fraction has grown in all parts of the country, until today the league boasts a membership of 16,000. This group is likely to join forces with other anti-Red groups, such as the democratization leagues, the Anti-Communist League in the Government Railway Workers' Union, and the anti-Red faction of the Toho Workers' Union.

"Anti-Red forces will grow ever stronger if the union rank and file, who have so far been dominated by communist fractions, see clearly the subversive side of communist activity."

THE FUTURE

Nobutane Kiuchi, Managing Director of the Economic Reconstruction Association, in JITSUGYO NO SEKAI thinks that revision of the National Public Service Law will act as a force for stabilizing social conditions in the future. "The national common sense supports the revision; the people are pleased with the recent turn of events; and the general situation will become quieter. However, the Communist Party probably will not retire, leaving the matter as it is. Their counteroffensive will now become an anti-American movement.

"As to the economic significance of the MacArthur message and resulting government action, it will have great influence in maintaining the ¥3,700 wage base and consequently the price system and the national budget--at least for the time being. As long as the present economic policy remains unchanged, stabilization of wages is the logical conclusion. Stabilization of wages also will aid in the halting of inflation. To sum up, it may be said that Japan is entering a new epoch politically, socially, and economically with MacArthur's message as the turning point."

"Should General MacArthur's suggestions be fully caried out," says a TOYO KEIZAI SHIMPO article, "the effects would be tremendous: efficiency in government offices and agencies would rise rapidly; most of the current unrest among labor organizations would disappear; and economic rehabilitation would be accelerated. This would redound to Japan's credit abroad and would serve to dispel doubts about the extension of foreign aid to Japan.

"We had occasion to warn against the continued rise of prices in the second half of the current year, but if the situation turns out as described above, there should be no further worry about inflation. Yet, as already stated, much depends on reflection and self-examination and the advent of a truly strong Cabinet."

SOURCES

(Magazines, Circulations, and Authors*)

CHUO KORON, 60,000, Ikuo Oyama; DAIAMONDO, 20,000, one editorial; JITSUGYO NO NIPPON, 20,000, Eizaburo Ono; JITSUGYO NO SEKAI, 22,000, Nobutane Kiuchi; NIPPON SHUHO, 8,000, Yoshio Wada; ORIENTAL ECONOMIST, 3,500, two re-

views; RODO HYORON, 35,000, one editorial; SHUKAN ASAHI, 22,000, Jiro Yahata; TOYO KEIZAI SHIMPO, 30,000, two staff articles; TSUSHIN SEKAI. 8,000, one editorial; and ZENSHIN, 2,000, Hitoshi Yamakawa, Yoshimichi Ito, and Jinji Kobari
*Where Available.

Three other articles were used but not quoted directly in the preparation of this report, which is based on articles published during August and September 1948.

These reports constitute analyses of comment and information reaching the Japanese people through the medium of Japanese language magazines. Approximately 1,500 publications are scanned each month for material related to topics of possible interest to the Occupation. The reports are made up largely of direct quotations in order to show what is being presented to the Japanese reading public. These quotations are the opinions and views of the authors and publishers concerned; no means are available to check their accuracy.

Previous Publications Analyses Dealing with Related Topics
(Since January, 1948, only)

Wages and Productivity, Pub. Anal. No. 188, 17 July 1948.
Analyses of the ¥1,800 and ¥2,920 wages bases for government workers, wages and prices, various methods of computing wages, the distribution of national income, and labor's productivity.

Communist Influence in Labor Unions, Pub. Anal. No. 184, 1 July 1948.
Expanding communist influence, Kanju Kato's labor policies and political leanings, the NCIU and its alignment with the extreme left, growth of the anti-Communist movement in labor unions, and communism in the Japan Farmers' Union

The Labor Movement, Pub. Anal. No. 166, 29 April 1948.
Characteristics of the Japanese labor movement, surplus labor caused by the streamlining of industry for more efficient operation, inflation and wages, labor disputes and arbitration, labor legislation (revision), and the future of organized labor in Japan.

Economic Stabilization, Pub. Anal. No. 156, 23 March 1948.
Current monetary inflation, the inflationary level and its results, the wage level, countermeasures for inflation, ideas concerning the achievement of economic recovery, and employment problems.

Japan's Labor Unions, Pub. Anal. No. 155, 20 March 1948.
The history, policies, and leadership of labor organizations, the functions of employer associations, the Central Labor Relations Committee in collective bargaining, unification of the national and international labor fronts, and enactment of minimum standards in working conditions.

Labor's Problems, Pub. Anal. No. 141, 28 January 1948.
A living wage, general wage-price and labor efficiency questions, the future course to be followed by labor unions, recent activities of Japanese unions, and unemployment.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PUBLICATIONS ANALYSIS

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PUBLIC HEALTH

Of increasing importance among topics of discussion in Japanese magazines is the status of public health. Postwar living conditions are said to have aggravated already low standards of sanitation and nutrition, but progress is seen in the alleviation of high disease and death rates. Attention is called to health conditions in rural areas, where information on health maintenance is scarce, medical facilities inadequate, and doctors untrained. Some writers contrast the lack of physical energy of the average Japanese with the vitality of the Occidental and attribute this to the traditional rice diet and inadequate physical exercise.

Improved national health, according to many authors, can be realized only by institution of an integrated social insurance program. Proposed social security legislation along lines recommended by a United States social security mission to Japan is praised by writers who note that provision is made for injury, disease, disability, death, childbirth, old age, and unemployment. The tremendous cost of such an undertaking has given rise to some doubt as to its chances of success, but most writers endorse the government's present plan to activate the program in successive stages to permit the accumulation of an adequate working fund.

Analysis and Research Division
Media Analysis Branch

HEALTH STANDARDS

The Public Health Movement

Zenjiro Inoue, Professor of Hokkaido University, notes in GOOD HEALTH that "in Japan the public health movement was changed radically in 1947. During the war, Japan established a Ministry of Welfare and formed a number of public health organizations to improve the nation's health for military reasons. Now the movement is guided by American democratic principles. Towards the end of the war and soon after, infectious diseases increased enormously, but prevention based on medical science has done much against many of them--especially eruptive typhus. The decrease in the incidence of infectious diseases has been truly remarkable; the tuberculosis death rate is going down; and movements to stamp out social diseases have been active.

"A State Preventive Hygiene Laboratory was organized last spring (1948) to examine problems of sanitation and the manufacture of medicine. On 1 September 1947 the Ministry of Labor was established with offices in every prefecture; this has improved workers' security, welfare, and health. The sanitary sections of prefectural governments have been elevated to the status of sanitary departments. Medical associations established during the war have been dissolved and their facilities turned over to national hospitals."

Medical education also has been revised. "Medical universities now require two years of cultural study and four years of medical courses plus an additional year of internship. State examinations have been instituted for both doctors and dentists.

"The Labor Standards Law, the Livelihood Protection Law, and the Child Welfare Act have given much hope for improved national welfare and health. Research in nutrition and institution of the school lunch program have insured improvement in the nation's diet.

"To maintain high standards of public health," concludes Inoue, "it is necessary that the people themselves have a good knowledge of hygiene and sanitation. It is important to set up public bodies to disseminate such information."

Health Standards in Rural Areas

While some writers see considerable improvement in public health conditions in the nation as a whole, others note the backwardness of rural areas as far as hygiene and medical techniques are concerned. "The health problems of villages," says Dr. Shunichi Katsuya of the Kyoto Medical College in HOKEN, "cannot possibly be solved by just one doctor or by medicine alone. Diseases prevalent in rural villages are heart disease, high blood pressure, and nervous diseases; these are characteristic of those workers who engage in hard physical labor.

"If we are to combat these diseases, we must tackle first the problem of rationalizing farm labor. Secondly, we must improve the eating habits of farmers.

Stomach and intestinal troubles--sometimes thought to be occupational diseases of the farmer--are the results of a rice diet. Thirdly, effective sanitary measures are required to reduce the high incidence of tuberculosis. Improvement in the health conditions of rural villages cannot be accomplished," concludes Katsuya, "unless qualified specialists exert a conscious effort to this end."

Minoru Takahashi in NOSON BUNKA says that "in the past farmers have been too poor to acquire a knowledge of sanitation." In order that rural health conditions be improved, he advocates the opening of a clinic with at least two practicing physicians in each village and further training for country doctors. "In Japan farmers' lives and health conditions have gone neglected so far. There are still many villages which do not have doctors. Even now, country doctors are feudalistic and conservative. They are too concerned with the commercial aspects of their work to consider the elevation of health standards or the prevention of disease."

Takahashi envisions future clinics to be established in each village consisting of "a consulting room, operating room, X-ray room, bacteria-examination room, pharmacists' office, nurses' room, and library." He advocates providing hospital bed space at a ratio of one bed per 250 population. The average clinic staff should consist of "two doctors, six or seven nurses, three clerks, and a cook. These clinics should be operated by democratically elected health commissioners.

"Financial aspects of running such a clinic should be in the hands of the public at large, and all important policies concerning farmers' health should be decided there."

Sanitation

A SEIKATSU KAGAKU article quotes a Dr. Saito as saying that "the principles of sanitation and nutrition are observed less in rural districts than in urban areas because of the lack of knowledge concerning such matters. Inadequate sanitation causes trachoma and skin disease, while improper nutrition accounts for a large number of infant deaths." Particularly important, in Saito's opinion, is development of a "sewage system which would prevent the use of waste as fertilizer."

Another factor to be considered in studying the causes for the relatively low sanitary and health standards of rural villages is superstition. "Many persons," says Saito, "pray to Buddha or other gods when afflicted with eye diseases or boils, with the result that many lives are lost."

Turning to the subject of sanitation in urban areas, several writers point to the traditional public bath houses as centers of disease, discomfort, and filth. Zenjiro Inoue in GOOD HEALTH cites "one case where a whole group of young girls contracted gonorrhoea at the place to which they had been taken during the war. Investigations showed that one of the women who had accompanied the school children was infected, and the girls had contracted the disease by using the same bath.

"It cannot be denied that gonorrhea, typhoid, and skin diseases can be contracted while bathing. The problem is to prevent this. The most ideal method would be to adopt the western style of bathing, but this is impossible from an economic standpoint. Another method would be to use a filter, but this cannot be done unless factories which produce filters are restored. Finally, an abundant supply of hot water would be good, but this also is difficult because of the present fuel shortage. Public sanitation faces a breakdown (because of public bathing conditions) and we hope that government authorities will take notice of this grave situation."

Sumako Fukao in FUJIN ASAHI offers a vivid description of a public bath house in her neighborhood. "The hustle and bustle that takes place in the over-congested bath house defies description. If you want to sink yourself in the bathtub even for a minute, you have to squeeze yourself between tightly-packed, nude bodies. The hot water has a sickening smell. Nobody seems to heed the notice hung above the bathtub prohibiting the bathers from taking their towels into the water. Many women can be seen rubbing their faces, bodies, legs, and feet with dirty towels dipped into the almost muddy water."

Physical Stamina

A RENGO DIGEST article notes that "John Gunther in his book, Inside Asia, which created something of a sensation several years ago, observed that Oriental men of affairs in general seem to lack the physical energy and 'drive' which characterize men in similar positions in the Occident. If this observation is well taken--and it seems to be borne out by other observers--it is a matter which needs to be considered seriously by the Japanese. For if Japan is to be rehabilitated successfully after the devastation of the recent war, her leaders cannot afford to be less vigorous or energetic than the leaders of other countries.

"This matter of physical energy and 'drive' has nothing to do with intellectual power, diligence, or general ability. On these matters the high quality of Japanese men of affairs is not in question. But in the matter of the sheer physical vitality necessary to sustain the attributes with which one has been endowed, the Japanese, along with other Orientals, seem to be under a distinct handicap as compared with Occidentals.

"This contrast between the Japanese and the American has a profound significance. Even if the abilities of the two are the same, if the Japanese lacks the physical vitality to work as vigorously as the American, and ages more quickly so that he has to retire five or ten years earlier, it should be obvious that the Japanese nation is not deriving as much use from its human resources as the American nation. It imposes upon Japan a handicap in competition with other nations--a handicap which Japan can ill afford.

"In order to correct this disadvantage to Japan, it is necessary to study the reasons for the existence of this difference. In the absence of exhaustive scientific studies on this subject, it is impossible to come to any definite conclusion. But it is possible to hazard a few logical conjectures. The most likely explanation is to be found in the difference in food. The Japanese diet is markedly deficient in vitamins and proteins which provide vitality and strength.

"Another factor is undoubtedly the intangible one of psychological attitude. In a social environment of alertness, tension, and habitual energetic action, people tend to exert themselves unconsciously, while in the social environment where everthing moves at a slower tempo, the people unconsciously fall into the habit of taking things easily. The Japanese cannot be accused of being lazy; they are certainly diligent and perservering. But there is not the stimulus to force them to work at a high pitch of intensity.

"Whatever the cause," concludes the staff writer, "for the sake of increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Japanese nation, there is need to study the reasons for the Japanese being generally inferior in physical vitality to the average Westerner."

Itsutaro Suehiro in NIPPON HYORON agrees with the RENGO writer and states that "the most important thing for Japan today is to restore the physical strength and vigor of the people to enable them to work with combined efforts." Suehiro, however, believes the answer to this problem lies in the field of athletics. "The question of sports and recreation is very important at this juncture. We must stamp out the concept that regards recreation as a crime.

