contents of the form to the person applying or reporting, and have him sign and affix his seal. (Article 26 missing--Ed.).

'Article 27'

"Should a person be unable to report in person, it should be done by the head of the house. In case the head of the house is a minor or is (word missing), a legal representative should report. If a legal representative has not been selected or in case of unavoidable circumstances, the person having charge of the family will report. The same order holds in case the person reporting turns out to be the head of the house.

PART V

"Anyone failing to report according to Articles 14 and 21, without legitimate cause, will be fined not more than 50 yen or be subject to imprisonment.

SUPPLEMENT

"This law will become effective upon the day of promulgation. Those falling under Article 2, Clause 1, will report within 30 days from the promulgation of this law in accordance with the stipulations in Article 24. Those failing to do so without due cause, will be fined not more than 50 yen or be subject to imprisonment."

STRUCTURAL COMPOSITION

Tokyo in Japanese to North America, June 24, added the following: "According to the ordinance relative to the command of the Volunteer Combat Corps, which is an important part of the Voluntary Military Service Law, the Civilian Volunteer Combat Corps which is to be organized locally will be composed of all persons who come within the range of age limits set forth in the Voluntary Military Service Law.

"There will be a combined Volunteer Combat Corps in each of the local areas. The combined corps shall consist of a Headquarters Corps and a number of Volunteer Combat Corps. Each combat corps shall consist of a headquarters and a number of Volunteer Corps companies. Each company shall consist of a number of combat platoons, and each platoon shall consist of a number of combat squads. (Romaji for the various divisions: Combined combat corps--rengoon giyu sentotai; combat corps--giyu sentotai; corps company--sento hentai; combat platoon--sento kutai; combat squad--sento beuntai--Ed.)

Railway and Communications Corps

"In addition to the foregoing, each local railway bureau and communications bureau and organ related to these fields such as the munitions companies shall organize separate combat corps. Such other occupations as the War and Navy Minister may designate shall organize combat corps within the respective occupational fields.

"As a general rule, the Volunteer Combat Corps shall be formed with the Civilian Volunteer Corps as the basis. The commanders of the Railway Combat Corps and the Communications Combat Corps shall be directly responsible to the Emperor and shall lead their units and their subordinates.

"With regard to the command of and the liaison between the regular Army units and the Volunteer Combat Corps, battle orders shall be issued in accordance with the needs of the commander of the attached Army units (shozoku no chokan) and the needs of the battle operations."

Organizational Notes

Official Song: On June 25 the Board of Information announced the music and words of the Civilian Volunteer Corps song, which will be sung for morale rallies. The song (below) was introduced to the public as a national song on June 24:

In spirits high, O land of Japan:
His Majesty's people as one man
Defend our Fatherland forever more;
With grace like Mt. Fuji, with true valor,
The Civilian Volunteer Corps are we.

Where Gods do dwell, O land of Japan:
And battle array is spic and span;
Oh hark to the production line resound;
With loyal devotion all are bound,
The Civilian Volunteer Corps are we.

Our orders have come, O Land of Japan:
To death we fight, to our last man,
Against the invading enemy old
We brandish our sword with fury cold;
The Civilian Volunteer Corps are we.

Mobile Unit: A volunteer mobile unit was formed in Tokushima Prefecture composed of automobiles, trucks and heavy motor vehicles whose drivers will serve as a modern mechanized unit in case of emergency. (GEA Service, June 10)

Old Men's Group: The Volunteer Corps of Maebashi, Gumma Prefecture, which started functioning as a corps on June 8, includes "several men over 70 and 80 years old, who requested membership." (Tokyo in English to Western North America, June 18)

Kanto's War Construction Corps: The Kanto branch of the Wartime Construction Corps was established on June 16. It will be responsible for construction of public works, military defense facilities and transportation facilities. (Tokyo in English to North America, June 15)

Military Training: Masters in the military arts of "bayonet fighting, fencing with sword and halberd, and archery," ("referred to as fencing, jujitsu, bow and arrow" in an English broadcast to North America on June 11), have formed a Tosa Unit. It will work closely with the Civilian Volunteer Corps, and set up training centers in the prefecture. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 12)

Lt. Gen. Ushijima of the Tokyo Corps implied that "spiritual and physical training" will be given working groups at their places of work. (Tokyo in Japanese to Latin America, June 16)

National School students of a certain school in Tochigi Prefecture were reported to be "rising early and practicing fencing and other military tactics." (GEA Service, June 16) Students in the mountains at some locality in Japan were being taught the care of planes. (GEA Service, June 10)

The students of the Tokyo College of Physical Training were pictured in the MAINICHI on June 18, encamped in mountains training in "bar-making, hand-grenade throwing, and other practical methods of defense-craft" and were shown with large sticks about a meter long. (GEA Service, June 18)

EVACUATION AND DECENTRALIZATION

Detailed announcements of the Emergency Evacuation Measures as broadcast four times to home audiences have been received. They contribute to the vague picture of evacuation obtained hitherto from fragmentary notices and chance references.

Emergency Evacuation Measures :

The Cabinet decision on Apr. 20 concerning Emergency Evacuation Measures was apparently general acceptance of the plan, for the particulars were reported presented to the Cabinet by the Home Minister on May 4, and made effective on May 5. Below are the details of the program and its significance as discussed in four radio announcements, the Board of Information announcement, the explanation made by Director Akabane of the Business Bureau of the Air Defense General Headquarters, the Bureau of the Air Defense General Headquarters, the Transportation and Communications Ministry announcement, and a radio digest of the regulations.

Planned Evacuation and Reception: These measures institute planned and controlled evacuation arranged in the order of urgency, "for evacuation prior to that was apt to be confused easily," according to Director Akabane. It meant that "people could not move about freely of their own accord at this time and that essential persons must stay to the last." The Transportation and Communications Ministry adds that inconvenience to evacuees will be caused by the new plan "to mobilize all transportation facilities for transportation of munitions and foodstuffs and decentralization of important factories."

Decentralization of Establishments: Government and public offices, corporations and organizations will not be moved unless ordered by the government or competent persons. Factories and working places, however, will either be decentralized in preference to other facilities or will be transferred to substantial buildings.

The radio explains that this order will be carried out "in accordance with defense regulations" and that it is limited to factories and its branch factories ordered to be evacuated by the Munitions Minister and important factories designated by the presidents of the local administrative councils. Factories other than these must suspend transportation even though they are in the process of decentralization.

Small-scale transportation of establishments will be facilitated by group truck and labor transportation units.

Evacuation of People: Evacuation priority was given infants, expectant mothers, and invalids, including attendants, people affiliated with decentralization of establishments (including those to be transferred), group evacuees (explained by radio as including mass evacuation of school children), raid victims and those moved under compulsory evacuation. No certificate of removal will be issued persons other than these. Special trains will be in operation for this program and regulations will be relaxed as transportation facilities improve.

Evacuation of people in coastal regions, medium, and small communities will be restricted to those affiliated with essential facilities. The remaining facilities and people will be housed in substantial or underground buildings.

Areas to Receive Evacuees: The necessary coordination between the sending and receiving areas (see RADIO REPORT No. 69, BC 9 and No. 70, BC 14) is included in these measures.

The Keihin area on the whole will evacuate its people to Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, and Shinetsu districts; the Hanshin area people will move to the Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku, and parts of Tohoku districts; and the people of north Kyushu will move south. The Government promises "greatest of effort" to insure maintenance of living conditions in the districts, to open and build living quarters, and set up dormitories. It anticipated closer liaison with the local administrative councils "to improve reception of evacuees." Cultural organizations will make special effort to have books and magazines available to evacuees and to those remaining behind; housing facilities will be arranged and entertainment facilities opened for those left in the cities.

Execution of Measures

There was no dependable account of the execution of these measures. Special Correspondent Abdullah Kamil discussed evacuation in a dispatch to Malayan newspapers which was transmitted to North America, on July 17. It was an admiring account of evacuation of "many, especially mothers and children being evacuated to the country where they live happily on farms" and of "special permits being given to those who wish to evacuate to anywhere in Japan." Ambassador Tani also was enthusiastic in an interview with the SHIN SHUN PAO, stating that "factories and plants had already been dispersed before May 25 and aircraft had not been affected". He added that the "depopulation and dispersal of factories and plants and evacuation of victims to rural villages are being carried out smoothly at present." (Soviet Press Dispatch from Correspondent Yakshamin, in English Morse from Tokyo for TASS in Moscow, June 18)

Delegation of Powers to Regional Heads: Transfer of authority for designation of areas for evacuation of buildings to regional heads was approved on May 29, the evacuation to take effect immediately upon the issue of orders. This was done in order to "speed up evacuation of buildings".

