

JAPAN (4%): Entertainers tour country to cheer war victims. Kenkichi Yoshizawa appointed privy councillor in place of Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, deceased. Cabinet hears reports on China transportation; discuss foreign and domestic matters.

BATTLE FOR JAPAN (15%): Atomic Bomb--10%: IHO says enemy uses new type bombs in Hiroshima raid, causing considerable damage which is under investigation. Truman and Attlee announce atomic bomb dropped on Japan. Enemy uses new bomb in disappointment over slow progress of invasion plans; terror weapon indicates his wickedness--world public enemy number 1; power of weapon may not be minimized; authorities working on counter measures. Raids--3%: Bombers and fighters raid Toyokawa; Mustangs hit Keihin district.

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SECONDARY EMPHASIS: "Enemy" activities on domestic; China on overseas.

STORIES: Overseas broadcasts played news of the "new type" bomb which hit Hiroshima in top spot on two broadcasts; domestic gave it lead position on one broadcast. The domestic radio elaborated the IGHG announcement immediately, attributing the development to the "enemy's" beastly nature and impatience to end the war. Listeners were warned not only to strengthen air defense precautions but to guard against "enemy" propaganda. Other domestic broadcast material indicated that the more familiar types of bombs and air attacks were causing distress throughout Japan.

The unusual stress on "GEA", particularly preparations for Indonesian independence, seemed designed to divert attention from the Hiroshima raid. It was emphasized to both audiences.

The commentary spot to overseas listeners held up Germany as an example of suffering which should convince all that the "enemy" planned to destroy the Japanese people. The commentary to domestic listeners avoided "race" material and offered a review of the pine root oil situation.

News of the "enemy", except for China, was strange since it documented Allied cooperation and progress in rehabilitating Europe.

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Indonesians will take over more administrative posts. CinC of Java and Sumatra hail forward step; urge determination to crush ambitious enemy. President of Sumatra central council also hails development. Guchi says committee shows Japan's determination to fulfill GEA pledge. Inner Triangle: Japanese residents in Tsingtao striving for self-sufficiency. Credit exchange renewed between north and central China. Soochow-Shanghai road to be completed in August; Chinese cooperating.

AIR SITUATION: Attacks on Japan: IHO announces considerable damage in Hiroshima as result of 8/6 raid with new type bomb; investigation progressing. 100 bombers and fighters raid Toyokawa in Ichi. 40 Iwo based P-51's and one B-29 raid Kanto area; several British planes participate. Comment: New bomb is parachute type; explodes in air; Japanese cannot be unconcerned over its power; enemy manifesting beastly nature in desperate attempt to shorten war; enemy will continue to use new bomb; authorities will indicate measures to combat it; people must not regard small numbers of planes lightly; any more must strengthen raid defenses, maintain faith in authorities, guard against enemy propaganda and machinations. Effect: Train schedules disrupted in Hiroshima area.

Section III. TOKYO'S PROPAGANDA LINE

(An interpretation of special emphases in Tokyo propaganda, variations in emphasis from area to area, and changes in basic propaganda line.)

REACTION TO ATOMIC BOMB: Tokyo's reaction to the raid on Hiroshima with a "new type" bomb was not

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heavy nor was there any appreciable difference in beam treatment except for the emphasis on "hate" material. There was no lag between the "news" announcement and comment.

Domei transmitted an item in Kana code which apparently served as the basis for a Domei English rewrite and domestic radio treatment, the latter wove the Domei material into an IHQ announcement of the raid. Since IHQ's are now reserved by propagandists for top-important events, the IHQ announcement alone is a good measure of the effect of the bomb.

The official line straddled the fence between reassuring the Japanese people that the authorities would find measures to cope with the new menace and warning them to expect more of the same in the future. While not revealing any specific damage, Domei reported: "The investigation of damage is now underway, but it is not to be slighted." Domei also warned that regardless of how few the raiding planes, strict alertness should be maintained in the future. The Japanese were also warned to guard against "enemy" propaganda and "machinations".

Propagandists worked comment on the "enemy's" weakness and wickedness into their hasty reassurances and warnings. The domestic radio said: "The enemy has exposed his cold bloodedness and atrocious nature more and more in killing people by use of this new type bomb. It is believed that the enemy, being faced with difficult conditions, is feeling impatient to turn the war into one of short duration. Hence he has begun to use this type of bomb." Domei was more eloquent: "...enemy America is now branded eternally as the 'destroyer of human righteousness' and the 'traitor to social justice'".

