stressed the subject." The fact is that Japan, having ratified the two treaties, "is obliged to be more positive in rendering services to the free world if the latter demands it...But Dulles set forth no demand that would appear...excessive or forcible. He only asked that Japan fulfill its obligations...in accordance with its capacity to do so. We must exert ourselves to meet his expectations."

YOMIURI got the impression from the speech that Dulles is "burning with the desire to convince this nation." It said the speech was "marked by wonderful figures of speech befitting a veteran diplomat." In one such figuarative turn Dulles said that a nation is as much obliged to safeguard its neighbors by being "inoculated against a contagious disease" as a person is, his point being that Japan is "not entitled to remain defenseless so that another nation--the Soviet Union--can occupy it and turn it into a tool for attack on a neighboring country--the US." The paper rated this as an "unprecedentedly strong expression" on the subject of Japan's rearming. But he later fended off "possible misinterpretation" of the remark by admitting that Japan is "at present incapable of making a major military or financial contribution to Western security." "We conclude," said the paper, "that the Dulles statement has saved us from the worst."

TOKYO SHIMBUN deemed it "absolutely necessary for Japan to organize a self-defense army in the aim of looking after its own security in the future." But the paper thought it "questionable" that armament advocates could command a majority in a referendum to revise the Constitution on this issue. "Japan is poor...We know the terrible failures of an army established on too small an appropriation. We tried it." It believe, however, that the National Police Reserve could be picked up into a more effective defense organ if it were "dignified and compensated...to the extent that would induce soldiering."

Problem of the MacArthur Line

NIHON KEIZAI doubted that Japan will make as good fishing bargains in all its other negotiations as it made with the US and Canada. "If a particular country is really set on blocking Japanese fishing, there is not much chance of our coming out successfully on the issue...Suppose, for example, that the Communist governments take the stand that the MacArthur line remains in force until a peace is concluded with them? It can only be hoped that the 'line' will be abolished before the peace treaty goes into effect."

Relationships with Communist China

Japan's relationships with Communist China will "inevitably be regulated one-sidedly by the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship," said a YOMIURI columnist. "Regardless of how sincerely Japan acts under the circumstances, it will be ignored by the Iron Curtain countries. The "friendship" treaty, it reminded, states that "in the event that Japan becomes allied with another capitalist nation, Communist China and the Soviet Union will regard both Japan and its ally as potential forces of aggression...and will jointly defend themselves from these forces..." This rule, said the paper, "applies to the US-Japan security pact. No amount struggle now can change the situation."

DOMESTIC

NIHON KEIZAI, in a second editorial, did not agree with the Government's proposal to establish a special power development company. Allegedly this company would not "monopolize" the power development field; existing organizations would also have a "free hand." "So why form a special company at all?" If the reason has to do with the need for huge financing, "why cannot the Government as well invest in existing companies as create a new one?"

A JIJI SHIMPO columnist was against granting fire department investigators the "judicial right to investigate" that they have been seeking. It looked to the paper like another case of "bureaucrats' demanding an unreasonable expansion of authority." There are "too many infringements of people's rights as matters stand to risk...building up side police forces."

An ASAHI columnist noted that the Liber gubernatorial candidate lost out in the recent election in Kochi Ken, "birthplace of the chiefs of both the administrative and legislative organs of the government." The paper believed that the election outcome was therefore a defeat for the Yoshida Cabinet. To an evening YOMIURI columnist the Kochi Ken election "revealed an anti-Government current." "Yoshida is going to embarrass his own partisans unless he adapts himself to the changed circumstances regarding the self-defense of Japan."

SPIES

24 Communist Underground Hideouts Raided: Searching for further evidence following the recent arrest of seven Communists suspected of spying on military operations, police early Friday morning raided 24 Communist underground centers in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, and Chiba. Authorities said they hoped to learn the general outline of the Communist underground setup from these raids. On 2 December police arrested IIDA Shichizo, a Mitaka incident ringleader, and six other Communists at a meeting of the JCP Kanto district operation unit, which was organized to spy on military bases. Although they refused to answer police questions, authorities have identified the seven as high-ranking Communist leaders through photographs and documents. (Asahi Shimbun PM, 14 December)

Korean Military Spy Arrested in Kanagawa: Questioning of KIN Manryu, arrested for burglary on 5 December in Chigasaki, has led police to believe that he is a North Korean secret agent smuggled into Japan. He was indicted yesterday for violating the Alien Registration Ordinance, illegal entry, and theft. Meanwhile, investigators have started looking for a Korean espionage ring built around the suspect. Police learned that in 1948 Kin trained as a peace preservation corps member in Seoul. The following year he went to the island of Che-juto, joined the JCP, and collected secret information on UN troop movements. In October 1950, receiving secret orders to enter Japan, he gathered money for his traveling expense by selling a gold ring given to him by fellow agent RYU Kijun of Hakata. He immediately left alone in a fishing boat for Fukue Machi, Nagasaki Ken, and joined Ryu in collecting UN air force information. After a year Kin fled to Yokohama to escape arrest, and gathered information on war crimes and more general affairs throughout Kanto. He apparently ran out of funds and was caught stealing in Chigasaki. He admitted that reports from various secret agents in Kanto were sent to a certain Communist printing shop. (Tokyo Shimbun, 14 December)

TRAIN INCIDENTS

Communists Said Taking Action on Railways: Following the disclosure of the JCP "Y-bloc," an underground espionage organization spying on military bases, authorities learned of another secret action corps. Its function is to sabotage the state railways as a preparatory step for violent revolution. In Santama district the Josei action corps and the Mitaka action corps, organized in late September, are reportedly conducting militant underground activities, setting April as the target date for all-out action. Authorities say that these two units are composed of purged state railway workers and led by State Railway Unity Committee members. Josei action corps activities center on the Nambu, Yokohama, and Ome lines, while the Mitaka action corps operates along the Chuo line between Shinjuku and Asakawa. Their subversive activities can be surmised from KAKKAZAN No 3, a secret JCP guidance pamphlet, which said recently: "As for subversive action, we have numerous experiences in localized destructive activities, such as sabotage of munitions factories and intentional manufacture of poor quality goods. And those incidents which remain unsolved are dealing severe blows to the enemy." Recent activities seem to bear out this directive. On 8 December a train was derailed in the Fukuoi station compound on the Ome line. Authorities do not know whether it was accidental or sabotage. Some believe it was a clever bit of Communist sabotage. Other activities include rumor-mongering by purged state railway workers infiltrating railway offices and workshops in Hachioji. (Yomiuri Shimbun PM, 13 December)

Train Obstructed on Kurume Line, Fukuoka: The last train on the Kurume line of the Nichi Nippon railways was sabotaged near Kurume Shi on three successive nights, starting 6 December. Stones were placed on the rails, but fortunately, no mishaps occurred. Police suspect "ulterior motives" and have begun investigating. (Nishinippon Shimbun, 12 December)

Fukuoi Train Derailment Claimed Sabotage: Following an on-the-spot investigation of the Fukuoi train derailment, a National Rural Police official reported a deliberate attempt at sabotage. But after further investigation NRP headquarters modified this conclusion, saying that the unsolved case needs further study. But investigating state railway officials maintain it was sabotage. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Santama edition, 11 December)

Security Measures Cut Railway Sabotage: Frequent attempts have been made to sabotage trains on state railway lines in Hokkaido, beginning with the derailment of the express Marimo near Nemuro in June. But since then, state railway officials have strengthened policing. This has reduced incidents to about half of last year's 220 cases. (Hakodate Shimbun, 3 December)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE GROUP/FAR EAST

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 2013 DATE: 13 Dec 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The major Tokyo papers differed in their choice of lead stories. In the evening press bannerlines were pinned to the completion of the tripartite fisheries pact, the opening of the Japanese-Indonesian reparations talks, the bleak outlook for wheat-barley decontrol on 1 January, Washington comments on chances for an early Korean truce, and US policy on Japan. Probably the most consistently emphasized stories dealt with the Korean cease-fire talks. They ran about midpage in the early papers and somewhat higher in the morning press--at the top in ASAHI. YOMIURI and MAINICHI led respectively with the Okazaki plan for national defense and the Inukai-to-Formosa story.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Most political leaders have avoided committing themselves to either the Nationalist or Communist governments of China. Chief Secretary MASUDA summed up the cautious approach of Liberal policy-makers. "We are clearly in the democratic camp," he said, "and so we want to settle the China issue from this angle. But it may be politically and economically unwise to choose the Nationalist Government at this time." The Peoples Democrats also took a wait-and-see attitude. Chief Secretary MIKI, predicting that State Department Adviser DULLES would try to get a line on the Government's China thinking in his talks with Prime Minister YOSHIDA, warned against premature commitments. He said: "I believe that Japan should define its stand after closely watching international trends, especially developments in the Korean armistice talks. We should not rush a decision on the problem of recognizing a Chinese government." (a)

The Ryokufukai and the Socialist right wing both admitted the impossibility of making peace with the Chinese Communist Government. But their leaders tended to feel that it was too early to sign up with the Nationalists. Only the Socialist left-wingers took a definite stand. They favored early recognition of Red China. (a)

In the business world the watchword was also "go slow." Most leading industrialists want to defer a choice until the international picture clears up a bit. But even the iron and steel manufacturers with special interest in raw materials from the Chinese mainland have reconciled themselves to an eventual tieup with the Nationalist Government. (a)

Several businessmen have underscored the need for offsetting some of the drawbacks of this relation. INOYA Zenichi, general manager of Nihon Boekikai typified this group. "It seems that Mr Dulles represents the whole US State Department when he says there is no need for trade with Communist China," he declared. "But Japan's economy developed by importing raw materials from China and exporting manufactured goods to that country...If the policy of the State Department is forced on Japan, it must be accompanied by US aid while Japan is meshing its economy with that of the US bloc." (b)

The Prime Minister plans to send INUKAI Ken to Taipei to "adjust relations" with the Nationalist Government. He considers Inukai a good choice for special envoy since his father, Tsuyoshi, was known as a friend of China. But the appointment may not go through in view of Inukai's part in installing WANG Chin-wei as head of the Chinese puppet government during the war. (c)

Specific problems like strengthening of national defense and choosing a Chinese peace signatory are expected to come up at the second Dulles-Yoshida talks either tomorrow or Saturday. (d)

Japanese negotiators will open reparations talks with Indonesia tomorrow. A 15-man Indonesian delegation is scheduled to land in Tokyo tonight. The talks--to be limited to general principles--will last about two weeks. (d)

(a) Asahi Shimbun (AM)
(b) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun
(c) Mainichi Shimbun (AM)
(d) Tokyo Shimbun

- 20408—FEC P&PC—11/51—20M

NEWS BRIEFS

Yoshida to Decide Appeals Committee Lineup: Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI handed a list of appeals committee candidates to Prime Minister YOSHIDA yesterday. From the list of a dozen or so names the Prime Minister will pick seven and refer them to tomorrow's cabinet meeting for confirmation. Five of the candidates--OGATA Taketora, ISHIZAKA Taizo, AZUMA Sakae, TSUGITA Daisaburo, and KOBAYASHI Ichiro--were recommended by chairman-designate IWATA Chuzo. Their appointment seems likely. The new purge appeals committee will probably hold its first meeting sometime next week. (a)

Nemoto Looks for Delay in Food Decontrol: Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO told Liberal executives yesterday that it would be "difficult" to decontrol barley, wheat, and rye on 1 January as planned. He predicted that the Government would also have to sidetrack its plan to decontrol rice on 1 Nov 1952. Nemoto cited two reasons for the delay--1) the prevailing view that barley, wheat, and rye should be decontrolled by law and not by a cabinet edict and 2) the uncertainty of food imports. (b)

PDP Councillors May Boycott New-party Move: The pro-Liberal Peoples Democrats in the Upper House have become increasingly estranged from their anti-Liberal colleagues and from Peoples Democrats in the Lower House. They are trying to win greater parliamentary freedom by revising the rules governing relation between the Upper and Lower House units of the party. They may even pull out of the convention-approved move to form a new political party. (c)

NRP to Widen Investigation of Rail Frauds: In investigating corruption in the Mito subdivision of the state railways, Tokyo district headquarters of the National Rural Police came on evidence that similar cases are taking place in other subdivisions. It has decided to widen the investigation to cover all of its jurisdictional area. Tokyo and Yokohama are said to be centers of illegal-shipment frauds. (c)

(a) Jiji Shimpo (b) Yomiuri Shimbun (PM) (c) Tokyo Shimbun

-EDITORIALS-

Editorial interest today focused on international issues. Three writers dealt with Japan's problem of choosing between the two Chinese governments. In addition, one writer discussed the Korean truce talks, while another commented on the Egyptian crisis. Other topics included agricultural organizations, Yoshida's negotiations with Dulles, health insurance doctors, and the Yoshida Cabinet.

INTERNATIONAL

TOKYO SHIMBUN believed that Japan, since it has already shown its opposition to communism by signing the San Francisco peace-treaty, should pick the Nationalis Government as representative of China. "The only question, if any, is the timing of such a peace settlement...It would be laughable as well as inconsistent for us, with our major hopes pinned on the UN collective security system, to recognize Communist China, which has been branded as 'aggressor' by the UN."

The paper noted that some people insist upon closer ties with Red China on the ground that Red China trade is the biggest factor in Japan's economic independence. "These people stand on the theory that 'ideology is ideology; trade is trade.' We cannot ignore their argument. But Red China today is not the former free China. It is characterized by a tendency to base business transactions on intensive political considerations--a peculiarity of Communist bloc nations. Any idea that Red China trade represents the biggest requirement for an economically independent Japan should be deemed as a mere traditional argument."

JIJI SHIMPO said: "Every Japanese, aside from leftists and some businessmen, concur with the US leaders' warning against overestimating the value of trade with Communist China. So long as Communist China's policy is to hold down commercial trade with free nations, there is no hope for a large vaolume of trade with that nation in the future."

To China's economy, which depends very little on foreign trade, the journal said, Japan's importance is much less than some Japanese claim. "Rather, Japan, especially in the eyes of Red China, is a competitor on the international market. However, at the same time, Japan must not underestimate the importance of Red China trade. Four-hundred million people can be a good market for Japanese goods, if circumstances permit. Not only that, China's cheap raw materials--iron ore,

coking coal, soya beans, and salt--can help Japan's heavy industries and chemical industries." The daily stressed that Japan's industries, which must depend on its earnings through processing and manufacturing, cannot get along without cheap raw materials. "But Japan is determined to sacrifice this advantage if need be in order to cooperate with the US...We want to have this fact understood by Dulles and his group and other US leaders."

An ASAHI columnist observed that the question of choosing between the two Chinese governments is so difficult that even the US and Britain, "the two champions of the democratic camp," have shelved it. "Though Japan is free to choose its partner, it is only fitting and proper to take international circumstances into account. We want to keep on good terms with both the US and Britain. Also, if the Korean truce talks make satisfactory progress, some new doors may be opened in Asia. We believe that the Japanese people's desire to wait will be fully understood by the US." The writer stressed that to overvalue the importance of trade with Communist China is "undoubtedly a mistake." But he said the purchase of high-priced raw materials from the US cannot go on indefinitely. "Even if the ideological stand of the Chinese Communists is unacceptable, it is not unreasonable to hope for some happy economic adjustment...It would be well for Japan to have the people get together and assume the responsibility of honestly appealing their case."

YOMIURI commented on the new UN seven-point compromise proposal designed to win a Korean armistice by Christmas. "Whether the proposal will be wholly accepted by the Reds is unknown, but it is expected to at least provide an opening to break the deadlocked cease-fire talks." But the daily foresaw future difficulties ahead for the truce negotiators. "Especially, the UN camp is expected to demand that prisoners-of-war be exchanged at the rate of one to one during the armistice period, while the Reds insist on the exchange of all prisoners. Despite the anticipated rough-sailing, the Korean issue can probably be settled within the remaining half month if both parties sincerely want a cease-fire."

Noting that the Egyptian Government is planning to break off diplomatic relations with Britain, MAINICHI said the rupture would have considerable effect upon the Middle East and the whole of West Europe. "If the Egyptian Government, the leading power of the Arab nations, becomes hostile to the West, there is no chance for the Middle East defense plan. The movement of Egypt will certainly influence other Arab nations." Since the British Government has so far taken no steps to settle the Egyptian issue, other than to guard the Suez Canal zone, the paper added, the only hope of the free world is the positive attitude of the US. "Higher living standards for the people of Arab nations and proper guidance of the nationalist movement are prerequisites to solving the Middle East problem. This can be done only through President TRUMAN's Point-Four Program. We hope that the crisis will be averted by strong diplomacy based on cooperation between the US and Britain. At the same time, calm consideration and judgment on the part of responsible Egyptian leaders is desired."

MISCELLANEOUS

NIHON KEIZAI lauded the independent farmers who have banded together to push economic struggles related to delivery, taxes, and farm prices. "They are engaged in political struggles directed against government policies, instead of confining themselves, as in the past, to regional struggles against landowners. The struggles are no longer led by farm unions. Instead they are carried out jointly by all agricultural organizations to protect the general interests of farmers." The daily pointed out that the farmers organizations are now trying to construct a "healthy farm front."

ASAHI's evening editorial noted that the Japanese people have left the difficult "gun or butter" issue wholly to Prime Minister YOSHIDA's negotiations with State Department adviser DULLES. "'One man' Yoshida is not necessarily wise. At least three sages are needed for various negotiations between the US and Japan."

A JIJI SHIMPO columnist supported the health insurance doctors' fight for higher unit medical fees. He pointed out that doctors are suffering from livelihood difficulties and taxation just as much as anybody else.

A columnist in the evening YOMIURI said the Yoshida Cabinet shifts its personnel constantly. "According to Liberal Party members this is a method of training capable men...In short, government offices can be likened to training grounds for the Liberal Party. To hold politics as a training ground is annoying to the nation at large but there are many instances in which we are made to reconsider and extend indulgence. One cannot learn to swim without practicing in water...Since Japan is in such a state, we must bear it."

RELIEF RACKET

More Reds Nabbed for Jobless Relief Fraud: In the third roundup of participants in the unemployment insurance racket in Nagano Ken yesterday, National Rural Police and Kaminochi district police arrested four more Communists, bringing the total arrested on this charge to 12. At the same time they raided six Communist offices and confiscated pertinent documents. Among the four arrested were NAKAJIMA Shunichi, former manager of the Shinano Shimbun distribution office (now known as Nagano Bookstore), and YOSHIOKA Noboru, also former manager of the distribution office and a former secretary general of the Nagano district All Japan Communication Workers Union. These two, as distribution office managers, allegedly made up ficticious lists of unemployed and collected their unemployment insurance money. Authorities suspect that this money went into the Communist Party fund. (Yomiuri Shimbun AM, 13 December)

LABORERS

Kyoto Day Laborers' Hold Year-end Rally: Six thousand day laborers, wearing red and white headbands and waving placards, attended a "Year-end Rally" sponsored by the Kyoto Day Laborers Union on 9 December in Maruyama park. They approved such year-end demands as a 10,000-yen mochi allowance and opposition to the public safety ordinance. Police kept strict watch over the laborers, remembering last year's Maruyama incident and the recent Kyoto University demonstration. The rally broke up quietly after a two-hour meeting. (Kyoto Shimbun, 10 December)

Day Laborers Demand Prisoner's Release: During the lull between skirmishes with Amagasaki police on 7 December at the city office, day laborers proceeded to the police station to demand the release of a colleague arrested in the first skirmish. They staged a sitdown demonstration in front of the station and shouted demands for his immediate release. Later they were joined by several sympathizing members of the Amagasaki Democratic Commercial and Industrial Association. One of the laborers met a police official and pressed for immediate release of the prisoner, but he had no success. Following this the mob made a second assault on the city office. (Kobe Shimbun, 8 December)

"All Struggles to Be Led by Workers": "The struggles of the working class are developing into a powerful strife that is actually participated in by workers in every work place, instead of just being led by union leaders. The struggles are not limited to higher wages and year-end allowances; they include opposition to vicious legislation and separate peace. In this way labor struggles can unite farmers, intellectuals, merchants, industrialists, and capitalists into a national front.

"The main effort at present should be concentrated on developing a nationwide laborers' year-end struggle that can be switched into struggles with other groups. But at the same time it is important that labor keep strengthening its struggles with other groups. When the joint struggle with medium and minor enterprisers and peace industrialists is established, it will be necessary to make a temporary compromise with capitalists from a realistic point of view. The struggle with merchants must be developed into a price reduction campaign. In farming villages, the antidelivery struggle and others must be developed into an antigovernment fight. In all these struggles the Communist Party go all out for propaganda, fight vicious legislation, enlarge antifacist organizations, and struggle for abolition of the two treaties." (Editorial: Heiwa To Dokuritsu, 2 December)

MISCELLANEOUS

Assemblyman Nabbed for Secret JCP Paper: In a cleanup action against subversive Communist papers, police on 8 December raided the homes of Communist town assemblyman NAKATSUJI Hanzo of Ichinomoto Machi, Nara Ken, and day Laborer PAK Cho-ryol, alias INOUE Teruo, a Liberation Relief Association member, of Koriyama Machi. Police caught the two with a large quantity of subversive Communist publications, including the TOMEN NO YOKYU and HEIWA TO JIYU NO TAMENI UTTAERU. They were charged with violating Government Ordinance No 325. (Yamato Times, 9 December)

10-yen Note Found with Subversive Remark: Banknotes with seditious remarks have been circulating in place of agitation bills. One was found in Kichijoji on 30 November and turned into the Musashino police on 5 December. The 10-yen note was inscribed: "Kill YOSHIDA of Tokyo To, Meguro Ku, Kamimeguro 4 Chome 2157." (Yomiuri Shimbun, Santama edition, 6 December)

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SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 2012 DATE: 12 Dec 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The Sparkman-Smith-Dulles press conference got the front page spotlight in the evening press. The headlines stressed the issues of Japanese defense, trade with Red China and possible recognition of Nationalist China, all brought up at the conference. UN-Communist discussion of the POW problem rode high, while the Government selection of new parliamentary vice-ministers and standing committee chairmen was played midpage. Morning papers switched to the first Dulles-Yoshida meeting for top coverage. YOMIURI's late edition, however, ran a scoop on the GHQ cancellation of a former memorandum on Japanese arsenals. The edge of the limelight went to the Paris disarmament discussions.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Despite Ambassador DULLES' assertions that he is not in Japan to "advise or press anything on" the Japanese Government, it is still believed that his meetings with Prime Minister YOSHIDA will "sound out Japan's final determination" on the security pact's administrative agreement, "reinforcement of national defense (re-armament)," and recognition of China. Reports are circulating that US ratification of the peace treaty "will be conditioned by" Japan's attitude toward the last two issues in particular, and that Yoshida will make some definite commitments. In return, he is expected to request the US to help with the financial burden of defense costs, and ask that this, lend-lease of arms, and dispatch of military advisory groups be included in the administrative agreement. (a)

After the first Dulles-Yoshida get-together, attended yesterday afternoon by Senators SMITH and SPARKMAN, Ambassador SEBALD and Foreign Vice-minister IGUCHI, the last-named told the press: "Nothing political was discussed." This was interpreted to mean that the China issue and Japanese opinions on rearmament would be covered at the next meeting. It is "most likely" that at that time Yoshida will commit Japan to increasing its defense power by expansion of the National Police Reserve and the Maritime Safety Board. (b)

The Government had been planning to sell to private industry a large number of facilities originally earmarked for reparations, including former military and naval arsenals. This project has been "made difficult" by GHQ's rescinding of a July 1951 memorandum that released control of such properties by the US Army, which will now control them until the peace treaty comes into force. (c)

DIET RESHUFFLE

After conferring yesterday with HAYASHI and MASUTANI, senior members of the Liberal Party, "to finalize their decision," Prime Minister YOSHIDA, Party Chief Secretary MASUDA and Executive Board Chairman HIROKAWA announced a shift of parliamentary vice-ministers and chairmen of Diet standing committees. (d) In order to settle the long-standing Masuda-Hirokawa feud over this personnel question, Yoshida persuaded them that party unity was indispensable in the current Diet session. Preference was given to inexperienced party members, as against reappointees. Nevertheless, more supporters of the Ono group were selected than on previous occasions. Hirokawa regards this settlement as temporary. (c) Some criticism is audible that it is a switchover to "minor figures" rather than to "fresh personnel." (e)

Yoshida is genuinely concerned over the threat to party unity presented by the Masuda-Hirokawa confrontation. He is expected to observe the advice of Hayashi and Masutani to "take positive measures for future unity." (a)

The Opposition is still giving the Liberals trouble in their attempt to get Communist and Worker-Farmer representatives out of the Upper House Steering Committee. A compromise may be reached today, however. (f)

(a) Tokyo Shimbun
(b) Mainichi Shimbun (AM)
(c) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM)
(d) Yomiuri Shimbun (PM)
(e) Asahi Shimbun (AM)
(f) Nihon Keizai Shimbun

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POLITICS

Socialist left-wingers decided yesterday at their Diet Policy Committee meeting to "stand aloof" from the proposed joint Opposition move to form a new party as long as it is spearheaded by the conservative Peoples Democrats. They will cooperate only in what is "backed by a national movement." (a) Right-wing Socialists will continue to participate in the Opposition alliance. Their Central Executive Committee, however, is anxious to avoid any proposals that might seem to advocate a coalition government. (b)

PDP Councillors today suggested to their Lower House colleagues that the party constitution be "modified so as to allow them (the Councillors) freedom from constraint in case of divergences between the two groups." Since the Councillors in the past have had tacit approval of their right to act independently, their move seemed to be part of a complex maneuver to keep the other Dietmen from going too far to the left in forming the new joint Opposition party. But the proposal was rejected as "likely to cause unnecessary misunderstanding." (c)

NEWS BRIEFS

Gov't to Punish Policy Obstructors--Okazaki: Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI told an Upper House Cabinet Committee meeting yesterday that the Government will discipline any official who obstructed passage of the personnel strength revision bill. He said: "Public servants ought generally to obey government decisions. If any official made remarks or maneuvers that intentionally undermined Cabinet-determined policy, it is natural, I think, to punish them." (b)

NPR Funds Seen Doubled Next Year--Ohashi: Attorney General OHASHI expects next year's budget will include 60 billion yen for the National Police Reserve, about twice this year's appropriation. He intends to expand equipment rather than increase personnel strength. (d)

(a) Tokyo Shimbun
(b) Asahi Shimbun (AM)
(c) Jiji Shimpo
(d) Yukan Nihon Keizai

-EDITORIALS-

Economic issues—the fisheries agreement, barley and wheat decontrol, bankruptcies, and overloans—dominated the editorial coverage today. In addition, three writers dealt with national security, while two others commented on the election system. Remedy of unfair labor practices, official discipline, and the Emperor's tours rated single comment.

ECONOMY

YOMIURI said the fisheries pact concluded by the US-Canada-Japan fisheries conference treats Japan as an independent nation by recognizing the freedom of the high seas. "But, in effect, Japan is not allowed to carry on fishing activities in the North Pacific high seas...We cannot view this pact as satisfactory. The nation's fishing industry has an import role in the people's dietary life, as well as in their export trade. Again, in the interests of our fishing industry, which is laboring under difficulties, we sincerely hope that our fishing industry will be substantially accorded the freedom of the high seas at the earliest opportunity under fair conditions and in the spirit of fair play. Japan's fishing industry must also observe fair play and self-discipline in engaging in fishing on the high seas."

NIHON KEIZAI called for the decontrol of barley and wheat since it will not have any evil effects on Japan's economy. "Rather, it will make smoother the circulation from processing to ultimate consumption. There is fear that decontrol will boost the price of processed products. But experience teaches us that the higher the price, the slower the sales." The daily felt that as long as the control continues to exist, blackmarket dealings will be openly carried on, "impairing the prestige of law and causing moral debasement and social evils." It urged the Government to lift the control on barley, rye, and wheat without delay. "If the Government lets the system continue as it is...it may be criticized for having some ulterior motives or for being reluctant to discharge government officials."

ASAHI was concerned about the bankruptcy of companies. Urging banks to help these enterprises, the paper warned that they should discriminate carefully between sound and unsound enterprises and do their utmost to get those that are capable of recovery back on their feet. "They must prevent the wholesale collapse of enterprises that affect even sound ones."

JIJI SHIMPO stressed that the overloan issue must be settled. It suggested as basic countermeasures the release of large quantities of surplus funds in the Finance Ministry's Fund Operation Bureau and the US Aid Counterpart Fund and the transfer of long-term commercial bank credits to the Development Bank. "Although these measures are not irrelevant to the case, they alone cannot fundamentally solve the problem." The paper said: "It is common sense...for the Government to cover private fund shortages with the issuance of public bonds."

NATIONAL SECURITY

Discussing the visit of State Department adviser DULLES, TOKYO SHIMBUN said it is natural for Dulles to be interested in the direction that Japan will take after independence since he feels resppnsible for the peace treaty and the security pact. The daily noted that the Japanese people's opinion about independence is not in line with the current international idea and that they do not know the true meaning of collective security. "Some people consider that independence is to reject the stationing of foreign troops and the establishment of foreign bases, while others assert that stationing of troops is all right if the US guarantees Japan's safety." If Japan is of such an opinion after independence, the paper said, it will probably be disqualified for independence. Mr Dulles hopes that Japan will take this point into consideration.

ASAHI's second editorial was concerned with the great divergence of opinion regarding the rearmament issue. "It is natural and unavoidable that there should be differences of opinion on domestic problems, especially economic ones due to a clash in interests, but the people in general should agree on such important problems as will determine the course of the country, such as international or diplomatic relations."

A NIPPON YUKAN commentator doubted whether Mr Dulles can grasp the actual state of affairs in Japan by conferring with high government officials, political leaders, and representatives of financial circles. "We hold our own definite views concerning the American policy toward Japan taken since the end of the war, the Japanese Government's policy taken under the influence of the Occupation, and the course for post-peace Japan. We hope that Mr Dulles will...be broadminded enough to ask our (the writer's) opinion. Considering the relations of the Soviet Union and the Communist movement, we cannot help feeling that America's way of meeting this situation is rather superficial."

ELECTION SYSTEM

MAINICHI observed that Chairman MAKINO of the National Election Management Commission, who returned from an inspection of the British elections and election systems of European countries and the US, made several interesting suggestions regarding Japanese elections. But the paper said: "It seems to us that the important thing is not to imitate the British organization or system and that we have much to learn in other respects. We believe that the most important and urgent problems are how to deal with corrupt elections, how to improve the standard of politics, and how to reorganize shaky political parties."

Similarly, a MAINICHI columnist criticized Makino's suggestion to increase the number of Lower House seats. The writer said the plan is "illogical" at this time when the reduction in Government employees was not drastic enough. He also said the plan would only increase the people's financial burden.

MISCELLANEOUS

A columnist in the evening ASAHI stressed that the verdict on the remedy of unfair labor practices should be given as quickly as possible. "It is understandable that the district labor committee...must go through various troublesome procedures and that the calendar of the district court is overfilled. But if they want to foster labor unions on a sound basis, it is absolutely necessary that they deal with union appeals as quickly as they can."

A writer in the evening YOMIURI wondered why no attempt has been made to launch a movement to enforce official discipline among government employees at their own discretion. He stressed that the "center of the people's morals is not found in the Emperor but in the people themselves."

"The grandiose guarding of the Emperor on his tours is disgraceful," a YOMIURI columnist asserted. "We consider it a dangerous policy to keep the public from seeing the real being of the Emperor in an attempt to glorify him as a god...If this tendency should be left as it is, we may again be shut up in that dark world where the Emperor is divine. We would like to reserve the freedom of looking up to the Emperor as the symbol of the state, free from any restriction or pressure."

RELIEF RACKET

Unemployed Relief Racket Probed in Nagano: Report that unemployment insurance funds were being shelled out to employed Communists sent Nagano Ken racket-busters scurrying for evidence. They cinched their third case yesterday. The Nagano rural police and the Nagano and Ueda city forces made a joint crackdown on 12 Red dens of the area yesterday, among them the offices of the newspaper NICHIYO SHINSHU. They extracted "much" documentary evidence and locked up the editor of the paper and two other Communists.

Editor ISHIGURO Hideo, chief of the Ueda branch of the NICHIYO SHINSHU, allegedly listed arrested vegetable peddlers KOBAYASHI Shoichi and TANAKA Yukio as "retired" employees of his plant. He personally arranged unemployment relief for them. The two stayed on relief from April to September. It is suspected that they handed over their checks to Ishiguro who, in turn, cut the Communist Party in. As in this case, the principals in the other two insurance frauds explored were Communists. (Yomiuri Shimbun, AM, 12 December)

LUMBER STEAL

JCPers Seize Money, Titles from Timbermen: Communist money-making methods are coming in for attention in northern Kyushu. A Red gang in the Shimogo district has been practicing a shakedown racket to get control of local timber stands. Twelve Communists, styling themselves the "Forest Land Cultivation League," sucked 100,000 yen out of four timber holders this fall and then followed up by grabbing the titles to the stands.

Police raided the district on 6 December. They searched the houses of seven of the Communists, finding among other things three sticks of dynamite and two fuses. They put nine of the men in jail and sent out an alert for the other three. It has since been brought out that, after bleeding the timber holders for money and titles, the Communists made them pledge to "cooperate" in antitax, anti-rice delivery struggles. (Oita Godo Shimbun, 7 December)

KOREANS

Koreans Mob City Offices in Nagoya, Handa: In Nagoya on Monday about 200 Koreans besieged five ward offices for livelihood protection coverage. At the Minato ward office they penned up the staff. Korean mobs also struck at the municipal offices in Koromo and Ichinomiya. Handa Shi also reported a Korean outburst. One hundred fifty Koreans stormed the city office in reaction against the arrest of 27 bootleggers picked up over the weekend. They demanded livelihood protection guarantees for the families of the arrested. Two of the mobsters were run in for attacking police. (Nihon Keizai Shimbun, 12 December)

Korean Held for Attempted Trainwrecking: Somebody threw a railroad signpost at the locomotive of a Tokyo-bound express on 10 December as it neared Hamamatsu. One of the track guards caught up with the thrower, But he let him go after the man flashed a knife at him. A Korean, LEE Hyong-kon, was jailed that night as the suspect. "The case is being probed for undercover connections." (Mainichi Shimbun, AM, 11 December)

MISCELLANEOUS

Flurry of Red Handbill Cases in Gifu Ken: So many places in Gifu Ken have been showered with "undesirable" handbills and posters lately that the authorities suspect they are up against an "organized Communist tactic." All police units have been ordered to investigate each case "thoroughly." Seki Shi was hit by antitax bills last week. The week before five kinds of antiwar bills lit on Naka Machi, and Ogaki Shi had a flurry of anti-rice delivery bills. A 19-year-old caught tacking up the bills in Naka Machi pleaded that he "mistook them for cosmetic ads." (Gifu Times, 7 December)

12 Communists File Complaint against Purge: Twelve top-drawer Communists, including ousted Dietman KAMIURA Susumu, filed suit last week against the purge. The suit, registered at the Tokyo district court, complained that the purge "violated the spirit of the SCAP memorandum." (Hokkai Nichinichi Shimbun, 7 December)

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE GROUP/FAR EAST

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 2011 DATE: 11 Dec 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Convocation of the Diet and other political stories, which usually rate best coverage of the day, were relegated to second place in the evening press, giving way to the arrival of Ambassador Dulles, with emphasis on his Haneda statement. Midpage headlines went to the Anglo-Egyptian crisis and President Truman's reported efforts to materialize a Korean truce by Christmas. This latter, with the Dulles statement, continued to be featured by early morning papers. YOMIURI switched, in a later edition, to the Makino recommendations on revision of the Japanese electoral system. MAINICHI frontpaged staff correspondence from Paris headed "War or Peace in 1952?" and subtitled, "The year to end in tense atmosphere; USSR aims to destroy West European economy."

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Government is in some degree "concerned" over Mr DULLES' "unusual" remarks that his visit is intended simply to gather information necessary to present to the US Senate. (a) Speculation continues to mount, just the same, that "discussions will be held from a broad viewpoint," so that the administrative agreement, rearmament, and recognition of China will be discussed, after all. The Treaty Bureau of the Foreign Ministry has begun a sudden study of the last problem, and so has Prime Minister YOSHIDA. (b)

Because "a political power strong enough to solve these post-treaty problems" will be called for, it is believed Dulles will consult Yoshida's views on domestic politics, with special concern going to the early 1953 Lower House elections. "Unless political stabilization is achieved," and Yoshida's views are "completely coincident with the course the US is taking," Dulles may "be unable to make convincing explanations to the US Senate." (a)

POLITICS

The 13th regular Diet opening was marked by dissension over membership on the Upper House Steering Subcommittee. According to a Liberal proposal to reduce its numbers, Worker-Farmer and Communist representatives would be shut out. Both right and left factions of the Socialist Party supported these two parties in their opposition of the Liberals. (c)

Liberal Party Executive Board Chairman HIROKAWA and Party Chief Secretary MASUDA yesterday agreed with Prime Minister YOSHIDA that the selection of Diet standing committee chairmen and parliamentary vice-ministers should be left to him. Masuda told the press that Yoshida had also accepted the suggestion that Liberal leaders confer during the Diet recess "to work out national policies for an independent nation." (b) Personnel affairs have thus been settled temporarily, but Yoshida is apprehensive that the well-known Hirokawa-Masuda feud will continue to drag on, which is why he consented readily to Masuda's suggestion for the conference. (c)

It is a result of the Socialist Party split that standing committeemen are being shifted. The Government, determined to reduce the tough opposition it has hitherto faced in the Upper House, is "furiously maneuvering" to win chairmanships and majority representation on key committees. (b)

With almost all Socialist leaders now on stumping tours, both right and left factions are "desperately engaged in political realignment." Prefectural federations are tending to maintain their unity, despite the split of central headquarters, and a move towards neutrality has taken definite shape in some localities. It is not expected, however, that this will amount to much in the end, as there is a nationwide "centrifugal force" that is slowly drawing harder and faster the demarcation line between the two factions. (e)

(a) Yomiuri Shimbun (PM) (c) Mainichi Shimbun (PM) (e) Asahi Shimbun (AM)
(b) Tokyo Shimbun (d) Jiji Shimpo

STATE FINANCE

Prime Minister YOSHIDA yesterday told Liberal Party officials that "before we talk about rearmament or creating defensive forces, we should give relief to victims of the last war." Relief funds for wounded veterans and bereaved families are already planned in next year's budget. It now appears the Government is also contemplating gradual revival of the old-age pension. (a)

Japan will join other UNESCO members in a program of technical aid to backward nations. Today's Cabinet meeting is expected to approve a contribution in pounds sterling equivalent to about 80,000 dollars. (b) This will help relieve the problem of surplus sterling holdings, which Yoshida himself has strongly urged. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is also planning to relax conditions on loans to businessmen who import from sterling areas. (c)

At a round table conference of Cabinet members concerned with economic affairs, Transportation Minister YAMAZAKI yesterday explained it has become "unavoidable" to increase loans advanced from the counterpart fund for the latter half of the seventh shipbuilding program, and to reduce the construction target from 150,000 to 113,000 tons. All present gave their approval, and formal decision is expected at today's Cabinet meeting. (d)

NEWS BRIEFS

Tokyo Workers Appeased, Y'hama Union Aroused: Although the wage and year-end bonus dispute of the Federation of Metropolitan Office Workers Unions in Tokyo was settled yesterday, collective bargaining failed to satisfy the corresponding organization in Yokohama. Union leaders called for "vacation tactics," causing confusion by reduction of buses and streetcars during rush hours. (e)

Makino Suggests Reforms in Electoral System: Chairman MAKINO of the National Election Management Commission has returned from a two-month tour of the US and Europe. His most important conclusions are that a medium-sized electoral district is desirable, and that Lower House Dietmen should be increased. (d)

(a) Mainichi Shimbun (AM) (c) Tokyo Shimbun (e) Asahi Shimbun (PM)
(b) Asahi Shimbun (AM) (d) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM)

-EDITORIALS-

Three editorials today commented on the arrival of US State Department adviser Dulles. They assumed that the purpose of his visit is to discuss Japan's rearmament. The rest of the coverage went to the 13th ordinary Diet, the People's Democratic Party's new party movement, the Liberal Party's intraparty disputes, the Socialist right-wingers move for a coalition government, and corruption of government officials.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

YOMIURI observed that there is considerable speculation as to the purpose of US State Department adviser DULLES' visit to Japan. "On this occasion we feel it necessary to express candid hope with regard to the rearmament problem, which has a vital effect on our living...War-torn Japan is still incapable of building up armed forces without sacrificing the people's livelihood to the utmost. Again, apart from economic considerations, this nation is not yet equipped with a solid mental foundation that permits organization of good armed forces. It should also be noted that Pacific nations are still maintaining strict vigilance against revival of Japanese militarism. A large-scale rearmament program, despite these domestic and overseas surroundings, can be called for only when the imminence of threats of aggression has been proved."

"We are not clearly informed of the object of Mr Dulles' visit, but it is reported that one of the principal objectives is to check on the outlook for our rearming," NIHON KEIZAI said. "In principle, we neither reject rearmament nor ignore our commitments given in the security pact. But in effecting this, there are other separate questions that must be taken into consideration automatically." The paper noted that some time will be required before the entire nation is fully persuaded to switch over from non-defense to rearmament. "If the people should be compelled to decide their attitude at once regarding rearmament, it would very probably be too much for them to stomach in view of their thinking and sentiments."

The daily added that rearmament should not create the impression that it is being forced upon Japan by the US. "If it should, it is likely that such a rearmament, even when effected, will leave behind roots for serious trouble in the

future. There are already some people who are opposed, not only to rearmament but to the security pact itself. The people are keenly concerned not so much about the propriety of rearmament, as to the apprehension that they might be forced to rearm whether they like it or not. It is only human nature to rebel against coercion and to feel a moral obligation toward amicable proposals...We hope that the question of rearmament will be solved from the lofty political viewpoint that the US and Japan must maintain permanent friendly and cooperative relations."

ASAHI said the people fear that an army organized for the explicit purpose of self-defense may have to cross Japan's territorial border. "In that eventuality, whatever excuses may be used, the Constitution, which renounces war, will be trampled underfoot. This runs counter to the frame of mind of the majority of the people." The paper hoped that Mr Dulles will clearly see through the complicated conditions that envelope the Japanese and understand their present psychology. "If Mr Dulles finds a way to enable the two countries to live peacefully together and to aid each other with mutual understanding, the respect and appreciation of the Japanese for him will be all the greater."