Evacuation to Hokkaido: Applications will be opened for the 50,000 war victims' families (and probably some general evacuees) which was announced as planned for Hokkaido on June 7 (see RADIO REPORT No. 75, BB 3) between the middle of June and the end of July. Families of war victims composed of more than one male between 16 and 60, and single men are eligible. Lodging in the colonial training centers, schools, temples, and homes of others will be provided, all expenses will be paid, and when simple living quarters are built, rent will be free. Crops raised on one chobu of land may be consumed by the family for the time being. Training will be given them for a year and food provided at the beginning if necessary. A sum of 30 yen a month per person for 6 months will be given if the need is desperate. (Home Service, June 16).

Evacuation of Children and Mothers: Tokyo planned the mass removal of babies and their mothers having no relatives in the country, to Niigata Prefecture beginning June 25. Presumably besides these, 20,000 mothers and children are expected to be evacuated by the end of June "cooperating with neighboring prefectures"--which may mean "to neighboring prefectures." (GEA Service, June 15) Tokyo broadcast to the United States an article appearing in TOKYO MAINICHI on May 26, written by a member of the evacuation committee of the Parent Teachers' Association describing the generosity of the farming families which received them, their "overwhelming kindness", abundance of facilities, the joy with which they play and work in the "well-equipped" country schools. The article should surely put the mind of a worried mother at ease.

Preservation of Books: "Important books and documents on the history and culture of Japan" were reported transferred to prefectural libraries from the largest public library in Japan, the Ueno Public Library. Domei also reported that out of 1,100,000 volumes at Ueno, 120,000 books were removed to Nagano 2 years ago and 100,000 books were already placed in an underground library. (In English to the American Zone, June 13)

POLICE ACTIVITIES

The strengthening of the Home Ministry and the police department, together with stricter regulation of life within Japan, has increased news of crime control. "Robbery during raids" and "espionage" have been heard of this fortnight.

Defense Against Espionage: After the announcement on Mar. 31 that "thoroughness in defense against espionage" was anticipated during April, and editorial from the YOMIURI HOCHI was broadcast on May 23 declaring "There may be no spies in Tokyo today, thanks to the vigilance of the authorities". But on June 3 a Home Service broadcast complained that "Enemy spy activities are becoming more and more intense".

The Communications authorities are reported trying to curb revelation of information that would aid "the enemy" as well as provide material for "demagogic propaganda." They have promised to strengthen the censorship system. "The enemy" is accused of "being busy collecting materials on troop, fleet, and plane movements, production figures, complaints and dissatisfaction in the national economic situation" to use for "demagogic propaganda." Letters, telephone conversations, and telegrams sent by the people are particularly fertile field for spy activities and the people must refrain from discussing any subjects including decentralization and production of factories, locations of military installations, troop movements, complaints and dissatisfaction in the economic situation, and distribution of commodities.

The people are once again warned against the "enemy attempt to derange the home front" which has "greatly intensified in recent days".

Robbery During Raids: Chief Public Procurator Kishimoto, Commander of the Emergency Procurator Corps stated:

It is reassuring that morale of raid victims is becoming stronger though the damaged areas are increasing in size. However, it is regrettable that some recalcitrant people, taking advantage of the confusion during air-raid calamity, dare to resort to unjust acts such as theft and profiteering.... I am determined to deal with these crimes with severe punishment.

The Tokyo District Procurator's office, as a result, has decided to strengthen control over "unscrupulous persons to a still greater degree." Hitherto the office had sent emergency procurator corps to damaged areas during air raids and this will be increased by eight corps. The judicial and the economic procurator corps will also be sent to all police stations and will dispose of "malignant crimes on the spot."

Yenan's Comment: Yenan commented on June 21 that the confusion caused by Allied bombings of Japan had brought about "drastic laws extended to criminal offences to include the meting out of life imprisonment or death as a sentence for stealing of vegetables during the state of disorder." Yenan reports a Japanese decision to apply the "Special Wartime Criminal Laws" passed in Mar. 19, 1942, for crimes committed under blackouts. The *ASAHI* of Apr. 26 is quoted:

The sentence for those who steal vegetables worth \$5 to \$6 shall be sentenced to 6 months imprisonment, according to the circumstances. ...any one stealing a purse containing \$6 during a raid in Tokyo, 6 years imprisonment.... Although offenders are certainly not many during raids, cases of theft of food, clothes, and even pots and pans during the confusion after the all clear signal or during blackouts are quite widespread.

Theft in gardens, public baths, and trains are reported so numerous that ASAHI uses the old Japanese saying to describe the condition, "You have to be on guard against a thief whenever you see anyone."

Defense of Factories Enforced: The police will assist the enforcement of the Welfare Ministry's "ordinance relating to the emergency duties of essential personnel" made effective May 24 which compelled the employers to protect places of work, and employees to obey. (See RADIO REPORT No 75, BB 14) The Metropolitan Police Board "encouraged" its subordinates to form "powerful police squads" to "scrutinize the management of the remaining factories," according to a Home Service broadcast on June 14. They are to see to it that the ordinance is observed and that the employees "shall not go far away to take shelter during raids, but be dispersed within the premises of the factory."

AIR RAID PRECAUTION NOTES

Fire-fighting: While the fire-fighters in Japan were being conditioned to the importance of the first few minutes in fighting incendiaries (see RADIO REPORT No. 72, BC 13), the U.S. planes introduced "new tactics" reported used on Yokohama on May 29. The attacking planes first carried out explosive bombing "thereby chasing our civilian air defense units into raid shelters, then dropping incendiary bombs, thereby slowing up initial fire prevention activities." "To meet this new situation" instructions were given over the radio in a home service broadcast on June 6, concerning how to time the landing of bombs and judge their destination after they leave the planes. (Details of the description available)

Poisoned Chocolates: Poisoned chocolates were reported dropped in the Yamaguchi area on May 13, according to a GEA Japanese broadcast on June 9. The chocolates were round, wrapped in tinfoil, and when analyzed were found to contain arsenious acid.

Awards to Air Defenders: The first Home Ministry award for "anti air-raid squads" was reported given to 12 anti air-raid squads of 12 war plants in Tokyo on June 20. One of the squads, composed of 28 members, was said to have put out 200 firebombs on Apr. 14. Director Endo of the Aircraft Ordinance Bureau General awarded members of his bureau for defense against fires on the night of May 25. (GEA Service, May 31; Domei in English to the American Zone, June 20)

RELIEF

Health Situation: Broadcasts on the health situation in raid-damaged areas has increased with the approach of summer and the Welfare Ministry's sharpened attention to the subject. The news obtained from all beams shows some anxiety on the part of the Government and the people, mixed with general hopefulness of control of epidemics this season.

Locality: The officials are directed to select "wartime housing areas (senji jutaku chiki)" in accordance with their proximity to factories, public offices, transportation, and after considering their adaptability in such matters as public utilities.

Community Plans: The Community will be made up of rehabilitated tonarigumi (roughly 10 families) which will form a rehabilitated chokai (30 to 50 tonarigumi). Government subsidized community distribution centers, kitchens, mess halls, baths, and medical clinics will serve the people. Light and water will be provided as soon as possible.

The Houses: The "wartime house" will be about 5 tsubo (one tsubo is roughly 6' by 6') and will be built in a roughly 100-tsubo lot, which will include 50 tsubo family gardens. Tokyo reports a plan to Europe for houses containing two rooms, one room being 12' by 13', the other approximately 18' by 18'.

Building Material: The residents will build their own houses with material salvaged from wrecked or decentralized areas, which will be supplemented if necessary with released new material. The Residential Houses Management Corporation (according to Domei in English--the Japanese being Jutaku Eidan) will serve as consultants to the people.

Temporary Lodgings and Shelters: "Substantial buildings" will provide temporary lodgings, which must be readied as soon as possible.