Programming of such comment was extremely revealing, particularly in the light of a heavy strain of "atrociousness" emphasis which has been lacking in domestic propaganda up to the last few days. Programs to both overseas and domestic Japanese lead off key broadcasts with two items on the Hiroshima raid but did not refer to it again. Both these services as well as the Domei English file gave heavy emphasis to progress on Indonesia independence in an apparent effort to divert attention from the catastrophe. An overseas commentator seized the opportunity to impress his audience that the "enemy" planned the destruction of the Japanese people. The domestic radio refrained from any such commentary beyond that contained in the Hiroshima reports.

For a few days, the domestic radio has been picking up briefly some items transmitted by Domei in the Japanese language, such as ARP instructions to travellers in view of the "enemy's" attacks "without distinction between passenger and armored trains" and indiscriminate strafing of Indonesian natives. Neither of these items received due stress or prominent program position. The Domei Kana code file of August 6 carried a detailed list of "enemy" atrocity bombings in Japan for release on August 7. Japanese language broadcasts, however, did not pick this item up for rebroadcast.

There is evidence to show that propagandists are trying to encourage positive faith among the Japanese rather than all out

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negative "hate" reactions. Domei ended its piece with this paragraph: "It is the accepted rule that a new weapon will show considerable results when it makes its debut, but usually loses its effectiveness with the passing of time and the appearance of counter-measures. It is important that we have firm faith and trust in the leadership of our authorities and show strong resistance against the psychological offensive of the enemy, which is backed by a brutal, murderous war."

(Anne Livingston)

Propaganda Analysis Section
August 7, 1945

U.S. OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION
Overseas Branch - San Francisco
ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH BUREAU
TARGET INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

R E S T R I C T E D

Series 4-FROP
Number 149
August 8, 1945

JAPANESE PROPAGANDA
(For August 8, 1945)

Section I. TO ASIA AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD

(An analysis of Domei English Morse transmissions - Tokyo's version of world news for Asia, Europe and America. File analyzed today was transmitted today, Tokyo time, or from 6 pm yesterday until 5 am today, Pacific War Time.)

COVERAGE: Good.

PRIMARY EMPHASIS: Preparations for Indonesian independence.

SECONDARY EMPHASIS: "Atrocious" atomic bomb.

COMMENT: Domei devoted 31% of today's transmission space to praise of Japan's benevolence in Indonesia and declarations of solidarity between Indonesia and Japan in establishing and defending the independence of the Indies against western imperialism. It seems significant that on the same day, Tokyo transmitted an article by Toyohiko Kagawa, Japanese Christian leader, suggesting that "there is sufficient ground for America and Japan to be reconciled" if America will but recognize Japan's just desire to see Asia liberated.

Treatment of the atomic bomb was heavily weighted with atrocity charges made by Tokyo newspapers, supported by a Swiss paper and the Vatican.

ATOM BOMB (16%): Within Japan--8%: Ministers, vice-ministers, councilors meet to hear report on Hiroshima raid and progress of people's volunteer corps. Prince Rigu killed while on duty at Hiroshima. Tokyo papers denounce new enemy massacre weapon; enemy use of weapon is significant victory for justice of Japanese cause; people must be on guard against enemy psychological warfare. Neutral Comment--8%: "Lausanne Gazette" compares indiscriminate bombing with Buchenwald atrocities; urges study by Swiss authorities. Vatican spokesman and "Osservatore Romano" condemn bomb; urge destruction of weapon as Leonardo destroyed plans for submarine.

COMMENT: Reaction to the Hiroshima bombing continued light in volume. The Japanese atrocity charges were augmented by rebroadcast of Swiss denunciation of "inhumane" methods.

Overseas broadcasts gave heavy emphasis to news items and comment suggesting disunited Allies in contrast to yesterday.

The domestic radio carried an appeal to the Japanese people by Lt. Gen. Endo, Japan's aircraft chief; he asked full cooperation and effort from the whole population; he admitted there were slackers. In view of this pop talk, the deliberate playing down of the Hiroshima bombing was very apparent.

Hiroshima Aftermath: Meeting of ministers, vice-ministers and councillors called; reports on Hiroshima raid and people's volunteer corps heard; discussion held. Imperial Household announces death of Prince Ri of royal house of Chosen (Korea) in Hiroshima raid. Greater part of Hiroshima destroyed by new type bomb raid; number of dead and wounded staggering; gruesome sights; Anglo-American barbarity shown in use of new type bomb. Japanese warned no special precautions can be taken to cope with new menace; all general air raid instructions must be observed. Swiss newspaper compares American indiscriminate bombing of Japanese cities to atrocities of Nazi prison camps. Japanese authority on international law says use of new type bomb flouts international concept of humanity.