GOVERNMENT

MAINICHI commented on the 13th ordinary Diet, which will discuss all problems regarding independence such as next year's budget, the proposed administrative readjustment, and the revision of the Organizations Control Ordinance, the Anti-General Strike Law and labor regulations. It noted that the opposition parties are bent on rallying their influence to form a united front and are prepared to take this opportunity to overthrow the present Cabinet. "We assume that the opposition between the Government and opposition parties will become acute. Since the mission of the present Diet is important, we hope that both the Government and opposition parties will try to pave the way toward independence through fair activities."

JIJI SHIMPO approved the Peoples Democratic Party's attempt to organize opposition parties into a new political party since the existence of a healthy opposition is indispensable for the sound operation of a constitutional government. "Even if the new party movement is motivated by selfish interests, it will be welcome if it consolidates and strengthens the opposition." Although doubting whether the Democrats are powerful enough to enforce a political renovation, the journal said: "If the Democrats act in complete unity in the future, The Government will face a hostile opposition in the next Diet, especially in the Upper House. In case the Yoshida Cabinet fails to win over the Upper House in the next Diet session or is visited by an unexpected grave crisis, it will be urged either to resign or to dissolve the Lower House...It can be said the Democrats' new party movement has increased the chances of Diet dissolution."

A columnist in the evening YOMIURI regretted the dispute between the Hirokawa and Masuda factions within the Liberal Party. The writer expected politicians to have different views, but said: "The most important thing is that they must unite themselves for a common cause." The Japanese people lack judgment, he said. "Since it will probably be a long time before this defect will be completely remedied, there is little likelihood that the intraparty feud of the Liberal Party will be settled speedily. It would be reasonable to assume that this dispute is a clear indication that the Yoshida regime is in its last stage of political power."

A TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist observed that Diet dissolution has become an important issue in view of the intraparty disputes within the Liberal Party. "The best proof of this is that ministers and Dietmen of the Government party are desperately preparing themselves for the next general election."

TOKYO SHIMBUN criticized right-wing Socialist KATAYAMA's statement that the next government must be formed by a coalition of opposition parties. Since the peace treaty and the security pact will form the bases of Japan's politics and and economy, the paper said, an absolutely necessary condition for a coalition government must be basic accord on the two treaties. "But the Socialist right-wing faction is opposed to the security pact. Thus, we deem it impossible for the opposition to unite to form coalition government when the Democrats and others support the security pact...If the Socialist right-wingers are going to call for a coalition it should either withdraw its opposition to the security pact and rearmament or induce the Democrats and others to agree to its platform first."

A MAINICHI columnist criticized the Yoshida Cabinet for its lack of control over bureaucrats. "The corruption among public officials is based on corruption of business bureaucrats rather than on political corruption. There is ethical apathy in the Government, which does not feel its responsibility for this."

RED AGITATION

North Korean Outbursts Looked for in Shizuoka: A new 3,000-man North Korean organization has been formed in Shizuoka Ken, according to report. Coupled with other evidence of underground Korean activity, it spells "Red-led uproars over the year end." Police regard the recent "systematic" Korean attacks on the Numazu tax office as the preview. About 70 North Koreans charged into the office on 30 November and demanded the return of confiscated property. On the way there they distributed an estimated 600 anti-American bills signed, "The Korean Committee." Three days later they staged a repeat attack on the office. (Asahi Shimbun, Shizuoka edition, 9 December)

Red "201 Group" Agitating on Southwest Islands: "Reliable information" has come in that Hokkaido has been replaced as the Japan Communist Party's chief agitation area. The southwestern islands outside Japan's jurisdiction--Amami-oshima, Okinawa, and the Bonins--are now the favorite caldrons. Top-flight party agitators are said to have moved to the outside islands to stir up feeling against their "expropriation" from Japan. They are exploiting the conditions for anti-US angles. Further they are said to be gathering intelligence reports on the island military bases.

The JCP espionage organization is said to be divided into three blocs. "Y-bloc," led by party organizer YAMABE Kentaro, is the one charged with covering the Kanto and Kansai areas; "M-bloc," under MATSUMOTO Saneki, focuses on Tohoku and Kyushu; "K-bloc" focuses on Hokkaido. "These three blocs together are known as the '201 organ', named in honor of the founders--201 repatriates trained at Moscow and Yenan universities for organization and intelligence work."

Espionage in the southwestern islands is allegedly handled by the "M-bloc," four members of which showed up this fall in a batch of workers being recruited for a military project on Okinawa. Spy foreman for the islands is reported to be the JCP's top-flight marine organizer, TANAKA Matsujiro; the straw boss is FUJINO Takashi, captain of the Red marine group in Kyushu. The Nanko Trading Co of Kobe is said to be running information between the island agents and the JCP. (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 8 December)

CHINA REPORT

Anti-US Campaigns Said "Raging" in Peiping: A Japanese scientist returned from China Friday after spending 12 years in Peiping. Anthropologist TORII Tatsuzo, a guest professor at Yenkiang university, told the press that the "old, slow-moving Peiping has turned into a bustling spot...under Communist rule. The dirty water pools once found everywhere are gone. The roads are paved and there are no more congested stalls, no more beggars on the streets. The Government has brought all the stallkeepers together in a people's plaza; the beggars are all in assembly centers."

Propaganda activity is heavy in Peiping, and getting heavier, he said. "The Red Government is using every available facility for visual and auditory propaganda." The walls of the old castle are "covered with pictures of Premier MAO and placards reading: 'Oppose the US and help Korea!' The city is overflowing with demonstrators...The campaigns range from a drive to boycott US films and radio broadcasts to one to present hand-grenades to the Government." He stressed that "campaigns launched in Peiping soon spread throughout the Communist-controlled areas." (Yomiuri Shimbun, PM, 7 December)

MISCELLANEOUS

Town Newspaper Taken Over by Communist Cell: The NIRASAKI CHOHO was once an innocuous local published in Nirasaki Machi, Yamanashi Ken. Its tone changed recently. Investigations revealed that it had been taken over by the town Communist cell. Police closed it down this week and arrested two members of the cell for violating Government Ordinance No 325. (Shin Yamanashi, 9 December)

Anti-American Handbills Scattered in Muroran: "Several hundred" anti-American bills appeared in Muroran this week. Three Communists were picked up as the suspected distributors. (Mainichi Shimbun, Hokkaido edition, 8 December)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE GROUP/FAR EAST

34276

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 2010 DATE: 10 Dec 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Most editors tied their leading domestic reports to two events scheduled for today---the opening of the 13th regular Diet and the arrival of State Department Adviser Dulles. Nearly all these stories assayed high in speculation. Socialist activities at the grass roots produced more solid news, but the stories did not rate top play. YOMIURI, going on a tangent, led with a thinkpiece on future economic policy. In the foreign coverage the heaviest emphasis fell on cease-fire talks in Korea and the surprise Truman decision to call an emergency Joint Chiefs of Staff meeting in Washington---the latter heading four evening papers.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

The Government has worked up a number of questions for John Foster DULLES, State Department adviser who arrives in Japan today. The most crucial of these deal with national defense. Government leaders want to know whether Japan is supposed to look only after its own defense or serve as a vanguard for the free nations. They will try to find out how far the US will go in helping Japan strengthen its defense. (a)

In his talks with Dulles, Prime Minister YOSHIDA will outline the Government plan to build up defensive power gradually by strengthening the National Police Reserve and Maritime Safety Board. He is expected to ask for US aid, pointing out that Japan cannot meet the entire cost of the buildup. Budget experts estimate that in fiscal 1952 the Government will have less than 130,000,000,000 yen to spend for defense. Since Japan's share of troop-stationing expenses will absorb most of this, some say that even a gradual buildup is impossible without US help. (a)

The Government would like to strengthen the NPR by supplementing light weapons with tanks and antiaircraft and field guns. It also plans to open a recruiting drive to fill impending vacancies. About half of the 75,000 men in the NPR are expected to quit when their term of enlistment expires next October. October, according to some government officials, is the target date for converting the NPR into a regular military force. At that time, if the international situation or the administrative agreement calls for it, the Government will expand the NPR---probably to 150,000 men. (b)

POLITICS

The 13th regular Diet will convene today. During the new session debate is expected to center on the administrative agreement to the US-Japan security pact. (c) After sitting for 10 days the Diet will recess until 20 January. Prime Minister YOSHIDA's administrative policy speech will follow the recess. (d) The Government intends to submit the 1952 budget---one of the main legislative targets---soon after the January reopening. (e)

To insure approval for its key bills the Government has initiated maneuvers to bolster its strength in the Upper House. Liberal strategists are trying to bring the Ryokufukai and the Peoples Democratic Party into the Government fold. (f)

Chief Secretary MASUDA and two other top Liberal executives will confer with Finance Minister IKEDA and Economic Stabilization Board Director SUDO soon to work out a new party policy. They will try to draft a policy more suited to an independent Japan. (e)

Socialist leaders, meanwhile, converged on Niigata Ken to attend the separate meetings of the party's prefectural federation. Chairman SUZUKI and other left-wing leaders took part in the leftist convention at Nagaoka Shi. Secretary General ASANUMA and Advisers KATAYAMA and KAWAKAMI showed up at the right-wing rally at Niigata Shi. (d)

(a) Tokyo Shimbun
(b) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun
(c) Mainichi Shimbun (AM)
(d) Asahi Shimbun (AM)
(e) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM)
(f) Jiji Shimpo

LABOR

The Japan Coal Mine Workers Union went on record yesterday against the Government proposals to ban general strikes and control radical organizations. The JCMWU defined its stand at the second-day session of its emergency national convention in Tokyo. (a)

In Muroran 3,400 steel workers went on strike against the Japan Steel Manufacturing Co. They walked out, idling six plants, when management turned down their demand for a year-end allowance of 15,000 yen. (b)

Elsewhere the labor situation looked better. The private rail strike scheduled for yesterday was called off when the last of the three disputing unions reached a settlement in an all-night bargaining session. The wage and year-end bonus dispute between the Federation of Metropolitan Office Workers Unions and Tokyo city authorities neared a compromise. (c)

NEWS BRIEFS

New ESB Policy to Stress Tighter Controls: The Economic Stabilization Board, taking its cue from the recent Dodge warning, has started drawing up a new policy that would tighten economic controls. Besides clamping down on nonessential loans and regulating domestic use of iron and steel and other hard-to-get metals, ESB planners intend to put special emphasis on lowering production costs, parking down surplus pound holdings, and stepping up dollar-area exports. They will talk over the policy with the liaison councils on economic cooperation and power resources development. (d)

Prime Minister Accepts JMA Recommendation: Prime Minister YOSHIDA, acceding to the request of the Japan Medical Association, promised yesterday to set up a council to restudy the social insurance program. He said the council will be established by cabinet decree, not by law. (c)

(a) Mainichi Shimbun (AM)
(b) Asahi Shimbun (AM)
(c) Asahi Shimbun (PM)
(d) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM)

-EDITORIALS-

The human rights commemoration, given advance attention for the last week, won the editorial spotlight. Two editors and a commentator converged on it. The remainder of the coverage was dispersed. The livestock industry and US-Japan trade rated an editorial apiece; the rearmament question and the prospects of a general election drew column notice.

HUMAN RIGHTS

It seemed to ASAHI that the "freedom of speech which ought to have been established after the war is beginning to be distorted." The paper cited "almost unbelievable" cases of speech suppression brought up at the recent Japan Teachers Union convention. "Some of the delegates revealed that the slightest rumor of a peace-problem meeting touched off a police investigation." Such reports, it said, recall Education Minister AMANO's answer in the Diet last spring to the question of how primary school teachers, expected to teach the spirit of the new Constitution, should explain the contradictory issues that are arising--rearmament, for one. Amano declared that they "had better not delve too much into such political issues."

"If it comes to the point that not only the primary school teachers but the common citizenry as well begin thinking it 'better' not to touch on national problems, where will we be?" the paper asked. In this regard it was "frankly apprehensive" of the proposed public safety legislation. "Fundamental human rights guaranteed under the Constitution should not be violated under excuse of protecting public safety...Power politics is based on suppression of speech, as our own horrible memories evidence...Today, the anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights, we urge the people of Japan not to be indifferent to an act of arrogance or to unreasonable police interference."

Behind the colorful tributes to the dignity of man that will take place today is a national record "blotched with violations of such dignity," declared JIJI SHIMPO. "Offenses like infringements on human rights...are coming back," it said. "And of the total, infringements by civil servants make up 21.1 percent...a big increase over last year." Together with this "the rising number of violations of

residential rights, of lynchings, illegal confinements, and other kinds of obsolete punitive techniques...strike us as threats of the revival of prewar influence... The basic concept of the Declaration of Human Rights--that all human beings are born free--was intended to underlie the social legislation, court judgments, labor practices, and all the cultural mores of...a striving, democratic world." This concept should be memorialized every day in the year. "Let us not lose it...because we lack the courage to implement it."

Commentator YOKOTA Kisaburo in YOMIURI observed that Japan's notorious disrespect for human rights before the war led to the punishment of a large number of "war criminals" and to a human rights guarantee in the Potsdam Declaration, and then to a similar guarantee in Japan's own Constitution. "Laws were made, whole new systems were established to insure that the Japanese common man would be free...But with the recent advent of a 'retrogressive' tendency, human rights began once more to be minimized...freedom of speech, assembly, and organization is about to be remarkably restricted...Traffic in human beings has revived...There is also the matter of the deification of the Emperor"--this, as we go out today in national recall of the concept that "all men were created free and equal!" "We submit that deep reflection is in order."

AGRICULTURE

Japan's annual food imports amount, quantitatively, to 20,000,000,000 koku--"a terrific burden on the national economy," said MAINICHI. "Either some form of revolution in agricultural techniques or an allout reclamation program...has got to take place." The Democrats' new three-front food policy caught the paper's attention--"increased production of food by truck gardening combined with stockraising, utilization of forests and fields, and rationalization of the national dietary habits."

The experts figure that the maximum number of milk cows that can be raised here profitably today is 350,000, the paper reported. "But that is because dairy products are priced higher than the consumers can pay. If the price can be lowered, the demand is certain to rise...The main cause for these high prices is the big intermediary expenses...Something has to be done about paring down this phase, including marketing costs, before any practical stockraising booster programs can be devised."

TRADE

The "widely-divergent contentions" of the United States and Japan at the fisheries talks left Japanese public opinion "confused" about what to expect from the US at the coming trade and navigation talks, said JIJI SHIMPO. This, it explained, was because the Japanese were "unprepared" for a de facto collision of attitudes between the two countries. They must recognize that the US, consistently reaching toward "creation of a free worldwide economic structure" will stand ready to grant "most favored nation treatment." What it will demand in return is "non-discriminatory treatment in trade, free enterprise activities, and investment guarantees." Regardless of its reasons for differing with the US in this free-trade goal, Japan must be prepared to bend on the point--"particularly with a similar parley in the offing with Britain...which is reportedly reluctant to give Japan the favored nation treatment."

MISCELLANEOUS

A YOMIURI columnist sounded off on reports that the National Police Reserve will be "changed in character and reinforced with heavy equipment." He objected to "changing the NPR from 'police' to 'army' by sleight-of-hand tactics." "If an army is necessary," he asked, "then why not openly organize one after conducting a referendum on the subject?" One of the factors in the sleight-of-hand impression, he explained, is that "former career soldiers are involved in the issue... These career soldiers warred and were beaten. They are not qualified to express their views on the defense of Japan. The new times require new concepts. The repainting in democratic colors of the old Prussian military concepts drilled into these men...will serve no useful purpose...We demand that the Government stop using jades in the rearmament."

A JIJI SHIMPO columnist noted that self-styled candidates for the next national election are already grooming. He predicted that the candidate list will be thick with "depurged bigwigs of the past."

Supplement to

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

INFILTRATION

JCP Said Attempting to Infiltrate Ships: A secret message intercepted in Shimonoseki carried the following order: "Infiltrate fishing vessel groups." Special Investigation Bureau authorities, smelling a Communist tieup, have started investigating. So far one suspect has turned up. He has been active around the port area recently although it is not definitely established that he was trying to form a maritime organizers group. On 27 November, the young man identified himself as a member of the All Japan Seamen's Union of Moji and boarded two ships of the Inouye Fishing Co as they came into port. He checked the vessles' identification marks and secret codes and then went to two fishing vessels of the Tottori Co and obtained detailed information on labor conditions and fishing operations. But the next day, when he tried investigating another ship, saying he was an investigator from the Moji Seamen's Club, the captain became suspicious and refused. He reportedly left the ship in a hurry. The All Japan Seamen's Union in Shimonoseki investigated and found that the incidents were "unmistakably Communist subversive activities." Warnings were issued on 3 December to members in various ports. (Mainichi Shimbun, Seibu edition, 4 December)

JCP Seeks Expansion Through Workers-Farmers: It is commonly believed that the Communist Party grows amidst waves of incidents and struggles. But for some time the intraparty feud and the anticipated government suppression of the party have limited growth. Now that the feud has practically subsided, the party seems headed for another expansion in line with its new revolutionary policy, which centers on the laborers and farmers but also includes big merchants and businessmen with "progressive" ideas. The year-end labor struggles have taken on a vital importance for the Communist Party as they provide an opportunity for expansion. The party is also trying to exploit public opposition to the government proposals to ban general strikes, revise labor laws, and control assemblies and demonstrations. The Communists originally planned to campaign for peace and against internal security laws with non-Communist progressive organizations, but this scheme has been temporarily shelved. They are now directing their major effort at infiltrating farm villages and labor unions. By using the year-end struggles, they hope to win over the labor unions split over the Red purge. (Commentary: Tokyo Times, 3 December)

KOREANS

2 North Koreans Nabbed as Brawl Ringleader: Two alleged ringleaders in the free-for-all-fight between Koreans on 26 October at Yamato Machi, Kanagawa Ken, were arrested Sunday morning in Machida Machi, Minami Tama Gun, and booked on assault charges. Police say RYU Hokon and RYU Keishun led elements of the defunct League of Korean Residents against the Korean Residents Association. The two also reportedly led a raid on a local KRA chief's home. (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 10 December)

30 Koreans Storm Police Station in Saitama: More than 30 Koreans stormed the Yorii police station on 7 December demanding the release of eight Koreans arrested during the drug control raids. The police chief agreed to release five whose investigation had been completed. The Koreans broke up after three hours. (Asahi Shimbun, Saitama edition, 8 December)

MISCELLANEOUS

Red Doctor Caught with Illegal Documents: Learning that the JCP prefectural committee had ordered 4,000 copies of the "New JCP Program and the JCP Fifth Conference Regulations," police on 7 December raided the home of Communist OKAYA Minoru, head of the Okaya Medical Clinic and a city assemblyman, in Nara Shi. They found the 4,000 copies and other publications. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Kansai edition, 8 December)

Leftists Win in Kyoto U Student Election: In the 5 December election for student self-government association officers in the Kyoto University law department, leftists affiliated with the Democratic Unification Front won an overwhelming victory, taking 15 seats to the right-wing Shinchokai's five. The student association election in the economics department was slated for the 6th, but since only leftists were running for the 21 available seats, it was postponed one day. (Asahi Shimbun, 6 December)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE GROUP/FAR EAST

34256

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 2009 DATE: 9 Dec 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The Peoples Democratic convention rated the best play today. It topped four evening papers and, except for a few speculative pieces, headed the coverage in the morning press. The Suzuki and Katayama statements, though consistently front-paged in the morning editions, seldom broke higher than midpage. In the foreign news two stories stood out—UNGA President Nervo's note appraising the Big Four disarmament talks and the new stalemate in the Korean truce negotiations. The former ran high in the evening papers; the latter, in the morning papers.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Socialist left-wing leader SUZUKI urged the Government yesterday to recognize Communist China. In Takasaki, Gumma Ken, he told reporters that Japan cannot get along without Red China trade. "With a settlement looming in Korea," he said, "it is all the more necessary for Japan to follow the lead of England and India and prepare for diplomatic talks to recognize Communist China." He feared that Prime Minister YOSHIDA, in his coming talks with State Department Adviser DULLES, would commit Japan to recognition of the Chinese Nationalist Government. Suzuki, speculating further on the Dulles-Yoshida talks, anticipated a US proposal for large-scale expansion of the National Police Reserve. (a)

The Foreign Ministry has learned that an Indonesian mission will arrive in Tokyo on 13 December to discuss reparations. Ministry officials are holding daily meetings to prepare for the talks. (b)

POLITICS

The Peoples Democrats wound up their national convention last night after resolving to go ahead with plans to form "a powerful new political party." The one-day convention proceeded smoothly although some dissension arose between the left and right wings over the nature of the projected party. The delegates agreed to set up a preparatory committee by 20 December. But while the Peoples Democrats officially committed themselves to organizing a new party, they left some important questions unanswered. They deferred a decision, for example, on whether to stay with the new-party drive if the Farmers Cooperatives and other potential members refuse to take part. (c)

Peoples Democratic Chief Secretary MIKI declared that the new party would be "progressive" with most of its support coming from farmers, small businessmen, and workers. He emphasized that it would "not be a branch of the Liberal Party," but a counterforce dedicated to the overthrow of the scandal-ridden Yoshida Government. (d)

The resolution passed at the convention attacked the Yoshida Cabinet for showing "no enthusiasm for strengthening national defense." It charged the Cabinet with slighting the "country's destiny as a component of Asia" and with ignoring the drop in the national living standard. (d)

The Socialists also jumped on the Government. "Keeping the Yoshida Cabinet in power," said Supreme Adviser KATAYAMA, "amounts to bringing disaster to the people." He called for a concerted opposition campaign to overthrow the Cabinet and set up an early general election. (e)

HEALTH INSURANCE

The Japan Medical Association has tentatively accepted the Government's new unit-cost plan for medical treatment under the health insurance system. A JMA spokesman assured the Welfare Ministry last night that health insurance doctors will not go through with their threat to resign en masse. The new plan would raise the unit cost by 1.5 yen. (c) The Japan Dental Association approved the plan soon after its official announcement yesterday by Welfare Minister HASHIMOTO. (d)

(a) Nihon Keizai Shimbun
(b) Yomiuri Shimbun (PM)
(c) Asahi Shimbun (AM)
(d) Tokyo Shimbun
(e) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM)

FOOD POLICY

Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO disclosed yesterday that he will seek a 14,000,000,000-yen appropriation in fiscal 1952 to boost rice, wheat, and barley output. At his press conference in Kofu he also indicated that he will try to increase special loans to the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industries to "a minimum of 15,000,000,000 yen." He was less definite about rice decontrol, saying that there is "still room to study the time and method." Nemoto predicted some delay in the compilation of the special food control budget. (a)

The Government has temporarily shelved its plan to decontrol wheat, rye, and barley on 1 January. It seems likely that decontrol will be deferred until May or June. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Iwata to Head Rescreening Committee: The Government will soon appoint former Justice Minister IWATA Chuzo as chairman of the purge rescreening committee. Iwata agreed to take the job earlier this week after a series of talks with Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI. (a)

Prosecutors to Drop Student Inquiry: Prosecuting officials have decided to quit investigating the student demonstration at Kyoto University. The chief prosecutor for the Kyoto area said investigators could not find conclusive evidence that the students had acted on Communist orders. (b)

Matsumoto Wants to Give Up PUC Post: Public Utilities Commission Chairman MATSUMOTO has made it clear that he wants to step down when his term expires on 15 December. But three other members of the five-man commission want him to stay. They will probably reelect him for another term. (c)

Monopoly Corp to Get Diet Reprimand: The Lower House committee investigating scandals in the Japan Monppoly Corp has evaluated its findings. Attributing the irregularities to carelessness and auditing defects, it has decided to issue a "stern warning." (b)

(a) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun (b) Tokyo Shimbun (c) Jiji Shimpo

-EDITORIALS-

The new party campaign drew three editorials, all of them critical of the way it is shaping up. Two editors dwelt on Japan's postpeace foreign relationships. One took up the world disarmament problem. The Pearl Harbor incident was recalled only once, by a columnist.

POLITICAL

Looking over the history of the Peoples Democratic Party, ASAHI was "doubtful" that the party would be revitalized by another "change of dress." The present PDP and the Democratic Party before it both set forth progressive aims and both proved to be lukewarm executors of their aims, said the paper. "If the Democrats had shown any real enthusiasm for...putting their policies into practice, they would have won far more trust than they have today." The people are perturbed at the fumbles of the Yoshida Government, but the complaint goes: "The Liberal Party is no good but there is no qualified successor."

So the Democrats, moved to answer the complaint, produced another "flowery" party platform, the paper went on, this time before settling the fundamental character of the party itself. As matters stand, "the character of the projected new party is still ambiguous and vague...If the PDP has any idea of emerging as a challenger, it must first of all reflect on its past wavering attitudes...then work out a detailed draft of its proposed character, and then explain this character to the people. The next must is to pick a party leader through democratic procedures."

YOMIURI was disgusted with the conclusions of the PDP convention. "The platform, slogans, and policies approved at this convention are, as a whole...devoid of consistent principle and show up the party as the same characterless thing it has always been." For example, alongside a "semi-socialistic" slogan like "build up a welfare state by drastically increasing social security expenditures" is one that says "a defense army for the self-defense of the fatherland." Not

that either one, taken separately, is unreasonable; the unreasonableness comes in putting them together--two basically incompatible aims--in the same platform. Similar incongruities appear throughout the policy. "The logical beginning for a new party would be to choose planks that fit together into a conservative and practical platform."

NIHON KEIZAI saw the projected "broad opposition front" narrowing abruptly unless the Farmers Cooperative Party can coax its constituents to back down on their hard-held principle of "cooperative socialism." "And the FCP will find this very difficult to do," said the paper. "The mainstay of the FCP is the young farmers federation and the farmers league, auxiliary organs of the farm cooperatives. These organizations have long held a socialist stand along the line of cooperative unionism...If the FCP compromises at the headquarters level there is danger that its lower organizations in the provinces may collapse." "It is possible," the paper concluded, "that the broad-front scheme may simmer down to a merger of the Democrats and the Shinsei Club."

POSTPEACE ISSUES

MAINICHI suggested giving Special Envoy DULLES a special welcome when he returns to Japan in gratitude for his contributions to the peace and security treaties. Though "an overall peace and adoption of the principles 'no reparation and no cession of territory' must have been the honest desire of the Japanese as a nation," the paper allowed that Mr Dulles had done "the best he could in the cause of peace."

In ratifying the treaties Japan "clearly placed herself in the western camp," the paper continued. "This will bring about rapid progress in strengthening the anti-Communist front of democracies in Asia. It is hoped that the...US Government fully understands this...in dealing with future developments...The treaties impose all kinds of burdens on Japan, including reparations, and at the same time demand that it assume increasing responsibility for self-defense. It looks as if the nation will be a long time building a reliable self-defense machine...Among a certain segment of the people anti-rearmament feelings are heightening. Futher it must be realized that a large-scale defense setup, involving the problems of big tax increases and a lowered national living standard... could, by the slightest miscalculation, bring the nation to ruin. There is also the point that other nations' misgivings regarding the revival of a militaristic Japan have not been quelled..." While it could not condone Japan's adopting a shirker psychology, the paper believed that "a sound self-defense establishment can only be founded on a careful balance of politics, economy, thought, and public attitude."

TOKYO SHIMBUN was proud of the J panese team in the triparty fisheries talks for holding firm on the high-seas fishing issue. It hoped that Japan's reparations negotiators will set "a similarly high precedent." The reparations talks will be a highly exacting trial in diplomacy--"needless to say, it will be very difficult to satisfy both the claimant nations and the people at home." The most minute planning must be done beforehand. "Has the Government devised anything workable yet?"

MISCELLANEOUS

In the United States the papers have played up the anniversary of Pearl Harbor, said a TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist. "This is chiefly because the US is at war." In Japan the press ignored the subject. "Over here it seems that Pearl Harbor took place eons ago...In the last six years transformations have come about that surpass the total upheavals of several hundred years of our history." Now, said the columnist, we must preserve these changes by learning to know them thoroughly.

Of the three major points of east-west confrontation--the cease-fire in Korea, arms reduction, and the unification of Germany--"only the cease-fire problem contains the possibility of solution," in the opinion of JIJI SHIMPO.

Regarding the threatened communication workers strike, a YOMIURI columnist declared that the public will not tolerate another tieup of a public utility. "We do not think that the strike right should be completely denied but we cannot support any reduction of railroad operations...If the workers strike, they will be cutting their own throats...with the public."

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SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

ARMED REVOLT

JCP Plans for Armed Revolution Progressing: At its fifth national convention, the Communist Party formed a military committee for revolution, decided military policies, and took definite steps toward armed revolution, according to evidence seized by authorities. The evidence was found in a 26-page secret JCP directive. Dated 3 Oct 1951, it said, "We must start preparing to arm and rise to action," and gave instructions on how to organize military units for armed uprising. Some district committees have already begun forming such units. Authorities cite the spy case involving IIDA Shichizo, a Mitaka trial defendant, who was arrested on 2 December at Shibamata Cho, Katsushika Ku, as proof that the JCP has become a large spy organization.

The military organization and plans, according to the instruction, are as follows. The top command will be the military committee, directing the central defense units--used for defense or armed attack against the enemy in factories and farming villages--and the resistance units comprising the anti-fascist committees or peace fighters' group. When these two kinds of units are established, partisan warfare will begin and the units will become the people's army. The eventual objective of the military organization is to attack and destroy troops, military bases, war goods factories and warehouses, transportation facilities, and rolling stocks. But for the present, plans only call for sabotaging war production and obstructing military base construction and maneuvers. In line with the military emphasis, party members receive technical training in the production, maintenance, and use of arms. At the same time the military committee is investigating military bases and strength and working out future strategy.

Investigators have learned that more than 200 Communist cells have dissolved and gone underground in rural areas in the past six weeks. And they have information that each regional committee has organized a military committee. The arrest of Iida and six others on the 2nd, authorities say, took place at a meeting of the Kanto bloc military committee. A Special Investigation Bureau official stated: "We believe the JCP has taken definite steps toward armed revolution, but it will not start one immediately...since the party now has only a very limited number of arms. The people must not be fooled by the JCP, for it cannot stage a revolution by itself." (Mainichi Shimbun AM, 6 December)

STRATEGY

Communist Party Trying to Regain Influence: Interparty feuds and threats of Government pressure dwindled JCP membership. But with the resolving of the separationist issue, the party has started a comeback. Rallying around the 1951 Thesis, it is again trying to expand its organization. This expansion is being aided by the year-end labor offensive and government attempts to legislate various control ordinances and revise the labor laws. The Reds are taking advantage of the situation by organizing joint movements against these control measures and by telling unions internally split over the Red purge to unite for the year-end labor offensive. The Communists are also making special efforts to gain favor with farmers and intellectuals. (Fukushima Minyu, 5 December)

Strike Said Used to Test Police Strength: Exploiting labor's year-end struggles, the JCP is trying to stir up mass discontent and turn the labor offensive into an anti-American and anti-Government political fight in line with the strategy of the 1951 Thesis. Authorities say this line was followed in the JCP-staged riots during the Tone Industrial Co Union strike in Maebashi Shi. (Mainichi Shimbun, Gumma edition, 1 December)

MISCELLANEOUS

Red Distributor of Banned Paper Arrested: Communist HAMADA Hajime reportedly distributed copies of the banned JCP organ NAIGAI HYORON. Police seized several copies of the paper and other illegal documents in a raid on his home in Kinsei Machi, Ehime Ken, on 6 December. He was arrested and charged with violating Government Ordinance No 325. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Kansai edition, 8 December)

Two Sought for Anti-American Handbills: Two men came to the Tatebayashi town office in Gumma Ken at about 0230 hours, 4 December, and left five copies of anti-American handbills. They were entitled "Present Demands and the New Principles of the Japan Communist Party." Police are searching for the two men. (Asahi Shimbun, Gumma edition, 5 December.

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Prefectural Newspapers

(Period: 25 Nov-1 Dec)

Domestic news events took statistical top billing this week in the editorial columns of the 119 prefectural dailies scanned. The first of these topics, however, was not without relationship to the international scene. The departure from Japan of financial advisor DODGE drew 86 comments on Japan's post-treaty economy, and so world economy did not go unnoticed. The other major subject of interest was best put under the simple heading of Japanese domestic politics: It included the end of the extraordinary Diet session and discussion of it, alleged corruption in high official circles, and the "new party" movement (81 items).

A LEGACY OF FIFTEEN EXPOSED FALLACIES

Very few prefectural papers offered convincing refutation of Joseph DODGE's departing statement. One or two mentioned various minor points they still objected to in the Dodge line, but most reluctantly agreed that the American financial expert was all too right in his listing of 15 "false beliefs" with which Japan is afflicted. They regretted exceedingly that DODGE had "done nothing concrete" in relation to next year's budget. All this was a rather great change in opinion from press comment at the time of the Detroit banker's arrival, when newspapermen had mostly expressed hope that he would approve all the Government's policies, except for rice decontrol. They now turned in anger upon the Prime Minister and his party, demanding "an end to inadequate planning," lest a heavy economic disaster strike the nation in the wake of the peace treaty.

Advance Through a Blind Spot

A Nagano paper (a) lamented that negotiations between DODGE and IKEDA had "reached such an impasse" because their difference of opinion on the scale of the budget "necessarily" resulted in a second divergence as to its character. It is "only natural" that DODGE demands a "superbalanced" budget, since he "attaches most importance to expenses related to the peace treaty, and considers them an inflationary factor." The writer approved the Dodge warning to Economic Stabilization Board Director-General SUDO that control over materials be enforced. "It can be safely said that this is an advance and improvement in the Dodge line, which hitherto emphasized financial policy alone; and it touches the blind spot in the Government's laissez-faire attitude." He added, however: "But sometimes Mr DODGE fails to go deep enough into the peculiar character of our economy. For example, he views overlending by banks as bloating of credit."

Control of materials interested a good many editorialists. A Kyodo-syndicated article published in Miyazaki (b), Tsu (c), Kofu (d), Yamagata (e), Fukushima (f) and Maebashi (g) called the Dodge statement to SUDO "a severe criticism" of the Government, "which, paying no attention to the realities of the Japanese economy, has removed as many controls as possible and has thus caused, in the short period of one year since the outbreak of war in Korea, an average increase of 50 to 60 percent in commodity prices." It is "common knowledge" that following this policy in the future will make prices continue to rise; fair distribution of goods and materials will become impossible and "nationally essential industries" will suffer a slump in production. The writer called for revival of controls over iron, steel, non-ferrous metals, coal and lumber. "This is necessary for promoting exports and increasing import capacity." But control must not be "forced from above"; it must be "a reflection of the will of the people." Businessmen must realize the significance of the program and give it "positive support."

(a) Shinano Mainichi Shimbun (circ 147,318), 26 Nov
(b) Hyuga Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 45,283), 27 Nov (AM)
(c) Ise Shimbun (circ 43,771), 27 Nov
(d) Yamanashi Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 40,177), 28 Nov
(e) Yamagata Shimbun (circ 77,866), 28 Nov
(f) Fukushima Minyu (circ 35,500), 29 Nov
(g) Jomo Shimbun (circ 64,974), 29 Nov

Fukuoka's largest daily (h) agreed with DODGE that Japan's "slipshod" monetary policy had allowed an "unwholesome" inflationary trend to "permeate the entire economic structure." Pointing out similarities in the British position, the writer observed that Japan, as a nation dependent on trade, cannot be "exceptionally immune to the impact of international economic changes." He believed "direct control of commodities" is "inevitable, at least for channeling imported raw materials into export industries." However, "because Japan's industrial structure has been thrown out of balance by the Korean war, radical measures must be avoided in monetary control and restriction....In developing export markets, adjustment must be made among exports to dollar, pound and open account areas. The dollar shortage and excessive sterling receipts prove that reckless expansion of exports serves no useful purpose." At the same time he hoped that the US, "in view of its immense influence on world economy and trade," would "continue to support the development of all free nations. This hope," he added, "is not motivated by a feeling of dependence or a desire to avoid responsibility, but is simple recognition of America's leadership."

Peace Treaty Obligations; "Unproductive" Expenses

A prominent Okayama journal (i), in considering next year's budget, was primarily concerned over expenses connected with the peace treaty "because their amounts cannot be determined by Japan alone, and negotiations with other countries are required." The writer feared national bankruptcy would result "if, in fixing these expenses, the actual state of affairs in Japan is not understood" by other nations concerned. "Mr IKEDA has stated that he and Mr DODGE made no satisfactory progress in compiling the 1952 budget because negotiations on these expenditures were delayed. Then, is the Finance Minister tackling the problem with the idea that Japan will assume a firm stand?" The Government's attitude is "negative." Since DODGE told SUDO, chief of the ESB, that America would present no concrete plan for the US-Japan program of economic cooperation, but would expect one from the Japanese, "can the same not be said of expenses arising from the peace treaty?" The Government should "make clear how large a burden we can shoulder, and then make efforts to meet as well as possible the various demands of other nations.... The budget must correspond exactly to national economic strength."

A Kochi commentator (j) accused the nation of having "forgotten its essential poverty" resulting from the war. Public officials "lack both understanding and conscience equal to such social phenomena....Relying on paper money, extorting heavy taxes, they waste the nation's money, are untrue to their official position, and do not show the spirit of public servants." Both Government and local bodies, in compiling budgets, "are apt to call for excessive amounts." It is of course well that development and rehabilitation programs are projected, but "too often they disregard financial capacity." Such programs are "irresponsibly played up as if easily practicable" so that "provincial people quickly swallow the bait, and deficits continue to swell."

"Even if peace expenses are kept down to 200 billion yen, the budget will still be greatly expanded next year, and this is serious because it will not be accompanied by any large increase in production," said a journal published in four cities of Hokkaido (k). It is "undeniable" that "these unproductive expenditures" constitute an inflationary factor and "will have to be accounted for either by lowering the living standard or decreasing capital accumulation." The "fundamental question" is whether the Japanese economy can take on this burden and manage to survive. The writer believed that tax reduction was possible, and acceptable to DODGE. "Nevertheless, the living standard will still be pressed hard because, although the fiscal structure is expanded, domestic funds for culture and welfare will be decreased, and wages cannot be raised in proportion to the commodity price rise."

Deflation, Poverty, Inconsistency

Feeling that "the Dodge line has not been fundamentally changed," an influential Osaka business journal (l) attempted to explain away to some degree the "stern warnings" of the Detroit banker. Admitting it to be "quite true" there is danger

(h) Nishi Nippon Shimbun (circ 529,919), 1 Dec (AM)
(i) Sanyo Shimbun (circ 214,150), 26 Nov (AM)
(j) Kochi Nippo (circ 33,472), 27 Nov
(k) Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 609,644), 26 Nov
(l) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun (circ 580,207), 26 Nov

of inflation, it insisted that "there is also much danger of deflation, if policies are not adequate." The evidence for this is "the current monetary stringency and the successive appearance of bankrupt enterprises." Because of its "special characteristics," Japan's economy "has in fact less power of resistance" against deflation than against inflation. "Should taxes be increased and controls over funds and materials unnecessarily strengthened in order to check inflation, the cure might be worse than the disease....Increasing taxes is the easiest and most effective way of stopping inflation; but in Japan at present the people's tax-bearing capacity has reached its limit." It is desirable that the volume of circulating currency decrease and that prices drop. But increasing currency "to meet substantially reasonable demands" should not be avoided. And "price hikes in Japan are only partly due to incomplete industrial rationalization--they are mainly due to the higher prices of imported materials....Readopting the subsidy method is the only way to combat this." To maintain a balanced budget "it is improper to try to increase revenue while leaving room for curtailment of expenses." The Government should cut "particularly unproductive expenses." Domestic expenditures should be devoted to "speeding production and elevating the living standard."

A few days later the same publication (m) admitted DODGE was right to criticize the "easy-going optimism of the Japanese, who, like beggars, are looking for outside help," but insisted that the financial advisor was "not sympathetic enough," because "Japan's economy has not yet recovered from the devastation of war, and its industrial structure is still out of balance." Though it is important to rationalize production, it is "imperative to increase basic productive capacity, which is still fragile, unresisting and at such a low level as to make a bottleneck in the achievement of all Mr DODGE recommends." It is right that the nation should adopt austerity. "But improper extravagance of part of the moneyed class has attracted too much of Mr DODGE's attention. The truth is, the people at large are almost poverty-stricken."

A Nagoya business journal (n), however, found the Dodge line somewhat more acceptable. It criticized the Liberal Party for "keeping silent from political considerations, and not issuing positive statements," and judged that, "behind what covert disagreement exists, there apparently lies the idea that everything cannot be settled merely by lowering commodity prices." The Finance Ministry, however, "has failed to offer a positive opinion" on how to get more dollars. Industrial circles "especially differ with Mr DODGE on his proposal to tighten the money market. We feel they are wrong to claim funds are being kept idle--much money is being released in the form of long-term loans." The writer was particularly critical because "Japanese experts all favor or oppose Mr DODGE's consistent policies from their own individual positions. None of them have expressed any opinions half so consistent."

Reluctantly Toeing the Dodge Line

This was the general trend: reluctant agreement with DODGE's remarks. Kyoto's leading daily (o) said: "There is no gainsaying Japan has been steadily pursuing an inflationary course, arising from continued expansion of credit from the Bank of Japan to private banks, which increases the volume of currency." The Government's desire to decontrol rice "ran against both public opinion and world economic trends." Further, even if the special procurement boom continues, converted by a Korean cease-fire into specializing in rehabilitation goods, it is bound to be affected by high prices in Japan. "Nevertheless," the editorialist warned, "if a flustered rush of orders is caused by even a slight decline in prices, it will only accelerate the inflation." This was his sole criticism of the Dodge line. "Both Government and financial circles have too strong a tendency to look to the US for help. They must listen carefully to Mr DODGE's warnings."

"When we realize Mr DODGE is absolutely right in his analysis of Japan's basic problems--too many people, too high a birth rate, too little land, too few natural resources--and we would add the meager accumulation of capital--we cannot but accept the rigid policy he has worked out for us," said Nagoya's most widely-circulated daily (p). Government policies are "largely inconsistent" with the Dodge line, and it is "doubtful" if the Liberals can put into practice the direct control

(m) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun (circ 580,207), 30 Nov
(n) Chubu Keizai Shimbun (circ 71,801), 1 Dec
(o) Kyoto Shimbun (circ 190,498), 26 Nov (AM)
(p) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 960,270), 30 Nov (AM)

of materials. The writer regretted that DODGE had left Japan "without making any final decision" on next year's budget. "It would have been well if he had determined items of domestic expenditure, and at least the total amount of peace treaty obligations, if not their details." However, his visit has "helped lay the political foundation" of next year's budget. "To make this help significant, the Government must alter its manner of thinking where it differs from that of Mr DODGE," and "should not interpret it in a way favorable to itself, as it did in the question of rice decontrol." It should "publish the concrete measures proposed by Mr DODGE in their original form," and "deeply reflect" on the 15-point warning in the financial expert's departing press statement.