Some information is given of the "octopus-pot shaped shelter for one person" in Measures for Giving Air Defense Instructions for Increased Food Production" issued by the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry and Air Defense General Headquarters. The octopus-pot shaped shelter is about one meter in diameter and 1.20 meter in depth. It is recommended for farmers because it can be built in the foot-paths of the fields and is said to be safe. To illustrate this the story is told, that more than 40 planes attacked for "several hours" at fifty meters but no one was touched in the octopus-pot shaped shelter." (Home Service, May 13)

Tokyo's Plans: Tokyo plans 1,200 wartime houses in Honjo and Fukagawa Wards for (24,000) factory workers, giving the impression that the work is in process. But a Home Service broadcast on June 19 mentioned several hundred tsubo, in areas adjacent to Government electric elevated trains" using the future tense. A Domei report on June 19 mentioned several million tsubo to be thus reconstructed in Tokyo.

(Details and additional information available from Home Service, June 19; Domei in Kana code to GEA, June 19; Domei in English to the American Zone, June 16 and June 19; GEA Service, June 19; Domei in English to Europe, June 19.)

Re-making Tokyo: The announcement of these plans provides an opportunity to dream of new cities for Japan, and Masayoshi Morino broadcast the possibilities in English to the United States on June 20.

It is possible that there will be no more cities of over 3 million in population in Japan, and rightly so, for "a large metropolis is a consuming fungus", devoid of community life, impractical militarily and industrially. He hopes for a better balanced national life and vastly improved community life for the people. He turns to a "several weeks old" article written by Eijo Ishikawa of the Public Roads Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs for a future picture of Tokyo. Tokyo must be reconstructed with a definite plan, divided into Sections A (higher ground for residents), B (residences permitted but not recommended), and C (no residences permitted). Public utilities must be plotted with this in view. The material for construction in Japan must inevitably remain wood. His plans call for more space between houses for home gardens, and community associations already decided upon in the Wartime Housing Measures. One thing to be noticed is that the present plans, rather than placing utilities where residence is most healthful, has requested the placing of residences where utilities can be quickly supplied under present conditions.

(This report is based on material received through June 24)

RESTRICTED

J A P A N M I L I T A R Y A F F A I R S

The great amount of radio attention devoted to speculation on probable Allied landings reveals Japanese perturbations over the question of when and where the next blow will be struck: speculations will probably increase as the final mopping up is completed on Okinawa and Allied forces are readied for Tokyo-knows-not-what. It seems probable that the air waves will be filled even more with Radio Tokyo's premonitions as delays will increase the nervous tension.

JAPAN'S MILITARY SPECULATION

Finale on Okinawa

After many days of describing the Okinawa situation as "serious," "grave," and "distressing", Tokyo admitted the loss of the island on June 25. The English-language Domei dispatch to America described the collapse of organized resistance but followed it with a paragraph devoted to remnant Japanese forces and to activities of Japanese air units which attacked airfields on Okinawa and shipping in nearby waters. With this dispatch Radio Tokyo seemingly brought to a close the propaganda campaign which has accompanied fighting in the Okinawas.

Campaign History: As has been the case in propaganda about military action in other areas near the homeland, Radio Tokyo first played up defense of Okinawa as defense of the Empire in general and of Japan in particular. Japanese listeners were told that the war would be lost if the Okinawa garrison were defeated. Gradually, as the military situation worsened, the emphasis was changed. Okinawa no longer was described as the cornerstone without which the entire structure would collapse, and the island was written off.

In recent weeks, when loss of the island was becoming clearer with each passing day, Tokyo propagandists concentrated on the future plans of the Allies. The final struggle of the Japanese were reported fully as were activities of the Kamikazes, but in addition almost every broadcast concerned with events in the Okinawa area contained speculation on the site of the next Allied landing.

Future Allied Landings

The China coast and Japan were the favored locations in the first broadcasts devoted to speculations on the next American offensive. The reasoning was general rather than specific. Radio commentators in Asia, like those in other parts of the world, were faced with the necessity of establishing their own reputations for prescience. They chose a variety of factors as portents of a variety of future events. Speeches by military officials were cited, concentrations of Allied forces in the western Pacific were described, hopes and ambitions of Chungking leaders, plus the military cooperation of American and Chungking forces were listed--all to prove what seems completely obvious: the Allies do not consider Okinawa the final goal and are planning future operations designed to end the war.

Target China: Although no specific site was mentioned, the "south central" coast of China was early designated. Statements by General Wedemeyer and Admiral Nimitz on the desirability of an offensive in China were quoted in support of this proposal. The possibility of such a landing was said to be the impetus for the recently stepped-up Chungking drive. And Allied concentrations of planes in the Philippines and at Kunming, Stilwell's Manila conference with MacArthur, plus increased air activity on the continent were all put forth to substantiate the prediction that the attempt would take place in China. (Tokyo, Japanese GEA Service, June 14)

Reasons for Future Failure: Having thus given the proposal full status as a military probability, the propagandists set out to prove its ultimate failure, no doubt in the faint hope of convincing somebody of its strategic impracticability. The arguments used included the different terrain in China; Japanese defensive preparations over a period of years including construction of railroads and highways; the difficulty of supplying invasion forces so far from production centers in the United States; the excellence of Japanese forces on the continent; and the Yenan-Chungking conflict which was said to diminish seriously the value of the Chinese military potential.

Target Japan: Although the Hong Kong radio continued its interest in the possibility of a landing on the China Coast, Radio Tokyo gradually shifted from debate over alternative actions to concentration on the idea of a landing on the Japanese mainland. This shift appears to have followed closely the weakening of Japanese resistance on Okinawa. As the situation deteriorated there, Tokyo's propagandists became more and more convinced that the next attempt would be made on Japan proper.

Actually no formal attempt was made to discard China in favor of Japan as the next objective. Rather the commentators and script writers, who apparently wished to frighten the people into greater awareness of their impending fate, felt that the China Coast lacked the element of danger necessary to stir radio listeners to mass action. One commentary declared that attack on the homeland would shorten the war more than invasion of China and was therefore desirable from the Allies' point of view. And further, attack on the coast of China was disadvantageous since Russia and England would be displeased. (Tokyo, Japanese GEA Service, June 16)

For arguments to support selection of Japan as the target, commentators described the obvious progression of Allied invasions: the south Pacific islands, the Philippines, Okinawa, and then Japan. Construction of 15 air-bases on Okinawa and the concentration of American fighters, small bombers, and B-29s in the Okinawas, Marianas, and Aleutians provided further proof. In fact the construction of bases and concentration of planes was stressed repeatedly. Tokyo reported from time to time the number of planes at each base, and Shanghai (in English to Australasia, June 10) predicted that as many as 20,000 planes would be brought to the area.

Changes in American bombing strategy were also alleged to be proof of the American intent to invade the Japanese homeland. Although the logic was not entirely clear, Tokyo declared that the change from bombing large industrial cities to assault on smaller communities was evidence of future operations. Transfer of the 21st Bomber Command from India to China was offered as additional evidence.

To date the Japanese controlled radios have been little concerned with the exact location of the projected landing attempt. Perhaps the propagandists felt that localization might aid the enemy. Since Kyushu follows the line of progression some interest was displayed in that possibility. One military commentator, in what may be an attempt to postpone the evil day still further, suggested that Amami in the Ryuku's might be the logical objective. (Tokyo, Domei in English to American Zone, June 25) Defense of this island, he said, would allow still more time for strengthening defenses on Kyushu and Honshu. And "time" used for this purpose was said to be the primary benefit to Japan of the 3 months siege of Okinawa.

While the Okinawa operation was still occupying the attention of Japanese and American leaders, Radio Tokyo did not make a serious attempt to find "invasion forces" lurking in the waters adjacent to Japan. But such rumors may become frequent as jittery feelings increase in the Japanese capital.

Difficulties Facing the Allies

Naturally Radio Tokyo is abundantly equipped with arguments designed to allay Japanese fears. The "formidable defenses" of Kyushu are but a small part of the picture of an entire nation armed physically and spiritually to stamp out any attempt to defile Japan's sacred soil. The spiritual factor received decided emphasis although the courage, skill, and training of Japanese troops was not minimized.

The Supply Problem: The argument which followed that of spiritual strength in usefulness was the supply problem for allied forces. Again and again, Tokyo and its satellites listed the difficulties inherent in such a situation. General discussions of the problem were pointed up by references to the appointment of General Styer as chief of the new supply command. (Domei in English to American Zone, June 20) The statement by a Reuters correspondent that 6,000 ships would be necessary for an invasion and Hanson Baldwin's discussion of the supply situation were also among the fibres woven by Radio Tokyo into the noose awaiting American invasion attempts. (Tokyo in English to North America, June 23; Tokyo, Domei in English to Europe, June 20)

By these arguments Tokyo presumably hoped to convince its listeners that when the Allies had the audacity to attempt a landing, it would be doomed to failure. But there has been no concerted effort to convince these listeners that Japanese forces could actually prevent such an attempt.

