

# THROUGH JAPANESE EYES

by Otto D. Tolischus

## JAPAN'S WAR AIMS

WAR is no accident, nor does military disaster come like a bolt out of a blue sky. The war in the Pacific had been brewing ever since the last war came to an end, and Pearl Harbor had long been forecast by Port Arthur, where the Japanese made a similar sneak attack on the Russian fleet in 1904. Despite this, and despite innumerable warnings about the coming storm, both the United States and Great Britain were caught by surprise and suffered catastrophes which could be nullified only by years of fighting and heavy sacrifices in life and treasure.

The causes for this were many, but two stand out above all others. The first was the inability of the peaceful, civilized, civilian, and democratic mind brought up on a live-and-let-live philosophy to comprehend, or even to accept as credible, the cold-blooded, calculating, and utterly ruthless mentality of men who dream in terms of world conquest and count lives as merely so many pawns in a game that used to be the sport of kings. The second was the complacent sense of superiority traditional with the West toward the East, which led to a fatal underestimation of Japan's strength and Japanese aggressiveness. Pearl Harbor and the fall of Singapore and the Philippines were the result.

It is therefore of the utmost importance for every American to know what Japan's war aims are, and how she plans to attain them. The best sources of that knowledge are the Japanese themselves. Like the Nazis, the Japanese have not been backward in declaring themselves. Like the Nazis, they, too, pursued two lines—an official line advancing limited aims with conciliatory gestures to confuse and divide expected opposition so that the intended victims could be swallowed one by one, and a propaganda line stating the true aims.

### A Hundred Year War

These true aims are even more sweeping, more deeply ingrained in the Japanese national character, and more fanatically pursued than those of the Nazis. They contemplate nothing less than a "glorious Hundred Year War" for the destruction of American and European civilization and the extermination of the whole white race, after which Imperial Japan will establish and enforce peace on her own terms. It is a project which the Japanese boast they started in 1931, when they conquered Manchuria as the first step toward world domination. Though they were willing to co-operate with the Nazis and the Fascists



Girl Students Being Taught Use of Guns

"If Japan's... war objective cannot be fulfilled in our time, it is to be carried forward to the next generation, and... to the succeeding generations until final victory... is assured."

in the first stages of this enterprise, these, too, would later have had to bow to their will.

But let the Japanese speak for themselves.

"JAPAN is the foundation and the axis of the world. The world must be unified around Japan. Without unity there will be no peace. When the world is unified under one power, then there will be eternal peace. Japan is the ruling nation of the world."—Prof. T. Komaki, Kyoto Imperial University, over Tokyo Radio, Feb. 22-27, 1942.

"The Empire of Nippon has taken the initiative and assumed the role of herald of a reorganized world... It is quite conceivable that had Nippon not exposed the incapacity and worthlessness of the League of Nations, Germany would hardly have been able to rearm herself, regain lost ground and forge ahead on the world stage to such a marked degree, while Italy would scarcely have been afforded as good an opportunity to endeavor to re-establish the ancient Roman Empire as she has in the past few years."—Shingo Takaishi, chief of the Nichi Nichi organization, in Nippon Today and Tomorrow, 1940.

### Destroy America and Britain

"There can be no end to the war until Britain and the United States are brought to their knees. Without the annihilation of America there will be no true greater East Asia sphere. Therefore, the enemy's destruction must be carried out in a most decisive manner."—Maayuki Tani, Foreign Minister, in broadcast, Dec. 7, 1942.

"Japan is firmly determined to fight, in close collaboration with Germany and Italy, even a Hundred Year War to crush the United States and Great Britain."

—Col. Hideo Ohira, chief of Army Press Section, at a Singapore victory celebration, Feb. 14, 1942.

"Our objective in this war is not only to bring about the destruction of the United States and Britain, but also to spread the New Order to the whole world."—Capt. Etsuzo Kurihara, chief of Naval Press Section, Imperial Headquarters, on Navy Day, May 27, 1944.

"If Japan's constructive war objective cannot be fulfilled in our time, it is to be carried forward to the next generation, and if still it is not yet done, it is to be sent over to the succeeding generations until final victory and peace is assured."—Japanese-controlled Batavia Radio, Dec. 5, 1943.

### Peace Terms for America

"Complete destruction of American naval power and maritime trade; abolition of private banking institutions and trade unions; restriction of American steel and oil production; destruction of all shipyards except those building river and coastal vessels; creation of a political authority, free from influences wielded by economic interests and modeled after the pure sovereignty of Japan; to maintain strict surveillance over the United States for 10 or more years, or perhaps indefinitely."—Japanese peace terms drawn up by two experts, Rear Admiral Tanetsugu and Yasui Nishiyu, and wirelessly by Domei, official Japanese news agency, to the United States, May 23, 1944.