The Threat to Small Businesses

A prominent Kobe paper (q) believed DODGE would send "concrete suggestions" on the budget and on monetary control once he had returned to the US, and predicted IKEDA's estimate of 200 billion yen for peace treaty expenses would be raised by 50 billion. "To meet such a huge outlay, taxes must be raised, controls made stronger, and peace treaty obligations adjusted." In practice, the increase of indirect and corporation taxes will be "unavoidable, as in the US." It "may be difficult for the Government to invest funds in industry....Since private banks are already extending loans beyond their capacity, there will be no way to provide industrial funds except enforcement of controls on a priority basis." Japan must also control metals and coal. "In this planned economy, enterprises that cannot enjoy the benefits of the priority system will be put in a very disadvantageous position. It is a serious problem for small businesses, whose hardships have been mainly due to the tight money market up to now, and a problem for the nation, both from the moral and the economic point of view. Small enterprise cannot rely on the stock market as well as on private banks for loans."

A Sendai editor (r), however, offered a possible answer to this last objection to the Dodge line: "Many think a tightened money market will jeopardize the economy, in view of the fact that since last spring more than 200 smaller companies and wholesalers have gone bankrupt because of a sharp drop in the prices of textiles. It is inevitable, however, that firms that engage in speculation beyond their powers must go bankrupt."

Vacillation, Conceit, Incompetence

"Some opine that Mr DODGE's visit was intended to sound out the Japanese Government on how much economic power it is determined, and also able, to spare for implementing the security pact, to study Japan's capability to pay reparations, and show the US desire that, in view of lack of friendly relations between Japan and other Asian countries, the Government will not go too far in demanding a reduction of reparations claims," asserted a Kanazawa analyst (s). "They also suggest Mr DODGE's stern warnings may be a gesture designed to induce the Government to up its estimate of Japan's reparations solvency unknowingly beyond the US estimate, so that later it can find Mr DODGE's estimate is unexpectedly more lenient than its own." Japan must not keep "vacillating" in the interval before the arrival of Ambassador DULLES, but should "work out a definite formula for true economic independence after the peace treaty is ratified."

A small but outspoken Nara newspaper (t) summarized the 15 "fallacies" of the Detroit banker's departing statement: "In a word, Japanese businessmen, bankers and Government officials are conceited. The direct source of this conceit is the 'one-man' Yoshida Cabinet. Mr DODGE interviewed one or another Cabinet minister almost every day of his visit, and this shows his judgement of them--they are stupid to believe unbelievable things."

An Okayama pressman (u) returned to worry over the "working masses" and small business. Credit and materials must be regulated properly, he admitted, but hoped the Government would not "shut its eyes to the difficult living conditions of the great majority of the people," and called for "further understanding and sympathy" on DODGE's part. "Lowering prices by lowering production costs necessitates a large amount of funds. Can small business obtain these funds within the framework of Government control?" And the desire for tax reduction "derives from the low

(q) Kobe Shimbun (circ 219,042), 28 Nov (AM)
(r) Kahoku Shimpo (circ 159,117), 1 Dec
(s) Hokkoku Shimbun (circ 162,536), 1 Dec (AM)
(t) Nara Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 13,980), 1 Dec
(u) Sanyo Shimbun (circ 214,150), 1 Dec (AM)

living standard of the masses....To mesh the proper basic measures, recommended by Mr DODGE, with the weak actual condition of Japan's economy, will require most careful managing. We hope the Cabinet, though it has been unreliable and incompetent, can find the best political solution to this big problem."

The Labor Offensive: A Repercussion of Inflation

Akita readers were offered (v) a reason other than those proposed by DODGE for the urgent need to lower prices. "The current year-end labor offensive, more or less to be expected every year, is unusually strong. This proves that the laboring masses could not help rising to their feet to safeguard the last stronghold of their livelihood." The Japan Council of Government and Public Office Workers Unions (Kankoro) is apparently combining its wage demands with calls for amendment of the 1951 adjusted budget and the Government's personnel retrenchment plans. "This is a definite indication of the inflationary tendency pointed out by Mr DODGE, and it is feared the price situation and the inefficacy of Government policies will aggravate the disputes of capital and labor." It is noteworthy that the unions now developing an active economic struggle belong to the anti-leftist General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo). The Government is at least following a non-intervention policy, "which is right, because as long as labor unions stick to purely economic struggles, both Government and management should deal with them with sincerity....The unions themselves, however, should carefully study whether their demands are reasonable, lest they invite public indignation and thereby achieve none of their goals."

Hokkaido's four-city journal (w) likewise approved the Government's non-intervention policy, "for even when official interference is on the workers' behalf, it still causes trouble"; but the paper suspected this policy bespoke indifference and not a desire to keep from meddling. "This is mere irresponsibility, if it is so....Needless to say, the current labor offensive is caused by the lagging of wages behind prices," which must be attributed "largely, if not entirely," to the policies of the Yoshida Cabinet. The hike in electricity charges and coal price, for example, are "fundamentally due" to the abolition of state coal control and the dividing of the power industry into nine separate branches, the writer alleged. Too, the Government is "directly responsible" for boosting postal rates and rail fares. All these things have "accelerated the general price increase." The Government does well not to interfere with labor troubles, but it "should not remain indifferent to the vicious price-wage cycle." If something is not done, "there will be a spring labor offensive of threatening proportions."

RESTLESSNESS ON DIET HILL

The 12th Extraordinary Diet finally adjourned on 30 November after two extensions. Though it had successfully ratified the peace and security treaties almost on schedule, it found considerable opposition in the Upper House in passing the personnel reduction bill and the supplementary budget. The original personnel bill provided for the dismissal of about 88,000, but the final compromise calls for the discharge of only 60,127 government employees. This was a victory for the bureaucrats, according to most prefectural writers, and a defeat for democratic politics. Though the Opposition had insisted on a small personnel slash, many writers felt that the Liberal Government had been insincere. On top of the corruption disclosures of recent weeks, this emphasized the need for a change in management. A Diet dissolution was suggested, but the Opposition appeared too weak at the present. The new party movement, initiated by the Democrats, however, offered new hopes.

Against the Grain of Public Opinion

Opponents of the personnel adjustment bill were generally exhorted to reconsider the people's wishes. "If the Diet mutilates or kills the bill, government streamlining will become impossible," declared a Takamatsu analyst (x), reminding that the legislation was only a starter. "As an actual problem, the people feel the need of reorganization. More efficient government is a pressing need in present-day Japan. It must be kept above political considerations. Of course, the

(v) Akita Sakigake Shimpo (circ 106,380), 28 Nov
(w) Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 609,644), 30 Nov
(x) Shikoku Shimbun (circ 54,500), 25 Nov

Liberals are seeking mainly to fulfill their public pledges, even having attempted rice decontrol to cut personnel. But in attacking the Liberals' political responsibility, the Opposition must not forget the primary task of administrative adjustment."

"Instead of trying to reduce the personnel cut, the Opposition parties should strive to decrease the people's burden," added a Hakodate pressman (y). "With the peace treaty coming into effect soon, the people expect a simplified government that is in keeping with their national strength." If the Opposition parties object, they should "make public some constructive views on the issue," or they will just be "mutilating" the bill and "making fools" of the people. They should "calmly reflect" upon their own election promises.

"If the proposed personnel retrenchment were to be halved, officialdom could certainly consider that it had beaten the politicians," commented Osaka's largest local publication (z). "Such a lukewarm adjustment would hardly be worth the ballyhoo." The people are supporting one government worker per 7.5 persons. This "cannot go on." Government employees "must be dismissed with the end of emergency controls." The employees will object, but there will be a "worse reaction" from the people otherwise. Moreover, the Government may "lose its authority" over the officials, who may become more inefficient. "If the Upper House is not to betray parliamentary politics, it must reject these demands for a less drastic retrenchment."

A "Force" of the Bureaucrats

Many writers felt that the bureaucrats held sway over the Diet proceedings. An Okayama editor (aa) doubted "whether the Government and Diet dealt with the bill properly in response to the people's demand for administrative economy and efficiency." They "proved so weak" before the bureaucrats' counteroffensive. "When the Government first submitted the personnel bill to the Diet, it expected to dismiss 88,000 workers. After failure of the rice decontrol plan, it reduced that figure by 9,000. Now it must water down this reduction considerably more if it is to surmount the opposition in the Upper House. But it is to be recalled that the dismissal figure recommended by the Ordinance Review Committee was over 186,000 and that the reduction plan drafted by Director General HASHIMOTO based on this recommendation was opposed strenuously by various cabinet ministers. We hope that the government leaders merely lacked vision and did not act as mouthpieces of bureaucrats as it is rumored. Still, before we complain about the deep-rooted strength of the bureaucrats, we must first point out the lack of will power among our cabinet ministers....A Government or a Diet so uncertain of itself as to give way instantly to the bureaucrats' cry of disapproval should first criticize itself."

Kyodo-syndicate writers particularly took up the attack against the Government. An article reprinted in Morioka (ab), Miyazaki (ac), Osaka (ad), Nagasaki (ae), Maebashi (af) and Yokkaichi (ag) accused Liberals of "running around during the day begging the Opposition parties for help in neutralizing the Government's personnel cut plan and then attending extravagant banquets at night in government cars with number plates concealed to escape public attention....Is this the accepted mode of behavior among our government officials?" The writer also doubted "how effective a house-cleaning" the Cabinet could achieve. "Chief Secretary MASUDA of the Liberal Party and Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI may claim to be first-rate politicians, but they are of the bureaucratic tribe after all. What is more, the 'one-man' Prime Minister himself was a career diplomat. They may be able to fire petty officials, but they will certainly find it hard to dismiss the higher-ups."

Another Kyodo editorial published in Mito (ah) labeled the dismissal of "only" 25,000 officials when a reduction of 300,000 was initially planned "a farce in which the political parties have bowed to the bureaucrats." The writer feared that the bureaucrats, "encouraged by their mastery over the absolute majority

(y) Hakodate Shimbun (circ 45,325), 29 Nov
(z) Osaka Shimbun (circ 722,224), 29 Nov
(aa) Sanyo Shimbun (circ 214,150), 29 Nov (AM)
(ab) Yukan Iwate (circ 10,000), 30 Nov
(ac) Hyuga Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 45,283), 1 Dec
(ad) Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 140,265), 30 Nov
(ae) Yukan Nagasaki Nichinichi (circ 8,770), 30 Nov
(af) Yukan Jomo Shimbun (circ 35,145), 29 Nov
(ag) Yukan Ise (circ 31,150), 1 Dec
(ah) Ibaraki (circ 46,700), 30 Nov

party," will assert their power even more strongly. "They have spread their tentacles in all directions to influence the Cabinet and the Diet. The width and depth of their organization have never been more clearly demonstrated."

A Crisis in Japan's Democracy

A Kyodo commentator, writing for papers in Utsunomiya (ai) and Yamagata (aj), felt that democratic politics was facing a crisis. "The Government is idling its time away, taking advantage of its Diet strength. It lacks the enthusiasm to establish responsible politics and does not pause to clarify its responsibility for the political failures of the past. The Opposition parties, however, are concentrating on their own party problems and are lackadaisically attacking the Government. It is feared that the people's confidence in politics will rapidly decrease."

A follow-up editorial appearing in Utsunomiya (ak), Yamagata (al), Tsu (am) and Nagasaki (an) pointed out five marks of maladministration against the Yoshida Cabinet: (1) failure in establishing an electric power policy, "depriving workers of income and ruining small industries"; (2) failure in rice decontrol, "slowing up rice delivery"; (3) corruption in office, "wasting public funds and doing nothing to correct this"; (4) attempt to establish a moral code centered around the Emperor, (5) "fuss" over the personnel reorganization bill in the Diet. "Ordinarily a change of government would be in order," the writer continued, "but we first need a strong opposition party. Though it may be difficult, the people must build up an opposition group, or the cabinet system will collapse. More serious still would be the appearance of leftists and rightists, who are waiting for such an opening."

A Toyama journalist (ao) agreed that the Government is "making a mess of every issue." The chief cause is its disregard of public opinion." It attempted, for instance, to lift rice control in defiance of strong public opposition. At last, however, it was reprimanded by Mr DODGE and forced to abandon its plan." It sought to "enforce" a moral code upon the people when there are "constant reports of corruption" within itself. "The Cabinet Ministers must widen their views and listen to public opinion instead of imitating the dictatorial manner of their Prime Minister."

The end of the Yoshida Government was seen by a Niigata daily (ap). "The Liberals are now so upset by their blunders they are still uncertain about extending the present Diet session. At this stage, the raison d'etre of the Yoshida Cabinet is rapidly disappearing....The people are beginning to distrust or hate the Administration. In the political world, a new move is afoot to organize a fresh opposition party in view of the dying symptoms of the Government. It is high time for the people to reflect on the shortcomings of the Government and prepare to establish another which they can trust."

Diet Dissolution: In the Wind

Diet dissolution was sought by several writers. An Okayama editor (aq) urged the Government to hold a new election to determine how it stands with the people "as soon as the peace treaty comes into force." It must not "repeat the old tricks of the prewar cabinets to win over the Opposition behind the scenes. Chief Secretary MASUDA and other Liberal leaders are said to be working out measures to gain the support of the Ryokufukai, the Democrats, and other small groups in the coming regular Diet. That would be reversing our democratic movement. We have much to learn from the British, who openly decide the fate of their governments on definite issues. To cover up stagnation or failure in government by splitting up the Opposition would certainly be a blot on new Japan. To blow fresh air into our political world, it is also necessary to dissolve the Diet upon enforcement of the peace treaty."

A Nagoya analyst (ar) wondered why the Government was hesitating to "make a

(ai) Shimotsuke Shimbun (circ 42,950), 25 Nov
(aj) Yamagata Shimbun (circ 77,866), 26 Nov
(ak) Yamagata Shimbun (circ 77,866), 1 Dec
(al) Shimotsuke Shimbun (circ 42,950), 1 Dec
(am) Ise Shimbun (circ 43,771), 29 Nov
(an) Nagasaki Minyu (circ 23,147), 1 Dec
(ao) Hokuriku Yukan (circ 46,685), 28 Nov
(ap) Niigata Nippo (circ 144,075), 29 Nov
(aq) Yukan Okayama (circ 37,300), 30 Nov

fresh start." The Yoshida Government "seems to be fatigued and exhausted. If it persists too long in power, it will soon collapse of itself, probably in the coming Diet session. If it resigns now, the Government party is likely to return to power, even if not on the present scale. This is not because the people support the Liberals wholeheartedly, but because they have seen so little of the Opposition. The Government says it sees no legitimate reason for dissolution, but if there is a will, there is a way. In fact, both the Democrats and the Socialists are crying for dissolution." As to authority to dissolve the Diet, "there is no established theory. As practical politicians, they should avoid interpretations of the Constitution that stick too closely to the letter of the provisions and hamper parliamentary politics. We earnestly desire that the Government will decisively dissolve the Diet at this time so that a new Diet and a new Government may administer independent Japan."

Who Has the Right to Dissolve?

The rules committees of both houses are presently studying whether the Cabinet has the authority to dissolve the Diet or whether the Diet alone can do so. The prefectural press was divided in opinion but seemed to favor giving the Cabinet the right too. A Kyodo writer, whose views appeared in journals in Tsu (as), Aomori (at) and Kochi (au), maintained that the people have "more common sense" now and will be able to keep the Cabinet in line even if it is given this authority. The prewar governments "misused their power of advising the Emperor and frequently dissolved the Lower House to harass opposition parties. Some people fear that the Diet will be dissolved too often again, but there is slight chance that a cabinet without supporting Diet strength could emerge or exist. What we fear more is a move to avoid a general election in disregard of public opinion."

In complete agreement was Osaka's Chinese-owned paper (av). It urged keeping the "balance of power between Government and Diet" by giving the former the right to dissolve the latter, though some fear "a retrogression to the Meiji Constitution." The Government may dissolve the Diet "for punitive or retaliatory purposes." However, if the people are "politically awakened, they will censure the Government in the subsequent election. The Government's defeat is then certain ....It is also desirable that the people be given every opportunity to exercise political judgment."

On the other hand, the Moji edition of the second largest national daily (aw) published a letter to the editor whose writer could see "no reason" why the Cabinet should have the power to dissolve the Lower House. "If this representative body decides to dissolve itself, it would be acting 'on behalf of the people.' The Cabinet cannot oppose such action. It may advise the Emperor to act 'on behalf of the people' but not to act on behalf of the Cabinet. Nor does the Emperor have the right to dissolve the Lower House for his own benefit or to make such a decision."

Hopes in a New Opposition Party

In view of the "mounting criticism" of the Liberal Government, Hokkaido's four-city publication (ax) looked forward to the formation of a strong opposition group. "Unless a powerful opposition party is now established, there is much danger that the people will turn to the extremists," it warned. "However, we do not mean just a large grouping without a definite policy, which would be meaningless. In this light, we particularly expect much from the Democrats and the Farmers Cooperatives."

"A new party would be most welcome at a time when there is no rival force to challenge the uncertain Yoshida Government," declared an Osaka journal (ay). But it too feared that the new group, "attempting to embrace too many parties, may lack unity and a clear-cut party line....With the Socialist influence at a low ebb, however, the appearance of a new group is of great significance even if it only becomes an interim party."

NOTE: Circulation figures in footnotes are as of September 1951.

(ar) Tokai Mainichi Shimbun (circ 54,719), 25 Nov
(as) Ise Shimbun (circ 43,771), 26 Nov
(at) Too Nippo (circ 112,813), 26 Nov
(au) Kochi Shimbun (circ 107,470), 27 Nov
(av) Kokusai Shimbun (circ 104,250), 27 Nov
(aw) Mainichi Shimbun (Moji Ed) (circ 670,330), 26 Nov (AM)
(ax) Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 609,644), 27 Nov
(ay) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun (circ 580,207), 27 Nov

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE GROUP/FAR EAST

File

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 2008 DATE: 8 Dec 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Domestic speculation dominated the morning coverage. The papers keyed their analyses on such topics as Liberal intraparty friction, the Peoples Democratic convention, the coming Dulles-Yoshida talks, and the 13th regular Diet. ASAHI frontpaged a study of the comparative strength of US and Soviet arms crediting it to the Foreign Ministry, but with a qualifying remark that most of the data came from newspapers and magazines. The earlier papers went in heavily for foreign news. Paris dispatches on the arms-reduction deadlock generally ran first, followed by the Churchill assurance that the US can count on British bases for atomic bombers.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Prime Minister YOSHIDA has started preparing for talks with John Foster DULLES, State Department adviser who is expected to arrive here on 10 December. He has scheduled a conference in Oiso today with Foreign Vice-minister IGUCHI and Treaties Bureau Chief NISHIMURA. The conferees will probably center their efforts on defining the Government approach to rearmament. Most observers think that the Government will finally decide on de facto rearmament to avoid revising the Constitution. (a)

--The Foreign Ministry has informally named Secretariat Chief SHIMAZU Hisanaga as head of the New York overseas agency. He will replace TERAOKA Kohei, who is expected to take over the overseas agency in Bonn. (b)

The Government, acting on a GHQ memorandum, has temporarily suspended its program of turning back former army and navy arsenals to private concerns. The freeze followed rumors that some industrialists--seeing that the arsenals would figure prominently in US-Japan economic cooperation--were trying to obtain them through undercover deals. (c)

POLITICS

Government leaders are talking up unity among Cabinet and Liberal Party members. Still smarting from the loss of prestige at the last Diet session, they are trying to map out a foolproof strategy for the regular Diet opening on 10 December. Some even think that the Cabinet should be reshuffled to discard a few political liabilities. (d)

Liberal executives attributed the present weakness of the party to 1) complacence stemming from its absolute Diet majority, 2) a letdown following the treaty-signing, 3) a lack of objective in domestic affairs. They decided to invigorate the party by working out a new policy keyed to national independence. To get the party squared away they set a national convention for 21 January. (d)

The Peoples Democrats will open their national convention today. The delegates are expected to vote for eventual formation of a new political party. Chief Secretary MIKI has already drawn up the new-party proposal. It sharply criticizes the Yoshida Cabinet for "repeated maladministration" and commits the Peoples Democrats to organizing a new counterforce. (d)

FINANCE

Finance Minister IKEDA told a press conference yesterday that tax collections are coming along "favorably." He reported that on 6 December revenue went over the 50,000,000,000-yen mark. (b)

Starting Monday, the Tax Administration Board will refund excess taxes. As of yesterday it owed about 2,500,000,000 yen. The money for the refund was appropriated in the 1951 adjusted budget. (b)

(a) Mainichi Shimbun (AM)
(b) Asahi Shimbun (AM)
(c) Jiji Shimpo
(d) Tokyo Shimbun

SOCIAL WELFARE

Dissatisfied with low fees, nearly half the health insurance doctors in Tokyo handed in their resignation yesterday. The Tokyo Medical Association notified the city government that 4,500 of its members were quitting the health insurance program. If the city accepts their resignation, they will leave the program on 6 January. (a)

To keep the health insurance system from collapsing, the Cabinet made some concessions to the doctors. It voted to boost the unit cost for medical treatment by 1.5 yen--from 10 to 11.5 yen and from 11 to 12.5 yen. (a)

The Japan Birth Control League has decided to send out an invitation to Mrs Margaret SANGER. JBCL members expect her to arrive late in March for a one-month visit. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Cabinet to Restudy Antimonopoly Legislation: The Government will restudy its plan for amending the Antimonopoly Law and the Trade Association Law. The original draft--based on an ordinance review committee recommendation--ran into GHQ objection. (b)

Yamazaki Plans to Strengthen Coastal Defense: Transportation Minister YAMAZAKI disclosed yesterday that the Government is "seriously studying" a plan to build up the Maritime Safety Board. "At present the MSB does not have enough patrol boats to make sea rescues and control illegal entry and smuggling," he said. "We are planning to have restrictions on tonnage and speed eased so that the MSB can become an adequate defense unit...We are also thinking of buying helicopters and equipping patrol boats with more powerful weapons like cannons and heavy machine guns." Yamazaki added that the Government would like to bolster the MSB with former naval officers and sailors. (c)

(a) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM) (b) Nihon Keizai Shimbun (c) Mainichi Shimbun (AM)

-EDITORIALS-

Editorial interest today focused on the corruption of officialdom, with five writers commenting. The rest of the coverage went to a variety of topics--the fisheries agreement, health insurance doctors, the East-West negotiations, and human traffic.

CORRUPTION

MAINICHI commented on the meeting of top-level prosecuting officials, who called for strict investigation of subversive activities and corruption. It said the public is aware that both leftist and rightist groups have become more active in anticipation of Japan's independence. "The Communists are exploiting the nationalistic sentiment among some people by advocating anti-American and anti-imperialistic activities. On the other hand...the rightists will probably start a campaign to win feudalistic elements over to their side. There is a fundamental difference between the rightists and the leftists but they share an anti-democratic ideal. We should not overlook the fact that the leftists are attempting to take advantage of the nationalistic tendency of the rightists. From this viewpoint, we hope that recently depurged militarists will conduct themselves with great prudence. The best way to keep Japan from falling prey to the leftists or the rightists is for the people themselves to become aware of the spirit of democracy."

As the first step for uprooting corruption, the journal said, the Government should administer just reward and punishment. It hoped that high-ranking officials would set an example of good conduct for subordinates.

YOMIURI blamed the recent corruption cases on the excessive power of the bureaucrats. Outlining its plan for cleaning up the bureaucratic world, the paper said: "The first thing we demand is that public servants be divested of their old-fashioned sense of being the ruler. At the same time, the people must have the conviction that the sovereignty of the state lies in their own hands. Democracy in Japan is borrowed. To purify the bureaucratic world Japan should make democracy really its own."

TOKYO SHIMBUN termed the corruption of officialdom "a bottomless swamp." It said the increasing number of corruption cases is a "phenomenon ruinous to our country." "The Government is apparently little concerned about why such cases have occurred in succession and about how to exterminate them." Noting that Japan will gain peace and independence next year, the daily wondered: "What good is independence when corruption runs rampant among public officials. Some people even go so far as to say that this corruption is paving the way to revolution. The Government's

responsibility is indeed grave." The Government was urged to punish corrupt officials severely and, at the same time, take measures to set Japanese administration on the right track as soon as possible. The journal also felt that a fundamental reform of the accounting system would discourage embezzlement.

A YOMIURI columnist pointed out that those who deal with corruot government officials contribute to corruption. He said they exploit officials to smooth the operation of private business. "Corrupt officials are to be hated. But those who utilize government agencies in pursuit of unjust profit are to be hated even more. We must also crack down on them."

A columnist in the evening YOMIURI wondered why government bureaus and agencies have not started a moral movement to clean up corruption. "We have been expecting such a movement to arise. But there has been no reaction. Does this mean that they...think that since salaries of public servants are low, it is natural to resort to crookedness. If so, we must break down this materialistic concept. But morality centering on the Emperor will never be able to accomplish this task."

FISHERIES AGREEMENT

ASAHI welcomed the fact that the tripartite fisheries conference has reached an agreement. Stressing that Japan wanted the freedom of fishing on the high seas, the paper thanked the Japanese representatives for insisting on this point and winning the agreement of the American and Canadian representatives. "At the same time, we want to thank the US and Canadian representatives for having understood Japan's position. We must, however, bear in mind that Japan, too, has made concessions." It said Japan has promised to give up fishing for salmon, trout and halibut along the American and Canadian coasts. "This means that Japan has understood and respected the American and Canadian positions."

Commenting on the American tariff on tuna, the paper wanted the US and Canadian representatives to take up this problem immediately after the fisheries agreement is provisionally signed by way of endorsing the friendship shown at the fisheries conference. It said the tariff was 22.5 percent for tuna packed in oil and 12.5 percent for salt tuna. "But the tariff for tuna packed in oil was suddenly raised to 45 percent. As a result it has dealt a heavy blow to canned tuna exports to the US. The Japanese fishery industry wants the tariff on oil-packed tuna lowered to the former rate, though the tariff on salt tuna can stay at the present level." The daily emphasized that this is important for Japan's economic independence.

HEALTH INSURANCE

Although many people criticize doctors for demanding a raise in the unit fee for medical treatment, JIJI SHIMPO said, they forget one basic condition--doctors cannot practice medicine for nothing. "To practice medicine as a benevolent art may be the pride and moral ideal for doctors, but the patients have no right to ask them to practice it as such. True, doctors could afford to do this in the olden days when social conditions were good, but now they are suffering difficulties. They must pay the enterprise tax while the income from the medical insurance service is small. It is no wonder that doctors have started to cope with the change in social conditions by demanding the right to live." The paper stressed that they must improve their livelihood to keep up their prestige. "There is sufficient reason that they should be treated better than the public in general. We shall be able to ask doctors to practice medicine as a benevolent art only when this is realized."

MISCELLANEOUS

NIHON KEIZAI believed that the "power" on the side of Western Europe has caused the Communists to make concessions in the Korean truce talks. "If the Communist compromises result from the increased military might of the free nations, the free bloc cannot afford to ease its military efforts until the disarmament talks or the truce negotiations come to a successful end." But the daily observed that the program to strengthen West European defenses is not progressing smoothly. It attributed this to the heavy burden placed on the West European peoples, to the reluctance of some Americans to help these people, and to the doubts regarding West Germany's participation in the defense setup. "At the present stage, both America and the free nations are in a difficult position and must be reminded that haste makes waste."

A columnist in the evening ASAHI regretted the increasing number of human traffic cases. Doubting whether the Government plan to revise the Criminal Code will stamp out the practice, the writer felt that the very cause of poverty should be removed.

LABORERS

200 Day Laborers Demonstrate in Amagasaki: About 200 day laborers in Amagasaki besieged the city office Friday morning demanding an interview with the mayor for year-end allowance and other items. They forcibly entered the secretary's and deputy mayor's offices. Then, barricading themselves inside the building, they clashed with police, injuring three. Police soon had them under control and arrested an influential Communist reporter. A couple of hours later, the workers again attacked and made their way up to the city office's third floor. When their demand for the day's pay was rejected, they demonstrated outside of the office for a while and then dispersed. (Yomiuri Shimbun AM, 8 December)

Yokosuka Day Laborers Pull Sitdown Strike: On 6 December, 150 Yokosuka day laborers marched to the city office to hear the reply to their previously submitted five-point demand. Learning that it was unacceptable, the laborers went on a sitdown strike. But they broke up in the evening when a city assemblyman intervened. (Asahi Shimbun, Kanagawa edition, 7 December)

Hyogo Day Laborers Storm Governor's Office: Representing various day labor unions in Hyogo Ken, 40 delegates forced their way into the prefectural government building on 4 December and sat down in the governor's office after presenting an eight-point demand, including opposition to Korean deportation. An official promised the unionists that if they cleared out in half an hour, the deputy governor would see five of them. But they refused to budge and had not dispersed after over four hours. In the meantime, police were alerted. (Shinko Shimbun, 5 December)

Hunger Strike Brings on Sympathetic Rally: The hunger strike started by day laborers working out of the Mitaka employment office brought on an on-the-spot investigation by the unemployment relief and labor section chiefs of the Metropolitan Labor Bureau on 1 December. Concurrently the local Communist cell distributed handbills to the laborers' pool in front of the hunger-strike site. They said: "Don't leave two men to their fate." Later about 80 Tokyo Civil Engineering and Construction Workers Union members stormed the labor office, saying: "Let us all join the negotiations." A free for all was averted when a city assembly welfare committeeman intervened and promised his committee would negotiate with the metropolitan labor bureau. (Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo metropolitan edition, 2 December)

17 Communist Workers Discharged from Plant: Seventeen members of the Japan Chinaware Co Workers Union in Nagoya Shi on 30 November were branded as Communists and fellow travellers and discharged for lowering production morale. The union approved the discharge. (Chubu Nippon Shimbun, 1 December)

KOREANS

Koreans Continue Tax Rallies near Nagoya: Continuing their rioting from the previous night, 60 Koreans in Ichinomiya tried to storm the police-guarded tax office on 5 December. On the previous day, some 200 marched on the same office, shouting: "Fifteen hundred yen was lost at the time of the raid. Return our seized property." When they started to break windows and furniture, the Ichinomiya police arrested one and told the rest to break up. Refusing to comply, they built a huge bonfire near the tax office and continued their boisterous demonstration into the night, quitting at 2000 hours. On 5 December in Handa, a similar demonstration took place with 150 Koreans trying to break into the tax office. (Nagoya Times, 6 December)

16 Koreans Press Mayor with Questionnaire: Sixteen Koreans, including women, of Okayama Mura converged on the village office on 5 December and handed the mayor a four-point questionnaire and demanded an immediate reply. One point had to do with the village authorities' attitude on Korean deportation. The mayor flatly rejected their demand and the Koreans disbanded. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Kyoto-Shiga edition, 6 December)

Gang Prints Bogus Meal Chits for JCP Fund: A case involving fake meal tickets printed in Fukui Ken and sold in Tokyo to raise money for the Communist underground was revealed on 2 December. Police arrested members of the ring and seized large quantities of material evidence after secretly investigating the case for some time. Police arrested alleged ringleader SO Ho-han, alias KANAMARU Takuichi, former local leader of the defunct League of Korean Residents, in Tsuruga Shi, and four others elsewhere. Police believe the gang has been operating for some time and has netted about 160,000,000 yen. Investigation is continuing. (Fukui Shimbun, 3 December)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE GROUP/FAR EAST

File

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 2007 DATE: 7 Dec 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The domestic spotlight played on the top-level meeting of prosecuting officials in Tokyo. The story did especially well in the evening papers, running first in most. The return of seven small islands to Japan generally came next. Other domestic news seldom broke above-fold. In the foreign coverage the heaviest emphasis fell on the eight-point UN proposal to break the cease-fire deadlock. It rode especially high in the morning press. In the evening papers the leading foreign story carried a Washington dateline--an AFP speculation on the purpose of the coming Dulles visit.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Government has regained control of seven small islands in the Ryukyu chain. A GHQ memorandum dated 5 December restored the islands of Takara, Akuseki, Suwanose, Taira, Nakano, Gaja, and Kuchino--all north of the 29th parallel. (a) The seven islets--actually eight including Kotakakarajima--belonged before the war to Toshima Mura in Kagoshima Ken. At that time the population of the entire village came to 3,667; now it is estimated at 4,200. (b)

Foreign Ministry officials will meet today to discuss takeover problems. They intend to promulgate a Potsdam administrative ordinance and send an investigating team to the islands within the year. (c)

Representatives of the Foreign Ministry, Finance Ministry, Economic Stabilization Board, Bank of Japan, and several other government agencies showed up yesterday at the first executive session of the Economic Cooperation Liaison Council. The ESB outlined its ideas on how Japan can strengthen economic ties with the US and figure in the development of Southeast Asia. It will try to mesh its views with those of the other participating agencies before the regular council meeting next week. (d)

Economic cooperation with Pakistan has taken a bad turn. According to a report received in Osaka, the Pakistani Government has seized the books and documents of several Japanese trading firms on suspicion of tax evasion. It is reported investigating alleged transactions dating back to 1949, when Japanese trade representatives were first allowed to come in. (e)

Trade talks between Japan and Sweden will begin today in Tokyo. Japanese negotiators will go into the conference opposed to the reported Swedish plan to step up trade by importing Japanese steel plates and exporting pulp. They feel that Japan already has enough pulp but not enough steel plates. (f)

The Government, meanwhile, took steps to ensure a Japanese-run domestic air service after the Occupation. The council studying the Transportation Ministry plan for post-treaty aviation recommended that no company that has more than a third of its stock held by foreigners be issued a license to operate. (e)

INTERNAL SECURITY

Top-level prosecuting officials met in Tokyo yesterday to draw up an internal security policy for after the Occupation. At the initial session of the two-day conference discussion focused on how to bring the Japan Communist Party under control. (a)

Prosecutor General SATO underlined the Communist threat, warning that the party "already seems to have formed a secret underground organization under a unified leadership." He also urged the prosecutors to be on guard against a rightist comeback (g)

(a) Tokyo Shimbun
(b) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM)
(c) Mainichi Shimbun (AM)
(d) Yukan Nihon Keizai
(e) Asahi Shimbun (AM)
(f) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun
(g) Yomiuri Shimbun (PM)

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POLITICS

The Peoples Democrats will open a national convention tomorrow to work out definite plans for a new political party. The delegates will concentrate on shaping up a policy that would merge the political forces right of the Socialists and left of the Liberals. Policy discussions will center on the proposals to build up a welfare state and to establish an independent defense force. To gain the support of the Farmers Cooperatives the left-wing Peoples Democrats may call for the ouster of Peoples Democratic councillors who favor coalition with the Liberals. This attempt, if it comes, will probably not get far. The right-wing and center factions, at a meeting with the Shinsei Club last night, resolved to bottle up any proposal that would disrupt the convention. (a)

The Socialist leftists moved their headquarters from the Upper House hall to 7 Sakuragawa Cho, Shiba Nishikubo, Minato Ku, Tokyo. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Masuda Sees Second Personnel Cut of 30,000: Liberal Chief Secretary MASUDA yesterday promised to send a second personnel cutback plan to the coming regular Diet. "We think that an actual personnel slash of about 30,000 will finally be effected," he said. Defending the modified personnel plan approved by the last Diet, he asserted that it cut out 60,000 jobs instead of the less than 100 reported by some newspapers. "This represents a saving of about 15,000,000,000 yen to the Government," he declared. (b)

No Boost Expected in Health Insurance Cost: Finance Minister IKEDA met with his aides yesterday to study the feasibility of raising the unit cost of medical care under the social insurance system. They were understood to have opposed an increase. The Finance Ministry may instead authorize special tax deductions for insurance doctors. (c)

(a) Asahi Shimbun (AM) (b) Yukan Nihon Keizai (c) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM)

-EDITORIALS-

The disarmament talks in Paris and measures against Communist activities each drew comment from two writers. Economic writers dealt with Japan's surplus pound holdings, compensation for losses from the power strike, and trade with Russia. Respect for human rights and Prime Minister Yoshida's "irresponsibility" rated single comment.

DISARMAMENT

YOMIURI observed that the East and West agree on the general principles of disarmament. But it said unless an agreement is reached on the method and time, the issue will not be settled. "The superiority in atomic weapons held by West Europe, which has advocated peace by force, is, so to speak, the trump-card in the negotiations with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union loudly cries for the immediate ban of atomic weapons because it wants to offset the advantage of West Europe. But the Soviet Union, which is speedily making up for lost time in the production of atomic weapons and which is convinced of its superiority in general weapons and military strength, may consider it unnecessary to make any great concession to settle the disarmament issue. We think that this accounts for the difficulty of adjusting the two disarmament programs." The paper stressed that the disarmament must be realized by all means. It hoped that the Big Four Powers would get together on the problem.

Similarly, MAINICHI doubted whether the US, Britain, and France, which have atomic weapons as a trump-card, will accept the Soviet proposal for the immediate ban of atomic weapons or the one-third armament reduction plan. Since the different views of the two sides regarding atomic weapons have not been ironed out after a thorough debate, the paper said, "it is inconceivable that objective circumstances will be ripe for the solution of this important issue during the current UNGA." But the daily added: "If there is no other practical way to maintain peace and make disarmament possible...the only alternative will be to concentrate efforts on military expansion. Herein lies the agony and at the same time the hope of West Europe."

INTERNAL SECURITY

JIJI SHIMPO pointed out that the repressions growing out of the Kyoto University incident were just what Communist agitators wanted. "It is certain that the

AUTHORITY NND 74052 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDS # 74052

more fuss made over the recent Kyoto University incident, the more pleased they'll be. The best way to handle a case of this proportion is to ignore it...Half of the similar incidents in the past can be said to have snowballed into big issues afterwards...In the end, it is always found that nothing can be done about the original source of the trouble and everything is left as it was...In the final analysis, we find that we have been taken in by their trickery." The authorities insist on staying on the case because of their responsibility, the journal said, but they do not seem to realize that it is their so-called responsibility that the Communists exploit in creating disturbances. It blamed them for exaggerating the "trivial acts of mischievious children" to such a degree that the public "can no longer disregard them."

The key issue in post-treaty internal security is how to deal with the Japan Communist Party, TOKYO SHIMBUN said. "Inasmuch as the JCP underground organization is the main body of the party, it is extremely difficult to pin down its activities. From surface activities, which are thought to be under the guidance of the underground, it seems that a change is taking place in the character of the JCP." Reportedly the Communists have formed a military committee for a revolution and have begun preparing for an armed uprising, the paper said. "If true, the JCP has quit being a lawful party and drastically changed the nature of its organization...In the event that corroborative evidence is found, public opinion will support the outlawing of the Communists." But the daily warned against too hasty action. "To maintain peace after Japan's independence, the authorities must ascertain the JCP's actual activities by gathering positive evidence."

ECONOMY

ASAHI believed that the Japan-British payment agreement should be revised to settle the problem of surplus pound holdings. It said negotiations should be carried out so that a dollar-settlement system will be recognized at least in exporting essential materials. "The only way for Japan to be independent after peace is to secure necessary imports by means of exports. Under present circumstances, this condition is not satisfied and judging from the recent trade policies of Britain and France, we fear that this tendency will be intensified. Therefore, we believe that the payment agreement should be drastically overhauled to ensure an independent national structure."

ASAHI's evening editorial noted that a Kyoto businessmen's association plans to file suit for compensation against the electric power company for losses caused by the strike. "Will the people be compensated by monopolistic public utilities for the mental and material damages they suffered? Will the consumers have no choice but to bear it silently? The expected suit of the Kyoto businessmen offers a good chance to solve this problem."

A columnist in the evening YOMIURI felt that Japan should trade with Russia. "Whatever might be the motives of the other parties, the nature of trade is to buy what one needs cheaply and sell surplus goods. We should not be influenced by sentiment such as 'we won't buy or sell because you look repulsive.'" As long as the goods are not stolen or found, the writer said, buying and selling should go on without hesitation.

MISCELLANEOUS

NIHON KEIZAI deplored the increasing number of infringements upon human rights, especially human traffic and the corrupt practices of government officials. Since Japan will become independent, respect for human rights should be emphasized, it said. "For a nation that hopes to take part in the UN, an existence ignoring the Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Charter is not possible. Not until the spirit of these charters is loyally carried out, can the existence of new Japan be recognized."

Although observing that Prime Minister YOSHIDA regretted the recent irregularities among public employees, a MAINICHI columnist said, his attitude gives "the impression that the Government does not consider such corruption serious enough for the administration to assume responsibility." The writer also criticized the Prime Minister for dodging responsibility for the failure of the administrative retrenchment program. "All in all, it cannot be denied that lately Yoshida's political sense is increasingly out of step with common sense."

RACKETEERS

Korean Thugs Rounded Up in Tokyo: It came to light yesterday that a gang of Korean thugs has been operating in Tokyo for over three years without police interruption. Robbing, embezzling, intimidating, assaulting, they are said to have gouged the community for upwards of 20,000,000 yen.

The gang's first known strike in this area occurred back in June 1948 when one of its teams forced a Shibuya ward office clerk to give it alien registration cards. Its next reported operation took place last fall. On the night of 7 September gang member BOKU Zai Zen and 10 or more henchmen broke into the home of the Josai Taxi Co president OYAMA Masao in Shinjuku. They beat up Oyama. Before they left they "in some way" forced him to turn over his fleet of 30 cabs and 62-tsubo garage to them. Oyama later filed a complaint that "they are planning to sell the cars." The gang went into action again last month, mugging two men at lunch in the Daido-en restaurant in Shimbashi. The restaurant owner, NAKAMURA Taki, helped them.

