

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
CHINA THEATER
N-1 BRANCH
REPORT

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Report Made At: SHANGHAI		Local File No.:	
Date: 11/1/45	Period Covered: 10/21/45	Made By: [Signature]	
Subject: PROPAGANDA IN SHANGHAI		Status: [Signature]	
Classification: Subversive Activities			

References: Report dated September 21, 1945 at Shanghai, entitled as above.

Source: YL-27

Details:

Source has compiled the lobby of collecting English-language publications with his study of journalism. He has a complete collection of English-language publications set forth hereinafter is an analysis of each English-language publication in Shanghai. The editorial staffs of these publications include three Americans and one Australian who co-operated with the Japanese propaganda agencies, and who are discussed at the end of source's report. Source has declared that Japanese English-language propaganda never was effective in swaying public opinion, although the news blackout on Japanese losses, especially in the Imperial Navy, left Shanghaianders convinced that Japan was still very strong up until the actual surrender. The small circulation of these publications indicates their ineffectiveness, according to source.

NEWS - GERMANY ANALYSIS

20TH CENTURY MAGAZINE - (MONTHLY)

EDITOR - DR. HANS MENHART. Living at Casconge Apts., No 66, one-time assistant professor at the University of California and later University of Hawaii. Married to an American. Arrived in Shanghai from Hawaii in the middle of 1941 and started the magazine.

MAIN: Most contributors on political issues, judged by name. Germans working in other branches of the German propaganda machine, such as Dow or PEARSON news agencies or XBR, Shanghai's German Radio Station. Foreign collaborators also participated but usually they wrote under pen-names. Among others, American PUBLIC AFFAIRS, author of "THE CHINESE AMERICAN REVOLUTION" and a number of

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20TH CENTURY MAGAZINE - (Continued)

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magazine articles (see 20th Century Vol. VIII, No. 1, p. 5 Vol. VI No. 2 pg. 119). The most damning evidence against him is the above mentioned book, supposedly printed in the U.S.A. in 1942 and then reprinted in Shanghai, and his radio broadcasts over XMG. The real backers of the book can be seen from the label of the inside of the back cover, mentioning the Photo-News Co. - a German sponsored publishing outfit under ALFRED ROEMER, one of the contributors to the 20th Century (his name probably an alias). The Photo-News Co., issued the illustrated Photo-News which folded up after two-three issues. WIEL has been billed as: "...a prominent New York lawyer and an authority on American labor relations", and "...an American labor leader who happens to be in Shanghai as a consequence of the war (Feb. 1944).". According to a letter in the October 5th issue of the "Shanghai Herald" he also worked under the alias of "CARL WILHELM WILD". The magazine's artist: former caricaturist of the "North China Daily News" and still illustrator of the late Carl Crow's best-seller "400 Million Customers" - SA. OJNIKOFF or "SA. AJOU". ("SA. AJOU" daughter worked at the powerful short-wave receiving station operated by the local German Information Bureau in the capacity of a typist and shorthand writer). Another collaborator whose name may be genuine: French-sounding JEAN FRANCIS CARCOLO. The magazine had presumably a well-qualified editorial staff whose names never appeared in print.

FRANCIS CARCOLO: Unquestionably Goebels' local affiliate the German Information Bureau, which has also produced a flood of pamphlets in many languages. The high cost of printing and paper and the abundance of illustrations and maps coupled with the price at which it was sold preclude it from being a commercial proposition even with compulsory advertising from German firms. The printing press was the German owned (SEIDEL & CO.) A.S.C. press which shortly before V-E day sold out fictitiously to puppet controlled Central Reserve Bank.

WILHELM WILD, OJNIKOFF AND SA. AJOU: A high-brow publication intended to prove "scientifically" the moral righteousness of the New Order, especially Germany's, and the wickedness of the U.S.R., the Jews, and the "Diehard" United Nations. From time to time it contained articles "exposing" the Anglo-American "plutocrasies", as well as others showing that the United States was being swindled by its partners.