Section III. TOKYO'S PROPAGANDA LINE

(An interpretation of special emphases in Tokyo propaganda, variations in emphasis from area to area, and changes in basic propaganda line.)

ATOMIC BOMB: Tokyo's handling of the Hiroshima bombing continued today in the same vein reported yesterday. Volume was not heavy on any beam, but export beams gave slightly greater emphasis. The atrocity theme was again heavier in export treatment

than for the home audience, and was documented by quotations from neutral sources. Damage caused by the bomb was not minimized.

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There was only passing mention of a raid on the Nagasaki area and
right follow up of the Hiroshima raid.

U.S. OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION
Overseas Branch - San Francisco
ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH BUREAU
TARGET INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

E S T R I C T E D

Series 4-PROP
Number 151
August 10, 1945

JAPANESE PROPAGANDA
(For August 10, 1945)

Section I. TO ASIA AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD

(An analysis of Domei English Morse transmissions - Tokyo's version of world news for Asia, Europe and America. File analyzed today was transmitted today, Tokyo time, or from 6 pm yesterday until 6 am today, Pacific War Time.)

COVERAGE: Very good.

PRIMARY EMPHASIS: War with Soviet Union.

SECONDARY EMPHASIS: Raids on Japan.

COMMENT: The sensational announcement on Domei's last transmission today that Japan was ready to surrender if the Emperor were retained did not seem to be a part of the day's news pattern; it appeared rather to be simply the means Tokyo chose to inform the Allies quickly of the decision of the government.

Big news of the day was the Russian declaration of war and military developments on the Russian front. Tokyo also gave good coverage to new raids on Japan, and recorded further protest against the atomic bomb as a "moral outrage against humanity."

NOTES:

JAPAN OFFERS TO SURRENDER (9%): On command of the Emperor, Japanese government accepts Potsdam terms provided Emperor's prerogatives are not prejudiced; Swiss government to transmit message through diplomatic channels. U.S. and allies have no reason to refuse surrender, since Captain Zacharias told Japan people could choose own form of government.

TCM BOMB (11%): Japanese government files protest with U.S. on atomic bomb; crime against humanity and civilization.

"Yippies" brands Hiroshima bombing a moral outrage against humanity; worst atrocity of history.

Section II. TO JAPANESE IN JAPAN AND ASIA

(An analysis of Tokyo's broadcasts to Japanese in Japan and overseas made today, Tokyo time, or from 2:30 pm yesterday to 6 am today, Pacific War Time.)

COVERAGE: Good.

PRIMARY EMPHASIS: Fighting developments.

SECONDARY EMPHASIS: Resistance to bitter end.

COMMENT: Reporting of both raids on Japan and fighting between Japanese and Soviet forces conveyed the feeling to listeners that determined warfare was being pursued by both sides. There was no comment on the Russian declaration of war beyond the observation that all newspapers carried banner headlines on the development.

Neither overseas nor domestic programs carried any indication that an offer to surrender had been made. In fact, these broadcasts reported statements by War Minister Anami and the commanders of the Japanese army and navy in China that the troops would continue the battle despite the entry of the Soviet Union. In addition, broadcasts carried an announcement by BOI President Shimomura admitting the situation was now at its worst but urging last line defense of the homeland. The usual evening commentaries were not given either to overseas or domestic listeners.

JAPANESE "WILL FIGHT TO END: War Minister Anami instructs all fighting men of army and navy to resist to bitter end despite Soviet entry into war. Commanders of Japanese army and navy in China state that despite difficult condition resulting from Soviet involvement in war, Japanese forces will be unaffected and will continue to cooperate to maintain peace and order. BOI President Himemura says situation is at its worst with use of new type bomb and Soviet declaration of war but Japanese must defend racial honor; people must endure all difficulties.

AT HOME: Hiroshima Aftermath: Eye witness tells of horror as result of new bomb. Newspaper article describes how bomb works. Japanese government protests to U.S. on use of new type bomb.

Other: On his 13th birthday, crown prince sets up own household. Imperial Household announces Ri Sei, son of late Prince Ri Gu, assumes title of Prince.H.I.H. Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu is formally installed as head of Japan Red Cross. Representative of International Red Cross arrives in Japan to take up duties. All newspapers play up news of Soviet declaration of war.

EA: Nanking government announces reshuffle of personnel.