"Under present conditions, when the rank and file finds it difficult to live, recreation is often regarded as useless; the same idea prevailed during wartime when military men labeled recreation "unpatriotic.' Recreation is as important to human life as vitamins are to food. It is true that food supplies are short in our daily life, but what is even more lacking is true understanding of the value of recreation."

Dr. Hideo Kumabe in SHIN TAIIKU also states that "generally speaking, most Japanese have no real understanding of rest or relaxation; they think of time spent in rest as time wasted. But every great man has learned the art of relaxation. We should not confuse rest with amusement, however; the latter stimulates sensory nerves, the former relaxes them.

"In the past, medical science in Japan has been concerned only with the physical aspects of athletics, neglecting to teach the fundamentals of body building and real enjoyment from sports. To raise Japanese sports to international standards and also to raise the physical and spiritual level of the Japanese, it is hoped that leaders in the Japanese world of sports will cooperate with medical men in promoting athletics. Athletics and an outdoor life," concludes Dr. Kumabe, "will do much toward lowering the tuberculosis rate in Japan."

HEALTH INSURANCE

Numerous aspects of social insurance have been commented upon by writers in Japanese magazines since the summer of 1947, when a United States mission arrived in Japan to study the situation and make recommendations. The volume of writing has increased recently, however, as the Japanese intensify their efforts to formulate a composite social security program based upon the recommendations of the US mission.

An Integrated Social Security Program

Shigeo Tochimoto of the Ministry of Welfare in RODO KIJUN cites Article 25 of the new Constitution--which states that "all people shall have the right to maintain the minimum standards of wholesome and cultured living"--as the basis upon which a social security program for Japan should be built. "The right to maintain the minimum standards of wholesome and cultured living must be guaranteed by the State. That is why the State must promote social welfare, security, and public health.

"Insured under the presently proposed system are injury and disease, disability, death, childbirth, old age, and unemployment. Expenses for putting this system into operation are to be borne jointly by the people and the Government. The people are broadly divided into three classes, namely 1) employees, 2) private entrepreneurs, and 3) those persons without regular employment. The entire system will be administered by a single organization." Tochimoto concludes with the hope that past experience will be considered in drafting the new legislation.

Another RODO KIJUN writer terms the proposed social security system for Japan "an epoch-making undertaking, comprehensive in scale, and requiring a colossal sum of money." According to this writer's figures, "annual expenses for carrying out the system (as outlined) will amount to ¥329,327 million, which means that the greater part of the national income is to be appropriated for this purpose. This, of course, is impossible at present.

"Such being the case, the Government plans to enforce the system step by step in six stages." It is noted by this author in his breakdown of expenses for the over-all program, that nearly 45 percent of the total cost will be allocated for medical allowances and compensation for injury and disease.

Masuichi Yamakawa in SHAKAI HOKEN JOHO advocates the incorporation of the old health insurance system into the proposed social security program. "Over 20 years have elapsed since the health insurance system went into effect, yet the people never really have depended upon it." Reason for this, according to Yamakawa, is general lack of faith in its financial backing. "If the health insurance system should become bankrupt--as is expected--it would be an alarming matter for the country. The social security program should replace the health insurance system as soon as possible so as to aid materially in Japan's reconstruction."

Shin Suetaka notes in the same magazine that "both in foreign countries and in Japan health insurance forms the nucleus of the social insurance system. In Japan, however, health insurance was designed primarily for the laboring class. The objective of true social insurance is the protection of all the people--not just laborers. The Government should require that everyone participate in the social insurance system by eliminating the old voluntary participation system."

Social Insurance and Labor

Another SHAKAI HOKEN JOHO article, written by Sunahito Kojima, maintains that labor unions should have a voice in the administration of funds allocated to social insurance. At present, the health insurance associations at factories or mines are separated completely from labor unions and are administered by capitalists. Mutual aid systems in various firms have been discontinued, and even the government workers mutual aid plan is nearly defunct and the funds diverted to war bonds or the financing of capitalistic enterprises. "I cannot understand," concludes Kojima, "why social insurance funds which have been collected from workers' wages should be controlled by bureaucrats and capitalists without recourse by labor. It is also surprising that labor unions seem to evidence no concern over the situation."

Socialized Medicine

"Medical treatment becomes a serious problem in our daily economic life," says Shin Suetaka in another SHAKAI HOKEN JOHO article, "because the payment of medical fees often puts the family into heavy debt. Inability to pay may cause the cessation of medical treatment and resultant death of the person or persons concerned. Therefore, we must either socialize medicine directly or incorporate it in the social insurance program. The first step in either case is to regulate medical fees on some basis satisfactory to the public and which would permit physicians an adequate living standard.

A SHAKAI HOKEN JUMPO staff writer notes strong public sentiment "for the establishment of official prices on medicine and medical treatment. Governmental investigation," says this writer, "is being conducted in an effort to realize this goal." He doubts, however, if "official prices will settle the many complex medical problems of today.

"The national health insurance system failed to allow any personal consideration to doctors, ignoring their varied technical skills and experience. As a result, it has been a hindrance to the activities of doctors and caused considerable annoyance. The problem of official fees is especially difficult in cases involving general practitioners who perform a wide variety of medical duties."

An editorial in the same magazine declares that "it is true that the average doctor shows little interest in medical insurance." The reason for their lack of interest is the standardization of medical fees. "The standardization of medical fees and establishment of convenient ways of paying them should be settled with some flexibility to take into consideration local conditions. Heretofore, consideration has been given only to a standard form applicable to the nation as a whole." In the writer's opinion, only basic principles should be determined nationally, "the regulation of the actual fees should be left to prefectural officials who are fully cognizant of local conditions and needs."

SOURCES
(Magazines, Circulations, and Authors*)

FUJIN ASAHI, 25,000, Sumako Fukao; GOOD HEALTH, 5,000, Zenjiro Inoue (two articles); HOKEN, 2,500, Shunichi Katsuya; NIPPON HYORON, 38,000, Itsutaro Suehiro NOSON BUNKA, 5,000, Minoru Takahashi; RENGO DIGEST SERVICE, 350, one staff article RODO KIJUN, 2,000, one staff article, Shigeo Tochimoto; SEIKATSU KAGAKU, 8,000, one staff article; SHAKAI HOKEN JUMPO, 4,000, Sunahito Kojima, Masuichi Yamakawa, Shin Suetaka (two articles), one editorial, and one staff article; and SHIN TAIIKU 8,000, Hideo Kumabe.
*Where Available.

Six other articles were used but not quoted directly in the preparation of this report, which is based on articles published from February through July,1948.

These reports constitute analyses of comment and information reaching the Japanese people through the medium of Japanese language magazines. Approximately 1,500 publications are scanned each month for material related to topics of possible interest to the Occupation. The reports are made up largely of direct quotations in order to show what is being presented to the Japanese reading public These quotations are the opinions and views of the authors and publishers concerned; no means are available to check their accuracy.

Previous Publications Analyses Dealing with Related Topics

The National Welfare, Pub. Anal. No.161, 12 April 1948.

An excess of population, the underprivileged, youth and its problems, social morality, social security, recreation, health, etc.

Medical Conditions and Public Health, Pub. Anal. No.119, 27 September 1947.

Poor medical conditions, the prevalence of tuberculosis and intestinal worms, the attitude of doctors, possible government management of medicine and nongovernmental socialization, and women doctors.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PUBLICATIONS ANALYSIS

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THE EMPEROR'S NEW ROLE

In the three years since Japan's surrender the new status of the "Ningen Tenno" (Human Emperor) has provided a major topic of discussion for writers in the nation's magazines. Imperial tours of the prefectures have been followed by coverage of a journalistic nature, describing the Emperor's actions, the reception accorded him, and attesting to his popularity. In addition, many articles have been concerned with rumors of possible abdication of the Emperor, the degree of his war responsibility, and etiquette at the Imperial Court. Communist and left-wing writers continue to pour out diatribes against the Emperor system and the Emperor himself, complaining of the lavish scale of his living and his exemption from the problems of the common people. Members of the Imperial Family, particularly Prince Mikasa, the Emperor's younger brother, are interviewed constantly concerning their lives and opinions and the reactions of the Emperor and Empress to the postwar conditions.

Analysis and Research Division
Media Analysis Branch

THE EMPEROR

Almost all the major subjects of discussion concerning the Emperor--his character and popularity, his tours, the possibility of his abdication, and his family--are touched on in a SHUKAN ASAHI round-table talk by eight journalists of the Asahi Press organization. These writers are convinced of "the Tenno's overwhelming popularity." If a general election were held to determine a president, one of them declares, "the Emperor would rank first in popularity by far. Neither Yukio Ozaki, Kyuichi Tokuda, or any others would give him competition."

Round-table participants expressed the belief that "the Imperial trips are the Emperor's own idea. Feeling responsibility for the war, he has been anxious to console war-sufferers and to encourage workers to increase production." The Emperor is reported to have expressed his regret recently at the "squandering" of excessive amounts of money on his tours, and to have declared: "I hope the Imperial Household Office and the prefectural offices will cooperate to keep from wasting money." It is regrettable, the newspapermen assert, that the Emperor's trips are sometimes exploited for local political purposes, but they have a good effect in that roads, bridges, and facilities in districts visited by the Emperor are repaired because of his visit. The Emperor has spoken to many common people while on trips, the participants note. At first he was bashful and at a loss for what to say, but recently he has become more at ease during conversations. Those who meet him are overawed.

War Responsibility

The Emperor definitely feels responsibility for the war, one journalist asserts. "In the Imperial Rescript terminating the war are these words: 'My heart is rent asunder when I think of those who have died in the war.' This shows his feeling of atonement toward the people." As the Military Tribunal proceedings drew to a close, the conversation continues, there was increased discussion of possible abdication by the Emperor. "China, Australia, and Britain are much interested in this matter, but the United States is not," a writer comments. "Talk of the Emperor's abdication seems to arise primarily in connection with the question of the Emperor's responsibility for the war," another declares. "Under the present laws," adds a third, "there is no way for the Emperor to abdicate other than by committing suicide. In order to advance democratic revolution with a minimum of confusion and resistance, it is best to leave the Tenno system as it is for the present. * * * If the Emperor should abdicate and the Crown Prince succeed to the throne . . . it would be best for Prince Chichibu (oldest of the Emperor's brothers) to be appointed regent, for he is popular with the Americans and British and was not in office during the war because of illness."

The newspapermen also comment on changes in the Emperor's mode of life, recalling the ways in which his actions were regulated before the surrender. "Nationalists used to be indignant if the Tenno went anywhere accompanied by the Empress, believing that the Emperor-God must not show the human

emotion of love by appearing with the Empress in public. * * * When the Emperor visited Ise Shrine, he was not permitted to speak or even bow to anyone until after he had finished worshipping." The round-table participants conclude their discussion by censuring the officials of the Imperial Household Office for their "bigotry" and "feudalism."

The Democratic Emperor

Hideichi Noyori, writing in JITSUGYO NO SEKAI, argues that the present position of the Emperor is truly democratic. "It was the original desire of the Emperor to be democratic," Noyori writes, but "his will was blocked and misdirected by bureaucrats, militarists, and the nobility. * * * A close relationship between the Emperor and the people is the most desirable situation."

Eiji Shimada, author of a CHI TO GYO article, comments that it is believed in some quarters that "the Emperor has a reason for being only if he has specific powers." Shimada expresses disagreement. The Tenno, says he, should symbolize "love." "The Emperor has no personal desires; it is the well-being of the people and the peace of the world that he seeks." The Emperor's love for the people is so great, Shimada continues, that he willingly accedes to whatever requests the people express. The writer illustrates his idea with the following imaginary dialogue between Emperor and people: "'Your Majesty, we wish to start a war.' 'All right, if you wish.'--'We were defeated; give us an Imperial Edict to end the war.' 'All right.'--'Your Majesty, you are responsible for the war; you are a war criminal.' 'All right.'--'You must abdicate.' 'All right.'--'We possess the sovereignty; you are only a robot.' 'All right.'--'The Tenno system should be abolished.' 'All right.'"

The basic characteristic of the Tenno system, Shimada asserts, is "a great love which accepts everything." The first provision of the Constitution, he asserts, should be rewritten to make it clear that the Tenno, who is the symbol of Japanese unity, accepts whatever represents the free will of all the Japanese people.

THE EMPEROR'S TRIPS

There continue to be strong criticisms of lavish expenditures made in preparation for Imperial tours and of the behavior of the group of officials who accompany the Emperor. But most writers carefully exempt the Emperor himself from these criticisms. "There are many arguments both for and against the Emperor's journeys; but there is no question about the great popularity of the 'Human Tenno' among the rural people," a staff writer asserts in the magazine REPOTO. However, this commentator believes that there can be no denying the legitimacy of complaints against the expensive receptions prepared for the Emperor and against the repair of roads and buildings simply to prevent him from observing real conditions. The blame is laid on local politicians and contractors who have made large profits from Imperial visits.