AIR RAIDS ON JAPAN*

(Compiled from Japanese and puppet radio broadcasts)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>RAIDED BY</u>	<u>DETAILS</u>
May 28	Biwa Lake	1 B-29	
28	Bungo Channel	1 B-29	
28	Chiba Prefecture	30 P-51s; 3 B-29s	airfield strafed
31	Ehime Prefecture	1 B-29	
27	Hakata Bay	8 B-29s	mines
28	Hakata Bay	12 B-29s	4 downed; (3) damaged 2 probables
27	Hiroshima Prefecture	B-29	poisoned chocolate bars
28	Ibaragi Prefecture	30 P-51s; 3 B-29s	airfield strafed
27	Kammon Channel	8 B-29s	mines
28	Kammon Channel	12 B-29s	4 downed; 3 probables mines
29	Kawasaki	500 B-29s	incendiaries; 30 downed; 40 damaged
28	Kii Peninsula	2 P-34s 2 B-24s	shipping strafed; bombed shipping strafed, bombed
28	Kochi Prefecture	2 B-29s	
28	Miyasaki Prefecture	1 B-29	
26	Niigata	10 B-29s	mines
27	Oita Area	1 B-29	bombs
28	Oita Area	1 B-29	

*The monthly air-raid calendars, formerly carried in this REPORT, and covering all air action in the Far East reported by Tokyo, have been discontinued.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>RAIDED BY</u>	<u>DETAILS</u>
May 28	Osumi Peninsula	10 small planes	strafing
26	Shima Peninsula	1 B-29	mines
31	Shima Peninsula	1 B-24	
28	Shimonoseki-Moji	12 B-29s	4 downed; (3) damaged 2 probables; mines
26	Suruga Bay	1 B-29	mines
25	Tokyo	250 B-29s	incendiaries
29	Tokyo	500 B-29s 100 P-51s	20 downed; 49 damaged incendiaries 12 downed; 9 damaged
26	Toyama Bay	10 B-29s	mines
28	Wakayama		P-34 downed
29	Yohohama	500 B-29s 100 P-51s	20 downed; 49 damaged incendiaries 12 downed; 9 damaged
June 9	Akashi	130 B-29s	bombs; 3 downed; 18 damaged
9	Amagasaki	130 B-29s	bombs; 13 downed; 18 damaged
11	Bungo Straits	10 B-29s	mines
13	Bungo Straits	10 B-29s	
14	Bungo Straits	10 B-29s	
16	Bungo Straits	10 B-29s	mines
8	Fukuoka Prefecture	1 superfort	mines
19-20	Fukuoka Prefecture	60 B-29s	incendiaries
16	Hakata Bay	5 B-29s	mines
18	Hamamatsu City	50 B-29s	incendiaries
5	Hanshin Area (Osaka-Kobe)	350 B-29s	68 downed; 150 damaged incendiaries Kobe, Ashiya ablaze Jap. losses: 7 planes

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>RAIDED BY</u>	<u>DETAILS</u>
June 3	Hiroshima Prefecture	1 B-29	
7	Kagoshima	40 planes	leaflets
10	Kagoshima	30 or 40 small planes	
12	Kagoshima	40 small planes	formation of planes
'17-18	Kagoshima	100 B-29s	incendiaries
21	Kagoshima	1 B-29	reconnaissance
10	Kammon Strait Area	16 large planes	mines layed
16	Kammon Strait Area	10 B-29s	mines layed
17-18	Kammon Strait Area	100 B-29s	mines layed
2	Kansai Military Administrative Area	1 PBM	
8	Kanoya	200 carrier planes	Kamikaze air-bases bombed
10	Kanto	300 B-29s; 70 P-51s	plains & military installations
13	Kashima Sea (Kashima-nada)	10 B-29s	mines
14	Kashima Sea (Kashima-nada)	10 B-29s	mines 2 B-24s downed
1	Kii Peninsula	11 P-51s	machine-gun attacks
2	Kii Peninsula	1 B-29; 1 large plane	
5	Kobe	350 B-29s	incend. city in flames
17	Kochi	2 PBMs	strafing of ground facil., shipping
12	Kumamoto	40 small planes	
21	Kumamoto	12 B-24s	reconnaissance
2	Kyushu	200 Grumans F6Fs, Vought-Sikorsky	16 downed

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>RAIDED BY</u>	<u>DETAILS</u>
June 3	Kyushu	170 carrier planes	3 downed
6	Kyushu	50 small planes	
7	Kyushu	2 B-29s; P-27s, P-38s, P-51s, Grumman F6Fs	leaflets; reconn.
8	Kyushu	3 B-29s	mines
3	Miyajima Area	1 B-29	
8	Miyazaki Prefecture	1 superfort	mines
10	Miyazaki Prefecture	30 or 40 small planes	
12	Miyazaki Prefecture	40 small planes	formation
9	Miye Prefecture	50 P-51s	
9	Nara Prefecture	50 P-51s	
16	Niigata Prefecture	B-29s	mines
19	Niigata Prefecture	20 B-29s	
20	Niigata Prefecture	10 B-29s	mines
12	Oita	40 small planes	
20	Omura	30 small planes, P-47s, P-38s	
17-18	Omura	100 B-29s	incendiaries
1	Osaka	400 B-29s	incendiaries 47 B-29s downed; 33 damaged; 2 Jap planes lost
7	Osaka	250 B-29s	incend. fires
15	Osaka	300 B-29s	incend. & exp. bombs
8	Saga Prefecture	1 superfort	mines
16	Sagami Bay	15 B-29s	mines
9	Shiga Prefecture	50 P-51s	
3	Shikoku	1 B-29; 2 small planes 1 B-24	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>RAIDED BY</u>	<u>DETAILS</u>
June 11	Suo Sea	10 B-29s	mines
13	Suo Sea	10 B-29s	mines
14	Suo Sea	10 B-29s	mines
2	Tanabe	1 B-24	fishing boats; mines laid
2	Tokai Military Admini- strative Area	2 B-29s	
11	Tokyo-Yokohama District	30 P-51s	fires at Tachikawa, Atsuki
16	Toyama Bay	15 B-29s	mines
19	Toyohashi	90 B-29s	
20	Toyohashi		incendiaries
11	Wakasa Bay	30 B-29s	mines
19	Wakasa Bay	30 B-29s	
20	Wakasa Bay		mines
8	Yamaguchi Prefecture	8 B-29s	mines
16	Yamaguchi Prefecture	10 B-29s	mines
18	Yokaichi City	30 B-29s	incendiaries

MILITARY NOTES

Mines and Mine-laying

The mine-laying activities of raiding American planes has been reported by Tokyo on its overseas beams with increasing frequency in the past weeks. A seeming reluctance to tell the home audience of this activity is noticeable. Only one mention of mine-laying was monitored on the mediumwave in the past two weeks, whereas it was mentioned 21 times on overseas beams.

New Types of Mines: Tokyo has reported that two new types of mines are being dropped in Japanese waters by B-29s: the magnetic mine, and the sound mine. The first is described as a mine that floats until its mechanism detects a steel body; it then moves purpose-fully in that direction exploding on contact with the steel hull of a vessel. The noise of ship's pistons, or any other similar noise, is utilized by the sound mine. This explodes merely on detecting the sound. Of these two, the magnetic type is "to be feared more" than the well-known floating or submarine varieties; while the sound mine is said to be "more harassing" than any other mine. (Tokyo, Japanese GEA Service, June 20)

Sinking of Soviet TRANSBALT

On June 13, 1945, at about 3:30 a.m., the 10,000-ton food-freighter TRANSBALT was torpedoed and sunk in the Soya Straits between Hokkaido and Karafuto. Since only patrol boats on the lookout for American submarines were in these waters at the time, and since no Japanese submarines had been recently in these straits, it is 'beyond any doubt' that the submarine responsible was American Tokyo maintained. (DOMEI in English June 17)

A subsequent broadcast on the subject, without placing the responsibility for the sinking, stated that several American submarines have been operating in the Japan Sea recently. (Tokyo, Japanese Home Service, June 18) A transmission in English, without making any reference whatever to the TRANSBALT, said that a number of United States submarines have recently 'smuggled themselves' into the Japan Sea during or subsequent to B-29 mine-laying operations. (DOMEI in English, June 18)

Ninety-four members of the TRANSBALT'S crew, rescued by Japanese patrol boats, are being cared for in Honto-machi, Karafuto, under the direct supervision of Abe, Chief of the Welfare Section. The master of the vessel, Capt. (Gavirov), quoted on the details stated, "We do not doubt that it was a submarine other than Japanese." (Tokyo in Japanese to Europe, June 20)

MILITARY PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Army

Appointments:

(1) Maj. Prince Takahito Mikasa, who had been attached to the Army Aviation Headquarters (Rikugun Koku Honbu), was appointed a staff officer of the Over-all Air Command (Koku Sogun). (DOMEI in Romaji to GEA, June 11)

(2) Capt. Prince Kuninaga Kaya was appointed Superintendent of the students of the Tokyo Military Preparatory School. He was formerly company commander of the Toyohashi 1st Reserve Officers Training School. (Tokyo in English to North America, June 11)

(3) Capt. Shigeto Kuwahara, Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese Naval Forces in Shanghai, was concurrently appointed Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters, succeeding Capt. Keizo Matsushima, who was "transferred to another post." (DOMEI in English to the American Zone, June 10)

(4) Lt. Gen. Shoji Fujii was appointed Commander of the Shikoku Army District Command.