Police picked up nine members of the gang yesterday morning, including Boku and partner SHIN Ki, ensconced in the cab company as business manager and managing director, respectively, and restaurant owner Nakamura. They are now looking for the gang chief. (Asahi Shimbun, PM, 6 December)

JCPers Embezzle Insurance Money: From Nagano Ken comes the report that job-holding Communists have been swindling the prefectural government of unemployment insurance money and using the money for Red projects. It is rumored that about 30 Communists have been playing this racket, and that among them they have collected 2,000,000 yen. Five suspects were rounded up on Wednesday. (Nihon Keizai Shimbun, 7 December)

SPY CASE

Govt Maps Found at Spy Suspect's House: "Maps drawn by the Geographical Survey Institute of Chiba, a Construction Ministry unit," were uncovered this week at the house of one of the Communists arrested in the spy case Sunday. They were seized Tuesday at the house of spy suspect KIKUCHI Kazushige, a member of the Chiba Prefectural Communist Committee. Included were a detailed map of Chiba Ken, one showing the geographical distribution of Communist hideouts and bases of operation, and military maps. "The GSI Communist cell is considered to be one of the most active cells in Chiba...and tied up closely with the chairman of the Chiba Day Laborers Union." (Mainichi Shimbun, Chiba edition, 6 December)

MISCELLANEOUS

Tokuda Reported in China for Talks: The China Associated Press reported, on 4 December, that boss TOKUDA Kyuichi of the Japan Communist Party and party comrade HAKAMADA Satomi arrived in China "recently" at the invitation of the Far Eastern Cominform. It added that the pair went "in secret" to Taiping, in Kiangsi Province, "to discuss the enlarged struggle of the JCP." Local observers make out that they were ordered to come over to get instructions on forming a united Red command in Japan. (Yomiuri Shimbun, AM, 5 December)

JCPer Markets Anti-American Reports: An official of the Kawasaki Shi Communist chapter sold anti-American papers on the street near the prefectural construction office last Sunday. Three days later police raided the house of distributor KOBAYASHI Shiro. They found "many documents" on JCP activities, including notes on the party's current objectives and reports on its movements in mountain and farm villages. (Mainichi Shimbun, Kanagawa edition, 6 December)

Anti-Occupation Leaflets in Yokosuka: About 100 anti-Occupation handbills, signed "Patriots Group," were strewn along the Keihin railroad line in Yokosuka on 4 December. Similar bills have been found "time and again" in this area. (Asahi Shimbun, Kanagawa edition, 5 December)

Kyoto Students Put Out "Truth" Bills: Several leaflets bearing on the Emperor incident at Kyoto University were found Sunday in a train at Ogura station, Fukuoka. The leaflets, signed by the Kyoto University student self-government association, purported to give "the truth of the Emperor incident." (Yukan Fukunichi, 2 December)

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE GROUP/FAR EAST

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 2006 DATE: 6 Dec 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The early coverage spotlighted two foreign stories--the Big Four talks on arms reduction and the British ratification of the Japanese peace treaty. In the domestic news the best play went to the right-wing Socialist demand for early Diet dissolution and the Okazaki statement on disciplining government officials. Later national stories fared better, and several morning papers preferred them to anything from abroad. ASAHI, for example, led with the Government plan for suburban development; MAINICHI, with a preview of the 13th Diet. Korean cease-fire developments ran about midpage.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Foreign Ministry got ready for the coming administrative agreement talks with the US yesterday by naming a new adviser--HOTTA Masaaki, former ambassador to Italy. Hotta is slated to handle negotiations with GHQ and with Minister ALLISON, who is due here early next year. (a) After a talk with Ambassador SEBALD, Foreign Vice-minister IGUCHI reported that barring unforeseen delay Special Envoy DULLES will arrive in Japan on 10 December. (b)

Iguchi underlined the need for settling differences with Korea before the peace treaty takes effect. He hoped that the Republic of Korea would not break off the current talks in Tokyo. (c)

Prime Minister YOSHIDA will send Foreign Ministry Adviser MATSUMOTO Shunichi to Korea in mid-December to set up a "diplomatic relations adjustment conference." The conference--intended to pave the way for the signing of treaties and the re-opening of full-scale diplomatic relations--will take place in Tokyo in February. (c)

The Foreign Ministry learned that Spain is ready to resume diplomatic relations. The Spanish Government, according to its mission in Japan, will complete formal arrangements before the end of the year. (d)

The Ataka Sangyo KK is negotiating with the Soviet Government for the import of 400,000 tons of coal from Sakhalin. (c) The deal was cleared by Foreign Exchange Control Commission and the Finance and Trade-Industry ministries. If Moscow approves, the Japanese company will pay in pounds sterling. (e)

The Chinese Communists have lifted barriers to the repatriation of Japanese men, according to a letter from a Japanese textile worker in Shanghai. The writer said that since 1 September the Communist regime has changed its policy of holding Japanese men, especially technicians, against their wishes. (f)

ADMINISTRATION

Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI yesterday promised "firm punishment" for government officials who sabotaged the personnel retrenchment bill. Charging them with "acting counter to the duties of civil servants," he revealed that the Government is now looking into the stenographic records of the last Diet to find out what was said in the various committee sessions. Any official guilty of undermining the Government policy, he said, "will be subject to dismissal, warning, official reprimand, or salary reduction." (g)

National Rural Police Director SATO urged his men to get to the bottom of corruption cases in government. (g) The Supreme Prosecutors Office, doing its bit for clean government, will soon call on each minister to form an "honest poverty society" among his subordinates. The society will try to encourage the thought that poverty is a virtue. (a)

Socialist Secretary General ASANUMA accused the Yoshida Cabinet of maladministration and predicted its early downfall. "Whatever the intention of Prime Minister YOSHIDA," he said, "public opinion will force the dissolution of the Diet in April or May." (e)

(a) Mainichi Shimbun (PM)
(b) Mainichi Shimbun (AM)
(c) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM)
(d) Asahi Shimbun (AM)
(e) Tokyo Shimbun
(f) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun
(g) Asahi Shimbun (PM)

FINANCE

Some former zaibatsu banks have started campaigning for return of their old names. In current talks with the Finance Ministry their representatives are arguing tha traditional names like Mitsui and Mitsubishi have more pulling power than the new titles acquired after the zaibatsu breakup. They point out that return of the old names would not only attract more depositors at home but would inspire greater confidence abroad. (a)

Bank of Japan Governor ICHIMADA told Transportation Minister YAMAZAKI yesterday to scale down his goal for the second half of the seventh shipbuilding program. Ichimada warned that shipbuilders will have trouble getting enough loans to finance Yamazaki's 150,000-ton plan. He recommended a second-half target of 100,000 tons. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Prosecutors to Study Communist Threat: The nation's top prosecuting officials will open a two-day conference today to work out a basic policy for keeping Communists under control after the Occupation. They will center their study on measures to immobilize the "military struggles" of the Japan Communist Party. The chief of the Sapporo prosecutors office is scheduled to report on internal security in Hokkaido—the hotbed of Communist "liberation" activities. (c)

Bill to Relieve Overcrowding Readied: To relieve congestion in large cities, government officials have drawn up a plan for suburban development. They intend to send their "new city development bill" to the next regular Diet. The bill would set up public corporations in designated areas to lay gas and water mains, build roads, and supervise other projects needed for the birth of new suburban centers. (d)

State Aid Planned for Private Schools: The Education Ministry has drafted a 3,000,000,000-yen program to help private schools in financial distress. The implementing bill will go to the regular Diet. (e)

(a) Tokyo Shimbun (c) Yomiuri Shimbun (PM) (e) Mainichi Shimbun (AM)
(b) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM) (d) Asahi Shimbun (AM)

-EDITORIALS-

Three editors took up economic issues, but, in keeping with the miscellaneous pattern of the coverage today, each of them chose a separate focus. Human rights was the only issue accorded more than single treatment. The rest of the editors drew on a variety of international and domestic reports.

ECONOMIC

NIHON KEIZAI could see no justification for tightening economic controls and it could not see why financial adviser DODGE suggested such action "in contradiction to the basic idea of his own economic stabilization policy." Further it warned that a control program, mapped haphazardly, can wreck the national economy. "There must be clear-cut objectives before there can be logical programming," it said. "If direct control aimed at such a general objective as inflation-checking is to be enforced, it cannot be restricted to certain specific items on the consumer level; it must be an overall collective control...or the national economy will be destroyed...And if control aimed at other objectives is to be enforced, we demand to know what those objectives are...If they are, as is likely, expansion of key industries and promotion of exports...we suggest, not slapping on controls, but developing power sources...And to develop power sources we need, not controls, only funds."

The evening ASAHI considered it urgent to take new soundings of the national economy. From the point of view of the individual Japanese the picture is dark, it said. "There are 1,300 private pawnshops in Tokyo today and 32 public ones. The money flow from these sources is estimated at 1,000,000,000 yen...sufficient evidence that pawnshop financing is playing a big role in the life of the austerity-ridden urbanite." Rising lines on charts showing "over 80 percent achievement of the prewar living standard" do not show the "proportional levels of recovery of the various classes," it said. "Great importance should be attached to the social realities, reflected in pawnshop windows, as a barometer for gauging the...degree of recovery."

TOKYO SHIMBUN was worried about reports that the farm cooperatives are clamping down on deposit withdrawals. "Delayed payments for Government-purchased rice have a bearing on their financial distress," said the paper, "and also the retarded development of intensive agriculture...But the major factor is the ineffective management of the cooperatives...With the decontrol of farming materials the cooperatives are being beaten by commercial capital competition. Capable men have to be found to head them or they will not stay afloat...This matter is so important that it can decide the future of the country."

HUMAN RIGHTS

The thousands of cases of alleged human rights infringements piled up at the Civil Liberties Bureau during the last 12 months are a sad commentary on the "human rights" fiestas being held, said YOMIURI. Of the 12,880 cases--from October 1950 to September 1951--in the CLB files, 649 charge abuse of authority by Government employees. "The Government...apparently blind to the revival of the prewar police tactics, must be held responsible for this situation."

Paralleling this, said the paper, suppressive talk has increased in "responsible Government circles" in the last two years. "Dictatorial trends began to quicken with the ballyhoo of rearmament...witness Education Minister AMANO's moral code. If a person in an important Government post can openly scheme to deify the Emperor and pave the way for a return to Tojo-type militarism...the Government can hardly defend itself against the charge that it is trying to turn back the times... The people must realize that where the freedom to speak and assemble are endangered...they cannot expect their basic personal rights to be guaranteed...This being 'human rights' week, it would be a good time for them to make some firm resolutions for their own protection."

An ASAHI columnist also observed that human rights violations are "still rampant" in Japan. For one thing, he said, "feudalistic ideas are still deeply rooted here among both the offenders and the victims...Along with this is a tendency, not only in Japan, to ignore the existence of individuals when war threatens...despite the fact that wars have a way of breaking out when suppression of speech hits the climax." He urged that freedom of speech, both domestically and internationally, be preserved "as a bulwark against war."

INTERNATIONAL

ASAHI saw "no prospect that the deadlocked world situation will ease even slightly this year." There is "little or no hope," it said, of an agreement on disarmament plans, including atomic weapon control, at the UN General Assembly session. In the meantime the North Atlantic Treaty Organizations conference adjourned with the mutual defense issue still up in the air. So, while the arguments rage, the Soviet Union "goes on exploiting each development for all it is worth in Germany..." "We are much concerned. Whatever happens in Europe has a direct and vital effect on us."

MAINICHI was appreciative that Britain ratified the Japanese peace treaty, but it was also impressed by the "noteworthy comments" made against the treaty during its course through Parliament. One it remarked was a left-wing Labor argument that the Japanese labor unions are not very well protected from exploitation by capital; another was that nothing in the treaty protected Britain from the menace of Japanese dumping. "Britain ratified, but Britain will watch."

In a second editorial MAINICHI said that the strict American interpretation of Olympic game rules "carries great significance...since it precedes the Soviet Union's declarations on the subject. The paper advised Japan's athletic circles to do some "stern reflecting" on their rules for entry into the games.

MISCELLANEOUS

JIJI SHIMPO agreed that Prime Minister YOSHIDA's disciplinary order against the public officials who "sabotaged" the personnel retrenchment bill was "proper enough." But it felt that "primary responsibility for emasculation of the bill rests on the Government and its party...because of their slovenly handling of it."

On the subject of the Kyoto University incident, a YOMIURI columnist said that "such a scene is tantamount to raising the Emperor's dignity to the level of divinity." He warned that students should guard their precious "freedom on the campus" from "exploitation by certain political parties and organizations...or they will lose it altogether."

Supplement to
SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

KOREANS

Anti-Deportation Moves Seen Coming Again: The recent anti-deportation moves by Ibaragi Koreans have led the prefectural National Rural police to believe that these campaigns will be intensified in the future. The NRP is considering measures to cope with this problem. Militant Korean actions have been reported in various places between 12 to 28 November. They include mass protests at government offices, petitions, agitation at labor meetings, and inflammatory handbills. Since about 2,000 of the 5,500 Koreans in this prefecture are on government relief and since most of the others are illegal distillers of crude wine, rag pickers, or day laborers, they are apparently afraid that the post-treaty control ordinance will hit hard. (Asahi Shimbun, Ibaragi edition, 5 December)

Higashinari Riot Seid Anti-Deportation Act: To fight legislation of an immigration control law, members of the defunct League of Korean Residents have organized an anti-deportation struggle association. Since October they have been conducting nationwide struggles among Korean residents as well as among Japanese. This has resulted in the recent riots in Hyogo and Fukuoka prefectures--a contrast to the relatively weak Korean demonstrations in the past. Police believe that the 1 December mobbing of the Higashinari police station and the subsequent riot over the death of a drunken compatriot in jail are tied in with the anti-deportation struggles. (Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun, 3 December)

Koreans Press Mayor to Oppose Deportation: About 10 North Koreans were in a mob that marched to the Hitachi city office, Ibaragi Ken, demanding an interview with the mayor. The mayor was attending an assembly session so they argued with subordinate officials until he showed up. They demanded that he sign a petition opposing the deportation of Koreans. But the mayor refused and went back to the assembly session. The demonstrators started to wait out the session, but finally dispersed when it lasted longer than scheduled. (Ibaragi Shimbun, 29 November)

ARRESTS

Hokkaido Communist Organ Courier Caught: Suspected of distributing Communist publications in Bibai, a Hokkaido mining district, KIMURA Yoshio was arrested on 3 December for violating Government Ordinance No 325. Police found him with about 100 copies of PEACE AND INDEPENDENCE and numerous other publications, such as YOUNG PROLETARIAT FIGHTERS and HOKKAIDO YOUTH NEWS. Kimura refused to answer police questions. (Mainichi Shimbun, Hokkaido edition, 5 December)

Communist Interferes with Official Duty: Communist FUJIWARA Katsumi, an executive of the Hirosaki Welfare Workers Union in Aomori Ken, prevented a local employment official from distributing labor registration books to workers on 16 November. He held back the official, claiming the official had interrupted his speech. Police arrested Fujiwara on 3 December. (Mainichi Shimbun, Aomori edition, 5 December)

Communist Contact Men Arrested in Osaka: The HEIWA KYOIKU was among the four Communist organs found on a man loitering in front of Kinki station in Osaka on 28 November. He was immediately arrested and charged with violating Government Ordinance No 325. Investigating further, police went to the home of NAGASAKI Kyuichi, where they arrested another man on the same charge. The second person had 150 pieces of copy to be used for Communist organ papers. All his copy bore the letter "M"--symbol of the JCP Kansai district. This led police to believe that he is an influential courier for the Kansai Communist headquarters. Both men refused to answer questions on grounds of self-incrimination. (Mainichi Shimbun, Osaka edition, 30 November)

Coded Message Shows Printing Plant Plan: A young man with 2,000 copies of banned Communist publications, 10 coded letters in one-inch square envelopes, and a coded message in a rucksack was arrested on 25 November in Muroran Shi. Although he refuses to answer questions, police believe he is a courier for a JCP district committee in Hokkaido. The coded message from Communist central headquarters allegedly tells about a secret plan to establish a 20,000,000-yen mobile underground printing plant. The ten letters were addressed to district committees in Hokkaido and their lower echelons. From these letters, police claim to have learned the locations of 10 secret meeting places and contact points of Hokkaido Communists. (Hokkai Times, 29 November)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE GROUP/FAR EAST

File

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 2005 DATE: 5 Dec 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The power strike compromise and Prime Minister Yoshida's instructions to his aides to discipline Government officials who blocked successful passage of the personnel retrenchment bill were the two domestic stories brought to sharp focus in today's evening papers. Three foreign dispatches consistently played high were the UN arms reduction subcommittee meeting, the British-Egyptian clash in the Suez Canal Zone and the conference of top-level Soviet leaders. In the morning, YOMIURI spotlighted an AP report on the secret US plan to defend Japan against surprise attack, followed by a report from special correspondent Kase (author of "Journey to the Missouri") on his recent tour of America and Europe stressing growing anti-Communist sentiment in the countries he had visited. ASAHI and MAINICHI headlined the Communist statement on the armistice inspection.

POWER STRIKE SETTLEMENT

After vainly attempting to persuade Central Labor Commission Chairman NAKAYAMA to change his "final" mediation attempt, early yesterday morning the Japan Electric Power Workers Union (Densan) decided to accept his plan. The voting ran 11 to eight. Provisional signing of the agreement took place later in the day. (a) The Nakayama plan concerned wage base and efficiency pay only; other issues, including the problem of working conditions, were shelved. (b)

At midnight Monday Nakayama presented a similar mediation plan to both labor and management in the Tokyo Electric Power Company dispute. Both sides gave almost immediate oral approval, and the agreement was provisionally signed at noon on Tuesday. (a) Workers of both JEPWU and the Tokyo union are now all back on the job, but due to a delay in issuing orders to stop the strike, yesterday morning 24 Tokyo plants saw walkouts and 15 stopped operations. (c)

During the strike the coal stockpiles and water supply increased to a degree that now offers consumers at least a week without blackouts. One of the main reasons the unions decided to accept the Nakayama plan was that "public indignation swelled" on account of the disruption of service. Further, each union was apparently trying to get a higher wage base than the other, and they thus worked at cross-purposes. Their stubborness was due to the fact that in the 1946-47 period power workers' wage level was 166 percent of the average industrial wage, while in 1951 it has dropped to a low of 87 percent.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The coming visit of Ambassador DULLES is expected to see decisions made on many major problems, especially those centering around increase of Japan's self-defense power. The Foreign Ministry is primarily concerned about (1) to what extent the National Police Reserve and Maritime Safety Board should be strengthened; (2) how much US military aid can be expected; (3) the relationship between rearmament and the administrative agreement, particularly Japan's financial contributions to the working of the security pact, and (4) release to Japan of the harbor facilities of Kobe, Kure and Sasebo. Dulles is also expected to offer "basic conclusions" on the problems of reparations, trusteeship and recognition of China. (c)

The draft of India's separate peace treaty with Japan, completed on 29 November, has been received by the Indian mission here from its home government, and will be made public "at the proper opportunity." It is expected no difficulty will be encountered in the coming negotiations. (d)

A Japanese mission will spend one week in Korea starting 11 December. Delegates will "sound out the Republic of Korea's opinion" with regard to various basic problems between Japan and Korea, such as nationality, trade, fisheries and disposition of claims, to prepare for restoration of diplomatic relations. (d)

(a) Yomiuri Shimbun (PM)
(b) Asahi Shimbun (AM)
(c) Mainichi Shimbun (PM)
(d) Jiji Shimpo

PERSONNEL RETRENCHMENT

Prime Minister yesterday accused "some Government officials" of "conspiracy with some Dietmen" and "frantic efforts" to cut down the program for discharge of surplus personnel. He told Liberal Party Chief Secretary MASUDA that he wanted Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI to make a "thorough inquiry," and promised to subject any malefactors to "severe punishment." (a)

Yoshida plans to submit a second personnel retrenchment plan to the 13th ordinary Diet session. He also told Masuda that he hoped "care would be taken to avoid any such frustration in the future," and is apparently determined to push the reform through this time, at any cost. (a)

NEWS BRIEFS

Right-Wing Socialists Take the Warpath: In connection with the mass resignation of health insurance doctors, the Socialist rightist faction yesterday claimed the contretemps occurred because "the Yoshida Cabinet, entirely lacking enthusiasm for establishment of a social security system," is "indifferent to the difficulties of the doctors." The rightist faction will hold a "party convention" in Tokyo from 20 to 25 January. (b)

Fisheries Talks Soon to be Conoluded: The tripartite fisheries talks have entered the final stage, "owing to major concessions" in Japan's favor concerning the "principle of freedom on the high seas," which is inserted at the beginning of the document. The Foreign Ministry will publish salient details today. Japanese fishing circles are not entirely satisfied, feeling that the pact should include the "right of free sale abroad of the open seas' catch." (c)

Subsidies for Shipbuilding Program Set: The Cabinet yesterday fixed the target of the seventh shipbuilding program at 150,000 gross tons, and set the amount of counterpart fund aid at 50,000 yen per ton for freighters, 40,000 for tankers. This will require five billion yen more than Bank of Japan Governor ICHIMADA appears willing to give Transportation Minister YAMAZAKI. (d)

(a) Mainichi Shimbun (PM)
(b) Asahi Shimbun (AM)
(c) Mainichi Shimbun (AM)
(d) Tokyo Shimbun

-EDITORIALS-

The decision of health insurance doctors to resign en masse drew comment from three writers today. In addition, four writers criticized the Government's maladministration. Economic editorials dealt with next year's budget and Japan's dollar shortage and surplus pound holdings. Human Rights Week, the electric power dispute, and disarmament rounded out the editorial coverage.

HEALTH INSURANCE DOCTORS

ASAHI wondered how the Government will deal with the mass resignation of health insurance doctors. It noted that Welfare Minister HASHIMOTO plans to raise the unit fees for medical treatment slightly and, at the same time, considers a separate step to exempt insurance doctors from the income tax. "We admit that the unit cost will have to be raised to some degree, but it cannot be considered enough to save the situation and settle the whole issue once and for all...Even if the present unit cost is raised to some degree, it will not answer the question of whether the revised unit cost is fair and just. We feel that this opportunity should be utilized to first calculate the rational cost of medical treatment and, on the basis of this, calculate a just unit cost for health insurance medical care."

"The resignation en masse of the health insurance doctors is nothing less than a general strike," NIHON KEIZAI said. "It is undoubtedly an outrageous conduct against the health insurance beneficiaries and society in general. Health means everything to the workers and to be deprived of health insurance medical treatment is a serious problem...It is not merely a question of money. It is a matter to be considered from the higher viewpoint of social welfare and humanism."

A TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist termed the doctors' resignations a "type of extortion." "This is similar in nature to the strike tactics of the workers' unions. If all the insurance doctors are going to resign, the nation's working people, which depend on them for medicine, will be faced with a question of life or death." The writer stressed: "They are worse than the Communists in resorting to strike tactics without warning. They had better feel their own pulse to see if it is normal."

ADMINISTRATION

ASAHI's evening editorial considered it "natural" for the people to grow tired of the Governments "successive political setbacks." "The cardinal point of administration is not to weary the people of it." The journal said that despite a series of maladministration cases, the Yoshida Cabinet has not yet fallen because of the weakness of the opposition parties. "The Liberals should realize that they can survive only by studying the opposition parties' assertions in the spirit of tolerance and reason rather than in trying to extend their influence."

A columnist in the evening YOMIURI believed that the tense international situation and the domestic corruption "must be quite pleasing to the Communists." "It is bound to encourage the revival of fascism...If the Yoshida Government wants to remain in office, it should set the nation in order at this time lest it run down."

An ASAHI columnist blamed the failure of the administrative retrenchment program to the Cabinet's inability to handle bureaucrats. The writer advised the Government to face the ordinary Diet by reshuffling itself in an attempt to solve the problem of administrative adjustment appropriately. "If an administrative adjustment should be an impossible task even for the present Government, which has an absolute majority in the Diet, it shows nothing but the worst effect of a bureaucratic state."

"It would not be proper, at least numerically speaking, to label the Upper House as a 'den of bureaucracy,'" a YOMIURI writer said. "But when the ex-bureaucrat councillors start maneuvering...the Upper House starts to look like a liaison mission of the bureaucracy." The writer felt that the handful of ex-bureaucrats in the Upper House "still possess that time-honored sense of superiority."

ECONOMY

In compiling next year's budget, YOMIURI said the reasonableness of the scheduled revenue of 850,000,000,000 yen must be determined, a rational limit must be placed on the peace settlement expenditures from the viewpoint of the nation's economic capacity, and inventory finance for foreign exchange must be restudied. "Of course, we must fulfill our international obligations. But at the same time, we are faced with a vital challenge of stabilizing the people's livelihood by some means or other."

JIJI SHIMPO was concerned about Japan's dollar shortage and surplus pound holdings. It said the dollar shortage was once greatly mitigated after the outbreak of the Korean war and when the US bought on the world market to expand armament. "But since last spring the US stopped buying, and Britain and France embarked on armament expansion. This again caused a dollar shortage. Therefore, no matter how low Japan cuts its prices to increase exports, foreign countries will not buy large quantities of goods with dollars. Automatically exports to sterling areas increase. Meanwhile, Japan is buying more from dollar areas. We have imported materials such as cotton and iron ores from the dollar area and exported the products to the sterling area. Thus we have helped dollar-pinched countries at our own expense. The result is less dollars and surplus pounds." The paper stressed that the only fundamental solution is to remove restrictions on converting pounds to dollars. "The problem cannot be solved merely by adopting a tight money policy."

MISCELLANEOUS

Human Rights Week, MAINICHI said, stems from the UN's World Human Rights Declaration, which is a "blueprint" for all nations to follow. In Japan, the paper observed that the human rights are not all guaranteed. It cited the numerous cases of white slavery in farming districts. While pointing out the seriousness of this problem, the daily felt that the poverty that gives rise to white slavery should be considered a bigger problem. It said the protection of human rights requires economic stability. "We doubt whether the blueprint will easily come true, nor do we expect that it will be realized completely. Yet we should not grudge any effort, however small, to bring society nearer to the blueprint."

A MAINICHI columnist praised Central Labor Commission Chairman NAKAYAMA for successfully settling the electric power dispute. He urged the power workers to reflect on their dispute activities, which "infringes upon the fundamental rights of the people."

TOKYO SHIMBUN observed that the obstacles facing the Big Four disarmament talks stem from technical difficulties and the acute nature of the opposition between the East and West camps. But it hoped for success of the talks through concession and compromise. It would at least serve as a "decisive demulcent" for the cold war.

ESPIONAGE

Arrested Seven Believed To Be Red Spies: The seven Communists picked up in the lumber shop raid on Sunday are being held as suspected members of the Red international secret service. It is charged that they are members of the Communist Party's "Y-Bloc," an underground espionage organ, and that they have carried out "important spy assignments" in the Kanto area.

Noting that the seven had been using the "Y-Bloc" designation, police looked it up in the Communist code file. They found it there. It was the symbol for "members engaged in anti-American activities." Among the documents confiscated from them were "detailed maps of US airfields throughout Kanto and a list of ammunition dumps located near the fields."

"It is expected that as soon as the Japanese investigations are completed, the case will be turned over to the US military tribunal." (Yomiuri Shimbun, AM, 5 December)

"Nothing Much" Found in Suspects' Homes: The homes of five of the seven suspected Red agents were raided yesterday morning, among them that of Mitaka train case headliner, IIDA Shichizo. Results were negligible. "There were indications that the arrested men had thrown away a good share of their personal belongings." (Yomiuri Shimbun, PM, 4 December)

The raiders also discovered that, with the exception of Iida, the suspects were using aliases. (Yomiuri Shimbun, AM, 5 December)

JCP POLICY

JCP Hangs Out Kremlin Shingle: At its fifth national convention in October--an event given a front-page spread by PRAVDA--the Communist Party adopted the "general report" on policy and activated previously-framed "violence" resolutions. The meeting confirmed plans for "establishing guerrilla organizations, destroying military bases, sabotaging munitions factories...and transportation facilities, and stepping up counterpolice activities."

A striking feature of the "general report" was its boast that the party had made a "proper" hookup with world communism. "The new principles," it said, "have connected our struggles toward racial liberation and democratic revolution properly with world revolution...They are now seen as a part of world revolution." Further, in the new principles the word "nation" is substituted for that of "people." "This seems to express a veering away...from the former class-sorting attitude to an all-class attitude...It is believed to signify allout concentration on anti-American struggles."

As of 20 November the registered membership of the Communist Party was 52,000. This is only half what it was last year but the secret party ranks are believed to have multiplied. "Meanwhile it is noted that the party's auxiliary organs--"the National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations, the Democratic Young Men's Association, the Japan Repatriates League, the New Japan Literary Society, the People's Literary Society, and the Zenshinza troupe and other left-wing theatrical outfits--are closing their factional gaps." (Mainichi Shimbun, AM, 4 December)

JCP Said Hoisting Two-Faced Policy: Warnings that the Communist Party is trying to mask its "violence" activities came last week from a high-ranking member of the Special Investigation Bureau. SIB deputy chief YOSHIHASHI viewed the issue as follows: "The Communist Party is trying to give out the impression that it has reversed its former policy at the advice of the Soviet Union...that it has abandoned all attempts to stage a violent revolution. Meanwhile, the party's 1951 thesis, adopted at the fifth national convention, calls specifically for struggles by violence." The Kyoto University incident, he said, proved that the violence angle was not being softpedaled. He concluded with the observation that the Chubu district Communists are girding for a spring outburst. (Chubu Nippon Shimbun, 3 December)

Counterpolice Activity in Sendai: The Communists are stepping up counterpolice activity in Sendai. One of their major maneuvers is to blast the existing crime prevention clubs and start up their own rival organizations. In the city's "delta zone," where they are attacking the crime clubs' stand on the police night-watch system, they seem to be drawing "a considerable number" to their side. "An investigation is now underway to confirm whether Sendai has been earmarked by the Communists as a model district for such activities." (Kahoku Shimpo, 1 December)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE GROUP/FAR EAST

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 2004 DATE: 4 Dec 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Headlined in the evening press were the address on Asia given by Dulles in Cleveland, Brig Gen Spivey's Nagoya statement that Japan is the best hope against Communist aggression in Asia, the Kumarappa press interview and the latest Western proposal for elections in Germany. Best domestic news was the Liberal Party announcement that a Diet dissolution is not on the way. This last continued to play high in the morning papers, which also featured new party moves revolving around the Peoples Democratic Party. Other top coverage turned to developments in the Korean cease-fire talks.

POLITICS

Contradicting previous statements by prominent Liberals, Prime Minister YOSHIDA yesterday told the party's Chief Secretary MASUDA to announce that the Government will not dissolve the Lower House until its members' term of office expires in January 1953. Masuda said the Government felt responsible for coping with legislation resulting from the requirements of the peace treaty and security pact, and wished to halt current "pre-election campaigns." He also denied the possibility of any Cabinet reshuffle this year. (a)

The 13th regular Diet opens next Monday. Rather than spotlighting actual legislation, it is believed interest will center around such problems as "the gradual increase of defense strength" and "reorganization" of political parties, "which will constitute the 'undercurrent' in political circles for the next two months." Most important will probably be the "new party problem" especially in connection with the Peoples Democratic Party's convention slated for 8 and 9 December, and Liberal overtures to PDP Councillors. (a)

The PDP formally decided yesterday to launch activities for formation of a new party. A resolution to this effect will be presented to the December convention, but setting up a preparatory committee will be postponed until the stand of the Farmers Cooperative Party is made clear, around the middle of the month. Adverse decision on the FCP's part will not change PDP plans. Meanwhile, the PDP has nearly finished formulating its new policies to be announced at the convention. The party's goals will be: (1) establishment of diplomatic relations with all non-signatories of the peace treaty; (2) return of the Kuriles, Ryukyus, Habomai and Shikotan; (3) strengthening Japan's defense power so that the security pact can be replaced with one of "mutual assistance"; (4) "resolute adoption of a planned economy based on the principles of capitalism"; (5) "putting labor on an equal footing with capital." (b)

Socialist Party Chairman SUZUKI, left-winger, told Nagoya reporters that he had "no thought" of rejoining the rightist faction. He is going ahead with plans for a general election in May or June, despite Yoshida's announcement. The left-wingers will stage a "regular party convention" in late January. (c)

POWER STRIKE

The power strike is worsening in both Tokyo and the prefectures. (d) Procuratorial authorities in Tokyo and Osaka conferred yesterday, and are thinking of "taking serious steps." They are expected to issue a warning against "abuse of the right to strike," in consideration of public welfare, and are also to investigate violations of the Public Utilities Law. (e)

Chairman NAKAYAMA of the Central Labor Commission yesterday presented the Japan Electric Power Workers' Union with a plan that increased prospects of settling the dispute. He stressed, however, that it was his "final" plan, and that he had "no intention of going farther in mediation." Union leaders discussed it till early this morning, with no decision being reached as yet. (f)

(a) Asahi Shimbun (PM) (b) Asahi Shimbun (AM) (c) Jiji Shimpo (d) Mainichi Shimbun (PM) (e) Tokyo Shimbun (f) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM)

DOCTOR DILEMMA

As a result of 18 cases of refusal of medical treatment last Saturday alone, the Health Insurance Section of the Tokyo metropolitan government yesterday issued a warning through various doctors' associations that such refusal is illegal at present. In order to secure a revision of payment rates, physicians in the health insurance group have submitted their resignations en masse. Under the Health Insurance Law, however, a panel doctor's resignation does not become effective till one month after it is submitted, and during this period they must continue to practice as usual. (a)

Metropolitan authorities doubted it was legal even to submit en masse resignations through the Japan Medical Association. Since the association's move "has strong political implications," and it is not registered as a political body, it may have violated the Organizations Control Ordinance. (a)

Welfare Minister HASHIMOTO met yesterday with health officials, and later with Liberal leaders. He will present the problem to today's Cabinet meeting, and hopes it can be settled before the week's end. (b)

NATIONAL POLICE RESERVE

NPR Director-General MASUHARA, now on a tour of inspection of camps, said yesterday in an Osaka press statement that he hoped for increased amounts of equipment, but there was no necessity of special heavy weapons or a great increase in personnel. (c) He added he had heard nothing about receiving armor or aircraft from America. (d)

NEWS BRIEF

Nemoto Set for Delivery Encouragement Tour: Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO will leave tomorrow on a trip through rice-producing areas to urge faster deliveries. The crop is usually in by 20 November, but it is thought final allocations will take 20 days longer this year because "the confusion at the Tokyo conference is being repeated in the prefectures." (e)

(a) Asahi Shimbun (PM) (c) Yomiuri Shimbun (PM) (e) Yukan Nihon Keizai
(b) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM) (d) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun

-EDITORIALS-

Economic issues--financial policy, the farewell statement of Mr Dodge, and feed imports for livestock--held the attention of three writers today. In addition, two writers discussed the corruption of government officials, while two others dealt with the power workers dispute. Administrative readjustment and the Japan Medical Association rated single comment.

ECONOMY

TOKYO SHIMBUN noted that a feeling of uneasiness is spreading in financial circles in view of the bankruptcy of well-known commercial firms. It said financial circles, despite their outward calm, are tightening up their financial transactions. "Although it is quite proper that financial operations must be placed under sound management, caution must be exercised against making such a switchover all at once. In view of the character of banks specializing in bank deposits, it is natural that they keep a cautious attitude in maintaining strict watch over commercial transactions when there is a feeling of uneasiness. However, the recent attitude of the financial organizations is a little too extreme...If the financial organs unnecessarily assume a cautious attitude, the economy will inevitably be thrown into disorder."

JIJI SHIMPO termed Financial Adviser DODGE's farewell statement "a repetition of the opinions he reiterated before on various occasions both official and unofficial." It said most of the people already know about the difficulties confronting Japan without being reminded by Mr Dodge. "At present as in the past, the Dodge formula is subject to much opposition in Japan. But judging from his statement alone, it seems that almost none of these criticisms and representations have been accepted by him. Far from being accepted, they are ignored altogether. All these objections and criticisms are indiscriminately construed as running counter to his purpose and objective."

The daily added that the statement includes some reasonable points. "But for the most part is takes up absurd unimportant issues. His statement is based upon, if not misunderstanding, either distortion or exaggeration...Although the results

of his fourth visit to Japan remain to be seen, it has become clear that he seeks to carry his point forever. Perhaps this alone may be considered as the greatest result it achieved."

NIHON KEIZAI saw the need for importing 3,000,000 tons of foodstuffs in view of the population increase and the stoppage of Korean and Formosan rice imports. But to decrease the amount of imported foodstuffs, the paper said, livestock raising should be encouraged. "The first thing to solve in this connection is to attain a sufficient supply of feed. Without a successful feed policy, the livestock industry cannot develop." The journal stressed that an adequate supply of feed should be imported. "An increase in livestock products through importation of feed will serve to improve the nation's eating habits as well as solve the food problem."

CORRUPTION

ASAHI hoped that a thoroughgoing investigation will be made of government scandals. "At the same time, however, we cannot overlook the fact that the method of administrative management is a cause for the occurrence of these scandals." The daily saw four points that should be considered in improving administrative management: 1) appropriations from one fiscal year should be carried over to the next fiscal year so that workshops will not have to wait for necessary funds; 2) funds of a public works project should not be investigated four times a year since the necessary paperwork keeps technicians busy and incapable of adequate supervision and guidance in the workshops; 3) appropriations for over-time should not be limited since it hinders the payment of additional allowances even when the work must be speeded up; and 4) entertainment expenses for central and higher officials should be investigated.

A columnist in the evening ASAHI criticized government officials for becoming involved in corruption. "Although the bureaucratic organization is reputed to be deeprooted it will become more and more detached from the nation if it is allowed to continue its present course. It is high time for them to reflect on themselves and to adopt a new principle for administration technique and rules of conduct. In other words, they should establish a new way of officialdom." The writer wanted conditions to improve so that "a good government official is judged by his ability to produce maximum efficiency with minimum expense." For this, he said: "Government officials must be reeducated. Mere questionnaires are useless. A substantial reeducation in ministerial technique and morality is needed."

POWER STRIKE

A columnist in the evening YOMIURI believed that the electric power workers, by striking, will not get management to reconsider their demands but will only anger the people. "If you plan to inconvenience management and force it to make concessions, why don't you carry out a strike by other methods? For example, by refusing to collect money. By refusing to collect electricity charges, management will be inconvenienced but the people will not be annoyed at all. To carry out a power shut-off strike without trying this measure is clearly an act of provocation against the people."

Similarly, an ASAHI columnist said the power workers have given the people so much trouble that "they have challenged the general public to battle." He urged labor and capital to reconsider any moves they have in continuing a dispute for a long time at the expense of other industries or of the people's lives.

MISCELLANEOUS

YOMIURI wondered how the Government will deal with the defeat of its administrative readjustment program. It suggested that appropriate steps be taken against the "brazen acts of bureaucrats, who obstructed the vital Cabinet policy in a most underhanded manner and caused its failure." "Moreover, most of the people want this gigantic but substantially rotten political structure simplified and cleaned up as early as possible." The paper urged the Government to try again to realize the policy it promised the people.

MAINICHI criticized the Japan Medical Association for submitting the resignation of all health insurance doctors because of the controversy over the raise in unit fees for medical treatment. The journal observed that a compromise plan has been advanced regarding the revision of the unit price. "But the JMA drafted a plan for a drastic raise, and wants to save its face by winning a unit price higher than the compromise plan. The public will not approve its attitude of threatening with resignations. We hope that the JMA will reconsider its attitude in view of its important responsibility to help the growth of the social insurance system."

Supplement to
SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

ARRESTS AND SEIZURES

"Important" Communist Papers Found: "The most importand documents...on Communist plans...yet obtained by metropolitan police" were uncovered at a lumber shop in Shibamata, Tokyo, on Sunday. The police swooped down on the shop just before noon. They arrested seven Communists, including IIDA Shichizo alleged Mitaka train case conspirator, and seized written evidence that the seven have been practicing subversive activities. They are accused of plotting ways to implement the Communist Party's anti-military base program. It is said that the police got leads to five other Communist hideouts in the metropolitan area and will crack down on them "the first thing Tuesday."

The police disclosed reports that the Communist Party is grooming spies to infiltrate military bases "in the guise of barbers...right after the peace." Meanwhile female Red stooges are said to be serving as "maids" in the households of American Army officers. (Yomiuri Shimbun AM, 4 December)

The seven lumber shop suspects were divided up and taken to three different police stations. Beyond "intimating" that some illegal publications were found at the shop, metropolitan police are keeping the details of the raid in "strict secrecy." (Asahi Shimbun AM, 4 December)

Red Korean Runs Amuck in Hospital: The troubleraising career of a sightless World War II veteran was intercepted by police last week. Veteran MATSUOKA Kakugen, alias SO Kyok-won, Communist, entered the Tokyo second hospital to be fitted with artificial eyes. That was back in 1946. His treatment was finished last spring but he refused to be discharged. This fall, on 9 November, hospital officials tried again to oust him. Matsuoka balked. "He got drunk, smashed windows, tore out the telephone, and...beat up a nurse." This was the 10th time he had gone on a rampage, causing total damage reckoned at "hundreds of thousands of yen." Among other activities he had been inciting the other inmates to "oppose unfair discharges." He was jailed on 30 November on charges of assault and battery. (Tokyo Times, 1 December)

JCP Fare-Dodger Picked Up in Kyoto: A Communist fare-dodger was spotted on a train nearing Kyoto station recently. His pass read, Tennoji to Osaka, and the conductor ordered him to pay for the override. The passenger "behaved suspiciously" and the conductor emptied his pockets. The man was carrying another short-distance pass--from Ishiyama to Otsu, and complimentary tickets for Lake Biwa steamboats issued in the name of Communist Dietman EZAKI Ichiji. As he was being examined the man put a scrap of paper in his mouth. At this the conductor took him to the nearest police station. The paper scrap, now illegible, appeared to have been a Communist Party report. The man was identified as Shiga Prefectural Communist Committeeman INOUE Yoshiharu of Otsu.

