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PROGRAMS OF JAPAN IN CHINA

PART III

NORTHERN COAST

WITH BIOGRAPHIES

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FCC intercepts of short wave broadcasts
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from December, 1941, to March 14, 1945,
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Research and Analysis Branch
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
HONOLULU, T. H.
March 28, 1945

PROGRAMS OF JAPAN IN CHINA
PART III
NORTHERN COAST
WITH BIOGRAPHIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Political	
Background: Geography and Population	1
Ideology (See under Associations)	
Administration	
Provinces and Towns	1
North China Political Council	2
History	2
Departments	2
Reorganization	2
New Administrative Areas	3
Change in Nomenclature	4
Personnel of Council	4
Other Personnel	5
Speeches	6
Trips to Japan	8
Meetings of Council.	10
Revision of By-Laws.	11
Change of Structure.	11
Hopeh Province Administration.	12
Judiciary	13
Police	13
Associations	
New People's Movement	14
New Citizens' Association	14
Hsin Min Hue ("New National Conference").	15
East Asia Rule Assistance Association (See Minority Groups, Japanese).	28
Other Japanese Associations (See Minority Groups)	25, 28, 30
Nippon Cultural Association (See SOCIAL, Cultural Associations)	202
Minority Groups	
Japanese	25
Imperial Rule Assistance Association	25
East Asia Rule Assistance Association.	28
Asia Promotion Society	28
Consolidation of Wartime Structure	28
North China Asia Development Association	30
Memorials	30
Japanese in Tientsin	31
Indians	
In Tientsin	31
Mohammedans	31
International	
Sino-Japanese Cooperation	32
Visits of Japanese Ambassadors.	33
Italian Settlement: Tientsin (See under Tientsin)	
Latest Administrative Changes	
Military Council	34
North China Political Affairs Council	34
Peking	35
Shantung Province	34a

TABLE OF CONTENTS

War Measures	
Programs	35
Cooperation between Army and North China Political Council	36
National Military Council.	36
North China Accommodation Office, Peking.	37
Youth Mobilization	37
Associations	
Peace Preservation Corps.	38
Ex-Servicemen's Association	38
N.China Communist Bandits Subjugation Council	39
National Defense Women's Association.	39
Gendarmerie Institute of Pacification.	39
Propaganda	39
Newspapers	
Reorganization and Suppression.	41
Peking	42
Tientsin	42
Inspection Tours	43
Communist Resistance	44
Pacification	50
"Chinese Guerillas Checked".	50
Prisoners	51
Enemy Property	51
Restitution of Chinese Factories	52
Restitution of Concessions in Tientsin	53
Contributions	54
Anniversaries, Memorials	57
Standardization of Rents	58
Curbs on Acts of Police and Army	59
Rationing of Food	
(See under Agriculture)	99
Army	
History	59
Organization	60
Navy	60
Air Corps	
Lessons for Students	61
Economic	
Background	61
History of "Planned Economy"	63
Economic Recovery	63
Importance of North China Economically	65
Programs	65
Control	67
North China Development Committee	68
Tientsin Economic Council	69
Associations	
North China Development Committee (See above)	
North China Comprehensive Research Bureau	69
National Economic Committee	69
North China Economic Association.	69
GEA Economic Round Table.	70
East Asia Economic Deliberation Association	70
North China Industrial Cooperative Ass'n.	70
Inter-State Conferences.	71
Prices	72
Control	77
Trade	
Background	78
Control	79

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Economic	
Trade	
Domestic Trade	79
Prices	79
Foreign Trade	79
Labor	
Plans	81
Conscription	82
Associations	
North China Labor Association	83
Hsin Min Society.	83
North China Patriotic Labor Service	84
Volunteer Production Corps.	84
Student Associations.	84
Inspections	84
Training for Leadership.	84
Agriculture	
Programs for Increased Production	85
Suggestions for Reviving Agriculture	86
Budget	88
Subsidies	88
Control	89
Statistics	92
Experiment Stations.	93
Cultivation of New Land.	93
Labor Training	93
Products in General.	93
Prices	95
Distribution	96
Cooperatives.	96
North China Food Products Corporation	97
Trade with Lung hai.	97
Inspections	98
Storage	98
Labor Transfer	99
Rationing	99
Food Situation.	100
Economic Blockade.	101
Irrigation	101
Levees	102
Fertilizer	102
Production in General.	102
Rice	103
Rye, Wheat, etc.	104
Purchase of Grain	107
Cotton	107
Drugs (See under Health, Welfare).	220
Forestry	108
Animal Husbandry	109
Marine Industry	
Fish Eggs	109
Industry	
North China Development Company.	110
Background	110
Companies	113
Personnel	114
Programs	114
Development of Industry in General	118
Conferences	122
Labor	
North China Labor Council	123
Patriotic Labor Service Corps.	123
Japanese	123
For Export	124
Training	124
Workers in Tientsin	124

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Economic		
Industry		
Inspection		124
Manufacturing.		125
Licenses		129
Statistics		129
Textiles		130
Paper		139
Wire		140
Light Industries.		140
Chemicals		141
Utilities		141
Mining		143
Coal		147
Iron and Steel.		153
Salt		158
Petroleum		159
Light Metals.		160
Collaboration with Manchukuo		163
Export		164
Miscellaneous Data on Tientsin, etc.		164
Public Works		166
Transportation		166
Roads	167,	173
Automobiles		168
Railroads		168
New Construction.		168
Railroad Protection		169
N.China Development Co.:Operations and Construction		170
North China Control Bureau.		170
N.China Communications Co.:RR Communica- tions		170
Automobile Communications.		171
Security Measures and Communications		171
History of N.China Communications Co.		172
Work of the Company.		172
Business of the Company.		172
Water Transportation		174
North China Transportation Company.		174
North China Railways Corporation.		176
North China Traffic Corporation		177
Greater East Asia Railway		178
Observation Trip to Japan		178
Service between North China and Japan		178
Transfer to Army		179
Means to Increase War Transportation.		179
Usefulness of Canton-Hankow Railway		179
Water		
Ports		180
Canals		180
Communications		
Post Office		181
Telephone and Telegraph.		182
Finance		
General Situation.		183
Administration		
Survey		189
North China Financing Council		189
Conferences		189
Banks		190
Peking Banks.		191
Tientsin Banks.		192
Currency		193
Loans and Credit		195

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Economic

Finance

Stocks and Bonds 195
 Savings Bank 196
 Taxes 196
 Exchange 197
 Report of Tientsin Agency 198
 Funds for Development of North China. . . 198
 Capital Investment. 199
 North China Investment Co. Investments. . 199
 Public Works: Finance 200
 Contributions for Support of War
 (See under War Measures) 54

Social

Cultural Associations

GEA Conferences and Cultural Associations 201
 Peking Cultural Associations. 201
 Joint Association of Chinese Cultural
 Societies 202
 China Central Cultural Association. . . . 202
 Nippon Cultural Movement. 202
 N. China Mutual Investigation Research In-
 stitute 203
 Japan-China Cultural Society. 203
 Higher Cultural Study Institute 203
 Hopeh Interpretation Office 203
 Press Society 204
 Authors' Association. 204
 Cultural Missions 204
 Exhibitions of Japanese Art. 204

Education

Background 205
 Administration 205
 Personnel 205
 Plans 206
 Institutions to Foster Friendly Relations 206
 Chinese Students Visit Japan. 206
 Students Visit Manchukuo. 207
 Teachers Visit Japan. 207
 Universities 207
 Closing of Yenching University 208
 High Schools 208
 Middle Schools 208
 Primary Schools 208
 Technical and Vocational Schools. . . . 209
 Commercial School 210
 Lecturing Tours 210
 Children's Broadcasting Programs. . . . , 210
 Text Books 211
 Loot of Peking Library. 211

Youth Movements

New Peoples' Movement 211
 Youth Corps 212
 Hsin Min Youths' Association. 213
 Meetings 213
 Training for Citizenship. 214

Religion

Indoctrination Classes. 214
 Christianity 215
 Shinto 216

Science

Research 217

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Social

Health and Welfare

Background 218

Public Health Measures 218

Public Health. 219

 Medical Conference. 219

 Raw Drug Industry 220

 Eradicating Opium Smoking 225

Sanitation 226

Athletics 226

Amusement 227

Social Welfare 228

Relief

 Contribution. 228

 Famine 228

 Clothing 228

B I O G R A P H I E S

Chinese 230

Japanese. 248

French 262

Germans 262

Indians 262

Italians. 262

Russians. 262

Other Europeans 262

NOTE

In addition to the main body of data gathered from Radio Tokyo, background material and other data have been supplied from various OSS publications, which are referred to as "IDC" with a date.

In the Biographical Section, the numbers following most of the names refer to the page or pages where the reference is to be found in the main text of this Assemblage. When the number is preceded by O, the reference is to the page of Publication S-3082, FAR EASTERN DIPLOMATIC LISTS. The majority of those designated IDC-1943 refer to lists taken from the Nanking Year Book, 1943. DIO with a date follows a name taken from a list published by the District Intelligence Office, 14th Naval District.

Also included in this section are names of men who live or work outside North China if they have even temporary connection with this area. In this case the page number may refer only to part of the biographical information. Where a name is followed only by a date and has no page number, it has been taken from a broadcast whose text has been omitted from the Assemblage.

PROGRAMS OF JAPAN IN CHINA:

NORTH CHINA COAST

POLITICAL

BACKGROUND: GEOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

Geography

1. The five new provinces established in North China since the present Sino-Japanese War are Hopeh, Shantung, Shansi, Honan and Shensi.
2. These provinces are located between longitude 110° and 126° and latitude 35° and 35° 47'.
3. The Yellow River flows through Shantung and Honan. The Yin Mountain and Tai-hang Ranges run through them also.
4. Both the low and hilly land in North China is very fertile.
5. The following table shows the area of each province in North China:

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Area (sq. kms.)</u>
Hopeh	140,526
Shantung	152,711
Shansi	128,772
Honan	169,782
Shensi	195,076
<u>Total</u>	<u>797,817</u>

6. The following table shows the rainfall in various cities in North China:

<u>Cities</u>	<u>Rainfall (mms.)</u>
Peiping	560
Tientsin	508
Tsinan	630
Tsingtao	662

Population: According to the yearly report of the New Citizens Association of 1938, the population in the four provinces in North China are as follows:

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Population</u>
Hopeh	28,466,530
Honan	22,672,928
Shantung	26,115,626
Shansi	21,925,785
<u>Total</u>	<u>109,180,889</u>

(IDC R3023:840 1942)

IDEOLOGY

See under ASSOCIATIONS

ADMINISTRATION

PROVINCES AND TOWNS

The local administrative system in North China is composed of province, "tao", then hsien districts and lastly cities and towns.

The table on the following page shows the division of the provincial administrative systems.

P O L I T I C A L

ADMINISTRATION

PROVINCES AND TOWNS

Provincial administrative systems: divisions

Province	Capital of province	'Tao' names	'Tao' seat	No. of Hsiens
Hopeh	Pao-ting	Pao-ting-tao	Ching-yuan	23
		Chen-ting-tao	Shih-ren	23
		Chi-tang-tao	Tang-shan	12
		Po-hai-tao	Tsang-hsien	19
		Yen-ching-tao	Peiping	15
		Ching-hai-tao	Tientsin	12
		Shun-te-tao	Na-tai	15
		Chi-man-tao	Han-tan	14
Shantung	Tsinan	Lu-tung-tao	Chefoo	15
		Lu-nan-tao	Ching-chou	21
		Lu-hsi-tao	Chi-ning	32
		Nu-pai-tao	Te-hsien	37
Shansi	Taiyuan	Yen-men-tao	Yu-tzu	92
		Ho-tung-tao	Yun-cheng	?
		Chi-ning-tao	Lin-fan	?
Honan	Kaifeng	Yu-pei-tao	Hsin-hsiang	17
		Yu-ting-tao	?	25

(IDC R3023:840 1942)

NORTH CHINA POLITICAL COUNCIL

History

The Provisional Government was established in December, 1937, in Peiping with three persons acting as the members of the Government. When the Nanking Government was established in March, 1939, the Provisional Government was discontinued. The North China Political Council was formed when the Nanking regime was first established. The Council was formed to suppress Communism and to operate with Japan in the economic co-prosperity program in Asia

(IDC R3023:840 1942)

Departments

Chairman of the Council	Political Affairs Department	Secretary-general Department
Members of the Council		
Interior Department.	Judicial Bureau	General Affairs Section
Finance Department	Communications Bureau	
Education Department	Foreign Affairs Bureau	Secretarial Section
Industrial Department	Information Bureau	
Police Department	Auditing Bureau	
Construction Department	Bureau of Commerce	

(IDC R3023:840 1942)

Reorganization

Political Affairs Commission of Occupied North China was reorganized. It is made up of five bureaus (Economics, Public Works, Agriculture, Education, Defense) and three departments (Interior, General Affairs and

P O L I T I C A L

ADMINISTRATION

NORTH CHINA POLITICAL COUNCIL

Reorganization

Finance). In addition ..., the article states that the original bureaus of Interior and Finance were changed to departments, and the original Bureau of Reconstruction was divided into two bureaus, namely: Agriculture and Public Works, effective 11 November 1943. In regard to the change of personnel, Chi Hsieh-yuan, director general of the Public Safety Headquarters and commander-in-chief of the Pacification Force, has already resigned and his position has been temporarily taken over by Tu Hsi-chun. Members of the standing committee of the Public Affairs Commission have been increased from 6 to 8. Hsu Liang, appointed by the Nanking Regime, is now a member of the committee. (IDC) (Hsin-hua jih-pao 16 Ja 44)

New Administrative Areas

To further strengthen the all-out cooperative structure, the North China Political Council has decided to establish at this time an all-out cooperative vital area. The newly established area will come under the direct jurisdiction of the Council, and it has been decided to make adjustments and improvements as needed with the total cooperation of the administration, the military, the various organizations and the people. To begin with, the four counties of Paishien, Yungtsing, and Antzu in the Tienhai district and Kuan in the Yenkin district in the province of Hopeh have been designated as the first administration area. (11/24/43 Tok. Jap.)

On June 26 the Information Bureau of the North China Political Council announced that from July 1 the Chitung region will be set into the direct administrative district of the North China Political Council. The special administrative law is going to be carried out. Last November the Council set Kuan, Yungching, Pahsien, and Antzu into a direct administrative district to carry out the martial law, and good results have been achieved. Before November these four counties of Hopeh Province were very disorderly because of the disturbances of the sino-communists. Since the Chitung region has been disturbed by sino-communists for the past years, the North China Political Council wants to destroy the sino-communists there and establish a better and more peaceful Chitung region. Thus, the North China Political Council is starting a general attack on the sino-communists.

(6/27/44 Peking Mand.)

Chang Chung-Chin, vice-chief of the General Affairs Board of the North China Political Affairs Commission, in the course of an interview with the Sino-Japanese press in Peking stressed the significance of the forthcoming inauguration of the second administrative district under the direct supervision of the North China Political Affairs Commission next Saturday. Chang declared that the second administration district was created in view of the extremely encouraging results attained in the first administration district which was formed under the direct supervision of the commission last November by

P O L I T I C A L

ADMINISTRATION

NORTH CHINA POLITICAL COUNCIL

New Administrative Areas

incorporating the four prefectures of Yungtsing, Kuan, Antzu and Pahsien which form a triangular area along the Peking-Tientsin and Peking-Hankow Railway. He also said that the second administration district comprises 10 prefectures, one city, and one section in the eastern part of Hopeh Province. Chang attaches particular importance to the formation of the second district because the new district, which borders on Manchukuo territory, comprises the pivotal industrial belt of North China with Tangshan as a center as well as the rich salt fields and the Kailan coal mine. He continued that as in the case of the creation of the first district of North China, the Political Affairs Commission in inaugurating the second one, aims at unifying the total political, military and economic power of the component sectors for the maintenance of effective administration. He added that he felt sure the new district will play an active role in eradicating the remaining communist elements in North China. (6/28/44 Tok. Eng.)

The North China Political Council at this time decided to (incorporate) the three prefectures of (Kokuken), (Ryoodo) and (Moozan) into the first administrative district under the jurisdiction of ... The Information Board of the North China Political Council made this announcement on the first anniversary of the establishment of the first administrative district under the jurisdiction of ... At the same time, Chairman Wang issued a statement making clear the fact that these three prefectures will be (incorporated) into the first administrative district under the jurisdiction of ... on December 15. (11/27/44 Tok. Jap.)

Change in Nomenclature

The North China Political Council circularized four provincial governments and three special municipal governments to the effect that from January all administrative organs under NCPC will be called governments instead of "Kungshu" as now, and the head of each will be "Hsien Chang" instead of "Hsien Chih Shih." (12/27/43 Peking Mand.)

Personnel of Council

The names of the members of the Political Council in North China are:

Chairman of the Council	Wang I-tang
Head of the Interior Department	Wang I-tang
Head of the Financial Department	Wang Shih-ching
Head of the Police Department	Chi Hsieh-yuan
Head of the Education Department	Chou Tao-jen
Head of the Industrial Department	Wang Yin-tai
Head of the Political Affairs Department	Chu Hsing-yuan
Japanese Advisors	Sato Saburo
Japanese Advisors	M. Tohei

(IDC R3023:840 1942)

P O L I T I C A L

ADMINISTRATION

NORTH CHINA POLITICAL COUNCIL

Personnel of Council

The National Supreme Defense Council appointed the following to the North China Political Council on February 8: Chu Shen, chairman; Wang (Fu Chien), vice-chairman and financial adviser; Chu Fan, Education Department; Wang Ying, ...; Yu Shi Keh, publishing; and members of the North China Political Council: Chang Shin Chi, and Ling Yi Shin, mayor of Peking.

(2/8/43 Peiping Mand.)

Chu Shen, the new chairman of the North China Political Council, is a graduate of the Imperial University of Tokyo and has held many important government positions including that of prime minister and justice minister.

(2/9/43 Manila Eng.)

Chu Shen, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, was rendering service for the cause of the administration of North China (while ill) during the decisive war, but he passed away on July 2 at his residence in Peking. ... Unit Commander Nakanishi called at the residence in behalf of Okamura, supreme commander of the North China forces and prayed for the repose of the late chairman. Shotaro Miyake, vice-chief justice of the Supreme Court said: "Chu Shen was an ardent patriot who truly loved China ..."

(7/4/43 Tok. Jap.)

The North China Political Council held a meeting the day before yesterday and appointed (O Koku Min) as the succeeding chairman... (O Koku Min) is 70 years old this year. He has been to France and was chairman of domestic affairs. He has also been chairman of the Civil Administration Committee. In May last year he visited Manchukuo.

(7/4/43 Tok. Jap.)

The appointment of Wang Keh Min as chairman of the North China Political Committee for the second time, succeeding Chou Shen, ... will further promote the friendly relationship between Manchukuo and North China. Wang Keh Min is an intimate friend of Premier Wang and many other high Manchukuoan officials.

(7/5/43 Tok. Jap.)

The national government previously decided upon the personnel changes in compliance with the reformation of the North China Political Affairs Commission and at today's Supreme Defense Council (meeting) appointed (as its chief) of the North China ... general headquarters (Su To-jen), a member of the standing committee of the North China Political Affairs Commission and concurrently director general.

(11/18/43 Tok. Jap.)

Other Personnel

The commission on political matters of North China announced on June 19 the appointment of Wang Hsiang as governor of the province of Shanshi and also the appointment of Shao en-Kai as governor of the province of Honan. Shao en-Kai, who was temporary governor, succeeded Tien Wen-Ping who resigned. Shao en-Kai, before this appointment, served as commander of the Gendarmery and the

P O L I T I C A L

ADMINISTRATION

NORTH CHINA POLITICAL COUNCIL

Other Personnel

Superior School of Gendarmery, posts that have been filled by Huang Nan-Ping, former chief commander of the Pacification Corps. (6/19/44 Tok. Sp.)

Speeches

The president of the North China Political Affairs Commission, Wang I-Tang, issued a statement requesting the further cooperation of the 100,000,000 of North China in response to the new establishment of assistance given by Japan to the Nanking government: "Our (government) has an important mission in the establishment of the GEA co-prosperity sphere and we must devote ourselves to the fulfillment of our great responsibilities ... Previously friendly Japan established a political structure for us to bring about a position for the achievement of independence to our China in the spirit of moral principles and with the sincerity of sharing a mutual livelihood and prosperity. We, in response to this, must become still more unified, utilize our abundant natural resources and thereby make our North China a powerful production base for the GEA War." (4/11/43 Tok. Jap.)

Wang Keh Min visited Premier Wang yesterday and beginning as president of the North China Political Commission, said, "I expressed my will relative to my second taking of the presidency and wish to give my uttermost." (7/4/43 Tok. Jap.)

Wang Keh Min, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, broadcast a speech today and manifested the firm determination of China in attempting to march forward for the sake of the establishment of peace in GEA, responding to the true intentions of Japan. "Ever since the enforcement of Japan's new policy toward China, the actuality of Japan's aid to China has been demonstrated so as to leave nothing undesired. The Sino-Japanese alliance pact is a ... of East Asia peace and also is in accordance with equal treaties in China's foreign relations. The reason why the Sino-Japanese alliance pact was concluded is because a speedy conclusion of the alliance was (made easy) owing to the spirit of justice of Japan." (11/17/43 Tok. Jap.)

President Wang Keh Min of the North China Political Council gave a press interview for the Japanese reporters this morning at ... Hall and spoke as follows: "With the progress of the war, the mission of North China has speedily gained in importance. As for North China, in order to terminate the war that is in progress, it is determined to exert its utmost efforts so that it will be able further to strengthen the cooperative attitude between Japan and the national government of China. The harvesting of crops for the ... period in North China has progressed in smooth order, and it is planned that a ... buying will take place. For the ... of the foodstuffs problem, which forms the basis for the stabilization of the people's livelihood, the various organizations will be roused to action and are determined to attain a definite goal. As to the studies on labor

P O L I T I C A L
ADMINISTRATION
NORTH CHINA POLITICAL COUNCIL

Speeches

problems, during the first half of the year, our plans did not work according to schedule, having been affected by the agricultural harvest boom, but we hope to be able to meet the requirements during the second half of the year. Our relationships with financial organs have become close, and with the great cooperation rendered by the government in giving guidance to the people, aid has reached even into remote districts."

(8/30/44 Tok. Jap.)

On September 8 Wang Keh-min, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, issued the following statement with regard to Premier Koiso's speech of September 7: "The basic principle contained in Premier Koiso's speech is one which all East Asiatic people should grasp. China has already proved herself a strong nation in this decisive war and a true friend of Japan. North China, whose mission it is to consolidate the rear defenses of GEA, must mobilize the people from all walks of life and thus set up an ideal national structure. Taking the opportunity afforded by the Premier's speech, we must revive public spirit and vigorously march toward the goal which he had pointed out to us, striving for increased production, increased transportation, air defense, and the maintenance of public peace and friendly relations with our allied countries. We must cooperate with Japan with a 'live-and-die-together' spirit and crush America and Britain thoroughly. With our great wealth of material and manpower, China has a great mission to carry out in winning the war."

(9/8/44 Tok. Jap.)

Wang Keh Min released a statement on September 8 in response to the Diet address delivered by Premier Koiso: "Japan is rendering unchangeable assistance to China and holds great expectations. It is clear that her object in doing this is the revival of China, and the manifestation of the great ideal whereby all nations will most certainly attain their aims. As for North China, she must proceed toward that aim as indicated by Premier Koiso, exert her utmost efforts, bear the fruit of friendly relations with Japan, and solidify and concentrate her entire strength, and thus thoroughly crush the Anglo-Americans."

(9/9/44 Tok. Jap.)

President Wang Keh Min of the North China Political Affairs Council issued the following statement yesterday regarding the Philippine entry into the war: "The fact that the Philippine Republic has resolutely declared war on the United States and Britain fills us with great emotion. The contributions to the GEA War by the entry of the Philippines which holds the most important position in the Pacific front will be truly great. The Philippine Republic was formally established on October 10 of last year through the assistance of the Japanese government and her glorious future was promised. To welcome a strong ally in these times when the enemy, America, is planning a great offensive gives us greater determination to fight through to victory."

(5/25/44 Tok. Jap.)

P O L I T I C A L

ADMINISTRATION

NORTH CHINA POLITICAL COUNCIL

Speeches

Wang Keh Min today expressed the gratitude of the 100,000,000 people of North China by issuing a statement on the occasion of Lieutenant-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa's transfer to a higher post. The gist of the statement is as follows: "For two years his Excellency, Minister Shiozawa has assumed the post of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary attached to the Japanese Embassy in Peking. He has given very great cooperation and assistance on all ... and plans regarding the government of North China; particularly has he given assistance with all his might in the construction of (new) North China. ... are truly very much indebted to him; his transfer at this time to a higher post is much lamented. His great services and spirit left behind will (remain) in North China. The people of North China should strive for the complete execution of the war by ... Succeeding Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sanetaka Kusumoto was formerly vice-chief of the Central China Liaison Section for the Asia Promotion Board and he is particularly well informed on Chinese situations. I wholeheartedly anticipate that he will cooperate without fail in the achievement of the task through his ardent assistance."

(10/14/44. Peking
Jap.)

Trips to Japan

Wang I-Tang, the former chairman of the North China Political Council, left Peking by air Saturday for Japan via Nanking. It is understood that he will make an inspection tour of Japan.

(5/2/43 Hsinking
Eng.)

The former president of the North China Political Council Wang I-Tang, who resigned his position last February, has arrived in Tokyo to extend thanks to both the government and the people of Japan for their support while he was connected with the North China Political Council, and at the same time express his greetings upon relinquishing his position. Wang I-Tang, as a member of the North China Political Council, together with two other members has arrived at Tokyo via the Haneda Airfield on May 11. Relative to this visit to Japan, Wang I-Tang spoke as follows: "I have come to Japan to extend my thanks for the support given me during my office in the North China Political Council as well as to observe minutely the actual existing conditions of Japan under war time. The recent policy of Japan toward China in the relinquishment of the various concessions has the whole of China from the top to the lowest cheering hard, and at the same time it is at last consolidating the qualification which will manifest the total effort and responsibility of China through which mutual aid of Japan and China will make for the successful culmination of the GEA War."

(5/11/43 Tok. Jap.)

The visit here of Mr. Wang I-Tang, former chairman of the North China Political Council, coming close on the

P O L I T I C A L

ADMINISTRATION

NORTH CHINA POLITICAL COUNCIL

Trips to Japan

heels of the recent visit of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo to Nanking and Mr. Chen Kung-Pa, president of the legislative yuan ... as Shanghai (special municipality) to Tokyo will further contribute to the cementing of Sino-Japanese relations, local political observers in Tokyo declared. They believe that the present (visiting program) is particularly significant coming at a moment when Japan's new China policy is about to be (propelled) energetically under the supervision of Foreign Minister Mamuro Shigemitsu and Mr. Masayuki Tani, new Japanese ambassador to China. During his stay in Tokyo, which will last for about 8 days, Mr. Wang will meet Prime Minister Tojo, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, GEA Affairs Minister Aoki as well as other Japanese leaders to express to them China's gratitude for Japan's support and exchange frank views on Sino-Japanese relations. (5/11/43 Tok. Eng.)

