

American Propaganda Leaflets
Int. No. 3334
Hagi-Female- Housewife

I saw one myself. It was in June 1945. "Japan is going to lose the war anyway. Surrender now". I looked on it as just plain propaganda.

American Propaganda Leaflets
Int. No. 3212,
Fukuoka-Male- Farmer

I heard about the leaflets. America would not enslave the people if Japan surrendered to the United States. It is not the crime of the people but the militarist crime. I was relieved because it was to the effect that the people were not to be blamed for the war. However worried about the outcome yet to come

* INT NO. 3443 SAME

American Propaganda Leaflets
Int. No. 2917
Nagoya-Male-Aircraft factory worker

Yes I did. It said that we should surrender. Others, I have heard said that we would receive good treatment. Of course I didn't believe in it. However I think that if more of the leaflets were dropped aside from the actual bombing, I think it would have been much more effective than the bombs itself.

* INT No. 3431 SAME

American Prop. Leaflets

Int. No. 2603

Yokosuka-Male-Student

I saw one which fell on the school ground. It must have been sometime around April. The contents read that the people of Japan were not at fault but that the gumbatsu was misleading them. I believed in the leaflets because at that time I felt that we might lose this war.

American Propaganda Leaflets

Int. No. 2039

Tokitsu-Female -Housewife

I saw a leaflet over here in Nagasaki-a clock was drawn on the paper. The hand showed five minutes before the hour and said by August 4th Nagasaki would be in ashes and asked if all children and old people were evacuated and were shelters built. When I saw it I thought what a bunch of lies but it really happened when that atomic bomb was dropped.

INT NO 1340

NAGASAKI FEMALE UNSKILLED LABORER

Yes I heard that the leaflets were dropped saying that Nagasaki would become the ash town by the atomic bomb. I thought it was not true.

American Propaganda Leaflets

Int No. 749

Funabashi-Female-Landlord

Yes. I heard there were pictures of the leaders on the leaflets. They told me it said if you follow the leaders its no good and that it is better to cooperate with the U.S. and don't be fooled by the war lords. I still had all my faith in the leaders so didn't believe what the enemy said. I didn't think any fell in Funabashi. Heard it was bad to be caught with a leaflet

American Propaganda Leaflets

Int No. 365

Yokohama-Male-Stationary wholesaler

I knew about them and read several. There were pictures of Tojo and Terauchi and also it read: Aren't we sorry for the soldiers of Japan. Also ~~100000~~ there was a ten yen bill. On the back of it was illustrated a number of things which could be bought in pre-war days,--
^Uand asked, even with this, can Japan carry on the war. I thought at this time we were just being fooled by the American government and that it was nothing but propaganda. But now I know that everything they had said was true and that we were fooled by our own government instead of Amer.

American Propaganda Leaflets

Int No. 648

Male-Yokohama-Pharmacist

Yes I saw them three or four times. (a) 1. It gave the Mariana situation. 2. An Okinawan one which showed an American soldier carrying a baby and giving the baby some candy. 3. One about the Atomic Bomb. 4. One of them asked the people of Japan to plead to the Emperor for Peace. (b) I thought they were all nothing but lies and propaganda material. On the fourth, I thought how could we do such a crazy thing. There were some who got mad at the leaflets and tore them to pieces.

American Propaganda Leaflets

Int. No. 725

Kobe--~~female~~ Clerk

I saw one. I saw a picture of Japanese men throwing some coal with shovels and this coal became sparks and stars as they threw it. It was a terrible picture. The content of the handbill said that, "We were trusting the Gumbi and it was wrong. There were so many Japanese ships sunk but we didn't know. We were not told yet of Manila's fall. But on the streets of Manila there were already American soldiers directing traffic. I thought it was half lies and half true.

American Propaganda Leaflets

Int. No. 720

Kobe--Male--office worker

It was something relating to the peace .12 or 13 August. I was so glad because the war was going to end soon. It was a very good leaflet. I cannot see any people not pleased about it when they read that leaflet. They were written well in Japanese. I do not know if Americans or Japanese dropped them. They must have been written by the Japanese because they were written so well.

American Propaganda Leaflets

Int No 701

Kebe-Male-

Yes. There was one about Japan presenting a treaty to Russia. After I read it in the newspapers. I thought it was the natural thing to do.

