

KEN

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BOW TO THE SENTRY

BY JOHN MALONEY



Propaganda picture posed by order of Japanese censor in Shanghai

Wise foreigners in Shanghai "will bow to our sentries" as representatives of the Divine Mikado, the Japanese spokesman announces. Newspapers and correspondents must never, never refer to Manchukuo as a "puppet" state, must never mention Chinese victories or Japanese sufferings, must emphasize that the invaders "fight for a very high ideal" and come "as good friends of the Chinese people." "It should be made public in the press that the Nanking army will soon be annihilated," state the censor's instructions.

THE proper way to pass a Japanese sentry, foreign correspondents in Shanghai were informed at a Japanese press conference recently, is to remove any pipe, cigarette, or cigar

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from one's mouth and bow pleasantly to this representative of "the Japanese Emperor."

"Of course," explained the Japanese spokesman, "we cannot force foreigners to comply with our wishes, but the *wise* foreigner will bow to our sentries. We Japanese expect this act as an appreciation of the sentry's services in guarding against unruly Chinese, and as a simple act of homage to the service which the sentry represents."

The Japanese censorship boards have drafted regulations for the press in territory under their control, and unsuccessful attempts were even made to control news dispatches in Shanghai's foreign-owned newspapers. In Peiping, Tientsin, Tsingtao and other cities where the Japanese are in complete control, foreign editors are having their troubles, as evidenced by the "secret" instructions to the press issued by the Special Military Missions to China, with headquarters in Peiping.

Under the heading, "Important Standards for Press Censorship," come the following regulations, here given in the exact English version transmitted to newspapers by the Japanese:

1. These instructions must be kept secret; i. e., they may not be published in the press. The managers of the newspapers and news agencies will be held responsible for its being carried out.

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2. The Board of Press Censorship will send out notifications, whenever news may not be published.
3. Whenever a newspaper enterprise is not sure whether news may or may not be published, it must inquire from the Board and act strictly in accordance with the Board's reply.
4. News transpiring from broadcasting stations, telegrams of news agencies and foreign newspapers taking a stand for Nanking may not be published.
5. The headlines on the first, second, and on the third page have to be made up most carefully. If there should be objectionable words, they must be altered according to the regulation standards.
6. The Nanking soldiers have to be quoted as "Ning" soldiers (name of Nanking) or as "Tang" soldiers (Kuomin—"Tang"—party).
7. Manchukuo and Chitung (Hopei) may not be quoted as "puppet" states or be put into brackets; e.g., Japanese "Manchukuo" soldiers, etc.
8. Japanese may not be mentioned only by their surnames but in connection with their rank, either with their full name or only the surname.

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9. The permission of the Board of Censors is required for the printing and selling of extras.

UNDER "Restrictions of Press Publications and of Illustrations," editors were told not to mention:

- a. That the Japanese soldiers are going to fight or reveal their present and future plans.
- b. Details pertinent to the mobilization of Japanese Units and military transports.
- c. Detailed Japanese plans of organization and the number of soldiers. The name of the headquarters and the number of the unit must not be published in print; the particular division, regiment, company, etc., must not be mentioned. Only the name of the leader of the particular unit may be quoted.
- d. Under any circumstances the quality and names of Japanese military airplanes, such as scouting planes, pursuit (fighting) planes and bombers. Only that they are Japanese may be mentioned in the press.
- e. Japanese troop movements.
- f. Adversities of Japanese soldiers, whether in editorials or news.
- g. That Japanese soldiers occupying a place are unable to preserve the peace.

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- h.** That Chinese soldiers are victorious.
- i.** That Chinese airplanes bomb a place.
- j.** Sufferings and defeats of Japanese soldiers or things connected with them.
- k.** Finally, if and when Japanese soldiers are going to fight.

I^N news columns, editors were warned that:

- a.** Emperors, their families, national heroes; heads of governments and their ministers of befriended nations may not be unjustly profaned and nothing disrespectful may be written about them.
- b.** Opposition to Japan, rebellion against her and insults to her or other kinds of slandering may not be published in the press or in novels (particular care has to be taken with brief criticisms, advertisements, etc.).
- c.** Foreign news telegrams may not be published, if no credit has been given to the Japanese.
- d.** It may not be published that peace does not reign, according to wild rumors.
- e.** Financial disturbances may not be mentioned in the press.
- f.** It may not be published if attempts should be made to destroy the economic life by putting business men out of work

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and if workmen and students should go on strike.