Inoue confessed to charges of "pipe-commuting," buying passes between the first two stations and last two stations of a long-distance trip, and omitting payment for the rest of the points covered. He was booked for violating the railroad management law. (Mainichi Shimbun, Osaka edition, 24 November)

MISCELLANEOUS

Kyoto University Students Submerge: It looks as if some of the Kyoto University students involved in the Emperor incident have gone underground. The Kyoto prosecutor's office issued summons to "a number" of suspect students to appear at a voluntary hearing on the incident Monday. "The students failed to show up... and it appears that some of them have suddenly changed residences." (Mainichi Shimbun, PM, 3 December)

Anti-US Bills Distributed in Gumma: Two Communist Party members armed with anti-Occupation handbills were arrested in Kitakanra Gun, Gumma, last week. It was believed that they passed the bills among factory workers of the county. (Asahi Shimbun, Gumma edition, 29 November)

Former JCP Member Turns Arsonist: An ex-Communist Party member turned out to be the man responsible for the mysterious fires that have been breaking out lately at Tendo spa, Yamagata. Ex-Communist SUGIYAMA Toyosaku of Higashi-Murayama Gun confessed to police last week that he had set fire to 12 places, including a school, five inns, and two office buildings "because of hatred of society." Sugiyama was thrown out of the Yamagata Prefectural Communist Committee as a "spy." (Asahi Shimbun AM, 29 November)

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SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 2003 DATE: 3 Dec 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Foreign dispatches—helped by the usual weekend dearth of domestic news—took over most of the frontpage space today. The most consistently emphasized stories were tied to the disarmament talks in Paris and the Korean cease-fire negotiations. Domestic items, if they appeared above-fold at all, leaned heavily on speculation. Topics included national defense, cabinet reshuffle, and new-party maneuver.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

The Government has roughed out a national defense program. It intends to start out by building up the National Police Reserve and the Maritime Safety Board and then switch gradually to rearmament. But the scope of rearmament, officials say, depends largely on international developments and on how much arms lend-lease will come from the US. (a)

Government leaders, when they talk to State Department Adviser DULLES next week, are expected to call on the US Government for rearmament aid. After sounding out US policy they will draw up a more definite plan. At present their thinking shapes up like this: 1) a Korean cease-fire will have no direct bearing on rearmament; 2) the US-Japan security pact will remain in force longer than generally expected; 3) for the time being the Constitution will not be amended to permit rearmament; 4) the "supreme command" will not be revived; and 5) nothing will be done now to organize a volunteer army or a second "peace-guarding" reserve. (a)

POLITICS

The Peoples Democrats will define their official stand on the new-party project in a few days. Many leading Peoples Democrats want to get the project on the road as quickly as possible. At the supreme committee meeting today they will probably demand the immediate formation of a preparatory committee. But Chief Secretary MIKI prefers to go a little slower. He has promised the Farmers Cooperatives, who have dragged their feet in the preliminary negotiations, that the preparatory committee will not take shape until after 15 December. (b)

The Farmers Cooperatives may drop out of the new-party drive altogether. Some of their local units are objecting strongly to participation. If this view prevails, the projected party will embrace only the Peoples Democrats and Shinsei and Daiichi Club members. (a)

A veteran Liberal predicted yesterday that the Diet will dissolve soon after the regular session adjourns in April. ONO Bamboku told reporters in Ichinomiya that dissolution is "inevitable." Turning to party politics, he revealed that former Liberal president HATOYAMA is rapidly regaining his health and will be ready to start his comeback soon. Ono, the leader of the Hatoyama clique in the Liberal Party, said Hatoyama is planning to issue his first statement in January at Gifu. (c)

POWER STRIKE

The Central Labor Commission kept up its effort to end the steadily worsening power strike. At negotiations last night CLC Chairman NAKAYAMA personally mediated with representatives of the Japan Electric Power Workers Union and the power companies. But the deadlock continued. (c)

The union blamed management "insincerity" for the deadlock. In a statement following the unsuccessful mediation talks Saturday night, JEPWU leaders declared: "The fact that the dispute has come to this pass is entirely due to the management's insincerity. We are ready to strengthen our tactics to encourage reconsideration." (a)

(a) Tokyo Shimbun (b) Asahi Shimbun (AM) (c) Mainichi Shimbun (AM)

FOREIGN MINISTRY

The Foreign Ministry has prepared for revival of full-scale diplomatic relations by revamping its structure. On 1 December it reorganized into six bureaus and a secretariat. It also appointed two new advisers--former Finance Minister TSUSHIMA Juichi and former Ambassador to the Philippines MURATA Shozo. They will work for the Asiatic Bureau--in the division specially set up to handle reparations. (a)

Two new bureaus emerged from the reorganization--the International Cooperation Bureau and the Information and Culture Bureau. The International Cooperation Bureau has two main jobs--to handle liaison with GHQ and to strengthen ties with the United Nations. When the Occupation ends, this bureau will take charge of liaison with the US garrison. The Information and Culture Bureau grew out of the prewar Information Section. Its main job will be tell the world about the new Japan. (a)

HUMAN RIGHTS

Starting tomorrow the Government will sponsor meetings and forums on World Human Rights Week. During the week the Attorney General's Office and other agencies dealing with civil liberties will help commemorate the third anniversary of the UN declaration of world human rights. (b)

The AGO Civil Liberties Bureau reports 12,880 violations of individual rights between October last year and September this year--an average of more than 1,000 cases a month. The report shows that violations by public officials have increased markedly. (b)

RICE DELIVERY

Rice deliveries are coming along better than expected. According to an unofficial survey, farmers have turned in 10,948,022 koku--an amount equal to 42.9 percent of this year's quota. While still lagging slightly behind the 45.6 percent for the corresponding period last year, the 1951 delivery rate is good in view of the local disputes over quota allocation. (b)

(a) Asahi Shimbun (PM) (b) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM)

-EDITORIALS-

No topic came sharply into focus today. One paper commented on Japan's shipbuilding and maritime transportation, while another dealt with austerity following the treaty enforcement. The rest of the coverage went to the electric power dispute, India's peace plans for Japan, foreign service officials, the Diet, and television.

ECONOMY

MAINICHI observed that Japan's shipbuilding and maritime industries face many difficult problems such as scarcity of funds and inadequate shipbuilding capacity. Noting that at the end of 1951 Japan will have 1,700,000 tons of ocean-going ships, including used vessels it has bought, the paper considered this inadequate for Japan's economy. It said a greater part of Japan's present trade depends upon foreign ships and as a result Japan must pay more than 70 percent in freightage to foreign countries. "To increase shipbuilding is the only way to lighten this heavy burden. At least half of our trade should be carried by Japanese ships; otherwise Japan's economic recovery would be greatly hindered. The economic recovery program first aimed at 4,000,000 tons of shipping, but the goal was later reduced to 3,000,000 tons. This amount of shipping would be no menace to any foreign merchant marine. Foreign shipping circles do not cry against our shipping tonnage, but against our breaking of agreements. This bad habit should not be repeated. Japan must build 1,500,000 tons of shipping so that it can have at least 3,000,000 tons. The sooner new ships are built, the better Japan's international balance."

The daily saw other reasons for building more ships. "If a world emergency should occur in the near future, we would not be able to depend too much upon foreign ships. In that case we would be forced to transport the greater part of foodstuffs and other goods by means of Japanese ships, but with no more than 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 tons of shipping, we fear that we will starve to death."

TOKYO SHIMBUN worried about the life of austerity expected after the peace treaty enforcement. "With the approach of austerity, all the people should vow

to bear up under hardships." But the journal said: "Unless the Government or local public bodies raise their voices and drag the people along the proper course, we doubt whether the people can prepare themselves to face austerity. First, politics should protect minimum living standards...Second, a policy to rationalize life should be adopted. For example, even healthful elements discovered in dietary life during the war are being thrown away in many instances. Also, huge sums of money are being spent with growing frequency from mere vanity or because of outmoded customs. Third, commercial journalism must be curbed—that is, the kind of commercialism now being practices by the Government or local public bodies, as witnessed by New Year cards and racing forms...Private industries, following this lead, are manufactureing equipment for questionable entertainment. Officials should reflect deeply on whether their activities befit a life of austerity."

POWER STRIKE

ASAHI pointed out that continuation of the electric power strike will severely hit not only large-scale consumers but general households as well. "If the mediation of the Central Labor Commission fails and the union adopts stronger strike means, there is no guarantee that public opinion will not demand some form of compulsory mediation. If things come to such a pass, it will be a great misfortune for the labor union movement in the future. We earnestly hope that the dispute will be settled immediately through sincere effort and concession on the part of both labor and capital."

Noting that both capital and labor "virtually admit" that the wage level for the electric power workers is low, the journal believed that management should first consider the problem of wage hikes and then proceed with the study of rationalization. "On the other hand, labor should adopt a more realistic attitude toward the settlement of the strike instead of merely expressing opposition to the CLC mediation plan."

INDIA

JIJI SHIMPO pointed out that India's announcement of a draft for a bilateral peace treaty with Japan "unequivocally showed India's friendly attitude." It said some people were worried about the reactions of the so-called third powers, including India, if Japan should take such a "clear-cut stand" as joining the world's democratic camp by signing the San Francisco peace treaty and the security pact. "It is true that some of the Asiatic nations are strongly opposed to the San Francisco treaty. China was not invited to the peace conference, and India and Burma stayed away. And it is still viewed as uncertain whether the Philippines and Indonesia, which signed the treaty, will ratify it since they are discontented with the problems of reparations." But the journal concluded: "It is a matter for rejoicing that India's attitude has proved that the argument against the peace settlement, based on the fear that Japan would be isolated from the Asian community, is utterly unfounded."

MISCELLANEOUS

A YOMIURI columnist hoped that foreign service officials will not become like diplomats of prewar days. He pointed out that Japanese diplomats in those days were "representatives of the Emperor and acted as though they were a privileged class, far from being public servants." Observing that officials of the postwar overseas agencies are generally unpopular among Japanese who travel abroad, the writer said: "We feel that the privilege-mindedness of prewar diplomats is reviving. We want more new blood in the foreign service for many reasons. One of them is that it will help the foreign service eliminate the old way of thinking among the Japanese diplomats."

An ASAHI columnist complimented the Diet for making good use of public hearings. The system has raised the standard of deliberations on Diet bills and has broadened the scope of discussion by permitting the "fresh ouside air to enter the Diet," the writer said. He added that it has supplemented, in a sense, the weakness of opposition voices.

In commercializing television, a YOMIURI commentator said, the Government must avoid the past mistake of monopolizing the broadcasting business. He felt that Japan should depend on the US for television equipment to some extent but that Japan should try to meet most of the demands through domestic production. "Politicians, businessmen, and technicians should reflect on the importance of scientific technique and the democratization of television. The television industry will then become helpful in promoting Japanese culture."

THREATS, SKIRMISH

Reds Protest Use of Tax Money for Party: Communist cell members in Nakatsu Cho, Gifu Ken, on 26 November, protested the extravagance of public officials. They started out their demonstration by distributing inflammatory handbills that said: "It is inexcusable that a banquet was held at the Asahi theater by prefectural and town officials on 25 November on the pretext of celebrating a livestock show. It was paid from taxes that were squeezed from us." Later, several leading Communists burst into the town office, demanding an interview with the mayor, who was in an assembly session. When their demand was rejected, they prepared to rush the assembly chamber, but police stopped them. The demonstrators dispersed after making agitation speeches outside of the office. (Gifu Times, 27 November)

Lower House Communist Prober Intimidated: Communist threats against Judge NAGAO, who presided over the first trial of the Matsukawa train derailment case, have come under investigation by the Lower House Judiciary Committee. Now committee chairman TAJIMA Fumiyoshi and his family in Nagoya have become the target of a Communist war of nerves. They have received telephone threats such as "We will murder the members of your family" and "We will set your house on fire." Tajima said: "I believe such threats have been made because I was a member of a special committee on the peace treaty and the security pact and because I am now investigating the Nagao case...I am regarded as a forerunner of anti-communism." (Hokkaido Shimbun, 20 November)

Reds Interfere with Property Attachment: Communists surrounded tax officials to prevent property attachment for unpaid income taxes in Matsue Shi on 8 November. A brief skirmish ensued, but with the aid of policemen, officials completed attachment procedure against 10 members of the Democratic Commerce and Industry Association. (San-in Kichinichi Shimbun, 9 November)

FARMERS

Communist Village in Ishikawa Reforming: Although Communist action corps are intensifying their activities in rural areas, their influence in Shimoamada mura, Ishikawa Ken, known throughout the prefecture as a "Red hamlet," seems to be waning. In 1948, 76 families--70 percent of the village-- joined the Communist Party en masse. The village gained notoriety in 1949 at the time of the land reform when it was exposed that tenant farmers had bought paddy fields cheaply from landowners and registered them as grassland. Since then, the feudalistic villagers, disappointed in the so-called "new trend" have been seceding from the cell. Now only 16 members remain. It seems the main reasons for secession are: 1) When they joined the Communist Party, they were ignorant of the true character of the emancipation advocated by communism. 2) Communist bosses fooled them into embracing communism. 3) Ideological leaders failed to consider actual conditions in the village and lost the villagers' confidence with their autocratic behavior. 4) The daughters of villagers could not get married because of their Communist affiliation. (Ishikawa Shimbun, 12 November)

MISCELLANEOUS

Anti-Occupation Bills Found in Yokosuka: About 150 anti-Occupation bills signed "Patiotic Group" were found in Yokusuka on 29 November. Police are investigating. (Asahi Shimbun, Kanagawa edition, 30 November)

Red Boy Scout Units Show Sharp Increase: The recent growth of illegal Red Boy Scout units has touched off an investigation by Hokkaido authorities. This expansion follows the rapid development of regular Boy Scout units since the enactment of the Children's Charter. Just like other Communist organizations, these children's units are unregistered and underground. The children are indoctrinated through free paper picture shows or other entertainment. They are also used to distribute agitation handbills. (Hokkaido Shimbun, 26 November)

Shizuoka Reds Merging under Centralists: Communists in Shizuoka Ken, long split over the central-international faction controversy, will finally declare a truce, spurred by the joint struggle against the retrial of the Taira case. It is reported that faction leaders recently agreed to the centralists absorbing the internationalists. Both factions have prepared for this by officially notifying authorities of dissolution. (Asahi Shimbun, Fukushima edition, 18 November)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE GROUP/FAR EAST

File

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 2002 DATE: 2 Dec 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Political news headed the domestic coverage today. Most of the major national stories dealt with Liberal activities, particularly Prime Minister Yoshida's plan to split the Peoples Democrats and Lower House Speaker Hayashi's disclosure that the Diet may dissolve next spring. ASAHI and MAINICHI led with commentaries on the "crumbling Yoshida administration." But elsewhere, foreign news generally predominated. YOMIURI bannered a Moscow report noting the increasing use of the phrase "peaceful coexistence of communism and capitalism" among Soviet officials. The opening of Big Four talks on arms reduction, the stiffened UN stand on Korean cease-fire, and the Indian Government's plan for a bilateral peace with Japan broke high in most papers.

POLITICS

Prime Minister YOSHIDA yesterday ordered Liberal executives to strengthen the Government bloc in the Upper House. He suggested to Chief Secretary MASUDA and Executive Board Chairman HIROKAWA that special efforts be made to win over the Peoples Democratic councillors. The Liberals promptly got to work. They planned a two-phase campaign to 1) drive a wedge between the Upper and Lower House members of the Peoples Democratic Party and 2) lure the Upper House PDP members into the Government fold by offering them parliamentary vice-ministerships. (a)

Masuda set the stage for an overture. He told reporters: "We must drastically reconsider our strategy in the Upper House and our attitude toward the Peoples Democratic Party." (b)

In the PDP the focus of interest was the new-party project. PDP sponsors discussed a platform yesterday with representatives of the Shinsei Club, the Daiichi Club, and the Farmers Cooperative Party. The Farmers Cooperatives kept arguing for "cooperative socialism," but the others wanted the proposed party to set its course slightly more to the right, though "positively against reactionary conservatism." PDP, Shinsei Club, and Daiichi Club conferees agreed on six points, including a pledge to work for the "complete independence" of Japan. (c)

Lower House Speaker HAYASHI declared in a trainboard interview that Japan would not go wrong to keep the present Cabinet after the Occupation. The Liberal leader disclosed that the Lower House is toying with the idea of a new election next spring. He thought that the Liberals would stand the best chance of staying in power if the Diet were dissolved in April or May. (d)

ADMINISTRATION

The Government may have to revise its structural reform policy. It foresees trouble even though it has promised bureaucrats that the envisioned reform will leave personnel intact. Government leaders still intend to send the reform bills to the Diet early next year, but probably with most of the teeth extracted. (d)

The Government's social insurance program faces a crisis. The Japan Doctors Association has announced that starting tomorrow, its members will quit treating social insurance patients unless the unit fee is increased. (e)

LABOR

The Japan Electric Power Workers Union, entering the fifth phase of its strike yesterday, lengthened work stoppages at power plants to 24 hours a day. Union leaders hoped that the increased pressure would weaken management resistance to their pay-hike demands. (f)

Unions fighting the proposal to ban general strikes got unexpected support. The Japan Federation of Employers Associations opposed the Government plan, saying it would cause "useless misunderstanding." (d)

(a) Mainichi Shimbun (AM)
(b) Mainichi Shimbun (PM)
(c) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM)
(d) Tokyo Shimbun
(e) Asahi Shimbun (AM)
(f) Asahi Shimbun (PM)

NEWS BRIEFS

Rice Price Plan Gains GHQ Approval: The Government won GHQ approval yesterday for its plan to fix the producer price of standard third grade rice at 7,030 yen, plus a packing charge of 150 yen. The Rice Price Council will look over the plan on Monday and Tuesday and then refer it to the Cabinet for a formal decision. (a)

Repatriation Mission Taking Shape: The Foreign Ministry has promised the Philippine Government that a reparations mission will go to Manila "as soon as possible." Most observers believe that the mission will leave early in January. TSUSHIMA Juichi, who was appointed special ministry adviser yesterday, will probably head it up. The Philippine Government, meanwhile, has notified Japan that it is ready to receive the mission at any time. (b)

NPR Maneuver with Live Ammunition: Units of the 14-month-old National Police Reserve went on maneuvers at the foot of Mt Haruna in Gumma Ken yesterday, using live ammunition in machine guns and bazookas for the first time. The "joint unit defense-offense maneuvers" will end today. The mission of the defense group was to stop the "southward march to Tokyo" of a hypothetical army of 5,000 revolutionaries. (c)

Parole Seen for Most War Criminals: Four hundred and thirty-six war criminals have won provisional releases since the parole system was set up last year. The 13-man release yesterday brought the number of war criminals still in Sugamo prison to 1,386. Most of these, authorities believe, will be paroled next spring. (d)

WFP Councillor Jailed for Swindle: Tokyo police have arrested SUZUKI Seiichi, an Upper House councillor from the Worker-Farmer Party, on charges of swindling 1,000,000 yen from businessmen seeking political favors. Suzuki admitted taking the money but insisted that repayment was out of the question. "I spent all of it on bicycle and horse racing," he said. (e)

Tokyo University Elects President: Tokyo University yesterday picked YANAIBARA Tadao, former dean of the liberal arts department, as its new president. Yanaibara, if he accepts the job, will succeed President NAMBARA. (c)

(a) Yomiuri Shimbun (PM)
(b) Asahi Shimbun (AM)
(c) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM)
(d) Mainichi Shimbun (PM)
(e) Tokyo Shimbun

-EDITORIALS-

Two topics--the adjournment of the 12th extraordinary Diet and the failure of the administrative retrenchment plan--dominated the editorial coverage today. Five writers generally agreed that the Diet ended without adequately clarifying many points in the peace treaty and security pact, whiel two others regretted the failure of the Government's personnel retrenchment program.

DIET

MAINICHI termed the approval of the peace treaty and the security pact "a historic event in Japan's political history." It said: "Japan has approved the two treaties as a means to attain independence but the road ahead is steep. From now on, we have to become fully conscious of international faith and at the same time resolve to make the existing given-democracy our own and build a democratic Japan by our own efforts. Politics must strive to lay the necessary foundation for this." With the signing of the two treaties, the paper felt that the Liberal Cabinet's "best days" have passed. "We cannot help but entertain misgivings as to how seriously the Government is examining domestic problems and trying to rouse the people to action with the attainment of peace near at hand."

Pointing out that the opposition parties are all weak, the daily said: "If the Liberal Party should walk out of office now there is no trustworthy party to which the people can entrust political power. Such being the case, we fear that if politics and political parties continue on their present course, a terrible trend against party politics may develop among the people. Both the Government and opposition parties should squarely face actualities at home and abroad and carefully reflect on the future of democratic government in Japan."

YOMIURI was also concerned about the Liberal Cabinet's ability to cope with Japan's domestic problems after independence. "However, since the opposition parties are even more incomplete than the government party, politics is kept in a condition of strange stability. This is unfortunate not only for politics but also for Japan."

The journal continued: "In view of the fact that Japan will shortly become independent, the people want an able government to demonstrate the fact of independence to the world. It has been proved that the Yoshida Cabinet no longer deserves our confidence. But since there is no political force capable of replacing the present Government and since the new party movement has floundered, the people have been thrown into despair...The Government should reflect on its maladministration and take measures worthy of the people's trust. The Yoshida Cabinet must realize its vital responsibility."

ASAHI regretted that the extraordinary Diet adjourned with many points still unclarified in the interpretation of the two treaties. "We are dissatisfied with many points in the Government replies. In particular, the contents of the administrative agreement implementing the security pact remain unknown to us even today. We must ask that in concluding the administrative agreement, Government authorities do their best to see that the nation's fundamental rights are respected and that the dignity of an independent nation is maintained both in name and substance."

At the same time, the journal criticized the lack of fighting spirit on the part of the opposition. It thought that opposition leaders would have no trouble finding weak spots in the Government. "Its pledge of rice decontrol turned out to be abortive and the drastic administrative retrenchment could not be materialized. Therefore, if the opposition parties reorganize their front and start preparing for a general election to be held after the end of the Occupation, the Liberal Party would not be allowed to keep sleeping peacefully on its absolute majority for an indefinite period."

TOKYO SHIMBUN felt that the Diet did not successfully clarify the responsibilities and duties arising from approval of the two treaties. It said both the interpellations and the Government's answers did not "hit vulnerable spots." "Thus many points in the two treaties remain to be elucidated and the Government should recognize its heavy responsibility in properly dealing with such points hereafter."

The paper believed that the Government's Personnel Strength Law revision bill was an "anticlimax." "It only proved confusion on the part of the Government...Therefore, we feel that before anything else, the Government must possess internal unity and an all-round policy instead of haphazard measures. Coupled with this, the Government should have an ever-fresh political sense susceptible to the drift of public sentiments. It should also get rid of its easy way of thinking—its belief that by winning over the Peoples Democratic councillors it can stabilize politics."

A TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist observed that the two women representatives who kept their hats on in the Diet justified their action by asserting that during the San Francisco Conference, none of the ladies took off their hats. But the writer pointed out that "Japan is not 'over there.'" "We should do as the Romans do, instead of aping foreign manners. The behavior of the two women representatives is nonsense, quite in keeping with the dishonborable Diet session."

PERSONNEL RETRENCHMENT

NIHON KEIZAI criticized the Upper House for "summarily frustrating" the Government's administrative retrenchment program. Pointing out that the Upper House is teeming with members with a bureaucratic background, the daily said: "For bureaucrats to oppose administrative retrenchment seems natural from their viewpoint. But not only do they offer opposition themselves; they also misuse their authority and mobilize all influences to oppose the project. They sway private groups functionally related to them and, indeed, end up in winning over political parties and the Diet. Admittedly, those slovenly members who make themselves tools of bureaucracy should be censured. Nevertheless, the present personnel reduction setback...is a clear indication of the need for an administration itself. If official corruption and irregularities do not cease and if bureaucratic omnipotence is allowed, there is no hope for democracy."

JIJI SHIMPO attributed the failure of the administrative retrenchment plan to the "weakness of the Government and its party." It said the Government has been held in contempt by its officials and that its party has been forced to amend the personnel reduction bill by the opposition. "It is not unreasonable to regard these ignominious failures as indicating that the reign of the Yoshida Cabinet is drawing to an end. The Government and its party must renew their determination if they want to take up the extremely difficult problem of administrative reform again."

KOREANS

Mob Throws Tear Gas into Police Station: At 0030 hours Saturday, about 80 Koreans mobbed the Higashinari police station in Osaka Shi, demanding an interview with the chief. When their request was rejected, they threw three bottles of sulphuric acid and tear gas into the station, where 50 policemen were on duty to maintain peace. Though slowed down by the tear gas, police repulsed the Koreans and arrested three apparent ringleaders for resisting an officer and committing violence. The three refused to reveal their names. Presumably the riot was over a fellow Korean, AN Cho-yo, who died on 11 November at the police station after being picked up for drunkenness. Although police said the death resulted form rupture of the liver, and had an autopsy report to prove it, the Koreans insisted that police violence caused the death. The leftist Korean Youth Conference had previously distributed handbills charging police violence and had filed several protests and petitions. (Asahi Shimbun AM, 2 December)

FARMERS

JCP Underground Active in Farm Villages: The Communist Party has stepped up its underground activities in rural areas in line with the 1951 Thesis. Police in Kagoshima seized a Communist prefectural committee directive ordering cells to investigate agricultural areas to learn the farmers' economic condition, class relation, political tie-up, complaints, and organizations and to devise ways to help them. Through such investigations the Reds hope to build up their foothold in rural communities and secure all the food in the event of a revolution. Communists are also collecting peace signatures and raising party funds at the same time.

Investigations are being conducted by small groups of two or three Communists, who are taking advantage of the present busy season by offering to help the farmers. While working with them, they obtain the necessary information, collect peace signatures, and ask for donations. And knowing of the farmers' reluctance to deliver rice because of the heavy damage from typhoon Ruth, the Communists advise them at every chance not to deliver rice to the Government. Anti-rice delivery propaganda is also conducted by paper picture shows and petitions. At a certain village office, the head and all assembly members scribbled their names to a sign-book presented by some strangers. They later found out that they had given their signatures to Communists. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Kansai edition, 30 November)

"Help the Farmers for a Future Alliance": "Farmers have been entreating our action corps: 'Come help us with our work as we are so short-handed that we would like to ask even a cat for help.' This condition has resulted because farm hands have found it impossible to make a living by farming alone and have gone to work in military bases and munition factories around Sagami, leaving the farm work to old men and women. Imperialism and its cat's paws, YOSHIDA and his followers, are to blame for the farmer's difficulties and for exploiting the farmer as a semi-professional worker in munitions factories. Especially since the establishing of US 'Army' headquarters at Tachikawa and military police headquarters at Sagamihara, land has been confiscated from farmers to make camps for American forces. What is worse, they are attempting to force the people into the most dishonorable position of slaves.

"Our Tana action corps cells, though inadequate at times, have been helping the farmers for several months and have won their confidence. We have thus formed a firm popular front and believe we can unite the farmers into a united democratic front for racial emancipation to expel foreign soldiers from the Santama and Sagamihara districts. Dear comrades, emphasize activities in rural communities, as expounded in the 1951 Thesis, so that our party may emancipate our fatherland and compatriots." (Taishu No Chikara Wo, 29 October)

HANDBILLS

Bills Attack UN Forces; Distributor Nabbed: Suspected of distributing inflammatory handbills on movements of Allied Forces, unemployed SHIODA Tadashi was arrested in Okayama Shi on 29 November. Numerous copies of the bill were found in his quarters. Police charged him with violating Government Ordinance No 325. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Kansai edition, 1 December)

Supplement to

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

Prefectural Newspapers

(Period: 18-24 Nov)

In the editorial columns of the 121 prefectural dailies scanned this week, best coverage went to the closing of treaty ratification formalities in the Diet. The significance of this event was discussed by 71 writers. A topic that for weeks had continuously received a sprinkling of comment--corruption in official circles--this week reached an unusually high total and took second place with 48 editorials. Finally, a number of commentators were still interested in the Kyoto University incident and its aftermath (29 items).

TWO TREATIES AND DOUBLE MEANINGS

On the first day of the scan period the Upper House voted approval of the peace treaty and security pact, thus completing Diet action on ratification of the two documents. The press greeted this event with mixed feelings. There was undeniable relief that Japan had taken another step forward towards independence, but at the same time many editorialists expressed great apprehension as to what might follow restoration of sovereignty. These two reactions were nothing new; one or another pressman had admitted to them every week since the Korean war began. The second of them, however, was more than usually prevalent this scan period, perhaps stimulated by the fact so little had been revealed in the Diet about the details of the administrative agreement to supplement the security pact. Assistant Secretary of State Dean RUSK's visit to Japan also seemed to prefectural pressmen to have much to do with this problem.

Another Step-up to Independence

Typical of general comment was a Mainichi-syndicated article published in Maebashi (a) and Nagoya (b), which observed that future ratification by other nations "will not alone give us the full title of an independent country." The cardinal point is not the attitude of others, but "the mental outlook of the Japanese themselves." Through the long Occupation "most of us have only strengthened our traditional tendency to rely upon authority and obey the demands of power." Political leaders have "lost the sense of responsibility for their errors....Unless we acquire the habit of independent thinking, sound development of a Japanese democracy is impossible....The ratification of the two treaties is a step toward independence, but it is by no means that independence itself."

"Now that debate is all over, we can see that everybody, including the Government itself, is no longer quite so optimistic about the treaties," began a Nagano journal (c). "But the issue is no longer whether we approve or disapprove; we must now figure out how to make the most of conditions that confront us, for the future good of Japan." While the treaties were being drafted, Japanese opinion "did not offer much more than reference data" for the drafters. However, "the Diet's approval has now made it possible for us to reach autonomous decisions on how to go ahead, and we are perfectly free to offer something worth calling a policy." No supporter of the treaties, "however optimistic," will think ratification is enough to preserve Japan's peace and security. "We must deal with peace problems now on a new and higher level."

Nagoya's leading daily (d) called attention to the "very many important problems" left unsolved by the peace treaty, such as recognition of China, rearmament, reparations and trade agreements. "Frankly speaking, no vital issues have been settled that Japan should solve in regaining its independent status, although perhaps this was inevitable if we were to achieve this status as soon as possible under the present world situation." In this sense, the treaty is "incomplete," and the security pact's puspose is "to make up for this incompleteness." However, these unsolved problems must be taken up, and "on Japan's responsibility alone," or the peace treaty will be a failure. "All the delegates to the San Francisco

(a) Jomo Shimbun (circ 62,524), 24 Nov
(b) Tokai Mainichi Shimbun (circ 56,046), 24 Nov
(c) Shinano Mainichi Shimoun (circ 147,564), 19 Nov
(d) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 967,645), 20 Nov (AM)

conference expressed their misgivings about Japan's democratization....The degree to which we can obtain international confidance in our settling of the treaty's unsolved problems depends on the degree of confidence in our democratization."

Dilatory Dullness in the Diet

A Matsue evening paper (e) criticized Diet debate on the two treaties as "sluggish and insincere....It is greatly to be regretted that political parties, always concerned only with party policy and interests, could not mend their ways even on a matter so vital in determining the nation's destiny." Preparedness and resolution will be required above all else in the future. "We can never expect these characteristics from Dietmen who carry on such perfunctory discussion." Now that the treaties are approved, "we should no longer raise objections to them, but should make our way as well as we can along their lines."

A Kyodo-syndicated editorial reprinted in Maebashi (f) and Osaka (g) was even more critical. Ratification was held up by the "dilatory" tactics of the Opposition. "Filibustering serves a useful purpose only when the Government and Opposition parties are squarely pitted against each other in an all-out showdown. This was not at all the case--there was no coalition against the Liberals, for the Socialists were split as to whether both treaties should be approved, while the Democrats and Kyokufukai were substantially in accord with the Liberals." Diet debate remained "in such doldrums" that the only "vivid memory" is the "verbal tug of war" between Prime Minister YOSHIDA and Mr ASHIDA. It is "the height of indiscretion that the Opposition parties, without showing zeal for discussion, were yet engrossed in dilatory maneuvering behind the scenes." This is "precisely why" no effective "Opposition offensive" could be staged, not only against the treaties, but also in the cases of the food decontrol and power shortage issues. "When politicians shun open discussion and are absorbed in petty bickering, their 'offensive' should be called merely 'obstructionism.'"

The "perfunctory dullness" of Diet discussion was "unquestionably" due to the Opposition's weakness in the face of the Liberals' absolute majority, asserted Kyoto's largest daily (h). It was disturbed because the Government had "not clearly and convincingly expressed its views on certain grave problems," particularly reparations and the effect of the security pact on Japan's sovereignty. It hoped the Opposition parties would "become active" in the coming regular Diet session. "There is evidence that the people are dissatisfied with the current Diet and the Yoshida Cabinet," which, it can be said, "has fulfilled its historic mission" with the signing and ratification of the peace treaty. "We fervently hope that the Government, considering the importance of post-treaty reconstruction and such internal matters as rice decontrol, which it has bungled, will dissolve the Diet and hold a general election at the earliest possible opportunity, in order to allow the people once more to express the national will."

Japanese Politics: Idling Along on Dogma

A Niigata commentator (i) noted that Diet dissolution "has always been" the Opposition demand. "But the present argument for dissolution is based on the ground that it is necessary in order to 'refresh' the people's minds on the occasion of ratification of both treaties." Against this argument the Government holds that its mission is to accomplish various tasks arising from conclusion of the treaties, insisting that public opinion surveys "clearly indicate" popular support of the Yoshida Cabinet. "It seems to maintain there is no political ground for dissolution because government measures have been successful on the whole, despite some mistakes in enforcement." The writer then pointed out that Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO did not resign his post when the Liberal policy of rice decontrol failed to materialize because of GHQ disapproval. "The Liberals say they have only postponed decontrol because of this, but the excuse betrays their attempt to shift responsibility onto the Occupation authorities. It is no wonder that corrupt officials are so numerous under such an irresponsible Cabinet!" he exclaimed. "The Yoshida Government must not be allowed t idle along on the strength of its numerical majority in the Diet in spite of its failures and inability to execute its own policies....If Mr YOSHIDA wants to sta

(e) Yukan Sanin (circ 17,374), 19 Nov
(f) Yukan Jomo Shimbun (circ 32,603), 21 Nov
(g) Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 145,123), 22 Nov
(h) Kyoto Shimbun (circ 193,393), 20 Nov (AM)
(i) Niigata Nippo (circ 146,472), 21 Nov

in power, he must convince the people of the rightness of his actions. An enlightened public will not support a government that wastes time and energy in endless controversies with the numerically weak Opposition."

More favorable was the attitude of a Sendai analyst (j), who refused to predict "whether the treaties will bring us peace and independence, as their supporters insist, or war and slavery, as their opponents contend," because "whatever the outcome, it will result from the people's choice, and they must assume the whole responsibility." He noted that the twin pacts passed the Diet not unanimously, but only by a majority vote. This is "unprecedented" in Japanese politics. Prewar Diets acted upon treaties "as a mere formality, or gave only ex-post facto approval....Some may regret the presence of opposing votes, but we see in this point the merits of democracy. A bona fide majority vote is far more significant than a sham national unity." That the treaties met with opposition shows "they are not ideal ones," however. Also, both their supporters and opponents in the Diet were "dogmatic....instead of reflective in their assertions." The former "said nothing about the risks involved" and the latter "failed to offer alternatives."

A Nagoya editor (k) prophesied that the two treaties would meet some opposition in America, "mainly because they put the US under the obligation to defend Japan without obligating us to rearm....We can therefore expect Mr DULLES next month, on his arrival here, to make some concrete request, or at least offer advice, on rearmament. He needs some definite assurance that Japan will act on the security pact's mere assumption that the Japanese will create a self-defense structure, in order to be able to present this to the US Government." In order to assure Japan's safety, it is necessary to join the Western camp, "especially since security must be considered from the economic viewpoint as well," so that it was "proper" to ratify both pacts. "At the same time, Japan must not alienate itself from Asia. Our future course will be clear only after we have resolved this contradiction. This means that we should act immediately to harmonize relations between Asia and the West; it is the role of our independent diplomacy."

The Administrative Agreement: An "Ambiguous Shadow"

A paper published in four cities of Hokkaido (l) admitted to "a bad aftertaste" resulting from the Diet session. "National feelings," it averred, have undergone a "considerable change" since the September conference. Government answers to Diet interpellations "were mere repetitions" of the 12 October administrative address by the Prime Minister, and "we learned nothing we really wanted to know," although deliberations lasted a month. The writer "frankly" suspected that YOSHIDA thought the opposition between the US and the USSR to be irreconcilable and "has given up the hope of friendly relations" with Communist countries. "If so, Japan cannot but rearm as one of the free nations." Nevertheless, the Prime Minister insists he will not permit rearmament and says that granting bases to US forces does not violate the Constitution. "No wonder the people feel as if they had been bewitched by a fox....We must be prepared for the worst, if the Korean cease-fire talks fail." The writer expressed particular doubts about "why southwestern islands should be put under trusteeship and why Japanese property in neutral countries should be confiscated. And what about future relations with other Asian governments?....However, since the treaties have been approved, we cannot but follow them. Meanwhile, we are free to criticize them. We must closely watch negotiations over the administrative agreement, and at the same time start a rational and legitimate movement for revision of the twin pacts."

"It casts a shadow over the treaty ratification that both Houses of the Diet passed the security pact while the contents of the administrative agreement are still unknown," warned an influential Hiroshima journal (m). "Although procedural matters will be handled by the Government, it is the people themselves who must put the treaties' provisions into practice." Since this will "regulate our lives" for a long time to come, the Government "must make the people fully aware" of the significance of the administrative agreement in particular. "Otherwise, although it may be able to patch up immediate troubles, it will face far greater ones in future....Only when the people clearly understand the role to be played by US troops stationed in Japan can these troops guarantee Japan's security....The people

(j) Kahoku Shimpo (circ 160,712), 20 Nov
(k) Nagoya Times (circ 126,600), 20 Nov
(l) Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 610,235), 19 Nov
(m) Chugoku Shimbun (circ 223,873), 19 Nov (AM)

do not seem to trust the Prime Minister's statements in the Diet that 'the National Police Reserve will never be sent abroad' and that 'no Japanese will be permitted to volunteer his services to the armed forces of the United Nations.'"

"Though both documents have been approved, in what direction does Japan intend to proceed hereafter?" asked Kobe's largest daily (n). "This point, in the last analysis, still remains ambiguous....Remaining in doubt, we can only hope that the Government will attempt to realize popular wishes, expressed through the Diet, in the detailed negotiations concerning the security pact."

Unnecessary Suspicion and Imaginable Pressure

The Government "unnecessarily deepened suspicion" by refusing to clarify the contents of the security pact, said an Asahigawa publication (o), and ought to "remedy this in future implementation" of the two treaties. "It will prove impossible to win the people's support unless every possible means is taken to obtain their understanding....In short, as long as their views are confused, the Government cannot enforce the treaties practically." The writer believed it was "not necessarily impossible" revisions might be made in the treaties "if the Japanese people's combined democratic criticism so desires."

"It is certain that formal ratification is a new start for an independent Japan," said a Takaoka pressman (p). "However, the disposal of international problems that may arise in the next few months before the treaties go into effect will greatly influence the destiny of Japan after it becomes independent." He was especially anxious about relations with the USSR. A Niigata writer (q) agreed on the presence of "something inexplicable" as long as "it is impossible to see how the actual world situation and the treaties can balance each other." The development of this situation is what will determine the treaties' value. How will success or failure of the truce talks in Korea affect ratification by other Allied nations? "Without peace in Korea, the current UN discussions on disarmament will become meaningless. And even if peace is made there, the USSR will try to raise other hindrances to world peace in general and the Japanese peace treaty in particular." In the Soviet struggle against Allied "haste to make the treaty a fait accompli," it is "imaginable" that "some new pressure will be brought to bear upon Japan."

An Anachronism: "Colonial" Extraterritoriality

The Rusk visit, though avowedly not for negotiations with Japanese officials, gave the press pause for thought. A large Osaka business journal (r) argued that Japan's sovereignty should be "duly respected" in working out the details of the administrative agreement. "Some insist that limitation of a nation's sovereignty is no injury to independence so long as the limitation is accepted of the nation's own free will," the writer said. "But this argument cannot be applied unconditionally to Japan. The US and the Japanese governments must think of the feelings of the Japanese people, who have been under Occupation for six years. Anything is to be avoided that might give the impression the Occupation is still on." He drew "special attention" to the problem of legal jurisdiction, suggesting that Japanese courts be given power to sentence US troops if they commit any crimes or misdemeanors while outside their bases and off duty: in short, that extraterritoriality hold good only within the areas of the bases granted.

"We trust the Government will make every effort to conclude an agreement that will assure friendly relations between US soldiers and Japanese citizens, in order to avoid friction and emotional opposition," said a Kofu editorialist (s). "We cannot be indifferent to where US troops are stationed, for we have had bitter experience in public morals and educational affairs in the Fujiyoshida area, especially in the villages of Nakano and Shinobuno, where the farmers rent rooms to prostitutes. It is a typically 'colonial' atmosphere."

Noting that Mr RUSK allegedly came to "confer with SCAP on adjusting the difference of opinions between the State and Defense departments as to the US rights to be retained here after the treaty," an Osaka paper (t) observed: "SCAP is the proper one to approach. But more important for the US, we believe,

(n) Kobe Shimbun (circ 218,888), 18 Nov (AM)
(o) Hokkai Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 67,420), 20 Nov
(p) Toyama Shimbun (circ 60,864), 20 Nov
(q) Niigata Nippo (circ 146,472), 18 Nov
(r) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun (circ 579,706), 22 Nov
(s) Yamanashi Jiji Shimbun (circ 38,289), 22 Nov
(t) Kokusai Shimbun (circ 107,869), 24 Nov

would be to pay attention to Japanese public opinion," as expressed, for example, in the Opposition parties' anxiety shown in Diet interpellations that the security pact will restrict Japan's sovereignty. "A people not lacking in national pride, the Japanese will find it hard to acquiesce to this." The writer predicted Defense would be "checked somewhat" by State. "But the two viewpoints can never be reconciled so long as US troops remain in Japan; rather they will grow farther apart as nationalism grows in the Japanese people....As a wise statesman, Mr RUSK should see to it that Japan retains the widest possible range of sovereignty" in the administrative agreement, because "this will be a milestone on the road to peace in Asia." As seen in China and Egypt, "no country can forever keep its troops in another's territory....The US should plan to reduce the numbers of its Japanese-based troops as soon as a Korean truce materializes, and arrange for a wholesale withdrawal on conclusion of peace treaties with the USSR and China."

CORRUPTION AND THE THREAT OF COMMUNISM

More than 11,000 cases of misappropriation of public funds have occurred since the first of the year and more than 69,000 since 1946, according to the Attorney General's Office. The steady stream of disclosures of such incidents in recent weeks caused the nation's press to raise an anxious voice of protest and to warn of a louder protest from the people who may even turn to Communism. Closer surveillance and stiffer penalties were recommended, but it was seen that much was up to the public officials themselves to recognize their responsibility to the people.

The Search for Material Gains

A Kyodo-syndicated article, reprinted in Morioka (u), Maebashi (v) and Miyazaki (w), deplored that even the Education Ministry, "which has almost no connection with state finance and which has been regarded as an agency for promoting proper thinking," has been involved in a scandal. "Hearing that several million school children may be deprived of their supplementary rations because of misdealings by education officials, their parents and the nation cannot help but seriously consider how to remove the 'black hand' that has gripped all officialdom." In France, those who undermined the Maginot Line by using shoddy materials were prosecuted. In Japan, "bringing up each child soundly is like constructing a cultural fortress. Those who obstruct this project must be punished sternly."