American Propaganda Leaflets

Int No. 670

Yokohama-Male-Farmer

I got one or two leaflets. The one I saw it was about General Araki. The other one was about Saipan. I thought it was more or less a false statement about General Araki and other high officers.

American Propaganda Leaflets

Int. No. 524

Osaka -Male-Automobile Mechanic

Yes they said, "Can you get along with two go 1 shaku? Why don't you surrender? They also used a 10 yen bill and told us to buy what we could with it. (inflation) Also warnings that they would bomb us on a certain spot.

~~What~~ We could understand ~~that~~ we are losing but why do they have to confuse the people? Can the people be fooled by this kind of thing etc?

L P H H C

Special Interview with Isamu Inouye Foreign news Editor of Domei
5 December 1945

Because of the American Propaganda Pamphlets, the Japanese government had to open up a little on its news releases.

American Propaganda

Inr. No 1861

Mikkaichi-Male-Court clerk

I have heard from my children. Children heard that Americans dropped many chocolates from their planes and also told us when going to bomb our cities. Besides this I heard from people that we should not pick up any pencils toys and such because there are booby traps attached to them. I don't think it was true but somehow I told my children not to pick up any candies if they find them. I do not know where this rumour came from. I do not know whether the source is Japan or America.

American Propaganda Leaflets

Int No. 697

Kobe -Female-Housewife

Yes, I have heard about the leaflets from my sons who heard about them from their friends. The leaflets said "The people of Japan, How is your food situation. If you want more food, Raise your hands (surrender)". Others were about the bombing announcements. Just our home was bombed. I heard that the Americans said that the people of Kobe were persistent. Therefore they were going to pour oil on the city and put a fire on it

When I heard about these leaflets, I became more and more angry which built up my intense antagonism towards the Americans. I became more courageous and endeavored to endure all sorts of hardships in order to attain final victory.

From: Chief of Police NIIGATA PREFECTURE

LR

5021 12

SUMMARIZED CONDITIONS ON PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS DROPPED BY THE UNITED STATES FORCES

When "The Mariana Times" (JIHO) were first dropped and several occasions thereafter in the first series, the public rushed to pick them up and read them but they merely laughed at them.

When "To the Japanese People" were dropped in the second series, the public began to sway with uncertainty. The effect of the leaflets made people to evacuate and move their household goods.

Furthermore, when "To the Japanese People" were dropped in the third series, the residents in Niigata-shi and Nagaoka-shi sensed the nearness of air raid and fully swayed with uncertainty.

When the "Mariana Times (JIHO)" were dropped in the fourth series, Nagaoka-shi already experienced the war calamity and Niigata-shi had not yet experienced the calamity; however, during this period of the war, majority of medium and small size cities in Japan were already air raided, and the public began to arouse curiosity on the contents of the leaflets. As the public read the Potsdam Declaration, they were nervous and grieved about the disadvantages of the war. At the same time, a portion of the intelligent public began to support such public sentiment as "If the Potsdam Declaration is executed in true faith and if the Japan continues to exist, Armistice can be called."

TREND OF THE PEOPLE'S THOUGHT AFTER THE START OF BOMBINGS

In looking at the effects: generally, the people knew beforehand that the Allied armies were resorting to stratagem propaganda through means of the radio and propaganda leaflets, and since all this happened on the heels of the propaganda by the military to the effect that "we must not relax our vigilance because the enemy, fearing attrition of his manpower, is resorting cowardly tactics", the inquisitiveness of the people of this locality was practically nil; the contents of the leaflets were clumsy and awkward, and did not fit in with the psychology and custom of the people at that time, so they just laughed them off, with nary an effect or uneasiness.

Subsequently, however, leaflets which were dropped all over the nation in rapid succession had revamped contents; there were improved contents and there was an increase in the wordings and phraseology that touched the hearts of the people, who were gradually being reduced to dire circumstances.