20TH CENTURY MAGAZINE - (1941-44)

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Another typical s. rosch - the USA would have unemployment and chaos at home after the war, and what is more, it did not know what to do about it. "Therefore if a nation cannot keep its own house in order, how can it presume to decide what is good for other nations?" Occasional articles were also contributed by Italians and Japanese. The magazine's specialty: "informative" articles by alleged experts with the aim of undermining the Shanghai public's confidence in the Democracies, hypercritical articles on the USSR by long-time Moscow correspondent and now editor SHLOMAN, with false conclusions adroitly presented. From July-August 1944 the magazine started giving a World News Digest of harmless items, based on U.S. magazines which they could obtain but which Shanghaianders couldn't. The news-hungry local public started buying it for this item mainly, but usually ended up by reading all the propaganda too. The last two numbers appeared in May and June minus SARAJOU'S creations. Until the last moment the magazine continued its efforts to white-wash Germany from all war guilt and hoped that the new Germany could still lead in Europe. In the last June 1944 issue, a beautiful piece of confusing reasoning was "Hitler and War" by HERT SACCH-ITZ. The same number also contained several sifted pages of "This" magazine.

CONCLUSION: "The 20th Century" a most dangerous magazine (in its day), even if a bit too heavy, for its suavity and masterful "historic" and "scientific" distortions of facts and the placing of really interesting and non-propaganda items among the contents to induce "the fish to swallow the hook".

ASIANA - MONTHLY

EDITOR AND CONTRIBUTORS: The original editor in chief and associate editor respectively seem to have been SHUNJI O'HARA and ERIC O. JOHNSON. The latter's probable nationality, Danish. Later the list included as staff writer, one-time "China Press" reporter, if my memory is right, America-returned student, Chinese, LINYI S. AUN, and still later associated Chinese and Japanese. The map-maker: CHU FANG-ING.

BACKGROUND: "Asiana" 's first issue came out in April 1940. Whether at once backed by Japan or later taken under the Mikado's tender wing, it was meant to be Shanghai's "T.M.", with a distinctly pro-Japanese and pro-CHANG CHIANG Kai bias. Apart from Japanese publications, it was the only English language magazine allowed to be sold in Japanese-controlled Shanghai, prior to the Pacific War. The magazine was Japan's answer to the American "CHINA WEEKLY NEWS" and the Allied "ASIAN". Trying to keep a semblance of impartiality at first, it soon dropped the pretext and became an all-out Japanese organ after the start of the Pacific War, with SOJICHI O'HARA and LINYI AUN still at their desks. At a later date it changed owners. FUDURO became its publisher with YACOR BELLECOU, an alias that can cover a multitude of nationalities, as editor. The sub-title changed from "MONTHLY NEWS REVIEW" to "EAST ASIAN LEADING MONTHLY". The offices were no longer located in Hamilton House but at 19 Avenue Edward VII, address of the Japanese-controlled Shanghai Evening Post.

FINANCIAL BACKING: Undoubtedly a Japanese subsidized magazine as an example, most of the advertisement were given by Japanese firms or such Man-king puppet banks as the HUA KANG Commercial Bank (forerunner of the Central Reserve Bank), and occasional commercial advertisements. The reason

why YACORIS and BELLECOU replaced SOJICHI and O'HARA should be known to insiders, but actually it does not change the picture in the least. An interesting fact: the magazine from its very beginning had a Tokyo agent.

EDITORIAL POLICY AND CONTENT: From the very beginning a newsy publication on the lines of "T.M.", supposedly impartial, but with a leaning towards the Japanese and their puppet - CHANG CHIANG Kai. At its worst a clumsy re-hash of the month's news seen through Tokyo's glasses. When the management passed into the hands of YACORIS, there was an outburst of long-ish feature stories on the Jap spirit. Occasional non-political contributions came from a probably Russian writer, H.S.L. (probably an alias). At the beginning the contents sugar-coated the propaganda items by having a section devoted to photographs and reserves, approximately half the available space for local items interestingly presented. The general line: mouthpiece of Japanese propaganda, playing up imaginary discussions among the allies, the enthusiasm of Asiatics for Japan's co-prosperity sphere, Japan's indomitable spirit and the alleged military ineptitude of the United Nations.

"A S I A N A" - QUINCY

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Quincy: A magazine which at the very beginning sold, but later became too frankly propagandistic to take in anybody. "Asians'" circulation was never great but it fell to such an extent that in February 1944, even publisher YAMAMOTO decided the game was not worth the candle and suspended publication.