(5) Lt. Gen. Kumakichi Harada was appointed Commander of the Chugoku Army District Command. (DOMEI in English to the American Zone, June 23)

Citations:

(1) The Kawada Unit, under the command of Lt. Gen. Tsuchitaro Kawada, for "carrying out numerous close-quarter attacks and smashing the foe's advance" in the Irrawaddy sector in Burma in January 1945.

(2) The Ogishima Sentry Unit, under the command of Capt. Tatsutaro Ogishima, for "saving the commander of the Army forces at headquarters in the sector south of Pyinmana in Burma for an attack by 20 enemy tanks and infantrymen attached to the tanks." (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 14)

(3) The Mine Unit, commanded by Sgt. Kunitsugu Mine, for "destroying enemy armored units in the Central Burma area by firing guns made from the metals contributed from the Throne." (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 11)

(4) The Uga, Naganuma, Ikejima, and Suzuki Units, in the Hoihtila sector of Burma, were cited by the War Ministry on June 18. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 18)

(5) Capt. Ryo Shirakawa was cited by Marshal Hisaichi Terauchi, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, for "escorting a Japanese convoy since Feb. 22 of this year in waters off north Australia" and for "ramming into the leader plane of an enemy aircraft formation over Makassar on Apr. 21". (Domei in English to the American Zone, June 15)

(6) Sublieutenant Shiro Kuratori and Flight Petty Officer, j.g., Juzo Kuramoto were granted citations by Vice Admiral Michitaro Totsuka, Commander in Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, for "downing six B-29s and damaging two over Japan since December 1944. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 13)

(7) The Asanaga Unit, for "moving a considerable number of barges" from the Arakan sector in Burma.

(8) The Tanaka Unit, for "carrying out transfer operations in the rear" following the Imphal campaign, and for "fighting powerful enemy mechanized units for 2 months in the Myingyan area". (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 10)

Promotions:

(1) Col. Prince Haruhito Kan-in was promoted to major general.

(2) Maj. Prince Takahito Mikasa was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

(3) Maj. Prince Ri Gu was promoted to lieutenant colonel. (Home and Empire Service, June 10)

Posthumous Promotions:

(1) Col. Haruo Koike, who was killed in action on Apr. 9, 1945, was promoted to major general.

(2) Surgeon Col. Tomeji Nishioaka, who died on Jan. 18, 1945, was promoted to Army surgeon major general. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 13)

(3) Capts. Saburo Nakamura and Mochihisa Ishado were promoted to lieutenant colonel.

(4) Second Lieutenants Shoichi Takayama, Yoshinori Kawase, Shigeru Shibazaki, and Kyusaku Abe were promoted to captain.

(5) Sgts. Shaku Kuroda, Giei Suga, Mitsuhiro Nagano, Isamu Kanai, Mitsunori Iwamoto, and Hideo Hirose were promoted to second lieutenant.

(6) Cpl. Ken Yamada was promoted to second lieutenant.

(7) Maj. Tatsukiro Fujii was promoted to colonel. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 13)

Deaths: The deaths of Maj. Gen. Katsu Yokowo, who died of wounds in the Tokura Hospital on Apr. 16, 1945, and Maj. Gen. Tasuki Yoshikawa, who was killed in action on May 7, 1945, were disclosed in a War Ministry announcement on June 13 on the granting of posthumous promotions to Army officers. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 13)

Note: The total of Japanese generals who have died in action or of illness since May 1, 1944, as reported in Tokyo and puppet broadcasts, now stands at 47.

Funerals:

(1) Services were held at the Toshigaoka burial grounds, Tokyo, on June 18 for Marshal Prince Kotohito Kan-in. (Tokyo in Japanese to Western North America, June 18)

Navy

Appointments:

(1) Vice Admiral Toshisaburo Fujita was made Commandant of the Tohoku Naval District.

(2) Vice Admiral Tokutaro Wazuri was appointed Commandant of the Kyushu Naval District.

(3) Vice Admiral Koizo Ueno was appointed Commandant of the Tokai-Hokuriku Naval District.

(4) Rear Admiral Shusaku Nabeshima was made Commandant of the Shikoku Naval District.

(5) Rear Admiral Tsuruji Kikuchi was appointed Commandant of the Hokkai Naval District. (Domei in Romaji to GEA, June 23)

Funeral services were held on June 15 for Vice Admiral Masabumi Arima in Ijuin, his home town in Kagoshima Prefecture. Arima sank a carrier with a body-crash off the Philippines in October of 1944. (Tokyo, GEA Service, June 17)

Comments by the Military, in Brief:

(1) Premier Admiral Suzuki, at a Cabinet meeting on June 14, declared that he did not believe the "Okinawa battle will be the decisive battle which will determine the outcome of this war." He also stated that he had no "thought of resigning or continuing my office by what the Okinawa situation will be."

(2) War Minister Gen. Korechika Anami, in an address to the 87th Extraordinary Diet Session, warned that "we must be prepared against the enemy's landing operations on the Japanese mainland in the very near future."

(3) War Minister Anami in a nationwide radio hookup declared later that the "foundation for sure victory in the battle on the Japanese homeland has been securely laid" by enforcement of the act setting up combat forces in the Civilian's Volunteer Corps.

(4) Col. Shozo Nakajima, Chief Japanese Army Spokesman of the Southern Regions, stated that the U.S. strategy on Okinawa has been "completely smashed" by Japanese Kamikazes and the human-bomb aircraft.

(5) Lt. Gen. Mitsuru Ushijima, Supreme Commander of the Japanese forces in the Okinawa sector, dispatched a "last message" to the Japanese High Command on June 19, announcing the garrison forces were no longer able to continue resistance, and apologizing to the Emperor and to the people at large. "We fervently pray for the everlasting prosperity of our Imperial family and (expressing) faith in our country's sure victory, we resolve either to become guardian spirits of the nation for smashing the enemy or to become Kamikaze to participate from the air in the attainment of sure victory."

(6) Vice Admiral Minetaka Sakanaki, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Air Arms Department in the Munitions Ministry, delivered a eulogy to Rear Admiral Ota, Supreme Commander of the Japanese naval forces on Okinawa. Describing his activities at Shanghai, Rabaul, Buin, and Truk, Sakanaki said Ota was an outstanding exponent of the importance to warfare of naval landing units.

(7) Maj. Gen. Yoshio Nasu, director of the Recruiting Bureau of the War Ministry said in a broadcast that the main task of the fighting units of the Civilian Volunteer Corps lies "in defense of the Japanese Empire as soldiers under his personal command of His Majesty the Emperor," and that "in event of a decisive battle on the Japanese mainland, the fighting units will participate in actual fighting."

(This report is based on material received through June 25)

RESTRICTED

FREE CHINA

No picture of outstanding developments within China emerges from the fortnight's fragmentary reports. Although Radio Tokyo is busily broadcasting "news" of Free China on all beams, there is little reason to detail it here since most of it is fictitious. Other reports which may be based on actual events, however loose the connection, often receive no comment from Chungking. Some interesting items have been received from Chungking, however, on the subjects of the scheduled People's Political Council meeting, popular elections, the new code for journalists, the Chungking price index, and China's international relations.