Interview with CAPT GORO TAKASE (IJN) Demobilization ministry
Subj: Control of Morale in Japan

T In regard to the Tri-Partite Agreement, the Japanese people were not very much in favor of it and were rather drawn into it. At the beginning of the war the people became drunk with the victories and our propaganda line was to brake this feeling. The propaganda line at this time was also one of "Hakko Ichiu". At about the time of Guadalcanal and Bougainville people began to feel that the situation was getting grave and our propaganda line at this time was "You must fight on and on". At the time of the Marianas people were more concerned, and we said that they had to give more and more of their blood for the battle. With the beginning of the bombing people became desperate. They did not openly speak anti-war thoughts, but there was a good deal of gloom among the intellectuals. The people were surprised the government could not down the B-29s and wondered why the fleet was of no help. The propaganda line was that they were trying to down the planes, but in actuality, they did not knock them down, so the propaganda line was very poor. The American posters telling which cities were to be bombed next were very effective. People would run to the hills and would no longer work in the factories. Some of the others appealed to the intelligentsia. The Mariana Joho was well written. The earlier ones about overcoming the military were not too effective because we had told the people that the enemy would take this line.

GENERAL SITUATION IN REGARDS TO PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS DROPPED BY AMERICAN AIR FORCE & REACTION

At first, influenced by the Japanese army propaganda, the people, in general, only laughed at the unskillfully drawn pictures and at the child-like context of the leaflets. Only a few expressed real curiosity. It appeared that the enemy was attempting to shorten the war by creating panic among the people, and by this reason, contempt and hatred increased for the enemy.

However, as the drawings on the leaflets gradually improved, and as the contents of the propaganda revealed some facts, various questions were raised in the minds of the people. Together with this, there were first-hand reports that cities which were announced as possible bombing targets by the enemy propaganda broadcast, were actually bombed. In this way the propaganda leaflets began to influence the thoughts of the people. Then as the context of the leaflets grew more accurate and as these facts were passed on from one place to another by travelers, the trend of thoughts gradually changed. More and more people became suspicious of the reports put out by the Grand Imperial Headquarters. Faith in both the army and government dwindled down by degrees. Criticisms increased against inadequate defense measures taken against enemy attacks on airfields and war plants. Evacuation of the city grew in momentum; on the other hand, these propaganda leaflets were part of the enemy strategy and in view of this, they should have spurred the fighting spirit of the people. On the contrary, there had never been such experience in the past where propaganda had carried so much demoralizing influence on the minds of the people as it did then.

American Propaganda Leaflets

Int No. 2508

Kawagoe-Male-- Plant inspector (tractor)

I actually saw the B 29's drop leaflets entitled "Mariana News" and Posters. On the back of the leaflet it showed how much a pre war yen would buy in terms of rice and foodstuffs. I saw one picked up by a friend but at that time we had to turn them into the police. Other than that they dropped counterfeit 10 yen bills. On the poster it showed a picture of a Japanese worker dead next to a bombed out plant. On the back it had a picture of Truman with words stating that we should surrender as soon as possible. In the Mariana paper it showed a picture of Japanese and Americans fraternizing in Saipan. I felt that they were just trying to provoke us and wanted to fight.

American Propaganda Leaflets
Int. No. 8447 Zushi-Male-Teacher

I saw several. One a Mariana Newspaper. here were two sizes. By the way, one of them carried the picture of General Kawamura in a uniform of the Sino-Japanese war period and also picture of viscount Kiyotaka Kuroda in his old, old uniform, along with the pictures of Tojo and Terauchi. Now how in the heck do these two above mentioned guys have anything to do with the G.E.A. war. Maybe whoever made up the paper, did not know anything about anything. ---Then I saw an Okinawa newspaper. This was after Okinawa was lost. There were pictures of Okinawan kids getting toys from american sailors. Also american sailors were playing nursemaid to the children. I thought this was meant to be propaganda. I warned the people against believing such pictures. --- Then one of the people asked me if the Japanese characters written in some of the leaflets was the calligraphy of Japanese people? After careful study--I am a penmanship instructor--I concluded that could only be the handiwork of Chinese. Not even Koreans. I know how the Chinese write. The strange way. As for the language itself it was well written and easily understandable. There were many dropped here. gathered about seven different kinds. But I don't think they had much effect on the morale at the time they were dropped. All of them were dropped during the day time.

American Propaganda Leaflets

Int No. 1259

Asahi Mura-Male-street car operator

Yes I did see one of the leaflets but only got a glance of it for if one got caught with such propaganda leaflets off to jail they would go. What little I did see was something like this--Don't you think Japan should give up and take to the American ways of living--abolish militarism. I certainly thought it was very true

American Propagand Leaflets

Int. No 1303

Nagasaki-Male- shipyard worker

It was either before or after the atomic bomb on Hiroshima that I heard such leaflets were being dropped. The contents asked the Emperor to end the war, and if this war was not ended such atomic bombs would continue to fall on Japan. It was more or less a threat. I thought that since we were going to lose the war anyway, we might as well quit the war before such bombs are further dropped.