NEWS OF THE ENEMY: Truman: Truman addresses American people; says Potsdam meeting success; Russian pledge to enter war secured before knowledge of atomic bomb; America will use new bomb until Japanese surrender.

PRIMARY EMPHASIS: Morale of the Japanese people.

COMMENT: Domei transmissions today laid heavy stress on the morale of the Japanese. Nearly all of the leading newspapers produced editorials exhorting the people to rise up with calm courage and face the worst. Other Domei stories described the spirit of the people despite the ruinous air raids. Another story attributed the "robust health" of Premier Suzuki to his determination to exert his utmost for his country.

Japan's surrender offer was repeated twice on Domei transmissions today with an additional account of the cabinet meeting from which it emanated.

Still further protest was recorded against the atomic bomb attack on Hiroshima. The latest atomic bomb attack on Nagasaki was also reported by Tokyo as causing considerable damage.

STORIES:

ATOM BOMB (17%): Japanese government issues protest to US government through Swiss government on indiscriminate use of new type bomb; damage unprecedented; flouts international law. "Yomiuri Hochi" correspondent visits Hiroshima; recounts scene of indescribable destruction; however, people maintain calm.

RAIDS ON JAPAN (5%): "Yomiuri Hochi" reports attack by small number of B-29's on Nagasaki, 8/9; new type bombs dropped; damage extensive; Seibu army district at Fukuoka says damage slight. 150 enemy fighters and bombers raid Kurume on northern Kyushu, 8/11; drop incendiary and demolition bombs; results and damage not known. 30 enemy B-29's sow mines in waters of Japan sea near coast of Shimane prefecture and Chosen (Korea).

In addition to stiff warnings on the need to remain alert at all times and observe all A R P precautions, domestic listeners heard a broadcast by the governor of Hokkaido demanding grim determination to continue the fight despite the "unlawful" attack by the Soviet Union.

Although broadcasts finally admitted that Nagasaki had been the target of a raid by the new type bomb, reports of the Japanese protest to the U.S. government on the new bomb received slightly more emphasis.

Hiroshima Follow-up: Emperor of Japan thanks Emperor of Manchukuo for condolences on death of Prince Ri Gu, killed in Hiroshima raid. "Mainichi" writes London scientist says new type bomb can destroy whole city. "Yomiuri" correspondent describes damage. Japanese government protests to US on use of savage method through Swiss government.

Domestic: Governor of Hokkaido says he is determined to carry fight despite Soviet entry into war; all Japanese must follow suit and put Emperor's mind at rest.

Section III. TOKYO'S PROPAGANDA LINE

(An interpretation of special emphases in Tokyo propaganda, variations in emphasis from area to area, and changes in basic propaganda line.)

HANDLING OF PEACE OFFER: As yet, Tokyo has not told the home audience or overseas nationals that a peace offer has been made to the Allies. However, both Domei's English and Japanese files as well as overseas Japanese broadcasts indicated that the Japanese press is beginning to prepare the Japanese for the "news".

All these services circulated on Saturday editorials from various Tokyo newspapers. The general tone of these editorials was one exhorting the Japanese to remain calm regardless of what might happen and to face up to the stark reality of the situation. The Soviet entry into the war and the "new type bomb" which hit Hiroshima and Nagasaki prompted the unusual editorials.

Although the domestic Japanese heard an address by the governor of Hokkaido demanding that the people fight to the end, "Yomiuri" printed these words: "The highest duty of a nation is to continue her existence and that is also true in regard to a race.

"There is an ebb and a flow in the tides of affairs of every nation.

"Statesmen require the greatest courage not when they think of themselves but when they think of the nation. Individuals must have the courage of self-immolation but it may be said that a nation does not have the right to commit suicide. Therefore, there are times when statesmen must have the courage to save the nation at the cost of their own lives. However, in such cases, political and military foresight are necessary.

"The courage of the people of a great nation is revealed only when they retain their calmness in the face of a great crisis."

JAPAN FACES CRISIS (33%): Surrender Negotiations--2%: Allied reply to Japanese surrender offer received through Swiss legation. Togo calls at palace at 11 am (JCT), 8/12, and 2:10 pm (JCT), 8/13. Papers Urge National Unity--26%: "Tokyo Shimbun" urges people to refrain from finding fault; self-examination will show all failed to some extent; 100 million people are comrades. "Yomiuri" warns of nation's gravest crisis; nation will remain immortal only as people exert superhuman effort to make it so. "Asahi" urges everyone to do his part in obedience to Emperor, whatever comes. On Monday, all papers declare national unity under Emperor is only hope for nation; survival of Japan's

ique national polity depends on unity and moral strength. Postwar
anning in Hokkaido--5%: "Nippon Times" says Hokkaido is great
servoir of untapped potentialities for food and raw materials;
settlement of bomb victims may develop instrumentality for fund-
ental solution of nation's food problems; island is thinly settled
th much unused land.