Wang I-Tang arrived in Japan on May 11 in order to express his gratitude for the assistance given him while he served as official in the North China Political Council and to extend his greetings upon taking over his new appointment. The former president of the Council proceeded to the Imperial Palace this morning to inquire of His Majesty's health and receded from the Palace. Following this he paid his homage at the Meiji Shrine and Yasukuni Shrine; then in the afternoon he called upon Premier Tojo at his official residence to extend his greetings. (5/12/43 Tok. Jap.)

Chairman Wang Keh Min of the North China Political Affairs Council arrived in Japan to express gratitude for the assistance given by our country. In order to make an official call on the assumption of office as chairman of the Council and express gratitude ... During his stay in Tokyo Chairman Wang will call on Premier Tojo, GEA Minister Aoki, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu and other high central government officials. It is believed that Chairman Wang will hold several conferences on the reorganization of the structure of the North China Political Affairs Council recently effected and on the future measures for collaboration with Japan. (11/12/43 Tok. Jap.)

Chairman Wang Keh Min of the North China Political Affairs Council granted a press interview in the afternoon of November 15 and emphasizing that the future of increased production in North China is bright said the following: "The purpose of my visit is to confer and exchange views with the Japanese people and government officials and to receive the assistance of the Japanese government toward all future measures in view of the importance of North China with regard to the consummation of the GEA War. The decisive wartime structure of North China both politically and economically has been steadily strengthened ever since the outbreak of the war and North China is striving toward fulfilling her mission as a supply base." (11/16/43 Tok. Jap.)

P O L I T I C A L

ADMINISTRATION

NORTH CHINA POLITICAL COUNCIL

Trips to Japan

Wang Keh Min, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, arrived in Nanking yesterday from Peking by air. His present trip to the capital is primarily to express condolences on the death of President Wang Ching-Wei of the national government of China on behalf of North China. It is also understood that Chairman Wang during his stay here will hold several consultations with Dr. Chen Kung-Po, acting president of the national government, on important administrative matters concerning North China. Wang Keh Min was accompanied by Wang Yin-Tai, director general of the North China Political Affairs Commission and Su Ti-Jen, director of the Office of Public Works, and others.

(11/15/44 Tok. Eng.)

Wang Keh Min returned to Peking this afternoon from Nanking after a one night stop-over at Hsuehchow. On his return, the commission immediately met in extraordinary session to hear his report.

(11/19/44 Tok. Eng.)

Wang Keh Min recently returned from a trip to Tokyo where he was admitted to an audience with the Tenno and where he also conferred with Tojo and other Japanese ministers and statesmen. His trip followed the one to Japan of Wang Tsching Wei whom Wang Keh Min significantly had not accompanied. Wang Keh Min went to Tokyo after the conclusion of the new Japanese-Chinese alliance treaty, the signature of which he had attended and he could go to the Japanese capital as the representative of "concentrated administration" after the definite establishment of the new North China political council.

(IDC R 3156 11/23/43)

Meetings of Council

The North China Political Affairs Commission held its third consultative committee meeting at the (Gaiko) Hall on May 20 to discuss urgent questions such as those concerning labor, production increase, and the stabilization of civil administration. The meeting was attended by Chairman Wang Keh Min, Wang I Tang, committee members, and officials in charge. Studies were made and views exchanged on various measures and the meeting adjourned after an agreement was reached on fulfilling the mission of North China as an industrial base.

(5/21/44 Tok. Jap.)

The North China Political Council held a meeting day before yesterday in Peking. Yesterday Supreme Commander Okumura invited Chairman Wang Keh Min, ... chairman of the ... Council and the various members to the official residence of the commander and held a discussion meeting. Troops Commander Tokunaga, Minister Shiozawa, Navy Officer Kato and others attended ... First of all, Takeda, chief of the North China forces press section, gave an address on the present stage of the GEA War. Troops Commander Tokunaga reported on the peace and order situation of the Honan operations; Minister Shiozawa reported on the internal situation in Japan, the development of important industries in North China and the

P O L I T I C A L

ADMINISTRATION

NORTH CHINA POLITICAL COUNCIL

Meetings of Council

(mission) in the GEA War. Then Supreme Commander Okamura took the chair and a discussion followed. Active exchange of opinions took place for about two hours. The various Chinese members further deepened reliance in the indomitable structure of Japan for the prosecution of the war. (5/22/44 Tok. Jap.)

This morning the North China Political Council held its regular meeting. The participants included Chairman Wang, ... : Vice-Chairman Chang; department heads of administration, economics and (labor); chief of the education division; three subdivisions heads of the Hopeh Province; governors of Hopeh, Shansi, Shantung and Honan; mayors of the three special municipalities of Peking, Tientsin and Tsingtao; and two heads of the two special administrative districts ... First, Chairman Wang reported the developments of administration. Next, the chiefs of provinces, districts, regions and departments reported various matters. They also had a long detailed discussion on the problems of transportation, preservation of peace and order, finance and labor. The meeting did not end until after 5 o'clock.

(1/22/45 Peiping
Mand.)

Revision of By-Laws

The new (by-laws) of the national government ... have been revised by the North China Political Council. Present at the Peking Japanese Embassy were Shiozaki, resident minister in charge of the Peking Embassy, and five other Japanese in connection with North China who were witnesses to the revised document. The witnesses were as follows: Mr. Shiozaki, minister; (Hung Kwang Hsin Chang), ...; (Chung Fun Chen An), general (secretary); ...

(10/8/43 Peking
Mand.)

Change of Structure

Taking the opportunity of the conclusion of the Japan-Nanking Alliance, the North China Political Committee decided to carry out a drastic renovation of its structure and shifts of important personnel, by the understanding of the government of Nanking, in order drastically to promote the various measures for the decisive war in conjunction with the formation of the wartime structure of the Nanking government. In connection with this decision, a special meeting of the standing directors was held yesterday at ... Hall of the General Affairs Department. President Wang Keh-Min and each respective member of the standing directors attended the meeting. As a result of the discussion, it has been decided that the entire membership of the standing directors will resign their posts as directors in order to start anew; this has been relayed to the central government. Upon receiving the announcement, the Nanking government convened the conference of the Supreme National Defense Council today and a plan concerning the ... was submitted and approved in the original form. The

P O L I T I C A L

ADMINISTRATION

NORTH CHINA POLITICAL COUNCIL

Change of Structure

plan has been announced publicly. The Political Affairs (Seimu Shoo) and Secretariat bureaus of the North China Political Council will be abolished, and the General Affairs Bureau (Soomu Shoo), Civil Affairs Bureau (Naimushoo), and the Finance Bureau (Zaimu Shoo) will be newly established in the Council. The former 6 administrations, namely: Interior Affairs, Peace and Order, Education, Economic, Industry, and Construction, will be changed into five administrations, namely: Peace and Order (Chain), Economic (Keizai), Agriculture (Noomu), Education (Kyoiku), and Industry (Koomu). (11/11/43 Tok. Jap.)

According to an article (in the Koelischezeitung) there were some differences between the North China Political Council and the Nanking Government and its president Wang Tsching Wei. (The article) asserts that the relations between North China and Nanking have been smoothed meanwhile and that the well known educator Wang Yuang and the former Nanking foreign minister and envoy to Japan, Hsuliang, entered the North Chinese political council. The article also asserts that two tendencies must be viewed as follows: 1) A stronger formal connection than before between North China and the Nanking Government. 2) On the other hand as emphasized continuance or even increase of a partial autonomy in North China. Sinshunpao, a newspaper affiliated with Japanese circles, stresses the fact that Hsunliang, former foreign minister of the Chinese government and former envoy to Japan from China, accepted membership in the North Chinese political council and adds that this fact indicates that close collaboration between the Nanking government and North China has begun. The political feelings of North China, the article says, have grown until now they are unified and the article concludes that from now on North China stands under the control of Nanking. (IDC R 3156 11/23/43)

HOPEH PROVINCE

Administration

The North China Political Council decided that Lt. Gen. (Ko Soku Kin), present chief of the Pacification Bureau, will be appointed the provincial governor of the Hopeh Province, and Lt. Gen (Gen Bun Hei), governor of Honan Province ... The fact that provincial governors were selected from the Pacification Corp indicates most expressively the determination of the Nanking government to expedite the extermination of communist bandit armies by up-holding the principle of the maintenance of peace and order in the future. (3/2/43 Tok. Jap.)

The North China Political Affairs Commission today announced the incorporation of the whole East Hopeh Sector of Hopeh Province into ... second administrative district (under the direction of) a supervisory com-

P O L I T I C A L

ADMINISTRATION

HOPEH PROVINCE

Administration

mission with a district office established in Tangshan as from July 1. The district office will ... concurrently by Chiang Fengmei, chief of the Tangshan administrative office headquarters of the North China Peace Preservation Corps. (6/27/44 Tok. Eng.)

The head office of the Eastern Hopeh Administration District will be officially established at Tangshan tomorrow. Administrator Chang will be inaugurated. For the sake of maintaining peace in eastern Hopeh and stepping up local administration, authorities of North China in accordance with the outline of the (direct) administrative district which was made known last November, have prepared the organization structure for the establishment of the Eastern Hopeh Administrative District. They announced that Brigadier-General Chang Feng-ping would be the administrator of this special district. On June 28 Mr. Chang met with Chairman Wang for last minute instructions and discussion of important matters; later he returned to Tangshan. The city of Tangshan will hold a mass meeting on July 3 in celebration of the inauguration of the head office of the Eastern Hopeh Administration District. (6/30/44 Peking Mand.)

On December 15, a ceremony for the transfer of the administration of the (Lianghsiang), (Fangshan) and (Tse) hsiens in Hopeh Province to the First Administrative District, which is under the direct administration of (the North China Political Council), took place at the ... office between Administrator Tsao of the First Administrative District and Director Chen of the (Civil Administration Office), representing the governor of Hopeh. As a result of this transfer, the jurisdiction of the First Administrative District now extends to 7 hsiens, including the four hsiens already under its jurisdiction, namely: Antzu, Kuan, Yungchin, and Paihsien. (12/16/44 Tok. Jap.)

JUDICIARY

The national government of China at Nanking in order to fully centralize North China has decided to reorganize the juridical structure by mobilizing all the organization's aid. At yesterday's central political council meeting an office to administer enforcement of this decision was decided upon. Also, a draft of the fundamental regulations for enforcement was presented and upon approval was announced publicly and immediately put into effect. (10/8/43 Tok. Jap.)

POLICE

The Police Department of the Political Council controls all the local police forces. There is a Bureau of Police in each city, hsien-district, and each province. According to the report of 1941, there are 52,200 policemen in North China. (IDC R 3023:849 1942)

P O L I T I C A L

ASSOCIATIONS

New People's Movement

In order to conduct a vigorous national movement for the complete ... of the Greater East Asia War in North China, the North China Political Committee promulgated a 6 point principle to conduct a new people's movement for the liberation of East Asia. (8/17/42 Tok. Eng.)

The Public Affairs Board of Hopeh Province has made public the (official business) of the New People's Movement for the emancipation of GEA so that the establishment work of Hopeh will be speeded. Relative to this, the newly formed boards of Hopeh, Shantung, Shanshi, and Honan provinces and the cities of Peking and Tientsin opened combined deliberative meetings, thus starting an active movement. At the special meeting of the Peking Deliberative Board held on August 28 a declaration was issued expressing the strong determination for the fulfillment of the GEA War. The declaration pointed out that the new national spiritual mobilization movement shall unite the people of Asia, arouse the people's living condition, unite the (100,000,000) people, and pledge support with Japan in fighting through to victory. Furthermore, the declaration called upon Chungking to sever their dream of relying upon America and Britain and to join the peace preservation corps ranks as well as to give direct support to the Indian independence movement, thus expressing their strong determination for a great unity and the enthusiasms of the people. (8/29/42 Tok. Jap.)

Suzuki, chief advisor of the New People's Movement is on his way to Tokyo for consultations with leaders of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, GEA Affairs Board, China Affairs Board, War Ministry, headquarters of the general army staff, Foreign Ministry, Welfare Ministry, and headquarters of the business of Manchukuo affairs bureau. He says, "The immediate problem is for the completion of the GEA War; North China must be made, in word and reality, a reformation of China. To effect this, a new people's movement is to be begun in the near future. Through the people this will be reflected upon the (central politics) and it is important that this (central politics) is embedded into the minds of the people. The people of China who have at last awakened will be permitted to stand on the front lines of the New People's Movement. And if we cannot implant firm plans among the people we cannot ever bring reconstruction to North China. Our spirits being the spirits of the people and everyone joining in will positively bring it about and a great accomplishment will have been achieved toward the completion of the GEA War." (9/20/42 Tok. Jap.)

New Citizens Association

The New Citizens Association was established in December, 1937. The purpose of this association is to train new citizens in China. The table on the following page shows the branches of this association.

POLITICAL

ASSOCIATIONS

New Citizens Association

Chart showing branches of this association:

Names of Branches	No. of Branches	No. of Members
Farm Village Branch	2,304	26,591
Business Branch	586	14,546
Labor Branch	58	3,159
Education Branch	296	5,969
Government Officials Branch	56	782
Religious Branch	56	782
Total	3,548 (sic) (3,356)	148,352 (sic) (51,829)

Names of Branches	Associated Number of Members
Farm Village Branch	390,600
Business Branch	68,431
Labor Branch	9,977
Education Branch	7,210
Government Officials Branch	7,219
Religious Branch	7,219
Total	525,705 (sic) (490,656) (IDC R 3023:840 1942)

Hsin Min Hue ("New National Conference")

In order to assist in the building of the GEA, the people of North China organized an association named Hsin Min Hue (meaning New National Conference). This meeting of the Collective Wartime Hsin Min Hue will take place for five days starting October 27 in Peking. The agenda is as follows: to preserve peace and order; to organize the people; to draft new rules for the Hsin Min Hue; to strengthen the relationship between Nanking and North China in finance and culture. (10/27/42 Tok. Cantonese)

Simultaneously with his appointment as the chairman of the North China Political Committee, Wang Keh Min was also appointed the president of the Hsin Min Society ... He pointed out the importance of the Hsin Min Society as the leading organization of the people of North China for the realization of the (three people's principle), organization of the farmers, (industrial workers), and merchants. (7/7/43 Tok. Jap.)

Hsin Min Society held a welcome party to greet the new president, Wang Keh Min, to the North China Political Council. Many notables were present. Premier Tojo and others from Japan sent congratulatory wires. (7/20/43 Tok. Jap.)

The Hopeh Political Council and the Hsin Min Society today, on the occasion of the first Imperial rescript day of the second year of the GEA War, decided to unite the enthusiastic spirit of the 100,000,000 people of North China and to begin a new national movement for the liberation of East Asia. (1/7/43 Tok. Jap.)

P O L I T I C A L

ASSOCIATIONS

Hsin Min Hue ("New National Conference")

Wang Keh Min, the new chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission was made president of the Hsin Min Society at the same time he previously assumed the post of chairman of the commission. The Hsin Min Society held a welcome meeting ... Representatives of North China government organs and civilian organizations were present. Also present were Japanese military men, government officials, and civilians as well as Axis diplomats. (7/20/43 Tok. Jap.)

The regional joint conference of the federated deliberative councils of the Hsin Min Society will be held from August 26, beginning with the conference of the federated deliberative councils in Hopeh and Honan provinces. Other conferences will be held in succession in four provinces and in three special municipalities by September 9. The regional joint conferences have for their objectives the firm establishment of the wartime mobilization structure of North China which was gradually improved by the meetings held successively by the various deliberative councils for propaganda and mobilization, and to spread the true purposes of Japan manifested in our New China Policy based on justice among the people of North China, as well as to push forward with wartime measures in North China for peace and order, security of people's livelihood, security of food, and increase production of vital war materials. (8/23/43 Tok. Jap.)

The Hsin Min Society will begin from today the new people's movement and this movement contains an important significance in that it is aimed at the firm establishment of China's structure of mobilization following the declaration of war by China and the enforcement of our new China policy. (8/24/43 Tok. Jap.)

A representative of the Chinese Hsin Min Association, who is attending a conference here, made the following statement: "Being one of the important organizations, we have three hopes. First, this is the best opportunity for the discussion of the new Asia problems, and I hope we will fully cover all the phases of the problems. Second, the problem of commodities ... Third, the youth movements hope that all the representatives of the different youth organizations will openly contribute their best effort. The people of North China were very indifferent over the GEA War when the war broke out. They seem to think that the war does not concern them. But since the participation in the war by the Nanking national government on January 9, the people begin to have more enthusiasm in the fight against the Anglo-American nations. They then felt that the battle of the GEA is also a battle for themselves ... The building of North China no doubt should be centered on the Hsin Min Association...." (8/13/43 Hsinking Mand.)

As chairman of the North China Political Council and as president of the Hsin Min Society, Mr. Wang Keh Min on Tuesday issued a statement advertising the strong progress of the new national movement. Mr. Wang said that during the half-year period since the outset of the war the ground-work has been successful in the four principles

P O L I T I C A L

ASSOCIATIONS

Hsin Min Hue ("New National Conference")

of the new national movement, namely: eradication of communism, saving of the nation by production increase, improvement of thoughts and reform of livelihood.
(8/25/43 Tok. Eng.)

The round table conference of national movement organizations in Japan, Chosen, Manchukuo and China, sponsored by the Chosen Federation of National Total Mobilization, will be held on September 29 and 30. Mihara, office director of headquarters of the North China Asia Development Assistance Association, Yokoyama, chief of the general affairs department, and ... Yoshii were selected as the North China representatives who will attend this round table conference. The party is scheduled to leave Peking on the morning of September 25.
(9/8/43 Tok. Jap.)

Paralleling the extraordinary Diet session which was convened in Japan today, the North China Hsin Min Society will hold a joint conference of all Hsin Min Societies for the thirty-second year of the republic for five days beginning tomorrow at the (Taijin) Hall in the (Chunan) Park in Peking and will greatly stimulate the development of resources. Lin Po Sheng, Publicity Minister of the national government, arrived today at Peking in order to attend this joint conference of all Hsin Min Societies as a representative of the national government. He called on the headquarters of the North China expeditionary force, the Japanese Embassy at Peking, and the naval office to pay his respects.
(10/25/43 Tok. Jap.)

The annual convention of the Hsin Min Hue opened here this morning with an attendance of 150 representatives from various parts of North China as well as the proxy of President Wang Ching Wei ... and Chairman of the North China Political Council Wang Keh Min. Following the completion of all formalities, the Hsin Min Hue dispatched telegrams to President Hideki Tojo of the IRAA, ... of the Nanking Kuomintang party, ... federation, Manchukuo Sieh Ho Hui ..., expressing the desire of the ... people of North China to fight (this) war in company with Japan.
(10/27/43 Hsinking Eng.)

Responding to the passage in the House of Representatives yesterday of a resolution concerning a united rising to action of the people of GEA, the joint conference of all North China Hsin Min societies has sent a resolution expressing the determination that the people of China and in particular the 100,000,000 people of North China will unitedly rouse their spirits and stride forward in the destruction of America and Britain.
(10/28/43 Tok. Jap.)

On the occasion of the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese alliance pact the national joint conference of the Hsin Min Society sent congratulatory wires yesterday afternoon to Premier Tojo and President Wang Ching Wei ... The conference also sent the following counsel to the fellow-countrymen who are still in the areas which are resisting: "Fellow-countrymen, soldiers, and civilians

P O L I T I C A L

ASSOCIATIONS

Hsin Min Hue ("New National Conference")

who are in areas which are resisting, the substance of the Sino-Japanese alliance pact which was made public today is all based on a spirit of moral principles of equality. Your grounds for resistance have all vanished while the principle of great Asia of the father of our country has already materialized."
(10/30/43 Tok. Jap.)

Under the auspices of the Hsin Min Society of the special municipality of Peking, various activities are taking place at Peking in expression of the joy of the 2,000,000 people on the occasion of the signing of the common pact between Japan and China. On November 3 from 3 p.m. some 5,000 youths of Peking gathered at the (Kotan) training grounds and joined by representatives of the boys and girls of Japan heard an address by President Li. The group then carried out a grand parade through the streets of the city and in this manner expressed their determination to enhance the fighting spirit of the GEA War by uniting as one strong unit.
(11/3/43 Tok. Jap.)

Facing the second year of China's entry into the war, the Hsin Min Society decided upon the following fundamental policy and will look forward to a lively development of the society's movements during the next fiscal year: 1) At home, a new people's movement will be put into practice. Abroad, a greater Asia principle will be advocated consistently through a unity of the peoples of East Asia. 2) A strengthening of the national organization will be carried out and the government's administrative policy will be assisted. At the same time, the people's capabilities for self-government, self-defense, and self-sufficiency will be fostered and construction in both material and spiritual fields will be promoted. 3) A consolidation of the total efforts of the military forces, the government, the society and the civilians will be carried out for the sake of the strife against communism. 4) Efforts will be exerted for the completion of measures for agricultural production increase and for fixed commodity prices, and the people's livelihood will be stabilized. 5) Branches will be organized universally and youth movements will be begun in the cities and in agricultural villages.
(12/6/43 Tok. Jap.)

On the second anniversary of the GEA War, the Hsin Min Society held a great lecture meeting for the promotion of the East Asiatic spirit at the Hsin Min Society auditorium. The meeting was attended by the director of general affairs, Wang I-Tang, Special Representative Wang (Lin) of the director of educational affairs and others with Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, advisor of the East Asia general central headquarters who is now visiting in Peking, as guest.
(12/8/43 Tok. Jap.)

The North China Hsin Min Society has decided to designate January 9, the day when the national government entered the war, as "Decisive-war living day". This decision will be put into effect in January throughout all areas in North China. On this "Decisive-war living day" silent prayers for the sake of certain victory

P O L I T I C A L

ASSOCIATIONS

Hsin Min Hue ("New National Conference")

in the GEA War will be offered. In addition, a movement for the donation of (planes) to the local forces will be begun. Furthermore, round table discussions will be held in all districts to serve a useful role in national production. (12/24/43 Tok. Jap.)

The Hsin Min Hue which guides the 100,000,000 people of North China in cooperation with Japan in defeating the common enemy, the United States and Britain, to strengthen the people's belief in certain victory and to encourage the people's group to rise, decided to commemorate for one week the (first) anniversary of our nation's participation in war, for one week beginning on January 9 next year... It is planned that in that week the memorial program will be as follows: 1) People's mass meetings; 2) review ceremony of the youth corps; 3) speeches, meetings, and conferences; 4) sending of representatives to comfort soldiers and white heroes (nurses) at the fronts; 5) pushing forward of the movement to contribute airplanes and ...; 6) actual practice of air defense and regulation of air raid equipment and ... Further, on January 11 and 12, the Hsin Min Hue will call the publicity association's meeting. Those responsible for propaganda of provinces, of hsiens, and of tao will participate in the meeting. (12/25/43 Peking Mand.)

In order to push forward the new people's movement and to increase the healthiness of the people by having outdoor sports in winter, the Peking central office of the Hsin Min Society decided to sponsor a skating meet at (5 o'clock) on January 28 at Tung Nan Hai. The meet will have a boy and girl division. From today on any person can register at the Tung Nan Hai skating rink. Chinese and Japanese residents of Peking are welcomed to participate in the meet. (1/20/44 Peking Mand.)

Mr. (Yu Hsi-Chieh), vice-president of the Hsin Min Society, has attended the Hsing Yah leaders' meeting at Hakata, Japan. After the meeting, he went to Tokyo and exchanged ideas with the wartime Japanese leaders of the Hsing Yah Movement (Prosper Asia Movement). Toward the Japan and China alliance pact and the GEA joint declaration, he expressed determination and thanks on behalf of the people of North China. On his way back, Vice-President Yu visited Nanking. Today he took the train back to Peking. (12/29/45 Peking Mand.)

The vice-president of the North China Hsin Min Society, who visited Japan in order to attend a conference of the leaders of the Asia development organizations held recently, said "... the Hsin Min movement in North China means fighting against the communist party. We are intent on only one thing and that is exerting our utmost efforts to destroy the communist party which hinders the unification of China." (12/30/43 Tok. Jap.)

Lt. Gen. (Yoshinichi) Suzuki, who has resigned from the post of supreme adviser of the Hsin Min (Kai), the most influential political society in North China, left

P O L I T I C A L

ASSOCIATIONS

Hsin Min Hue ("New National Conference")

Peking January 4 for Japan. Mr. Iwane, who recently assumed the post of Lt. Gen Suzuki, visited on the same day a number of Japanese and Chinese governmental offices to return the welcome given him on his arrival.

(1/4/44 Tok. Ital.)

The Hsin Min Society has dispatched Mr. (To Sei-ei) and three others to Japan to return the call made recently by Admiral Sankichi Takabashi and Dr. Shumei Okawa, envoys representing the GEA affairs headquarters of the IRAA to the Nanking Government. Mr. (To Sei-ei) and the others are scheduled to arrive in Tokyo January 7.

(1/6/44 Tok. Jap.)

A party of four members of Hsin Min Society in North China headed by Chang Shih-Yen arrived in Tokyo on Friday to inspect the new Asia movement in Japan. The purpose of the visiting body is also to return a recent visit to North China by Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, former commander in chief of the Japanese combined fleet, and Dr. Shumei Okawa, noted leader of the nationalist movement, who inspected the new Asia movement in China. Mr. Chang Shih-Yen and other Chinese delegates will speak at the mass meeting to be held in Tokyo on January 9, commemorating the anniversary of Asia's declaration of war against the United States and Britain.

(1/7/44 Tok. Eng.)

The new national movement which was started throughout North China last August came to a successful close on the ninth of this month. In consequence, the Hsin Min Society with a view to starting the impressive and new national movement is hastening with the establishment of its concrete principle. This year's new national movement will revolve around the declaration of GEA nations as its basis. The new movement will be followed by expanded execution of drives against communistic elements, for increased production, relief of the people and ideological reforms.

(1/28/44 Tok. Eng.)

A review of North China's political developments during the past four years would be incomplete without a study of the acts of the Hsin Min Society which is the exclusive and highest guiding organization of the 100,000,000 people of North China. It may be recalled that the Hsin Min Society was formed in December of 1937 by joint Sino-Japanese efforts. Positive and painstaking have been the Hsin Min Society efforts since in bolstering the political and social construction of newly born North China. In order to cope with developments resulting from the realization of the Japan-New China policy, a fundamental reorganization of the Hsin Min Society took place in the spring of 1943 by which more than 2,000 Japanese members and officials of the Hsin Min Society voluntarily resigned, thereby making the society a national service body exclusively under Chinese officials ... Side by side with its activities in bolstering the nation's war effort, the society also is rendering a great contribution toward reforming the daily life of the North China population through the medium of a new drive "movement" which started August 25 last year and ended January 9 this year on the occasion of the second

P O L I T I C A L

ASSOCIATIONS

Hsin Min Hue ("New National Conference")

anniversary of China's entry into the war. The new people's movement, according to the new program, is now well under way. Meanwhile, anti-communist defense committees which were created in different towns and villages in conjunction with the new people's movement are playing an active part in promoting local peace and order against communist elements as well as bolstering the production and supply of foodstuffs. The women's branch of the Hsin Min Society is also capably doing its share by welfare work among the families, farmers, and industrial workers as well as cooperation with the men toward China's efforts. (3/29/44 Tok. Eng.)