Tremendous Expenses

Prefectures visited by the Emperor are reported by this writer to have spent from one to five million yen, Toyama holding the top spot with expenditures of ¥5,300,000. Even in Nagano, where an opposition movement campaigned with placards calling for "Money for Rehabilitation instead of

for the Emperor's Trip," more than ¥1,000,000 was laid out. Breaking down municipal expenditures, the writer shows that in the cities of Osaka, Okayama, and Niigata, 33 percent of the funds were paid for construction expenses, 14 percent for guards, and 6 percent for facilities and lodgings. The remark of an Imperial Household official is quoted: "It must be the local railroads and bus companies which are most pleased when the Emperor makes a tour" (because of the repairs that are made). Four or five passenger cars and two or three trucks usually are required by the Emperor, using from 2,000 to 3,500 gallons of gasoline. One hotel proprietor in Fukui almost went bankrupt rebuilding his hotel in his desire to be honored with Imperial patronage, and all the hotels selected for the Emperor have spent huge sums.

The Imperial Retinue

Another point on which there has been much justifiable criticism, the writer continues, is the size of the entourage which accompanies the Emperor on his tours, sometimes numbering as many as 90 persons. "The Diet members, local representatives, officials, and journalists who follow the 'human Tenno' on his trips constitute a very large force."

Goro Nakano, voicing sharp comments in REIJOKAI, declares that "we must rid ourselves of idol worshipping," and condemns the "pompous procession" of the Imperial retinue. He complains that even the "great newspapers," Asahi and Mainichi, have reported only the fanatical welcomes accorded by the people without commenting on the deplorable behavior of members of the Imperial party. "The feudalistic sentiments of the people (as shown in their reception of the Emperor) stand in the way of the democratization of Japan," Nakano believes. This writer also advocates that the Emperor be called simply by the title Tenno rather than the honorific Heika (His Majesty) and suggests the abolition of special court language.

SHOULD THE EMPEROR ABDICATE?

Abdication Rumors

Rumors of possible abdication of the present Emperor became stronger in mid-May after SHUKAN ASAHI published the text of a round-table meeting in which Soichi Sasaki, Professor Emeritus of Kyoto University, and Tadahiko Mibuchi, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, discussed this matter. Sasaki commences by stating that "the Emperor's position is very difficult. * * * It is possible for a person to be placed in a public role which he does not personally desire. Even though the Tenno should desire to abdicate, it is not easy to abdicate from the position of Emperor of Japan. It is my opinion that a decision on such a matter should be based on the will of the people. For instance, the Emperor could express to the Diet his desire to abdicate for the best interests of the nation. Then it would be for the Diet to make the decision." "But should this be decided by the Diet alone or by popular vote?" Mibuchi asks. "The Diet should decide whether or not a popular vote ought to be taken," declares Sasaki. "Under present laws, this is not possible."

"We regret that the Emperor did not issue an Imperial Rescript at the termination of the war, reproaching himself," Mibuchi asserts, because "it would have made a good impression on the people." "In the Imperial Edict on the Termination of the war," Sasaki comments, "the words 'I am with my subjects' could be interpreted as meaning simply 'Do not worry for I am here.'" "As a public figure," Mibuchi rejoins, "one cannot retire or assume a post simply as he himself desires, but one can always indulge in self criticism. It would have made a great difference if the Emperor had censured himself for causing the people to suffer."

Opinions of Leading Figures

In recent weeks, with the nation awaiting the verdict of the International Military Tribunal, the question of abdication has appeared again in magazine discussions. NIPPON SHUHO published a symposium of opinions on this topic expressed by prominent individuals. "The predominance of views favoring abdication which occurs in this symposium," the magazine explains "is a result of the fact that many persons who are against abdication refrained from expressing written opinions. It is not because this magazine deliberately selected persons likely to express themselves in favor of abdication."

Dr. Kisaburo Yokota, Tokyo University professor and authority on constitutional law, declares that "for the sound development of democracy in Japan it is necessary for the Emperor to abdicate at this time." The Emperor, Yokota declares, was "the highest responsible person" during the war of aggression, and "had many opportunities to restrain the activities of the militarists. Although we may grant that the Emperor as an individual did not want war, nevertheless he cannot evade responsibility, as a public official, for his failure to prevent a war when he was in a position to do so and had the necessary authority."

"The question . . . is not one we should argue about," declares Takeo Miki, chairman of the Peoples-Cooperative Party. "The decision should be left to the discretion of the Emperor himself." Although constitutionally the Emperor possessed great powers, actually, says Miki, "he had scarcely any freedom of action. It is wrong therefore, to talk about the Emperor's responsibility."

Kanichi Yamaura, political commentator, "sympathizes" with the Emperor, but feels that "he should apologize to the people by abdicating. * * * Fortunately, the Crown Prince is said to be an intelligent person, well qualified to be the symbol of the State. Moreover, the Emperor will enjoy studying biology --his favorite activity--after he abdicates."

Sakae Akaiwa, an official of the Church of Christ in Japan, is opposed to abdication but believes the Emperor should make greater efforts to show his acceptance of war responsibility. "It is wrong to contend that a man can discharge his responsibility merely by committing harakiri or abdicating. He will be able to assume responsibility for the war more positively by doing his best to help rehabilitate the damage and misery caused by the war."

"We regret that the Emperor did not issue an Imperial Rescript at the termination of the war, reproaching himself," Mibuchi asserts, because "it would have made a good impression on the people." "In the Imperial Edict on the Termination of the war," Sasaki comments, "the words 'I am with my subjects' could be interpreted as meaning simply 'Do not worry for I am here.'" "As a public figure," Mibuchi rejoins, "one cannot retire or assume a post simply as he himself desires, but one can always indulge in self criticism. It would have made a great difference if the Emperor had censured himself for causing the people to suffer."

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Gaku Sano, a political and economic writer, wants the Emperor to abdicate. "The Emperor is not legally responsible for the war, but like the rest of the Japanese people, he is morally responsible." Masao Kume, a writer, believes that the decision should be made by the Emperor. "I am opposed to abdication at the insistence of the public," he declares. Mrs. Shizue Kato of the House of Representatives states that "the Emperor is not necessarily an obstacle to democracy," cites the example of the British king, and advises that "it is unnecessary to contravene public sentiment so long as the majority of the people desire to preserve the Emperor as a 'symbol.'"

Moral Responsibility or Political Responsibility?

Ikuo Oyama, the former self-exiled Socialist now returned to Japan, argues in CHUO KORON that the present status of the Emperor under the new Constitution is a result of handling the question "as a matter of convenience rather than a matter of principle." It also seems, he continues, that debate over the question of abdication is a substitute for deliberation of the larger question of the Emperor system itself. Oyama is pleased that Japan has reached a condition of democracy where the Imperial status can be freely and openly discussed, and declares that the final solution should be sought through "free discussions by the masses." If the Emperor's war responsibility is considered to be limited only to "his moral responsibility as an individual," voluntary abdication can easily settle the question. Oyama believes, however, that the Emperor's responsibility "should be regarded as a politico-moral responsibility which is infinitely extensive in the influence it has exerted on society," and declares that if the Emperor does not abdicate voluntarily, "a problem of no simple solution will remain."

A short editorial in the religious journal CHUGAI NIPPO (which devotes itself primarily to reporting news of Buddhist and Shinto activities) suggests that the Emperor should abdicate. "In the Imperial Edict issued at the termination of the war, there could be found no expression of the Tenno's reproaching himself over the effects of the war. In view of this, it is desirable now that the Tenno accept this responsibility. * * * Now that the great crisis which followed the surrender gradually is being surmounted, it is felt that the significance of the reign of the present Emperor has ended."

Tenno Would Be Supported By A Plebiscite

THE ORIENTAL ECONOMIST reports "the problem of constitutional revision and the Emperor's abdication" to be a matter of paramount interest. It quotes Komakichi Matsuoka, Speaker of the House of Representatives, as announcing that "technical revisions" of the Constitution may be undertaken at the next Diet session, but asserting that "any drastic revision likely to cause far-reaching repercussions, such as insertion of a clause providing for the Emperor's abdication would be avoided. * * * In connection with the same subject, President Suzuki of the Legal Affairs Board stated that the Government was not considering continuance or abolition of the Emperor system on the basis of a plebiscite and that the Emperor should decide about abdication on his own free will." The people, the editorial continues, "are not much interested in the constitutional revision

problem, except in that the Constitution should contain clearer provisions regarding relations between the National Diet and the Cabinet, Cabinet resignation en bloc, and the nomination of a Prime Minister. * * * Above all, it is the problem of the Emperor's abdication that monopolizes popular attention. Some circles opine that the Emperor should have abdicated upon Japan's surrender or that he might abdicate voluntarily with the announcement of the decisions of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. Such comments have created quite a sensation in foreign countries. The vast majority of the Japanese masses, however, are not demanding abdication, as indicated by the recent Yomiuri Shimbun poll, in which 90.3 percent supported the Emperor system, 68.5 percent desired that the present Emperor continue, and 18 percent requested abdication in favor of the Crown Prince. If a plebiscite is taken in the near future, the Emperor system and the present Emperor will be supported by an overwhelming majority."

Emperor Held Not Responsible

Hideichi Noyori, in an article in the Buddhist magazine SEKAI BUKKYO, argues that the Emperor should not be held responsible for the war. In the first place, he asserts, it was not willed by the Emperor that Japanese soldiers should die in his name. "Soldiers felt it only natural, from national sentiment, that they should make up their minds to die voluntarily for the Emperor. The Emperor did not have anything to do with this." Secondly, Noyori states, "the Emperor was democratic." According to the old Constitution, the Prime Minister and the other State Ministers were responsible for whatever was done in the name of the Emperor. "In other words, the Emperor respected the wishes of the Cabinet ministers, who were the representatives of the people. Thus it is wrong to ask the Emperor to take responsibility for the war." And finally, Noyori voices agreement with an American correspondent who wrote recently that without the Emperor 20 army divisions would be required to maintain control in Japan.

A writer using the pen name of Mamoru Ouchiyama (mamoru means "to protect" and ouchiyama means "palace grounds") dismisses both the possibility and advisability of abdication in KOKUTAI-SENSEN. First, he states, abdication is legally impossible unless both the Constitution and the new Imperial Household Law are revised. Such revision is impossible, he declares, because "at present there is no political power strong enough to revise them, even if the left-wing Socialists and the Communists should combine." Secondly, the writer believes, abdication is not practical. "It will be hard for the Emperor to take the lead in reconstruction of a democratic Japan by remaining in his position, bearing that which is difficult to bear, and correcting his past errors. This is the way for him to assume responsibility positively. In no other way can he be braver or more moral." Finally, the writer contends, "to support the contention that the Emperor should abdicate presupposes frequent abdications in future, whenever an Emperor may feel a sense of moral responsibility in any case of serious national error. This would weaken the Throne, and disturb our national unity and our peace."

Hiroo Sasa, a member of the House of Councillors, praises in ASAHI HYORON the part the Emperor played in ending the war and his subsequent actions. "The

termination of the war was miraculous," Sasa asserts, "because the militarists still held power and intended to fight a decisive battle in the homeland. It was only the decision of the Emperor that ended the conflict. By his action the Emperor displayed his political power as well as his keen moral sense. The episode also demonstrated that the whole nation supported and hoped for continuance of the Emperor system."

ETIQUETTE TOWARD THE EMPEROR

Jiichiro Matsumoto, vice-president of the House of Councillors and a member of the Eta (outcast) class, precipitated considerable argument when he refused to be received in audience by the Emperor at a Diet ceremony. Matsumoto defends his action in detail in an article for the leftist magazine SEKAI HYORON. Delving back into history, Matsumoto asserts that the Imperial line is descended from a group of invaders from the south who conquered the original inhabitants of Japan and forced some of them into slavery, thus creating the Eta class. The growth of the Emperor system from this beginning has been based on social injustice and inequality, he charges.

Matsumoto relates how he waited for the audience with other officials outside the Emperor's private room in the Diet building. "Mr. Matsuoka, president of the House of Representatives, bowed his head as he entered the room. I thought he would go straight to the Emperor but was astonished to see him stepping sideways like a crab. I am sorry to make fun of Mr. Matsuoka, but he looked just like a crab. When he returned from the interview he walked sideways once again." This method of approaching the Emperor is a custom inherited from the old days, Matsumoto asserts, and he refused the interview "because I could not stand to walk like a crab. * * * Although it may help maintain the dignity of the Emperor, such a practice is injurious to our dignity as human beings. * * * To democratize Japan we must abolish the outmoded and unnecessary practices and the red tape which surround the Imperial Institution."

Matsumoto's Stand Supported

"That Matsumoto refused to pay homage to the Emperor was not only appropriate, but his duty toward the nation," Michitaka Kaino, a Tokyo University professor writes in SHAKAIKEN. "A demand for Matsumoto's resignation was contemplated because of his refusal to be received in Imperial audience according to the traditional manner which prescribes that the individual act as if he were a crab. If his resignation had been required, it would indicate that the National Diet still regards the Emperor as divine."

The word haietsu means literally "to be received in audience by His Majesty, worshiping him," Kaino writes. "This may be used suitably when a slave sees an absolute monarch, but does not describe proper procedure for a person who is an official of the national assembly toward a monarch who is subject to the sovereign will of the nation." Kaino exhorts the people to observe the terms of the Constitution faithfully and to be "particularly careful to insist on the proper relationship between the Emperor and the people."