COMMENT: Ever since the surrender offer from Japanese leaders, which has been withheld from the home audience, domestic broadcasts have been trying to achieve a semblance of normality. Editorial comment, magnifying the critical situation, has been picked up by overseas broadcasts but not by domestic. Although propagandists have refrained from commenting at all on domestic service, a slight strain of "fight on" rather than "prepare for the worst" has characterized these broadcasts.

Monday, when overseas volume on editorial comment dropped very low, an aggressive representation of the war situation was presented by all broadcasts. Russian advances which held top program position on Sunday played second fiddle to accounts of Japanese air and submarine achievements. Further achievements at Balikpapan and a round up of Davao fighting rounded out this picture.

The atomic bomb (not yet named by Tokyo) has received sustained volume through repetition of criticism from outside Japan. It may be that Tokyo's final excuse in case of surrender will be the saving of the Yamato race from total extinction.

ECHOES OF HIROSHIMA: New type bomb did unimaginable damage at Hiroshima; people must observe all A R P precautions faithfully. New bomb is inhuman, worse than poison gas. British, Swiss and Swedish press denounce bomb. Prime Minister Attlee disapproves of use of new bomb. Japanese scientist says enemy was working on this sort of bomb six years ago; is result of many minds.

CALL FOR UNITY: Japanese newspapers call on people to be calm, to face reality, to rally around the Emperor, to obey his august wish. Racial unity of topmost importance. Prince Moriyasu Nashimoto addresses reservist association; situation grave; enemy inhuman but not final victor; all must display fighting strength; carry out Emperor's wishes. Head of association thanks Prince for gracious words.

HOME DEFENSE: Food: Agriculture and Commerce ministry sets quota for grass cutting. Domei survey on rice situation optimistic; praises farmer efforts. Increased production of all foodstuffs being planned.

Fight On: Farmers describe feelings as P-51's fly over homeland; will resist with all strength. Special attack heroes determined to manifest strength in face of enemy regardless of cost.

ICKED ATOMIC BOMB (25%): Dr. Ichiro Kiyose, leading member Dai
Nippon Political Association, notes
criticism of atomic bomb by both neutrals and enemy nationals; not
used against Germany because Germans are white; no possibility of
peace among nations while this terrible weapon exists. "Asahi" says
use of atomic bomb shows brutal nature of enemy despite protestations
of morality; fear of colossal losses caused its use; beware of
enemy's psychological war. Swedish newspaper calls atomic bombing
"astonishingly inhuman undertaking".

CHOES OF HIROSHIMA: "Sangyo Koizai" criticizes American use of in-
human method of warfare. New type bomb dropped
in Hiroshima confirmed to be atomic bomb; Germans were working on
this bomb but stopped; Anglo-Americans pursued study; new bomb differs
from all others; causes tremendous destruction. New type medicine
discovered to cure terrible burns.

COMMENT: Domei transmissions today carried the full wording of the Imperial Rescript accepting the Potsdam Proclamation. This was followed by the Cabinet proclamation signed by Premier Suzuki and urging full national cooperation in accordance with the Imperial Rescript. Both the Emperor and the Premier attributed the ultimate surrender to the atomic bomb and the Soviet declaration of war on Japan.

Section III. TOKYO'S PROPAGANDA LINE

(An interpretation of special emphases in Tokyo propaganda, variations in emphasis from area to area, and changes in basic propaganda line.)

FACT?: Defeat came to the Japanese people in an atmosphere of triumph of spirit over material strength, Japanese martyrdom, and Emperor worship; it, therefore, did not come as defeat.

Propaganda to the Japanese seems to have two purposes. (1) Except for a hasty four-day newspaper campaign and the absence of "hate" material in domestic propaganda for the last few months, there has been no evidence that propagandists have prepared the Japanese for the surrender possibility. The handling of the "surrender" announcement shows the attempt ^{to obtain} an iron-bound obedience from the Japanese people as they feel the impact of startling "news". It shows the desire to avoid any outburst of emotions. (2) This same propaganda, however, contains much of the poisonous ideology Japanese war lords used to embark on their aggressive military acts. It is a campaign magnifying the benevolence, power, and divinity of the Empire, its Emperor, its people; it is a campaign suggesting the Emperor can do no wrong; it is a campaign saying that the Japanese were defeated by material strength, implying that they can never and, have not ever, been defeated in spirit.