POLITICAL NOTES

Abolition of Kuomintang Branch Offices: Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Information, announced on June 13 that in accordance with resolutions adopted by the Sixth Party Congress, the Central Executive Committee had ordered: (1) the abolition of all branch offices of the Kuomintang in the National Army by not later than August 1; (2) the closing of all branch offices in all schools before Nov. 12; and (3) charging of the Supreme National Defense Council and the Executive Yuan in the next 6 months with setting up District People's Political Councils throughout Free China on the basis of popular elections. Dr. Wang stated that every man and woman 20 years of age or above of certain educational status, irrespective of property holdings, will vote. (Reuters dispatch transmitted from Chungking to London, June 13)

People's Political Council Meeting: A meeting of the People's Political Council is scheduled for July 7; however, it was learned that the six Communist members of the Council, among them Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai and Tung Pi-wu, will not be present. The Communist representatives' refusal to attend the meeting was explained as: (1) a coalition government has not been established; (2) members of the PCC are named by the Government and not elected; and (3) in spite of the popular opposition, the Government is going ahead with plans for a non-representative National Congress on Nov. 12. (Reuters dispatch from Chungking to London, June 22)

Dr. T. V. Soong's Itinerary: Domei explained that the reason for renewed tension between Chungking and Moscow is the adoption at the Sixth Party Congress of a statement refusing to recognize the independence of Outer Mongolia. (Tokyo, Domei, in romanized Japanese, June 18) No monitored broadcast from Chungking mentioned this subject.

The arrival of Dr. T. V. Soong in Chungking was first reported by Tokyo on June 20. The following day, a Soviet Press Dispatch reported

Dr. Soong's proposed visit to Moscow. On June 23, the Hong Kong radio broadcast a report from Tokyo dated June 21 saying Dr. Soong would not go to Moscow. One reason given by Tokyo for the cancellation was an attack by a Soviet newspaper on the Kuomintang's autocratic control of Chinese political parties and affairs. A later report stated that Soong originally intended to visit Moscow on his way back to China from the San Francisco Conference but owing to the "recent armed clashes between Chungking and Yenai troops," Soong changed his mind. (Tokyo, Japanese GEA Service, June 25).

Code for Journalists: A new code for journalists, promulgated by the Ministries of Social Affairs and of Interior, will become effective July 1. It requires newspapermen to join a Press Association which will be directed and supervised by local administrative organizations of social affairs. Every newspaperman must obtain a certificate within 3 months after the law becomes effective; otherwise he will be dismissed from journalistic work. Newsmen will enjoy freedom of speech within the restrictions of law but all writing against the interests of the nation and the state will be banned. (Reuters dispatch from Chungking to London, June 14)

A Tokyo broadcast of June 22 said:

The Chungking regime on June 1 enacted a decree prohibiting anti-nationalistic articles and is now suppressing all the more severely the freedom of speech.... Journalists are required to carry a certificate issued by the authorities and are required to propagandize the Three People's Principles. Violators are not only deprived of their jobs but even of their citizenship.

Chungking is resorting to the above measures as a counter-step in the ideological offensive of Yenai on political parties other than Kuomintang. (Tokyo in English to Western North America, June 22)

MILITARY NOTES

Naval Cadet Registration: The Chinese Ministry of Navy announced that it is maintaining its policy of sending large groups of young men to study naval science abroad. Many of these are already serving in the Allied Fleet. Registration is now open for more candidates. (Chungking in Cantonese to Australia and New Zealand, June 13)

Intelligentsia Army Service: A Domei report ridiculed Chungking's claim that instead of the original number of 100,000, the "Intelligentsia Youth Active Service Drive" recruited 150,000 men in 3 months time. The majority of the recruits, attached to the 64th and 65th Divisions commanded by Wu Ting-lin, chief of the 15th Army were found unschooled and illiterate and physically below standard, and a protest, according to the Domei story, was sent to Chungking. (Tokyo, Domei, in Romanized Japanese to GEA, June 21)

Lease-Lend Scandal: Tokyo and satellite transmitters carried reports that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek announced in Chungking that Liang Lin-wai, former Chief of the Investigation Section of the Chungking Army Service Command at Kunming, was charged with the embezzlement of military supplies and taking some \$4,000,000 C.N. from civilian residents in exchange for lend-lease supplies. For this, one major general and one colonel were shot by a firing squad. (Singapore in English to America, June 16; Peiping, Home Service in Mandarin June 18; Tokyo in English to America, June 20; and Tokyo, Domei in English to America, June 17)

The reports were carried solely by Singapore, Peking, Tokyo in English to America and Domei in English to America. As basis for the report Singapore quoted Shanghai while Peiping and Tokyo (both voice and Domei Morse) quoted Canton, neither of which broadcast any news of the purported scandal in monitored transmissions. This report, also carried in American newspapers, received no confirmation or denial from Chungking, in broadcasts monitored. Yen-an's silence on the subject is also noteworthy.

End of the War: In an address to the Annual Meeting of the Chinese Institute of Engineers General Chen Cheng, Minister of War, commenting on the Japanese change of tactics from offensive to defensive, stated that the war with Japan is expected to be over "within this year or early next year at the latest." (Chungking, Voice of China in English, June 11)

ECONOMIC NOTES

Chungking's Price Index: Chungking's retail price index for May was 1,435 times higher than the basic figures of June 1937, that of Dec. 1944 455 times the pre-war level. In other words within the last 6 months prices have gone up 300%. (Reuters dispatch from Chungking to London, (June 13). In a press interview, Dr. F. H. Chang, Councilor of the Executive Yuan, was asked whether the increase in price of gold bullion had any effect on stabilizing prices. Dr. Chang replied that it was too early to draw any conclusion, but that people are in general more tempted to buy gold instead of hoarding goods. (Chungking, Voice of China in English, June 14)

Foreign Exchange Administration Committee: The Foreign Exchange Administration Committee of the Central Bank of China was inaugurated on June 16 to take over the work of the former Foreign Exchange Control Committee. The new organization will be headed by Dr. H. H. Kung, governor of the Central Bank of China. During Dr. Kung's absence, Mr. Julian H. Chen will act as Chairman of the Committee. (Chungking, Voice of China in English, June 18)

War Finances: Mr. O.K. Yui, Minister of Finance, disclosed that the 1945 budget is about 190 times larger than that of 1937. "For 8 years China's budget has been a war budget. The 1945 budget is about 190 times larger than that of the year preceding the outbreak of the war," Mr. Yui explained. "Actual expenditures are required for increasing the war effort, accelerating war production and improving the lot of soldiers and meeting rising prices." (Chungking, Voice of China in English, June 21)

Lanchow-Tiensui Railway: Construction work on a 500 kilometer branch line linking the provincial capital of Kansu with Paochi will begin in July and is expected to be completed by the end of the year. A sum of \$3,600,000,000 (b) for that purpose has been appropriated from the current year's public works fund. (Chungking, Voice of China in English, June 21)

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Lt. Gen. Sun Li-jen Tours Europe: Lt. Gen. Sun Li-jen, Commander of the Chinese troops in the Burma Campaign, spent 3 weeks (May 26 to June 16) touring the European front as a guest of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's Supreme Headquarters. In Paris, he met Gen. Charles de Gaulle and other members of the French Government; in London, as a guest of the British War Office, he visited a British Primary Training Center where British troops are being trained for the war against Japan. He also visited the Staff College, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst and the Royal Navy College at Greenwich where a number of Chinese naval cadets are undergoing advanced training.