The custom of Imperial audiences is not necessarily objectionable, a NYUSU staff writer comments, but "what is important is the attitude of subjects in the presence of the Emperor." The writer dismisses the Matsumoto question by asserting that "so long as there is argument in the Diet over such trifles, our democracy cannot be considered to have matured."

COMMUNIST AND LEFT-WING ATTACKS

Recent articles in Communist and left-wing magazines have centered their attacks against the Emperor on the vast sums spent by the Imperial Family, contrasting their standard of living with that of the common people. Members of the Imperial Family represent "greed personified," Moriya Emori declares in JIMMIN HYORON. "As everyone knows, we Japanese give the Emperor ¥23 million per year. He is not so poor that we must sympathize with him. * * * When 40 of his relatives recently became commoners, he patted his pocket sympathetically but did not give them one sen. Instead the Emperor asked Prime Minister Katayama to get from the people as much money as possible for his relztives. The Premier reduced educational appropriations in the budget and donated ¥47,475,000 to the Emperor's relatives." The Government says that this money is to help "these fallen Imperial members to maintain their dignity." Emori declares that "a great majority of the Diet members, including Socialists, believe that human dignity must be maintained not by labor but by living idly and causing trouble for others. * * * The grasping policy of the Imperial Family is nothing new. Like gangsters who molest street vendors, this family threatens and robs lower ranking officials."

The Emperor also receives special rations of foods and materials, Emori continues. "This is kept a strict secret and is clearly against the Constitution." The Matsumoto "incident" indicates to this writer that "the reactionaries are attempting to revive feudalistic customs and sentiment by creating an issue over such a trifle."

"Mr. Hirohito's Civil Life"

The Communist magazine SHINSO has featured a series of attacks on the Emperor by Kikuhei Akita, whose most recent effort, entitled "Mr. Hirohito's Civil Life," concerns the food situation of the Imperial Household. The writer presents the Emperor's menu for 1 June of this year, reporting that for breakfast he had oatmeal, toast, eggs, fruits, milk, and tea; for lunch, fried sausage, cabbage, spaghetti, bread, fruits, milk, and tea; and for supper, soup with bean-curds, boiled half-hulled rice, dried mackerel, boiled sweet potatoes, boiled spinach in soy, pickled radish, fruits, and tea.

Akita goes on to examine the sources of the Imperial Household's food purchases, comparing the amount of vegetables purchased from two of its suppliers with that consumed by the elephant or the hippopotomus at Ueno Zoo. Purveyors to the Imperial Household, Akita charges, "always sell their goods at figures twice as high as current prices. The profits thus derived are divided between the merchants and the officials in charge." After presenting figures for staple

food, bean-paste, and sugar consumed by the Imperial Household, Akita avers that "if cultural level is indicated by degree of sugar consumption, Hirohito's family has the highest cultural level in the world."

In another article, Akita "investigates the taxation of the human Tenno," and concludes that the Emperor has not paid his tax obligations. The only explanation that persons concerned would make to him, Akita reveals, is that the Tenno is the symbol of the nation and the center of admiration, and thus it is desirable that he not be subjected to taxes. Thus, he declares ironically, the Emperor is simply a member of the poor class, because, like this class, he is privileged to be exempt from taxation. Despite an income of ¥8,000,000 during the last year, the Tenno paid only ¥60,000 income tax; despite the fact that he received donations amounting to more than ¥2,000,000 he paid only ¥129,000 in donation taxes, the writer claims.

A comment accompanying a caricature in the Communist TAISHU KURABU asserts that the Emperor refutes the Darwin theory of evolution by having degenerated from a god into a man.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY

Articles dealing with the life and opinions of members of the Imperial Family continue to appear frequently, with interviewers concentrating recently on Prince Mikasa, youngest brother of the Emperor. As a sidelight, it can be noted that the 44-year-old Empress Nagako recently tied for 10th place in a beauty contest conducted by the magazine HANASHI. This magazine asked numerous important persons in a variety of fields to select Japan's outstanding beauties; in the final tally the Empress received the same number of votes as 10th-place-winner, radio singer Ichimaru. The magazine noted that, since the poll was conducted among mature persons, perhaps the choices represented a somewhat higher age group than would result from a general popular vote.

Religion and Education

Prince Mikasa and Mrs. Tamaki Uemura, chairman of the Japanese YWCA and Christian leader, discuss religion and education in the Imperial Household for SHUFU NO TOMO. Shinto, which hitherto has had great influence over the Imperial Household, now is losing its power there. "Religious services at the Imperial Sanctuary are becoming outmoded," Mikasa declares. "Although those princes who have become commoners are allowed to take part in Imperial religious services, none of them did so between last October and this March. But they all go to the Palace to celebrate New Year's Day and other festival occasions. This shows that worship at the Imperial Sanctuary is not deeply rooted in the hearts of members of the Imperial Family. * * * I have neither a family god-shelf nor Buddhist altar in my home. We do worship every day a picture of the Imperial Sanctuary which was given at my birth. Other princes have similar pictures. There are still some Buddhists in the family, especially among the ladies." Mrs. Uemura voices the opinion that members of the Imperial Family should not necessarily become Christians simply because of the unpopularity of worship at the Imperial Sanctuary. "Each person should have his or her own religion, based

on individual conviction."

Mrs. Uemura and Prince Mikasa agree on principles which they believe should guide the education of the young princes and princesses. Both are anxious that they will become "good citizens who can distinguish good from evil, both in men and in society." Mrs. Uemura, who tutors the Imperial princesses, believes that they should learn of present-day social conditions. Prince Mikasa believes that the princesses should learn how to provide for themselves under the ration system and how to go on shopping trips by themselves in the city. They should choose their husbands themselves. He also feels that much of the instruction of children of the Imperial Household should be given by the parents themselves, not left entirely in the hands of others.

An Interview With Mikasa

When satiric cartoonist and writer Hidezo Kondo interviewed Prince Mikasa for HOMU magazine, a frank and lively conversation ensued. The Prince, now studying Occidental History at Tokyo University, explains that he commutes to his classes on the electric railways. "One thing about democracy that's distressing," he comments, is that "I get interviewed about twice a week." "Life is more interesting now than before," he remarks. The Prince says that he is aware of present high prices, remarking "We can hardly afford them."

"His Majesty and all the rest of us are very glad that the country has turned democratic--except for the interviews," Mikasa asserts when asked about democracy. Discussing the past, he relates that "we used to have a code that we would not display our emotions and we believed that standing at rigid attention was the ideal posture." When Kondo inquires as to whether Mikasa and his wife have ever quarreled, he replies: "We don't strike each other, if that's what you mean." Making public appearances, he complains, "requires maintaining a good wardrobe and that is no joke, believe me. That's why our accounts are always in the red." Mikasa does not believe it "ethical" to use money granted to him by the State to start a business of his own, and also complains that persons who propose his joining their business organizations are anxious primarily to use the prestige of his name. "So I tell them: 'I can't take any job that requires simply the use of my name. If you have a job at which I really can work, I'll consider the proposition." Mikasa laments that the Emperor and Empress are unable to take part in any normal activities in public because of the tremendous attention they draw. Kondo even asks, after noting that Mikasa has had three children in seven years, "What do you think of birth control?" The Emperor's brother declines to commit himself definitely.

Mikasa Talks Frankly

"Prince Mikasa Talks Frankly" is the title of a NYUSU interview with the Prince. Asked why he has chosen to study Occidental History, Mikasa replies that "the present tragedy of Japan is a result of the past conceit of this nation, which egoistically thought itself the best country in the world and kept itself ignorant of the currents of world history. According to my own views, the West has furnished the leading force in world history; and I am attempting therefore to study the West. * * * I began with the study of modern history, but

I have come to the conclusion that Christianity is a fundamental element of the European spirit. If we cannot understand this we cannot possibly comprehend western history."

"The Emperor loves history so much that he was at a loss as to whether to concentrate his studies on history or natural science. He has read his copies of the works of Genpachi Mitsukuri (a Japanese authority on western history) so often that the covers are broken and the bindings unfastened. This fact is not generally known." Mikasa asserts that he is anxious to go abroad as soon as possible, and would like especially to visit America "at the first opportunity." "All the Imperial Family, including the Emperor, prefer the freedom of their present-day lives to their previous conditions," he states earnestly. "The common people cannot realize how much we appreciate the freedom now given us."

An Ex-Prince's Living Conditions

An ASAHI GRAPH picture layout depicts the daily life of the family of former Prince Kitashirakawa, now living on the upper floor of a house in Shibuya, after having sold their mansion to serve as an official residence for the speaker of the House of Representatives. The comment explains that "they have changed their concepts in order to live democratically," and the pictures show the young son of the family leaving for school on foot (before the war he always traveled by car), the widowed mother baking bread, and the children putting away their beds in the morning.

SOURCES

(Magazines, Circulations*, and Authors*)

ASAHI GRAPH, 25,000; ASAHI HYORON, 28,000, Hiroo Sasa; CHI TO GYO, 9,000, Eiji Shimada; CHUGAI NIPPO, 1 staff article; CHUO KORON, 5,000, Ikuo Oyama; HANASHI, 2,000; HOMU, 30,000, Prince Mikasa, Hidezo Kondo; JIMMIN HYORON, 20,000, Moriya Emori; JITSUGYO NO SEKAI, 8,000, Hideichi Noyori; KOKUTAI-SENSEN, 500; NYUSU, 14,000, 2 staff articles; REIJOKAI, 15,000, Goro Nakano; REPCTO, 6,000, 1 staff article; SEKAI HYORON, 30,000, Jiichiro Matsumoto; SHAKAIKEN, 5,000, Michitaka Kaino; SHINSO, 67,000, Kikuhei Akita; SHUKAN ASAHI, 1 round-table, Tadahiko Mibuchi, Soichi Sasaki; SHUFU NO TOMO, Prince Mikasa, Mrs. Tamaki Uemura; SEKAI BUKKYO, 5,500, Hideichi Noyori; TAISHU KURABU, 15,000, NIPPON SHUHO, 80,000, Kisaburo Yokota, Takeo Miki, Kanichi Yamaura, Sakae Akaiwa, Gaku Sano, Masao Kume, Shizue Kato; THE ORIENTAL ECONOMIST, 3,000.
*Where available

Four other articles were used, but not quoted directly, in the preparation of this report which is based on articles published from April through August '48.

These reports constitute analyses of comment and information reaching the Japanese people through the medium of Japanese language magazines. Approximately 1,500 publications are scanned each month for material related to topics of possible interest to the Occupation. The reports are made up largely of direct quotations in order to show what is being presented to the Japanese reading public. These quotations are the opinions and views of the authors and publishers concerned; no means are available to check their accuracy.

Previous Publications Analyses Dealing with Related Topics

The Tenno-Japan's Symbol, Pub. Anal. No.159, 5 April 1948.

Daily life in the Imperial Palace, the crown prince, the Emperor's trips and attendant extravagant expenditures by local governments, the Tenno and the Socialist Cabinet members, the Imperial Institution, and the Imperial Family.

Constitutional Government, Pub. Anal. No.135, 12 December 1947.

Discusses "the spirit of democracy," operation of the instruments and agencies of government, the position of the Emperor as a symbol; and includes criticism of the Imperial Institution and comment on the Imperial Family, the recent reversion of many royal families to commoner status.

The Constitution and Its Meaning, Pub. Anal. No.105, 13 June 1947.

Covers interpretations of the meaning of the Constitution, explanation of the parliamentary system, surveys the influence of the Constitution on the governmental processes, and presents views concerning the exact status of the Emperor.

The Emperor and the Constitution, Pub. Anal. No.83, 14 November 1946.

Covers defenders of the Emperor system, opposition to the Emperor, the Emperor under the Constitution.

The Tenno Argument Reappears, Pub. Anal. No.51, 14 June 1946.

Includes opposition and support of Emperor system, "if the British King, why not the Emperor?" and "the Emperor is a danger to new Japan."

Imperial Round-up, Pub. Anal. No.20, 18 March 1946.

Presents supporting views, attacks, and analyses of the Emperor system, reform of the Imperial Household, the Imperial Zaibatsu, the Emperor as a war criminal, and the democratic Emperor.

Imperial Institution, Pub. Anal. No. 7, 29 January 1946.

The Imperial Institution, traditionalists, the Emperor as an ornament, and abolition of the Emperor.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PUBLICATIONS ANALYSIS

NUMBER 204 9 September 1948

NATIONAL TAXATION

The institution of new assessment and collection methods will ensure full tax collections for 1948, in the opinion of many Japanese economic writers. Their discussion concerns specific collection and enforcement measures which are debated from many points of view. Few writers question the necessity for continued extensive taxation to balance the national budget; the principal topic for controversy revolves around the reduced income tax--long the principal item of Japanese tax revenue--and the proposed indirect tax levies, including a sales tax, which some economists contend will defeat the purpose by setting off a chain reaction of higher consumer prices thus contributing to the inflationary spiral. Critics of indirect taxation maintain that strict enforcement of the income tax, with rigid supervision of black-market incomes and thorough enforcement of collections, coupled with elimination of unnecessary "bureaucratic and minor" government offices, would provide sufficient funds for a balanced budget. Other commentators emphasize the difference between "real" and "nominal" incomes under an inflationary economy and call for suitable flexibility in tax assessment or for special exemptions corresponding to cost-of-living allowances for working and salaried personnel.