SAME IN INT NO 1327

NAGASAKI MALE - FARMER

American Propaganda Leaflets

Int. No. 2110

Gifu-Male-Factory worker

Yes there were many dropped nearby. One leaflet said that the Americans were bombing only strategic points as war factories, air bases and other military installations and that the Americans did not want to bomb the ~~the~~ people. Here was another leaflet which told of the actual losses that the Japanese were suffering. I rather believed this for what the newspapers were telling us the Americans suffered extensive losses and that our losses were small. I couldn't believe this because the raids were continuing more and more and our defending planes became less and less.

American Propaganda Leaflets
Int. No 3124
Yusaka Mura-Male-Civil Service worker

Yes I knew about it. It was the message from his excellency the President Mr. Truman* to the Japanese people. It said that America is not fighting against the Japanese people but against the militarists etc. I thought that Japan should surrender then. I saw also a picture of an American soldier taking care of a Japanese kid. I thought this was propaganda and did not pay much attention to it

* INT NO. 3520

TOKYO - MALE - MANAGER

The Same

American Prop. Leaflets

Int No. 2782
Kodo Mura - Female - Farmer

Yes. The people in Okinawa said that the Americans are good people. It had a picture showing a soldier feeding milk to a Japanese child. The government said it was not true and I felt it might be true so I wondered whether it was true or not.

JAPANESE ON AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

Excerpts from Asahi Shimbun,
Kokura Edition on July 16, 1944

"Although we have received training to put out incendiary bombs, we have never had training of how to cope with 'paper bombs'. Government authorities must find countermeasures as effective as those against bombs. We must anticipate that during (words missing) raids propaganda leaflets confusing to the mind will be dropped. America will soon commence psychological warfare against Japan."

Excerpts from Asahi Shimbun
July 17, 1944.

"America has built powerful radio stations using short and long wave length. Japan has forbidden its citizens to receive shortwave broadcasts, and thought herself perfectly safe, but from today onwards she cannot set her mind at rest. The American enemy uses San Francisco as a base from which to broadcast propaganda to Japan at least three times per day for 10 hours....After taking Saipan, San Francisco has sent out many broadcasts whose contents are daily improving."

"The remark that the Japanese people are like flowers kept in a hothouse cannot be regarded as nonsense, for... really it can be said that, as regards enemy propaganda, our ears have received very little training."

(FCC Report, Oct. 21, 1944,)
(Far Eastern Section, 01-62.)

LR

REFLECTIONS FROM PROPAGATION OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

All the handbills from the Allied Forces were to be handed over to the military Police or the Police Authorities concerned, and so it did not seem that they had given much influence over the People at large, but when we got handbills that meant the Japanese could not enjoy better life and the State could not be reformed into a peaceful one without surrendering and putting aside hostilities, a considerable number of people believed it, but on the other hand they feared that they might fall into the same miserable condition as was seen in the preceding cases of Italy and Germany in case that they should surrender, therefore some insisted upon continuing hostilities, but most of the citizens were wavering between doubt and belief.

Interview with Mr. IWATANI, Yoshimatsu, chief of police of KABE TOWNSHIP (approximately 10 miles NE of NIROSHIMA CITY) on 7 Dec 45 at his office. SUBJECT: Special report including what the subject did before and after the atomic bomb raid, also morale changes.

6009

(9)

Respondent: "Well, we were really amazed to see the American planes dropping those 10 yen notes, which were supposed to be impossible to copy. (I think that was somewhere around April of 1945.) The front side of these yen notes were exact duplicates of our 10 yen notes, but there was nothing on the back. That, I think, gave it value. We, the members of the police force, were worried because we knew that there were some people who would take advantage of the situation and use those notes."

Interviewer: "How would they use those notes?"

Respondent: "Well, they would slip in those yen notes, dropped by the planes, into a bundle of bills and peddle it off when they made large purchases."

Air Raid Warning Leaflets
Int. No. 2488
Kawage-Male- retailer

Yes I heard about Kumagaya and Hachioji being notified. I thought at that time that Japan was about finished.