Lt. Gen. Sun is reported as shortly leaving for the United States en route back to China via Burma. (Chungking, Voice of China in English, June 18 and June 22)

Sino-Costa Rican Treaty: The exchange of ratifications of a Sino-Costa Rican treaty of Amity took place at San Jose on June 15. The treaty became effective immediately upon the exchange of ratifications. (Chungking, Voice of China in English, June 18)

Sino Dominican Treaty Additional Clause: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Chungking issued a communique announcing that as a result of negotiations between Dr. T.V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan and Dr. Manuel A. Pena Battic, Foreign Minister of the Dominican Republic, a new clause was added to the treaty concluded by the two governments on May 11, 1940. By virtue of this clause, nationals of China and the Dominican Republic may freely enter and leave each other's territory under the same conditions as nationals of any other country. (Chungking in English to America, June 23)

New Mexican Ambassador Reaches Chungking: Major Gen. Heliodore Escalante, newly appointed Mexican Ambassador to China arrived in Chungking on June 18. The Ambassador was reported to have made the trip from Washington in 68 hours by air. He spoke enthusiastically of the 18,000 industrious Chinese residing in Mexico, and since the principal aspect of wartime China is military the General informed his interviews that officers of the Mexican Army will be called to follow the developments of the China war. Chungking, (Voice of China in English June 19)

Chinese Envoy to Switzerland: Dr. Liang Lone, new Chinese Minister to Switzerland arrived at Berne from France on June 9. The Swiss Confederation has no diplomatic representative in China at present, but it was reported that the selection of a Minister to China will be made shortly after Dr. Liang presents his credentials. (Chungking, Voice of China in English, June 11)

Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia: Wong Hua-jen, Director of the Treaty Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Adviser to the Chinese Delegation at the San Francisco Conference will be appointed Chinese Ambassador to Prague, Chungking said, quoting "diplomatic sources." (Chungking, Voice of China in English, June 14)

Cultural Missions: Academia Sinica is considering a recommendation to dispatch an academic mission to the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and France, to further the cultural ties between China and the Allied nations. The mission would be composed of four members elected by the Advisory Staff of the Academic Sinica and would remain abroad for 6 months. (Chungking in English to North America and Europe, June 13)

Calcutta-Kunming Telephone Line: The long distance telephone line between Calcutta and Kunming has been completed and the facility is available for all, the Chungking radio announced on June 13. The wire which connects the two cities is 1750 miles long, and the construction began in April 1943 with the aid of many American technicians. (Chungking in Cantonese to Australia and New Zealand, June 13)

CHUNGKING-YENAN RELATIONS

Chungking and Yen-an political differences form a favorite theme for Japanese radio programs. "Made in Japan" stories are fabricated to suit the commentators or the audience, and such tactics naturally bring forth incoherence and contradictions. The following news items are based entirely on Japanese controlled broadcasts. They have been selected because although the story concerned both Chungking and Yen-an, any confirmation or reference from either Chungking or Yen-an is lacking.

Tokyo's efforts to stress the fact that Chungking troops are American armed and therefore under American influence are noticeable. At the same time, there seems to be a certain trend to flatter Yen-an by praising the latter's achievements.

The Yen-an regime has been rapidly growing in influence both military and politically. Last year, during Japan's spring offensive on the China front, Yen-an armies showed clever underground activity throughout China. (Hongkong in English to China and the Pacific, June 14)

In another broadcast criticising the Kuomintang dictatorship in China, a Shanghai radio stated in conclusion:

Chungking's profession of democracy is only a disguise under which it can maintain dictatorship, and as long as this occurs Yen-an will grow stronger. (XGOO Shanghai in English to U.S.A., June 16)

"Civil War," First Report: A talk in English by Herbert Moy on the "Chungking Yen-an Question" revealed on June 7 that Gen. Chen Cheng announced that fighting had broken out between Chungking and Yen-an troops, with Chungking operating on the principle "better late than never." The fighting apparently was taking place in Kiangsi where the Government troops had suspended their anti-Japanese drive in order to attack the Communists. Moy further insinuated that Gen. Chen's denial in Chungking that lend-lease materials were used in fighting the Communist armies was "significant." (XGOO Shanghai in English to Asia and Pacific area, June 7)

"Civil War," Second Report: A week later, on June 14, a Tokyo broadcast in Japanese began with the statement that "Should the Chungking regime launch an armed attack in Kiangsi, the Yen-an regime will open a military operation against Chungking and they will engage in strife in the various areas." As an afterthought, the report referred to "War Minister Chen Cheng's announcement on June 6 of an armed clash with the Communists." (Tokyo, GEA Service in Japanese, June 14) There is actually no confirmation from Chungking of the said conflict, nor has the Yen-an transmitter mentioned such an incident. One might therefore assume that Tokyo is referring to its own story of June 7 broadcast from Shanghai.

Lend-Lease Supply: Carrying on the story of the Chungking and Yen-an armed clash for another day, the Peiping radio on June 15 reported "numerous clashes between the Government and Yen-an troops." The situation, according to the same broadcast, was creating real embarrassment for the United States, in her lend-lease program of military supplies to China. (Peiping Home Service in Mandarin, June 15)

U.S. Vs Yen-an: Evidently in total ignorance of the above story, 3 days later Tokyo sought to explain to its Chinese audience that since the Chungking troops were trained and equipped by the United States, recent Chungking attacks on the Communists were actually instigated by America. Thus, faced with American hostility, Yen-an's sole alternative is to turn towards Soviet Russia for help. (Tokyo in Cantonese to China and the South Seas, June 18)

Soviet-Yen-an Relations: As if to counterbalance a Japanese broadcast from Tokyo on the same day revealing that the Sixth National Congress held in Chungking had adopted a resolution refusing to recognize the independence of Outer Mongolia, Domei from Singapore asserted that at Yen-an's Seventh Convention, Mao Tze-tung stated that "the East Asiatic problem can be solved only with the assistance of Soviet Russia." (Singapore, Nampo Domei, in English to India, June 18) There is no record here of Mao having made this statement.

"Attack from Within": Yen-an is reported by Tokyo as having placed a considerable number of its henchmen within the ranks of the Chungking Army as a "precautionary measure." Such steps are taken by Yen-an with the intention of stirring up mutiny within "the United States Army-dominated Chungking troops." (Tokyo in Japanese to Latin America, June 24)

(This report is based on material received through June 25)

RESTRICTED

THE YENAN TRANSMITTER

The Yen-an transmitter, owned and operated by the Communist in China's northwest, offers one of the few means of securing news from that isolated section of the country. All the broadcasts monitored, which were initiated in September 1944, are English language morse code transmissions of the official Communist press organization, the New China News Agency. They contain political and military news of the Chinese Communist Party and areas under its control (the "liberated areas"), news of Japanese-occupied China, news of Japan taken from captured letters and newspapers and reports of Japanese prisoners, and news and criticism of the National Government.

Because the broadcasts from Yen-an are of a fragmentary nature, and are presented in other FBIS publications in scattered form, they are summed up here since June 1 to give the interested reader a more meaningful total picture of the output of this transmitter.

KUOMINTANG CHINA

Yen-an's transmissions on political and cultural subjects fall during June almost completely in the category of criticism of the National Government, contrasting it with policies or actions of the Communist regime. Much of the criticism is composed of carefully excerpted articles and speeches by minority party leaders and university professors in Chungking China. The fields of criticism range from the Sixth Kuomintang Party Congress vs. the Seventh Communist Party Congress; the People's Political Council; "vested interests"; and "bureaucratic politics" to restrictions on freedom of students; kidnaping, arrest and disappearance of writers and professors who have voiced disapproval of the government.

Absence of Freedom

Yen-an's charges of restricted freedom in Kuomintang China take many forms including the mention of numerous writers who have been kidnaped or arrested, mention of secret police and censorship activities within schools and the Chungking "Vocational Institute" which Yen-an labels a concentration camp.

Kidnaping, Arrest and Assault: A Yen-an transmission on June 6 gave details of seven noted writers, professors and musicians who have disappeared or been arrested in Szechwan since the beginning of January. Said Yen-an, these incidents point to the "pressing demand for security of person and abolition of Kuomintang secret police service which as expressed in a series of recent declarations of cultural circles in Kuomintang controlled areas is a concrete protest against such an intolerable state of affairs."

On January 10 Lo Pin chi, and Feng T-hu, noted Chinese writers were "suddenly arrested by the inspection bureau of Fung Tu Hsien." Shortly afterward (no date given) Tu Pa, noted musician, "also fell foul of Kuomintang authorities."

On January 23 Ying Pin-Jan, manager of a book store in Chengtu, was kidnaped by secret police, who entered his store under the guise of purchasing a book called "One Month in Yen-an." On February 5 Hu Ying-chien, director of the HSIN YUN PAO, in Tzekung county, as well as managers and editors of the paper were "suddenly arrested by the local 'Economic Inspection Corps' and the paper was forced to stop publication."

On March 5, "four days after Chiang Kai-shek made his March 1 speech promising to convene a national assembly," professor Fei Kung of Chekiang University disappeared in Chungking. Professor Fei Kung, educated at Fudan University and Oxford, who "was known to be imbued with the ideals of English and American liberalism" had lectured at Chekiang University on Political Parties and Democracy before going to Chungking to spend his vacation. He was first missed by an accompanying student in the shuffle to board the return boat. Despite constant inquiry the student could find no trace of him and "telegrams of his disappearance written on his behalf by the China Democratic League and students were banned by Chungking authorities," stated Yen-an.