"I am looking forward to dictating peace to the United States in the White House at Washington."—Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander in Chief of the Japanese Navy, in letter dated Jan. 24, 1941.

(NEXT: Another Master Race)

## Our Boarding House

## With Major Hoople Out Our Way

J. R. Williams



## Boots and Her Buddies



## Freckles and His Friends



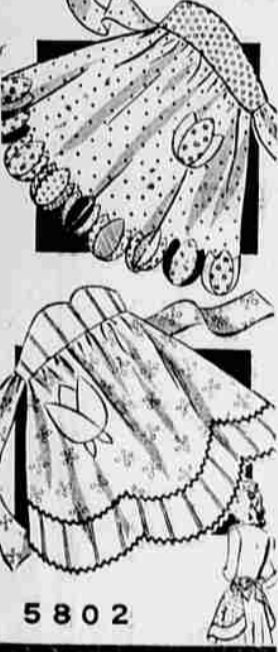
## By Edgar Martin



## Merrill Blosser



## For Entertaining!



Use odds and ends of your gayest and most colorful left-over materials for these "tulip" applique aprons. The one in upper illustration is a charming tea apron when done in pale pink, lavender or green with the border of flowers made of shaded tulip colors. White eyelet embroidery combined with rose-pink tie-rack makes the hostess apron as lower left.

## Washington Merry-Go-Round

of which brought forth a storm of abuse in French, heaped on the head of the future ruler of Japan. "Kimi," he appealed to one of his aides, "I didn't expect so much conversation. She seemed to have her back up." So to his large and itate lady, whimsical, she may have been, went the privilege of scolding the "son of Heaven" for the first time in more than a thousand years.

Once while driving through Paris in an official parade, Hirohito exchanged coats with one of his aides, told him to look stiff and uncomfortable, and slipped out of the car to explore Paris. The procession went on, the crowd applauding the uniformed figure who sat bolt upright, an effective substitute for the prince regent of Japan.

These are some of the things which had led many missionaries and state department officials to the conclusion that Hirohito is liberal and moderate. Unquestionably he is more moderate than the military men around him; perhaps also it is true that he was opposed to the war.

However, Hirohito has now become as much the tool of the militarists, so helpfully stamped with the mark of fascist conquest, that it will be extremely difficult to build a new and democratic Japan with him in the saddle. Some of the factors on the other side of the balance sheet will be discussed in a future column.

## Button-Front



You'll want a smart, becoming shirtwaist frock for the first fall days. Make this button-front in a pretty plaid—it has nice shoulder detail, set-in belt and slim graceful skirt.

Pattern No. 8900 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 42 and 44. Size 16, short sleeves, requires 4 yards of 35-inch material; 3 1/2 yards 39-inch.

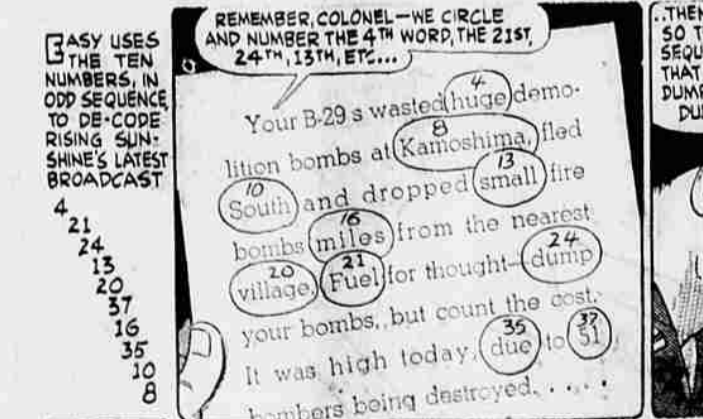
For this pattern, send 20 cents, in coins, your name, address, size desired, and the pattern number to Sue Burnett, La Grande Evening Observer, 709 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif.

Send for your copy of the new spring issue of Fashion—just off the press. Book full of smart, up-to-the-minute styles. 15 cents.

## Red Ryder



## Wash Tubbs



## Alley Oop



## Fred Harman



## By Leslie Turner



## By V. T. Hamlin



## Official Records

Water Turned Off, Aug. 14:  
Lucia T. Hackman, 407 Main Street.

Water Turned On:  
L. C. Hansen, 407 Main Street.  
Neal Seales, 1706 Jefferson Street.  
Ben F. Anderson, 208 Depot Street.

## Deeds Filed

Stephan A. Gardiner et ux to A. Thompson et ux, portion of Lot 12, Blk. 114, Chaplin's addition, \$1 and other considerations.

Jessie Brown et vir to Earl Hanson et ux, \$5 of Lots 1 to 5, Blk. 71, Hindman's addition, Elgin, \$1 and other considerations.

"Occupational disease!"