

troops to act thus in circumstances in which normal military opinion would consider surrender no dishonour. Rear-Admiral Kanazawa, in an interview with two Associated Press correspondents in Shanghai in March 1941, is reported to have said, in answer to the question how Japan, with her inferior resources, could hope to win a war against the United States of America: "We will fight inch by inch to hold whatever territory we take. We will make the cost of driving us out of those areas so great in men and ships that we believe the American people will become discouraged and decide that Japan, after all, is the logical nation to rule the Orient." Such a "cost theory" requires that Japanese troops fight to the last even when cut off, and every effort is made in military training to inculcate the idea of obligation to do this. So far the campaigns in Guadalcanal, in Papua and Attu must be considered to have been satisfactory in this respect from the point of view of the Japanese High Command, but it remains to be seen whether Japanese soldiers will continue to behave thus when the time comes for them to have a sense of losing the war and not merely losing particular positions.

On the home front the Japanese nation is now being subjected to rigours which should make it a worthy exemplar for the "Co-austerity Sphere." A large amount of unpolished rice is already being mixed in the rice ration, and it is reported that the polishing of rice is now to be prohibited altogether. Unpolished rice is as nourishing as it is unpleasant, and a feudal house-law of the sixteenth century declared it to be the proper good for samurai; what is more to the point at the present time, it is estimated that the total elimination of polishing would mean a 30 per cent. saving of rice required by Japan, making her independent of imports, even from the colonies, and thus effecting an economy in shipping. In the realm of clothing the so-called "national uniform," which is khaki in colour and of military appearance, is in future to be the only male civilian attire of European cut. The manufacture of lounge suits, neckties and felt hats is to cease completely. For women there will be only three kinds of garments of European cut, one for street and office, one for household use and one for sports wear. Kimonos will be made only with simple patterns and the manufacture of women's hats is to be stopped. It is stated, however, that the supply of goods within the restricted categories will be improved, so that the mass of the population will suffer less from shortages than during the last few years.

The Japanese people is being taught to expect air-raids, and great A.R.P. activity is reported. No shelters for civilians have been constructed, as the whole civilian population is to be mobilised for fire-fighting under the direction of the "neighbourhood associations." This policy will mean a high rate of casualties, but in view of the special inflammability of Japanese cities it is probably, on balance, a wise one. Each house is said to be provided with barrels of water, hoses, ladders and wet blankets or asbestos sheeting. A.R.P. exercises are frequent and there have been complaints in the press that they have been so rigorous as to interfere with production.

General Tojo has now brought Fumio Goto into the Cabinet as a Minister without Portfolio. Goto is Vice-President of the Taisei Yokusankai, the nationwide political organisation which is supposed to support and serve the Government in the way the Nazi Party does in Germany. Tojo, as Prime Minister, is *ex officio* President of this organisation, but the actual direction of it is in the hands of the Vice-President, and the latter post is therefore one of considerable importance. Under Prince Konoye the Vice-President was General Yanagawa; Tojo, on his accession to power, replaced him with a nominee of his own, General Ando, who was subsequently made a Minister without Portfolio. In the last Cabinet reshuffle Ando was appointed Minister for Home Affairs and was replaced by Goto as Vice-President of the Taisei Yokusankai; Goto now also joins the Cabinet. As the Ministry of Home Affairs controls the police and the Taisei Yokusankai manages domestic "politics," close co-operation between the two is essential for stability of the home front.

The holder of the important post of Commander-in-Chief in the Philippines, which carries with it, of course, the control of the military administration of the country, has been changed for the second time since the fall of Corregidor. The new commander is Lieut.-General Kuroda; explaining his appointment, which followed not long after Tojo's visit to Manila, *Domei* declared that it marked a third stage in dealing with the Philippines. The first stage had been one of active military operations, and for that Lieut.-General Homma, "pre-eminently a military man," had been appointed. In August 1942, Homma had handed over to Tanaka, who was suited for "the second stage of reconstruction—that of pacification and the complete restoration of law and order." Kuroda, who now

succeeded him, was specially experienced in "military education and army organisation work," and under him the Filipinos would be "prepared for independence on the basis of their ability to maintain it against Anglo-American aggression." This language suggests an intention to create a Filipino army under Japanese control. It is difficult to believe that Japan could raise any force in the Philippines which could be relied on to resist an American landing, but units for internal police purposes might perhaps be organised. Even now the Japanese appear to lack military strength sufficient for enforcing their rule over the whole archipelago, and they have left the reduction of outlying areas to time rather than to active military effort. On the 29th May *Domei* announced that seven Moro Sultans in western Mindanao had submitted with 12,500 "followers," and four days later it stated that a Filipino guerilla commander, named Enriquez, had surrendered with 5,000 men in the mountains of northern Luzon. It is not clear whether there are any more such pockets of resistance still remaining, but it must certainly be a preoccupation of the Japanese High Command to have the Philippines well under control before any American offensive is launched in the Pacific.

From China this week the principal news has been of the "Chinese battle of Stalingrad." Chungking claimed on the 3rd June that the Japanese had employed six full divisions and two independent brigades in their drive south-west of Ichang and had suffered 30,000 casualties. Chungking radio five days earlier, however, had spoken of two Japanese divisions being engaged on the Ichang front, and this figure seems to have been more nearly correct. The grandiloquence of Japanese publicity over the initial Japanese advance lent colour to the Chinese claim that a great "drive on Chungking" had been repelled, but, as stated in last week's *Summary*, the Japanese army in Central China has not received the reinforcements which would be needed for an attempt to reach Chungking. The Japanese objective in the Ichang area, as in the region north of Lake Tungting, appears to have been to ravage the extremely fertile ricelands south of the Yangtse at a time when the rice should be ready for transplanting. Some damage was no doubt done, but Japanese rearguards may have been badly mauled on the return journey, as has happened before to such raiding expeditions. Meanwhile the *Chungking Central Daily News* has drawn the propaganda moral from the Japanese retreat by declaring that the Chinese victory "will not only enable the Allied forces to hasten their counter-offensive against the Japanese, but also frees the Soviets from the menace from the east, or at least minimises it, before the German summer offensive has got under way."

The proposal for repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act now before the United States Congress continues to excite great interest in Chungking, and it now appears that a section of Chinese opinion is demanding, not merely a formal equality with European countries, but a substantial immigration quota. Liu Wei-chieh, the Minister of Overseas Affairs, in an interview on the 1st June, declared that it was an undeniable fact that American industrialists welcomed Chinese immigrants "because they possess the very virtues which make for good workers." There need be no fear as to Chinese flooding the American labour market. They should be given a larger quota, *i.e.*, presumably larger than they would get if it were determined by the quota principles applied to immigration in 1924. The desire for a real, as distinct from a token, opening for Chinese immigration is no doubt due to the hope of obtaining dollar exchange in future by emigrants' remittances, but it seems unlikely that it will be satisfied, as objections to the repeal proposal have already been put forward by the American Legion and the American Federation of Labour.

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Events in Algiers and Buenos Aires have held most of the stage so far as foreign affairs were concerned. The shallows and miseries of the first hours of the Algiers meeting were fully publicised, and the news that agreement had been reached was received with some reserve. With a gradual deepening of the impression that real unity of action has been achieved, satisfaction has grown and there is less tendency to claim a victory for one side or the other, whether in Algiers or in Washington. The Argentine *coup d'Etat*, on the other hand, created immediate enthusiasm, which has subsided considerably as doubts about the nature and purpose of the revolution.

Mr. Joseph Davies has returned to Washington via Siberia and Alaska, and has given President Roosevelt Marshal Stalin's reply to his personal letter. The

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