The Imperial Rescript, read over the air to the Japanese people, contained all the seeds of the campaign. More than half the Imperial message played up the Emperor's solicitude for his subjects' sufferings and his fighting men's bravery; the rest of it exploited the "glory" of the Empire and the Yamato race, justified Japan's war aims, cited the "enemy's" cruelty for using the atomic bomb, and cautioned the Japanese against any outburst of emotion.

It is likely that the Japanese, in the bewilderment resulting from the shock, will be vulnerable for the emotional campaign being aimed at them. For the time being, they may subject themselves implicitly to the word of Hirohito, accept accusations that they failed, agree to martyr themselves for the future of the race.

What they must not be allowed to do is implicit in the propaganda; they must not express their dissatisfaction with their leaders, past and present; they must not give vent to personal feelings; they must not think themselves defeated or humiliated.

Although the Rescript dealt with Japan's war aims, follow-up material assiduously avoided this discussion. Names of individual military and government leaders were absent from the propaganda, as the eyes and ears and hearts of Japan were tuned to the Emperor's dictates alone. Perhaps, it was contemplated outbursts against these men that prompted Imperial and government caution against outbursts of any sort.

How long the feelings now being built up in individuals can be kept in control, is debatable. Propagandists are certainly doing their best to make sure no violence will be directed towards the people responsible for the situation.

Significantly, already some effort to remove targets has been made; Japanese broadcasts and export propaganda reported the Cabinet's resignation and focussed attention on the "new" officials who soon would be holding office; they also played up the suicide of War Minister Anami.

(Anne Livingston)

ECHOS OF HIROSHIMA: American airmen and scientists describe terrific damage wrought by atomic bomb. Osaka scientists tell of terrific explosion and horrible burns. London newspaperman says bomb will be powerful weapon in future. Men on Hiroshima mission wore dark glasses to protect eyes from glare. George Bernard Shaw warns against weapon.

"GEA" CONCEPT NOT ABANDONED: In the hour of defeat, Japanese propagandists are busy bolstering the fiction that Japan's "holy GEA war" was interested primarily in the welfare of Asia. The same lines which Tokyo has consistently used at various "independence" celebrations, at "GEA" conferences, and (until the fall of Leyte) without any special occasion, are now being interwoven with discussion of the collapse of Japan.

It has been apparent for some time that Tokyo's "GEA" line was being designed for two postwar purposes: (1) To establish Japan as the protector and benefactor of Asia; (2) To create the maximum of unrest and discontent in areas reoccupied by Allied forces. Developments of the past few days make it clear that these aims have not changed.

Retiring Premier Suzuki set the tone in a broadcast to the Japanese people, 8/15. "We call this war the GEA sacred war...To our various allied nations in the GEA who stood with the Japanese empire all the way through for the materialization of world peace and liberation of GEA, the Japanese empire as one expresses heartfelt appreciation and at the same time she expresses a deep regret that matters have ended in the way we see today. The Japanese empire offers prayers for the prosperity of these nations and she also hopes that a cordial and amicable relation with these countries will be maintained permanently."

In the same mood, the GEA Ministry announced to Japanese listeners in Asia, 8/16, the establishment of a GEA Ministry "Liaison Hour", beginning August 18. President Furuno of the Domei News Agency sent a message to bureau chiefs in Asia in appreciation of their work "since the start of the GEA war", urging them to continue to "serve with their lives...and resolutely and coolly carry out the duties of news reporting."

Commentator Oya of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation told Japanese in Asia that Japan had lost the war, but not spiritually. Japanese were still fighting for the independence of Asia, on which their ideals were not wrong.

Japanese newspapers also picked up the theme. "Nippon Sangyo Keizai", Tokyo economic journal, declared, "We will probably return to the status of a restricted island empire, but our spirit must consistently shake itself free from provincialism and return to the magnanimity that once prevailed in the Kamiyo era." (Period of the gods.) Tokyo in English reported "Asahi" as stating, "In the course of the war of GEA we have harvested such honorable proof as the liberation of the suppressed nations, the /issuance/ of the joint declaration of GEA, which aimed at the reconstruction of independent states, and the special attack corps spirit." Tokyo also quoted "Asahi" as believing that the "light of an ideal for racial emancipation enkindled by the war of GEA will keep burning despite the tragic finale of the conflict."

Section III, TOKYO'S PROPAGANDA LINE

(An interpretation of special emphases in Tokyo propaganda, variations in emphasis from area to area, and changes in basic propaganda line.)