- g.** It may not be published if Japanese soldiers living in certain places pay less rent than was paid before, or if workmen receive lower wages, or if persons are dismissed, or if salaries are being reduced, or finally if it is feared that there will be scarcity of food.

It may not be published, if the Peace Preservation Association should not be successful. Nothing may be published concerning the teaching of licentiousness, the reviling in depraved language, the acquiring of bad manners or the corruption of good ones.

Nothing may be published concerning important persons from Chi-tung (East Hopei) and princes of the Mongolian banners, whatever they may do in Peking and Tientsin.

Nothing unfavorable may be published concerning Mohammedanism and Mohammedans.

Efforts should be made to act along the lines of the following rules, the censorship authorities suggested, and it should always be emphasized:

- 1.** That the Japanese soldiers fight for a very high ideal by

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punishing and destroying Chinese opponents and the communists. The Japanese want to create peace in the Far East, but decidedly they do not want to be hostile to the good Chinese people. All these points have to be understood clearly by the Chinese, and by foreign newsmen as well.

2. That the Japanese have come with a patriotic idea, because they are good friends of the Chinese people; that they have left Japan for the heat and cold of China without their wives and children; and that they have to undergo fatigue and all kinds of hardships; that they have to march through the rain of bullets; that they throw their lives away without hesitation. That they do all this in order to make the Chinese people and future generations happier. That the Japanese exert themselves for the sake of liberty and that under no circumstances have the Japanese any other intentions. That, therefore, the Chinese people must co-operate with the Japanese army. If this sacred duty is fulfilled by our joint efforts, then we will set up the Far East for a hundred years to come.

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3. For the clear understanding of all people, that Japan, Manchukuo and China, representing the yellow race, are becoming friendly, and that the conditions are improving day by day. Hence, let us lay a good foundation for the Far East.

4. That the Nanking Government has to understand that it has failed completely in the past and that it must admit this openly. In case it should not do so, then the Japanese would have to fight it.

If the Chinese people should become afraid that the war might spread too far, then the press should not emphasize (publish too much) that the Japanese want to go to war.

5. If the Nanking soldiers are committing atrocities. Then the press should describe them in detail, so that everybody may learn about them.

6. That Chiang Kai-shek's family and the Kuomintang have abused their power for their personal benefit, that they have not administered their offices for the welfare of the 400 million people; and Chiang wants to fight now because he has previously not done his duty.

7. That the Kuomintang and the

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Nanking Government have squeezed too much and that they have ruined the country and the people.

8. That the leading personalities of the Nanking Government have diverted much money and that they have used crooked methods.
9. That the Nanking army will soon be annihilated.
10. That the coastal blockade impoverishes China.

IT must also be published, kept warmly in mind:

11. That there is dissension among the troops of the Nanking Government and that enmity has broken out among hired soldiers, not Chiang's soldiers and the Nanking troops.
12. That the Nanking Government co-operates with the communists and has made friends with Soviet Russia; that the communists make trouble all over the world and that everybody despises them, but that Chiang has made good friends with them in order to turn the whole country communistic. All these misdeeds of Chiang should be made public in the press.

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13. That the fighting strength of the Chinese becomes smaller every day and that all the Chinese airplanes have been destroyed.

It has to be elaborately explained:

14. That the Nanking soldiers have been repulsed wherever they fought, because formerly Chiang spread false news.

15. That the Nanking Government has sold too many bonds and that it has taken up too many loans from abroad.

16. That the Japanese soldiers are good people, and that they have pleasant manners; and that they like the Chinese.

17. That the Nanking soldiers have no manners, that they are bad and disorderly. Everywhere the Chinese people dislike them, because the Nanking soldiers make much trouble and disturb the peace.

18. That the armament and the money of the Nanking armies are insufficient.

19. That the Nanking soldiers have had heavy losses.

20. In detail that the conditions in Manchukuo are improving and that the people there are very happy. ●