Shortly after this incident (no date given) Wu En-yu, formerly a professor of law at Central University, was "assaulted by certain privileged students of the university. His wrists were broken and he had to go to the hospital." Despite protests by students and the staff of the university no punishment was given the "privileged students," Yen-an reported.

No other mention of these incidents has been monitored on any other radio, nor been found in published form.

Educational Jails: Schools and colleges in Kuomintang-controlled China are "miniature cultural concentration camps," said Yen-an on June 8 in a discussion of restrictions placed upon students. Quoting from the KUNMING UNIVERSITY NEWS, issue of April 15, Yen-an stated that love of country is difficult in a place where democracy is totally lacking. Lack of democracy is shown, the article reported in the censorship of mail and newspapers and the required registration of student meetings. Other restrictions, not attributed to the paper, are the use of "special students" and "special teachers" who are part of the secret political police to enforce regimentation and thought control among the students.

A step even beyond spying, Yen-an added, is the use of armed gendarmes to replace school guards at Szechuan University, and terroristic activities of the secret political police against students of Southwest Union University. To give authenticity to its reports Yen-an quoted from the SHIN HUA CHIH PAO of April 10: "Unknown bullets have wounded several persons outside the west

Students of the Southwest Union University sitting in a room were also wounded by such bullets." Another strongarm tactic applied at Southwest Union University, Yen-an stated, is withholding of loans from needy students who step out of line. Said Yen-an: "The threat of this weapon over the heads of students is not negligible." Also, said Yen-an, "privileged students armed with pistols" threaten and assault the students. The Kuomintang, Yen-an asserted, "is preparing" to pack student hostels at Szechuan university with such persons.

Concentration Camps: Chungking's Vocational Institute, "where malnutrition and disease are rife," was labeled a "death ward" by Yen-an. The transmitter offers a scathing indictment, annotated by quotations attributed to three Chungking newspapers, of the institute founded as a rehabilitation center for refugees and war orphans.

Yen-an claimed, "according to Chungking press clippings," that 450 inmates died between January and March 1945 as a result of "Malnutrition, disease and intolerable treatment." A breakdown by months was: January 112, February 243 and March 104: Total 459. The total number of inmates reached a peak of 608 in March. The camp, said Yen-an, "was set up by the relief board of the Social Bureau under Chungking's Municipal Government for the expressed purpose of interning poor people and beggars in Chungking as a means of keeping up the appearance of the city." Inmates include: "old men and women, boys and girls sick and healthy... 80 percent of them have relatives and work. Apart from beggars there were hawkers and peddlers and last year even girl students of Szechuan University and Honan Normal School were thrown into the institute. Not refugees, "the majority were arrested and thrown into it," Yen-an claimed. Living conditions are terrible as inmates live in small rooms with no isolation of contagious diseases. "About 60 to 70 percent of them suffered from scabies," said Yen-an. Meals consist of thin rice gruel twice a day and cotton quilts issued in February were to be "displayed by day and not for use at night."

No specific basis is offered for the above mentioned facts. However, the broadcast (June 12) did quote from several newspaper articles. A letter from Wang Yao-cheng, resident of Chungking's 11th District, published in the SHIN HUA CHIE PAO was quoted mentioning that the mortality rate exceeds the number of new residents, and that dead are buried in shallow graves in a hill behind the institute where packs of wild dogs disinter the corpses and devour them. Also an editorial in the KUO MIN KUNG PAO was quoted as stating that the death rate is higher than any place in the world and that those who have been lucky enough to live are almost all suffering from some disease. What then, questioned the editorial, is the duty of those in charge who spent three million dollars from the relief fund on a new building behind the institute? Yen-an also quoted the NANKING EVENING NEWS, issue of April 2, which asked why inmates were arrested and sent to a relief institution. And on April 13 the TA KUNG WAN PAO was said to have called it "an institute where bribery and corruption is learned and practiced to a degree of excellence."

Possibility of Civil War

Since the breakdown in negotiations between Chungking and Yen-an last winter Yen-an has utilized most political issues or incidents to point to the probability of another outbreak of civil war between the two factions. However no actual armed clash has been mentioned. The Communists refused to attend the July 7 meeting of the Peoples' Political Council, the only official organ in the Chungking government permitting open criticism. With only eight seats out of some 600 the Communists feel they will gain nothing from attending the meeting. However, Yen-an on June 18 carefully outlined the reasons for its refusal as being unwillingness of the Kuomintang to form a coalition government, the handpicking of PPC delegates and the scheduling of the November 12 National Convention "entirely under Kuomintang control to split the Chinese people and prepare for civil war." The PPC meeting, said Yen-an is purely preparation for the convention.

Yen-an resents the fact that it was not consulted before the completion of plans for the National Convention in November. - Refusal to attend the PPC meeting is its means of protest. The Yen-an broadcast indicated this in its condemnation of Kuomintang activities. Rather than forming a democratic coalition government and permitting freedom of political parties, or lifting its impositions on freedom of speech, press and assembly and assembling a nonpopularly elected congress, Chungking "is intensifying its reactionary measures."

Said Yen-an: "Even Communist PPC members were appointed by the Kuomintang authorities and not nominated by the Chinese Communist Party." This is a glaring error, said Yen-an, because: "Since Anti-Japanese forces led by the Chinese Communist Party have now become the central force for defeating the national enemy and liberation of the Chinese people, this attitude of the Kuomintang government toward the Chinese Communist Party not only violates democratic principles but is also not in accord with the position of the Chinese Communist Party in the Anti-Japanese war."

Proposed National Convention: Yen-an's most severe criticism however, is of the proposed National Convention which "is completely monopolized by the Kuomintang and which causes a split among the people and prepares for civil war." The PPC meeting fits into the picture as the preliminary body to draft plans for the National Convention, said Yen-an, adding:

In the coming Peoples' Political Council session many concrete measures are to be forced through in order to carry out the Kuomintang's reactionary decision. If this is done then a grave error will be committed and a large scale anti-national, anti-popular and anti-democratic civil war will break out. Obviously the outcome of this will be only a help to the Japanese aggression. (Yen-an in English to America, June 18)

Gen. Chen Cheng's Statement: On June 9 Yen-an's cry of civil war appeared to reach a high point in a transmission requesting America to discontinue sending lend-lease supplies to Chungking since they are not being used against the Japanese, but rather are being gathered in a stockpile for use against the Communists. The article was attributed merely to "our correspondent." As a basis for its argument Yen-an quoted part of a statement of Gen. Chen Cheng, Minister of War, at a foreign press conference on June 6:

American lend-lease armaments to China have been increased recently. I can pledge to our allies that all armaments, even a single rifle and bullet, obtained through the lend-lease bill will be used to equip troops for fighting against the enemy, but if the central troops are attacked by unfriendly troops it is against human nature to expect that the former will not use weapons in their possession for self defense.

The significance of this statement, Yen-an asserted, "is to call upon the central troops to attack non-central troops under the pretext of being attacked and in self defense--first of all Eighth Route and New Fourth armies." By this statement, too, the Kuomintang authorities "have proceeded from stealthy action to open statements.... If this Kuomintang sinister plot is not exposed and preparations checked by the entire Chinese people, the guns of civil war will soon open fire." In answer to these underhanded plots Yen-an reported:

The Chinese people request allied countries--first of all the United States--to stop the supply of lend-lease armaments to the Kuomintang government.

Following this Yen-an pointed out the likeness of the Kuomintang government to fascism. The recognition of fascist Argentina, said Yen-an, is one step. The oath of office in the Kuomintang to "obey orders of the director general" is unheard of except in a fascist state. And the fascist method of noting out justice is exemplified by past cases: Tan Yen-kai, who was shot in 1932 and Marshall Chang Hsueh-liang and Gen. Yang Hu-cheng who have been held without trial for 8 years. These things can only be stopped by a united uprising of the Chinese people, Yen-an concluded (June 9).

(For more discussion of this topic, see CA section, above.)

Returned Captives: On June 19 Yen-an reported the safe arrival in Chungking of four Army commanders captured by the Japanese in Hengyang last fall. The dispatch, attributed to Chungking's Central News Agency listed the men as: Jung You-liao, commander of the 119th Division; Fan Chih, vice commander of the 10th Army; Ko Sien-tsai, commander of the reserve 10th Division; and Peng Hsiang-shin vice commander of the 3rd Division. Their return "is especially worthy of notice," said Yen-an.

To date no comparable report has been broadcast by Chungking and the item has received no confirmation or denial in any form, so far as is known.