The joint meetings of the various local city Hsin Min Hue's in different provinces will take place separately. This year the Hsin Min Hue has already officially set the date for the joint meetings of Hsin Min Hue in large cities and has appointed supervisors to attend. Beginning June 15, the large cities of Hopeh, Shansi, Shantung have held local joint Hsin Min Hue meetings. The Hsin Min offices of Honan Province have also set the date for their meetings. The high officials of the Hsin Min Hue, Mr. Chang Tsi-chun, Mr. Wu Chih-pu, and (Chen Fan-chang) will attend to supervise. (6/17/44 Peking Mand.)

The Federated Deliberative Council meetings of the Hsin Min Society for the 1944 fiscal year have seen the completion of the April ... and the June ... and now, under the management of the special vice-presidents of the various provinces, the legislative measures are being deliberated upon. At last on August 15, it has been decided that the Peking city (officials) of the Peking special municipality will be summoned. The objective of the Federated Deliberative Council meetings for this fiscal year is naturally the attainment of the mission which has been placed upon North China in decisive war-time. Particularly, the following four points are considered the main ones: all North China's assembled transportation might well be turned over to increased fighting strength; the malignancy of past generations of the democratic profit system will be crushed; the wartime structure of new China, which is bound by a great nationalistic principle, will be ... ; and, by bolstering the ... as the great experience of the people, rapid advancements will be brought about in the ... of the Shanghai structure, thereby ... the commodities as a people participating in war through the construction of a new China. Consequently, in the field of ..., a constructive livelihood will be demanded at all times. For the adjustment of ... for political, economic, and cultural construction, these will be valuable contributions. Particularly, the establishment of a labor structure has become (most important). The schedule of the dates of the meetings are for four days beginning August 16 in ...; in Hopeh Province for the three days of August 16, 17, 18; in Honan Province on August 21, 22, 23; in Shantung Province on August 29 and 30; in Shensi Province on August 28, 29, 30; in Peking special municipality on August 18 and 19; in Tientsin special municipality on August 21 and 22; and in the Tsingtao special municipality on August 28 and 29. (8/10/44 Peking Jap.)

P O L I T I C A L

ASSOCIATIONS

Hsin Min Hue ("New National Conference")

(Koo Roo Rin), chief of the Business Affairs Bureau of the central (headquarters) of the Hsin Min Society, conferred with the press today stating the aims of the new people's movement for the last half of this year as follows: "The first aim of the Hsin Min Society movement is to unite the power of the people. The second aim is to unite the Asiatic people and to restore Asia. During the first half of this year, the new people's movement was carried out with the purpose of materializing this idea. The problems of China and Asia can be solved only by victory in the GEA War. Consequently, ... also as a nation participating in war, a structure for decisive wartime must be established. The new people's movement was carried out during the first part of this year, with the main emphasis on instilling in the minds of the people of China the main points of the GEA joint resolution. However, in the last half of the year, coping with the war situation, which is further becoming serious, must be done concretely. The program for increase of agricultural products, ... of foodstuffs, establishment of ... for important industries will be taken up as the main aims. In this way, increased production of important (commodities) will be carried out by mobilizing the people. Especially in the industrial field; for the realization of this drastic increase in production, we are planning to exert our efforts to strengthen ... The ... movement and the Hsin Min Society movement ... On the farms, the question is the realization of increased production and with the ... question as center, especially for ... we must let the (middle school students) understand the the Hsin Min Society is the true... In order to do this, we must first make the authorities of the various schools ... and then give training to the youth... This year during the summer vacation, according to previous plans, a ... training was held at the central training center of the Hsin Min Society and with (high ideals) we gave rigid training. We were able to achieve unexpectedly good results. With ... a new youth organization the (Yoo Fuu) Society was established and vigorous activities have commenced. (8/12/44 Peking Jap.)

The president of the Hsin Min Society held a press conference today and stated as follows: "By the victory of the Gea War alone we will liberate North China. A new structure must be materialized. The main objective of the Hsin Min Society drive will be aimed at these objectives. Increased production and others will be taken into consideration. The Hsin Min Society is a true national movement for the reconstruction of the nation; this must be thoroughly instilled among the people by the cooperation of the schools. This summer the training program achieved much better results than expected. The Hsin Min Society is the guiding organization of the people. For this purpose, rigid training must be given so that the mission of the Hsin Min Society as the nucleus organ in North China can be realized." (8/12/44 Peking Jap.)

In order to insure the smooth progress of the coming

P O L I T I C A L

ASSOCIATIONS

Hsin Min Hue ("New National Conference")

joint meeting of the various Hsin Min Hue from various provinces and special municipalities this year, the central head office of the Hsin Min Hue has decided to send numerous sub-officers (and) members to attend the Hsin Min Hue meetings of the various provinces and special municipalities to act as supervisors and advisors. Taking this opportunity, these sub-officers will make observations on what has been done with regard to production increases, the war effort, and making known the significance of the war based on the New Citizen's Movement principle.

(8/19/44 Peking
Mand.)

Chu Min-yi, foreign minister of the national government of China, arrived here this afternoon to attend the current year's plenary session of the national council of the Hsin Min Society which will open on October 26, as the representative of the Nanking government.

(10/21/44 Tok. Eng)

The 1944 annual conference of the Hsin Min Hue will be held at 10 a.m. October 26 at Peking in the Hwai Jen Tang of Chungnanhai District. The main resolutions to be discussed will pertain to the strengthening of the war effort.

(10/25/44 Peking
Mand.)

The opening ceremonies of the general united conference of the Hsin Min Society (Shinminkai zenren Kyoogikai) were held on the morning of October 26 at the Hwai Jen Tang in Peking. Present were 160 representatives from four provinces, three special municipalities, one special district, and one directly-managed district (chokkatsu ku). The conference will be held for five days beginning October 26. Discussions will be held with the group divided into four sections, wartime reconstruction, economic reconstruction, cultural reconstruction, and social reestablishment.

(10/26/44 Tok.
Jap.)

The general federated deliberative conference of the Hsin Min Society for this fiscal year has been in progress at Peking for some time now. At yesterday's general meeting, a gratitude resolution relative to the great results of the Imperial forces was decided upon. Thus, a certain vice-chairman and Chief Ri of the Propaganda Bureau of the Hsin Min Society called at the offices of the North China forces and the naval attache at Peking in behalf of the conference and transmitted a gratitude resolution as well as expressed the hopes of the Hsin Min Society to consummate the tremendous responsibility invested in North China.

(10/28/44 Tok.
Jap.)

At the opening of the fourth day meeting of the Hsin Min Society's general conference on October 29, Chairman Wang read the following proposed impressive declaration aiming for the realization of the purpose of the general conference. The declaration was adopted by the entire assembly which stood and applauded. The declaration states: 1. We pledge to put this decisive war before all other matters, and to crystallize the entire strength

P O L I T I C A L

ASSOCIATIONS

Hsin Min Hue ("New National Conference")

of the people both materially and spiritually toward its prosecution. 2. We pledge our efforts to the unification of the people's strength and spirit, and thus work toward the realization of a united and liberated nation. 3. We pledge our efforts to the restart of the (people's revolution) by a united nation and with an expanded new structure movement. 4. We pledge our lives to the restoration of China and the liberation of East Asia, and the establishment of a new political and economic structure. (10/29/44 Tok. Jap.)

Chairman Wang and Vice-Chairman Yu of the central Hsin Min Society sent messages of condolence to Acting-President Chen. The central Hsin Min Society, together with the Chinese people in all walks of life, mourns the passing of President Wang who devoted his entire life to the promotion of the revolution.

(11/13/44 Peking Mand.)

The Information Bureau of the central office of the Hsin Min Association decided to hold celebrations on the third anniversary of the war of GEA for the sake of commemorating the brave nationals who participated in the struggle and to encourage further cooperation for the decisive battle of this third anniversary. Beginning on December 8 and lasting to December 15 informative meetings will be held on the developments of the war at all the important locations inside the city of Peking. Many of the important locations will be decorated besides the main office of Hsin Min Association. (12/4/44 Peiping Mand.)

Tomorrow is the seventh anniversary of the Hsin Min Hue's founding, but due to ... the celebration will be observed on the day after tomorrow, December 25. At 10 a.m. December 25, a commemoration ceremony will be held at the Hsin Min Hue auditorium. All members of the society are expected to attend the celebration.

(12/23/44 Peking Mand.)

East Asia Rule Assistance Association

See MINORITY GROUPS, JAPANESE

Other Japanese Associations

See MINORITY GROUPS, JAPANESE

Nippon Cultural Association

See S O C I A L. CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

P O L I T I C A L

MINORITY GROUPS

JAPANESE

According to a survey by the Japanese Embassy in Peiping, a total of 403,615 Japanese nationals were residing in North China on July 1; this is 10 times the number recorded at the close of 1936. Only 40,321 were living in North China in 1936. The Japanese population in North China has increased by 3,564 since the end of May including those residing in Inner Mongolia. (8/20/42 Tok. Eng.)

According to the latest census by Japanese Embassy in Peking, the total number of Japanese residents in North China as of August 17 was 404,365 ... indicates a sharp gain of 32,954 as compared with last August. (10/15/42 Tok. Eng.)

According to a survey made by the Japanese embassy in North China the population of Japanese in this sector has reached the figure of 144,000. (10/16/42 Tok. Jap.)

The Japanese residents in North China as of December 1, 1942, numbered 251,852 representing an increase of 4,308 as compared with the November figures according to a survey conducted by the Japanese Embassy here. Among the large cities, Peking headed the list with a total of 99,909 Japanese nationals and Tientsin came second with 69,514 in the Mangchiang area, and 15,000 in the northern Kansu. (1/19/43 Tok. Eng.)

Imperial Rule Assistance Association

The 400,000 Japanese residents in North China have joined together in founding the Imperial Rule Assistance Association of North China with headquarters in Peking. (10/7/42 Tok. Jap.)

In an effort to cope with a new situation due to the declaration of war by the Nanking government and the withdrawal of our extra-territoriality rights in China, a plan has been decided upon to solidify and expand the structure of the IRAA movement among the 400,000 Japanese residents in North China who will be the nucleus for the construction works in North China. ... the consul-general in each respective district will be appointed the president and the corp commander as the vice-president of the IRAA in each respective district. (1/23/43 Tok. Jap.)

The IRAA and its promotion organ, IRAYA, appointed Yamada as president of the headquarters of the IRAYA under Vice-Governor Goto of the IRAA who also concurrently holds the office of governor of the URAYA. Recently Maruyama was appointed the chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the IRAA, thus completing the adjustment of the administrative structure of the central headquarters... The fundamental policy of the movements this year has been decided also and it was submitted before the conference of the chiefs of the General Affairs Bureau of the IRAA branches throughout Japan and the presidents of the IRAYA branches in the districts, municipal prefectures and prefectures... As for the new main points in the movements ... to be practised this year in connection with the training of the people,

P O L I T I C A L

MINORITY GROUPS

JAPANESE

Imperial Rule Assistance Association

they are as follows: 1) Encouragement to pay respect to the historical pioneers and old patriots; 2) movement to recover neglected shrines and temples throughout Japan; 3) and cooperation among the training centers throughout the nation. As for the structural plan there will be a strengthening of branches in cities, towns, and villages and establishment of central liaison organ for the promotion of the people's movement. As for the movement concerning the increase of production which became the center of discussions: 1) Adjustment and expansion of the labor service corps with an objective for the establishment of the public labor service structure; 2) movement for the mobilization of the people for the labor service during the busy agricultural season and also a movement for the mobilization of women for labor; 3) a movement to fully utilize the land of the state and a great movement for weeding of grasses with an objective to increase production; and 4) a movement to clear deserted and ruined houses.

(6/6/43 Tok. Jap.)

In reply to interpellation made before the North China Development Committee meeting as to whether there is any intention of combining the IRAA movement in China with the IRAA movement carried out in Japan and of unifying the East Asia Bureau of the IRAA and the East Asia Promotion League, Vice-President Ando of the IRAA stated: "Whether it be the IRAA movement or the EA Promotion movement in the GEA areas, the joint declaration of Japan, Manchukuo and China has become one of the fundamental policies of the actual movement carried out today. Concretely, the movement is to be started, based upon this fundamental policy, but in regard to the question of whether or not the objectives of the concrete movement will become a comprehensive thing, I believe that this question will require considerable study. Due to the differences of conditions of peace and order which is most important related to the people's movement in the various areas, the fundamental policy of the movement carried out by the IRAA and the objectives of the movement could not be unified in their entirety. I am strongly in favor of the power of bringing forth the reflection of the people on such a thing as the understanding of the national structure of Japan or Japanese racial characteristics through the daily conversation of the individuals. Even if the movement should be carried out with the ideals of (Hakko) Itchu, one pillar supporting (eight) universe, or co-prosperity and co-existence, if the activities of each and every Japanese on the spot do not conform to this, such ideals cannot possibly be spread among the various inhabitants. For the various areas of the GEA to follow the IRAA movement is of course necessary in the firm establishment of the GEA co-prosperity sphere. Because there are special conditions in the various areas, it is difficult for the IRAA to carry out the movement by unifying these various conditions. Under the present circumstances the conditions are such that the proper organs in the various areas are taking the responsibilities of guiding this matter. The IRAA is pushing ahead

P O L I T I C A L

MINORITY GROUPS

JAPANESE

Imperial Rule Assistance Association

with methods to unify the movements by firmly establishing security between the horizontal and vertical relationship (meaning the relationship between the government and the people). In regard to the relationship between the IRAA and the EA Promotion League, the EA Promotion League relies upon the fundamental policy of the IRAA and has the framework in contributing toward the East Asia movement mainly outside of Japan. However, at the present time, the president of the IRAA may become the president of the EA Promotion League or the person appointed by the president of IRAA may become the president of the Promotion League. In connection with the government affiliated organizations of the EA Promotion League, the IRAA will receive funds with the other organization and would be appropriated through the IRAA. From the standpoint that the EAP movement is a framework of a part of the people's movement, I recognize fully the necessity of achieving a closer relationship between the two organizations."

(2/22/43 Tok. Jap.)

The Special Wartime Criminal Law Committee of the House of Peers, in view of the importance of the wartime criminal law draft has been continuing careful examination. Takeo Mitamura stated: "To impose strict laws or special penal regulations to consolidate the total strength of the people with the aim of establishing a domestic structure for decisive battles is not conforming with the national structure of our country. Moral principles are the foundation of IRAA. It is most necessary that laws and people's government, laws and moral principles be in full accord." Justice Minister Iwamura replied that it is needless to say that the purport of laws is fulfillment and application without the expectation of bringing punishment and that laws are intended to consolidate the people's total strength by indirectly demanding the people's obedience to law and by directly pointing to the path the people should follow. State Minister Ando, as vice-president of the IRAA, expressed his opinion in a straight forward manner: "The IRAA is not an organization with legal power. It is an organ of cooperation between the government and the people. Indeed it is a movement participated in by the people. It does not mean that the IRAA is carrying out the people's movement. I believe that such things as military strength, economic strength, mental strength, cultural strength are held by the people. The IRAA is an organization to draw out the things possessed by the people, to apply and concentrate them in necessary fields."

(2/24/43 Tok. Jap.)

The inaugural meeting of the Peking IRAA which will reorganize the decisive war structure of the 110,000 Japanese residing in Peking was held today. At the Peking shrine a solemn ceremony was held attended by Consul-General Kitazawa, the new president of the association; Nishida, vice-president; Matsuzaki, chief of the special affairs organ; Suzuki, supreme advisor of the Hsin Min Society, and representatives numbering about 100.

(3/20/43 Tok. Jap.)

P O L I T I C A L

MINORITY GROUPS

JAPANESE

East Asia Rule Assistance Association

Keeping in stride with the establishment of the North China headquarters of the East Asia Rule Assistance Association formed by the local Japanese, the activities of the branch offices throughout the nation will become increasingly interesting. These branch offices will be divided into two organizations, one of which is made up of three organizations of (peoples!) organizations, youths and men's association and the women's association. Moreover, associations under these are the ... group, the boys organization, girls organization, imperial rule youths organization, patriotic women's association, GEA ..., economic patriotic association, and the East Asia Cultural Federation.

(3/11/43 Tok. Jap.)

The inaugural meeting of the headquarters of the EAIRAA in North China, which is the leading organization of the East Asia IRAA activities in North China, was held today, GEA Day, at the East Asia Hall in Peking. President Shiozawa, Vice-president Fukushima of the North China Development Company, Adviser (Sakaguchi), divisional commander; Kubota, naval attache; and Sumuki, highest adviser to the Hsin Min Society, were in attendance, and Okamura, commander in chief of the North China forces, attended as a guest. Also in attendance were Wang Keh Min, chairman of the North China Political Commission, and many Japanese and Chinese military and civilian representatives ...

(7/8/43 Tok. Jap.)

Asia Promotion Society

Japanese residents in Peking have established the Peking Young Men's (Asia Promotion Society) and will work in concert with the headquarters in Japan. The Hsin Min Society has announced the policy on the young men's movement. From December 8, the first anniversary, young men (in three principal cities) will be gathered and the ... ceremony will be held.

(11/13/42 Tok. Jap.)

Consolidation of Wartime Structure

The authorities at the Japanese Embassy in Peking called together Naito, vice-president of the Industry Association; Nakano, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce; Inoue, president of the Telephone and Telegraph Company; Usami, president of the North China Transportation Company; Kodama, vice-president of the China Transportation Company; and Advisor Sakatani of ... and other advisers of the political commission to hear reports relative to the establishment of a decisive wartime structure in North China in accordance with the establishment of domestic decisive wartime structure and to request the cooperation of state corporations and organizations yesterday. Minister Shiozawa relayed the will of the government on the spot (i.e. of the activities of the people of Peking). Relative to the concrete plans, itemized they are: Militarily, perfect a structure which will enable a general cooperation for the increase of production in war materials; materially, materialize a united increased production and (double

P O L I T I C A L

MINORITY GROUPS

JAPANESE

Consolidation of Wartime Structure

gains) of vital defense resources; bring about a security of foods and basic explanation relative to food problems. (9/23/43 Tok. Jap.)

The Peking Japanese Embassy yesterday issued a statement by Minister Shiozawa in order to carry out a thorough-going consolidation of a decisive wartime structure and requested that the Japanese people throughout the nation take their appropriate positions in accordance with the renovated administration immediately. For this purpose increased fighting strength and development of resources and security of increased production of food were given importance especially. Simultaneously the leaders of the special companies were invited to the Embassy and the will of the government was relayed. Also Minister Shiozawa conferred with Wang Keh Min, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission and requested China's cooperation in Japan's actualization of the strengthening of its decisive wartime administration. In response, Chairman Wang Keh Min pledged that North China would give its full strength to cooperation with Japan.

(9/23/43 Tok. Jap.)

Reflecting the enthusiasm of the Japanese people for the measures adopted in the government's new war policy, the Japanese government and civilian circles in North China have decided to adopt the measures at once. To discuss these measures, the Japanese ambassadorial office in Peking (called) a meeting Thursday afternoon in which Counsel (Shirawada) explained the new government wartime policy. Measures to be taken are the simplifications of official business and the readjustment of Japanese companies in North China. In this readjustment, the North China Development Company will act as a pivot center.

(9/24/43 Tok. Eng.)

Nanking: In a radio address entitled "Make a Friend Among the Chinese" from the Nanking broadcasting station this evening, Ischi Kishi, chairman of the press section of the Japanese Embassy, urged 600,000 Japanese residents in China to exert themselves for the attainment of spiritual unity between Japanese and Chinese which is the fundamental essential for real Sino-Japanese collaboration.

(10/6/43 Tok. Eng.)

The first day of the conference of legation officials, resident consuls, and officials in charge of propaganda in North China began at 10 a.m. at the official residence of the ambassador at Peking. This conference is for the purpose of discussing and establishing an urgent emergency structure for the Japanese living in North China, in order to win through during the third year of the decisive war. Representing the embassy were Shida, chief of the General Affairs Department; Yonegaki, chief of the administration section; Nakamori, chief of the general affairs section; and various officials concerned. More than 50 persons were present representing the local officials from Peking, Tientsin, Tainan, Tsingtao, Shihmen, Taiyuan, Chefoo, Tangku, ...

P O L I T I C A L

MINORITY GROUPS

JAPANESE

Consolidation of Wartime Structure

Shanhaikwan, Kaifeng, and Tungshan. Following an instructional address by Shida, deliberations were begun. (1/30/44 Tok. Jap.)

North China Asia Development Association

The Japanese Embassy in Peking has decided to establish the North China Asia Development Assistance headquarters in order to establish a decisive wartime structure of the 400,000 Japanese residing in North China that will let the government and people manifest their true unity in their plans of reorganized guidance. ... The emphasis of the present system of the headquarters is that the administrative affairs bureau of the assistance headquarters will be established within the embassy and will carry out an active prosecution of the various plans of the government. It will carry out the guidance and training of the administrative affairs of the headquarters and combine the two departments, the practice and training departments, together with the general affairs. The practice bureau will be entrusted with planning and putting into practice the activities of the movement; the training bureau with the training of the Japanese residents and the general affairs bureau with liaison work and adjustment of various plans as well as unification of the (headquarters). Moreover, under the president, Minister Shiozawa, as vice-president there will be Tsushima, an honorary president of the (North China) Development Company, as representative of the civilians, and secretaries from the embassy representing the government officials. (1/15/44 Tok. Jap.)

Memorials

The historical incident exaltation society of Peking held a memorial service today at the Peking Historical Incident Memorial Hall in memory and in honor of Oki, Yokokawa, and 47 others who died brilliant deaths in the outskirts of Harbin 40 years ago on April 20, 1905. (2/21/44 Tok. Jap.)

Peking: The North China branch office of the Dai Nippon (memorial tower) society, together with the support of the 400,000 Japanese residents, various (national policy) companies (kokusaku gaisha), various organizations, as well as affiliated societies and military authorities, has been undertaking the construction of a memorial tower since October of 1941 in the suburbs of the city of Peking. Recently, it has been announced that the work on this tower is expected to be completed sometime in November, 1944. The site covers an area of 360,000 square meters while the tower itself covers 2,493 square meters. The tower is 12 square meters at the base and will be 50 meters high. Cherry tree wood is being used in the construction of this memorial tower. (9/29/44 Tok. Jap.)

P O L I T I C A L

MINORITY GROUPS

JAPANESE

Japanese in Tientsin

Tientsin: As for the situation of the Japanese people residing in Tientsin (regarding the retrocession of the Japanese concessions), it is merely changing their position to one similar to that existing in (Tuuan), Peking and Tsingtao, and the organizations composed of the Japanese people in this area will not be dissolved or effected by this act... There is nothing to be worried about on this retrocession as far as the Japanese people in this area are concerned so spoke the Japanese consul in Tientsin. (3/14/43 Tok. Jap.)

Japanese residents of Tientsin are increasing. The local consulate's police census shows that on January 1 Tientsin had 74,111 Japanese of which 31,418 were males; there is a total of 27,815 families. Koa in the first ward had 29,936 Japanese of which 12,852 were males. Loa, in the second ward, had 3,547 of which 1,693 were males. In the third ward, Kao had 2,199 of which 1,064 were males. (Shkaki) had 545 of which 239 were males. (Tagai?) had 37,884 of which 15,500 were males. Recently the Japanese embassy in Peking has been supplying Tientsin with raw materials for making miso and soy, and all factories have started manufacturing. Soon miso and soy will be rationed, probably with 300 me of miso per person. (2/2/44 Tientsin Jap)

See also under WARTIME MEASURES, Diplomats.

INDIANS

In Tientsin

July 6 is the first anniversary of the establishment of the National Government of India last year. (In celebration of the anniversary) the more than 100 Indians in Tientsin decided to make Mr., the chairman of the Indian Independence League, the center for the collecting of funds. From July 6 to July 10, they donated funds for the comforting of the Indian soldiers at the front. More than \$10,000 have already been sent to Bose to express appreciation for the bravery of the soldiers who are fighting for independence. Bose has already wired back a message of thanks to Tientsin. The Tientsin Indian Independence League also celebrated the first anniversary of the establishment of the National Government in their office in the Tung-chien of the first district in Tientsin. (7/4/44 Peking Mand)

Tientsin: The Indian Association of Tientsin established the Tientsin branch of the ... League of Independence of India on December 10. Mr. (Everin) has been appointed president of the new branch. (12/16/44 Tok. Eng.)

Mohammedans

Peking: A great mass of Moslems in China met at (Singin) temple in Peking Wednesday afternoon under the auspices of the All-China Moslem League. A declaration was made stating that America and Britain were the

P O L I T I C A L

MINORITY GROUPS

MOHAMMEDANS

enemy of all Moslems in the world and expressing a firm determination to cooperate with the Chinese materially and spiritually to completely crush them. They also wired to President Wang Ching-Wei and to Premier Tojo. (2/25/43 Tok. Eng.)

Peking: With a view to concentrating the entire effort of the Moslems in the establishment of autonomy in food-stuffs, an urgent matter in North China, the Association of Federated Moslems has decided to launch a campaign for the increase of food production on March 12, the anniversary of the birth of Mohammed. The Moslems will begin their program by plowing the land around the mosques and by returning to the provinces to become farmers or exploiting the natural resources indispensable to the war effort such as coal and aluminum. Importance is attached to the fact that the participation of the Moslems in North China will have an effect on the oppressed Moslems under the Chungking regime who are confined in the regions of northwestern China.

(2/27/44 Tok. Fr.)

On the occasion of the eve of the birthday yesterday of Mohammed, Mr. Chang Kuo-chen, chairman of the Chinese Mohammedan Federation, Wednesday issued a statement to the following effect: "On February 7, 1938, the Chinese Mohammedan Federation, composed of 4,000,000 Islamic believers, established provincial headquarters at various points in North China with Peking as the center and thus intensified the system of Mohammedans and continued to render full support to the new Chinese government as well as to the Japanese forces. Furthermore, since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Mohammedans have been waging their fight for the destruction of the Anglo-American devils of aggression and emancipation of the East Asiatic peoples under the first slogan of 'Display of the Islamic spirit and consummation of the War of Greater East Asia'. We are further determined in the future to intensify our ties with the Islamic spheres or countries in Mengchiang, Central China, South China, Chinese Northwest, Chinese Southwest, and Western Asia and mobilizing the entire 300,000,000 Islamic believers in the world, and to go forward, together with Japan, the leader of East Asia, for the destruction of the United States and Britain and the construction of the new order in the world."

(IDC 3/19/43)

INTERNATIONAL

Sino-Japanese Cooperation

Nanking: On the eve of the third anniversary of the return of the national government to Nanking, the president of the ... yuan (Yuang Ho-shi) stressed that Sino-Japanese cooperation is prerequisite to the construction of a new China, in an interview with a Domei correspondent. He said, "... When all the territories in China, including North and Central China and Menchang are

P O L I T I C A L

INTERNATIONAL

Sino-Japanese Cooperation

made really model peace zones, then the Chungking leaders may be brought to their senses..." (3/28/43 Tok. Eng.)