Analysis and Research Division
Media Analysis Branch

TAX COLLECTION REFORMS

Measures for accelerating tax collection and enforcing punishment for tax evasion have been the subject of considerable discussion. On 30 July, says an ORIENTAL ECONOMIST staff writer, "the Government decided on a new system under which punishment for tax evasion, formerly applicable only to indirect taxes, will be extended to direct taxes such as the income tax. According to the new regulations, direct tax evaders will be subject to penal servitude not exceeding three years or to fines not exceeding five times the amount of unpaid taxes, while evaders of indirect taxes will be subject to penal servitude not exceeding five years or fines not exceeding ten times the evaded amount. Special tax inspectors will be attached to the Taxation Bureau and to local financial bureaus to investigate cases of evasion."

This author chides the Japanese public for making such legislation necessary, and states that "the ratio of taxation to the national income is not particularly heavy. Inclusive of national and local taxes, the tax burden amounts to only 22 percent in Japan, as contrasted to 28 percent of the national income in the United States and 35 percent in Great Britain.

" On the other hand, the national income in Japan is not sufficient to support daily living, as is shown clearly by the amount of national savings. The 22 percent tax ratio imposed on so low a national income, therefore, constitutes a greater burden than the higher rate of taxation against higher income in the United States.

"With production curtailed after the surrender, however, this is an ordeal which the Japanese public necessarily must face. Apparently, the Japanese are not fully conscious of the circumstances under which Japan is struggling to extricate herself from her postwar position--hence the present high rate of tax evasion."

Tax Collections

"Of the anticipated government tax revenue of ¥267,200 million for the fiscal year 1948, " according to another ORIENTAL ECONOMIST staff article, "the Ministry of Finance plans to collect about 60 percent during the present calender year and the remaining 40 percent during the last fiscal quarter (January-March 1949). Assuming that the amount to be collected during the present calender year totals ¥160,320 million, and since collections during the April- June period totaled only about ¥28,500 million, there remains ¥131,820 million to be collected in the July-December period--a truly gigantic task.

"In order to accelerate tax collection, therefore, the Ministry of Finance decided upon the following measures: 1) guidance and education of tax-payers; 2) encouragement of installment tax payments so that collection operations need not be unduly concentrated in any one period; and 3) calculation of taxes on the anticipated increase in national income in the current fiscal year."

The Ability to Pay

Takeo Fujita, in PHP, terms the present tax system "irrational," because progressive rates on inflated incomes tend to drain off individual funds without due allowance for the difference between "nominal" and "real" income (purchasing power). Declaring that "that part of individual incomes corresponding to minimum living costs" should be exempted from taxation, Fujita proposes to make up decreased governmental revenues by cutting down on the number of bureaucratic officials and by instituting new indirect taxes.

" In the case of workers and salaried persons, nearly all of whose incomes must go for food and living expenses, it must be noted that, under the present inflation, increased individual income in the form of wages has no relation to increased tax-paying capacity, since price increases usually exceed wage increases. Under the present 'progressive taxation' policy, however, inflationary wage increases are followed by steady tax rises."

Therefore, "it is imperative to correct the irrationality of present taxation by altering tax rates to conform to 'real' incomes, or to apply a special exemption system for the relief of working and salaried personnel."

It is apparent that such a reform would result in a decrease in total tax revenues. As a measure to counterbalance this, Fujita suggests "decreasing expenditures by cutting the number of officials, which is unduly great at the present time, and supplementing revenues by the imposition of new indirect taxation such as a sales tax."

Stating that, in normal times, direct taxation is an ideal system, this writer holds that since "it is difficult under inflationary conditions accurately to estimate taxpayers' incomes--and because the national income is more evenly distributed since the break up of the former wealthy class--indirect taxes, being taxes on purchasing power, must be considered seriously.

"Only if the tax system is organized on a rational basis," concludes Fujita, "can taxpayers be compelled to pay taxes in full. With this in mind, the government is urged to take measures to eliminate all irrationalities from the present tax system."

CORPORATE TAXATION

Commenting on the revision and reduction of corporation taxes, an ORIENTAL ECONOMIST staff article cautions that "it is too early to conclude that by this measure enterprises will be enabled to declare dividends. It is of course both fortunate and necessary that excessive taxation be reduced, but when serious consideration is given to the fundamental reasons underlying the current outcry against corporate taxation, it will be found that reduction of taxes through revision of rates is a merely superficial matter which does not penetrate to the core of the problem. The most important question is: Are presently taxable earnings nothing more than nominal earnings bloated out

of proper proportion by the inflation? If this is true, no matter how much the excess profits tax is reduced, enterprise will continue to be victimized through unwarranted taxation. This, unfortunately, actually is happening.

"The illusion caused by the inflation in connection with business profits is illustrated aptly by the fact that profits accruing to corporations are due generally to the rise in price of products during the business year, and not to normal operations. If these profits are regarded as real earnings, and are distributed among stockholders or absorbed by taxation, the ability to procure materials during the ensuing business year is bound to suffer. Real profits are the remainder after sufficient supplies have been procured and adequate production has been provided for. Actually, however, companies operating on this principle are almost nonexistent."

Causes and Effects

Responsibility for this state of affairs, according to the writer, "lies partly with management, which, wishing to cover its own inability, often resorts to the expedient of recording nominal profits. However, even when the appropriation of fictitious profits is avoided and the extraneous diversion of funds is checked, it is usual for the government tax offices to regard these recorded nominal profits as real for purposes of assessment. Therefore, however sound the management, the status of business is bound to deteriorate.

"Far more serious, however, is taxation on nominal profit resulting from the excessively low official estimates on amortization. It goes without saying that the book value of prewar enterprise assets is extremely small as compared with that of postwar establishments. But according to the prevailing system of estimating official amortization rates where the original cost is the deciding factor, the discrimination in final tax assessments against prewar enterprises is extremely severe. In addition, since the capitalization of prewar establishments is low as compared to postwar corporations, the apparent rate of profit becomes proportionately higher, entailing heavier taxation on excess profits.

"At first glance this may appear quite justifiable, insofar as prewar enterprises presumably are in better financial shape, but in reality most prewar plants are already old and retain a comparatively short effective life by comparison with postwar equipment and establishments. Therefore, in these times of inflated material costs, prewar enterprises are forced to expend far more on maintainance and repair than postwar corporations, and before long the greater part of their plant facilities necessarily must be replaced at up to 100 times their original cost.

"Prewar enterprises must revaluate their plant assets at current costs and recalculate amortization rates accordingly. Furthermore, those enterprises that have failed to amortize properly will have to make additional charges to make up the deficit; otherwise it is obvious that when the time arrives for renewing plants and equipment they will be unable to replace worn-out facilities."

Results

What then will be the result if the above paradox remains unsolved, and the policy of taxing nominal profits is continued? "Many corporations known for sound financial management will, in a few years, be forced to reduce their capitalization. They will be obliged to seek new capital for replacement of plants and equipment," says this writer.

"The issue, therefore, goes beyond that of mere taxation, and touches the heart of Japan's industrial organization. It is said that the Government in revising the electric power rates is allowing for rehabilitation of facilities and equipment by permitting appropriations amounting to about ¥8,000 million a year. This would appear to be a governmental recognition of the existing paradox, as previously outlined. It would, however, be a mistake to limit this action to the electric power industry alone. This policy should be enlarged to cover enterprise in general, so as to remove as soon as possible the paradox upon which the current method of corporate taxation is based."

This point of view is echoed in a DAIAMONDO staff article, which states that "though the present corporation tax revision bill is intended to permit accumulation of capital and general economic rehabilitation, this intended aid cannot be realized by reduction of the tax rate on high profits alone. Such a reduction will affect only a small proportion of present enterprises."

The writer advocates reduction of taxation on ordinary profits, and points out that "in times of inflation, corporation income is largely nominal. For true alleviation of the tax burden on industry, revaluation of property with proper depreciation to offset nominal profits would be of greater value than is the present tax reduction--however worthy its intent."

INDIRECT TAXATION

There has been considerable controversy regarding the establishment of the sales tax (effective 1 September), in connection with proposed reductions in income and corporate taxes. "The income tax," says Tikizo Okuhara in KEIZAI RENGO, "has been the main source of revenue--furnishing more than half of all tax collections. If reduction is to be effected while maintaining a balanced budget, another source of revenue must be found, and for this purpose the Government has brought forth the sales tax. Adoption of such indirect taxation will signal an abrupt about-face for the Japanese tax system, hitherto based on the direct tax."

Weighing the merits and demerits of the sales tax, Okuhara points out that such repetitive taxation "will be reflected directly in the price of goods and commodities. The imposition of such a tax at every transaction from wholesaler to consumer may raise what is nominally a low tax rate to a considerable sum by the time it reaches its apex and constitute a heavy burden on the ultimate consumer. Furthermore, such a tax may increase the opportunities for tax evasion by enterprisers engaged in the more complicated processes of manu-

facture and sales.

"The evasion of taxes on income derived from black-marketing is the most important problem at present. Steps to eliminate such evasion by closer tax collection supervision must be taken. This would eliminate much of the necessity for the imposition of sales and other indirect forms of taxation."

Opposition to Indirect Taxation

Direct opposition to the sales tax is offered by Ryutaro Takahashi in JITSUGYO NO SEKAI. This writer, President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Japan, states that "the new sales tax is designed to cover revenue deficits arising from reduced income taxes." But it is "most inappropriate" to substitute this "typical form of mass taxation" for the income tax.

"Such a method of taxation, intended to be imposed on every stage in the process of transactions involving daily necessities with the exception of foodstuffs, is unduly harsh. At present, the people are exhausted and industry is working desperately to meet shortages in money and materials. Under such circumstances, the Government should strive to initiate a more sincere and workable method."

Takahashi then points out what he, "the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and more than 10 other organizations," regard as the defects of the present tax bill. "A low rate of taxation becomes, in effect, an extremely high rate when it is imposed repeatedly, particularly under the present situation where full flow of goods is difficult, transportation impeded, and ordinary processes of transaction divided into four or five stages. This cannot fail to amount to a considerable sum when daily necessities and services are taxed.

"Taxation in each stage of necessary transaction will cause a sizable difference in the prices of identical goods manufactured by large concerns, which perform the cheaper multiple processes of production in one factory, and those made by medium and small concerns without such facilities.

"Under the present system of tax collection, it is difficult to determine accurately the amount involved in each stage of transaction, and, accordingly, the collection of the all-important income tax will be made more difficult. Consequently, normal transactions will be avoided, circulation of goods confused, and losses will be suffered by honest businessmen.

"Adoption of the proposed 'coupon system' among other things will require a tremendous amount of paper work, extra personnel, and money, and it is doubtful whether or not it can check tax evasion or facilitate later corrections. The coupon system, moreover, means prepayment of tax by enterprises, further aggravating their present shortage of funds and operating capital.

At the present time, Takahashi believes, "the most important aspects of the tax collection problem are improvements in the system of filing tax returns, proper assessment of income and commodity taxes, apprehension of tax dodgers,

and strict enforcement of payment deadlines. Through these measures, a considerable increase in revenue can be assured even if tax rates are reduced."

In DAIAMONDO, a staff writer claims that the new tax bill will produce no change in the nation's tax burden in spite of reductions in income and corporation taxes. This is true, he maintains, because "individual advantages gained by such reductions will be more than counterbalanced by the increased burden of the sales and other indirect taxes." Proper action should be taken "to link tax programs to the inflationary tendencies of the times. It must be considered whether elements exist in the national budget which are themselves inflationary, and to make the tax system sufficiently flexible to accomodate itself to equitable adjustment along necessary lines."

The Tax System and the National Burden

Isando Ikeda, former vice-minister of Finance, in JITSUGYO NO NIPPON, explains the influence which the recent tax reform program will have upon the nation, and makes the point that although the percentage total of taxes to the national income will be somewhat higher than in the past fiscal year, the increase in the national income will prevent this from constituting an undue burden on the taxpayers at large.

According to Ikeda, the main purposes of the reformed tax system are as follows: 1) "to adjust and rationalize the tax burden of the nation, 2) to assist in the accumulation of capital, the inducement of foreign capital, and the promotion of industry, and 3) to secure adequate tax revenues for the demands of governmental financing." As to details, Ikeda claims that "income and corporation taxes will be reduced greatly," but admits that "indirect taxation is very much increased. The imposition of a sales tax of one percent at every stage of all recorded transactions will add an estimated 3-5 percent to ultimate consumer price levels."

This writer concludes, however, that "the authorities have made it clear that the inauguration of the sales and other indirect taxes is an inevitable result of the large-scale cut in income taxes."

SOURCES

(Magazines, Circulation and Authors*)

DAIAMONDO, 20,000, two staff articles; KEIZAI RENGO, 3,000, Tikizo Okuhara; JITSUGYO NO NIPPON, 20,000, Isando Ikeda; JITSUGYO NO SEKAI, 8,000, Ryutaro Takahashi; PHP, 5,000, Takeo Fujita; THE ORIENTAL ECONOMIST, 3,000, three staff articles.
*Where available.

Three other articles were used, but not quoted directly in the preparation of this report, which is based on articles published from April through August, 1948.

These reports constitute analyses of comment and information reaching the Japanese people through the medium of Japanese language magazines. Approximately 1,500 publications are scanned each month for material relating to topics of possible interest to the Occupation. The reports are made up largely of direct quotations in order to show what is being presented to the Japanese reading public. These quotations are the opinions and views of the authors and publishers concerned; no means are available to check their accuracy.