Interview with Lt Col TSUNEYOSHI, YOSHITOMO, Kempei-Tai (Military Police) LA 6034 75
Subj: Morale

G We are very much interested in the relation between the Kempei and civilian morale. Can you explain something about it?

T The Kempei was interested only in civilian morale as it affected the war effort. The beginning of large-scale bombing of Japan raised Japanese morale. However, when the bombing became sustained it went lower and lower, and was especially low during the leaflet raids.

G Can you explain a little more fully the effect that the leaflet raids had on morale? I am interested in your observation that morale hit its low during that period.

T From January to July 1945 American planes dropped leaflets only four or five times in the areas where I was working. When I came to Tokyo, however, I saw many more leaflets on numerous occasions. The height of influence from the leaflets was from the period from July 1945 to the end of the war. In my opinion the most effective leaflets of all so far as the depressing effect they had on the Japanese people were the leaflets in which your Army named the towns which were to be bombed next. Especially, when these leaflets were dropped from carrier-based planes.

Japanese Propaganda Reports

Int. No. 722 927

Yamagata-Female Housewife

Being at war I saw no reason why I didn't think of Americans as dogs or monkeys for they thought of us as animals. When Nagasaki and the other cities were being bombed we were told that the last 5 minutes counts. (In other words be brave to the end and keep fighting). But the bombing became really bad. I began to doubt the words of the government. I heard about the leaflets the Americans dropped before bombing a city. But I thought this was also the work of spies.

BACKGROUND REPORT
AKITA CITY

XVI. Allied Propaganda.

A. Leaflet Droppings.

Two leaflet droppings were made on Akita. On 22 July 1945, 20,000 leaflets were dropped announcing that the entire coast of Japan would be mined and warning that the effects of the blockade would be starvation, etc. A sample copy of the leaflet secured from the Chief of Police is attached in Appendix K. The leaflet "hardly affected the people here although informed people thought the propaganda was true".

On August 5, 1945, a "warning to cities" leaflet was dropped (20,000). The people in Akita knew by rumor that the day after the dropping of this leaflet on Aomori the city was bombed. Hence, according to the Chief of Police, they became alarmed by the leaflet on their city and "Some" (according to Police Chief) and "many" according to editors of paper left. Household goods were also removed from the city. Women and children were permitted to leave; evacuation of employed men discouraged.

B. Radio Propaganda.

Our informants (Chief of Police and news paper editors) were agreed that radio propaganda was not effective in Akita. Reception was poor because of either distance or jamming or both and no one "knew what it was all about". There were some ru-

5001 1

American Propaganda Leaflets

Int. No. 1299

Nagasaki-Female- Electrical Bill clerk

I never saw one but I heard about the leaflets. On one it said that on a certain day and certain time there would be a bombing raid--another I heard was written like a poem--seventh eighth, ashes you will become--another one I heard about said, Don't have confidence in the militarist--what these made me think was, I don't believe their lies. It made me furious and I was more determined to fight on

American Air Raid Warning Leaflets

Int No 725

Kobe-Female-Clerk

I believed them later on. At first I thought it was propaganda but when the pre-warning came at Nagoya and an actual bombing occurred--I trusted them from then on. The handbill which warned us about the raid was an excellent writing.

American Propaganda Leaflets

Int. No. 2928

Magoya - female-clerk

I knew about the leaflets .I saw one just two days before the surrender.It was dropped on the night of August 13th.I saw it on the morning of August 14th.It said to comply with the Potsdam declaration. It was written in Japanese so I thought some Japanese traitor in America wrote them.and I expressed my hate to them.As for the article I trusted my country so I thought we'd never accept it.

Re air raid,warning leaflets-----

I didn't think they were great.I thought the Americans were a thoughtless and blundering nation to actually tell us when they were coming.I also thought that by letting people know exactly when they were coming,they wanted to ruin the morale of the people by keeping them in fear.I thought such a trick was a very dirty way

Air raid warning Leaflets

Int. No. 2498

Kawagoe - Male -Shipping business

Yes I did. I thought it was to irritate the people.to make them conscious of the war directly.to make the people tired of war by way of Propaganda

Air Raid Warning
Int No. 2603
Yokosuka-Male-

I thought they were trying to scare us. However I ran into the air raid shelter on the day they were suppose to come.