PREMIER HIGASHI-KUNI SPEAKS: Compliance was the keynote to Premier General Prince Naruhiko Higashi-Kuni's first radio address, compliance with the wishes of the Emperor.

Higashi-Kuni represented the Japanese "national polity" as embodied in the Emperor and the Imperial constitution.

He asked that all Japanese, without exception comply with the dictates of the Emperor.

In stressing the command to obey, as did Emperor Hirohito in his Imperial Rescript, the new Premier apparently was appealing to that cross-section of the population which might object to the Imperial dictum.

If there should be such dissenters in Japan, these in control of the government are making effort to keep them in line. By appealing to all Japanese to obey the Imperial commands, that element which may arise as true opposition might well be kept impotent by the more radical Japanese, the blind believers.

Premier Higashi-Kuni, in dignifying the Imperial Rescript implies this:

"It goes without saying that no action or words in violation of His Imperial Majesty's instructions, is to be permitted by any one of his subjects.

"I faithfully believe that there is no one who will deviate from His Imperial Majesty's instructions, however little."

Apparent in Higashi-Kuni's radio address, as well as in nearly all Tokyo utterances since acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, is the strong determination to keep alive the chauvinistic, aggressive spirit that launched Japan on the road to conquest.

Higashi-Kuni reaffirmed the aggressive pledge of Japan's totalitarian militarism in these words:

"In the future, we must encourage each other in the development of East Asia."

(Japan's earliest excuse for aggression was the need for expansion, Manchuria the tempting apple. By Japanese admissions, the colonization of Manchuria was successful.

(With the taking of Manchuria in nineteen-thirty-one, Japan needed another excuse for conquest. They found that instrument in the slogan--"free China from the communist menace." This facade for aggression also fell short of its mark.)

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Higashi-Kuni and the militarists he represents are still not reconciled to the abandonment of the so-called "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

The royal premier said in his message:

"The great sacrifices for both sides in the eight years of the China Incident will be atoned for with more to spare."

"This will not be limited to just Japanese-Chinese relations, but will affect a proclamation which stressed the liberation of East Asia."

The Japanese propaganda machine has continually represented the outcome of the Emperor's "peace bid" as a victory for the Japanese. They have said that the allied nations acceptance of this bid assured the integrity of the "Imperial prerogative."

Little wonder then, that Premier Higashi-Kuni maintained:

"Needless to say, the immediate and most important task before the Government at present is to carry out negotiations relative to the execution of the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration."

(Tokyo propagandists have studiously avoided the phrase "unconditional surrender" in relation to the Potsdam Declaration and the Byrnes clarification note.)

In concluding the enunciation of his platform, Premier Higashi-Kuni resorted to one of the basic Japanese indoctrination precepts--individual sacrifice for the good of the state.

He said:

"Real future progress, together with contribution to world culture, will be achieved in this life of stoicism."

"We must not forget that the greater the suffering, the finer and better the Japan will be."

(Japan's totalitarian militarists made capital of this "belief" in selling their policy to the Japanese people.)

Indicating that Japan's present leaders will attempt to maintain their status despite occupation, Higashi-Kuni declared:

"Whether the future of Japan will be in enemy hands depends on whether our countrymen will endure that which is difficult to endure ("endure the unendurable" the Emperor put it).

"This we must impress upon our mind."

Higashi-Kuni ended his address on the note of "Japan will rise again."

(Barbara Latz)

Propaganda Analysis Section
August 17, 1945

Domei transmissions carried an "Asahi Shimbun" article which stated that Japan's economic basis for continuing the war against the Allies had been lost long before the appearance of the atomic bomb and the Soviet declaration of war. As well as being realistic, the story seemed designed purely for American consumption.

REASONS FOR DEFEAT (23%): Economic Basis Failed-16%: "Asahi Shinbun" declares that economic basis for continuation of war against allies was lost long before the appearance of atomic bomb or Soviet declaration of war; clear from outset that Japan could not carry on modern warfare which calls for heavy attrition; article follows steady decline of Japan's economic power through course of war; finale began after PI operations when southern regions were cut off and Japan-Manchukuo-China area failed to realize self-sufficiency structure; finally, intensification of B-29 attacks hampered industry to extent that Japan could not keep up suitable pace of

WAR PRODUCTION
Lack of Scientific Method-2%: "Nippon Times" declares greatest lesson Japan should learn from war is importance of scientific method in every field; many wartime measures degenerated because of lack of scientific application; new Education Minister Tamon Maeda stressed this need in education; also need to raise power of thinking of Japanese through freedom of thought and expression.