Peking: Chief Executive Wang Ching Wei, of the national government of China, interviewed the Japanese press reporters of Peking who have been touring Central China and stated regarding the relation between the Nanking government, the North China Political Affairs Committee, and the new people's movement: "In the meeting of the Supreme War Council which was held on June 10, the wartime cultural propaganda gists have been decided upon. The objective of this decision was to attain the enhancement of the wartime consciousness of the people for the successful completion of the GEA War by mobilizing cultural and thought circles throughout entire China... The new people's movement must be further promoted. Due to the fact that the chairman of the North China Political Affairs Committee and the president of the Hsin Min Society are participating in this movement, the new people's movement throughout North China and South China will be gradually made more active. In connection with the personnel shift between the Nanking government and the North China Political Affairs Committee, I understand there are many rumors. However, there is the Administrative Yuan in Nanking and it is taking the responsibility of the administrative affairs within its jurisdiction, and there is the North China Political Affairs Committee which is taking the responsibility of the regional administration. The administration personnel and all the administrative and political affairs in North China are left entirely in the hands of Chairman Chou Chen. Hence, there is no need for the Nanking government to interfere with their affairs. The reason that the Chungking regime is still able to maintain her present position is: 1) the Chungking regime is controlling the agricultural area in the inner area; 2) she is still maintaining her army by the sacrifices of the people; 3) she still receives some material aids from America and Britain ... Hence we should not wait for the self-destruction Chungking regime; we must expand our actual strength so that the Chungking army may be absorbed..." (6/24/43 Tok. Jap.)

See also under NORTH CHINA POLITICAL COUNCIL, Speeches

Visits of Japanese Ambassadors

Masayuki Tani, Japanese ambassador to China, left the city of Fukow in the province of Kiangsu this afternoon for Peking to pay a visit to North China authorities and at the same time carry out an inspection tour in North China. (5/26/43 Tok. Fr.)

Peking: Masayuki Tani, Japanese ambassador to Nanking, who is on a tour of inspection on the continent arrived in Peking last night accompanied by Oshiei, military attache, Ohta, his secretary, and four other members of the Japanese embassy staff. It is expected that Tani will go next to Kalgan, leaving this city on May 30. (5/28/43 Tok. Span.)

P O L I T I C A L

INTERNATIONAL

Visits of Japanese Ambassadors

Peking: Tani, Japanese ambassador to China, called a meeting of the embassy staff and consulate staffs. He called on the Japanese commander, ..., in North China. He called on officials of North China Political Council, the German, Italian, and French embassies. In his press conference he explained the fundamental Japanese policy in China and the strengthening of the Nanking government. He also discussed the possibilities of returning tariff rights to China after the abolition of extra-territoriality and concessions.
(5/29/43 Shanghai Mand.)

Italian Settlement: Tientsin

See under TIENTSIN

LATEST ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

Military Council

Nanking: The national government of China, in a measure designed to further strengthen the structure of its Military Council, decided to establish a new political defense department in place of the existing political departments. The measure was approved by the Supreme National Council at its meeting today, and was made public this afternoon. The newly created political defense department will have one director-general and one deputy director-general. The post of (director of the) political department will be assumed concurrently by the chairman of the Military Council.
(2/8/45 Tok. Eng.)

North China Political Affairs Council

Nanking: The national government of China today announced the appointment of Wang Yin-tai, member of the standing committee and concurrently secretary-general of the North China Political Affairs Council, as chairman of the North China Political Affairs Council succeeding Wang Keh-min who resigned due to ill health. The designation of Wang Yin-tai as succeeding chairman of the North China Political Affairs Council was approved at today's Supreme National Defense Council meeting...
(2/8/45 Tok. Eng.)

Nanking: The national government at Nanking announced on February 18 the new personnel of the North China Political Affairs Commission under the new chairman, Wang Yin-tai, as follows:
Su Ti-jen is the new director-general of the General Affairs Bureau and concurrently of Internal Affairs (soomuchoo chookan ken naimuchoochoo). He was formerly director-general of industry.
Tu Hsi-chun remains in his position as director-general of peace preservation.
Wang Shih-ching becomes director-general of ... and concurrently of the Finance Bureau (zaimuchoochoo). He was formerly director-general of the economic administration.

P O L I T I C A L

LATEST ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

North China Political Affairs Council

(Wen Yuan-mo) becomes director-general of education. He was formerly president of the North China University.

Chen Tso-shih (or Chen Teng-shih) is director-general of agriculture. He was formerly governor of Hopeh Province.

Tang Yang-tu is director-general of industry. He was formerly governor of Shantung Province.

Chu Shu-yuan will be the new assistant director-general of the General Affairs Bureau (soomuchoo jichoo). He was formerly chief of the Secretariat.

Peking

Hsu Hsin-shih is the newly appointed mayor of Peking. He was inaugurated this morning at the Auditorium. The newly appointed chief secretary and other department heads and staff totaling more than 100 attended the inauguration ceremony. Wang Yin-tai, chairman of the North China Political Council, appointed Liu Chung-chu, head of the executive department, to participate in the ceremony. Liu made a speech to the audience on behalf of Chairman Wang. Mayor Hsu delivered a speech to his staff. The ceremony ended at 11:40 a.m. At 2:30 p.m. after his formal inauguration, Mayor Hsu went to the headquarters of the Japanese army garrison command and the headquarters of the Japanese gendarmery to talk with the officers.

(3/1/45 Peiping
Mand.)

Shantung Province

Tsinan: The newly appointed governor of Shantung Province and concurrently Commander-in-chief of the Provincial Peace Preservation Corps, Yang Yu-cheun, took the oath of office this morning at 11:00 o'clock, in the auditorium of the governor's office. Chiao Yi-yuan, representing the former governor, made a speech following the introductory speech of Chairman Wang's representative. A representative of the guests also made a speech. After the ceremony Governor Yang issued a statement advising the people of Shantung to continue their cooperation in keeping peace and order.

(3/2/45 Peiping
Mand.)

W A R M E A S U R E S

PROGRAMS

The first peace and order movement was launched March 20, 1941, under the slogan "just protection for villages" to awaken the people of Hopeh to a consciousness that peace and order must be achieved by their own hands. The second movement, started July 7, centered on the annihilation of the communist forces. The third movement, started November 1, was aimed at an economic blockade of the enemy; and the fourth movement, beginning March 30, was aimed at the liberation of East Asia, annihilation of the communist party and the increase of production for carrying on the war.

(10/8/42 Tok. Jap.)

Wang I-tang of the Hopeh Political Council issued the following statement on November 29 and requested the cooperation of the North China people: "Great duties placed on the shoulders of North China are the part to be shared in the common defense pact and efforts for the development of the national defense raw materials. Due to the fact that the communist armies in China are concentrating their full powers on North China and are frantically attempting to destroy peace and order, to exploit the people, create disturbances of administration, and cause all kinds of destruction and since North China is the most important district in China for the production of national defense materials as well as being the deposit of a large quantity of raw materials, it is natural for us to take responsibility for these two great parts." (11/29/42 Tok. Jap)

The Peking ambassadorial authorities have approved the Hopeh decisive wartime emergency measures which were announced yesterday. The authorities are anticipating the voluntary and positive cooperation of the national government in this matter. These emergency measures will include the following: 1) Mobilization of students; 2) strengthening of the (structure) for Japanese labor; 3) thoroughness of wartime living; 4) improvement of the system of distribution; and 5) the (increased) utiliza-

WAR MEASURES

PROGRAMS

tion of empty lots and grounds; 6) strengthening of air defense; 7) ... 8) improvement in reporting news and propagandizing; 9) management of amusement organs. There have been no special decisions concerning transportation facilities which are most essential during March because of the (harvest). The positive cooperation of the national government authorities is necessary in matters concerning transportation and the unified and powerful propulsion of both Japan and China is being anticipated. They will strive jointly for the following: 1) The quickening of the pace of wooden ship construction; 2) the training of crews who will man these ships; 3) the (distribution) of (priority) materials for the improvement of facilities concerning land transportation of materials, sea transportation and harbors; 4) the control of ... transportation.

(3/18/44 Tok. Jap.)

Peking: Shu Chen, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Council, said that every effort will be made to make North China an important source of military supplies for the successful consummation of the current war.

(3/31/43 Hsinking Eng.)

The North China Political Council circularized orders to all provinces to carry out a system for decisive war, according to the "Programs of Operation for Decisive War Life" promulgated recently by the council.

(1/5/44 Peking Mand.)

The Peking Embassy announced on March 17 the North China decisive wartime emergency measures which will consolidate the decisive wartime structure of Japanese residing in North China and is having these put into effect for a trial period of four months with the approval of the provincial governors in the areas affected. In order to further impress the true significance upon the people and to bring about a rapid enforcement of the present emergency measures, tomorrow the respective provincial governors under the jurisdiction of the embassy will be gathered, and the first North China provincial governors conference for this year will be held.

(3/28/44 Tok. Jap.)

Peking: Kuan I-hsien, chief of the board of information of the North China Political Affairs Commission, on July 6 commented on the Japanese government's announcement of July 5 and clarified the determination of the 100,000,000 people of North China. He issued the following statement: "The Japanese government issued a statement on July 5 and stressed its determination to crush the invasion plans of Britain and America, emphasizing the just character of the GEA War with due respect for China's sovereignty and independence. The national government of China issued a similar statement at the same time, exhorting the military, the government and the people to put into practice the pledges and terms of the Greater East Asia Joint Proclamation and the Chinese-Japanese Alliance. Now is the time for we Chinese to realize fully who is our friend and who is our foe. We must cast off the Anglo-American yoke ..."

(7/6/44 Tok. Jap.)

W A R M E A S U R E S

PROGRAMS

Cooperation between the Army and the North China Political Council

Peking: The Japanese armed forces in North China will continue to give ... cooperation and support to the North China Political Affairs Commission in strengthening its relationship between Japan and China which has been solidified by the Sino-Japanese alliance and strive wholeheartedly toward the security of GEA. The statement was issued by the Japanese Army of North China yesterday upon the formal assumption of the post of chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission by Wang Yin Tai in succession to Wang Keh Min. After expressing deep regret over the resignation of Wang Keh Min due to a prolonged heart illness, the statement declared that the mission which North China is to discharge in the GEA War is indeed important and welcomed the appointment of the new chairman of the Commission whose task will be to invigorate the people's minds and ... (2/12/45 Tok. Eng.)

Determination to consolidate the defense structure of North China and further contribute toward complete liberation of GEA was voiced by Wang Yin Tai, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, in a statement issued yesterday on assumption of his new post succeeding Wang Keh Min. Pointing out that final victory in the war can be achieved only when military and political activities are unified and directed toward the same goal, Wang Yin Tai said that the first step toward the attainment of this objective will be the stabilization of the people's livelihood and ... maintenance of peace and order in North China. The new chairman, in conclusion, called upon the Chinese masses in North China to abide by and translate into action the Sino-Japanese alliance and the principles enunciated in the GEA Declaration. (2/12/45 Tok. Eng.)

NATIONAL MILITARY COUNCIL

Peking: It is learned that the North China branch office of the National Military Council will officially open here tomorrow under the supervision of General Huyukun (Wu-Yu-ken, 1/21/44 Batavia Eng.). It will be recalled that the Supreme National Defense Council of the national government decided in November of last year to establish a special office of the National Military Council here in order to unify the supply of arms, ammunition and military equipment to various national government army units stationed in North China and also to maintain close liaison between these units and the North China peace preservation troops under the direct command of the North China Political Affairs Commission. It is expected that with the opening of the new office the national government forces in North China, including army units under the command of General Sun Liang-Cheng, the 24th group army under General Pan Ping-Hsun, the anti-communist army operating in Shantung Province under Gen. Wu Hua-Wen and also the 2nd group army under Chang Lan-Feng will be reorganized and be given modern superior equipment.

(1/21/44 Tok. Eng.)

WAR MEASURES

NATIONAL MILITARY COUNCIL

Members of the National Government Council of North China will be officially inaugurated tomorrow. In order that all matters decided by the North China Military Council might have the direct (supervision) of the National Government Military Council, Mr. Hu Yu-chun, special representative of the latter, was delegated to Peking to establish an office there. (3/23/44 Peking Mand.)

Mr. Hu Yu-chun, special representative of the National Government Military Council to North China will be sworn into office on March 24. ... Mr. Hu Yu-chun will open his office at the Yingchuu Building at (Chungnanhai) at Peking. (3/17/44 Peking Mand.)

Peking: In accordance with the recent decisions of the national government of China to bolster the national government army in N. China, Lt. Gen. Hu Yu-Kun arrived here on the night of November 16 to assume duty as the first representative of the Military Council in Peking. Upon his arrival Hu declared the national government of China decided to station a representative of the Military Council in Peking in order to supervise the national government forces in various places in North China. As first representative of the Military Council stationed in Peking, Hu Yu-Kun expressed his firm resolve to exert his utmost to bolster the Chinese forces in North China as well as strengthen North China as an important supply base for prosecution of the current war. (11/18/43 Tok. Eng.)

North China Accomodation Office, Peking

Peking: In order to ... with respect to the units stationed in North China which are under the direct supervision of the national government and also to establish closer relations between these units and the North China authorities as well as the forces stationed in North China which are under the direct control of the North China Political Affairs Council, the Supreme National Defense Council of the national government army decided in November last year to establish a (central)-North China accomodation office at Peking. It has been decided that an inaugural ceremony will be held tomorrow in the Hsin Min Society Hall at Peking. As a result, the units of the national government army which are stationed in North China will revise ... and will be active on the front lines for the overthrow of Chiang Kai Shek. (1/20/44 Tok. Jap.)

YOUTH MOBILIZATION

The early establishment of a (Youth Mobilization) structure was being requested from various circles in order to comply with the (demand) of pressing (problems) involving guidance of North China youths and (increase in production) and ... Recently plans have been under way to organize a National Air Defense Corps (kokumin bookuu tai) under the direct control of the North China Air Defense Association (kahoku bookuu kyookai) and starting from August 15, ... will be under way. The

W A R M E A S U R E S

YOUTH MOBILIZATION

National Air Defense Corps has for its goal, in addition to shifting those workers in non-essential industries to the vital industries, air defense (duties) as well as stabilization of living conditions. For the present, 500 persons will be recruited at Peking and ... and 1,000 persons at Tsinan; a unit will be specially organized at Tsinan. Members of the corps will be males from 18 to 30 years of age inclusive who will (receive) needed training for (a month) and ... (8/14/44 Peking Jap.)

ASSOCIATIONS

Peace Preservation Corps

The North China Political Council has noticed that the garrisoned units of the various hsiens should be reorganized. Recently, the garrisoned units have been reorganized into Peace Preservation Corps. (6/2/43 Tok. Cant.)

(We Ting-Chang), the special (detached officer) of the Peace Preservation Corps of the North China Political Commission and concurrently the C-in-C of the North China regular army, announced yesterday the composite war results of the Peace Preservation Corps in the four year period since entering the war and simultaneously stated the following relative to the mission of the newly established Peace Preservation Corps: "The regular army should be considered a strong vanguard, which considers its duties first of all the three points of adjustment of military affairs, enforcement of military discipline, and promotion of people's morale, and mutually aiding the Japanese forces must stride forward toward the perfection of an iron-tight defense of the borders. The special structure for special self-defense and for the defense of the national border is steadily being constructed now. It seems recently that rumor has been rampant that the North China regular army will join the national government army and be combined; however the regular army will be attached to North China to the very end." (11/19/43 Tok. Jap.)

Ex-Servicemen's Association

Peking: In concert with the decision to establish a homeland defense unit by the Japanese homeland's Ex-servicemen's Association ..., the North China branch of the Associated Ex-servicemen's Association met at forenoon today at "Kaikoosha" at Peking. (Top ranking military officials) also attended. Ookido, associated branch director, and his subordinates also held a discussion (meeting). As a result of their discussion, ... volunteer army, organized in September of last year, will be changed to the North China Defense Unit, and will reorganize its structure. With the formation of (North China Defense Units) the training and education of the North China (people) will be concentrated on the destruction of the enemy with the main stress laid on military training in defense ... (9/6/44 Tok. Jap.)

Simultaneously with the staging of the first dawn mobilization ceremony of the Imperial Ex-Servicemen's Asso-

WAR MEASURES

ASSOCIATIONS

Ex-Servicemen's Association

ciation of Japan, the ex-servicemen of North China numbering tens of thousands held a similar meeting at dawn in Peking and other leading cities of North China. The entire membership of Peking Post No. 1 assembled at Peking Shrine at 7 a.m. and after giving the ex-servicemen's pledge, gave three "banzais" to the Emperor. The various local and district posts visited the Shrine after completing their respective ceremonies and later paraded through the streets.

(9/11/44 Tok. Jap.)

North China Communist Bandits Subjugation Council

Peking: The North China Communist Bandits Subjugation Council decided on an outline for a district Great Project Committee system in order to adjust the systems and organizations of the various committees under its jurisdiction. Future active and rapid developments are anticipated.

(6/4/44 Tok. Jap.)

National Defense Women's Association

In view of the importance of women's ... on the home front, the National Defense Women's Association, Peking branch, decided to hold ... class for members and officers. The opening ceremony was held at the North China Girls' Middle School at 11 a.m. today in the presence of ... Branch, President Kabayama, Chief ... of Business Affairs of the IRAA, Peking branch and 44 persons. The ... meeting is scheduled to end on October 21.

(10/19/44 Peking Jap.)

GENDARMERIE INSTITUTE OF PACIFICATION

To obtain competent gendarmes, the Gendarmerie Institute of Pacification Commissariat of the North China Political Council advertised for cadets in Peking, Tientsin, Paoting, Tsinan and Tanghsan. To facilitate ... applications, an examination will be held every five days from January 20 to February 10. After admission to the Institute, cadets will receive board, uniforms and \$30.00 allowance.

(1/15/44 Peking Mand.)

PROPAGANDA

The Peace and Order Committee of the North China Political Affairs Society has decided that a propaganda guidance office will be established and under its supervision a propaganda training center which will train leaders for propaganda and will form a strong political system and legislative system. The Propaganda Guidance Bureau will be directed first of all by the leading experienced officials within the department and after receiving training the students as official leaders will be dispatched to various organizations of the peace army to take posts in propaganda guidance for the soldiers in general and to maintain military discipline. It is planned that they will take an active part as

WAR MEASURES

PROPAGANDA

soldiers in thought-warfare for the extermination of the communist forces in China. (12/6/42 Tok. Jap.)

The Hopeh Peace and Order Establishment Army whose objective is to annihilate communism in North China decided to create a Propaganda Department in order to firmly establish an ideal for the army development based upon the fundamental ideal of the establishment of the new regime in the GEA sphere by successfully strengthening the army forces. (12/14/42 Tok. Jap.)

Peking: The Propaganda Corporation of Hopeh in North China, which is the same as the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan in our country, will take direct measures in the near future, ordering that all people in Hopeh, both Japanese and Chinese, have one radio receiving set per family. At the present time, 140,915 possess radios in Hopeh. This is an increase of 54,488 over the number when the system of charging a listening fee was adopted in June of this year. A sharp increase is shown since October. (12/20/42 Tok. Jap.)

Tokyo: Mr. (Sho Tani Wong), president of the Broadcasting Corporation of North China, arrived in Japan by air Saturday. Mr. Sho is visiting Japan to consult with officials of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan. ... The Broadcasting Corporation of North China is acquitting itself remarkably well, bringing home to the minds of the Chinese masses the true significance of the GEA War. (6/6/43 Tok. Eng.)

Since the GEA War entered its third year, the Propaganda Bureau of the North China Political Council, in order to stimulate the people's spirit toward the war effort and to strengthen their fervent belief of certain victory in the GEA War, has set the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth as dates for the opening meeting of the year 33 at the (projection room) of the Propaganda Bureau. Leaders of the North China local propaganda bureaus and heads of the North China Sino-Japanese propaganda bureaus will be present and will make reports on the general situation of their propaganda work during the past year in their respective locale. These members are now vigorously preparing resolutions to be brought up at the meeting. (1/23/44 Peking Mand)

The heads of the local and provincial propaganda zones of North China, the heads of the local and provincial propaganda offices in North China together with other leaders of related organizations, members of the North China military information bureau, and representatives of the Japanese embassy met this morning ... for the annual spring North China Propaganda Conference... Chariman Wang spoke, urging the redoubling of effort in cleaning up the communist bandits, increasing production, and furthering the plans of "home strengthening". (2/4/44 Peking Mand)

Chief (Kan) of the Information Board from the Central Council, was among those attending the Hopeh spring propaganda conference in Peking February 4. (2/4/44 Tok. Jap.)

The propaganda liaison conference under the sponsorship

WAR MEASURES

PROPAGANDA

of the Information Board of the North China Political Affairs Commission was held at the Information Board at noon today. Under the chairmanship of President Pan of the Information Board, the leaders of the ... General Federation, Guidance Association, ... Association, Guidance Bureau and the Propaganda Federation and the respective propaganda organizations discussed matters in a friendly manner, ranging over matters such as the harvest of oats, increased production of materials for fighting strength and bolstering ...

(8/10/44 Peking
Jap.)

NEWSPAPERS

Reorganization and Suppression

In order to establish a new press system which would concentrate manpower, fully develop the effects of propaganda, save time, save material and advance the newspaper front, five newspapers in Peking would cease publication on December 31. They are: Ch'en Pao (Morning Daily), Hsin Peking Pao (New Peking), Si Yuan Pao (Worldly Word Newspaper), Si Chieh Pao (The World) and Tien Ying Pao (The Movie News). The Hsin Min Pao (New People), Shih Pao (Times), Min Chung Pao (People or Masses) will continue.

(12/29/43 Peking
Mand.)

In order to avoid wasting materials, four Chinese vernacular newspapers in Tientsin have suspended publication from January 1. The two surviving are Yng Pao and Tientsin Pao.

(1/2/44 Tientsin
Mand.)

Of greatest interest is the newspaper publication by the army itself which is about half the size of our Japanese papers. The editorial staff is small with only 5 or 6 men in the office, but they have a wireless apparatus to receive a greater part of the news for their papers. Besides the daily publication, extra editions or pamphlets are issued occasionally and a monthly publication is also issued. (2/16/44 Tok. Jap.)

The first definite measure to place North China's provincial newspapers under uniform management was forthcoming Wednesday when "Shihmen Hsin Pao" reorganized and was renamed "Shihmen Editor of Huapeihispal" ... headquarters at Peking. Shihmen is located at the junction of the Peking-Hankow and Shihmen-Taiyuan railways. Other provincial papers will gradually be similarly affected. (FE 660 11/7/44)

On November 3, Transocean reported from Hsinking that on November 1 measures were put into effect to place North China provincial newspapers under uniform management. The Shihmen Hsin Pao was reorganized and renamed the Shihmen Edition of the Huapei Hsin Pao, with headquarters in Peking. Shihmen is located at the junction of the Peking-Hankow and Shihmen-Taiyuan railway. Similar steps will be taken with other papers in the provinces. (A-43894 15800 FE660 11/7/44 C-3)

W A R M E A S U R E S

NEWSPAPERS

PEKING

Name	Directors
Hsin Min Pao	President: Takeda Nanyo Editor in Chief: Ch'en Chung-Kuang
Morning Post	President: Tsung Wei-chih Editor in Chief: Wang Sungnien
Shih Pao	President: Kuan I-hsien Editor in Chief: Wang Chiao-i
Hsiu Peking Pao	President: Ling Fu-yuan Editor in Chief: Liu Kun-ming
Shih Yen Pao	President: Ch'ang Chen-chun Editor in Chief: Chang Hsiu-kung
Min Chung Pao	
Hsi Chu Pao	President: Chu Shu-shen
Wu Te Pao	President: Yang Lung-Kuang
Tien Ying Pao	President: Li Kuei-lui
Yung Pao	President: Oya Nobuhiko Editor in Chief: Itamoto Teinen

TIENTSIN

Name	Directors
Tung Ya Ch'en Pao	President: Cheng Chih-nung Editor in Chief: Cheng Ya-yu
Hsin Tien-tsin Pao	President: Liu Po-hei Editor in Chief: Chang Hsi-ju
Tien Sheng Pao	President: Hsieh Tien-hui Editor in Chief: Li Chih-hsin
Tientsin Shih Pao	President: Liu Hsiao-lan Editor in Chief: Wang Pao-chen
Ping Pao	President: Liu Hsiao-lan Editor in Chief: Kao Chi-wu
Ching Tsin Jih Pao	
Fu Nu Jih Pao	President: Yin Mei-po

(IDC 7267 . 1943)

WAR MEASURES

INSPECTION TOURS

Anticipating the advancement of the consolidated strength of North China, which is an area of production, the period to carry out a movement for the promotion of the construction of a new North China was started on August 9 by gathering the total strength of all North China. With the purpose of directing ..., Chairman Wang Keh Min of the North China Political Affairs Council, accompanied by Chairman (Chang) of the general affairs department and Chief (I Yang) of the organization department of the Hsin Min Society, made a trip to Tientsin, Tsinan, Houchow, Kaifeng and Taiyuan, returning to Peking today after giving encouragement in food production. (8/18/43 Tok. Jap.)

Wang Keh Min, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, made a tour of inspection for over a week beginning August 11, of Tientsin, Tainan, Taiyuan, and other cities and returned to Peking on August 18. He stated: "... The food measures of each of the provinces have made positive progress and are achieving great results. As regards peace and order, the defense strength of the farmers in each area is becoming strong at last. The enforcement of Japan's new policy has done away with the theoretical basis for the blind resistance of the enemy. An extremely large number of enemy troops has recently surrendered voluntarily." (8/19/43 Tok. Jap.)

Mai Yuki Tani, Japanese ambassador to China who has been visiting North China and Mengchiang since March 1, left Tsian this morning for Nanking by air. During his three day sojourn in Peking, he heard reports from Japanese diplomatic officials and conferred with General Yasuji Okamura, commander in chief of the Japanese forces in China, Wang Keh Min, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, as well as leading Japanese corporation officials and civilians. After leaving Peking he inspected various points in North China and Mengchiang before returning to Nanking. In a press interview held here, Ambassador Tani dwelt on various problems confronting the national government of China and also expressed high hopes in North China's rapid progress in developing industries for the purpose of serving as a supply base in the current war. (3/8/44 Tok. Eng.)

Mr. Tang I-Peng, judicial administrator of the national government who was sent to inspect North China affairs, has now completed his mission and work in Peking. He left this morning for Tientsin where he will continue his inspection. Among the notable personages who saw him off at the depot were (Tsui Pu-chi), vice-chairman of the North China judicial administration, his staff members, the North China supreme court judge, (Tseng (Hsiao-Hing), the Hopeh high court judge and the local court judge. (5/18/44 Peking Mand.)

Peking: Mr. Masatsune Ogura, supreme economic advisor to the national government of China who is now on a tour of inspection of North China, paid a courtesy call Saturday on Chairman Wang Keh Min of the North China Political Council. (5/21/44 Tok. Eng.)