YOKOSUKA Background Report

LRA

5043 19

REACTION TO THE PROPAGANDA OF THE ALLIED FORCES

Propaganda leaflets scattered by the Allied airmen were hardly accessible to the general public due to the thorough-going guidance and control exercised by the military and police authorities. Even if such propaganda became known to a part of the people, they were not believed; as a rule. But gradually, there cropped up a tendency which helped to create an atmosphere that might be taken advantage of by the propaganda toward the end of the war, there could be found those who were terror-stricken by the propaganda leaflets showing schedules of Allied Forces' Air-raids.

REGARDING PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS DROPPED BY AMERICAN AIR FORCES

At first people believed that the contents of the propaganda leaflets, dropped everywhere after the first raids, were part of the enemy air force's strategy, and were not bothered; but later, when bombing results occurred as scheduled in the leaflets, signs of unrest appeared and in spite of large scale activities by the police and kempei to confiscate the leaflets, as soon as the leaflets were picked up the schedule for cities to be bombed was bruited about, and people became very nervous. Because, in general, government measures against this were inadequate, in the bombing of TOYAMA people were so excited they didn't know what to do.

Effects of Bombing on Public Opinion and Policies Taken Thereto
by COL SASAKI

La

6034 85

PROPAGANDA MEASURES TAKEN IN CONJUNCTION WITH AIR RAIDS

Propaganda Material Dropped from Planes

However, the warnings given to certain cities that they would be bombing targets and the subsequent pamphlets telling of the execution of those threats created serious restlessness throughout the nation. Such propaganda was regarded as the "Prophecy of the Devil" against which there was no weapon.

Special Morale Report KYOTO 14 Dec 45; Prepared by the HOANKACHO of the KYOTO Prefectural Police in response to memo from Naimusho, Police Bureau. 5019 8 *La*

SURVEY OF TENDENCY OF NATIONAL THOUGHT AND FIGHTING SPIRIT DURING THE WAR
RE REGULATION OF SENSATIONAL RUMORS DURING WAR TIME

About the actual condition of the regulation:

In June one large city after another were air-raided in such succession that there prevailed a rumour that Kyoto would be raided in the nearest future. This caused restlessness among the people, along with the forced dispersion of houses and inhabitants. To make the matter worse, the previous warning of raiding as in cities of our motherland one after another, given with bills scattered over Miyadzue, Fukuchiyama, Maizuru Naval Base and others succeeded in effecting remarkable response among the public. With various sorts of rumours prevalent, they became so uneasy and confused that they suddenly in an ever-increasing number sought refuge in the far-away country side of their own will.

REFLECTIONS ON ALLIED PROPAGANDA YUTAKA MURA

P-LA
mil 5024 7

For example, if the American forces specified bombing raids or attacks, as against their carrying them out without fail, our country said "The Philippines is the "Tennosan"*) or, as soon as American Forces landed on Okinawa, they called that same island the "Tennosan". The minute they saw that island was in danger, they called the Japanese mainland "Tennosan", and they issued propaganda just as if they expected certain victory. Consequently, if you compared both sides of the issue, no matter how hard you tried to rely on our military, it was impossible not to experience uneasiness. Even though we tried not to believe the propaganda of the American Forces, it developed that we could not help believing it. Finally, as soon as the bombings of A-priority cities, foretold by propaganda flights as to what day they would occur, etc., afterwards actually materialized, daily bombings occurred in thickly populated areas, extending in every direction over homes, fields, villages, and the very seats of our sea and air forces. Leaflets to that effect were the propaganda that was scattered.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW with Miss MASUKO SATO, American-born Japanese, now working with the KAWAGOE CITY officials. (This subject was chosen for a special interview because during the war she worked for the Ministry of Communications monitoring American shortwave broadcasts.

6012

(3)

Ray-La
NY

"The Special police and the Kempei would come in all the time and read the news after it was translated. I think the thing that upset them the most was the news about what cities were to be bombed and when. I know they always warned the cities. Then people fled from those places."

Chief of Police of HYOGO PREFECTURE

5015 6

L - La

GENERAL SITUATION REGARDING THE PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS DROPPED BY THE AAF

The people were mildly interested in propaganda leaflets when bombings were first strated--just mere curiosity--but when bombings became intensified, and especially when previously advertised bombings took place, their interest became heightened out of fear.

It appears that the propaganda leaflets were effective in separating the people from the military, and in creating thoughts relative to the suppression of and cessation of war.