Weekly, Late 1940s Weekly

Editor and Publisher: The editor - Shunroku Nakano, the publisher - Impei Akabata, both Japanese. Nakano was editor until July - August 1944 - Philippine "Tribune" was the order of "Resistant" Laurel - Shunroku Nakano - U.S. for the first two months or so cover artist - Russian - ...

Background: Over 15, and probably more, years ago was set up by an American business. Johnson was first in Manila and later in Shanghai "the Far Eastern Review" specializing in engineering, shipping and the like in this part of the world. It is alleged that failing to obtain support from the U.S. consulate he turned to the Japanese. One fact is clear - nearly from its very beginning the publication was pro-Japanese. After the editorial staff was filled by another American - "Charlie" Gavel. It looks as if when the Japanese started their "Civilian Assembly Centers" (better known as concentration camps) they isolated our going too, in any case the magazine closed down. "Times-week" - later on the Far Eastern Review - started on March 1, 1943. Carrying on the traditions of the Far Eastern Review it carried for some time a social engineering and construction section. Until summer 1944 it was a weekly from then onwards it was published every two weeks.

Ownership: Both the editor and publisher were identical for "Times-week" and the Japanese controlled collaborationist "Shanghai Times". This was done by also working in the newspaper. It is probable that the funds came either from the Japanese or Japanese Ministry or some other government organ. What is more the magazine, as well as the "Shanghai Times", got most of its material articles below these prevailing in the open market.

Content: Since it was a bi-weekly publication the imitation - "Time" style was discarded and its material consisted only of feature articles and a summary of the news at the end. The contents was mainly directed against British and American imperialism, praise for Japan's East Asiatic sphere, glorification of Asia's culture and items of general interest. Some of the titles: "America what are you fighting for?", "The World's Revolt of the East", "America's Flying Air Force", "1944 - Year of Victory for Allies", "The Power of America", "China's American Struggles", etc.

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The magazine also included articles by Japanese official spokesmen in Japanese, reprints from Japanese magazines and local contributions. Some of the contributors on Pacific Aung Mye Thon, Baruch and others. The international "surveys" were conducted by Lucia Lane or Albert Hayward (so-called aliases). It was Hayward who on the eve of the landing in Europe prophesied at the mouth of the press that all Allied attempts at landing will be stopped by Germany's "insuperable" "steel wall". Up to the last August 1, 1945 issue, the magazine stated that the publication of the magazine would be temporarily suspended, in its editorials the magazine proclaimed its unshakable faith in Japan's final victory. The main lines - promotion of artistic culture and Asiatic independence, vilification of the Allies, attempts to prove Japan's sure victory and variety of seemingly innocuous items.

Conclusion - A magazine whose publication never will be one of the possible reasons for its failure - due to content the long and hard by Western readers. The only, at times effective, articles were those on international affairs by George Kennan or Albert Hayward. Its possible circulation - 200-300 copies or slightly more. Author an ineffective propaganda instrument.

"FREEDOM"

Issued occasionally.

EDITOR STAFF AND BACKERS: No editorial list was ever published. The only indication - "Freedom" was published by Asiana Publishing House (see "Asians") possibly with the help of American-trained Kazuaro Uno.

BACKGROUND: Only three numbers of this illustrated magazine were ever issued. The first about the taking over of Shanghai, the second on the fall of Singapore, the third on the fall of Corregidor and Batavia.

EDITORIAL POLICY AND PROPAGANDA LINE: A de-luxe illustrated magazine glorifying Japanese victories and the "humane" treatment of allied prisoners of war.

CONCLUSION: - very well (technically) produced illustrated magazine. Its effectiveness was greatly reduced by its non-regular appearance and early demise.

Summary

Introduction.

Origin: At first "Singapore" was an allegedly one of the three members of Jose's (Union) National Party who returned to Singapore from Singapore. Later a certain Mr. [Name] was added.

Organization: Officially published and financed by the Shanghai branch of the Japanese-sponsored League, or one of its organs, which got its funds mainly by threatening and blackmailing rich members of the local Indian community. I believe only three members were in fact.

Propaganda: glorification of Japan, Jose, Indian culture, and vilification of England.

Effectiveness: Its effectiveness was equal to nearly zero.