WAR MEASURES

INSPECTION TOURS

Peking: On September 7, Supreme Commander Okabe of the Japanese forces in North China invited Wang Keh Min, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, and 12 other Chinese officials to his official residence and together with members of his staff conferred on various problems. (9/7/44 Tok. Jap.)

Wang Shih-ching, commissioner of economic affairs of the North China Political Affairs Commission, arrived in Tokyo on the morning of September 11. He came by plane to visit Wang Ching-wei who is ill. Wang, who is acting as spokesman for Wang Keh Min, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, is expected to hold a frank exchange of views with Japanese officials during his brief sojourn in Tokyo. Wang already has promised that the North China Political Affairs Commission will send 20,000 tons of salt as a gift to the Japanese people. (9/10/44 Tok. Jap.)

Nanking: Winding up a two week visit here, the military investigation commission which was sent by the peace preservation officials of the North China Political Commission, departed Sunday for Peking. The mission is headed by Lt. Gen. (Yean) Chung; conferences were held with the military authorities in Nanking. The party also visited Soochow, Shanghai and Hangchow. Before its departure, the party was feted by the army and navy (air force officers association. (10/23/44 Tok. Eng.)

COMMUNIST RESISTANCE

The North China Communist Prevention Bureau was established year before last and it is hoped that its communist prevention work will be completed. In regard to the work of this year, the committee ... purification of villages and established branch offices. In order to increase the efficiency of the work, the Bureau has decided to reorganize the structure. (2/11/43 Hsinking Mand.)

Chief Tani of the information department of the North China Political Council issued a statement: "The surrender of General Pang Ping-hzun is due to his realization of the facts that the achievement of our Imperial force in the Taising operation has been amazingly great and further resistance means the destruction of China, and it will help nothing but the expansion of the communist army's power ... As a result, a desire for the destruction of the communist army in North China will become further notable and the reconstruction work in North China will be greatly accelerated". (5/17/43 Tok. Jap.)

Peking: At a general session of the anti-communist committee which was held in Peking under the auspices of the North China Political Council, concrete measures for eliminating communistic influences from North China were the main topics of the parley. Mayors and governors of various cities and provinces in North China attended the conference. (5/23/43 Tok. Eng.)

Peking: Inauguration ceremonies for the Anti-Communist League were held in the (four) provinces and three

WAR MEASURES

COMMUNIST RESISTANCE

(special) cities of North China Thursday. (The ceremonies were held) in Peking Thursday under the chairmanship of Chi Hsie Yuan, head of the Pacification Corps and Mayor Su of the city. There were 200 members at the inauguration of the Peking chapter.
(7/1/43 Tok. Eng.)

Peking: Wang Keh Min, the new chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, met Japanese and Chinese newspaper reporters, and stated: "The problem of the extermination of the communist army is the most important of the immediate problems confronting North China, and the government has established a North China Pacification Council and is formulating measures to cope with this problem by exerting its fullest efforts. The prefectural pacification council which will be the nucleus of the pacification program will be organized by the end of August."
(7/28/43 Tok. Jap.)

The Japanese unit accounted for 40 enemy dead in the surprise attack against communist bandits in northern Hopeh Province on January 27. The bandits were attacked at Kuchon. Four prisoners were captured as well as arms and ammunition.
(2/4/44 Batavia Eng)

Since the Hopeh Province Peace Preservation Corps started join-defensive work, results have been very good. Mop-up operations against the bandits in Hopeh were launched and reconstruction works established. The following is the result of operations: Hwaihsien, January 14, the Peace Preservation Corps carried out patrol in the district of Yangkohchwang and met several bandits at the seventh district. Five bandits were killed, four rifles were seized, 50 bullets and 20 hand grenades. Yuanhsien, January 18, the Peace Preservation Corps carried out patrol in the district of Tungmachun. After 40 minutes of engagements, four bandits were killed, (10) rifles were seized. (Pinchenc), January 14, the Peace Preservation Corps went to various villages to receive reports of grain production; when passing Chingmenchwang a number of bandits were met. After fighting up to the afternoon, four bandits were killed and a number of pieces of military equipment was seized.
(2/4/44 Peking Mand.)

Tsingtao: Our undisclosed unit which is engaged in subjugating communist rebels in the fields and mountains of eastern and southern Shantung Province achieved the following composite war results in one month from December 26 last year to January 25: 67 engagements, 17,502 enemy troops opposed, enemy establishments destroyed include one arsenal and one provision depot, 1,455 enemy abandoned dead picked up by our forces, 164 prisoners and a large amount of booty.
(2/7/44 Tok. Jap.)

Chiaoho: To preserve peace within the country, the Chiaoho authorities dispatched the Peace Corps to the outskirts of the hsien for mopping-up operations. On February 28, a puppet unit commander was captured at Pentangtsun. On February 29, at Shiaoungtsan, 6 puppet agents were captured. Further, the Peace Corps destroyed two enemy defenses and seized four ... guns.

W A R M E A S U R E S

COMMUNIST RESISTANCE

At the present this Peace Corps unit is still making good results. (3/6/44 Peking Mand.)

Ever since March 8 of last year when Gen. (Yu Yung-chuan) joined the peace camp, his forces have been aiding the Japanese in eradicating both the Chiang and communist troops infesting South Shantung. In one year's time, they have achieved great results: 11,324 dead were collected, 331 prisoners taken, and booty seized includes 6 light machine guns, 796 rifles, 2,600 cartridges, two trench mortars, three shells, 4,428 hand grenades; four enemy installations were also destroyed. (3/9/44 Peking Mand.)

Penhai: The progress of peace and plenty coming to the Pinhai district of southern Shantung behind the solid phalanx of the local garrison is due in a large measure to the punitive campaigns carried out against the Sino-Red bandits by a general and 5,000 of his men who only a year ago joined the peace camp. Credit for the distinctive achievements in this district go to General Li Young-Poing and his picked followers who gave up after 6 years of futile resistance, and joined the peace camp a year ago. General Li was one of the generals to align themselves with the national government of China following the outbreak of the GEA War and subsequent to the declaration of war against Britain and the United States. Generals Wu Hua-Wen and Li Wen-Li were among the others who joined the peace camp at that time. The record of General Li's exploits is replete with punitive action against a sizeable Sino-Red army which was enlisting men from the coast district. In a series of engagements with that enemy, resorting to sorties along the area extending from Jihchao to Chucheng, General Li and his peace preservation garrison have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Li's garrison is pitted against a Sino-Red army mainly composed of the 115th division under the command of Chen Kuang and the 11th division under the command of ... which are still tenaciously attempting to disturb the peace of the Pinhai district. While aided also by heavy blows dealt the Sino-Reds by Japanese punitive forces, General Li's garrison has contributed much in the maintenance of peace and stability of the people's livelihood in this area. (3/15/44 Tok. Eng.)

Peace and its accompanying prosperity are gradually returning to the (Sinpoy) district of southern Shantung Province. Credit for the peace preservation work goes to General (Li Yung-ting) and his men who ever since forsaking the Chungking regime last year have been engaged in punitive campaigns against the Chinese communists in the ... campaign. With the coming of peace to the ... district, farmers have returned to their rightful land, while in former and less fortunate days they were ravaged by the communist bandits. The extensive wheatfields of this district now furnish considerable quantities of surplus output which are sent to Tsingtao. (3/16/44 Tok. Eng.)

Tsingtao: In the course of mopping-up operations in

WAR MEASURES

COMMUNIST RESISTANCE

the vicinity of Chukia, about 20 kms. south of Pingtu in Shantung Province, our expeditionary unit in concert with the Peace Preservation Corps of the national government completely smashed Sino-Red remnants belonging to the Eighth Route Army, about 300 strong, after a two hour attack at dawn of March 18. In this encounter 50 enemy troops were captured in addition to seizing one Czech light machine gun, 37 rifles, and 61 hand grenades as well as quantities of other war materials and ammunition. (3/20/44 Tok. Eng.)

The Chungking and Chinese communist forces who are suffering under the strangle of continued ferocity of the war are reverting to activities in politics as their last means of resistance. Recently in North China they have been causing much disturbance in the peace and order area by attempting to disrupt reconstruction projects. As signs of such activities were prevalent, the Imperial military police force on March 20 carried out a general clean-up search at the various headquarters. As a result of this drive several hundred persons in this group were arrested at Peking, Tientsin, Tsinan and Tsingtao. According to a Domei report from Peking it is said that the North China forces issued the following announcement on March 22 concerning the arrest of those persons found to be engaged in this activity: "Ever since last year those elements engaged in special activities have been penetrating into North China. They have been silently scheming to put obstacles in the various projects being pushed by our government and thereby had been attempting to disturb the peace and order movement. As a result of intensive investigation the final drive to bring about the arrest of those responsible persons was carried out on March 20. Those arrested number several hundred persons. These persons will be given just judgments according to the military laws and those found guilty of harmful activities will be severely punished." (3/22/44 Tok. Jap.)

Tsinan: An expeditionary unit on March 6 in cooperation with the Peace Preservation Corps of the national government of China engaged and smashed Chinese communist remnants, about 600 strong, belonging to the 22nd regiment of the Third Red Army infesting South Hopeh at Changchwang, about 10 kms. west of Changcheng in western Shantung Province. The enemy left 93 bodies behind on the battlefield. Our unit seized 76 rifles and quantities of other war materials. (3/23/44 Tok. Eng.)

Tsingtao: A certain unit of the Japanese mopping-up units in Shantung Province achieved the following results after an all-out campaign against the communists infesting that area: March 21, the Japanese forces attacked Choutienchwang, 18 kms. southeast from (Luhsien) and engaged the communist troops in battle. The results were 17 enemy dead collected, 33 prisoners taken, (three) rifles and other kinds of military equipment seized. (3/25/44 Peking Mand.)

Peking: General Tu Hsi-Chun, commander-in-chief of the North China Peace Preservation Corps, on the eve of

WAR MEASURES

COMMUNIST RESISTANCE

the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the North China Political Affairs Commission, told newspapermen that the drive for the obliteration of Chinese red elements from the vast plains of North China will be carried out with ever-increasing vigor and resoluteness. The general said that the extermination of the Chinese reds from North China constitutes one of the three most important tasks facing North China, the other two being increased production and stabilization of the people's life. Intensive training now is being undertaken by the Peace Preservation Corps, he said, for a drive to wipe out the Chinese reds in concert with the troops of the national government of China. His Peace Preservation Corps has to its credit, during a three year period, the punitive campaign against the communists from 1940 to 1942 with the following war booty: 32 field artillery pieces and 86 machine guns as well as 7,200 rifles and revolvers. The corps was organized in 1939 with the first graduating class at the Yaochow Military Academy as its mainstay. (3/29/44 Tok. Eng.)

Tsingtao: The North China Marine Corps in cooperation with our Kashioka punitive units has been mopping-up remnants of the communist forces in eastern Shantung. On March 26, they penetrated (hsuchia) 20 kms south of (Chengtzu) and night attacked approximately 300 of the enemy's Eighth Route Army and the remnants of the communist forces with results attained being 20 enemy dead, 13 rifles and 7 hand grenades. Also the Goto punitive unit and the Peace Preservation Corps caught approximately 300 of the enemy's Eighth Route Army and remnants of the communist forces at (Yochih) 25 kms east of (Laijung) and after two hours of fierce battle attained a result of 20 enemy dead, and the enemy forces were repulsed. (3/29/44 Tok. Jap.)

High tribute is due the North China Political Affairs Commission for virtually wiping out communist remnants in North China during the short period of four years. The extermination ... of communist remnants in North China is the most important branch in peace preservation operations. Extensive and constant mopping-up campaigns are carried out in every nook and corner throughout North China by the North China Peace Preservation Corps with the whole hearted support of the civilian leaders... Noteworthy is the fact that many former Chungkingers who awakened to the ... of resistance against the national government are taking an active part in the Peace Preservation Corps in North China. Among them is Gen. Sun Liang-Cheng, once a noted army leader of the Chungking regime. Activities of the North China Peace Preservation Corps are not restricted solely to the extermination of the Sino-Red remnants. By cooperation with farmers in an extensive farm production increase drive as well as assisting engineers in construction of the main transportation routes, the Peace Preservation Corps is contributing greatly toward the future consolidation of the forthcoming fighting front. With peace and order restored and construction operations well under way, North China with its abundant deposits of iron and coal will play a vital role in the strengthening of the war front. (3/29/44 Tok. Eng.)

W. A. R. M. E. A. S. U. R. E. S.

COMMUNIST RESISTANCE

A Japanese punitive unit, in mopping-up operations against the communist guerilla troops infesting the area around Chungshen and Ishui, in southern Shantung Province, during the half month period from March 19 to April 3, accounted for 28 enemy dead abandoned on the battle field. In addition to capturing five enemy troops, the Japanese unit captured 8 rifles and other materials. Meanwhile, another Japanese punitive unit, in close cooperation with the Peace Preservation Corps of the national government of China, at dawn on April 4, encountered 100 Sino-Red guerilla troops at Taiku, 12 kms. northwest of Changyi in northern Shantung Province. In the course of the engagement, the Japanese found three enemy dead left behind on the battle field. (4/5/44 Tok. Eng.)

The North China Communist Extermination Association has revised its organization in the different counties and districts. Beginning today, all the North China communist extermination offices in special municipalities, paos, and cities will revise their structures. These offices have all been informed by the North China (Political Council). The special points of the organization revision is the adoption of a "forward" policy, so that the forces against the communists will be strengthened and ... (6/1/44 Peking Mand.)

The Jihhao Peace Preservation Corps achieved great results in its mopping-up operations against the communist bandits. Around midnight of June 6, the Shantung Peace Preservation Corps cooperating with Japanese forces attacked the communist bandits infesting Lochwang about 11 kms. north of Jihhao. Immediately the bandits fled to the southwest. The following results were achieved: 20 bandit dead collected, three rifles and many hand grenades seized. The Peace Preservation Corps of the same hsien and the Self-protective Corps also attacked puppet-bandits at Chuma about 6 kms. south of ... Immediately the bandits fled. Results achieved are: 18 bandit dead collected, 25 rifles, three pistols, 70 hand grenades and many other pieces of military equipment seized. (6/7/44 Hongkong)

Tsingtao: A Peace Preservation Corps of the national government of China in mopping-up operations against Chinese communist guerrillas in the central part of Shantung Province, from May 28 to June 1, accounted for 393 bandits either killed or wounded. The Chinese government corps was under the command of General Li Wen-Li. The corps was assisted by Japanese units... (6/20/44 Tok. Eng.)

Tangshan: Assuring full protection from the bandit troops which, led by Li Yun-Cheng, are now attempting to disturb wheat harvesting and purchasing in Hopeh Province, the headquarters of the Japanese expeditionary forces in East Hopeh recently issued a proclamation urging the 7,000,000 people of East Hopeh to extend whole-hearted cooperation to wipe out those disturbers of peace and order. The proclamation also urged those misled by bandits and engaged in operations to abandon their ... and return to their respective homes. It added that severe punishment will be dealt to those who

W A R M E A S U R E S

COMMUNIST RESISTANCE

continue to take part in bandit operations.
(7/17/44 Tok. Eng.)

The thirty-first company of the North China Peace Preservation Corps, stationed at Weihsien, has been operating for half a month in mopping-up operations. Under the command of Captain Pei, the corps wiped out practically all the bandits with great results. The corps buried more than 200 dead; captured 25 prisoners, 50 rifles, 800 rounds of cartridge, 222 hand grenades, one set of telephones, and other military equipment...
(8/8/44 Peking Mand.)

For the purpose of helping the government harvest the rye crop, the North China Pacification Corps of Yiehhsien started out from Chuchico to Tsiio. Just at that time, allied troops were engaging enemy bandits in battle at Mahweikou so the North China Pacification Corps immediately went to their assistance and subdued the bandits with heavy gunfire, killing 30 men and capturing five. Also 8 rifles and three bayonets were seized.
(3/19/44 Peking Mand.)

Peking: The pacification commissioner's office of the North China Political Affairs Commission held a conference on December 19 and 20 to discuss problems facing the North China pacification army. Among those attending were Twu Hsi-chun, commander of the pacification army, the heads of central and local areas. Gratifying results were obtained from the discussions.
(12/22/44 Tok. Jap.)

PACIFICATION

Nanking: The national government has already begun the work of pacifying the villages. Since February 1 they have been working west of (Yiyu) and since March 1, west of Chinkiang. So as to finish the job on schedule the government has enacted several laws.
(3/11/43 Peking Mand.)

"CHINESE GUERRILLAS CHECKED"

Recently 300,000 inhabitants have been moved out of Peiping as a result of a growing food shortage in that city. The Japanese occupation authorities are reported to have drawn up plans for the development of Peiping as the so-called "Greater Peking" with a large number of new houses to be erected in its western outskirts. This is interpreted in Chungking as an attempt to check Chinese guerrillas who are particularly active in the Peiping area with their base in the western hills. However, the Japanese have never been able to interfere successfully with the activities of Chinese guerrillas who have the sympathetic support of the local populace. It may be recalled that the Chinese guerrilla base in Peiping's western outskirts was first established by several university professors who fled to the western hills with a group of students following the enemy occupation in 1937.
(1/12/44 Chungking E.)

W A R M E A S U R E S

PRISONERS

The Tsinan Soldiers Training Center, located on the outskirts of Tsinan in Shantung Province, is the concentration center of the prisoners of the Nanking Communist Eighth Route Army ... The prisoners are being trained so that they may liquidate their past wrongs and revive as new members of the community. They are all from the Nanking and Communist Eighth Route Army except for a few Chungking officers and they became prisoners during the punitive campaign in Shantung. Their daily routine starts with a Japanese language training at 7:00 a.m. and education of China's traditional agricultural methods, and training in skilled Japanese agricultural methods. They are also permitted to communicate with their homes and to receive visits from relatives. The 1700 trained students in the center have clearly grasped the real spirit of Japan and they have been released as industrial soldiers for the revived Hopeh. These trained prisoners receive money and working clothes when released.

(9/30/42 Tok. Jap.)

ENEMY PROPERTY

Enemy properties in North China are to be transferred to the Chinese national government by the Japanese. This concludes the transfer of enemy properties on an unconditional basis.

(5/2/43 Hsinking Eng.)

Peking: A council meeting of the permanent members of the Political Affairs Committee of North China took place on May 3 in this city. In the course of the meeting, Chu Shan, chairman of the committee in question, gave an account of the rules which concern the third category of enemy property in North China which were announced on May 1 by Brigadier General (Shuyogawa), Japanese minister to North China, and which were examined by the members of this committee.

(5/4/43 Tok. Fr.)

Peking: The North China Political Affairs Commission today established the North China Enemy Property Control Board in order to administer enemy property in North China which is being transferred to China by Japan since the national government's entry into the GEA War. The ceremony for the establishment of the new board was held this morning at the department of finance here.

(10/19/43 Tok. Eng.)

The Japanese government announced that the third parcel of enemy property in North China was transferred to the national government of Nanking for custody on December 21, 1943, thus completing the entire transfer. The transfer was presided over by the Japanese Consul General in Peiping. The chairman of the Political Committee in North China represented the Nanking government. It is said that all those enemy properties, including 41 missionary buildings, 15 schools and two hospitals are in the vicinity of Peiping. These enemy properties have been used by the Nanking government under the Japanese government's control since shortly after the outbreak of the GEA War. (IDC R3318:1004 12/23/43)

WAR MEASURES

ENEMY PROPERTY

Peking: On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the return of the Chinese national government to Nanking, the high command of the Japanese forces in North China today turned over to the North China Political Council the total of 1548 properties in North China that formerly belonged to the governments and private citizens of Chungking, Great Britain and the United States together with some that were under Japanese control. The properties turned over include the buildings of the former general headquarters of the army of North China, the Tientsin Electric Light and Traction Company, the Hotel International in Peking, the Union Church (sic), a number of important factories, and so forth. (3/30/44 Tok. Eng.)

RESTITUTION OF CHINESE FACTORIES

Forty Chinese industrial establishments in North China, including 10 electric power plants, 14 cotton mills, 15 flour mills and one cement factory, now under the management of Japanese military authorities will be returned to their original owners March 31. (2/25/42 Tok. Eng.)

The return of the 40 Chinese industrial establishments to their original owners March 31 was requested by the North China Political Council. (2/25/42 Tok. Dutch)

Fourteen more Chinese factories in North China which have been under the control of the Japanese military authorities will be returned to their original owners on March 30 on the second anniversary of the return of the Chinese national government to Nanking and the founding of the North China Political Affairs Commission. On February 22 the Japanese army authorities returned 40 factories to the original owners. (?/29/42 Tok. Eng.)

Peking: According to a statement from the authorities of the Japanese expeditionary force in North China on February 8, the Japanese have turned over all the factories to the Chinese government and to the rightful owners. In another statement the factories are returned to the rightful owners as judged by the North China Executive Political Council. Also regarding the property now under the territorial control of the Chungking regime, if the owners of such will henceforth come to the side of the national government within the next two months, they will be returned in the same manner. All rightful owners should (report) within two months of the date of this dispatch to the nearest Chinese (Nanking) authorities. After the decision of the North China Executive Political Council is made confirming the rightful ownership, then the property is officially returned. (2/9/43 Tok. Cant.)

The North China Political Affairs Commission has decided to organize a committee for the supervision of special properties in North China. This is done with a view to securing effective control over the properties transferred from the Japanese side such as factories and other special items. This step will go a long way toward economic development in North China. (4/6/44 Tok. Eng.)

W A R M E A S U R E S

RESTITUTION OF CHINESE FACTORIES

The information division of the North China Political Council will edit and publish a booklet called "Book for Children" so that they may know the meaning of the return of concessions to China by "our friendly nation, Japan".

(4/16/43 Peking
Mand.)

RESTITUTION OF CONCESSIONS IN TIENSIN

The formal ceremony for transferring the administrative power of the former British concessions in Tientsin to the national government of China will be held Saturday morning. This is described as evidence of Japan's sincerity in making good the pledge that China would be liberated from the shackles of British and American domination and will naturally pave the way for closer cooperation with Japan.

(3/27/42 Tok. Eng.)

The administration of the former British concession in Tientsin which was taken over by the Japanese forces in North China at the outbreak of the GEA War was returned to the national government of China on Saturday morning in ceremonies held at the municipal council in Tientsin. The (transfer) ceremony was attended by a commander of the Japanese forces in North China, Major General Shigenori (Shirozawi) and other representatives of the Japanese and Chinese authorities. The function was closed by Dr. (Chu Min Yi), foreign minister of the national government of China who hoisted the national flag of China on the roof of the municipal council building.

(3/28/42 Tok. Eng.)

Tientsin: Prior to the retrocession of concessions which will take place the day after tomorrow, March 30, the Tientsin special municipality established today a special municipality administration zone organization and newly appointed a Tientsin special municipality mayor. The special administration zone police affairs office was abolished and a special zone police bureau and a cultural bureau were established. As a result, special administration zone finance of the past will hereafter be included in general finance.

(3/28/43 Tok. Jap.)

The Japanese concessions in Tientsin which were retroceded to the national government of China on Tuesday have been renamed the first ward of Asia while the old British concession has been named the second ward of Asia. The two renamed concessions have been put under the jurisdiction of the Tientsin special municipality.

(4/1/43 Tok. Eng.)

Nanking: The signing of the agreement returning the Tientsin Italian Settlement, relinquishing extra-territoriality and surrendering Italian military station rights in China, was accomplished without a hitch on July 14 in Nanking. The Tientsin Italian Settlement was set up in 1902 in accordance with an agreement between Italy and China and since then it has been developed throughout the years as an exclusive Italian settlement. But following the example set by our Empire, Italy returned the Peking legation quarters to China on March 29 last year and on July 23 (sic) this year, the

W A R M E A S U R E S

RESTITUTION OF CONCESSIONS IN TIENTSIN

Italian rights in the Shanghai International Settlement were restored to China. The fall of the Badoglio regime temporarily disrupted the relations between China and Italy, and the Chinese government took over the control of the special control area, but in reality conditions tantamount to restoration have prevailed. Consequently there has been no material change effected by the signing of the recent agreement. The return of the Italian settlement to China marks the last of the foreign settlements which have existed in China for the past 40 years. The others have disappeared from the Chinese scene influenced by our Imperial government's basic policy towards China. (7/14/44 Tok. Jap.)

Nanking: Dr. Chu Min-yi, foreign minister of the national government of China, left by plane this morning for Peking to consult with the authorities concerning the return of the Italian concession in Tientsin. (8/16/44 Tok.)

Tientsin: The Italian concession here was officially turned over to the national government of China at a ceremony held here this morning at the ceremonial hall of the municipal government. Taking part in the ceremony were Chang Jen-li, mayor of Tientsin special municipality, Guiseppi (Brigidi), Italian consul, and (Tomotsune) Ohta, Japanese consul general. Official documents were exchanged during the ceremony between the Nanking and Italian government representatives. The ceremony closed with a congratulatory address by Consul Ohta. (8/17/44 Tok. Eng.)

Tientsin: Due to the (Japanese nationals) unavoidably lingering on, the old Japanese concessions in Tientsin were only returned to the Chinese in March of last year. However, after satisfactory negotiations, all official formal procedures were finished yesterday and the concession is now completely returned to China. (9/13/44 Hongkong Eng.)

CONTRIBUTIONS

Tientsin: In response to the great results achieved by our navy in the third Solomons battle, the people of ... of Tientsin today, which is the occasion of the second anniversary of the joint declaration of Manchukuo, Japan and Nanking, contributed 20,000 yen as a war fund which was transmitted by representatives who called on the Tientsin special service officer. (11/30/42 Tok. Jap.)

A bulletin from Tientsin states that the Chinese merchants of Tientsin, greatly impressed by the Japanese naval victory in the third Solomons battle, voluntarily contributed the large sum of 10,000 yuan to the Japanese war fund on the occasion of the second anniversary of the three-power joint declaration. (12/2/42 Hsinking Eng.)

The amount received since the outbreak of the war from the people of North China at the Peking naval offices as contributions to assist Japan to victory is a total of 449,488,144.36 yen. (12/6/42 Tok. Jap.)

WAR MEASURES

CONTRIBUTIONS

In order to show enthusiasm in support of the war, on December 8, 1942, a subscription movement was made to contribute money to the support of the war. Up to yesterday the entire district of Paoting fu contributed a total of \$3379.87. The fund has been remitted to the central headquarters and will soon be sent to Japan. (1/31/43 Peking Mand.)

Suchow: In token of his thanks for the untiring efforts of the Japanese forces in bringing peace and order to northern Kiangsu Province, President Wang Ching Wei of the national government of China, on Saturday donated a sum of 20,000 yen to the Japanese expeditionary forces in North China. President Wang said that the money should be appropriated for the relief fund of Japanese soldiers fighting in China. (2/21/43 Tok. Eng.)

Tsingtao: The Tsingtao branch of the North China National Defense Women's Association accumulated a monetary donation since last year by a uniform effort of the members. The total sum of 200,000 yen was donated yesterday through a certain unit; of this amount, 100,000 yen will go to the navy while the other 100,000 yen will be contributed to the army. (6/17/43 Tok. Jap.)