Seeking the "underlying cause" for the wave of corruption, a Muroran newsman (x) asserted that the people of all classes "have lost the ideal of life and believe that life's goal consists in living from day to day in luxurious comfort." Businessmen vie to win the favor of public officials since the Government is a big purchaser. To borrow operating funds in the tight money market, they curry the favor of bankers. "Indeed, in the present day, the honest man suffers. Anyone, unless he is a man of extraordinary integrity, will be overwhelmed by the temptation to capitalize on these circumstances to gain private profit. The result is involvement in a scandal."

A Niigata analyst (y) blamed the "mental attitude of high public servants, Dietmen and Cabinet ministers, who dared to increase their own salaries disproportionately higher than those of other public employees....It must have been with a sense of special privilege that the Dietmen raised their own pay at a rate twice that of the general workers. This will implant in the minds of general public officials a bureaucratic sense that they stand above the people.... They will, moreover, not be content with their lot under such superiors and will be tempted to make up the difference even by malfeasance."

A Hotbed for Communism

More than the material loss, however, a public reaction that may lead to communism was feared by most writers, conscious of the precedent set by nearby China. "As is frequently said, corruption in the Nationalist Government was one of the greatest factors for the successful and rapid Red China revolution," typically reminded a Kanagawa editor (z). "Most of the Chinese people favored

(u) Yukan Iwate (circ 10,000), 20 Nov
(v) Yukan Jomo Shimbun (circ 32,603), 19 Nov
(w) Hyuga Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 45,283), 22 Nov
(x) Muroran Mimpo (circ 22,084), 22 Nov
(y) Niigata Nippo (circ 146,472), 18 Nov
(z) Ishikawa Shimbun (circ 41,420), 21 Nov

Red China, not because they sympathized with communism or believed the communist propaganda, but because they were disgusted over the corruption of the Kuomintang and prevalence of unscrupulous officials."

"The reason we pay special attention to scandals and corruption among public officials is that they create a hotbed for the growth of Communist elements," emphasized a Mainichi writer in an editorial reprinted in Nagoya (aa), Morioka (ab) and Mito (ac). "Not only in China but in the Philippines and in Korea, the communists gained strength because the governments were corrupt. Generally speaking, the growth of communism in Asia is closely connected with corruption of the ruling bodies as well as with the spread of nationalism. Japan cannot be an exception....The Liberal Government, which connives at the corruption of the bureaucrats, is digging its own grave."

"History tells us that the corruption of bureaucrats is the harbinger of a revolution," commented Hokkaido's four-city publication (ad). "The corruption of court officials in Tsarist Russia lighted the fuse of the Russian revolution ....It was pointed out by General MARSHALL long ago that corruption among Nationalist Government officials during the war against Japan was the major cause of the ruin of the Nationalist regime and the coming into power of the Chinese Communists."

Fukuoka's widely-read newspaper (ae) feared that corruption will "not only pave the way for communists but may enable rightists to recover their influence by attacking official corruption itself and by stressing that corruption will induce communism. The second danger has been well demonstrated by our prewar history. In fact, we rather harbor more misgivings over the resurgence of totalitarianism than the advance of communism."

Discipline, Surveillance, Honor

As remedial measures, a Niigata commentator (af) suggested stronger discipline as well as "weeding out" of undesirables. Pointing out that "general social welfare and public peace seem to have been subordinated to personal rights," he found the five-year maximum imprisonment for embezzlement "too lenient as punishment of public officials, who are in a position to seriously affect the people's lives." He urged revision of the criminal laws.

Hakodate readers were reminded (ag) that, though disciplinary action would help, "the people themselves, who pay the heavy taxes, have to keep constant watch on how their money is spent." Yet, an Osaka business journal (ah) recognized the impossibility of establishing "a fool-proof system" and exhorted the senior officials to "assume more responsibility" in supervising their juniors. "The prevailing corruption can never be rooted out without first improving the mental attitude of the higher-ups." A Sapporo newsman (ai) added: "We appeal to all public servants to reflect on their obligation to society. If they have any sense of personal honor, they should be ashamed of their misconduct. We ask them to judge right and wrong themselves and regulate their activities on their own."

THE EMPEROR AND THE PEOPLE

As the Emperor continued on his 15-day tour of the Kansai district, the prefectural press reflected on what the proper relation should be between the people and their titular head. Writers lamented that ideas of deifying the Emperor were in evidence again as seen in the much-discussed Kyoto University incident of the previous week. Though they felt that re-education of the people was necessary, they could not agree to Education Minister AMANO's moral code. The national feeling, it was claimed, was that the Emperor should be "left in peace."

"No More Emperor-Gods"

Pointing out that the Emperor had but to attest to the Diet ratification,

(aa) Tokai Mainichi Shimbun (circ 56,046), 18 Nov
(ab) Iwate Shimpo (circ 38,638), 18 Nov
(ac) Ibaraki (circ 46,850), 21 Nov
(ad) Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 610,235), 22 Nov
(ae) Nishi Nippon Shimbun (circ 533,354), 23 Nov (AM)
(af) Niigata Nippo (circ 146,472), 18 Nov
(ag) Hakodate Shimbun (circ 45,268), 22 Nov
(ah) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun (circ 579,706), 18 Nov
(ai) Yukan Hokkai Times (circ 30,713), 23 Nov

"regardless of what his opinions may be," and the peace and security treaties would be completed on Japan's side, a Fukui observer (aj) reminded Kyoto University students that they "should not have attempted to ask the Emperor if he would reject rearmament as the Emperor of a country which has renounced war. This amounts to acknowledging Imperial action outside the provisions of the Constitution and to encouraging the rightist emperor system....The true relationship between people and Emperor is hard to explain, but the Emperor should not be deified nor be utilized as a political tool. Avoiding these extremes, we must establish a proper relationship."

A Kyoto daily (ak) feared that the Emperor might be "drawn back into divinity" by those who seek to regard him in a "special light" for their own purposes. The writer deplored that the city authorities had taken down "wall newspapers" in front of City Hall. "There was no need to remove them, as they are seen daily by everyone. It is etiquette to sweep and repair the streets to greet the highest guest, and there would be no criticism if that were a natural response of the people. But, when black is painted as white in a zealous attempt to please, there is much room for reflection." In the university incident, the Emperor's visit was "utilized for ideological warfare....If the professors' explanations and the president's report had been sufficient, the Emperor would have had no need to come all the way to the university. Nor do we understand why the students, though still under the laws of society, opposed in the name of school self-government the entry of the police into the campus....We must greet the Emperor more naturally in the future, without making so much ado."

"We want no more emperor-gods," declared a Chinese-owned Osaka publication (al), defending the "placard demonstration" of the Kyoto University students. "First, the incident would not have occurred if the Emperor had not taken the trip, which is said to have cost 20,000,000 yen. We know that he does not travel solely because he wants to. Consequently, it is neither the students, the school authorities nor the police who should be held responsible but those political bosses who initiate these trips. Secondly, the furor created by the incident indicates that the people still deify the Emperor. Under the Constitution in which the people are sovereign, the students' waving of placards and signing 'peace' songs may be regarded as a demonstration of affection. That this has become such an issue when similar parades are held before the King of England without as much notice proves that our democratization is still skindeep. Thirdly, it is natural that the students opposed extra spending to greet the Emperor when classrooms and laboratories are in disrepair....If the authorities fail to reflect on the true reasons for the incident, blaming just the students, our democratic movement will go backward and Japan will once more fall back into a feudal state," the editorial warned.

The Need of "Re-education"

Revival of self-sacrifices for the Emperor was feared by an Okayama journalist(am), concerned because the episode of a chauffeur who "concealed" the death of his sister to drive the Imperial automobile had become "the talk of the town." This occurred during the Kansai tour. "Of course, that was a beautiful story," conceded the writer, "but why was the populace moved? And why did the driver do it? Out of the prewar spirit of serving the Emperor? In the modern sense the story was beautiful because the driver displayed responsibility for his job. The fact that he was driving the Emperor is not important. But weren't the people praising the driver for his loyalty to the Emperor? If so, they have forgotten the past six years of defeat." There is danger of a "strong reactionary trend....We must calmly adhere to the democratic principle of respect for human beings."

The Osaka edition of Japan's largest national daily (an) published a letter from a Kyoto reader, who suggested "re-education of the people regarding the Emperor as a man." Two "quite different" attitudes were evident at one special gathering. "An old man, when spoken to by the Emperor, stood up from his seat in the front row and stepped forward with his hands clasped piously. An old woman tried to wrap in paper the mud the Emperor's shoes left on the platform."

(aj) Fukui Shimbun (circ 67,490), 20 Nov
(ak) Yukan Kyoto (circ 60,272), 18 Nov
(al) Kokusai Shimbun (circ 107,869), 18 Nov
(am) Sanyo Shimbun (circ 214,150), 21 Nov (PM)
(an) Asahi Shimbun, Osaka Edition (circ 1,442,205), 20 Nov (AM)

On the other hand, some primary school children laughed boisterously while bowing to the Emperor. Others talked when the national anthem was sung." There is "something lacking" in these attitudes. "In contrast to the thorough education enforced previously on the Emperor as a god, there is little taught today on the Emperor as a man. What we need is a correct interpretation of the meaning of the Emperor as a national symbol."

In this light, an Osaka resident, writing to the editor of the Chinese-owned local paper (ao), appreciated the "windfall" that resulted from the Kyoto University incident in that "the meaning of people's sovereignty was clarified by eminent men in various discussions in the press. A common point of discussion was the people's view of the Emperor. Hitherto, our leaders merely brushed over the term 'people's sovereignty' in discussing the new Constitution, and many people had only a vague notion of what it meant. That the people's role has been so thoroughly discussed at this time is of great significance to a Japan on the road to democracy."

Not Another Imperial Rescript

Education Minister AMANO's moral code program, however, was apparently not the answer sought. Papers in Yonago (ap), Morioka (aq), Miyazaki (ar) and Yokkaichi (as), reprinting a Kyodo-syndicated article, found it "fundamentally wrong" to make the Emperor the center of authority for enforcing morality. "The code reminds us too strongly of the Imperial Rescript on Education, despite Mr AMANO's explanation that he proposed it on his own volition as an individual. Some say that it is 'Emperor' AMANO's rescript." Instead of "appealing to the hearts of the people," it relies on an "outside force." Social relations exist "between individuals, between individuals and groups and between groups and groups, and there is no reason for the Emperor to dictate our morals from above. To establish such a relation in our democratic society would be not only distasteful to us but uncomfortable for the Emperor." It would also make him "an open target" for the attacks of the communists. "If we truly love our Emperor, we must avoid that at all costs."

Similarly, a Kyoto daily (at) emphasized that the Emperor would be "troubled" by the Education Minister's project. "The Emperor as the head of a 2,000-year-old family and the symbol of the nation should be respected. Nonetheless, deifying him or making him morally significant would rather be disrespectful. The people already admire him as a gentleman worthy of the highest position, honor, and wealth, and seek to follow his example in their behavior. Now our bureaucrats are suggesting this program. Is it a coincidence that the students of a university at which Mr AMANO once taught acted so rudely toward the Emperor?"

A Toyama analyst (au) was "extremely reluctant" to accept the plan. "We can say the code attempts to deify the Emperor again, though the Education Minister may have no such ideas. But it is subject to such an interpretation and can be misused to deify the Emperor." Moreover, it may "estrange the Emperor and the people, contrary to its avowed purpose." Another danger is that "the idea of imperial supremacy such as the once-dominant principle of 'one universe under the Emperor' may be read into its provisions." Further, foreign suspicion may be aroused. "We must avoid anything that courts misconceptions."

That the Emperor had become a discussion topic again was deplored by a Gifu editorialist (av). "Immediately after the war, the Emperor and the emperor system were the favorite theme of opportunistic writers as well as of the communists. But with the gradual stabilization of the people's livelihood and lifting of the postwar haze, in short with the recovery of the good sense of the people, the theme lost its popularity among readers." Now Education Minister AMANO has proposed a morale code, while Attorney General OHASHI has referred to lese majesty, "reviving discussions" of the Emperor. "When will the politicians and the Government realize that the people desire to leave the Emperor in peace?"

(ao) Kokusai Shimbun (circ 107,869), 19 Nov
(ap) San-in Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 25,535), 22 Nov
(aq) Yukan Iwate (circ 10,000), 25 Nov
(ar) Hyuga Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 45,283), 23 Nov
(as) Yukan Ise (circ 31,230), 24 Nov
(at) Miyako Shimbun (circ 80,275), 18 Nov
(au) Kita Nippon Shimbun (circ 103,953), 22 Nov
(av) Tokai Yukan (circ 45,743), 24 Nov

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE GROUP/FAR EAST

33559

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 2001 DATE: 1 Dec 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The best national stories originated in the Diet. Heaviest emphasis generally went to the adjournment 12th extraordinary Diet with the passage of the personnel retrenchment and adjusted budget bills. In the foreign coverage five stories stood out--the new cease-fire deadlock, the Soviet agreement to join the Big Four arms reduction talks, the Truman warning against "premature slackening" of effort in Korea, the bloodless coup d'etat in Thailand, and the Dulles interview in Washington with Japanese reporters. The first two ran high in the morning press; the last three, in the evening papers.

DIET

The Upper House passed a watered-down revision of the Personnel Strength Law last night. The 12th extraordinary Diet adjourned soon after the revision bill was brought back to the Lower House and made into law. (a)

The Liberals finally won Ryokufukai and Peoples Democratic support for the bill by restoring more than 18,000 government jobs. Prime Minister YOSHIDA, who had previously objected to the 18,000-odd figure, gave in yesterday and authorized the restoration. (b)

But the restoration robbed the retrenchment program of meaning. The Government, which had originally intended to discharge 87,915, wound up with a law that would affect only a handful of public servants. The Diet whittled the Government figure to 60,127--the Lower House restoring 9,140 jobs and the Upper House, 18,648. When the number of normal resignations and vacancies is subtracted, only about 100 workers actually stand to lose their jobs. The new manpower legislation--the climax of six months of debate--adds up to nothing more than a ban on filling vacancies. (c) State-run horse-racing managed to keep 470 employees earmarked for dismissal in the original bill. (d)

Before adjourning the Diet also approved the 1951 adjusted budget. The 136,000,000,000-yen budget included 15,000,000,000 yen for the National Police Reserve and 10,000,000,000 yen for war-end expenses. (e)

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Government has received formal notice from London that Britain will lift all restrictions on Japanese overseas agencies and recognize their right to negotiate treaties. This will give the agencies diplomatic status before peace treaty takes effect. (f)

Japanese negotiators neared a compromise on the controversial fishing-right question in the tripartite fisheries talks with the US and Canada. An agreement is expected next week. (c)

In a special interview with Japanese correspondents in Washington, State Department Adviser DULLES outlined the aims of his impending visit to Japan. He said his visit "has no direct connection" with either the proposed administrative agreement to the security pact or the commerce and navigation treaty. (g)

Sponsors of the reparation speedup campaign have decided to contact their counterparts in West Germany. They will send five sets of documents to Chancellor ADENAUER with instructions to transmit them to organizations working for the early repatriation of captured German nationals. A spokesman for the Japanese repatriation group said: "Although we live far apart, there is no difference in the heart of those whose relatives are still unrepatriated. We would like to work hand in hand with the West Germans for the quickening of repatriation." (h)

(a) Mainichi Shimbun (AM)
(b) Asahi Shimbun (PM)
(c) Yukan Nihon Keizai
(d) Tokyo Shimbun
(e) Asahi Shimbun (AM)
(f) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM)
(g) Mainichi Shimbun (PM)
(h) Jiji Shimpo

POWER INDUSTRY

The Government will set up a liaison council to work out a unified power-source development program. The proposed council will try to adjust the conflicting opinions of the Economic Stabilization Board, the Public Utilities Commission, and the Liberal Party. Representatives of these three organizations will take part in the council, together with the heads of the Finance, Trade-Industry, Construction, and Agriculture-Forestry ministries. (a)

Labor Minister HORI asked the Central Labor Commission Thursday to step up efforts to settle the power strike. Last night CLC Chairman NAKAYAMA personally handled mediation between management and the Japan Electric Power Workers Union. Union leaders entered the talks, prepared to lengthen their daily work stoppages to 24 hours today if management still balked on their pay-hike demands. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

PDP Councillors Disagree on New-party Plans: Peoples Democratic councillors have come up with two different ideas on what a new political party should look like. A group led by INAGAKI Heitaro opposes the new-party plan supported by most of the Peoples Democrats in the Lower House. Inagaki and his followers believe that the proposal to include the Farmers Cooperatives would swing the new party too far to the left. They would limit initial participation to the Peoples Democratic Party and the Shinsei Club. The second group of PDP councillors endorses the majority plan. (a)

Diet to Get Organizations Control Bill in Jan: Attorney General OHASHI told the Lower House Judiciary Committee yesterday that the organizations control bill will go to the Diet next January. But he was less certain about other internal security legislation. Ohashi could not say when the Diet would get the bills to ban general strikes and demonstrations. He even suggested that the demonstration-control plan may be shelved. (c)

(a) Asahi Shimbun (AM) (b) Mainichi Shimbun (AM) (c) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM)

-EDITORIALS-

There was no major stress point in the editorial coverage today. One editor took up the year-end bonus system, another the power dispute, a third the foreign trade tangles. The others wrestled respectively with the morality problem, schoolroom problems, armament plans, disarmament plans, the personnel reduction issue, and the Korean situation.

LABOR

Remarking on labor's year-end bonus demands, MAINICHI felt that "the restoration of the bonus system during the past one or two years is a sign of the nation's economic rehabilitation." It approved of the bonus system "in principle" but it did not condone "paying or demanding exorbitant bonuses." "In a free economy it is not bad...for industries that make enormous profits to pay out these profits in dividends and wages," it said. But in present-day Japan, industries making big profits are doing so because of "transitory factors...such as the Korean war and the world armament race." The tax burden was eased on business to enable it to insulate itself against expected recessions. Profit wasting at this time, said the paper, is "an act prejudicial to the interests of the people."

The people are sick and tired of putting up with man-made power stoppages, said YOMIURI, and demand that reliable service be restored. "We realize that it may be hard to settle the management-labor dispute but somehow or the other it must be done and at once." It is not altogether the workers' fault that negotiations broke down though management's "folded-arms" pose would suggest it, the paper said. The workers owe it to the consumers to "make all the concessions they can, but management has the same obligation. The latter "could try explaining its paying ability more frankly...and show at least the sincerity to better the conditions of the employees."

TRADE

NIHON KEIZAI thought that financial adviser DODGE's emphasis on lowering prices "might be all right as a basic principle" but that the "many trade problems

facing the nation would have to be solved before the price problem could be dealt with practically.

The No 1 trade problem, it said, concerns the "excess of exports to the sterling areas...which is aggravating Japan's dollar shortage. Every effort must be made to increase exports to dollar areas, specifically, to the United States ...And it is doubtful that mere lowering of prices will step up the exportation to that country. Stabilization of prices and improvement of quality will be the prime requisites...The aim will be realized with the US only when collective measures are taken such as the adoption of the preferred foreign currency system, the allowance of an export bounty, and the reorientation and consolidation of the foreign trade industry." Where the question of price reduction takes on "real importance," said the paper, "is in exporting to Asiatic countries...But to force down prices at home by tightening credits would not answer...This would only widen the gap between domestic and export prices."

MORALS AND EDUCATION

ASAHI considered it "only natural under the present complex condition in Japan" that the Government authorities "failed to enforce a moral idea so likely to be misunderstood...as one pivoting on the Emperor. This is not to say that the existing social morality can be allowed to continue...But what we need is a stimulus to moral renascence in keeping with democratic social aims."

The evening MAINICHI columnist advised parents and teachers to get set for the school year of 1953 when "among the new pupils will be some blue-eyed products of Japanese-American cooperation." The paper feared that the "ordinarily unsympathetic community attitude toward the mothers of these children will extend to the children themselves...The children must be held free from blame, however people feel about the way of living of their mothers who are wrapped from top to toe in things American and spit away chewing gum anywhere...We have a big problem here. It must be studied from the standpoint of the delicate racial feelings of the Japanese people."

ARMAMENT ISSUES

JIJI SHIMPO did not look for the Soviet Union to "accept easily" the Arab-Asian disarmament proposal. The paper expected it to find the investigation-of-armament clause "hard to agree to." The only chance to get any disarmament plan through, the paper concluded, is for the "public opinion of the world to demand it."

TOKYO SHIMBUN said that the moot question concerning West European defense is "whether the West European nations are really determined to fight against an aggressive army in a possible future war...Both Britain's three-year, 4,700,000,000-pound plan and France's five-year 3,060,000,000,000-franc plan... are being stigmatized as water to prime the pump of US aid after the termination of Marshall-plan aid...If the rearmament issue is being exploited for such political purposes, it certainly does not speak well for West Europe...At this point the outlook for organizing a united Western Europe defense army is... rather pessimistic."

MISCELLANEOUS

On the subject of the personnel bill deliberations, TOKYO SHIMBUN said it was "illogical to pare Government personnel before simplifying the administrative structure." The baseless arguments in the Diet that the bill "is not drastic enough" or "is too drastic" have been "as meaningless as the haggling of night-stall keepers," said the paper. "The Upper House members have shown themselves to be of village assemblyman caliber. And the Prime Minister's choice of the 11th hour to issue instructions against making broad concessions was no less...strange. It is only the people that must suffer."

The evening ASAHI regarded the latest deadlock in the Korean armistice talks as unbreakable. "There is a deep gap between the Communist and the UN stand on the inspection issue...It appears that this gap can never be closed by compromise...So long as the Communists insist on their limited-inspection plan, the armistice talks cannot become the basis for recovery of peace."

Supplement to

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

DAY LABORERS

Ibaragi Labor Unions Observed by Police: Ibaragi labor unions, with the day laborers taking the initiative, are stepping up their year-end offensive. Police believe this may lead to rioting as it is reported that the Communist Party issued a secret directive to "attack government offices with arms." To prevent public disturbances, the prefectural National Rural Police headqurarters on 29 November formed a special task force consisting of mobile and arrest-investigation units located strategically throughout the prefecture. The immediate object of these units are the day labor unions which on 26 November hit government offices in various cities with a three-point demand for year-end allowance, pay boost, and full employment. Three days later another presentation of demands was made in Mito Shi. Police are maintaining strict vigilance. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Ibaragi edition, 30 November)

Mitaka Day Laborers Start Demonstration: While assembling for work on 29 November, some laborers under the jurisdiction of the Mitaka employment office began making agitation speeches. One, the apparent ringleader, broke into the office from the rear door, while 20 others burst in from the front. Police were alerted as the situation became threatening, but the laborers cleared out of the office a short time later. As punishment the officials revoked the labor registration book of those who broke in from the rear door and studied action to be taken against the others. (Mainichi Shimbun, Tokyo Metropolitan edition, 30 November)

Day Laborers Protest Dismissal of Workers: More than 30 day laborers started a demonstration when officials fired three fellow workers from a road gang in Mohara Cho, Chiba Ken, on 28 November. They are still continuing agitation in front of the town office to have the workers reinstated. (Asahi Shimbun, Chiba edition, 30 November)

200 Fukushima Day Laborers Press Demands: When heavy snowfall on 28 November prevented work in Fukushima Shi, about 200 jobless day laborers stormed the employment office. They demanded unemployment insurance, wage increase, year-end allowance, and full employment. About half of the group then went to the prefectural labor office and negotiated for two hours with officials there. All this ties in with the day laborers' year-end offensive, which began a half month earlier than usual this year. The struggle plan presumably was drawn up at a convention of the All-Japan General Engineering and Building Workers Union held in Nagoya on 7 November. (Asahi Shimbun AM, Fukushima edition, 29 November)

Day Laborers Demand Rice Cake Allowance: About 200 day laborers demonstrated in front Kagoshima city office on 24 November, chanting "Give us money for rice cakes, too." They also demanded year-end bonuses for their dependents. They then marched through the city to the prefectural office to make the same demands. The officials promised to study the matter and reply by 4 December. (Mainichi Shimbun, Kagoshima edition, 25 November)

MISCELLANEOUS

Communists and Unionists Clash with Police: On 29 November, 50 Communists and unionists stormed the Maebashi city police station in Gumma Ken, demanding the release of two union officials arrested earlier in the day for intimidation. But police dispersed the mob. Several hours later the same number of demonstrators again besieged the police station, but this time the mob refused to break up. When police tried forcibly to disperse them, the crowd lined up for a skirmish and threw powdered mustard to blind the police. This start d a fight and police arrested four Communists and two others for resisting an officer. A tense atmosphere prevailed as the Communist Party sent reinforcements, and police asked for additional help. It was revealed that the two union officials, members of the All-Japan Metal Workers Union and the Tone Industrial Co Workers Union, together with 40 Communists conducted a kangaroo court for seven reconstruction factionists of the company union. They allegedly beat up the seven and made them sign letters of resignation. (Mainichi Shimbun, Gumma edition, 30 November)

Red Kyoto Univ Students to Go Unpunished: No further disciplinary action will be taken against the 10 or more Kyoto University students suspected of instigating the demonstration during the Emperor's visit because of insufficient evidence. This decision was reached by university officials following the return on 28 November of President HATTORI, who had testified before the Lower House Judiciary Committee. (Yomiuri Shimbun AM, 29 November)

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SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 2000 **DATE:** 30 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The Dodge farewell statement and the UN denial of the reported shoot-in-defense-only order shared top billing in the major Tokyo papers today. They were generally followed by personnel retrenchment stories--the only big news of strict domestic origin. The early papers reported a compromise on the Personnel Strength Law revision. Later reports wrote off the compromise, saying that Prime Minister Yoshida had objected to the adjusted manpower ceiling.

PERSONNEL RETRENCHMENT

Prime Minister YOSHIDA yesterday refused to go along with Liberal concessions on the Personnel Strength Law revision. His objection undercut Liberal plans to get a compromise amendment through the Upper House before the scheduled adjournment of the current Diet tonight. The proposed compromise--already approved by the Ryokufukai--would have restored 18,775 government jobs. In rejecting the plan the Prime Minister pointed out that the Government cannot afford to carry extra employees after the peace treaty takes effect. Not all Upper House Liberals agreed with Yoshida. The majority wanted to stick with the compromise plan and--with Ryokufukai and Peoples Democratic help--push it through the Upper House today. (a)

Yoshida instructed Liberal Chief Secretary MASUDA and Administrative Management Board Director HASHIMOTO to limit the restoration to 14,668 jobs as he had previously ordered. Masuda and Hashimoto talked over the new turn of events with other Liberal leaders, including two from the Upper House Cabinet Committee. They also renewed negotiations with the opposition parties. But prospects for a compromise at the 14,668-level seemed remote. (b)

FINANCE

Business leaders expressed disappointment yesterday in the Dodge farewell statement. They especially regretted that the SCAP financial adviser did not see fit to bring economic policies in line with "the changed international situation." Their opinions generally shape up like this: 1) Continuation of the stringent loan policy will throttle production and hamper economic cooperation with the US. 2) Tight credit, instead of checking inflation, tends to aggravate it, since some industries have to borrow their operating funds at high interest rates outside of legitimate channels; normally-secured operating funds would lower production costs. 3) Industry needs more money from the US aid counterparti fund and the Funds Operations Department to vitalize its activities. (c)

Comments from trading circles underscored the need for more export loans. "Under the present situation in Japan," said President NIIZEKI of the Daiichi Bussan Trading Co, "foreign trade must depend on financial help for much of its growth... I would like to see export industries get the same treatment on rationalization loans as the electric power and shipbuilding industries." He hoped that the US would help Japan find new dollar markets. He also urged the US to take a more long-range view of Japanese trade. "It is a headache when the US slaps on new tariffs or increases old ones as soon as a small amount of Japanese goods cuts into American markets. An example of this is the recent tariff controversy over Japanese refrigerated tuna." (a)

Toyo Menka President HARA asserted that Japan cannot build up export volume without special financial support to commercial enterprises. "In Japan both imports and exports are handled on a large scale by commercial enterprises such as wholesaling and trading. This is quite different from the American practice." (a)

Bankers, meanwhile, prepared to tighten up on loans, especially in the non-urgent category. Some feared, however, that strengthening of banking controls would bring about "unusual financial difficulties" in the January-March quarter. (c)

(a) Mainichi Shimbun (AM) (b) Jiji Shimpo (c) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM)

EDUCATION

National Rural Police Director SAITO yesterday promised to keep his hands off school affairs. In a trainboard interview while en route to Osaka he said: "The Kyoto University incident is regrettable, but I don't want to interfere in academic freedom if it is at all possible. The universities themselves should assume greater responsibility in upholding freedom." (a)

Education Minister AMANO explained his proposed moral code to Prince MIKASA, reputedly the most democratic member of the Imperial family. In an informal 15-minute meeting at the Education Ministry, Amano outlined his reasons for drafting the code. "For some time I have felt that some people need a code like this to serve as an ethical standard," he said. "The code covers those things that everyone must do. Because people are leaning too much toward individualism, the code takes up certain aspects of state, home, and society." He pointed out that the code would make the Emperor the "center of affection." After the meeting the prince was questioned by newsmen, but he kept his reactions to himself. "It seems everybody is trying to chase Amano into a corner," he said. "If I say something now, while the code is still in the making, it would mean chasing him farther into a corner. I wouldn't like that." But he admitted he had "some criticism." (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Power Workers Continue Plant Strike: The Japan Electric Power Workers Union kept up its strike, idling designated power plants 12 hours a day. Employees of the Tokyo Electric Power Co, meanwhile, prepared to switch to unregulated power transmission today and tomorrow. (c)

Okazaki Backs Television Broadcasts: Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI has called for the early development of television in Japan. He told Dietmen yesterday that television--far from being a luxury--is "indispensable to promoting culture and enriching lives." He said the setting up of a television network would not discredit Japan's claim that reparations are too heavy. (d)

(a) Yomiuri Shimbun (PM)
(b) Tokyo Shimbun
(c) Mainichi Shimbun (PM)
(d) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM)

-EDITORIALS-

The farewell statement of financial adviser Dodge took precedence over everything else on the editorial lineup. The remainder of the coverage was diffused. The personnel bill, the proposed revision of the antitrust law, and the possible advent of a new political party rounded out the editorial comment. Column space was divided between the depurge issue and the Korean situation.

DODGE STATEMENT

To sum up the farewell statement of financial adviser DODGE, said YOMIURI, Japan is going to have to earn its operating funds through export, and the price and quality of its exports are going to determine whether the nation sinks or swims. He emphasized that Japan has got to face up to its responsibility to slash production costs. On this matter of costs, the paper pointed out, "there are some external factors entering into the high price level" that have to be reckoned with. "Heightened production costs resulting from the shifting of raw material sources to far-off areas is evidenced particularly in the heavy industries," it said. "Unless this point is duly recognized it is impossible to judge what proportion of the responsibility for the high price level rests on domestic factors and what proportion on external ones, or to judge how the price level can be lowered... Further, inflation has already made a start, and the price and wage scales have already been adjusted to it. Thus, as matters stand, it is nearly impossible to reduce prices drastically."

Dodge's policy is the answer all right, the paper said, but it is not going to be easy to implement it. "It will take a long time to improve the character of Japan's foreign trade which depends upon dollar areas for import and upon sterling areas for export...The inconvertibility of dollars and pounds sterling and the switch away from dollar area import sources are problems that can hardly be settled by Japan's own endeavor."

ASAHI noted that the Dodge statement did not "touch specifically upon the 1952-53 budget, which would have seemed to be his most important task." But it considered that the statement deserved "careful attention" anyway. It went the whole way with Dodge on the need to "tighten controls on commodities and credits,

check importation of unnecessary goods, use imported raw materials for the manufacture of export goods on a priority basis, boost production for export, and curb credits...It is the Government's responsibility to direct an economic policy toward these ends."

But there was one thing the paper wanted to make sure Mr Dodge "understood." It was on the subject of "overloans." "The reason why the Bank of Japan advances loans for the disposition of excess imports and why city banks make overloans is because they fear that a mechanical tightening of loans would plunge shaky businesses into the worst possible straits and throw the industrial world into chaos ...It will be hard to think up a measure that will clamp down on loans and not also cause economic and social unrest." In fact, the paper concluded, "it may be impossible to hit the target with one shot...We recommend that efforts be made to improve the situation a little at a time."

MAINICHI did not share financial adviser DODGE's view that "groundless optimism is prevalent among the Japanese people" though it admitted that there are "divergences between the Government policy and the economic realities." "We certainly do not consider that the Japanese people take a light view of the actual conditions of the Japanese economy," said the paper. "Moreover we can affirm that they are deeply interested in seeing economic independence achieved after the peace."

The paper gave full credit to the "Dodge line" for breaking the back of the postwar inflation and for "freeing business circles from complicated controls to absorb and utilize the merits of a free economy...That the exchange rate, set... when the price level was far below what it is now is still being maintained is ascribed entirely to the expansion of industrial activities...One of the main props for this condition was the return to free economy...That Mr Dodge would now have us adopt economic restrictions...must have to do with the changes in the world economy."

"If it is necessary to avert an economic crisis and the absolute shackling that goes with a crisis," the paper was in favor of "preparing some kind of control for the vital industrial fields." But it was dubious about restricting commodities or credits. "Such restrictive measures are liable not to produce satisfactory results...because Japan's economy is weak."

NIHON KEIZAI brought out that the nation was fully aware of the "impermanence" of the Korean war boom "before Mr Dodge mentioned it." As for Dodge's idea that it is urgently necessary to check the inflation, the paper did not agree. "Admittedly our consumption level has risen since the days before the Korean war, but, alongside, our capital accumulation has grown...Whether it would be prudent to tighten finance in the aim of accumulating even more capital...and to revive strict domestic controls...is questionable...If we achieve capital accumulation, disregarding a small rice in prices, we can build up the economic power to cope with stiffening world competition. Conversely, if we tighten credits it may cause a price drop but one accompanied by a receding production and a dwindling capital accumulation. If this happens, the nation will lose the ability to adapt whenever international competition becomes really stiff."

LEGISLATION

The haggling over the personnel retrenchment bill in the Upper House put the night ASAHI in mind of an auction. "The fact that the people back a retrenchment program in principle does not mean that they want it without a fixed policy...The Government put the cart before the horse in proposing its slash program before it had worked out a basis for it...We think it owes us a convincing explanation."

JIJI SHIMPO was concerned about the planned revisions of the Antimonopoly Law and the Enterprisers Association Law. "The plans apparently leave untouched the matter of easing the prohibitions on cartel activities, the particular easement most desired...This may be the result of an unyielding attitude on the part of Washington and GHQ, but it is extremely disappointing to us."

MISCELLANEOUS

A MAINICHI columnist demanded that the public be kept "well-informed" of who will sit on the proposed depurge committee. "It is hoped that those considered by the public to be qualified will be chosen."

The ASAHI and YOMIURI columnists commented on the imminence of peace in Korea--the latter decrying the attitude of some Japanese who would greet the cease-fire with cynical indifference or actual regret.

KOREANS

North Koreans Working with JCP for Revolt: Together with the negotiations now going on between Japan and Korea on the status of Korean residents in Japan, a strong movement against compulsory deportation is being waged by North Korean residents. According to recent information, North Koreans oppose compulsory deportation, even of rightist South Koreans, because they consider it racial suppression and violation of international law. But there also appears to be a secret plot to launch an armed revolt by joining the movement to the Japan Communist Party.

The following steps are reportedly projected: 1) Strategic blocs will be organized by each Korean community liberation committee. Police governing each community will be attacked in cooperation with the JCP and democratic organizations. Families will be mobilized "to expose the injustice of intervention and suppression." 2) Persons named by the community liberation struggle committees will go to the national central struggle committee and participate in regional attacks. The number of sacrifices are to be minimized by expanding "vacuum areas." As Occupation troops are expected to be mobilized, the Korean military league will take command of operations. 3) Koreans participating in the military league will receive equipment and arms. 4) Political propaganda will be intensified to expose warmongers. 5) Compensation for damages to land or home from Occupation use shall be demanded by force. 6) Public gardens, playgrounds, public halls will be used as meeting places; community training will begin immediately. 7) Ties with workers in Japanese war goods industries will be strengthened; also day laborers will be mobilized. 8) To carry out nationwide violence, the countermeasure headquarters will assign personnel to defense, action, and meeting sections.

According to the above information, vertical ties exist between the Korean military league, the national central struggle committee, and the community liberation struggle committees; horizontal ties between the Korean community liberation committees, the JCP, democratic organizations, munition factory workers, and day laborers. The distribution of necessary articles by the Korean military league and the assignment of personnel to action units are being speeded up. Some South Koreans are joining the North Korean movement. (Minro Shuho, 19 November)

ANTI-PEACE MOVES

Peace Committee Flays Treaty Ratification: The Japan Committee for the Protection of Peace, at a standing committee meeting on 20 November to study peace movements in Japan and in foreign nations, resolved to keep opposing the peace treaty and security pact. The resolution read, in summary: "The two treaties have been approved in the Diet. However, we, who regard them as a menace to world peace, will not change our attitude even though they are ratified. We will make further efforts to abolish them. The two treaties are bound to bring about the following conditions: 1) intensify international conflict, as they are treaties for war, 2) make Japan a military base for the Korean war, 3) deprive Japan of its independence, 4) cause greater hardship to Japanese through rearmament, 5) alienate Japan from other Asiatic nations, and 6) infringe upon the peaceful Constitution and suppress freedom and democracy. We, therefore, demand overall peace and the conclusion of a five-power peace agreement. We will fight against rearmament, stationing of foreign troops, and revival of militarism."

The committee approved the following activities: 1) Series of small meetings; 2) intensive peace propaganda; 3) stepped-up signature collecting campaign for a five-power peace and against rearmament; 4) cooperation with other organizations opposing rearmament, militarism, conscription, foreign troops in Japan, Fascism, the two treaties, price rises, the Immigration Control Ordinance, and public safety laws, and supporting a non-belligerent Asia, overall peace, protection of the peaceful Constitution, and acquittal of the Matsukawa case defendents; 5) unification of peace movements; and 6) a national conference on 7 December. (Kowa Shimbun, 29 November)

China Research Group Opposes Ratification: Eight scholars of Chinese culture submitted on 20 October a joint resolution to the Diet, opposing the peace treaty and security pact. The statement declared that "peace excluding China is far from a true peace. The security pact assumes aggression from China, but it is absolutely impossible for China to invade Japan." Among the signers were HIRANO Yoshitaro, chief of the Research Institute for Things Chinese, UCHIYAMA Kanzo, critic, SHIMA Yasuhiko, Kyoto University professor, and five other university professors. (Heiwa To Dokuritsu, 2 November)

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SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1999 **DATE:** 29 Nov 1951

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The heaviest play today went to foreign dispatches or to domestic news with a foreign angle. The deposit of the ratification instrument with the US government, the coming Dulles visit, and the Barkley visit with the Emperor took turns heading the early papers. Later the coverage came into sharper focus; the final editions of the major morning papers led with the UN order to shoot only in defense. Depurge and personnel retrenchment probably made the best showing among the domestic topics without a foreign tieup.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Formal defense talks will begin between Japan and the US with the arrival of John Foster DULLES next week, according to government sources. They report that the State Department adviser will tell Prime Minister YOSHIDA where the US stands on the rearmament of Japan. But Yoshida is expected to make it clear that no matter how the US feels, Japan will not rearm. (a)

The Prime Minister, meanwhile, has sent a peace message to Washington. It will be read today (Japan time) at the ceremony marking the deposition of the treaty ratification instrument. The message follows: "The Japanese Government takes great pleasure in depositing with the US Government the ratification document for the peace treaty, which was approved by an overwhelming majority in the Diet. On this occasion, let me express in behalf of the Japanese people our gratitude for the guidance and initiative of the US Government in bringing about the peace. I earnestly hope that other countries will also ratify the peace treaty speedily and make peace with Japan, thereby enabling us to return to international society as an influential member." (b)

The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry asked for a moratorium on reparations yesterday. Its appeal was submitted to SCAP Adviser DODGE. (c)

DEPURGE

Today the Government will promulgate the law narrowing the scope of the purge. In a buildup statement yesterday Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI hoped that the projected appeals commission will begin work before the end of the year. "As this is the last chance," he said, "I urge all memorandum cases to file their appeals without exception." Okazaki believed that three classes of purgees will have trouble winning clearance--1) ultrarightists and ultraleftists, 2) those convicted of war guilt by the International Military Tribunal, and 3) "militarists especially responsible for the war of aggression." (d)

The Government plans to have the appeals commission screen all depurge applications within 90 days after the coming into force of the peace treaty. Many prominent wartime leaders are expected to be depurged, including Pearl Harbor envoys NOMURA Kichisaburo and KURUSU Saburo. (c)

PERSONNEL RETRENCHMENT

Diet leaders voted yesterday to re-extend the current session for two days to legislate personnel retrenchment. The decision came when the cabinet-proposed revision to the Personnel Strength Law bogged down in the Upper House. To speed up action Government strategists raised the manpower ceiling, restoring 14,000 to 15,000 jobs previously earmarked for abolition. (a)

But the Ryokufukai, Daiichi Club, and the Socialist and Peoples Democratic parties are working on a plan that would restore 22,000 jobs. They may compromise if the Government hikes its figure to 18,000. (e)

(a) Mainichi Shimbun (AM)
(b) Yomiuri Shimbun (PM)
(c) Asahi Shimbun (AM)
(d) Jiji Shimpo
(e) Asahi Shimbun (PM)

POWER STRIKE

The Japan Electric Power Workers Union has ordered its members to stand by for another strike on Saturday. JEPWU leaders projected a strike--the fifth in a series--that would reduce the national power output by 25 percent. The Central Labor Commission renewed its mediation efforts last night but got nowhere. (a)

The fourth JEPWU strike, starting at 0200 yesterday, hit 23 generating plants owned by the Tokyo Electric Power Co. But management crews took over and kept all but eight of the plants in operation. (b) In other parts of the country the pattern was usually the same. In Miyagi Ken, for example, management rounded up enough nonunion men to run 10 of the 15 struck plants. (a) The fourth strike followed the breakdown of collective bargaining on Tuesday night. (c)

In the Upper House the Special Electric Power Committee resolved to settle the strike. It promptly conveyed its resolution to Prime Minister YOSHIDA and officials mediating the dispute as well as to the JEPWU and the nine power companies. (d)

NEWS BRIEFS

Nemoto Outlines Rice Collection Policy: Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO emphasized yesterday that the Government will not pay incentive bonus for rice deliveries. But he revealed that incidental collection expenses may be increased to about 1,000 yen a koku. Nemoto also told the Upper House Agriculture Committee that farmers who default on deliveries will get a fair break. He promised that the Government will listen to the farmer's side of the story before taking legal action. Delinquent farmers will be prosecuted, he said, "only when there is no alternative." (a)

Brazil to Open Door to 25,000 Immigrants: A former parliamentary vice-minister, returning to Tokyo yesterday after an interview with Brazilian President VARGAS, reported that Brazil will accept 25,000 Japanese immigrants (5,000 families) in the next five years. (e)

(a) Mainichi Shimbun (AM)
(b) Yomiuri Shimbun (PM)
(c) Yukan Nihon Keizai
(d) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun
(e) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM)

-EDITORIALS-

Economic issues--the 1952 budget, bankruptcies, and the proposed hike in unit medical fees--were discussed by three writers today. Personnel retrenchment and the Education Minister's moral code each drew comment from two writers. One editorial dealt with the Arab-Asian nations' new proposal for arms reduction.