PREMIER'S PRESS INTERVIEW (32%): In press interview Premier Higashi-Kuni clearly defines reasons for defeat and reaffirms precious assertion that government will uphold national polity of nation; attributed defeat to deterioration of military strength, atomic bomb and Soviet entry into war, deterioration of people's morality through too many binding government and military regulations; stresses government will do utmost to stabilize people's livelihood; declares people must become farmer-minded to help improve food situation, must live simply to prevent inflation; enumerates numerous reforms which must take place within government

especially; government must stop bringing arbitrary pressure to bear upon farmers, must enlighten them on nation's food problems; there must be reorganization in local administration; people must have free speech and association; political power of gendarmerie must be abolished and functions confined to military police activities; also government must reform whole structure of Diet and cabinet; in future Japan must work in harmony with all nations of world for interests of mankind in general; German ideas of racial superiority and discrimination against Jews unsuitable for Japan.

Occasional references were made to the atomic bomb and the incredible damage done by it. Apparently, propagandists would still like to keep alive the feeling that the atomic bomb, more than total military defeat, is responsible for Japan's present condition. (Anne Livingston)

Diet to Explain Causes for Defeat: Various ministries compile reports to present to Diet. Details of diplomatic negotiations with Russia since June given. Food report reveals how situation became more desperate as war progressed until July, 1945, when 10% cut had to be enforced. Finance Ministry reports on military currency, bonds, and notes issued by Bank of Japan up to date. Commerce-Industry reports on decline in all war production; final 50% cut in liquid fuel near end of war. Truth revealed on plane, ship losses; only 15,886 planes left and 533 vessels left out of total at war's end. Revealed 510,000 army and navy personnel lost; great percentage of these were special attackers. 241,000 died in air raids; out of total over 60,000 died in atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Reports clearly show how Japan lost war.

Premier's Administrative Address: Premier reviews surrender events; stresses obedience to wishes of Emperor who desires peace for world and security for GEA; traces unfavorable war situation since Guadalcanal incident; follows decline in transportation and production power; explains that after loss of Marianas and Okinawa, intensification of enemy air raids, and enemy's use of atomic bomb in attempt to wipe out Japanese race, Japan could not continue war against superior enemy might; states now that Allied forces have landed on Japan's shores, people must defend national polity; help to rebuild nation and contribute to peace of world; Premier declares freedom of speech and press will help reconstruction; pledges aid to war victims, wounded, veterans and families; promises government will do utmost to solve numerous problems facing nation; warns that situation will be difficult.

Interpellations: Minoru Togo interpellates Premier on government policy; Premier replies. Representative Matsuda asks if Japan was prepared for war; seeks explanation of attitude of those responsible for defeat. Ichiro Hatoyama declares cause of defeat was control of economy and government by certain group; maintains people must have this control in future. Another Diet member blames defeat on degeneration of culture, not atomic bomb and wealth of America. Other member urges that wooden houses be done away with; population of large cities cut in half; says fire caused too much damage.

Japanese propagandists kept alive the story of the atom bomb by detailing the complete destruction of the Catholic colony at Nagasaki, reporting alleged statements from the American investigating commission at Hiroshima critical of the use of the bomb, and describing distribution of American medical supplies to aid the Hiroshima victims. Tokyo has been using reports of continued suffering caused by the bombs to win sympathy in the United States and Britain from religious groups and others who might have ethical objections to the use of the bomb.

EXPORT PROPAGANDA: Domei English transmissions beamed to the United States and Europe, but also used (since the discontinuance of "Pacific Zone" transmissions) in Asia, appear to have had the following aims in the immediate pre-surrender and the post-surrender periods:

(5) To create controversy and confusion in the United States and Britain over the use of the atomic bomb; to use Japanese Christians and "liberals" as well as foreign intermediaries to appeal to occupation forces. Japanese reports continue to stress delayed reactions to the bomb, especially poisoning from radio-active substances. Simultaneously, Domei reported appeals to occupying forces for consideration, from Japanese Christian social worker Kagawa, from pre-Tojo "liberals," and from Catholic missionaries.

Japanese propaganda on the after effects of the atom bomb appears to have given rise to superstitious fears among the Japanese people. To counteract this effect Tokyo announced that a committee of the Education Ministry would ascertain the true facts and report to the people. The domestic press service (Domei) carried two stories debunking the idea that lethal rays were still operating in Hiroshima. However, these latter stories were apparently not broadcast.

(Charles W. Lomas)

Propaganda Analysis Section
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