Tsinan: Indicating that the Chinese residents here are contributing their share on the front behind the guns, (Tei yuan) representative of the Chinese Tsinan Financial Association yesterday made a donation of 200,000 yuan for certain Japanese (detachments) here and 500,000 yuan to the Tokyo war ministry. (11/27/43 Hsinking Eng.)

Paoting: The Women's Association of Hopeh Province have contributed (\$)20,000 to the Plane Contribution Movement. This sum has been handed to the Paoting Japanese Liaison Department to be given to the Japanese army in North China. In order to stimulate the people to contribute planes, the workers in the Paoting municipal government contributed 327 yen and 17 sen for the movement.

Tangshan: The students of that city, in order to assist the GEA War will give performances each month on the eighth and ninth. All receipts will be donated to the Plane Contribution Movement.

(Fengyenhsien): Members of the Fengyenhsien cooperatives in Hopeh have contributed 120,000 yen for a plane to be named "Fengyenhsien cooperatives". The president of the cooperatives turned over the money to the Tangshan Japanese Liaison Department to be given to the Japanese army in North China. (2/18/44 Peking Mand.)

To show their determination in the war effort, the people of Peking have recently organized a People's Donation Movement Committee. All plans of that committee will soon be completed. (2/21/44 Peking Mand.)

Peking: The christening ceremony for 41 planes donated by the people of North China to our army and navy was held in a grand manner at Peking on Imperial Rescript Day, March 8. The authorities of our local forces pre-

WAR MEASURES

CONTRIBUTIONS

sented a letter of gratitude in response to the sincerity of the people of North China. (3/8/44 Tok. Jap.)

The North China plane contribution ceremony was held yesterday at the Chungshan drill field. The officials and people bought a plane and offered it to the Japanese military authorities at the ceremony.

(3/9/44 Peking
Mand.)

Peking: Reflecting the stirring zeal of the people of North China, the movement for donations of planes to the Japanese army and navy is rapidly spreading among the Chinese people and the Japanese residents of North China. In Haichow, in addition to 40 planes donated since last autumn by the Japanese and Chinese people there, the Japanese residents decided to donate a further 30 planes each to the Japanese army and navy. The presentation ceremony will be held on April 29. The donation of a total of 60 planes at one time by the Japanese residents which number only about 800 is considered an extraordinary feat. Meanwhile 250 Japanese residents of Hsuechow have decided to raise sufficient funds to donate 20 planes each to the Japanese army and navy. Up to today funds for 35 planes have been collected and the presentation ceremony will be held on ... In Taiyuan, four donated planes were christened today. In Paoting, Japanese residents also held a presentation ceremony today for the first plane out of the three Paoting specials to be donated. In Peking 150,000 employees of the North China Transportation Company, in commemoration of the company's founding, agreed to donate 24 planes to the Japanese army and navy at the rate of one plane per month during the coming year. In Sinan, the leading Chinese merchants, who had started a donation movement some time ago, presented today through a certain Japanese army unit, 1,000,500 yuan each to the Japanese army and navy.

(4/8/44 Tok. Eng.)

Peking: On April 23, the (Montookoo) Steel Company donated 1,000,000 yen for the airplane construction fund to the North China army headquarters.

(4/23/44 Tok. Jap.)

The people in all districts have enthusiastically supported the plane donation movement. The Yangshihhsien people of Shantung have contributed nearly 200,000 yuan.

(5/20/44 Peking
Mand.)

Peking: The Peking Trade Association (shoomukai) has donated 1,000,000 yen to the defense and aircraft construction fund. On May 25, the president of this association, Tsou, called upon Ookodo, commander of a North China army unit, and donated 300,000 yen to be used in the purchase of air defense equipment. The remaining 700,000 yen was turned over to be used for the construction of aircraft.

(5/26/44 Tok. Jap.)

The people of Tsininghsien in Shantung Province donated 1,000,000 yuan to the airplane fund. Kwang Ming-fu, magistrate of Tsininghsien, and Huang Tah-huan, president of the Tsining Business Firms Association, paid a

WAR MEASURES

CONTRIBUTIONS

visit to the liaison office of the Japanese military stationed at Tsining and representing the people of that hsien, presented the 1,000,000 yuan to the liaison authorities. (6/14/44 Peking Mand.)

The 4,500 settlers of the model Chosenese farming colony at Lutai, North China, donated two war planes, one for the Japanese army and the other for the Japanese navy. This village was established in 1940 on a vast stretch of barren land, leased by the government of Chosen. During the past four years of existence the hard working Chosenese immigrants have cultivated an immense area of paddy fields, the produce from which is being supplied to the peoples of North China. (7/24/44 Tok. Eng.)

The Japanese banks of North China, in order to apply the ... toward bolstering the war strength, have started a drive for the second ... fixed deposit from July 10 with the special top prize of 50,000 yen. The announcement of the total death at Saipan having caused the fighting spirit of our citizens to seethe, the drive passed the goal of 30,000,000 yen immediately ... Also when compared with that of the first drive, the present one has seen a great increase in the numbers of lucky lots drawn and ... amount. The total number of prizes, amounting to 3,111, involves an aggregate total of ... The drawing of prizes will be held at Peking ... chamber on the twenty-seventh in the presence of various bank representatives and ... (8/23/44 Peking Jap.)

Tainan: The authorities of Tahsien of Shantung Province, in order to arouse the ... among the people, have vigorously stepped up the airplane fund donation movement. With the cooperation of the officials and people, they have now collected 100,000 yen. This sum was presented to the liaison office of the Japanese army by Yang Chao-lei, mayor of Tahsien, in the name of the people. It was his request that the plane be christened "Tahsien". (9/24/44 Peking Mand.)

ANNIVERSARIES: MEMORIALS

The Hopeh Affairs Board, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary, will carry out on this 10th Imperial Rescript Day a country wide movement for spiritual mobilization, strengthening of the peace and order movement, and the arousing of a spirit for prosecuting the GEA War. (10/8/42 Tok. Jap.)

In order to celebrate this occasion with the whole of Hopeh Province, Paoting, the capital of Hopeh, is starting to celebrate on the fifth. All the streets are decorated with flags and arches. Slogans of all kinds are also being posted out over the city. The celebration truly expresses the real spirit of the people. (12/5/42 Peking Mand.)

WAR MEASURES

ANNIVERSARIES: MEMORIALS

The national government has proclaimed the eighth of every month as "Defend Eastern Asia Commemoration Day". Since December 8 year before last when our friendly neighbor, Japan, declared war on her enemy, the North China Political Council also has proclaimed that day as the "Great Eastern Asia War Commemoration Day".
(3/4/43 Peking Mand.)

The ninth of this month is the "National Government Joining War Commemoration Day". The Maintain Order Corps is preparing to have a demonstration parade in Peking. The parade will pass out leaflets prepared by the Bureau of Intelligence and Publicity to the citizens of Peking in order that they will have a clear meaning of the war.
(3/5/43 Peking Mand.)

The North China post office, in order to commemorate the third anniversary of the national government's return to Nanking, the third anniversary of the North China Political Council, and the occasion of Japan's returning the concessions back to China, will issue good neighbor stamps. There are three kinds of stamps: two cent, four cent, and eight cent. (3/27/43 Peking Mand.)

Peking: Commemorating the second anniversary of the national government's entry into the GEA War, fitting ceremonies were jointly sponsored by the North China Political Affairs Commission and the Hsin Min Society here today. A mass rally which was held this morning under the auspices of the central headquarters of the Hsin Min Society was attended by approximately 2,000 citizens representing various districts. In the afternoon, members of the Hsin Min Society held a meeting to ... ways and means of boosting the war efforts of North China as well as on the all-out youth movement. Moreover, local headquarters of the Hsin Min Society sponsored an oratorical contest which was participated in by students.
(1/9/45 Tok. Eng.)

Headquarters of the Peace Preservation Corps this morning held a review of troops in the presence of Wang Keh Min, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, and in the afternoon memorial services were held for the fallen heroes of the Peace Preservation Corps. The day's program came to a close with the Peace Preservation Corps holding a parade through the streets, lectures on the significance ..., and radio programs.
(1/9/45 Tok. Eng.)

STANDARDIZATION OF RENTS

The Peking city government issued an announcement that a ceiling would be placed on the amount of house rent in order to standardize the house rents which have increased tremendously of late and to ease the difficulty of livelihood. According to this announcement, houses will be divided into three classes, A, B, and C, according to (electricity), ..., and sanitation facilities, etc. House rent will be under 30 yen per month for class A houses, under 20 yen for class B houses, and under 10

W A R M E A S U R E S

STANDARDIZATION OF RENTS

yen for class C houses. This will be put into effect on September 1. (8/15/44 Peking Jap.)

CURBS ON ACTS OF POLICE AND ARMY

The proposal to stop the Imperial army and the Japanese police from committing rape, robbery, extortion, and assault and battery on innocent individuals was rejected on the grounds of insulting the government and showing impoliteness. (IDC 841 1/18/44)

RATIONING OF FOOD

See under AGRICULTURE

RATIONING OF MATCHES

The rationing of matches by the Social Affairs Bureau allowing three boxes to each person per month inside Peking and one packet per month per family in the suburbs, has been carried on satisfactorily. Those without ration tickets who try to play tricks will be severely punished. (12/8/43 Peking Mand.)

A R M Y

HISTORY

The North China ... army as first organized was centered around the North China Military Academy, which was established in 1938 the year immediately following the outbreak of the China Incident. In March 1940 a certain 10,000 (officers) were sent to the battlefield for an annihilation war against the communist army. By November of the same year, 1940, an undisclosed division was organized as a (national defense) army. Then a gendarme school was established for (training) of (custom officers) forces which are now cooperating with the army on the spot. In addition to this, the school facilities are intended for the training of medical officers and especially commissioned officers for automobile and ... units. Ever since the beginning of the GEA War, great effort has been concentrated on the improvement of the quality of the army, and the personnel of the military academy has been expanded. During November, 1942, a publicity bureau was established to strive for the nationalistic character of the national army by giving education to change the thought of its army. Upon the declaration of war by the national government of Nanking against the United States and Britain, an emergency meeting of the Supreme Military Council clarified the mission of the newly organized Peace and Order Army as the complete annihilation of the Chinese communist army. General (Soshi-bo) and (So-shaku-ko) have been active in (crushing) the communist army. General Wu Hua-wen who surrendered to the peace camp in January, 1943, with about 50,000 men, was

A R M Y

HISTORY

appointed commander of the third ... army which is the nucleus force in the annihilation operation against the communist army in Shantung Province. Lt. Gen. Wang, who joined the peace camp in June, 1943, with the remnant 10th army, has completed the retraining of (his) army and has been carrying out attacks against the Chinese communist army. (1/4/44 Tok. Jap.)

ORGANIZATION

Army for maintaining peace in North China: There are three groups with 8 divisions. Each division had 1,500 soldiers with a total of 13,000 soldiers in the three armies.

Army fighting against the communists: There are three route armies in North China for this purpose.

Army for saving China: For this there are three armies with 20,000 soldiers. The commander of the first army is Chang Lan-feng, of the second army Liu Shao-so, and of the third army Liu Chi-hung.

The Army Officers Training School in Peoting is training 570 officers. (IDC R 3023:840 1942)

N A V Y

Liukung Liukungtao Island is an important base of the puppet navy in North China. It was formerly a British naval station. The puppet navy of Nanking government has three naval base headquarters: Nanking naval base headquarters in Central China, Canton naval base headquarters in South China, and Weihaiwei naval base headquarters stationed in Liukung Island in North China. Weihaiwei naval base headquarters directly commands the puppet navy in North China. Under its command are the following naval puppet forces: first, Weihaiwei base force headquarters having under it Liukung Island base force contingent and Luhsu Island base force contingent. Second, Chefoo base force headquarters commanding Chefoo base force contingent, Changshan Island base force contingent, and Lungkow base force contingent. Third, Lien Yun Kang base force headquarters commanding Lien Yung Kang base force contingent and Shih Chiu Suo base force contingent. Fourth, Commander Tsingtao District base force directly attached to naval base headquarters. Besides the training camp, the training center of the North China puppet navy is also attached to Weihaiwei Naval Base Headquarters, assistance department (composed wholly of Japanese, nominally assisting but virtually holding all power, these Japanese wound, beat and kick soldiers without the least regard), Weihaiwei base force headquarters, training camp, sailors training center, artillery training contingent and many other contingents such as Subeyama, Fuchiaka Hamakawa Contingents, hospital and school for dependents. Training camp specially enrolls students of higher primary school standards and above from areas around Peiping, Tientsin and Weihaiwei. After suffering innumerable indignities at the hands of Japanese and only given 13 ounces of steamed bread made of ... per meal, these students have long nursed their hatred for the Japanese. Hence when the news of

N A V Y

the Eight Route Army offensive pressing near to Weihaiwei and of allied naval victory near the Philippines reached their ears, they decided that it was time to return again to their mother land. (FE: 744 2/2/44)

A I R C O R P S

LESSONS FOR STUDENTS

Peking: In response to the enthusiasm of the Japanese students in Peking, the Peking Japanese Embassy decided to give preparatory aviation training for students during the summer vacation with the guidance of the Central China Aviation Company; the training will be given at the Toyo Airfield. Students eligible for this preparatory aviation training are those who are higher than the third grade of the Peking Middle School. (7/28/43 Tok. Jap.)

Lessons in primary flying training will be started in September for students in high schools and higher branches of studies in the entire North China. Qualified students in Peking will have the first opportunity in this training program. (8/7/44 Peking Mand)

E C O N O M I C S

BACKGROUND

During the last year, Japan has improved the position of North China by the following measures: restitution to China of all foreign concessions, re-incorporation of Shanghai into the administrative sphere of Nanking and general discontinuance of the exceptional administrative position of North China. Measures of October 30, 1943, and November 11, 1943, started the unconditional subordination of North China to the Nanking government. The place of the Political Board, Peking, was taken by the North-Chinese Board of Administration, whose members are named by the national government and which cannot take independent governmental action. It is again situated in Peking which is at the same time the administrative center of Hopeh Province. The two other provinces under the supervision of the new board are Shantung with centers at Tsingtan and Tsinanfu, and Shansi with the capital, Taiyuanfu. Looking back in history, we see that there have always been separate governments in North and South China. When Japan occupied North China she felt the need for a strong organization of this area. The Political Board under Wang Keh Min was meant only as a temporary measure as can be seen by the foundation of the Commission for Political Matters in North China with Wang Keh Min as chairman whose purpose it was to plan an administrative reorganization. Now that the basic administrative steps have been taken, it will be possible to develop the country economically. Full benefit will be drawn from the work of the Control Union, which was created a few months ago for the close supervision of each economic branch. This institution has already succeeded in restoring the stability of the textile market by carrying through forced sales of all the textiles and yarns which had been hoarded. It also stabilized the price of rice by forcing hoarders to sell their stocks. The 1944 agrarian crop is expected to surpass last year's by 30%. Coal production has already been increased by 50% (200,000,000,000 tons of coal have been stored in Shansi alone). (IDC R 4356 4/26/44)

E C O N O M I C S

BACKGROUND

On November 10, 1943, a resolution was passed in Peking to place the administration of North China under the National Chinese Regime with Wang Ching-Wei at the head. To replace the dissolved administration, there has been formed a Northern China Administrative Council to take charge of the provinces of Hopeh, Shantung, and Shansi, with the provincial capitals at Peking, Tientsin and Tsing Tao, respectively. One of the chief tasks of the new council is the economic development of North China which has an increasing importance for Greater Asia as a whole because of its sources of valuable raw materials and because it is a center for the combatting of communism. In the economic sector there has been an upswing this year. This area under cultivation was extended about 15% over that of previous years, and thanks to favorable weather conditions the crops are about 30% higher than before. The improvement in the food supply is reflected in the gradual lowering of the price level from its peak in May, 1943. In recent years much important work was done to prevent crop failures. A great number of canals were built to prevent floods. More than 300,000 deep wells were drilled in order to utilize the underground water. Among the most important raw materials of North China is coal the production of which has been stepped up about 50% in recent months. Much still remains to be done for the coal deposits of Shansi Province alone are estimated at 200,000,000,000 tons. Shantung Province also has coal deposits running into several billion tons. The North Chinese coal is of a quality that lends itself well to coking. The mining of iron ore in North China lags far behind coal production so that the coal cannot be utilized in local iron foundries. A branch company of the national Japanese North China Development Company is planning to erect a large foundry for the utilization of the iron ore. Recently there was founded a 50,000,000 yuan iron works through the combined efforts of the North China Development Company and the Nippon Steel Pipe Company. This plant is soon to erect large furnaces to melt the Shantung ore. Smaller furnaces with a capacity of about 20 tons already take care of a considerable part of the demand for iron. Salt follows iron and coal in economic importance in this region. Salt is produced mainly in the salt flats of the Bay of Pe-chih-li, (Chihli) under the supervision of the semi-national North China Salt Production Company. After supplying the local demand, the entire salt surplus is shipped to the chemical industry of Japan. The recently published figures of capital investments provide a key to the rapid industrialization of this part of the country. Up to the end of September, 1943, the North China Development Company, acting as a holding company, advanced industrial loans totaling 521,000,000 yen. In addition, this company issued other loans to the amount of 971,000,000 yen. This may be compared with conditions in September, 1942, at which time the direct investments of the company amounted to 453,000,000 yen and the other loans to 705,000,000 yen. A large part of the recent loans was placed with iron foundries and chemical plants. All available facts confirm the picture of increased production in North China as it was presented by the chairman of the Regime of North China at a dinner in his honor tendered on September 16 by the minister of Greater Asia.

(IDC R 3694 1/2/44)

E C O N O M I C S

HISTORY OF "PLANNED ECONOMY"

Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1937, the Japanese government has spent more than 1,000,000,000 yen for the economic development of North China. In spite of various handicaps such as the shortage of material and shipping facilities, the outcome of economic development in North China has been exceptionally satisfactory due to the close cooperation of the Chinese people. It is reported that during the past few years a tremendous amount of coal, salt, and cotton were transported from North China to Japan and Manchuria. Consequently North China's export is much greater than its import nowadays. Furthermore, a large labor market in North China has given an excellent contribution to Japan's war industry. The application of freezing Axis Powers' capital and assets by Britain and the United States became effective in July 1941 and the Greater East Asiatic War broke out on December 8, 1941. Since then Japan's foreign trade has been suspended. However, the economic exploitation plan has not been affected, as the Japanese authorities there had prepared in advance a reserve of large amounts of coal, non-metal materials, flour, sugar, and other daily necessities. Recently the agreement of mutual assistance in economic resources among Japan, Mengchiang, Manchuria, Central China, and North China was concluded. Furthermore, Japan has fully exploited the rich natural resources in southern regions and a great deal of essential materials will be fairly distributed to various areas of the East Asia. Indeed, Japanese authorities in North China are stressing the industrial development in recent years. The textile industry is obviously flourishing at present. All other industries such as acid and chemical works, metallurgical, machinery, and tobacco are having favorable conditions for developing. A huge project of constructing a power plant by utilizing the Yellow River's water power is now being studied by many experts. In addition to the above, price control in North China has been quite successful due to the sound system of financial control. It is hoped that the Japanese authorities in North China will further adjust the taxation and budget systems and in turn the people will be requested to purchase more war bonds. ((IDC R 3835:1295 9/15/42)

ECONOMIC RECOVERY

North China's economy recovered in recent weeks after the Japanese army's successful advance along the Peking-Hankow railroad which again made possible the exchange of goods between North China and Central China. This fact also caused a more than 10% decline in prices of staple goods in North China. This was followed by a general decline in the cost of living which had been abnormally high. The prohibition of monetary transfers, between North China and Central China introduced in the beginning of 1944 when North China's prices went up swiftly, was abandoned after the price levels of both regions became approximately equal again. Ankehmin, president of the North China Council, announced that the current budget increased 83,710,000 yuan over the budget of the previous fiscal year to a total of 594,900,000 yuan. This increment was necessary because the North China government granted considerable subsidies to extend production and exports. Of special importance is

E C O N O M I C S

ECONOMIC RECOVERY

the increase in the production of field crops and cotton. In the middle of May, 1944, the North China Government formed the semi-official North China Food Company, the capital of which is 100,000,000 yuan, to effect a well-planned production of food and cultivation of field crops. Fifty percent of the capital of this company was contributed by the state while the other 50% was contributed by North China industry. The new company formed branch companies in the three big cities of Tientsin, Peking and Tsingtao, as well as in each of the North China provinces. The new company not only has to undertake the task of purchasing, selling and producing the most important food but in addition must control and fix the prices of food. The most important agricultural problem North China has to deal with is cotton cultivation, which seems to be most promising because of the favorable climate and good soil conditions. The "cotton plan" was put into effect in 1942 and provided for an increase in the production of cotton to a total of 10,000,000 piculs within five years. To reach this goal, the Central-North China Company for Production and Refining of Cotton was formed, in addition to regional cooperatives. This company was successful in the last fiscal year in selecting the right soil and the right seeds. It is planned to increase the yield of cotton per hectare by 23% and to extend the acreage of cotton plantations by 600,000 mou in order to produce seeds for the principal cotton areas, the provinces of Shantung, Honan, and Shansi, and also to establish cotton nurseries. To carry through this plan, the North China government has appropriated 60,000,000 yuan, one-third of which is assigned to increase production while the other two-thirds are granted to the cooperatives as loans. The total acreage of all cotton plantations in North China, amounting to 19,000,000 mou, corresponds to 13.6% of all Chinese cotton plantations, while the total output of cotton in North China, 26-48.6% of the total cotton output of all China. In North China, 26 catties per mou are harvested on the average, while the average yield in all China amounts to 22 catties per mou. Even in comparison with North American crops the yields in North China are very satisfactory. They amount to approximately double the amount North America harvests. The present costs of production are 19% lower than those of North America, although generally the present costs of production in North China are relatively high. The costs of North China cotton production are expected to be 30% lower in the future than they are at present. A cotton crop of 10,000,000 piculs is expected to be produced in 1946. Japan has no intention of enlarging North China's textile industry. On the contrary, Japan intends to limit the spindles in North China to 1.1 million. Thus consumption of North China's textile industry will amount to 3,500,000 piculs per year. In addition, 1,000,000 piculs will be consumed by home industry. After that, 5.5 million piculs will be available for export. Two million piculs are to be exported to Central China because the Shanghai industry especially depends on imports of cotton from the North. Therefore, 3.5 million piculs will be available for export to Japan. This quantity corresponds to a third of the quantity of cotton which the Japanese industry manufactured in the second year of 1937. Since the Southern (Pacific) Areas also produce increasing quantities of cotton, Japan's cotton

E C O N O M I C S

ECONOMIC RECOVERY

demands will be covered satisfactorily in the future.
(IDC 646-2 August, 1944)

IMPORTANCE OF NORTH CHINA ECONOMICALLY

Minister of Finance Kaya spoke on the importance of North China: "The future of North China is very bright. Without North China we cannot establish a co-prosperity sphere. Deposits of coal amount to 200,000,000,000 tons; our steel industry cannot do without ... coal and ... coal. Salt is produced most abundantly in North China and our chemical industries cannot get along without it. In addition, if electric plants on the Yellow River and fertilizer plants are established, they will serve greatly in the increase of production of foodstuffs and raw cotton."
(2/18/43 Tok. Jap.)

PROGRAMS

Peking: Inspired by the wartime emergency set-up in Japan, the decisive war structure in North China is being spurred on more than ever. The second campaign for the establishment of the new order in North China, begun on March 1, has as its objectives the increased production of military goods, increased agricultural output, expansion of facilities for important industries, and the attainment of the highest degree of efficiency in all directions. The various resources (of North China) and the industries already established will be fully developed. In order to boost the agricultural output, seed and seedlings, fertilizer, agricultural tools, etc, will be distributed through a neighborhood group system. Moreover, as explained by (Mayor Liu) at the end of February homes will follow in line with the war effort, thus: "We are advocating the planting of vegetable gardens in the inner courtyards, because if 33,000 such gardens are planted in Peking, this alone would supply 40% of the food requirements of the citizens." In this way the structure of self-sufficiency is being emphasized through a system directly affecting the people. Emergency labor regulations to be effective the same day, were promulgated on March 1, in order to insure the supply of labor for the important wartime industries. Labor regulation committees and vocational guidance offices are to be established with the purpose of making labor hit the stride. In the important financial fields, the way was laid for a recognition of currency exchange with Japan and Manchukuo and plans were formulated for mobilizing local funds in order to increase the wartime strength, and for using accumulated funds for local purposes. Thus the power achieved through harmonious Sino-Japanese relations is serving to stimulate all actions by fulfilling their mission as ...
(3/5/44 Tok. Jap.)

Peking: The steady exportation of vital war resources to Japan, and self-sufficiency in food production, are the orders of the day for North China in her role as a war supply base. The North China Political Affairs Committee and the Japanese Embassy in Peking have instituted the second GEA establishment campaign from March 1 to 12 in order to strengthen even more the cooperation between the two (nations), through the combined efforts of the

E C O N O M I C S

PROGRAMS

Sino-Japanese armies and administration. It is needless to say that this movement is primarily for the accelerated production and export to Japan of the emergency natural resources necessary for the destruction of America and Britain, namely: iron, coal, aluminum, cotton and salt. At the same time, it is intended to evolve a strong system for the increase of agricultural production in North China itself. First, with relation to the development of commodity transport facilities, with national policy companies such as the North China Development Company, the North China Communications Company, and the North China Electrical Work as the nucleus, there will be effected a thorough study of future plans concerning matters such as the supervision of labor. In this way the home front structure will be strengthened. Furthermore, where increased agricultural production is concerned, this is already being actively carried out under the leadership of the mayors of the city of each province, in accordance with the North China increased agricultural commodity plan formulated by the administration in the thirty-third year of the Chinese Republic. At the same time, the Japanese residents are being encouraged to utilize vacant lots for the cultivation of victory gardens in North China. (3/9/44 Tok. Jap.)

Peking: The conference of all the government officials under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Embassy in Peking was opened at 9 a.m. on July 14. Those attending were Minister Shiozawa, Chief of the General Affairs Bureau Tsuchida, the various consul generals and consuls of Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Shihmon, Taiyuan, Hsifeng, Shangchien, and Tangshan, and the unit commanders, Tsukamoto and Nakanishi, of the Japanese forces in North China. Minister Shiozawa gave an address of instruction concerning the purpose of the meeting, and Unit Commander Tsukamoto spoke on the public peace and order situation preceding the discussions. As a result of deliberations to formulate concrete emergency plans for production increases and improved transportation, the following program was adopted to overcome the various difficulties: 1) (Special emergency measures to intensify the war effort). In order to establish the structure necessary to prosecute the holy war with resources provided by North China, the production increase and transportation program of the past will be stepped up several degrees, and reforms will be made in labor management. At the same time, the system of buying-in of foodstuffs will be perfected. Plans will be made to procure more qualified Chinese workers; mobilization of organized Japanese students and labor corps will be strengthened to further develop production and movement of important resources. 2) (Cooperation with concerned authorities). Cooperation with the Japanese army in North China will be sought as a matter of course, and a unified structure embracing the North China Political Affairs Commission will be established. Especially in relation to the working out of labor problems, the slogan "Live together and die together" will be literally put into practice and the strong determination of Chairman Wang Keh Min will be enlisted. 3) In line with the increasing responsibility of North China's mission, the 400,000 Japanese will rally to the cause and march straight forward towards increasing war strength with harmonious spirit and with unwavering faith in ul-

E C O N O M I C S

PROGRAMS

timate victory. The authorities will not tolerate any petty criticism regarding the vital plans for the future. The 400,000 Japanese in North China will stand side by side together with the 100,000,000 Chinese citizens of North China; together they will take orderly action toward achieving the designated goal. (7/15/44 Tok. Jap.)