ECONOMY

ASAHI stressed that the changes in the world situation must be considered in compiling next year's budget. It said the Government should not take an optimistic view of the present war boom. "As has often been pointed out by Mr DODGE, the present Japanese economy depends largely on the boom resulting from the Korean war and the world-wide armament expansion program...Of course, it will be going too far to predict that special procurement demands will suddenly cease tomorrow... but it is a problem of grave import in weighing Japan's capacity to shoulder such special burdens as peace settlement expenditures. Therefore the Government should carefully study the problem from all angles and reform the easy-going attitude that prompts it to say, 'peace settlement expenditures will only amount to about 200,000,000,000 yen'."

When thus viewed, the paper continued, it is impossible to say that the foundation of a self-supporting economy has been laid, even though on the surface, Japan has balanced its international accounts and can get along without American economic aid. "From the standpoint of government finance, we have our hands full in just meeting domestic requirements. Even if there is some leeway to assume the burden of new peace settlement expenditures, it is on an extremely limited basis." The daily urged the Government to realize that the war boom is quite temporary and to study the budget problem more carefully.

MAINICHI was concerned about the increasing number of bankruptcy. It attributed this trend to the sharp drop in prices since March and the slump in exports. From another viewpoint, the paper blamed businessmen for their lack of business ethics. "At any rate, this undesirable situation must not be left unattended. The parties concerned must grasp the real nature of enterorise management and take

careful measures in each individual case so that the national economy will not suffer and exports will not be obstructed." The journal said no one will object to measures to curb the undesirable trend in industries and bring the flow of commodities back to normal. "This would contribute to economic stabilization by offering a certain amount of help to enterprises whose management is not excessively bad."

YOMIURI observed that the proposed hike in unit fees for medical treatment of 11.90 yen differs considerably from the 18.17 yen wanted by general practitioners and the 22 yen asked by the dentists. "We acknowledge that the existing unit price is a little low, but it may be safely said that the beneficiaries today, expecially farmers, do not have the ability to shoulder an additional burden because of the decrease in their incomes. After all, expenses due to the rise in the unit fee will have to be borne by the State. If the raise is effected as the doctors' demand, it would result in increasing Government outlays by nearly 40,000,000,000 yen. This is a sheer impossibility under the present state of finance. The doctors may still be badly off with the 11.90 yen fee, but we hope that they will accept it in view of the importance of social insurance."

ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUSTMENT

JIJI SHIMPO noted that both the left- and right-wing Socialists in the Upper House are staging a vigorous campaign against the Government-proposed Personnel Strength Law revision bill. Moreover, it said, the Ryokufukai and the Peoples Democratic Party are demanding the restoration of 40,000 and 25,000 persons respectively. The daily stressed that the current personnel cut program is necessary in view of the national financial situation and the urgency of cutting taxes. "Therefore, even the opposition parties should have given their approval to its enforcement."

The paper did not consider it strange that the Socialist Party should oppose administrative retrenchment. "Socialism calls for Government controls and interference. Therefore, under a Socialist regime, a large number of government officials are needed." But the journal was "disappointed" to find the Ryokufukai, which has been the main force in the Upper House, opposed to personnel retrenchment. "We sincerely hope that this faction will behave more prudently in the future."

An ASAHI columnist charged the Yoshida Cabinet with maladministration. He said the rice decontrol issue, administrative retrenchment, and the problem of national morality may be considered Government failures. "If the political situation were normal, a transfer of the reins of government would naturally take place. There are opposition parties, but none is influential enough to replace the present Government. Under such circumstances, the people are the scapegoat. This is the tragedy of politics."

MORAL CODE

TOKYO SHIMBUN wondered why Education Minister AMANO decided to shelve his "National Moral Code." Although the contents of the Education Minister's draft need further study and the method of announcement should be changed, the paper said, there is nothing wrong with his desire to improve national morals. Pointing out that corruption is on the increase, the daily said the only cure is to seek the awakening of morality in each individual. "If the motive of the Education Minister lies here, we deem it proper to adopt the Amano draft as a basis of discussion."

A TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist lauded Prince MIKASA for his broadmindedness in accepting criticism. The writer cited a letter to the editor by the Prince, who said: "If there is no criticism and my assertions are accepted unconditionally, it will inevitably mean that my speech and action will assume a hallowed air thus shutting me behind the curtain of chrysanthemum." Pointing out that the "curtain of chrysanthemum" was lifted as a result of the defeat in war, the writer said: "It is no exaggeration to say that most of the people began to feel close to the Imperial family only when they learned that the Imperial family is leading the same life as the masses." The writer added that the Education Minister's moral code, which would make the Emperor the center of morals, "can only be troublesome for the Emperor and quite anachronistic from the people's viewpoint."

ARMS REDUCTION

NIHON KEIZAI hoped that the big powers, particularly the US and Russia, will take up the Arab-Asian nations' new proposal to set up a committee that will study the disarmament proposals of the West European and the Soviet blocs.

JCP STRATEGY

Kyoto Univ Rally Said Part of New Offensive: The Emperor incident at Kyoto University, now being investigated by the Supreme Prosecutors Office and the Attorney General's Office, is a new offensive of the Communist Party, according to the AGO. Others say that this incident was planned by members of the Communist international faction and the national student self-government association who had fallen into the bad graces of the Communist central faction and were trying to regain their influence. But the AGO supports its views with the following points. In its new October platform the Communist emphasized strengthening anti-Occupation policies, abolishing the Emperor system, and establishing a democratic republic. In mid-October, the Reds propagandized the Emperor's Kansai tour as "a plot by reactionaries to break down the strong peoples' front in the Kansai area." On 30 October, the Communist regional committee posted wall papers in Kyoto, asking "For what purpose is the Emperor coming?" At Kyoto University the student association proposed that the "Autumn Cultural Festival" scheduled from 1 to 4 November be postponed to the 12th due to lack of preparations. This seems to indicate that they wanted to time it with the Emperor's visit. The student association also distributed handbills on the campus declaring "Use the funds set aside for the Emperor's welcome on the Cultural Festival."

The AGO believes these incidents tie in with the overall strategy of the Communist Party. It is reported that the Communists are claiming the Kyoto University incident as a "great success." (Asahi Shimbun AM, 28 November)

Daily Struggles Mount after New JCP Thesis: The Communist Party adopted the 1951 Thesis at its fourth national conference in August. This was followed by the fifth conference in early October, at which time the thesis was confirmed. Public prosecutors have reportedly obtained the minutes of the fifth conference and have learned of kangaroo courts among Communists in Fukuoka last month. The kangaroo courts "reveal that the Communist Party is attempting to strengthen its unity by purging dissenters." The Reds are keeping strict watch over members suspected of letting out party information.

It appears that the Communist Party stepped up activities following the fifth conference. Communists are trying to filter into the General Council of Trade Unions and to win over young members of unions affiliated with the National Federation of Industrial Organizations. In the November GCTU offensive it is observed that lower units are fighting more aggressively than higher echelons. In Nagoya, Judge NAGAO was threatened for his ruling on the Matsukawa case, and Kyoto University students staged a demonstration during the Emperor's visit. These activities indicate that the new thesis has been put into practice and that more intensive struggles can be expected in the future. (Commentary: Kobe Shimbun, 19 November)

MOSCOW BROADCAST

Radio Moscow Broadcasts Japan Red Policies: A Moscow radio broadcast heard in Japan on 24 November aired the Japan Communist Party policies that had been carried in the previous day's issue of the Cominform organ published in Budapest. It said: "1) The Japanese Government is preparing for a new war, but what Japan needs is peace. It must cooperate with other nations, especially with China and the Soviet Union. 2) The Yoshida Cabinet, backed by a reactionary force, is giving moral and political support to American Occupation policies. 3) To liberate Japan from the Occupation and to win freedom for the Japanese nation, a new people's government must replace the Yoshida-Liberal Party regime. 4) A democratic revolution in Japan will make a great change in foreign policy. A single National Liberation Democratic Front, encompassing all progressive elements, must be formed to set up a government that will achieve this mission." (Asahi Shimbun AM, 25 November)

ANTI-POLICE

Anti-Police Activity Brisk in Kawasaki Shi: The recent spread of Communist counter-police propaganda in Kawasaki Shi has touched off an investigation. Most cases involve distribution of inflammatory literature, such as KEIKAN NO TOMO or KEIKAN NO MICHI, which denounce Occupation policies or try to split the police force. Usually these publications are thrown into police boxes or homes of policemen. Some have appeared on trees. Although cases have been reported on 22, 24, and 25 November none of the distributors have yen been arrested. (Asahi Shimbun, Kanagawa edition, 28 November)

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1998 **DATE:** 28 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

JIJI SHIMPO headlined the Personnel Strength Law revision story, the best domestic news in the evening press, playing midfold or better elsewhere. But two wire stories shared top space in other papers--British House of Commons approval of the Japanese peace treaty, and the Korean truce talks. One other domestic item received fairly consistent coverage: Yoshida's remarks at the Upper House Budget Committee meeting. Korean developments topped the morning papers. Other items stayed close to home: the Rusk-Yoshida-Ridgway meeting, Rusk's departing statement, new party moves and personnel law maneuverings.

PERSONNEL RETRENCHMENT

The Liberal Party has begun to consider carrying over deliberation on the Personnel Strength Law amendment to the next regular Diet session, instead of presenting it to a joint council of both Upper and Lower houses in case no compromise is reached between Government and Opposition parties. In a last effort to reach such compromise, however, the Liberals are willing to prolong the current session by as much as three days. (a) The Peoples Democratic Party, after consulting with the Ryokufukai, yesterday drew up a plan calling for the restoration of 22,500 personnel. This was informally shown to other Opposition parties concerned, which then held secret meetings to discuss it. (b)

The PDP no longer seems favorably inclined to yesterday's Liberal offer of 10,000, and now wants twice as large a concession. The Liberals, on the other hand, have now gone down to 9,300. Upper House Cabinet Committee Chairman KAYAMA (Ryokufukai) has taken the responsibility of presenting this plan to the Opposition, which is studying it along with the PDP proposal. (b)

FOREIGN RELATIONS

At yesterday's meeting of the Upper House Budget Committee, Prime Minister YOSHIDA reiterated his insistence that "there will be no rearmament under any circumstances." Yoshida thinks rearmament should not be carried out "even if we are forced into a situation where it becomes inevitable." He said that he was "no military expert." However, he expects to study the issue with Ambassador DULLES when the latter comes to Japan next month. (c) Japan's contribution to security pact expenses is still unsettled, Yoshida added. (d) As a "peace treaty expense," it cannot be treated by the Diet "with the same freedom as a budget formula," but the Prime Minister believes "an amount that fails to receive Diet approval will never be forced on us." (e)

Finance Minister IKEDA reported his penultimate talk with Joseph DODGE was mainly concerned with peace treaty expenditures. "Dodge seems to be aware of the US expectations on our share in the defense costs, but I heard nothing of it, and made no commitments," said Ikeda. "The negotiations were not one-sided, as they were two years ago. Nevertheless, they were not very satisfactory." (f)

POLITICS

The joint Opposition move to create a new political force centering around the Peoples Democratic Party is facing some trouble. PDP Councillors yesterday explained they do not want a "leftist-inclined" party, as proposed by their Lower House partymen, but rather a "progressive conservative" one. (d) They will act "independently" on the personnel strength amendment and supplementary budget. (f)

Meanwhile, an afternoon meeting of liaison committee members of the new movement debated separate party policies, but failed to reach agreement on anything but arrangements for further debate. (b)

(a) Asahi Shimbun (PM)
(b) Jiji Shimpo
(c) Mainichi Shimbun (AM)
(d) Asahi Shimbun (AM)
(e) Yukan Nihon Keizai
(f) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM)

LABOR

The Japan Electric Power Workers Union dispute appears headed for a fourth wave of strikes from today despite mediation by the Central Labor Commission. The union's Kanto headquarters yesterday issued strike orders to its chapters effective from today for power plants, from Thursday for offices. (a) The indefinite strike slated for today seems inevitable, as no agreement is likely in the CLC mediation. (b) The striking Tokyo Electric Power Workers Union Monday ordered unregulated power transmission for 48 hours from 0001 hours Friday. Yesterday the union ordered its members to break off contact with non-union workers and refuse wage reduction for the strike period. (c)

The National Telecommunications Workers Union, which staged a sitdown Monday in front of the Telecommunications Minister's office for a year-end bonus, continued it yesterday by sending 80 male replacements for the 50 women that camped there overnight. They have been unable to see Minister SATO. (a)

Monday's simultaneous sitdown strike by members of the Japan Council of Government and Public Office Workers Unions continued yesterday, and it appears it will be expanded further. The picture of striking unions shows: 1) All-Japan Communications Employees Union--sitdown strikes at the Ministry from Monday to Wednesday and nationally from 3 December; 2) National Telecommunications Workers Union--indefinite sitdown strike nationally from Monday and 30 percent leave from Wednesday; 3) National Federation of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry Workers Unions--sitdown at the Ministry from Monday to Saturday; 4) Finance Ministry Employees Union--negotiations with the Minister from Monday to Wednesday. (a)

NEWS BRIEF

School Expected to Punish Kyoto Students: Ten-odd students have been identified as ringleaders in the Kyoto University incident. They will be questioned by police officials, but "in deference to academic freedom," the local prosecutor's office will await disciplinary action to be taken by school authorities before deciding on any other measures. (d)

(a) Mainichi Shimbun (PM)
(b) Mainichi Shimbun (AM)
(c) Yomiuri Shimbun (PM)
(d) Tokyo Shimbun

-EDITORIALS-

Three writers today commented on the Upper House opposition parties' proposal to cut the number of dismissals in the Government personnel retrenchment plan. In addition, economic issues--the shipbuilding industry, smaller businesses, and Japan's surplus pound holdings--were discussed by three writers. The electric power dispute, a general election, and order on campuses rounded out the editorial coverage.

ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUSTMENT

Noting that the Government intends to reach a compromise with the Upper House opposition by a further large-scale cut in government personnel, YOMIURI said: "It is true that the Government and its party find it difficult to control the Upper House. But they should not make dupes of people by reaching such a compromise if they have the will to carry out a personnel reduction worthy of the administrative reform that they promised to the people." Pointing out that the Government and its party only recently failed to realize their rice decontrol policy because of "behind-the-scene maneuvering of bureaucrats," the paper said bureaucrats again are keeping the Government from enforcing administrative reform. The bureaucrats' success is due to the Government's incompetence, it said. "We urge the Government and its party to maintain their initial policy by taking an unchangeable attitude toward the Upper House, and to submit to the next regular Diet session drastic bills for administrative reform and personnel reduction. If they fail to meet our request, we have no alternative but to reject such an incompetent party and its Cabinet."

JIJI SHIMPO termed the Upper House attack on the Government administrative readjustment program "a preposterous attempt on the part of political parties to demand employment of more government officials." "It may be excusable for the Socialist Party, which follows the principle of full employment. But the Ryokufukai and the Peoples Democratic Party, which advocate policies to lighten the national burden and to simplify the administrative setup...are going beyond the limits of opposition parties in embarrassing the Government."

The journal continued: "In the event the demand for a large-scale restoration is realized by the Upper House opposition parties, government and public

officials will come to believe they have gained a victory over political parties and politicians. It is a foregone conclusion that the Government prestige will then be lost among bureaucratic circles, efficiency of government agencies diminished, and official discipline will become more corrupt than now. This may be called the surrender of party politics to bureaucratism. In order not to betray public confidence in parliamentary politics, the Upper House should give up demanding the drastic restoration of personnel."

A YOMIURI columnist stressed that a Personnel Strength Law revision "unable to effect even a 10 percent cut in the size of officialdom is nonsensical." "The people, in their daily lives, are keenly aware of the over-abundance of public offices and officials. The political sense of our Diet members, who are unable to grasp this all too familiar fact, can only be qualified as utterly mystifying."

ECONOMY

ASAHI said competition among shipbuilding companies in securing funds for constructing new ships has become keener and the selection of companies, a difficult problem. It feared that a handful of shipbuilding companies that can acquire a certificate of credit extension from commercial banks will monopolize the construction of new ships, "thus throwing the Japanese shipping circle in unexpected confusion." "If profitable shipping is desirable, shipping companies that have the ability and experience to meet the changes in the world market should be selected. At any rate, for the fairness of the selection, we think that the Government should demand the cooperation of shipowners, shipbuilders, and the shipping control office."

NIHON KEIZAI pointed out that smaller businesses are the hardest hit by the tight money situation at the year end. It saw the need for some concrete measures to relieve smaller businesses of year and end monetary stringency at this time instead of at the last moment. It urged the Government, banking organizations, and businessmen, to take necessary steps to supply them with necessary funds as early as possible.

TOKYO SHIMBUN called for the immediate solution of Japan's surplus of pound holdings. It said Japan should negotiate with Britain on the payment agreement and should ask Britain to find a way to solve this pound accumulation. But the paper added that regardless of the results of negotiations, Japan should try to find a solution on its own. The daily suggested that Japan's exports to sterling areas should not be encouraged unconditionally, that foreign countries buying with black market pounds must be checked, and that a barter system should be used to secure necessary raw materials.

POWER DISPUTE

MAINICHI hoped that management and labor in the power workers dispute will not resort to any action that will affect the national economy. The daily felt that power workers should be entitled to a wage raise. "But as long as the raising of electricity rates--the revenue source of the power industry--is impossible to realize immediately...there is no alternative for labor and management but to negotiate on the basis of the Central Labor Commission's mediation plan."

A JIJI SHIMPO columnist stressed that the consumers are the ones who are greatly affected by the electric power strike. "Are the disputing parties unaware of the circumstances under which expenses for candles as additional expenses are included in the poor families' budget at this year-end?"

MISCELLANEOUS

A MAINICHI columnist pointed out that public sentiment makes it "impossible for the Yoshida Cabinet to remain in power until the peace treaty comes into force." "The new party movement...makes us feel that the time is ripe for a political reorganization." The writer stressed that the Liberal Party can only gain the people's confidence through a general election. "The next general election will be extremely interesting. Intraparty disputes will be more violent than the interparty fights. For example, the Liberal candidates will more properly have to be called 'Yoshida-faction candidates' or 'Hatoyama-faction candidates.'" The writer said: "Little men will win and big men will fall."

A TOKYO SHIMBUN writer criticized the Lower House Judicial Affairs Committee decision to let the police have the responsibility for peace and order within university campuses. "In the past, the university and pursuit of learning were sometimes utilized or controlled by religious or political authorities and that is why outcries for academic freedom were raised. No such clamor would have been heard if studies were left purely as studies."

Supplement to
SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

KOREANS

Korean Visitors Stall Kobe Riot Trial: Trial of 17 of the defendants involved in the second Kobe Korean riot opened yesterday--anniversary day of the incident--at the Kobe district court. The session was thrown into confusion at the start when 170 Koreans forced their way into the courtroom. Most of the morning was taken up with arguments between presiding judge OKUTO and defense counsels over lifting the gallery restriction. The afternoon session opened in an even greater hubbub. Three hundred Koreans, including school children, mobbed the courtroom defying the judge's calls for order. "Throw out the dog," they said. At 1330 Hours the judge gave up and adjourned the session. This did not suit the visitors either. They rushed to his office shouting, "Get on with the trial." The judge barricaded the office doors. (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 28 November)

Korean Leaguers Beaten Up by KRA Group: A 20-man gang of South Koreans jumped two North Koreans at Yamato station in Kanagawa yesterday. The two northerners, former Korean League members, were getting off the train when the gang converged on them. Both men were badly battered. One of the two, RI Shu-ko of Sagamihara Machi, was jailed right away as a member of the group that tore up the house of Yamato South Korean boss AN So-ho. Four of the attackers were jailed too. One of them turned out to be An. (Tokyo Shimbun, 27 November)

Both Korean Factions Ordered to Disband: The Kanagawa headquarters of the National Rural Police yesterday afternoon ordered both the Korean League and KRA factions of the area to dissolve, warning that if they do not comply "the members will be arrested for violating the public safety ordinance." (Tokyo Shimbun, 27 November)

Korean Leaguers Agitate against Police: Korean Leaguers of the Minamitama district of Tokyo To scattered anti-police handbills Monday. The bills charged that the local police were "linked up with gangsters." (Mainichi Shimbun, Kanagawa edition, 27 November)

Anti-Occupation Bills Flung from Trains: Hamamatsu Shi police received reports that about 1,000 anti-Occupation handbills signed by the Korean Defense Committee were scattered from trains at Hamamatsu station on Monday morning. (Asahi Shimbun, Shizuoka edition, 27 November)

Korean "People's Rally" Held in Fukuoka: A Korean-sponsored "people's rally" was put on in Fukuoka Shi last week in defiance of a police ban. It opened on the morning of 21 November. For the next 30 hours there was sporadic fighting between police and the rally mobs. Twenty-one mob leaders were arrested.

Approximately 1,500 people turned out for the rally, about 1,000 of them outsiders. Police report that there were about 600 from North Kyushu, 300 from Chikuko, and 100 from Chikugo. The event was allegedly blueprinted at a meeting of regional representatives of the Communist-led Korean Democratic United Racial Front in Tagawa Shi on 18 November. It was believed to be a "rehearsal for revolution by force." Participants carried nail-studded placard poles, wooden clubs, and bags of pepper. (Nishi Nippon Shimbun, 23 November)

JCP PUBLICATIONS

2,000 Copies of Red "Peace" Paper Seized: A man prowling the neighborhood of the Japan Steel Manufacturing Company in Muroran last Sunday was found to be carrying about 2,000 copies of the Communist Party organ HEIWA TO DOKURITSU in his rucksack. He is under arrest but refuses to answer questions. (Asahi Shimbun, Hokkaido edition, 27 November)

"Scores" of JCP Papers Found at Bookshop: "Scores" of copies of the HEIWA TO DOKURITSU and a Communist-issued scandal sheet called ZAIKAI TSUSHIN were seized by police at the Kaibundo book shop in Kobe last week. An employee of the shop, one OKADA Taishi (19), was picked up the day before for having subversive literature on him. The bookshop proprietor, OKADA Kazuo, declared that he had hired the youth without realizing that he had any ideological tieups. Police believe that the youth was a big-time Red paper distributor. They suspect that he was getting his supplies in book packages addressed to the bookstore, general delivery, at the [illegible] central postoffice. They further suspect that the Communist Party is using this system of channeling its publications all over Japan. (Mainichi Shimbun, Osaka edition, 22 November)

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

33199

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1997 DATE: 27 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

With one exception Vice President Barkley's press conference and address to the America-Japan Society topped the evening press. Foreign news came next--wires on the Korean truce talks and the expected US answer to the Soviet arms cut proposal. Best strictly domestic news was tied to the Personnel Strength Law revision, breaking abovefold only in ASAHI. The morning papers played up wire news more heavily, especially the Korean agreement and the India-Pakistan plans for compromise between the two disarmament proposals of the US and the USSR. Emphasis on domestic news remained relatively light, and concerned the same items.

PERSONNEL RETRENCHMENT

Because of the "gap too great for compromise" between Opposition and Government opinions of what the manpower ceiling should be, State Minister MASUTANI and Liberal Party Chief Secretary MASUDA yesterday decided to ask for the cooperation of Upper House Cabinet Committee Chairman KAWAI (Ryokufukai) in an effort to lower the Opposition demands to a point of possible compromise. Despite the Liberals' "final concession" of retaining 4,200 personnel, made on Sunday, they expressed willingness to go as high as the 10,000-mark. (a)

Both the Peoples Democratic Party and the Ryokufukai appeared willing to accept this compromise, partly because they found it impossible to get the two Socialist factions to agree with each other on cooperating with the minority parties as a whole; the Opposition had thus lost its solidarity. The Government expected to draft the compromise yesterday and have it approved by the Cabinet Committee meeting today, presenting it to the Upper House plenary session Wednesday. (b)

It is necessary to get GHQ approval of this amendment, and the Government is "extremely fearful" that "forcible pushing of the bill" in the Upper House might result in its "abandonment." Masuda and Masutani are "reluctantly" planning another two-day extension of the Diet session. (c) The situation is complicated by the fact that the Opposition has also delayed the supplementary budget. (b)

STATE FINANCE

At yesterday's meeting of the Upper House Finance Committee, Finance Minister IKEDA told a left-wing Socialist interpellator that he hoped to keep Japan's financial contribution under the security pact's administrative agreement to less than 100 billion yen, and "within the scope of the past war termination expenses. Ikeda added that no economic panic would follow a truce in Korea because "US rearmament will continue for some time, though perhaps not so rapidly as now," ther will be special procurement demands for rehabilitation of Korea, and "much can be expected of Southeast Asian development." (d)

Together with strengthening of the National Police Reserve and the Maritime Safety Board, however, the total defense expenses of Japan will amount to 200 billion yen. To raise this sum without causing inflation or increasing taxes, Ikeda has reportedly asked and gained Joseph DODGE's approval of a plan to cut to some degree the inventory finance for the Foreign Exchange Control Special Accoun and entirely do away with the same for the Food Control Special Account in and after the 1952-53 fiscal year. Ikeda is also pressing for release of the US aid counterpart fund, to be carried over from the current fiscal year. He believes the next budget will not change greatly. (c)

Ikeda stated that he had no intention of increasing taxes next year, and was confident of being able to retain the reduced income tax in the next budget. (e However, he also told the morning plenary session of the Upper House that the Government will in no way relax its tax collection measures. (a)

(a) Asahi Shimbun (PM)
(b) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM)
(c) Jiji Shimpo
(d) Tokyo Shimbun
(e) Asahi Shimbun (AM)

RESTRICTED

LABOR

The Japan Electric Power Workers Union carried out its scheduled 12-hour Kanto area strike yesterday, and planned half-hour power suspensions at alternate plants starting last evening. A strike of indefinite duration is slated to begin Wednesday. The Central Labor Commission has started mediation. (a)

The All-Japan Communications Workers Union, failing to get a year-end bonus equivalent to two months' wages from Postal Minister SATO, staged a sitdown strike in front of the minister's office. The National Telecommunications Workers Union, negotiating for the same demand, plans similar tactics. (b) The Japan Express Company, however, granted its union's demand for one month's wages in advance, and the union called off its strike. (c) Year-end allowances are also being demanded by private railway workers. Five Kanto and 31 Kansai unions are to carry out one- and two-day strikes on 6, 8 and 9 December. (a)

KYOTO UNIVERSITY INCIDENT

The Lower House Judiciary Committee continues to take a serious view of the recent demonstration by Kyoto students, and is questioning many witnesses, including Government and university officials. University President HATTORI told the committee the incident was "due in great part" to "weak student guidance, whose normal strength was sapped because of the Personnel Strength Law and budgetary measures." Former Chairman AOKI of the students' self-government association claimed that the police "stimulated" the students to action. (d)

The committee concluded that university authorities had been "overconfident of academic autonomy." Although academic freedom must be respected, it should not become a "blind spot" in keeping public order. "Final responsibility for maintaining order within the university rests with the police." (d)

NEWS BRIEF

New Party Movement Continues to Progress: The third session of the conference to create a new political force took place yesterday. Discussion consisted mainly of explanation of the Farmers Cooperative Party's stand. (e)

(a) Yomiuri Shimbun (PM) (c) Yukan Nihon Keizai (e) Asahi Shimbun (AM)
(b) Mainichi Shimbun (PM) (d) Mainichi Shimbun (AM)

-EDITORIALS-

Economic issues and administrative readjustment shared the editorial spotlight today. Economic writers dealt with the 1952 budget, Japan's pound holdings, rice delivery quotas, and Japan's admission to FAO. The administrative agreement to the security pact and the Education Minister's moral code rated single comment.

ECONOMY

NIHON KEIZAI said next year's budget is still "up in the air" because defense costs, reparations, and other peace settlement expenditures have yet to be defined. "However, we have no choice but to work up the separate budget items provisionally because, whatever may be the case with defense costs, we can reach no final decision on reparations until we have negotiated with the countries involved and because foreign debt service can only be decided in the light of reparations. Furthermore, we must set aside a large sum to be apportioned among these items because, to put it simply, these expenditures know no limit." The paper observed that the total budget will reportedly be held to 850,000,000,000 yen and peace settlement costs, to 200,000,000,000 yen. "The only alternative, then, is to balance out peace settlement and domestic expenditures within these limits. Our first hope in this regard is that the total budget next year will be of approximately the same size as this year's. By this we mean that next year's revenue estimates will be based on the adjusted tax laws and that a so-called balanced budget will be set up within this framework."

A columnist in the evening YOMIURI observed that Mr DODGE warned Japan against the increase in pound holdings. He said the Japanese economy will lose out in world competition if high-priced items are bought from the sterling area. Pointing out that it has been a long time since England had the strength to control the world money market, the writer said: "The US has taken over London's old position completely. If it does not work to balance the accounts of all countries, the world cannot run smoothly. The trouble with the world economy today is that England has slipped backwards and the US has not fully taken over the job of the old London money market."

ASAHI hoped that the farmers will fulfill the assigned rice delivery quotas. "We believe that the delivery of the amount of rice shown in the Government program is absolutely necessary to continue rice rationing during the next between crop period. We cannot be optimistic about the prospects for importing rice."

At the same time, the daily urged the Government to show its sincerity to the farmers as soon as possible. "First, the Government should make clear its general policy regarding the appropriate reduction of delivery quotas by conducting a survey on the actual yield as soon as possible. Second, the Government should establish a definite policy regarding the rice price and the payment of special incentive bonuses." The paper also felt that the Government should take more interest in agricultural appropriations in the 1952 budget.

JIJI SHIMPO welcomed Japan's admittance to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. It said agriculture production is still strongly affected by the elements. "But thanks to the exchange of information and the trading of food, mankind has been progressively freed from the fear of hunger and death from famine. It is important in any nation's food policy to facilitate the international flow of food, as well as to increase the nation's agricultural production. FAO was established for this purpose." The paper stressed that since Japan's staple food policy cannot be one of self-sufficiency, the significance of Japan's admission to FAO is great. "There would be no other way for Japan to feed its huge population than to look to foreign food supplies."

ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUSTMENT

MAINICHI commented on the Government's administrative retrenchment program, which is being watered-down by the Upper House opposition parties. The majority of the people believe that personnel retrenchment is "inevitable financially and administratively" when Japan regains independence, it said. "But we do not mean that the Government's original plan was fair and appropriate...We have no objection to revisions so far as defects are concerned. But moves by the Upper House factions and activities by committees concerned lead us to think that the people are finding it hard to judge whether the Upper House is in favor of or against the readjustment."

The journal continued: "We disapprove of a horizontal readjustment as an irrational plan. On the whole, however, a reduction of one out of every ten government employees does not seem impractical if the present inefficient way of handling business in government offices is improved. Readjustment to a smaller figure will reduce the significance of the proposed personnel cut."

TOKYO SHIMBUN agreed with the Upper House that the Government bill should be amended. "But the Upper House should refrain from taking advantage of this situation to amend the bill in a manner which will extend outside the theoretical field. If the Upper House intends to deal a blow against the Government by mutilating this vital bill, it must be censured as overstepping its proper function." The daily stressed that administrative readjustment should be carried out. "The Upper House should correct the defects in the bill, but if it goes further and tampers with it more than necessary, it will obstruct administrative adjustment itself."

A TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist considered it "ridiculous" for the Socialist Party to introduce an amendment that apparently opposes administrative readjustment while "insisting upon tax cuts or crying for efficient administration." "This is evident self-contradiction. It is well that the Socialists should denounce the Government plan as not thoroughgoing...Nevertheless, we cannot support the argument that as a result, there is no need to cut personnel."

MISCELLANEOUS

"It is obvious that the contents of the administrative agreement to the security pact will differ considerable according to how the strong national feeling and aspiration for independence of the Japanese people is dealt with in drawing up agreements..." YOMIURI said. "We caution government authorities charged with negotiating the administrative agreement to fulfill their mission in such a manner that the people will not be left with the feeling that independence is merely in name only and, in actuality, nothing has changed from the time of the Occupation. For this purpose it will be necessary to follow the fundamental policy of keeping the people informed as much as possible of the progress of the negotiations and conducting the negotiations together with the people."

A MAINICHI columnist criticized Education Minister AMANO's "National Moral Code." He hoped that the "Amano Imperial Edict" will not end up as a command from higher authority.

DECLASSIFIED AUTH: PROJ SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NND # 775012

RESTRICTED

Supplement to
SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

KOREANS

North Koreans Crash into Home: After the free-for-all at the Korean Residents Association meeting in Yamato Sunday, about 14 North Koreans swooped down on the home of the local KRA chairman. They forced the family outside and then bashed in the windows. The Kanagawa rural police met with the district prosecutor and local police early yesterday afternoon to decide what to do. It was decided to round up the North Korean gang leaders responsible for the outbreaks. Meanwhile, getting wind of the intended police action, both Korean factions went into a huddle--the South Koreans at the Yamato sewing school, site of the Sunday skirmish, and the Northerners at the Daimaru miners' dormitory. (Tokyo Shimbun, 27 November)

Tension Heightening in Yamato: The Korean situation in Yamato worsened yesterday afternoon. About 1430 hours some KRA members attacked a North Korean group in front of Yamato station. An hour later about 60 North Koreans began forming ranks at the spot. Police dispersed them. They reassembled at the Koza district police station, ranting against "illegal suppression." Police charged out after them again. Fighting ensued. (Mainichi Shimbun AM, 27 November)

RAIDS

Office of Missing JCP Leader Raided: The former office of missing Communist Party leader NOZAKA Sanzo in Bunkyo Ku and the "Red Colony" in the Korakuen were raided by metropolitan police yesterday. Finds included copies of the Communist organs NAIGAI HYORON and YAMABATO. (Yomiuri Shimbun AM, 22 November)

Another Red-liner, TAMPA, was seized during the morning at the house of a chauffeur and a day worker in Bunkyo Ku. (Asahi Shimbun PM, 26 November)

Red Leaflets Passed in Farm Villages: Agitation literature against the UN forces was passed recently in the farm village of Goyashiki, on the outskirts of Kofu Shi, and also some mud-slinging handbills against conservative candidates in the village mayoralty election. The election bills were signed by the Goyashiki District Communist Committee. Last week the police staged nighttime raids on the houses of five Communist cell members suspected of distributing them. The Reds admitted it but argued that it was not a crime. (Yamanashi Nichinichi Shimbun, 21 November)

Suspected Korean League Leader Held: A Red agitator believed to be a top-ranking member of the outlawed Korean League was picked up during the week. Korean KANG Ni-Mung was overheard slandering the Occupation forces at the home of an Hitachi Shi Korean. On 22 November Hitachi police raided his apartment in Meguro Ku, Tokyo, and found evidence connecting him with the league. They also found a batch of anti-Occupation pamphlets and a discharge certificate from Fuchu prison. Kang failed to show an alien registration certificate. (Ibaraki, 23 November)

MISCELLANEOUS

JCP Reinstates Representative Tanaka: The Communist Party notified the Lower House secretariat yesterday that ousted "separatist" TANAKA Gyohei of the Daisan Club had been reinstated. This gives the Communist Party 23 seats. (Asahi Shimbun PM, 26 November)

Red Apartment Mgr "Loses" 102,000 Yen: An apartment house manager in Kawaguchi Shi, jailed last week for embezzling 102,000 yen in rent money, is trying to tell police that the sum was simply lost. Accused manager MATSUMURA Tatsuo, a Communist Party member, explained that his wife "lost the money on a shopping trip." (Asahi Shimbun, Saitama edition, 25 November)

Red Papers Sent to Hokkaido Police: Police boxes around Yubari Shi have been getting frequent deliveries lately of a Communist-issued sheet called JIMMIN NO KYODAI. It is a mimeographed paper designed to stir up unrest among young policemen. It is always mailed. The sender's name is given either as "YOSHIMOTO Hisai" of Iwamisawa or as "YAMAMOTO Masami" of Iwamisawa. (Mainichi Shimbun, Hokkaido edition, 25 November)

Otaru police are also receiving Communist Party papers. One such paper was dropped into the Midori Cho police box on 22 November. A number of letters signed, "working men's wives" have been arriving at stations in Umegaida Cho. The letters focus on the recent coal dispute. Conclusion is usually: "Don't be a catspaw for the Yoshida Cabinet and the Occupation." (Hokkai Times, 24 November)

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

Grillis

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1996 **DATE:** 26 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS

Report on personnel retrenchment and the Dodge-Ikeda conference highlighted the domestic coverage today. But while breaking high, they seldom rated lead play. The top foreign stories--the NATO meeting in Rome and the latest developments in the Korean cease-fire talks--made a better overall showing. Special features also did well, running first in some papers. ASAHI led with a commentary subtitled "To Make Army out of National Police Reserve." NIHON KEIZAI bannered an exclusive report on a proposed long-term Japanese loan to India.

FINANCE

Finance Minister IKEDA talked over the 1952 budget with Adviser DODGE at GHQ yesterday. Ikeda was understood to have won approval for two Government proposals. They are 1) that the tax cuts embodied in the 1951 adjusted budget should apply also to the budget for fiscal 1952 and 2) that appropriations for war victims should get priority over other domestic expenses. (a) Ikeda was apparently advised to de-emphasize pound holdings and work for more dollar income. (b)

To counteract the dollar shortage the Government intends to buy iron and coal from India on special terms. Officials have informally approved a plan to loan the Indian Government 3,600,000,000 yen in the form of "investment in facilities." The loan would finance the building of a railway between Calcutta and the areas producing coal and iron ore. Then Japan would import 10,000,000 tons of iron ore from India in 10 years, deducting a dollar from the cost of each ton to get back its 3,600,000,000-yen investment. The Government will ask the US to help by investing 2,400,000,000 yen to improve Indian harbors. (c)

Industrialists point out that the plan will not work unless the Export Bank extends the term for "plant export" loans from the present five years to 10 years. But they approve it as a national policy. (c)

PERSONNEL RETRENCHMENT

Liberal Diet leaders met yesterday to define their stand on personnel retrenchment--the focus of controversy in the Upper House. They tentatively agreed to seek the separate understanding of the Ryokufukai and the Peoples Democratic Party on an amendment modifying the cabinet-proposed cutback. The Liberal plan to revise the Personnel Strength Law would restore 1,000 jobs. But the plan seemed unlikely to win any outside support. The opposition parties worked on a joint amendment of their own. They were scheduled to complete it yesterday and take it to GHQ today. It would raise the manpower ceiling far above the limit set by the Government. Exactly how far above was still undecided. At yesterday's liaision talks the Socialists wanted to restore 45,000 jobs; the Peoples Democratic and Ryokufukai negotiators were ready to settle for 30,000. Differences over the personnel issue will probably keep the Diet going beyond its scheduled adjournment. If another extension is necessary, the Liberals want to limit to two days. This would defer adjournment to 30 November. (b)

The Upper House Cabinet Committee sidetracked the Government's revision bill. It turned from a ministry-by-ministry study of the bill to shaping the personnel ideas of the opposition parties into a joint amendment. (d)

The Government, meanwhile, prepared to compromise. Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI and other Government officials proposed a formula that would retain 4,200 employees originally earmarked for firing. Administrative Management Board Director HASHIMOTO, commenting on the policy change, emphasized that this was the final concession. "Any further concession," he said, "would endanger the unity of the Cabinet." (e)

(a) Mainichi Shimbun (AM)
(b) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM)
(c) Nihon Keizai Shimbun
(d) Tokyo Shimbun
(e) Yukan Nihon Keizai

LABOR

The Japan Electric Power Workers Union was poised yesterday to go through with the power plant strike scheduled for today. On Tuesday employees of the Tokyo Electric Power Co will shift to a new tactic--unregulated power transmission. (a) JEPWU representatives, meanwhile, went to GHQ to explain why Saturday's collective bargaining talks ended in failure. Labor Division Chief AMIS urged them to work for an early settlement. (b)

The JEPWU, the State Railway Workers Union, and the Japan Federation of Coal Mine Workers Unions have spearheaded the autumn labor offensive. Much of its strength has stemmed from the growing independence of the rank-and-file--one of the features of recent disputes. While often overriding the political views of of individual leaders, the rank-and-file has generally tended to couple wage demands with political issues, particularly with opposition to the peace treaty and security pact. (c)

NEWS BRIEFS

Relief Measures Studied for Yokota Crash: Prime Minister YOSHIDA has authorized "maximum" relief for Japanese victims of the recent B-29 crash near Yokota airbase. Acting on his orders, the Welfare and Finance ministries have started working on a plan that would increase compensation for accidents of this kind. In the past the Government has limited solatium to 200,000 yen for deaths, 40,000 yen for wrecked homes, and 20,000 yen for furniture losses. Government officials intend to make the new relief program retroactive to 8 September--the date of the treaty signing. They expect GHQ to help. (d)

Kyoto University Bans Political Activity: Kyoto University officials have slapped a campus ban on all political activities. They also ordered a thorough revamping of the guidance system. These steps were taken Saturday following an 11-hour conference on how to control student demonstrators. (e)

(a) Tokyo Shimbun (c) Asahi Shimbun (PM) (e) Mainichi Shimbun (AM)
(b) Mainichi Shimbun (PM) (d) Asahi Shimbun (AM)

-EDITORIALS-

Today's editorials covered a wide range of topics. One writer discussed loans to the shipbuilding industry, while another called for suspension of gambling enterprises. International issues--the North Atlantic Treaty Council meeting in Rome and the partial agreement on the Korean cease-fire line--drew comment in two papers. The revision plan for promoting students to higher schools and the comeback of militarists rounded out the editorial coverage.

SHIPBUILDING LOANS

ASAHI said the accommodation of loans to the shipbuilding industry has now come into the limelight, presenting itself as a test case for equipment fund accommodation control. It said the shipbuilding program has been stalled since commercial banks insisted they cannot supply more than 20 percent of the 7,000,000,000 yen required on their part. "Therefore, the problem is whether it is proper for commercial banks to supply loans for shipbuilding." The paper considered it natural for ordinary banks, which do not issue long-term debentures, to concentrate on supplying short-term operation funds. But it thought this was "undesirable."