Previous Publications Analyses Dealing with Related Topics

Taxes and Tax Reform, Pub. Anal. No.157, 29 March 1948.

Collection problems, the need for trained tax collection personnel, tax rationalization, and proposed tax reform measures.

Wages, Prices, and the Cost of Living, Pub. Anal. No.133, 2 December 1947.

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Praise, censure, and general discussion on the levying and collection of the property tax.

Inflation, Pub. Anal. No.10, 11 February 1946.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PUBLICATIONS ANALYSIS

NUMBER 202 3 September 1948

POSTWAR SOCIAL PROBLEMS

The economic and social conditions which gave rise to postwar moral laxity are subjects of concern to writers in Japanese magazines. Psychological studies of delinquents reveal the effects of undesirable home and school environments and point to the need for improved reeducation and rehabilitation programs. Nearly all commentators deplore the inadequacies of existing correctional institutions and condemn present policies which attempt to suppress crime without removal of its causes. The economic hardships of wounded veterans and war widows also are noted by writers who praise the efforts of these groups to improve their lot in spite of apparent apathy on the part of government officials concerned with national welfare.

The housing shortage is considered an important contributory factor in lowering the nation's morals and in increasing the crime and delinquency rates. Some writers urge immediate construction of additional temporary buildings to shelter "some 17 million persons whose homes were demolished during the war," while others voice approval of the recent trend toward construction of permanent ferro-concrete buildings in place of traditional wooden structures.

Analysis and Research Division
Media Analysis Branch

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Magazine articles concerning juvenile delinquency are frequent. Writers attempt to examine the underlying causes, and suggest a variety of measures to counteract the social conditions which force minors into lives of petty crime.

The Psychology of Homeless Children

"Throughout Japan, wherever there are large railroad stations and busy intersections, homeless children may be seen," says Toshio Takeda in SHAKAI. "They exist as beggars, thieves, pickpockets, black-marketeers, bootblacks, etc. Their incomes average ¥200 to ¥300 daily; therefore, it is only the exceptionally weak-minded child or one who has just escaped from the police who suffers from malnutrition. These children shuttle between corrective institutions and the streets of cities, and their number is constantly increasing.

"These waifs are not all war orphans, as those who have shown them a great deal of sympathy would like to believe. We have discovered that 50 percent are war orphans, while others are repatriates, ordinary orphans, lost or deserted children, and children who have left their homes.

"By applying the Binet Intelligence Test to these urchins, the following results were obtained:

Intelligence Rating		Street Urchins	Average Children
Genius	(IQ over 130)	0.0%	2.4%
Superior	(IQ 110-129)	7.0%	23.2%
Normal	(IQ 90-109)	29.5%	50.6%
Subnormal	(IQ 70- 89)	41.5%	21.2%
Feeble-minded	(IQ under 69)	22.0%	2.6%
		100.0%	100.0%

"Let us now study the activities of those children whose intelligence is low," continues Takeda. "Those in the age group from 12 to 16 sell newspapers, work in black-market trade, roll cigarettes, and shine shoes. Money earned in this way is spent on food. The very young and physically disabled make up the majority of those children who resort to begging. Another group steals and picks pockets on street cars. These are motivated also by a desire to obtain money for food.

"Not all waifs are delinquents," concludes Takeda, "but a considerable number of them are, and this tends to increase the difficulties inherent in their care and protection. People who are in charge of asylums for these children must understand their psychology and strive to make the environment attractive by enriching their lives and relieving them of the feeling of being unduly restrained."

Health of Vagrants

Hideo Miyade in KAIZO notes that "physically disabled persons constitute only a small percentage of the total number of vagrants, while healthy ones make up 60 percent -- a living proof that in postwar Japan paying jobs are scarce.

"The next question," continues the writer, "is what sort of persons are these vagrants who -- although healthy enough to work -- can find no suitable jobs? Among 788 vagrants at Ueno with permanent domiciles in Tokyo or other neighboring districts, 68 percent are war sufferers who lost their homes and properties in air raids, 3.8 percent are repatriates from overseas areas, and 16 percent are ex-soldiers. The other 12.2 percent are listed as miscellaneous. Homeless, jobless, and harassed by inflation, these unfortunate people are forced to rob and steal. They constitute a hotbed for Fascist ideas and are easily stirred to violence."

The Underground Passages of Ueno Station

According to a survey made by Miyade, "such places as Ueno, Asakusa, and Yurakucho, where large numbers of people pass through daily, are best suited for the parasitic lives of tramps and street girls. Ueno provides the best haven for vagrants because it is surrounded by a park, shrines, temples, and black-markets, and contains a huge railroad station with waiting rooms and underground passages which provide convenient, nocturnal shelters. This is the reason for the continued presence of hundreds of vagrants despite repeated police raids to drive them away."

"About 1,300 people are said to be living in Ueno," comments an ASAHI GRAPH writer, "of whom 1,000 are permanent 'residents' and 800 spend their days or nights there for 'business reasons.' These people engage in such crimes as theft, burglary, extortion, pickpocketing, and prostitution. Among the 1,000 people who actually live in the passages, about one-half are repatriates or war sufferers and the other half are children who have run away from home.

"Recently, certain individuals organized a 'regeneration league' and began to sell ice candy. But only a few are interested in rehabilitation; others violently refuse to accept 'charity.' Last year, about 23,000 hobos were arrested and jailed; but only 5,000 remained in custody.

The Causes of Delinquency

"Under present conditions," Kokichi Higuchi of the Tama National Juvenile Institution says in JIDO-SHINRI, "a golden opportunity presents itself to study juvenile delinquency as a particular phenomenon caused by the influence of postwar surroundings. Defeat and the democratic revolution have shaken the foundation of our former traditions and customs, and the entire nation is in political and economic confusion. This has brought about moral collapse and a dissolution of the higher spiritual structure. Our present social level is so low that it resembles that of wild animals. Juvenile rehabilitation must commence with a correction of the adult society in which these youths live."

"Bad companions and unhappy family situations are the two greatest causes of delinquency," says Wataru Takeda in SHAKAI TO GAKKO. Other causes listed by Takeda are 1) need of money for sweets and black-market foods, 2) lack of parental understanding and care, 3) lack of interest on the part of the child in school because of insufficient supplies of educational materials, ruined school houses, the shortage of teachers, etc., and 4) examples set by adults. Particular attention is called to the effects of kami-shibai (narratives illustrated with pictures) in leading children astray. "In the case of primary school children," says Takeda, "nearly 90 percent were first led into delinquency through seeing kami-shibai. The titles and contents, needless to say, are unhealthy, but it is not just this which leads children to crime. It is the gathering itself, where a world of children is created. Each child becomes a free citizen, released from the supervision of parents. As members of a community, they are obliged to enter into compulsory relationships with others." It is the influence of "bad companions" that leads small children to become juvenile delinquents in later years.

Kozo Hirama in KYOIKU GIJUTSU castigates the "hasty views prevalent among many people that ascribe juvenile crimes and delinquency to weakness of character." In defense of his stand, he cites statistics compiled by the Juvenile Reformation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice which list black-marketing, truancy, stealing, smoking, drinking, and prostitution as most commonly committed by youths and girls between 16 and 22. According to Hirama, there is a close connection between home and school environments and juvenile delinquency. Fifty percent of juveniles arrested for delinquency lived with both parents, 16 percent with only their mothers, 13 percent with only their fathers, 12 percent were orphans, and 9 percent lived with stepparents.

"As to their living conditions, 51 percent of the young men arrested belong to the middle class families, while 45 percent of the girls belong to the laboring classes." Among motives listed by Hirama for delinquency are "avarice, slothfulness, stimulation on the spur of the moment, temptation, and a cold atmosphere at home." Their home environment makes possible a "psychological justification of their actions."

Hideo Miyade in KAIZO, on the other hand, thinks that the shortage of housing is the main cause for juvenile delinquency. "The greatest cause (for juvenile delinquency) lies in the housing shortage. Over 40 percent of the vagrants have no houses in which to live. Family discord develops from the shortage of housing and becomes a secondary cause for delinquency. Other people have been lured to Tokyo by wild dreams of a gay, easy, urban life, only to have their dreams shattered. Unemployment and the lack of family relations account for a relatively small number of persons becoming vagrants."

The Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency

"As to the prevention of delinquency," says Wataru Takeda in SHAKAI TO GAKKO, "there have been set up a number of governmental and private homes and welfare institutions which conform to the Juvenile Welfare Act (effective 1 April 1948 and providing for establishment of institutions to provide for welfare of children from birth to 18 years of age). Children's consultation centers also have been established pursuant to the Welfare Act and are attached to schools, police stations, educational research institutions, etc.

"These efforts, however, are facing a variety of obstacles preventing their smooth operation. Economic problems are the most serious, followed by shortages of food and clothing. The large number of children who run away from these institutions attest to this fact. Actually, the children find life more comfortable in the streets than in these 'protective' institutions."

Takeda then turns to the efforts of youth associations in Japan to prevent the increase in juvenile delinquency cases. "These student associations are playing a great role in preventing delinquency. Students and children enjoy a pleasant life together through amusements and sports. Their meetings have a very good influence upon children."

Shinnosuke Abe in SANDEI MAINICHI condemns as "inadequate" the Government drives to rid railroad stations of vagrants and urges immediate measures to give the underprivileged genuine relief. "It is not the Ueno underground passage which gave birth to vagrants. They happened to gather there only by chance. A clean up of the Ueno tunnel will not mean the disappearance of its inhabitants. To shut these vagrants out of the passage will not decrease the crime rate, for they will find other dens. To reduce crime it is necessary to take measures to prevent homeless people from being reduced to vagrancy by providing for their relief.

"To deprive a person of relief is the first step toward his degeneration. He wanders from place to place, finally ending in the underground of Ueno. It is evident that the population in these passages could be decreased by 90 or even 99 percent, if existing poor-houses had unlimited accommodation for vagrants.

"There is an information bureau for these people near the Ueno Station," says Abe, "but the office is closed at 4:00 PM along with other government offices. In other words, the office is open during the hours when its services are most useless and is closed when its services are needed. In short, the office does not fulfill its basic function.

"Before efforts are made to clean up Ueno, the vagrants must be sheltered. A building with living space as large as regimental barracks would suffice for this purpose, for the present population of Ueno is said to be about 1,500. Some people may fear that the poor state of Japan's finances today would preclude such an expense. However, which is more economical for society," asks Abe, "to expend a few million yen to provide the vagrants with lodging or to have the same amount stolen by them?"

Hideo Miyade in KAIZO agrees that "the best countermeasure for vagrancy is adequate housing, for 82.7 percent of the Ueno vagrants have no houses in which to live. A tent-hotel could be set up somewhere in Ueno Park, for instance, to provide free lodging. It is necessary also to teach them some trade. Then they could be marshalled into suitable employment and housed in modern collective houses. Such a collective housing project should be equipped with modern facilities, instead of being just another slum.

"It will be necessary also to establish in Ueno consultation offices run by public and private social workers. The large number of vagrants in the Ueno passage is a testimony to the importance of social work in Japan."

Tatsuya Sumi, a former dweller in Ueno's underground passages and now a worker for the rehabilitation of his fellows in the slums, gives, in SANDEI MAINICHI, his impressions of official measures taken to alleviate the suffering of vagrants in the Ueno area. "The officials say that accommodation for vagrants is adequate, but I believe that for every vagrant accommodated another is forced out. The cold attitude of officials is responsible for this misery. According to the Metropolitan Welfare Bureau, there are now 11 homes with 3,900 occupants and 65 tent-hotels which have sheltered more than 90,000 persons in one month. The authorities tell us that plans are being made to build permanent quarters and that tent-hotels are being converted into wooden buildings. The changing of tent-hotels into wooden buildings, however, presents additional problems. Although the official price for a night's lodging in a tent-hotel is ¥10, in reality it ranges from ¥30 to ¥100 because street girls monopolize them by spending money freely. If these tents are to be replaced with wooden buildings, rents are sure to increase and the hotels become brothels. The officials in charge must see to it that these places are utilized for the purposes for which they were intended."

Sumi then quotes Kiyohara of the Daito District Office's Welfare Section as saying that "simply conducting clean ups is an infringement on the people's rights. The responsibility of getting rid of the vagrants does not lie with the police or district officials. It is a problem to be solved in the Diet. Representatives are too indifferent towards these people."

Sumi concludes with the hope that the official attitude will be more sympathetic in the future. "Officials do not realize that the slightest sympathy and love will go far towards helping these unfortunates to regain their feet spiritually, while coldness will serve only to anger them, bring despair, and hasten their fall.

"I should like to call the politicians to account. They have given no aid to war victims and repatriates, but instead, to hide their incompetency, have labeled them victims of dementia praecox, weak in character, and with no ability to make a living. I have gone several times to the Socialist and Communist Parties for aid, but each time the answer was 'we are sorry,' or 'we can sympathize with you.' I believe it is the fault of these insincere and selfish politicians that the needy have turned to vagrancy. Society must give these people a place in which to live and sympathy to help them to their feet."