CONTROL

- 1) Although the North China Political Council and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association are in control of planning, construction is under the Construction ... Association which has three policies: safety of localities, exploitation of important resources, and meeting supply needs as they arise.
- 2) The Federal Reserve Bank notes are spreading over greater areas and have been raised in value. Price control has been put into effect to control inflation. (8/13/42 Tok. Jap.)

Nanking: On the occasion of the visit to Nanking of ... director of the North China financial office, the national government held a special meeting of the Supreme National Defense Council yesterday. The North China economic control (industrial organization promotion) ordinance was discussed and approved and promulgated the same day. At the same time the council discussed and promulgated the establishment of a North China materials and commodity price ... deliberative council and a foodstuffs control bureau and established at Nanking a North China financial committee with the objective of strengthening the organization of a materials and commodity price commerce and industry funds application committee and strengthening the relations between North and Central China. This North China economic control (industrial organization promotion) ordinance has the objective of applying in the same form in North China the ordinance on construction materials and finance which was previously promulgated in Central China in order to stabilize wartime economy. Also a materials and commodity price ... deliberative council was established as an organ to ensure the supply of materials and to stabilize the people's livelihood. (6/26/43 Tok. Jap.)

With the aim of consolidating the economic system of northeastern (China) as a military supply base of the co-prosperity sphere, the national government, through this measure, authorized the North China Political Affairs Commission to exercise control over goods in the provinces and cities under its jurisdiction. Regulations under the measure call for severe punishment for speculation or hoarding vital commodities. In response to the Nanking government's administrative measures, the Japanese ambassadorial office at Shanghai moved toward the unification of its economic mechanism; one third of its entire staff was placed at consulates general, as well as at consulates in North and Central China. The temporary increase in personnel is effected for the purpose of expanding the functions of each office, as well as for aiding in furthering the influence of the Nanking government. From 60 to 70 per cent of the increased personnel will be charged with the tasks

E C O N O M I C S

CONTROL

connected with increasing the production of foodstuffs as well as their marketing. (6/22/44 Tok. Eng.)

Peking: On June 16, the national government promulgated an emergency law governing economic offenses in North China to strengthen economic control and regulate the prices of commodities. Also, in order to stabilize the people's livelihood, the government made clear its strong determination to deal severely with those guilty of hoarding and other such economic malpractices. Those found guilty will be given either death sentences, life imprisonment, or other heavy penalties. As a result of the study of the principal commodities specified in the second article of the above enactment, the North China Political Affairs Council designated as essential commodities to be covered in the above law not only war materials and food but also all daily necessities. The regulation covering the above items was announced on July 14, to be effective immediately. (7/14/44 Tok. Jap.)

North China Development Committee

GEA Minister Aoki replied at the North China Development Committee meeting on the thirty-first that (1) expansion of the North China Development Company was not contemplated; (2) rather than establishing new roads, there will be repair of roads, increase of rolling stock and harbor facilities are being built; (3) there will be real development of electric power facilities; (4) the aim of the food program is self-sufficiency; irrigation is being developed in North China with the development of Lake Taihu in central China; efforts are being made to improve the quality of crops; also efforts are being made to lessen insect damage; technical improvement in farming is being promoted and experiment stations are being established. The chief problem is efficient assembling and transportation of crops; Central China cannot shake off pre-war habit of importing rice and complete self-sufficiency is not possible at present. (1/31/44 Tok. Jap.)

The government during the seventeenth day meeting of the cabinet, settled the main points of the revision of the legislative bills of the North China Development Corp. and the Central China Promotion Corp. which will be one of the bills presented to the coming session of the Diet. This revision will spring from the functions in connection with formerly "having had or not having had investments". It will be possible to contribute to direct increased production, conforming with the new developments of the war ... situation carrying out efficient management in the field of production. The positive new steps forward of both companies in connection with the installations of small scale blast furnaces and the establishment of shipyards is being anticipated. As a result of the revision of the ledger of the issuance of company bonds "the figures" for the North China Development will be 3,117,500,000 yen and those for the Central China Promotion will be 624,400,000 yen. (12/17/43 Tok. Jap.)

E C O N O M I C S

CONTROL

Tientsin Economic Council

In order to effect reforms in the structure of the Tientsin Economic Council to meet the current war situation and to establish an organization for strengthening the war effort, periodical adjustments are being made by the Tientsin economic body. A preparatory committee, comprising representatives from various industries, recently met to reorganize the Council according to plans submitted by the administrative bureau of the Council. After partial revision, the draft was approved, and it was decided to divide the council's activities into five fields -- namely, metals and machinery, chemistry, fiber, food and miscellaneous. The chairmen of the board of directors of these five groups will offer help and guidance to various companies and organizations in the general movement to boost production. (12/25/44 Tok. Jap.)

ASSOCIATIONS

North China Development Committee

See under CONTROL

North China Comprehensive Research Bureau

Peking: The North China Comprehensive Cultural Research Bureau, which was established during June of last year as the nucleus organ for the study of natural resources in North China, will have its headquarters in Peking University... The preparation for the opening has been completed and the inauguration ceremony was held in an elaborate manner attended by Wang I-tang, chairman of the North China Political Council, Fukushima (Tsushima?), president of the Inner China Development Company and about 200 delegates from both Japan and Nanking. (1/23/43 Tok. Jap.)

National Economic Committee

The former national economic committee has been expanded; Wang Ching-wei has been appointed its president and the president of the North China Political Council, its vice-president. Prominent leaders in various areas and financial leaders in the Hankow district were included in a line-up for sound establishment of wartime economy. Former Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata was made economic advisor of the Nanking government. (4/15/43 Tok. Jap.)

North China Economic Association

The third meeting of the North China Economic Association will be held on the twenty-third of this month not only in Tsinan, Nanking, but in other important cities as well. The meeting will be led by Wang Keh-min, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission. All high officials of county and city and provincial authorities are urged to attend.

(9/19/43 Peking
Mand.)

E C O N O M I C S

ASSOCIATIONS

GEA Economic Round Table

The GEA Economic Round Table Conference Association will hold the Peking Economic Round Table conference for five days beginning September 27 in Peking... Discussions will be carried out with the aim of firmly establishing and strengthening a cooperative structure between Japan and China for the increase of fighting power. Topics of discussion will cover three fields of industry, agriculture, and exchange of commodities. Moreover, prior to the opening of the round table conference, the party headed by President Ogura now visiting North China will exchange views with President Wang Keh-min of the North China Political Affairs Council and outstanding persons of economic and political circles in North China. (9/21/43 Tok. Jap.)

East Asia Economic Deliberation Association

The East Asia Economic Deliberation Association will hold a Peking round table conference for three days beginning September 27 at Peking. From Japan, President Ogura, affiliates of the deliberation association and members from the GEA Affairs Ministry will attend. At this conference with the consolidation of the cooperation measures among Japan, North China and Menchiang as the goal, agricultural, industrial, and flow of commodities will be the topics in important discussions scheduled. Taking this opportunity, a North China economic inspection party has been formed with President Ogura as its leader. The party is expected to inspect the North China economic conditions from various fields in order to bring about advancement in North China's economy. The party will leave September 23. (9/21/43 Tok. Jap.)

The third Peking East Asia economic conference sponsored by the GEA Roundtable Conference greeted its first day today... attended by 26 Japanese representatives including Suma, chairman of the business affairs bureau of the GEA Ministry. Yoshiyuki Hashida, chairman of the financial department of the Japanese Embassy at Kalgan represented Menchiang. There were over 70 Japanese and Chinese government officials and civilians from North China... (9/27/43 Hsinking Jap.)

North China Cooperative Industrial Association

The central office of the North China Cooperative Industrial Association will call a meeting at 10 a.m. November 16 at the (Hwai-en) Hall of this city for the sake of strengthening the works of the association and for determining the plans of future operations and the plans for closer cooperation with the different regional offices. The meeting will last for four days. The three special municipalities and the two special administrative districts of North China will also send delegates to participate in the conference. All the procedures are being prepared by the main office. The schedule of the conference will be as follows: November 16, opening ceremonies and general meeting, visits to different official organs; November 17, general meeting and committee meetings; November 18, 19 and 20

E C O N O M I C S

ASSOCIATIONS

North China Cooperative Industrial Association

general and committee meetings with a discussion session on November 20 for the various groups concerning the affairs of East Asia. (11/10/44 Peking Man.)

INTER-STATE CONFERENCES

The second Japan-Hopeh-Mongolia-Peiping economic conference under the auspices of the East Asia Economic Conference met for the last three days of September to discuss cooperation among the people for commodity price policies in Hopeh and Mongolia and inter-change of materials between Hopeh and Mongolia and Japan, Manchukuo, China, and Mongolia. Sotaro Ishiwata is president of the East Asia Economic Conference. (10/1/42 Tok. Jap.)

A cooperative conference of Chosen, Manchukuo, and North China will be held at Hsinking for four days beginning today. This conference will strive for closer cooperation among these states and for increased production of raw materials which are essential for the prosecution of the war. Meetings will also be held at Dairen and at Peking. (10/29/42 Tok. Jap.)

The second Korea, Manchukuo, North China, Mongolia coordination conference which will be of service to Japan through successful prosecution of the GEA War and the strengthening of relations between the various areas, will be held November 9 and 10 at the Japanese Embassy in Peiping. Representing Manchukuo will be Takebe, chief of the General Affairs Board and five members; representing North China, Minister Shiozawa and five members; representing Mongolia, Minister Miyazaki and four members; Bureau Chief Akinaga and Section Chief Mori of the Cabinet Planning Board will be present as observers. From the GEA Ministry, Tanaka and Yamanaka, both investigating officials, and Hasegawa, chief of the commerce and industry section, will attend. Kubota, naval attache at Peiping, will represent the navy. (11/8/42 Tok. Jap.)

Peking: The raw material exchange conference of Japan, Manchukuo, China and Menchang was held for three days beginning November 11. The following statement was issued yesterday by our ambassadorial office in Peking: "The matters taken up during the conference were the problems concerning the supply of raw materials to Japan by various areas in the continent and its control, and the problems concerning the smooth flow of raw materials among various areas in the continent. The Japanese officials attended the first day of the conference and the discussions centered around them. The discussion matters extended to the transportation problems concerning the entire continent and matters concerning the North China Political Council ... (11/14/43 Tok. Jap.)

Tokyo: In order to conform to the procedures illustrated in the document for the materialization of the movement of developing Asia, the directors of the main office of ... Asia Development Association during last

E C O N O M I C S

INTER-STATE CONFERENCES

September conferred with the ... Association in Manchukuo, the head office of the East Asia Alliance Association in China, and the (Hsin) Min Association. They decided that a directors meeting would be held at the Imperial Hotel on December 6 and 7. Many of the representatives from the different organizations are participating and all are very enthusiastic.

(12/6/44 Peking Mand.)

PRICES

The North China Price Assistance Committee was established on February 16, 1943. This is the first time in North China such a committee was established with the collaboration of the people and the government.

Its functions are:

- 1) to help develop and exploit important resources;
- 2) to help regulate and maintain a fair price for essential materials;
- 3) to help purchase, transport and distribute essential materials;
- 4) to help develop reasonable national and international trade;
- 5) to investigate and work out the conditions of purchase, distribution, demand and supply of essential materials in various places in order to fix a fair price and form a plan for exchanging materials;
- 6) to investigate and study the economic conditions of various places and to stop hoarding, speculation and black marketing.

Its preliminary works are:

- 1) to investigate the purchase, distribution and quantity of essential materials needed for material exchange;
- 2) to investigate the differences between the market and the black market prices of essential materials as a guide to fixing a fair price;
- 3) to investigate and study the cost and profit to the businessmen of essential materials;
- 4) to regulate prices to avoid black markets;
- 5) to investigate all merchandise now on hand.

(IDC R 3835:1295 5/15/43)

Observation of prices in North China by Hanga Takao, inspector of Domei-tsuskin sha.

In North China, prices went up rapidly after the war started. The following table shows the index number of prices from July, 1941, to May, 1942:

Month	Year	Index Number
July	1941	444
September	1941	457
November	1941	498
January	1942	533
March	1942	565
May	1942	631

The increase of the index number from July, 1941, to May 1942, was over 100 percent.

E C O N O M I C S

PRICES

Total wholesale index number from 1939 to April, 1943:

Month	Year	Index Number
	1939	232
	1940	395
March	1941	427
March	1942	565
June	1942	646
September	1942	618
December	1942	817
April	1943	1,289

The food price increase from 1939 to April, 1943:

Month	Year	Index Number
	1939	215
	1940	416
March	1941	424
March	1942	586
April	1943	2,799

The policies of emergency control of prices in 1943 for North China were based upon:

- 1) Price economic mechanism to be composed of
 - a) Japanese committees on the central price policy and the local price policy to enlarge and strengthen the business agencies.
 - b) Chinese committees on the central price policy and the local price policy for each district
 - c) A Japanese-Chinese Council for central and local price policies
- 2) Authorization of suitable prices
 - a) Japanese and Chinese agencies must decide on suitable prices for daily commodities
- 3) Improvement of the distribution agencies
 - a) Improvement of foreign trade
 - b) Establishment of retail agencies in the various districts
 - c) Establishment of Japanese and Chinese wholesale agencies in each district
- 4) Relation between demand and supply of foods
 - a) In order to distribute foodstuffs and daily necessary foods and materials smoothly to the entire area of North China, every effort should be made to increase production
 - b) Increase the importation of foodstuffs from Japan, Manchuria, Central and South China and the South Seas
- 5) Relation between finance and currency
 - a) Every effort should be made to supply necessary funds to business enterprises
 - b) Floating capital should be absorbed according to the arrangement of financial mechanism and the control of leaking capital and the absorption of the purchase power in the currency and financial division
- 6) Reduction of production rate
 - a) Reduce the expenses of production
 - b) Check on agencies who deal with raw materials and the production industries
- 7) Encouragement of production of daily commodities in order to establish more production industries.

E C O N O M I C S

PRICES

The preceding policies have been steadily followed by the agencies concerned.

(IDC R 2981:713 7/1/43)

Price inflation in North China

I. Index number of price movements in North China from 1937 to May, 1942:

Month	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
January (Whole Year)	143.63	182.56	346.18	470.38	
June	129.98	172.22	230.55	480.47	476.16
<hr/>					
Year	January	February	March	April	May
1942	586.80	623.31	656.48	642.72	648.73

II. Reasons for the rise of prices in North China

- 1) The separation of production area and consumption area: In North China, there are more cities and towns than agricultural and industrial production areas. Most of the merchandise in North China comes from the production area. Since the war, the production and consumption areas had to be separated because of the problems in transportation and other resources. Prices rose in North China when production areas were moved away from consumption areas.
- 2) The decrease of agricultural production in North China: The agricultural production in North China has decreased since the war started so the price of food has increased.
- 3) Inactive industrial production in North China: Most of the industries in North China were owned by foreigners and after the war started most of the factories were closed.
- 4) The problem of currency: Inflation began soon after the Sino-Japanese War because of the large sums required for war expenses, and the decrease in value of legal tender notes.
- 5) The hindrance of the communists and American and British economics in North China: In Tientsin, Peiping, etc., the Americans and British protected their capitalists and their money while the communist Eighth Route Army in North China influenced the fall in value of the legal tender notes.
- 6) Poor relationship between North China and Central China: The control of prices between Central China and North China was not well administered. The prices in North and Central China were therefore different.
- 7) The restriction on exports of merchandise from Japan: North China depended on the exports of merchandise from Japan but since the war started the Japanese government restricted the export of goods from Japan.
- 8) The lack of foreign goods in North China:
 - a) The decrease in value of legal tender notes influenced the foreign exchange which caused a decrease in the amount of imported goods.
 - b) Americans and British suppressed Japanese economics in North China.

III. The economic characteristics of North China

- 1) Semi-feudal and semi-colonial economics: The economics in North China was semi-feudal because

E C O N O M I C S

PRICES

there were still warlords, rebellious natives, landlords etc. The landlords and warlords owned land which they leased to the farmers. The economics in North China was also semi-colonial because of the influence of the United States, Great Britain, Chungking and the Nanking governments. Extraterritoriality concessions etc. still existed. How did these influence price?

a) The stagnation of national industries: Most of the industries in North China were under the control of foreigners, even the industries of daily necessities such as flour, textile, matches, etc. The industries in North China were also not self-supporting

b) High interest for loan of national capital: The national capital came from the savings of the people but the banks had to pay between 2% and 2.5% for its use

c) Lack of control over China investments in North China: The Chinese invested in businesses other than national industries

2) North China, a battle field: During the war, the demand for daily commodities did not decrease but the supply of these necessities decreased because North China became a battlefield and prices inflation naturally followed

IV. The present price movement in North China: An emergency price policy was set up in June, 1942. According to statistics, the present price movement in North China is as follows:

1) Industry. The following table shows the index number of wholesale prices in Tientsin from June, 1942, to May, 1943.

Month/Year	Total	Food	Textile	Metals
June, 1942	542	578	603	677
July, 1942	555	604	578	768
August, 1942	605	632	619	822
September, "	610	645	619	822
October, "	633	706	618	822
November, "	647	745	618	822
December, "	680	834	618	822
January, 1943	636	1,044	620	822
February, "	772	1,146	620	822
March, 1943	807	1,236	620	822
April, 1943	890	1,558	620	822
Increase	447	979	117	155
% of Increase	64%	169%	28%	22%

2) Production. The following table shows the index number of wholesale prices of production in North China -- table is on following page

E C O N O M I C S

PRICES

<u>Year/Month</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Raw Material</u>	<u>Agricultural Prod.</u>
1942 June	542	459	594
July	555	478	648
August	605	559	694
September	610	571	723
October	633	618	836
November	647	642	900
December	680	714	1,082
1943 January	736	865	1,488
February	772	913	1,640
March	807	1,008	1,910
April	890	1,024	1,913
<u>Increases</u>	<u>347</u>	<u>564</u>	<u>1,508</u>
<u>% of increases</u>	<u>64%</u>	<u>121%</u>	<u>322%</u>

<u>Year/Month</u>	<u>Ores</u>	<u>Manufactured Products</u>	<u>Productive Goods</u>	<u>Consumer Goods</u>
1942 June	308	601	623	589
July	308	610	625	601
August	355	636	744	572
September	355	635	735	575
October	355	642	742	584
November	355	650	745	574
December	355	659	750	604
1943 January	359	664	740	618
February	340	695	775	646
March	340	701	775	656
April	340	735	806	693
<u>Increases</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>104</u>
<u>% of increases</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>22%</u>	<u>29%</u>	<u>0.17%</u>

3) Food problem

a) Reasons for the increase of food prices are:

- 1) The harvest in Shantung and Chahar was poor because of the weather.
- 2) Hoarding of grains was done by the rich Chinese of North China.

(IDC R 2624:594 8/1/43)

The Japanese price policy in North China has been approved by Germany, Italy, and France at the request of Japan for cooperation. (8/27/42)

Peking: The raw materials and commodity prices adjustment committee is established in the North China Political Council. In order to establish the self-sufficiency in material resources and comprehensively unify the price problems, the North China Political Council has dissolved the raw material adjustment committee and the commodity price control committee ... and created the raw material and commodity price adjustment committee ... in order to enforce the foodstuff prices control which is an urgent national problem; the foodstuff control board was newly established by dissolving the rice price ... league. The newly created CPAC will attempt to establish a self-sufficiency in essential commodities and stabilization of civil administration through equalization of commodity prices. The chairman of the North China Political Council will concurrently act as chairman of the new committee.

(3/1/43 Tok. Jap.)

E C O N O M I C S

PRICES

Peking: The latest survey revealed prices of staple commodities and daily necessities in North China declined by more than 10% following capture by Japanese forces (of the entire) stretch of the Peking-Hankow Railway. This marked drop in commodity prices is believed attributable to general expectation in business circles in North China of the smooth flow of commodities and materials between North and Central China via the Peking-Hankow Railway. With progress of the present Honan operations, prices of daily necessities and other cardinal materials in North China have been registering a downward tendency. (5/25/44 Tok. Eng.)

Since November, when the Japanese started the issue of 500 dollar notes, inflation has progressed rapidly in the North China occupied area. Flour, millet, cotton and cloth have doubled in price. Salt is seven and a half times as expensive as in the summer. Real wages have, therefore, fallen proportionately ... (12/27/44 Yenank Eng.)

GEA Minister Shigemitsu, in reply to a question regarding the (collective purchase) of materials in North China, said: "The (collective purchase) of commodities in China has a great effect directly upon ...: so due consideration has been given to the problem of currency inflation in war areas and the rise in prices. Concrete measures are being devised regarding methods of (purchase) and its structure in order to smooth the economic relations between Japan and China by lending aid to the plans of the Chinese government." (1/23/45 Tok. Jap.)

Prices in the Japanese occupied Shantung maritime area have continued to climb during the past year according to a dispatch from the Shantung maritime area. It is estimated that in terms of puppet federal reserve notes prices averaged a rise of 3.5 times and 9.7 when estimated in terms of puppet savings notes. ... As compared with prewar prices, commodity prices in terms of liberated area notes show an average rise of 80 times; in terms of puppet federal reserve notes, 470 times; puppet savings notes, 3,550 times; and Chinese national currency, 1,850 times. (2/4/5 Yenank Eng.)

Control

The North China Central Price Control Deliberative Council, the price control organ representing the Japanese civilians, and the Price Control Deliberative Council, the price control organ representing the Nanking civilians, have been studying a plan for the cooperation with the policies of both Japan and Nanking. Therefore a North China-Japan Price Control Deliberative Council meeting was held yesterday attended by 50 members of the two councils. Advisor Takatani of the national federal reserve of China who represented the Japanese explained the prevailing prices, a plan to adjust the unbalanced prices in various areas, an extermination of black markets, a plan to cope with the inequality of official prices and enforcement of official prices. As for a measure concerning the adjustment of remarkable inequality in official prices on the rationed

E C O N O M I C S

PRICES

Control

commodities, there was a suggestion that the Nanking side should also carry out strict enforcement like the Japanese side in connection with the imports and the structure of producers for importation of commodities so that only one price can be established for both sides ... as for the enforcement of official prices there was a suggestion that the Nanking side should also carry out investigation like that of the Japanese side. (5/12/43 Tok. Jap.)

Peking: The North China Political Affairs Commission yesterday decided upon a new fixed price for cotton in North China and this will be effective immediately ... Also the price of food will maintain absolutely the fixed prices which were previously announced. Plans have been made so that a system of low prices can be materialized. The authorities anticipate further a progress in which the prices of cotton can be still more reduced. (9/21/43 Tok. Jap.)

The Social Bureau of the city government of Peking ordered the chamber of commerce and other related organizations to tell the stores to voluntarily restrain from increasing the prices during the GEA War. Such an order was issued because some stores have taken advantage of the occasion of the spring holiday to increase the prices thus affecting the people's living. (1/20/44 Peking Mand.)

TRADE

BACKGROUND

Peking in prewar times was mainly a consumers city depending for its prosperity on the hotel business and the eating places. Businesses of secondary importance were limited to the fur trade, lumber and wood production, bone art-goods, department stores, etc. However, since the birth of Manchukuo and the attainment of political independence of Outer Mongolia, even the fur trade and the lumber business have suffered from depression. In Tientsin the business situation was and is better because it has a great variety of business establishments and industries generally speaking; they cover electricity and gas, printing, banking, loans and exchange, renting business, warehouses, insurance, transportation, purchase and sale of houses, etc. In fact in the province of Shantung we can find as many as several hundred lines of business. The business organizations in North China in general may be divided into three categories: private firms, corporations, and business associations. Some others are called the Commodity Inspection Bureau, Commodity Show Houses, Bureau of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, Trading Houses, etc. In 1941 there was established the North China United Assembly of Chambers of Commerce which aimed at closer commercial relations among different parts of North China. In North China, stock exchange organizations exist in Tsingtao and Peking. The one in Peking is called the East Asia

E C O N O M I C S

TRADE

BACKGROUND

Business Transation (sic) Promotion Company, Ltd. which maintains branch agencies in Tangshan, Chinan, Shihmen, Peking and Tientsin. Commodities by these organizations include peanut oil, peanuts, rice, cotton, silk, cloth, flour, etc.
(IDC R 3023:840 1942)

CONTROL

From Peking comes the news that the Japanese Embassy and the Central Association of North China Trade Control have almost finished their preparations for establishing a North China Goods Control Corporation. The new corporation will control the production, collection and trade of all the necessities of life.
(1/7/45 Tok. Eng.)

DOMESTIC TRADE

The North and Central China trade conference classifies the staple commodities to be traded between North and Central China as two groups: specified commodities -- coal, tungsten, iron ore, sulphate of ammonium, wheat; and general daily necessities -- beans, salt, pork, medicine, cotton yarn, fish.
(3/29/42 Tok. Eng.)

Shanghai: It is learned that local economic leaders are planning to send an inspection party to investigate economic conditions in the newly created Hwihai Province which is playing an important role in trade between Central and North China. It is expected that the party will assist in smoothing the exchange of commodities between Central and North China on the basis of the barter system already agreed upon between North and Central China authorities. It is recalled the Hwihai Province, which was formerly designated as the Suhwai Special Area, was recently raised to the status of a province in accordance with a decision by the central government.
(1/22/44 Tok. Eng.)

Prices

Prices are soaring in Tientsin, and Japanese garrison forces do not dare stay in the city as a result of Allied bombings according to news from Tientsin. The price of beef and mutton in Tientsin has gone up to \$80 puppet currency per catty, ... \$33; pork, \$100; cloth, \$140 per foot; and shoes made of (black) serge, \$1,000 per pair ...
(2/13/45 Yenan Eng.)