The journal believed that the only way to attain the construction target is to pour in more state funds. "However, to curb inflation, a strict limitation is placed on counterpart and the Fund Operation Bureau loans. Under the circumstances, it is difficult to effect an additional disbursal of these funds held in reserve. Mr DODGE's fear of the revival of inflation in Japan must also be taken into consideration."

The paper continued: "The Government, with its vague shipbuilding program, has not studied measures to offset the fund shortage or rationalize shipyards. It must inevitably draw criticism for shifting its responsibility to banks." The paper urged the Government, not the Transportation Ministry or the Finance Ministry, to draw up a definite shipbuilding and marine transportation policy. "A principle should be set that equipment funds, especially long-term funds for key industries must come from the capital of these industries or from state funds. To this end, the Japan Development Bank should take charge of the investment of state funds exclusively, not act merely as an agent of commercial banks...We hope that Mr Dodge will also fully consider and investigate this point."

GAMBLING ENTERPRISES

MAINICHI commented on Finance Minister IKEDA's opposition to the government lottery and to Pachinko, a pin-ball game. It considered Ikeda's statement "noteworthy" since it was the first negative opinion from a Government official since the war's end regarding gambling enterprises. "We would like to emphasize the unsoundness and anti-social nature of these gambling devices." The daily stressed that the present situation cannot go unchecked. It pointed out that in the US, gambling is frowned upon by the public and also is banned by law. "We fear that the people will lose the common sense concept of labor," the paper said. "If a national mood of making undue profits without effort takes over, there is no hope for that nation or race. As a temporary measure, it may have been permissible to construct schools through lotteries or balance local finance by means of bicycle races. But these undertakings are unsound. We should not lose sight of their unethical character. We must suspend them at the earliest possible date. Gambling is now threatening to become a blind spot in the people's moral sense."

INTERNATIONAL

Noting that the North Atlantic Treaty Council in Rome discussed measures to accelerate the organization of a united European army, YOMIURI said a careful study of the conference will show that it is "not designed merely to discuss the strengthing of the West's armament." "At the root of its agenda, there is the same new current that made the West advance a disarmament plan before the UN General Assembly...Thus an undercurrent exists at the Rome conference for a neutralist move to reduce arms and alleviate international tension. Therefore, the most important theater is again the UN General Assembly."

Meanwhile, the journal added, the Soviet Union introduced an amendment plan to the West's disarmament proposal, centering on the ban of atomic weapons. "The new idea for European defense, worked out at the Rome conference, also stresses atomic weapons. In the light of these facts, it may be said that the issue of atomic energy holds the key to the success of any disarmament plan. We hope that the Paris conference will take the first constructive step toward ending the reckless A-bomb race. It is still not too late."

JIJI SHIMPO pointed out that the agreement on the Korean cease-fire line has served to "save the face of the Reds." It believed that the Reds are not looking forward to a further breakdown of the conference. "The Reds were reluctant in the armistice talks because the Soviet Union wanted losses on the part of the US at the sacrifice of its satellites. The Reds must have tried to protract the war because of the anxiety that if they end the war too early, they would betray their frailty and strip them of the power to maintain the current regime. Therefore, there is no reason why they should abhor peace if their face is saved to some extent."

Should the cease-fire talks end successfully, the paper said, it would offer the Reds a chance for a peace offensive. "Further, they will be able to improve their position in the UN through this peace offensive and, if the situation becomes favorable, hinder the reinforcement of the defense setup in the North Atlantic. Thus, there is every reason why the Communist should speed up the armistice."

MISCELLANEOUS

TOKYO SHIMBUN noted two problems in the revision plan regarding the promotion of compulsory school graduates to higher schools. First, it said, the general tendency of flooding famous schools with applicants must be reconsidered. "The most questionable point is that students selected according to school districts will be assigned to schools by the location of their residences. This ignores the wishes of the students and the will of the schools...In adjusting the ideas of the revision program to actualities, we expect much from scientific surveys."

A YOMIURI columnist noted that in Japan, "former militarists are becoming animated by the voice heralding rearmament." He added that former soldiers in West Germany also seem to be of the same mind. "For example, former military officers, who assemble at beer-drinking parties, are firmly united under their former field commanders. It is reported that at Bonn, the capital of West Germany, a German Soldiers League has been created, which includes well-known generals. We cannot be indifferent to these moves in Germany. The reason for this is that we feel they are making a political comeback, that they are growing influential, and that they regard democracy as their enemy. How about Japan?"

KOREANS

North Koreans Storm KRA Meeting: Fireworks broke out yesterday at the organization meeting of the Koza branch of the Korean Residents Association. The charter group assembled yesterday afternoon at the Yamato sewing school, across from Yamato station, in Kanagawa Ken. While the meeting was in progress "a large number" of North Koreans collected outside. After a bout with police, they smashed down the door of the sewing school and tried to force their way in. "As of 1930 hours no arrests had been reported." (Mainichi Shimbun AM, 26 November)

Anti-Deportation Bills Scattered: "Scores" of handbills entitled, "Crush the deportation program--a preparation for war," were scattered in Tachikawa on Thursday evening. They were signed, "Tokyo Committee of the Fatherland Defense Front of Koreans." Earlier in the week "several hundred" of the bills were found strewn in the police reserve compound at Tachikawa. Similar bills have also been picked up recently along the Ome railroad line. (Asahi Shimbun, metropolitan edition, 24 November)

Moonshiners' Children Stall Raid: In Akita Ken last week some hard-fighting children held up a police raid of a Korean moonshining center. The moonshiners, located in and around Kisakata Machi, had been under suspicion "for some time" of distributing illegal Communist literature. On Tuesday the National Rural Police sent a 200-man unit over to investigate. "As the raiders approached, the women of the community formed a human barricade while the children sprang...in violent resistance. Three policemen were...injured." Four members of the community were arrested. Of these one turned out to be a registered North Korean Communist. (Kahoku Shimpo, 22 November)

Koreans Demonstrate in Hitachi: A delegation of Koreans marched into Hitachi City Hall last Wednesday and demanded to hear an official explanation of the deportation bill. The chief of the welfare section obliged. Finding his version of it "unsatisfactory," the Koreans broke into the mayor's office. With a police unit standing by, the mayor consented to give his interpretation. His ideas touched off a wrangle. (Asahi Shimbun, Ibaragi edition, 22 November)

INFILTRATION

JCPers Head Crime Prevention Clubs: Crime prevention clubs, aimed at building up cooperation between public and police to curb crime, mushroomed in Japan after the war. In the latest anti-crime campaign the 186 clubs operating in Yamaguchi Ken scored top honors. Now it turns out that some of these Yamaguchi clubs are under the control of the Communist Party. According to a National Rural Police information sheet, "45 registered Communist Party members, 116 secret members, and 161 sympathizers are enrolled in Yamaguchi anti-crime associations. Eleven of these Communists...are club leaders and they are out to bolshevize the membership."

It was known that the Communist Party had sent instructions to its Sendai area branches to take over the clubs there, but until recently the police had no evidence that any headway had been made. The instructions stressed five points: 1) "oppose police night-watch;" 2) "oppose fingerprinting for crime prevention;" 3) "post bulletins aimed at alienating the people from the police;" 4) "oppose expanding or strengthening the clubs;" 5) "obtain top positions in these clubs... and take advantage of them." (Kahoku Shimpo, 22 November)

MISCELLANEOUS

Red-Line Bills Scattered in School: An estimated 1,000 handbills entitled, "Follow the Kyoto University Students," were found scattered throughout Kita higher school in Matsuzaka Shi last Wednesday, the day before the Emperor was scheduled to arrive in the city. The bills were issued in the name of the "Kita higher school chapter of the World Democratic Youth League." (Chubu Nippon Shimbun PM, 21 November)

Imperial Tour Attacked in Yokkaichi: On 20 November, the first day of the Emperor's tour of Mie Ken, agitation posters appeared at various points in Yokkaichi Shi. "The expenses for the Emperor's visit amount to 2,400,000 yen," they said, "yen that should rightly be used for unemployment relief." They were signed by the "Livelihood Democratization League." (Chubu Nippon Shimbun, 20 November)

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

File

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1995 **DATE:** 25 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Domestic news broke to the top today after several days of relative neglect. The Dodge-Sudo conference and the Upper House fight against the personnel retrenchment bill drew bannerlines in the morning press. But in the earlier papers domestic reports still ran under the best foreign dispatches. On their front pages the most sharply emphasized developments were linked to the Korean cease-fire talks.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Upper House Speaker SATO revealed yesterday that Japan will probably apply for UN membership concurrent with the coming into effect of the peace treaty. But he felt that admission would not be easy. "The US and Russia have conflicting views on UN membership for Japan and Communist China," he said. "In the Security Council the Soviet delegate may propose a deal whereby Japan would be admitted if Red China is. This would delay a settlement, since the US cannot recognize Communist China without abandoning the Nationalist Government and Formosa." Sato, speaking to trainboard reporters while en route to a Japan UN Association meeting in Nagoya, also anticipated another obstacle. "UN members must stand ready to offer military as well as economic aid," he said. "But in our case, this raises a serious difficulty because we have renounced arms in our Constitution. I think this problem will be discussed among the member nations in the future." At any rate, he added, Japan will set up an agency in New York next spring to deal directly with the UN. Turning to national defense, he underlined the need of putting the US-Japan security pact within the UN framework "at the earliest possible date." (a)

The Government will break off its talks with the Republic of Korea. The Foreign Ministry has decided that the two outstanding issues--the future status of Korean residents in Japan and the return of seized Japanese ships--will have to be held in abeyance for at least the rest of this year. Ministry officials will notify Korean representatives of this decision next Wednesday. (b)

To strengthen economic ties with the US the Government will establish a liaison council within the Economic Stabilization Board. The council will not only expedite cooperation between the two countries but will work for the development of Southeast Asia. (b)

In the Upper House Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO told the Budget Committee yesterday that the MacArthur line was drawn for "Occupation purposes." He predicted that it would fade away with the Occupation. Nemoto pointed out, however, that Japanese fishermen in the East China Sea will need special protection "since Communist China is still at war and fishing boats are exposed to the danger of seizure." (c)

PERSONNEL RETRENCHMENT

Opposition leaders in the Upper House have stepped up their fight against the Government bill to revise the Personnel Strength Law. They have come up with a counterplan calling for restoration of 20,000 civil service jobs. (d)

The Cabinet decided to crack down on bureaucrats who have prodded the Upper House into opposing the Government's retrenchment plan. (e)

FINANCE

The Finance Ministry drew up a budget policy last night that would limit spendings in fiscal 1952 to ¥50,000,000,000 yen. The policy subordinates reparations and other war-end expenses to domestic appropriations. The Finance Minister will take the plan to GHQ today and discuss it with Adviser DODGE. (e)

(a) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun (c) Tokyo Shimbun (e) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM)
(b) Mainichi Shimbun (AM) (d) Asahi Shimbun (AM)

REVIEWED AND APPROVED UNDER E.O. 13526 SEC. 3.5(b) AND 3.5(c) NARA # 775012

POWER STRIKE

The Japan Electric Power Workers Union expanded its strike yesterday, cutting down the national power output by an estimated 20 percent. (a) Workers at 19 power generating plants deserted their jobs for 12 hours. The Tokyo Electric Power Company, operator of all the struck plants, reported a loss of 130,000 kwh in thermal power and 26,400 kwh in hydroelectric power. (b)

Union and management representatives, acting on GHQ advice, resumed collective bargaining at 1800 hours yesterday. But since neither side made any concessions, the talks broke down. (c) On Friday the Central Labor Commission won conditional management approval for its mediation plan. But when the condition-attached plan went to the JEPWU, it was rejected. (d)

Labor Minister HORI warned the disputants to settle up quickly. Noting that the dispute is drawing heavy public criticism, he said, "If things continue at the present rate, the Government will have to intervene." (a)

NEWS BRIEFS

Government Leaders May Re-extend Diet: Liberal Chief Secretary MASUDA, State Minister MASUTANI, and Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI made another visit to the Upper House yesterday in an effort to speed up legislation. But they found little prospect for action on the controversial personnel cutback bill before the scheduled end of the session on 29 November. So they have reconciled themselves to another extension. They will probably decide tomorrow whether to re-extend for two days or 10. (e)

New Party Sponsors to Form Association: Several Peoples Democrats and Shinsei Club members talked over plans for a new political party yesterday. They agreed to set up a promoters' group not later than 27 November. (f)

(a) Yukan Nihon Keizai (b) Asahi Shimbun (PM) (c) Nihon Keizai Shimbun (d) Tokyo Shimbun (e) Yomiuri Shimbun (PM) (f) Asahi Shimbun (AM)

-EDITORIALS-

The 1952 budget highlighted the editorial coverage today, with three writers commenting. Agreement on the Korean cease-fire line was the only other topic that rated more than one comment. The rest of the coverage went to the administrative agreement to the security pact, the Kyoto University incident, the electric power strike, and fire prevention.

BUDGET

MAINICHI observed that Finance Minister IKEDA, in his financial policy speech explained the contents of the 1952 budget. But it said detailed expenses for implementing the peace treaty are still unknown, although they are estimated at no more than 200,000 million yen. "If the total of these expenses exceed the estimated limit, the Government must either compress other domestic expenses or expand the framework of the budget. Needless to say, it is vitally important for Japan at the outset of its return to the international community to express its resolution to fulfill its financial obligations to foreign nations. But even at a cursory glance it is clear that international obligations, such as reparations, will not end with one year or a single payment. They are not of such a nature that we will die if we endure austerity for a year. Therefore, it is incumbent upon Japan not only to resolve to fulfill its responsibility to foreign countries as an independent nation, but also to operate cautiously within the limit of its capability lest the resolve collapse halfway."

JIJI SHIMPO noted that next year's budget is estimated at 850,000,000,000 yen. "This figure presupposes an equivalent amount of revenue even if the 40,000,000,000 yen tax cut provided in this year's adjusted budget remains in effect throughout the coming fiscal year. This means we must expect a certain amount of natural revenue increase next year. Here we find the first problem concerning next year's budget: whether we can anticipate a natural increase in revenue over this year. If we use hard facts as a basis for the budget, we should not rely too much on a natural increase in revenue and should instead try to whittle the budget down. To do this we must cut expenditures to the bone and thoroughly simplify the administrative system, which, being out of proportion with the national strength, is called 'the bureaucrat's heaven and the people's hell.'" The daily stressed that all

domestic expenditures must also be curtailed. "Above all, the fact that we must check the growth of war-end expenses leaves us no choice with regard to domestic items."

The journal pointed out that the outstanding items among peace settlement costs are foreign debt service, reparations, and US Army garrison expenses under the security agreement. But it said: "The truly sad thing is that Japan lacks the strength to meet all these proper obligations fully. This is not only because we are actually deficient in strength but also because we cannot at present fully exploit the strength we do have. Between the end of the war and today, Japan has leaned heavily on the taxpayers of another country. Therefore, we are in no position to act big in making promises of foreign payments. Nor should we forget that the enormous defense expenditures we must underwrite as a redoubt of the free world leave us almost no leeway...We can only ask that the Government work to win the understanding of the countries concerned in order to hold these expenditures to a minimum."

ASAHI's evening editorial considered the Liberal Party's and the Government's 850,000,000,000 yen budget "too gigantic for Japan and above its means." The daily hoped that on such an important issue as budget compilation, the Liberals will refrain from planning a "pompus clap-trap policy merely from partisan motives." "It is the nation that must bear the heavy budgetary burden. The Liberal Party, though a majority force in the Diet, must not be allowed to have everything its own way."

KOREAN CEASE-FIRE

TOKYO SHIMBUN said the agreement on the demarcation line in Korea does not warrant optimism. Observing that the agreement came about because of the Russians, the paper wondered: "Does the Soviet Union mean to observe the repercussions of the current compromise on the free world before following up the negotiations? Does it intend to utilize the present result for other purposes? Is it going to halt all Communist activities to exploit the effect in a peace offensive at the UN General Assembly in Paris and elsewhere?" At any rate, the journal hoped that the current accord will lead to the cessation of hostilities in Korea.

An ASAHI columnist felt that the greatest difficulty standing in the way of the Korean cease-fire has been removed with the agreement on the demarcation line. But he added that the expected armistice will mark an end to the special procurement prosperity in Japan.

MISCELLANEOUS

TOKYO SHIMBUN's second editorial said the Japanese people are deeply concerned about the visit of US Assistant Secretary of State RUSK, who will conduct negotiations on the administrative agreement to the security pact. It stressed that the people today want independence and autonomy and the lightening of economic burdens. "Therefore, the Japanese people can accept an administrative agreement only if it leaves no room for doubt about their political independence and autonomy, and does not lower their present standard of living." The paper felt that the Government should try to make this clear to Mr Rusk. "If the administrative agreement, which must be based on the good will of the two nations, is signed before misunderstanding and suspicion are completely removed, it will cast a great shadow upon the friendly relations and interest of the two nations."

A YOMIURI commentator approved discussion of the peace treaty and security pact by scholars and students since these treaties will influence the destiny of the people and affect world peace. But he felt that the Kyoto University incident involves more than "common action of naive students." The writer blamed the scholars and professors for giving "one-sided or sentimental views" on problems they do not know enough about. "We must remember that fascistic scholars and professors sought the favor of the militarists and other authorities and as a result turned their scholastic institutions into political arenas. We should guard strictly against turning schools into political bodies, either rightist or leftist...It is contrary to the fundamental spirit of constitutional government for public bodies, ther than political parties...to influence politics." The writer stressed that the urgent task now is to clarify the fundamental theory of constitutional government and place politics on the right track.

NIHON KEIZAI feared that if the electric power strike continues, it will have grave effects on not only industries but on national life as well. "Therefore, the walkout should be voluntarily settled by the disputing parties."

ASAHI urged each individual and household to guard against fires in view of the unusual dryness of the coming winter. But this alone is inadequate, if said. "Measures will also have to be aimed at the criminal-social aspect of fires."

Supplement to
SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

JCP POLICY

JCP Maps Out Action Program: The Communist Party is "reliably reported" to have drafted a broad-shooting action policy. The policy, scheduled for approval at the coming Central Committee meeting, is expected to be translated into practice "shortly."

The first aim of the policy is to give the party members a thorough course in Marx-Leninism. "Re-education of former party leaders and mass training of new ones must take precedence over all other party activities," the party guidance section is quoted as saying. It reasons that separatist tendencies are not likely to emerge in a group whose members have received identical coaching toward a fixed end. The next policy aim is to shift the focus of party activities to rural districts. It proposes to establish "a kind of hiring hall" in each rural community. In this way the party "evidently hopes to link up with the semi-proletarians and poor farmers." Third, on the matter of the labor front, the policy urges that struggles against right-wing labor leaders be emphasized. It recommends using a combination exposure-and-smear campaign against them. Fourth, it proposes to tighten the screen against separatists. The reasoning here is that if too many backsliders are allowed in, the central faction might find itself out of power.

Last, the policy offers two new lead slogans: "Love your country" and "Overthrow the Yoshida Cabinet and struggle against the USA." It is anticipated that these slogans will find favor with the left-brackets of the Socialist and Democratic parties who "in a sense...are already advocating them." (Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun, 23 November)

THEFT CASE

Case of the Missing Microphone: The issue, raised in Niigata, of whether one is within his legal rights to remove a police-planted microphone from his dwelling was settled Thursday. National Rural Police headquarters decided that "in the case in question...the installation was not illegal." On this basis the accused in the case will be prosecuted on charge of theft. The accused are three Communists of Uonuma Gun, Niigata. Police had placed the microphone in the room of local Communist leader TANIYA Ichiro for the avowed purpose of "eavesdropping on Communist conversations." Taniya and Communists ONOSAKA Matsuo and UEMURA Ko tore it out and hid it. The first two were promptly jailed. Uemura is still at large.

The case is creating a big stir in Niigata: Police are scouring Uonuma Gun for the missing microphone. The Communist quarter is bearing down on anti-police activities. On 18 and 21 November posters on the case entitled, "We Appeal the Truth," appeared in the district. The distributors, two Communists, were rounded up and sent to the Nagaoka detention house for questioning. (Mainichi Shimbun, Niigata edition, 22 November)

MISCELLANEOUS

Red Clerk Wanted on Theft Charge: A clerk at the Minato Rice Retain Association in Nagoya disappeared on 8 November, allegedly taking with him 470,000 yen of the association's money. Missing clerk NAGAHAMA Kimpei is now the object of a nationwide manhunt. Formerly a post office worker and an employee of two years' standing at the association, Nagahama was revealed to be an underground Communist. (Asahi Shimbun AM, 24 November)

Pottery Workers Mob Police Station: Eighty workers from the Nippon Toki and Toshiba Oshikiri plants in Nagoya converged on the city's westside police station last Tuesday. One of their leaders was in jail and they had come to release him. Jailed unionist OHNO Toshio had been locked up the day before for distributing the Communist Party organ HEIWA TO DOKURITSU. The mob was turned away without incident. (Chubu Nippon Shimbun, 21 November)

Police Said Cooperating with JCP: A case of a police force's cooperating with the Communist Party came up in Shimane Ken recently. Police chief IKEDA of Yasugi Machi and certain members of the force have been under investigation for Communist activities. The case was opened up by a confession from force member OKUMURA Kakeru, jailed on an embezzlement charge. Under pre-trial grilling he declared that he had helped raise funds to support the Communist Party. But in court last week he repudiated the confession. (Shimane Shimbun, 17 November)

Supplement to

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

Prefectural Newspapers

(Period: 11-17 Nov)

Statistical first place for the second week in a row went to editorials concerning the problem of staple foodstuffs, this time centering around the conference of prefectural governors to determine rice delivery quota allocations (103 items). Except for this conference, however, comment did not differ substantially in any of the 121 prefectural dailies scanned both this week and last. Of greater interest, therefore, out of proportion to the 51 articles published about the event, was discussion of the Kyoto University incident, which editorialists considered of far-reaching significance. A third major topic was offered by the latest developments in the UN General Assembly session in Paris, particularly the Vishinsky and Eden speeches (27 items).

THE KYOTO UNIVERSITY INCIDENT

The 12 November demonstration by students of Kyoto University on the occasion of the Emperor's visit of inspection at that institution aroused the prefectural press to great indignation. Editorial writers attacked both the school authorities for "inept handling" of the situation and the student self-government association for allowing such "indiscretion." The Japan Communist Party came in for its share of the blame. To newspapermen it seemed that academic and intellectual circles were out of step with the main body of public opinion. This suspicion was strengthened by Education Minister AMANO Teiyu's proposal for a "new moral code," which project the press universally condemned as totalitarian, and reminiscent of the old Imperial Rescript on Education.

Disgrace, Defense, Dissolution

Kyoto's largest daily (a) called the incident "the most disgraceful in the postwar history of student activities." It was sure it had been "intentionally planned....The students demanded that the Emperor read their five-point questionnaire, and yet they reject the Emperor system." It was a "planned insult." But the issue is larger than this. "Students at a state university supported by the people's taxes should become men of ability and good members of democratic society, not Red fighters....The postwar student movement gives us the impression that students are destroying school self-government with their own hands." In this can be seen a "fundamental defect" of modern education. "Educators who swim with the current, driven by vanity and wishing to be called 'progressive,' have abandoned their belief and courage and allowed wilful students to become puffed up." It is also true that "young and ignorant" students have been "taken in by ultra-leftist agitators" who "scheme to drag them into political struggle." But this must be considered from the "far-reaching viewpoint of fundamental reestablishment of education, and not from the simple viewpoint of 'control' over students' movements....The question is not confined to Kyoto University."

Another Kyoto paper (b) defended both sides. The students' plea that the university authorities were to blame is "not without reason, because direct interviews between the students and the Emperor may be called a proper part of his inspection of schools." It was "a pity" that the authorities were too "eager to pass the occasion without mischance" and thus refused the students' request. "Such an attitude keeps the Emperor blindfolded to the real conditions of the people, and puts him back on his prewar eminence." On the other hand, "we are amazed that supposedly cultured young men could act with such rudeness." The Student Association should be dissolved, "since it is unqualified as an autonomous group." Dissolution "is a better approach than disciplining individual students."

A third Kyoto journal (c) demanded that both the university authorities and the student body as a whole "take moral responsibility," while "legal steps"

(a) Kyoto Shimbun (circ 193,393), 15 Nov (AM)
(b) Miyako Shimbun (circ 80,275), 16 Nov
(c) Yukan Kyoto (circ 60,272), 15 Nov

should be taken against those directly participating in the event. The authorities showed "inept handling of affairs and inability to control the students." The writer asked, however: "Why did not most of the 8,000 students of Kyoto University demonstrate their good sense by keeping the minority from acting senselessly? They have had a chance to study democratic principles more thoroughly than any former generations, but in this case they stood by like cowards, or else joined thoughtlessly in the demonstration."

"Martyrdom" -- No Justification for Violence

One Kyoto student, however, writing to the editor of a large Osaka business journal (d), was willing to express a definite opinion. "We students of Kyoto University cannot tolerate this disgrace....Those who seek knowledge and love truth will always deny violence," he wrote, predicting that "the absolute majority of undergraduates will not allow crazy Red students to run rampant again.... It is well known that control of the student association was seized by a JCP cell, and some dissatisfied professors supported them....To protect the traditions of our university we demand punishment of the malefactors."

Of two letters to the editor of the Osaka edition of Japan's second largest national daily (e), the first discussed immediately previous student violence, the assault upon the residence of MIZUTANI Chosaburo, right-wing Socialist Dietman, and the stoning of a missionary's car. "Is this lawlessness praiseworthy in young men who are supposed to respect the intellect?" the writer asked. "There is all the difference in the world between demonstration and violence. Students ought to realize this better than any other class of society. Are they not always making fun of Diet proceedings?" The second writer said: "The students may try to defend themselves by posing as martyrs, saying it is natural to resist force with force. Although their offense itself is not serious, this raises a great problem, as ideas justifying violence are directly tied in with those that justify revolution by force....They shouted that freedom of speech was threatened, but in reality they themselves were the ones who acted against it, for freedom of speech in no way derives from any theory that justifies violence."

"The Emperor is now the symbol of the nation, an object of reverence, but is not to be thought in any way a political authority," observed the evening edition of a journal published in four cities of Hokkaido (f). "Kyoto University undergraduates surely have not gone thus far in their education without becoming aware of such a basic fact, that their attempt to question the Emperor on war-renunciation and rearmament is unreasonable." The school authorities are to blame, "for being too timid to allow more direct contact between the sovereign and the students, for thus was provoked a violent reaction." But the students "betrayed lack of wisdom and discretion....Nowadays, violence is too often resorted to. Students should devote themselves to learning. In the future this opens for them a way to mold public opinion strong enough to influence politics."

The Estrangement of the Intelligentsia

Kobe's leading daily (g) warned against too harsh treatment of the demonstrators. "These boys who proudly talk in abstract terms are after all puerile and childish in their knowledge of the world," and it is "impossible or inadvisable" for educators to resort to any "authoritarian step" against them. Still, to train them "in a Spartan fashion" would only "incur further resentment." Many students "must have been captivated by a kind of martyrdom," and these, "if driven to the wall by suppression, will simply stray further than ever from a correct sense of judgment." Japanese students have "always been advanced in ideology, but deficient in practical-mindedness." This "traditional shortcoming" enabled a few students to make the rest follow them "blindly and indiscriminately." The riot may be a result of the "new JCP struggle policy, which shifts emphasis from Tokyo to the Kansai area, since party activities are restricted in the capital, where GHQ is located." It will be necessary to begin training children earlier "to hold a practical view of the world....Those whose thoughts have become perverted and who take action for trifling motives will easily shift course or cause with a change of leaders, since they lack conviction and deep motivation."

(d) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun (circ 579,706), 16 Nov
(e) Mainichi Shimbun (circ 1,222,307), 11 Nov (AM)
(f) Yukan Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 280,273), 14 Nov
(g) Kobe Shimbun (circ 218,888), 14 Nov (AM)

Citing as an example the farewell address of Tokyo University's outgoing President NAMBARA, a Kochi commentator (h) asserted that "the trend of thought in our seats of learning is becoming quite estranged from opinion among the people at large, whose good sense can hardly allow this academic tendency to continue to flourish. The postwar labor movement, "although it contributed remarkably to rectifying corruption in national politics and elevating laborers' living standards, fell into a similar trap and sought to achieve progressive goals by violent means." Now "the intellectuals like NAMBARA oppose the peace treaty and security pact, while the people approve of them." An example is the issue of the monthly, SEKAI, that was devoted to "contributions by representative intellectuals," nearly all opposing the two treaties. "In the light of the actual international situation, this means their attitude is pro-Soviet and anti-American...,No one exists who is not opposed to war, and the assertion of these educators that they are progressive-minded and their critics are reactionary warmongers reminds us of VISHINSKY at Paris." NAMBARA's speech and "the general attitude of the intellectuals" will "work as fuel to increase the fire of reckless student movements. For NAMBARA preached that they should, 'in the name of the truth, practice strong resistance against the current social tendencies."

Rearmament along with a "Showa Restoration"?

"University undergraduates should be well aware of the fact that it is meaningless to consult the Emperor on political problems, which are to be decided by the people regardless of the Imperial will," noted an Okayama publication (i). "And so, it is clear that their attempt to interview the Emperor is nothing more or less than an attempt to rouse prejudice against him." In reality, they work against their own aims if they try to persuade people against the Emperor system. "For demanding that the Emperor answer questions of this sort gives the impression that the questioners admit the possibility of his acting outside the limit of his Constitutional powers, and this encourages right-wing extremists." The Constitution says he is the symbol of the state. "But the people do not understand the true meaning of this phrase, and there is as yet no close relationship between him and them. The sad evidence of this is that after each such event as this demonstration, the police lines about the Emperor in public grow thicker."

A Niigata pressman (j) called the incident "the first step in the JCP's 'Emperor's tour' struggle." He thought the Communists were exploiting the fact that "many things are currently turning the people's attention to the Emperor"--Education Minister AMANO's statements on the Imperial position, the proposed repairs of the palace in Tokyo, and so on. "This is typical of the thorough-going Red opportunism....There is currently a feeling of newness in the air, of restoration; but we must not think of it as a second Meiji Restoration. That would only lead us into another trap---the trap of ultra-rightist opportunism."

Hokkaido's four-city journal (k) was greatly disturbed that the "Emperor question" was being discussed in connection with Japan's rearmament. "Despite Prime Minister YOSHIDA's repeated denials, the National Police Reserve could be readily turned into an army." The "real question" is "in what the principle of founding an army should be sought." Past aggressive wars were carried on in the name of the Emperor, "despite the fact he loved peace"; and he must not be "the pivot" of any new army. Education Minister AMANO should "deeply regret" his responsibility in the Kyoto University incident, for his "dogmatic remarks" about making the Emperor "the central figure of morality or the object of affection" caused "passionate students who dread war to go into defiant reaction....And, indeed, Mr AMANO's views of the Emperor offer no basis for peaceful patriotism but are far more likely to be utilized as the principles for founding an army ....To make one man the target of the people's political concern will bring happiness neither to them nor to that one man. Both rearmament and the question of morals should be discussed only from the view that sovereignty lies with the people."

Politics No Base for Ethics

A Kanazawa editorialist (l) found many "incomprehensible points" in AMANO's

(h) Kochi Nippo (circ 34,294), 17 Nov
(i) Sanyo Shimbun (circ 214,150), 14 Nov (AM)
(j) Niigata Nippo (circ 146,472), 16 Nov
(k) Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 610,235), 16 Nov
(l) Hokkoku Shimbun (circ 169,075), 13 Nov

draft of a new moral code, not yet published. "The Education Minister has completely confused us as to whether he will publish this code as a private individual or in his official capacity. He says he feels his responsibility for the nation's morals in his position as minister; and then adds that the code will not be compulsory, but merely counsel or advice." Ethics or morality should not be based on political authority but on truth itself. Morality should "appeal to the emotions" and have "a sound religious background." Modern degeneracy cannot be attributed to lack of morality alone, but is also due to "poverty and incompetence in politics, lack of skill in teaching, and an environment in which people cannot live righteously, however much they wish to."

"If Mr AMANO feels the need to expound some moral standard to the people, he should resign his post and do it as a private citizen," agreed an Okayama journalist (m). "He must know that sovereignty is now the people's, not the Emperor's, and that a national morality built around the latter is a project for fanatics....President NAMBARA of Tokyo University said the people cannot be 'spiritually saved' by such a code. It is receiving such unfavorable advance publicity that Mr AMANO himself cannot be saved."

A Kyodo-syndicated article printed in Maebashi (n), Osaka (o) and Miyazaki (p) observed: "Compulsory bowing can hardly please the Emperor. Mr AMANO wants to clarify the position of the Emperor as symbol of the nation and moral standard for the people. Althouth he may have no intention of deifying the Emperor again, such announcements from him in his capacity as Education Minister can only promote such a trend. We must urge him to resign his post, if his keenest desire is to make the Emperor the center of national morality. Otherwise he will act like a child who is so over-eager to please his parents that he brings unhappiness on them instead."

Kantian Morality and Gamblers' Cent

"In view of the deplorable moral decadence today, we appreciate Mr AMANO's enthusiasm for finding a national moral standard," said a Tottori editor (q). "However, a system arbitrarily forced on the people can never be successful--such was the nature of the system we abolished at the war's end in order to take up democracy." A moral standard is necessary, because democracy is neither license nor self-indulgence; and it must be fixed with the consent of all the people. "But it must not be ordained as sacred and inviolable." AMANO feels it is his "holy duty" to point out the road to morality "because he is Minister of Education. However, a prerequisite for this must be popular confidence in the Government and its policies. How can this be attained when under present circumstances honest men are nearly always losers?"

"We cannot understand why a mere government official dares to propose restricting the people's mental activity," wrote a Sapporo commentator (r); "there is great decadence today, but it cannot be corrected by any code." AMANO is "not only too optimistic" in thinking he can remedy the situation "with an abstract political technique like the prewar Imperial Rescript on Education"--he is "also exposing his faulty conception of democracy....He is no authority in the spiritual world, nor even a man of great political power; his power is under restriction of the Diet....He has only shown self-conceit."

A Kyodo-syndicated editorial published in Miyazaki (s), Yamagata (t), Fukushima (u), Maebashi (v), Kofu (w) and Utsunomiya (x) "gladly" recognized AMANO's "scholarly achievements for 40 years in the field of Kantian philosophy," but warned him to take notice of public criticism, "which is severe mainly because formulation of the code seems about to be published in the Government's name.... The people had enough of this during and before the war." A moral code announced by the Education Minister "may have some authority," but will in the end prove to be "mere talk, unless political measures are taken to back it." AMANO speaks of

(m) Sanyo Shimbun (circ 214,150), 13 Nov (PM)
(n) Yukan Jomo Shimbun (circ 32,603), 15 Nov
(o) Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 145,123), 15 Nov
(p) Hyuga Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 45,283), 17 Nov (PM)
(q) Nipponkai Shimbun (circ 31,785), 14 Nov
(r) Yukan Hokkai Times (circ 30,713), 13 Nov
(s) Hyuga Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 45,283), 12 Nov (AM)
(t) Yamagata Shimbun (circ 81,915), 13 Nov
(u) Fukushima Minyu (circ 35,500), 14 Nov
(v) Jomo Shimbun (circ 62,524), 14 Nov
(w) Yamanashi Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 40,177), 15 Nov
(x) Shimotsuke Shimbun (circ 44,430), 16 Nov

his responsibility for the national education and therefore the national morality. "But the Cabinet in which he holds a seat is promoter, approver and manager of such affairs as lotteries, and horse and bicycle racing....If the Government does not drop this sort of thing simultaneously with the promulgation of any moral code, the people will feel as though they were listening to a sermon preached by a gambler, or to a usurer offering to let off a debtor."

GOVERNORS COMPROMISE ON RICE ALLOCATION

The yearly governors' conference to decide the prefectural quotas for rice delivery was held this week, delayed by the confusion created by the Government in prematurely proposing decontrol. As the press expected, the conference was turbulent, extending two days longer than usual. The prefectural representatives came out strongly against the Government's quota plan, demanding seven conditions: keep staple foods controlled until next November, grant bonuses to farmers who complete their delivery, make supplementary payments without fail, take strict measures against illegal channeling of rice, authorize substitute delivery of wheat and other cereals, pay more for booking rice cargo, and scale down the quota if the actual harvest is less than the estimate. When the Government agreed to adjust the quota later and promised to "favorably consider" the other demands, the governors accepted the 25,500,000-koku plan. Writers all blamed the Government for "inviting" this opposition and confusion, but they emphasized that the immediate task was to collect sufficient rice to feed the nation.

Give Up Further Attack

As the scan period opened, prefectural editors all predicted a stormy session, especially for the Government. Noting that the governors had decided on seven conditions for acceptance of the Government's 25,500,000-koku goal, while the Government, on its part, could not possibly accept all the conditions, an Okayama editorialist (y) saw "little room for optimism." What he feared most was the "effect of the complications." "Of course, as the governors say, the Government is at fault for not having a proper, definite food policy. Its political responsibility is indeed great for undermining the farmers' will to deliver their rice by being so inconsistent. It must realize that before it can take even the first step to solve the problem, it must admit its error and strive to remove the producers' misgivings." But the governors must not forget the people's livelihood in attacking the Government. "We hope they will think seriously and not make political capital of the rice issue." There will naturally be differences in the estimates of yield, delivery, price, and other items. However, these "should be solved on technical lines, rather than political lines. If both parties negotiate frankly on the basis of scientific data, there is no reason why the problem cannot be settled amicably."

Similarly, a Mito journalist (z) urged the Government to "indicate" its sincerity in enforcing deliveries so that the prefectural leaders will "consent to the quotas" and the farmers will "cooperate." But the governors "must remember" that if they support the farmers too strongly and try to cut the quotas, they may "create a hotbed for blackmarket rice." The "key to success" lies, however, in what measures the Government takes to uphold its 25,500,000-koku goal.

An Urawa analyst (aa), sympathizing with the plight of the Government and the Agriculture-Forestry Minister, believed the "wisest way" was for the governors to "give up any further attack on the Government and sincerely cooperate in formulating the best measure to cope with the situation. It is true that the Government has looked down upon the prefectural governments and has tried to get the most out of them. That is indeed contrary to the policy of decentralizing the government system. But for the governors to press the Government further for that reason now would be against good sense. They have already demonstrated their political prowess."

Government To Blame

As the originally scheduled one-day session extended into three days, a Gifu pressman (ab) commented that it had been "more turbulent than generally expected." He blamed the Government. "Whether the Government's 25,500,000 koku

(y) Sanyo Shimbun (circ 214,150), 12 Nov (AM)
(z) Ibaraki (circ 46,850), 12 Nov
(aa) Saitama Shimbun (circ 50,190), 13 Nov
(ab) Gifu Times (circ 98,325), 16 Nov

is proper or the governors' 23,500,000, or even the agriculture committees' 20,400,000 figure, it is difficult to say. But disputes over such figures have risen before, and are not strange. However, the altercation this time had a reason beyond statistics--the lack of confidence in the Government. Moreover, the Government did not display sufficient sincerity to remove the seeds of suspicion. Instead it gave the impression of disunity within the Cabinet and of making Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO the scapegoat....We cannot but reproach the Government for its lack of sincerity, of political power, and of fixed policy."

Regretting the confusion of the three-day session, Nagoya's leading daily (ac) also held the Government responsible. "There were, of course, irrational points in the arguments of the governors and agricultural committeemen. The conditions accepted by the Government may be harsh for our economy. We cannot overlook, however, that the prefectural representatives had to press these demands to satisfy their farm constituents. This situation, needless to say, was brought on by the irresponsible food policy of the Government. Quota allotment conferences always are difficult, but the nature of the difficulty was different this year. That is the reason we call the Government to account."....Since the Government attended the conference without any concrete measures for prolonging rice control while holding that its basic policy to decontrol rice remains unchanged, it was only natural that the meeting did not progress harmoniously." The writer concluded philosophically: "If the Government adopts more definite and rational policies hereafter, the confusion may not have been meaningless."

In this light, newspapers in Utsunomiya (ad), Mito (ae), Morioka (af) and Fukushima (ag), reprinting a Mainichi-distributed article, called on the Government to "reflect deeply on how it has bungled the rice decontrol issue. It must not forget that the main reason the prefectural governors took a rigid stand is because it lost prestige. Governors opposed to decontrol were encouraged to express critical views of the Government's quota program. This was all the result of carelessness in dealing with the staple food question....It is necessary for the Government to be more careful and modest hereafter in formulating its policies."

"In short, the trouble occurred because the Yoshida Cabinet has disregarded the Opposition and conscious of its absolute strength in the Diet and the one-man rule of its head, has been acting heedlessly, relying too much on foreign powers for the execution of its policies," summarized an Osaka business journal (ah). "The Yoshida Cabinet, which failed to fulfill its public promise upon revelation of its lack of preparation to enforce decontrol and which has now shown its political inability to determine the delivery quotas, must search its soul on this occasion. If it neglects to do so, it will surely be criticized in the next election."

Dependent on Good Will of Farmers

Following the conference, the immediate task for the Administration was to collect enough rice to supply the ration system. "The Government will completely lose its standing if, after advocating free sales of rice, it fails to take proper measures to complete delivery and must resort to compulsion," cautioned a Nagano editor (ai), advising "fullest efforts to realize its seven-point promise to the governors." He believed that delivery quotas were "not excessive" despite the reported loss due to weather and insects, but that the "good will of the farmers must be cultivated by duly remunerating them for their heavy burdens."

"Among the seven conditions acceded to by the Government, the most important is the payment of special incentive bounties," emphasized a Nagoya commentator (aj). He pointed out various adverse circumstances. "The agricultural committees have agreed to cooperate with the governors but have refused to assume responsibility." Blackmarketeering has increased, rice haulers being "much in evidence at stations around Tokyo." Large companies have "engaged in speculative

(ac) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 967,645), 16 Nov (AM)
(ad) Shimotsuke Shimbun (circ 44,430), 15 Nov
(ae) Ibaraki (circ 46,850), 15 Nov
(af) Iwate Shimpo (circ 38,638), 15 Nov
(ag) Fukushima Minpo (circ 85,124), 15 Nov
(ah) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun (circ 579,706), 15 Nov
(ai) Shinano Mainichi Shimbun (circ 147,564), 15 Nov
(aj) Tokai Mainichi Shimbun (circ 56,046), 17 Nov