WOUNDED VETERANS AND WAR WIDOWS

Other under-privileged segments of Japan's present population are wounded war veterans and war widows. Authors unanimously agree that current facilities for the care of these direct sufferers from the war are inadequate.

An ASAHI GRAPH writer notes that "there are at present 324,000 wounded ex-soldiers -- almost all of whom have neither income nor property -- in government hospitals. Consequently, they are under the protection of the 'Livelihood Protection Law,' as are other jobless persons. The State pays for their living and medical treatment at government hospitals, and in addition, pays them ¥11 per day for pocket money. With this amount, they cannot even buy a packet of cigarettes, and it is certainly too small to start any sort of enterprise. These veterans, therefore, have organized a Japanese Hospital Patient's League to solicit from the public the money necessary to start a rehabilitation fund." A series of pictures follows this text illustrating the reactions of the public when solicited for funds. The author notes that "31 percent of the contributors are women" and that only a small percentage of the general public evidences any particular interest in the plight of these men.

Another ASAHI GRAPH article written two months later places the number of wounded veterans at 240,000 and notes with optimism various occupational therapy projects being conducted at the Osaka Vocational Guidance Institute for Wounded Veterans. Eight photographs illustrate amputees using artificial limbs in drafting, farming, sewing, and other crafts. The author praises the "high standard" of their work and concludes with the statement that "we are all looking forward to the day when we can receive them again as productive members of our society."

In an effort to determine the circumstances of war widows, the magazine FUJIN printed the results of a survey taken of 35 war widows designed to show the occupations in which they are presently engaged and their financial needs. Among pertinent comments extracted from replies by the FUJIN editor were those calling for "organization" of war widows for a stronger voice, anxiety regarding "the educational expenses of our children," and urging establishment of "old-age asylums" and an expansion of "protective facilities for mothers and children."

As far as their circumstances are concerned, most widows are between 30 and 35 years of age, the majority of their husbands were killed in action, the largest number of women were graduates of girls' middle schools, a large majority have children, most live with parents, and a little over half of them want to remarry if a suitable party is found. While most of these women are in dire financial straits, according to this writer, they do not evidence much bitterness concerning their lot. "The only sensible thing we can do under the circumstances," comments one widow, "is to blame ourselves for having been misled into the disastrous war." Another considers herself fortunate to have experienced the tragedy of war because "I think we have come to realize clearly what course we should take in the future."

HOUSING

Particular attention is given by magazine writers to study of the housing problem as a contributory factor in lowering the nation's morale and in increasing the crime and delinquency rates. Handicaps to the speedy construction of an estimated national requirement of some four million new homes are listed variously by writers as present economic and business conditions and

inability to realize government construction programs. Other writers show interest in the types of housing to be constructed and in modern city planning.

The Housing Shortage

"Numerically speaking," says Hiroshi Nakajima, Consulting Engineer, in SHAKAI TO GAKKO, "Tokyo minicipality requires about 400,000 new houses, as one-third of the city's population is suffering from the housing problem. As far as the entire nation is concerned, about four million new homes are required to house some 17 million persons whose dwellings were demolished during the war."

The floor space of newly constructed houses also is smaller, on the average, than that of houses constructed before the war. Prewar houses contained approximately 14.8 tsubo (1 tsubo= 3.95 sq. yds.) of floor space, while new houses average only 12 tsubo.

"The average floor space per head," says Nakajima, "was 2.5 tsubo before the war compared to 2.5 tsubo after the war." Therefore, the extent of the housing shortage must be measured not only in terms of the number of houses required but also the area of housing required.

Impediments to Reconstruction

Among the deterrents to speedy reconstruction of housing listed by Katsumi Kanai in the Communist Party publication ZENEI are the relatively low profits to be gleaned from investment in housing construction, concentration of large land holdings in the hands of a few wealthy individuals, and the lack of government support for the housing program. "Because of high land rents and construction costs, the short life of buildings, the high cost of upkeep, and the length of the redemption period, the building and management of dwellings is not sufficiently profitable from the viewpoint of a capitalistic enterprise. This is why the construction and renting of houses -- especially those occupied by the masses -- has been conducted on a very small scale.

"Land constitutes another big problem facing those who wish to build houses. In the center of cities are large areas laid waste by air raids which can be bought or rented only at exhorbitant prices. Vast zones, owned by the Imperial Family, the government, large landowners, trust companies, and banks, still are unavailable for residential districts."

Furthermore, "the problem of providing adequate housing has been left to the people themselves. * * * If the program is to succeed, organized labor must take the lead and aid repatriates and air raid victims in their fight for adequate housing. To accomplish this, a 'House Opening Committee' should be formed in each district to investigate and make recommendations for the utilization of government buildings."

The movement to increase housing facilities "should have as its main objective the building of new houses, but it also should reveal why houses are not being built for the people. Necessary measures should be taken to remove these obstacles.

"The ¥22 billion provided for housing during the fiscal year 1948 by the Rehabilitation Bank benefited only the large contractors. In anticipation of price rises in building materials, these materials were hoarded, placing a further obstacle in the way of reconstruction.

"The housing problem," concludes Kanai, "has the same social and economic bases as the food and wage problems. There is no solution for these problems except through politics. This is why such problems must be taken up as a common struggle by organized labor and the people at large."

Construction Programs

Another Hiroshi Nakajima article, which appears in SHIN KENCHIKU, reviews government building programs since the termination of hostilities. "In the first winter after the end of the war, the government planned to build 300,000 temporary houses to shelter 420,000 people who had been living in dugouts or temporary huts. However, the bungalows actually constructed numbered less than one-fifth of the goal.

"Nor was the construction program under government subsidy completed at the end of the second year. Finally, it became clear that the government had no concrete plan for providing funds, land, or building materials. A campaign then was launched to speed up housing construction by the Japan Congress of Industrial Unions, the Japan Federation of Trade Unions, the Repatriates Association, and a number of technical construction associations. Objectives of the movement were three: 1) to construct homes for the homeless, 2) to maximize utilization of idle buildings, and 3) to expose the illegal hoarding of building materials." The writer states, however, that this campaign was only partially successful.

Type of Housing

A TOYO KEIZAI SHIMPO staff article notes that the rate of construction of houses is slower in large cities than in rural towns and attributes the delay in large cities to the shortage of funds and timber caused by wartime deforestation. "The future of the wooden building is not bright," says this writer, "and very few wooden buildings now are being constructed. Most people, however, heartily approve of this trend, because 42 percent of newly constructed, wooden buildings already have been destroyed by fire. Hereafter, concrete buildings will be encouraged."

Kaoru Ono in SEIKATSU TO JUKYO points out the unsuitability of traditional wooden houses in Japan and contrasts these buildings with those in foreign countries. The Japanese urgently need "houses in which they can live guarded safely against natural and social evils."

Kazuhiko Honjo in the same magazine advises the Government to encourage the building of fireproof apartments. Because of the increased expense involved, however, Honjo suggests partial State financing. He sees in the "92 steel and concrete apartment buildings constructed in Tokyo and Kanagawa Prefectures" a trend in future housing construction. "Cost of such edifices,"

according to Honjo, "is about ¥10 thousand per tsubo," which in his opinion is quite reasonable. The author then reviews steps taken to increase the construction of housing and concludes that the quality of Japanese architecture will deteriorate unless "architects and the public at large recognize the importance of the housing problem and cooperate with each other to construct more and better houses."

City Planning

Masao Tawara in JICHI JIHO devotes an article to consideration of some of the problems confronting city planning in Japan's reconstruction. Particular emphasis is laid on the necessity of solving problems of land ownership, the adjustment of city lots, the conversion of agricultural lands to building sites, and the establishment of governmental administrative machinery necessary to accomplish satisfactory city planning. "Along with farm land reform, the time has come to consider problems of residential areas. It is necessary," in Tawara's opinion, "to revise those land rights which impede the building of an ideal city." To this end, he suggests an authorization system for land to be used for residential and industrial purposes, the standardization of building lots, and a priority system for use in allocating land for building purposes. "Together with these measures, it is necessary to keep down the price of land, to establish an authorization system for the transfer of land ownership, and to have a public agency for purchasing land (similar to that used in the farm land reform program.)"

Finally, the writer concludes that "city planning should be performed by an agency in close cooperation with other administrative divisions. Heretofore, city planning has lacked synthesis." Coordination and centralized control is of paramount importance "to prevent undesirable and unsystematic city expansion."

SOURCES
(Magazines, Circulations, and Authors*)

ASAHI GRAPH, 20,000, three staff articles; FUJIN, 25,000, one staff article; JICHI JIHO, 10,000, Masao Tawara; JIDO SHINRI, 30,000, Kokichi Higuchi; KYOIKU GIJUTSU, 5,000, Kozo Hirama; SANDEI MAINICHI, 20,000, Shinnosuke Abe, one staff article; SEIKATSU TO JUKYO, 7,000, Kazuhiko Honjo; KAIZO, 50,000, Hideo Miyade; SHAKAI, 22,000, Toshio Takeda; SHAKAI TO GAKKO, 14,000, Hiroshi Nakajima, Wataru Takeda; SHIN KENCHIKU, 10,000, Hiroshi Nakajima; TOYO KEIZAI SHIMPO, 30,000, one staff article; and ZENEI, 21,000, Katsumi Kanai.

*Where Available.

Sixteen other articles were used but not quoted directly in the preparation of this report, which is based on articles published from March through August, 1948.

These reports constitute analyses of comment and information reaching the Japanese people through the medium of Japanese language magazines. Approximately 1,500 publications are scanned each month for material related to topics

of possible interest to the Occupation. The reports are made up largely of direct quotations in order to show what is being presented to the Japanese reading public. These quotations are the opinions and views of the authors and publishers concerned; no means are available to check their accuracy.

Previous Publications Analyses Dealing with Related Topics

The National Welfare, Pub. Anal. No. 161, 12 April 1948.

An excess of population, the underprivileged, youth and its problems, social morality, social security, recreation, and health.

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Flood relief measures, responsibility for flood damage, and future preventives.

Japanese Youth in the Postwar World, Pub. Anal. No. 124, 18 October 1947.

The effect of present conditions upon Japanese children, problems of working students, problems of sex education, causes of juvenile delinquency and proposed remedies.

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Present medical conditions, the prevalence of TB and intestinal worms, doctors' attitudes, socialized medicine, and women doctors.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PUBLICATIONS ANALYSIS

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RAYON AND WOOL

The manufacture of rayon, woolen, and knitted goods is considered by many Japanese economic writers to be of prime importance in the nation's industrial recovery. It is recalled that Japan was once foremost among synthetic fibre manufacturing nations, accounting for one-fourth of the total world output for 1937. Rayon exports in that year totalled some 159 million pounds. Recognizing the present limitations, writers stress the future potential of the rayon industry and urge its speedy rehabilitation. Increased production of woolens are hoped for by some commentators who point out, however, that raw material must be imported. The desirability of rapid reconstruction of the knitted goods industry is explained in terms of a large domestic demand and the "comparative ease with which knitting machines can be produced."

Analysis and Research Division
Media Analysis Branch

THE RAYON INDUSTRY

Prewar rayon production reached its peak in 1937 and declined steadily during the war years. A five-year rehabilitation program was drafted in 1946, according to Takehito Chikui writing in the ORIENTAL ECONOMIST, "calling for the increase of production capacity to 189 tons per day by the end of 1950 through repair of existing plants and conversion of staple fibre plants. So far daily capacity has reached 92 tons, with the 100-ton level expected to be attained by the end of the first six months of fiscal 1948 (May production totalled 3,069,948 lbs.). However, less than half of the capacity presently available is actually in operation."

Bottlenecks in Production

"Lethargy in recovery of the rayon industry," continues Chikui, "is attributable to acute shortages of pulp, chemicals, coal, and electricity. Chief bottleneck is the pulp shortage. Prior to the war the industry depended mainly on foreign sources for pulp supply. Of the 346,000 tons of pulp consumed by the rayon industry in 1942, for example, only 56,000 tons was of domestic origin.

"It is highly improbable that domestic pulp production can be increased sufficiently to meet requirements of the rayon production goal for the current year, not to mention the five-year plan. Reasons for this are various, but chief among them is the lack of coal and chemicals. Also pulp manufacturers, find it more lucrative to produce paper pulp than rayon pulp. Moreover, supplies of pulpwood from Korea and Sakhalin have been lost, and the resources of Hokkaido and Kyushu alone cannot hope to satisfy the mounting demand. Imports of pulp and pulpwood are absolutely indispensable."

Of the chemicals required by the rayon industry, "sulphuric acid and carbon bisulphide can be manufactured from domestic supplies, as production equipment for these items will be made available as soon as the reparations problem is settled. Caustic soda, however, presents a problem. The prewar annual production capacity of caustic soda was 1,300,000 tons; it has now dwindled to 547,000 tons per annum, of which only 188,000 tons are available for rayon production. To insure an adequate supply of caustic soda for the rayon industry, manufacturers of caustic soda must operate at top capacity. This, however, is dependent on the importation of salt.

"Overseas demand for Japanese rayon continues to be heavy. This is due, perhaps, to the world-wide shortage of fabrics. Encouraged by the demand, Japan's rayon manufacturers view the future of the industry with optimism. If pulp and salt supplies from foreign sources are assured, the industry will need no further aid."