FOREIGN TRADE

Japan's international trade has been under unified control for the last few years, and it has paid great attention to the trade relations with North China. Accordingly, the Consolidated Association of Import Companies has been established which has made an arrangement with the North China chapter of the Asiatic Co-prosperity Institute. The foreign trade of North

E C O N O M I C S

TRADE

FOREIGN TRADE

China with other countries than Japan underwent a radical change after the conclusion of the Triple Alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy: trade with England and the United States was curtailed and then stopped entirely after the outbreak of the Pacific war. In view of this new situation, North China had to readjust its trade relations and has directed its flow of commodities to Manchuria, Central China, Mengchiang and Japan. At the same time its system of foreign exchange was readjusted to this new situation. Following this principle, these measures in regard to trade and exchange have been adopted:

- 1) A set of commercial regulations was adopted between North China and Manchuria on June 1, 1941.
- 2) An arrangement concerning foreign exchange was made between North China and Manchuria on April 1, 1942.
- 3) A barter system was arranged between North China and Central China. For the year 1941, it was agreed that the total amount of commodities bartered should be worth 160,000,000 yuan.
- 4) A set of regulations governing foreign exchange control of North China in general was announced on August 11, 1941

Trade relations of North China with Japan are handled mostly by Japanese trade associations in North China of which there are estimated to be as many as 171. Imported goods from Japan included beverages, cotton and woollen goods, construction materials, printing materials including paper and books, cosmetics and drugs. In 1938 the total value of such imports was 6,735,503.41 yuan; in 1939, 20,386,780.36 yuan; in 1940, 48,836,041.45 yuan. In return, North China exported to Japan most of its coal output. In foreign trade relations of North China, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Chin-wang-tao and Chefoo are the most important. The following table will illustrate this point:

Value of Exports and Imports (in 1,000 yuan)

Year	TIENTSIN		TSINGTAO	
	Export	Import	Export	Import
1935	128,872	84,061	58,036	49,813
1936	176,061	232,865	31,445	46,958
1937	95,594	344,586	56,010	120,997
1938	156,022	654,963	101,830	220,387
1939	7,987	36,778	3,814	7,120
April 1940	6,569	50,214	9,726	11,837
	CHIN-WANG-TAO		CHEFOO	
1935	11,404	3,706	12,315	5,788
1936	28,725	23,785	15,167	13,223
1937	36,409	72,372	10,780	28,058
1938	48,527	73,617	14,909	23,305
1939	2,944	5,700	306	1,888
April 1940	4,746	3,557	639	3,504

E C O N O M I C S

TRADE

FOREIGN TRADE

Total Value of Imports and Exports for North China
(in 1,000 yuan):

Date	Imports	Exports
1934	145,790,000	215,741,000
1935	319,986,000	254,526,000
1936	574,535,000	200,851,000
1937	985,043,000	327,479,000
August 1938	52,208,000	23,789,000
January 1939	55,142,000	16,723,000
June 1939	87,242,000	18,212,000
October 1939	84,372,000	25,545,000

(IDC R 3023:840 1942)

Trade relations between North China and French Indo-China have been active. The second trade agreement to exchange various commodities was concluded.
(9/23/42 Tok. Jap.)

A trade agreement based on a barter system was recently concluded between North China, French Indo-China and Thailand. The new agreement calls for export of Chinese wine, chemicals, and vegetables to French Indo-China and Thailand in exchange for imports of paint, matches and vegetable oils to China.
(9/23/42 Tok. Jap.)

Since the occupation of Shantung by the Japanese, all the coastal ports are practically closed to imports and exports. Innumerable business firms have been forced to close, while those which are still operating are undergoing a great depression. The market is flooded with Japanese goods and commodities of American and British make are banned for either sale or import. Before the Japanese aggression, Shantung's chief exports were silk, lace, peanuts, straw braids, and fruits. The cutting-off of these exports has completely paralyzed the commercial market and greatly damaged rural economy.
(YH/CK-35 pt. 10/24/44)

LABOR

PLANS

The Peking Embassy recently recruited the first ... of 600 men from the important industrial fields, in order to strengthen its structure for increase of fighting power, and already they commenced ... Further, at this time they will organize the second (corps) of 400 men. At present selection of men is taking place through the ... under its jurisdiction. After completing the selection by about August 15, the length of ... will be announced. The present ... are all of Peking, Tientsin and other cities. After being accepted they will be given deferment for about one year ... They will train for one month beginning in September and will immediately enter (service), engaging in carrying out important

E C O N O M I C S

LABOR

PLANS

work of control of ... Further the embassy authorities will complete (selection) of 700 including 300 from Peking and Tientsin and 20 from Shimen and ... respectively as the third ... by September 25 and expect to carry out ... by October 10. The capacity of the training center is about 400, it is said. Since it is impossible to accommodate many at the same time, (training) will be given at the seat of ... in the various areas... Thus, the structure was established for mobilization of the 4,000,000 Japanese in North China for fighting power. (8/9/44 Peking Jap.)

The headquarters of the ... of the 110,000 Japanese residents of Peking, the Peking consulate-general, and the (IRAA) Peking branch, at this time completed investigation for organization of an increased production (labor) corps. On August 15, ... a total of 1,200 men will be (mobilized) to form ... and ... corps. Also due to close collaboration of the ... and the embassy, preparations for organization of ... labor corps and in the near future positive activities will begin. (8/12/44 Peking Jap.)

The vigorous development of industry in North China has made the problem of ensuring the labor supply a matter of prime importance. In view of this fact, a Labor Control Association was established in Tsingtao, the industrial center of North China. The Labor Control Association (roomu tooseikai) for the Special Municipality of Tsingtao, created on September 25, is composed of military, government and civilian representatives. In Tientsin, all existing control associations, such as for factories, transportation, the salt industry, etc., have been dissolved and reorganized to form a single unified body, and a new Labor Control Association was established on September 29. The problem for immediate solution by these associations is the redistribution of free and idle labor to essential industries, and the prevention of labor turnover of those already in essential work. In order to arrive at a satisfactory solution, the proper guidance of the mental attitude of the laborers and the establishment of welfare facilities are vital. (10/1/44 Tok. Jap.)

CONSCRIPTION

Laborers are usually conscripted twice a year in Shantung and sent to the northeastern provinces. From 40,000 to 60,000 men are conscripted each time and shipped to Dairen by steamer, via Chefoo or Tsingtao. These men are all sent to the northeast to work as miners or factory workers. Information brought back from the northeast states that these laborers are very badly treated and fed after their arrival there, though they are promised fine wages and good food when conscripted. (YH/CK-35 pt. 10/24/44)

LABOR

ASSOCIATIONS

North China Labor Association

The North China Labor Association was formed in July 1941, to adjust labor supply to Manchukuo, and functions along with Manchurian labor associations under the control of Japan. It is financially supported by the puppet North China Political Commission and the Japanese controlled North China Development Company. The Association is headed by (In Dung), once managing director of the Peiping army with two Japanese in charge. Branch associations have been established at Peiping, (Tiensien), (Wagin) and (Chawom) or rather (Su Chachung, (Chingow), (Suan), (Tiyen), and (Tyfun). Before 1937, labor was handled by Japanese (DaDung) Company at (Tiensien) with branch offices at Peiping, Sunan, Chindow, and Thailand. The ... of 31 in 1937, according to statistics released by the company, 3,040,249 North China workmen were sent to Manchuria. The actual number must be larger as the Japanese failed miserably in persuading their own nationals and Koreans to migrate to the puppet region. Since 1937, labor hunting in North China has been made a public affair. Arrests have become ... of the major methods. In 1939, when the European war began, the Japanese intensified their exploitation of Manchuria ... In 1940 alone, 1,400,000 Chinese workmen were recruited in North China and dispatched to Manchuria. (8/31/42 Chungking)

According to a survey conducted by the North China Labor Association, the labor situation of North China during the first half of this year was as follows: The number of common laborers who left North China for Manchukuo totalled (207,00) a 45% decrease from ... This was due to the fact that in North China, wages reached an unprecedented high because of the bumper wheat crop. The number of Chinese laborers who left Inner Mongolia totalled 36,000. This was a decrease compared to the previous year, the drop was due to the same reason as in the case of Manchukuo. The number of common laborers who left for work in Central China totalled 14,000, a 400% increase over the same period last year. The main reason for this was that wages in Central China are high, and that money can be sent back freely to North China.

Kaifeng: In order to encourage the increase of production from laborers and workers, the Kaifeng branch of the North China Labor Association will award outstanding workers of ... Province on October 10. Among those who will be awarded will be (Taufi Ching-su) and 10 others. (10/5/44 Peking Mand)

Hsin Min

Peking: In order to arouse a lively spirit of labor among the people for the purpose of fighting through the GEA war together with Japan with the people united in national service, the Peking ... Association of the Hsin Min Society will soon begin a People's Labor Movement and will forcefully put it into practice by mobilizing labor work, ... The Hsin Min Youth Corps will be the nucleus body for this movement, will actively participate in labor work, and will take the lead in the demonstration of the labor spirit of the people.

(9/1/43 Tok. Jap.)

E C O N O M I C S

LABOR

ASSOCIATIONS

North China Patriotic Labor Service

The organization known as the North China Patriotic Labor Service National Development Corps, has been established in Shantung Province along the line of the Manchukuo Patriotic Labor Service Corps. This was disclosed by (Kishidi) Honda, director of the Patriotic Labor Service Bureau, who returned here Saturday after assisting North China authorities in developing the labor service corps in that territory. Director Honda stated that members of the newly-established North China Patriotic Labor Service National Development Corps are already working in various plants and mines in Shantung with the aim to further boost the fighting strength of Greater East Asia. (6/21/44 Hsinking E)

Volunteer Production Corps

Peking: The Japanese army in North China recently organized a Volunteer Production Corps comprising effectives of the Japanese army. The inaugural ceremony of the production group will be held on July 25. The group led by Lieutenant Ishikawa is expected to start immediately to work for two weeks at a mine in Honan Province. A 2nd and 3rd volunteer groups will be dispatched later to strategic localities to help out in production. (7/25/44 Tok.Jap.)

Student Associations

Peking: A service association of 10,000 university students in Peking inaugurated its activities on December third. The members of the association will render their services especially for production increase and also for increase of transportation power. (12/8/44 Tok. Eng.)

INSPECTIONS

Hsinking: Mr. Wan Shao-chun, the chief of the Labor Bureau of North China Political Affairs Commission, and Mr. Yu (Mao-won) at the invitation of Manchukuo labor authorities, came to Manchukuo and made an inspection tour. They are going to discuss various present and future labor problems with the Manchukuo authorities. (8/26/43 Hsinking Mand.)

TRAINING FOR LEADERSHIP

... Also the North China Development (Service) Headquarters of North China decided to establish a training center for leaders of development. Prior to this, for 20 days, beginning February 1, training will be given at the North China Asia Development Training Center in Peking. (2/1/45 Tok. Jap.)

E C O N O M I C S

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTIONS FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION

The Fifth Peace Order Drive will be started October 18, and will foster anti-communism and maintenance of present standard agricultural production low prices. Wangitang, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, will lead the movement, in close cooperation with 400,000 Japanese residents. The drive is slated to continue until December 10. (Tok. Eng. 9/25/42)

Adachi, a detachment commander in the North China Expeditionary Force, says that the army is considering problems of foodstuffs and price control there. Wheat production, this year, has surpassed last year's, but self-sufficiency can not be hoped for yet. However, there is nothing to fear, since rice is imported from the Southern Regions, and there is cooperation with Japan and Manchukuo. As for price control, the army is carrying out various plans such as improvement of rice fields and soils ...

(Tok. Jap. 9/30/42)

Peking: "Rapid progress ... in the principal farm products in North China this year," Mr. Wang (Che-min), chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission stated Saturday in his concurrent capacity as chairman of the North China Commodity Price Adjustment Committee... Mr. Wang pointed out the increasing importance of this area as a supply base for the war of GEA, particularly since China's declaration of war against Britain and the United States ... involves three important products of North China in accomplishing its mission, namely, national reduction of prices, development of industrial resources, and the proper control of commodities, including foodstuffs.

(Tok. Eng. 7/11/43)

Nanking: The first day meeting of the plenary session of the National Economic Council convened here today, with the attendance of the four ministers of Finance, Industry, Construction, and Food, as well as a representative of the North China Political Affairs Commission. It was disclosed that of the ... more than 10 proposals to be considered, the plan for increased agricultural production will constitute the pivotal item for discussion at the session. It was further disclosed that no particular announcements will be made concerning the outcome of the current session until final decision is reached on the matters under jurisdiction of the respective departments concerned for realization of the design to increase agricultural products.

(Tok. 1/15/44)

In order to reach the great mission of wartime base during the development of the GEA war, the Shantung Provincial Government set up its administration policy of this year by concentrating on production and development. The construction work is based on the national production policy of 1944, emphasizing on the production of food and cotton and other wartime materials. Besides these, in regard to the improvement of agricultural products and of guidance of farming and other matters, the Shantung government also put its entire effort into them. In regard to the purchase of grain and other important materials, the original policy is also effectively pushed forward. In regard to the water transportation of the province, the (Tung Shiao-ting) river and (Wei) river are (widened) which would improve the transportation strength. The Provincial Government, in order to exterminate insects that ruin the agriculture crops, placed 250 sprayers and gas, one million, at various large farms. Therefore, the production policy of Shantung province will be greatly strengthened. (Peking Mand. 1/20/44)

Peking: Aiming at the urgent increase of food production and the

ECONOMICS

AGRICULTURE

PROGRAMS FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION

maintenance of self-sufficiency in North China, the federation of religious organizations has decided to march on towards increased food production, beginning on the anniversary of the birth of Mohammed on March 20. The temple buildings being the headquarters for such groups in all districts, special labor service orders will be sent to these places for the development of uncultivated land. The influence of this movement by the Mohammedan groups may extend to other religious groups who are also feeling the oppression of the Chungking government. (Tok. Jap. 2/29/44)

An Agricultural Production Increase Bureau is established in Shantung Province. Chungwa News Agency, Tsinan. In the past, matters relating to increase of food production have always been handled by the Commission for the Agricultural Production Increase Advancement. With the growing intensity of the GEA war, the Shantung Provincial Government, in order to step up positively the ambitions of agricultural production increase, has established within the provincial government hall, an Agricultural Production Increase Bureau to take care of all matters relating to production increase for the purpose of having a more coordinated guidance and progress program. At the same time, the country governments have also established Agricultural Production Increase Bureaus for the strengthening of the production structure. (Peking Mand. 2/29/44)

The Hopeh Agricultural Affairs Conference began this morning. In order to establish a long-term plan for the future development of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and livestock industries, the Hopeh Provincial Government called on All-Province Agricultural Conference on June 17 at the Wan-nung Model District of Paoting. Among those who attended the conference were representatives from various other model farm districts, supervisors of farm lands, representatives of the general experiment stations, fisheries experiment stations, and other members connected with the production problem. The provincial government provided very enlightening guidance and the conference results were very satisfactory. (Peking Mand. 6/17/44)

The North China Political Council, in order to encourage the farmers to increase agricultural production, and at the same time, in order to promote prosperity of the cities, has decided to hold a special annual Moon Festival at Peking, Tientsin, and other important cities of North China, from September the 28th to October the 4th. The various provincial governments will be the preparation centers. The aim of this movement is to express the gratitude of the city people to the farmers. This festival will become unprecedented. Preparations are now being discussed. (Peking Mand. 8/16/44)

SUGGESTIONS FOR REVIVING AGRICULTURE

In order to find ways and means of reviving the agricultural economy in North China, it is necessary to enumerate the following causes of its decay:

- 1) The continuation of wars.
- 2) Huge damages arising from floods, droughts, insects, and disease.
- 3) Lack of scientific methods.
- 4) Shortage of rural finances.
- 5) Improper handling of agricultural products
- 6) Unsound tenancy system.

E C O N O M I C S

AGRICULTURE

SUGGESTIONS FOR REVIVING AGRICULTURE

In view of the foregoing causes, ways to revive North China's agricultural economy are suggested as follows:

- 1) Public safety. This should be the first important task. To insure public safety, two measures must be taken, namely:
 - a) Set up Army headquarters in rural districts.
 - b) Pacify villages from time to time.
- 2) Return of young farmers to farmland. Because farmers in North China have not yet utilized modern machines for plowing, a great many laborers are urgently needed. It is advisable to urge young farmers who have gone to urban areas to return to their farms to help increase large scale production.
- 3) Agricultural loans. Two types of agricultural loans have been undertaken by the industrial department of the Political Affairs Commission of North China. They are:
 - a) Loans for digging wells.
 - b) Loans for encouraging spring plowing.

However, these loans are only to assist farmers in their current assets. In order to strengthen the agricultural economy, the Government must grant loans to farmers for building up their fixed assets, such as the long-term loans of from 20 to 50 years for the purpose of purchasing farm lands, constructing buildings and installing other necessary facilities.

- 4) Insurance for experimental farms. This insurance is solely for promoting agricultural production not for profit. It has been fully recognized by economists that farm insurance is a great help to agricultural development. Since farm products in North China are constantly damaged by flood, drought, insects, and disease, the Government should promote farm insurance in order to relieve the above damages.
- 5) Farmers' banks.- At present there are neither farmers' banks nor cooperative services in North China. Loans for farmers' needs are available only from local landlords or money exchange merchants. Nor only is there high interest on loans, but it is impossible for farmers to obtain long-term loans. Obviously farm loans are highly desirable. However, the Government is now having financial difficulties; therefore, a farmers' bank should be established for the time being in order to meet emergency needs.
- 6) Insect and disease control. Scientific methods must be adopted. In order to prevent disease, improved methods of selecting seeds, a change in the planting period, and a fair distribution of water for the fields are needed. Regarding insect control, a change in the planting period and cleaning the farm from time to time are necessary.
- 7) Development of irrigation. The Japanese authorities in North China have realized the importance of digging wells for the fields. Consequently, an irrigation project costing 400,000 yuan was started in 1940. At present, the authorities are still carrying on the project by digging a great number of wells in various rural districts. Moreover, the agricultural authorities should improve irrigation installations. They should repair reservoirs and construct new canals in order to prevent flood and drought and to increase agricultural production.
- 8) Technical improvement of farming. The agricultural authorities should encourage:
 - a) Experiments in plant breeding.

E C O N O M I C S

AGRICULTURE

SUGGESTIONS FOR REVIVING AGRICULTURE

- b) Propagation of improved seeds.
 - c) Insect and disease control.
 - d) Study of soils and fertilizers.
- 9) Reasonable distribution of farm products. The distribution has been a great hinderance to farmers in North China. Because they are ignorant about the fluctuation of market prices, they have to sell their produce through sales agents. As a result, the agents are making the profits instead of the farmers. In order to eliminate this, the Government has to set up a cooperative service and employ marketing experts to be in charge of the service so that farm products will be distributed reasonably for the benefit of the farmers.
- 10) Promulgation of the Land Law. Private land ownership is still the rule of the system of land tenure, and farm tenancy still presents many problems in North China. In order to promote the public welfare, it is necessary for the Government to promulgate the Land Law so that the concentration of land ownership in the hands of a small section of the people will be prevented.
- 11) Reduction of farmers' burdens. Since the present war began in 1937, many unjust new taxes have been introduced in North China. The farmers' livelihood has been greatly affected on account of their heavy tax burden. It is highly important for the Government to levy an income tax, especially the excess profits tax. However, all unjust new taxes must be eliminated, and tax rates should be unified. Thus, the national deficit can be made up by using a progressive basis of levying taxes. On the other hand, the farmers' burden can be decreased.

In addition, the establishment of a cooperative service for purchasing farm equipment and the construction of agricultural storehouses in various rural districts are also required in order to revive the agricultural economy in North China.

(IDC R3835:1295 5/15/43)

BUDGET

As the Political Council of North China, the half autonomous administrative authority of North China, announced, North China's policy in the next year will chiefly endeavor to increase agricultural production and production of important war materials. North China's budget for the next fiscal year provides for expenditures amounting to 422,546,000 yuan, exceeding by 34% the figures of the budget of the current year.

(IDC R5102 March 1943)

SUBSIDIES

Tientsin: The Tientsin office of the Cooperative Union of Hopeh Province has a standing policy for aiding the farmer in their production. Now that spring is coming and the farming season is going to start again, there is still a large number of farmers who have no land nor facilities to farm. In order to relieve this situation and to extend the production capacity, the Tientsin office will appropriate 20,000,000 yuan for 20,000 farming units. Each farmer and family will be appropriated 1,000 yuan. Besides this, a large sum of 60,000,000 yuan and another sum of 50,000,000 yuan will also be loaned...

(Peking Mand. 1/15/45)

Tientsin: The Hopeh Cooperative Union, Tientsin Administrative Office, had organized a Sihaitao Agricultural Relief Association for the purpose of aiding the farmers and production. This organization has been producing excellent results in North China, especi-

E C O N O M I C S

AGRICULTURE

SUBSIDIES

ally in irrigation and fertilization. After intense research, the hsiens in the Siho district produced the best results. On January 22, the office will present prizes to the units which have contributed the most to the good of agriculture. The ceremony will be held at the auditorium of the Sihaitao Administrative Office of the Hopeh Cooperative Union. (Peking Mand. 1/17/45)

CONTROL

The North China Political Council had been making preparations for the establishment of an organ for uniform and general control of foodstuffs in North China for some time past. At this time, provisions for the (establishment) of the North China Foodstuff Company were approved at the Business Affairs Council meeting and ... was commenced at once. This fact was announced by the Information Board today. This foodstuffs company is a special ... organ under the control of the Agricultural (Administration). This company will be divided into central and local foodstuffs companies and the capital of the Central Foodstuffs Company will be 100,000,000 yen. Foodstuffs bonds will be floated for (obtaining) the ... capital. (Local) foodstuffs companies will be established in the various prefectures as well as Peking, Tientsin, and (Tsingtao). The capital will be 10,000,000 yen respectively.

(Tok. Jap. 5/15/44)

Peking: On May 15, the Board of Information announced that the North China Political Committee has established the North China Food (Association), as an agency to carry out a unified control of foodstuff. (Tok. Jap. 5/15/44)

The North China Political Affairs Commission, on May 15, established the North China Food Corporation, and announced that Wang Yin-tai, director of the Agricultural Affairs Bureau, has been named the first president. The corporation will control the various food producing and distributing organizations in order to guarantee the food supply in North China, and has been organized as a semi-governmental and civilian corporation under the supervision of the Agricultural Affairs Bureau. By making use of its political powers, it will handle the work of buying in, storing, and distributing food products. It will guide the affairs of the Central Food Corporation and the food corporations of other areas. The Central Food Corporation will be capitalized at 100,000,000 yen. In order to raise working capital, food bonds will be issued. The regional food corporations will be established at Peking, Tsientsin, and at Tsingtao, and each will be capitalized at 10,000,000 yen. (Tok. Jap. 5/21/44)

The Peking Japanese Chamber of Commerce has been making preparations for the establishment of an Increased Production Promotion Council, based upon the decision made at the emergency meeting of the Peking (agriculture) representatives held on July 20, in order to concentrate all agricultural work such as dairy, and in the area on increased production. Already 75 committee members, including Masaharu Nakan, (?) president of the Peking Japanese Chamber of Commerce, and representatives of the various fields, have been selected, and also the selection of the members of the ... sub-committee has been completed. Tomorrow the first subcommittee meeting for ... will be held. (Peking Jap. 8/11/44)

The North China Political Council is at present steadily making preparations for the establishment of food ... at ..., an important place on the ... River in view of the importance of the food problem

E C O N O M I C S

AGRICULTURE

CONTROL

in the ... area. This ... is to be on a much smaller scale than the ... now found in the seat of government in the various prefectures. The capital is 1,000,000 (yen). It is expected that from this, autumn activities will commence.

(Peking Jap. 8/11/44)

The Rice Control Association of Tientsin dispatched a survey party to rice production areas, the middle of January, in order to plan a self-sufficiency on-the-spot program in accordance with the measure for increased rice production during 1945. The party, which has been making studies concerning the mechanization of ..., improvement of land, local banks, and like matters, completed its mission recently. Therefore, a comprehensive report meeting will be held in the near future in Tientsin. At this meeting, persons concerned will discuss matters relative to drafting an outline of measures for increased production of rice in 1945.

(Tok. Jap. 2/20/45)

Under the new food policy in North China, the Bureau of Food Control is taking the full responsibility for supplying rationing food and adjusting the prices. However, the organization of the bureau has not yet been completed as it was inaugurated not long ago.

At present the bureau has succeeded in cutting down food prices. Due to the decrease in food prices, the demand for food has naturally become greater. In order to meet this demand, the Food Purchasing and Transportation Association has recently been set up.

The principals of this association may be summarized as follows:

- 1) In accordance with the principle of mutual cooperation between the Government and the people, the purchasing and transportation agency is organized for the purpose of acquiring an adequate food supply in order to secure the people's livelihood.
- 2) To attain the above purpose, it is necessary to utilize all businessmen's experiences in purchasing and transportation of food supplies together with the Government's supervision so that balanced food prices will become effective.
- 3) The Food Purchasing and Transportation Association is in charge of the purchase of food under the supervision of the Bureau of Food Control. Branch associations in various cities will belong to branch offices of the bureau in those areas.
- 4) A reasonable profit and commission are given to food purchasing merchants:
- 5) The formulation of regulations governing loans and commissions to food purchasing merchants must be considered along with the merchants' opinions on the subject.
- 6) The establishment of branch associations is based on the food distributive areas designated by the Political Affairs Commission of North China, and the dissolution of these branch associations will be decided by the commission.

Regulations of the Food Purchasing and Transportation Association consisting of 25 articles were promulgated by the Political Affairs Commission of North China on 22 April 1943. Articles 1 to 13, which contain the most important function of the association, may be summarized as follows:

Article I - The Food Purchasing and Transportation Association shall cooperate with food merchants concentrating on purchasing and trans-

E C O N O M I C S

AGRICULTURE

CONTROL

portation under the supervision of the Bureau of Food Control and the Political Affairs Commission of North China.

Article 2 - The Food Purchasing and Transportation Association shall be organized by all eligible food merchants who have been approved by the Bureau of Food Control.

Article 3 - Food merchants of various sections in North China with the following qualifications may apply for membership in the Food Purchasing and Transportation Association.

- 1) Their capital shall be over 150,000 yuan.
- 2) They shall have honest policies in their conduct of the food purchasing and transportation business.
- 3) They shall have special ability or experience in food purchasing and transportation.
- 4) Two or more merchants may jointly apply for membership with one representative and a capital of 150,000 yuan.

Article 4 - Membership cards shall be given to eligible members by the Bureau of Food Control.

Article 5 - Methods of purchasing and transportation shall be formulated by the Bureau of Food Control.

Article 6 - According to regulated methods, members shall utilize their capital for food purchasing and transportation individually, but joint purchasing and transportation among members shall be permitted if necessary.

Article 7 - Members may apply to the Bureau of Food Control for loans whenever necessary.

Article 8 - Members shall do their best for purchasing and transportation and may request the Bureau of Food Control for help whenever necessary.

Article 9 - After the acquisition of food supplies, members shall transmit the food to the Bureau of Food Control immediately.

Article 10 - The Bureau of Food Control shall pay to members along with the price of the food, the transportation fee and a commission.

Article 11 - Members shall abide by the price regulated by the Bureau of Food Control.

Article 12 - Members shall not be permitted to sell any food stuff which they have purchased to others, but must sell to the Bureau of Food Control.

Article 13 - Members who violate the purpose and regulations of the Food Purchasing and Transportation Association shall be punished by the Bureau of Food Control.

In view of the foregoing regulations, it will be noted that the new food control policy has the following shortcomings:

- 1) It is difficult to raise capital, as Article No. 3 mentions that a merchant who wants to be a member of the Food Purchasing and Transportation Association is required to have capital of 150,000 yuan.
- 2) Regulations governing the commissions to food purchasing merchants have not yet been promulgated. Probably merchants are not willing to join the Government's activity as they can easily see that the Government commission to them is much lower than the profit they make from free exchange.
- 3) The restriction of the purchasing price is not advisable, as the price of farm products is determined mainly by the market demand, also, time is the deciding factor in fixing the prices of farm products.