Production Costs

In Chikui's opinion, present prices of rayon yarn in Japan will permit "ready competition in the international market. However

in discussing international competition, a mere comparison of domestic prices is inadequate because of the economic instability present in so many countries. Careful study must be made of manufacturing costs, the market situation, and the quality of the commodities involved.

"In the manufacture of rayon the cost of raw materials accounts for approximately 50-60 percent of the total manufacturing expense, with pulp accounting for about one-half of the cost of materials. The low price of Japanese pulp has made possible the relatively low cost of rayon yarn produced in Japan. In order to increase exports, however, the industry must depend on imported pulp, which will bring a sharp rise in production costs.

"In highly developed industries, such as rayon, labor represents a decisive factor in manufacturing costs. There is a general belief that whereas imported raw materials may be expensive, machinery obsolete, labor efficiency low, and the quality of the product poor, Japan's rayon industry still may regain its markets because of cheap labor.

"Such an argument is fundamentally false. Before the war, Japan's rayon industry possessed first-class equipment and technique. Its success in the world market was attributable to advanced technique and cheap labor. In those days, the cost of labor was only about 10 percent of the total manufacturing cost, as compared to 35 percent in the United States, 33 percent in England, 29 percent in Germany, and 20 percent in Italy; whereas the present labor cost in Japan has risen to about 22 percent of total. With such a rise in labor cost, improvement in manufacturing techniques and equipment must be effected in order to meet world competition."

Rayon Quality

According to this writer, "even before the war Japan's rayon products were never of top quality--and this is true today." While English and American manufacturers have made great progress in the improvement of rayon products, "the Japanese have shown a disinclination to learn new techniques and have been conservative in the adoption of new fabric designs.

"It is no exaggeration to state that the future of Japan's rayon industry depends largely on the efforts of manufacturers to improve the quality of their products and to maintain costs at a competitive level. They are in urgent need of positive technical and financial assistance from foreign countries to rehabilitate the industry. Japanese rayon manufacturers must take every measure to import up-to-date equipment, to curtail costs, and to meet quality standards demanded by the world market."

This point of view is supported by a DAIAMONDO staff article, which discusses production capacity and expected output for the current year. The writer states that "if supplies of coal, power, and raw materials are increased, rayon and staple fibre output will increase correspondingly, but even with the availability of raw materials, Japan's synthetic fibre industry cannot compete internationally because it is not sufficiently advanced from the technical

standpoint."

"Before the war Japanese Rayon products could meet foreign standards, and by virtue of low production costs were able to flood the world market. During the war years, however, no progress was made. Equipment and manufacturing techniques deteriorated in Japan while the United States was able to develop a new and almost revolutionary production process, the continuous assembly line.

"By improving the quality of rayon pulp and by streamlining the manufacturing process, advanced American rayon mills have been mechanized almost completely. Japan's rayon industry lags far behind. Whereas before the war labor requirements averaged nine mill hands per 100 pounds of production, today this figure has risen to 18.2 for the same output--a surprising retrogression. Under such circumstances rayon manufacturing costs have risen sharply.

"The future of Japan's rayon industry," concludes this writer, "appears rather gloomy. Rayon industrialists, as well as government agencies concerned, should be called upon to study the facts and plan for fundamental improvements in this industry. If prosperity is to be regained, superior industrial techniques must be introduced from advanced countries."

Rayon and Staple Fibre in Foreign Trade

The possibility of expanding Japanese exports of synthetic fibres is considered by another ORIENTAL ECONOMIST writer who notes that "great hopes are placed in rayon goods as export commodities. Some expects think that a far larger potential market exists for synthetic textiles than for cotton piece goods, and since almost all necessary raw materials potentially are procurable in Japan, the earnings on rayon exports tend to be larger than those on cotton goods which depend on imported raw cotton."

It is conceded that present difficulties and shortages have curtailed the production of rayon, but this author has hopes for the three-year restoration plan "whose goal should be attained during the current year."

Rayon yarn exports for 1947 totaled "7,417,000 pounds and were shipped mainly to China, India, and Hongkong. Inventoried rayon yarn as of 31 March 1948 amounted to some 7,000,000 pounds. The production goal for rayon yarn for fiscal 1948 is 46,000,000 pounds." Despite the fact that production is proceeding smoothly, this writer doubts whether "a corresponding increase in exports will accompany this increase in total output because of the poor quality of products."

The writer then turns to discussion of the staple fibre industry, and notes that "highest production was reached in 1938 with a total of 327 million pounds. Output for 1947 was only 19 million pounds, 40 percent of which was scheduled for export. The production goal for 1948 is some 42,000,000 pounds," and the possibility of attainment is considered to be "fairly good."

Only the lack of raw materials prevents staple fibre from occupying a more prominent place among Japanese exports, says Takeo Takagi in DAIAMONDO.

"Not only is staple fibre potentially the most important material next to cotton, but it is gaining recognition as a substitute for cotton or wool--even in those countries possessing abundant supplies of these materials." Production of Japanese staple fibre both for export and domestic use therefore is expected to increase.

EFFECTS OF THE FUKUI DISASTER ON JAPANESE TEXTILE PRODUCTION

Immediately following the Fukui earthquake and resultant fires (28 June), the ORIENTAL ECONOMIST surveyed the damage and reported that "13246 looms, about 40 percent of the total in the prefecture and about 16 percent of the national total, were lost or damaged in the disaster. Damage to the textile industry in buildings and equipment alone is estimated to exceed ¥10 billion.

Plans for Recovery

"Prefectural leaders of Fukui are considering two plans for speeding up the post-quake recovery of the textile industry. An interim recovery plan for the reconstruction of repairable equipment is estimated to require ¥5 billion. The second plan, for the permanent rebuilding of Fukui's textile industry as the backbone of the nation's export industries, will require state subsidy.

"Refining and processing mills in Fukui were less seriously hit, as all such mills were working far under capacity at the time of the earthquake. Estimating that 50 percent of the 13,246 looms damaged by the earthquake were operating, and that of these 6,500-odd looms, 3,500 were used for silk and 3,000 for rayon, it may be estimated that an approximate total of 350,000 pounds of raw silk and 600,000 pounds of rayon were destroyed during the disaster. At official prices, this loss is estimated at ¥203 million. Textiles lost in process at refining factories are estimated at ¥750 million. Of the three warehouses specified by the Textile Products Foreign Trade Corporation, ~~two~~ fully packed with yarns and finished products--were destroyed. The corporation estimates the loss of the warehouses and their contents at ¥150 million.

"Quake damages in neighboring Ishikawa Prefecture were comparatively small. Of the 15,825 looms in the prefecture, 542 looms were in factories completely destroyed, while 1,165 looms were in factories partially destroyed. These latter looms are believed to be repairable."

KNITTED GOODS

Japan's knitted goods industry reached its peak before the China Incident according to an ORIENTAL ECONOMIST staff survey, "with more than 102,000 knitting machines available throughout the country. As a result of war damage, this total fell to a low of 42,926.

"The need for knitted goods was felt keenly in postwar Japan both as exports and items of domestic consumption. This demand, coupled with the ability to produce knitting machines domestically, led many manufacturers to commence producing this type of machinery with the result that as of March, 1948, some 81,917 knitting machines were in operation.

"Yarn in postwar Japan has been allocated on a priority basis, but due partly to unexpectedly slow exports of knitted goods and partly to shortages of yarn, the 1947 allocation was only 15,400,000 pounds including staple fibre and rayon yarns. On the other hand, the number of operable knitting machines could consume some 105,400,000 pounds of yarn annually."

Export customers are expected to be approximately the same as in prewar days, says this writer who lists the Netherlands East Indies, Korea, the Philippines, and China as chief consumers of Japanese knitted goods. The U.S. and Great Britain are not expected to play as large a part as in prewar days because of the "changes that took place in supply and demand of knitted goods during the war. A review of the actual export figures for 1947, however, reveals that of the knit shirts and undershirts produced for foreign consumption, only 6,000,000 pieces were exported to the NEI, and small quantities were sold to the Congo and to the Occupation Forces in Japan. In April, 1948, it was decided to export an additional 3,000,000 pieces to the NEI, but excess production still will amount to some 36,000,000 pieces."

This backlog is attributed partly to the overproduction of "T" shirts and undershirts (which do not involve any great technical difficulties) in order to train new operators, while planning to increase equipment and facilities for expansion along other lines, and partly to buyers' resistance caused by "the poor quality of yarns, the high prices, and the dollar shortage in overseas markets."

As time went by, however, "the number of skilled operators has increased gradually. Since May, 1948, the tendency has been for Japanese manufacturers to produce, besides "T" shirts and undershirts, 16 varieties of shirts which were formerly in great demand in the South Sea Islands and in Africa. A plan is now underway to turn out, as of August, 1948, colored goods similar to those of prewar days as well as other items. All these factors indicate a steady rehabilitation of this branch of industry."

WOOLEN MANUFACTURES

In common with the Japanese cotton and rayon industries, the ORIENTAL ECONOMIST foresees increases in the manufacture of woolen goods, providing raw materials can be obtained and plants rehabilitated. "Raw material for this industry, however, must be imported from abroad," notes a staff writer.

Raw Materials

"The first postwar shipment of raw wool, amounting to 7,481 bales, arrived in Japan in June, 1947. This was followed in September by 282 bales of Australia

wool, in December by 335 bales of South American wool, and in February by shipments of 302 bales of waste wool from Britain and 178 bales of Australian wool. These supplies, however, are far from sufficient.

"It is not surprising, therefore, that recent production of worsted and woolen yarns has been extremely low. Monthly production between September, 1947 and February, 1948 was, with the exception of the final month, considerably lower than that for corresponding months of the previous fiscal year. This is probably the result of curtailing operation to conserve stocks.

"However, since there is every possibility of new importations of raw wool, there should be some expansion in production. Towards the end of April, 1948, some 5,400 bales of South African wool arrived, followed by 900 bales from South America in May. Moreover, there is talk among American and British business firms and Japanese manufacturers of contracts which will result in the importation of the needed raw material in exchange for its manufacture, and on 12 May 1948, such a barter trade agreement for 50,000 bales was concluded with Australian authorities. With the way thus being cleared for importation of raw wool, the future for the industry steadily becomes brighter.

"It is expected, therefore, that output also will increase. Of course, there must be adequate supplies of power and materials, but the situation in regard to these necessities has improved. The major consideration now is that of rehabilitation.

Plant Capacity

"Plant capacity remaining in the woolen industry at the end of the war was 472,000 worsted spindles (300,000 operable) and 460 woolen carding machines (380 in working order). A rehabilitation program aimed at 733,000 spindles and 815 carding machines has been set, but progress has not been satisfactory because manufacturers of textile machinery have been unable to reconvert from wartime activities due to shortages of skilled labor, funds, and materials. It appears inevitable, therefore, that unless these equipment makers are relieved, rehabilitation of the woolen industry will be delayed."

SOURCES

(Magazines, Circulation, and Authors*)

DAIAMONDO, 20,000, Takeo Takagi, one staff article; THE ORIENTAL ECONOMIST, 3,000, Takehito Chikui, four staff articles.

*Where available.

Three other articles were used, but not quoted directly, in the preparation of this report which is based on articles published from May to August, 1948.

These reports constitute analyses of comment and information reaching the Japanese people through the medium of Japanese language magazines. Approxi-

mately 1,500 publications are scanned each month for material related to topics of possible interest to the Occupation. The reports are made up largely of direct quotations in order to show what is being presented to the Japanese reading public. These quotations are the opinions and views of the authors and publishers concerned; no means are available to check their accuracy.

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Cotton Textiles, Pub. Anal. No.186, 10 July 1948.

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Synthetic Fibres and Wool, Pub. Anal. No.170, 13 May 1948.

The nature of Japan's synthetic fibre industry, present weaknesses, rayon and staple fibre in exchange rates, and Japan's woolen industry.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
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MACHINES FOR EXPORT

Japanese economic writers note that though much of Japan's mechanical industry was destroyed or damaged during the war, rapid progress is now being made in the reconversion of munitions plants to peacetime production in order to meet the overseas demand for machinery exports. The foreign market for Japanese products is said to cover a large variety of equipment, tools, and instruments, including textile machinery of all types, rolling stock, and ships, as well as such lighter items as bicycles, electric equipment, and telecommunication instruments. It is conceded, however, that future exports in this field will depend on the acquisition of necessary raw materials, especially iron and steel, and on reconsideration of the standards applicable to the removal of equipment for reparations.

Analysis and Research Division
Media Analysis Branch

JAPAN'S MECHANICAL EXPORTS

Light industry products, particularly textiles, are conceded to be foremost among current Japanese exports. However, according to a JAPAN ECONOMIC WEEKLY survey, "machinery is an important item among Japanese exports, and its role is bound to grow in prominence as time goes by.

"Before the war, Japan's machine industry had developed to a considerable degree with the availability of ample industrial equipment, technical facilities, and skilled labor. The possibility of Japan's becoming the 'workshop of Asia' has attached new importance to the industry which may be called upon to produce the machinery necessary for the rehabilitation of Eastern industries."

Prewar and Postwar Exports

"Japanese machinery formerly was exported mainly to the Kwantung Leased Territory, China, Manchuria, India, and the Asiatic area of the USSR. Machinery exports totaled ¥57 million in 1934, ¥63 million in 1935, and ¥82 million in 1946."

As to postwar exports, "shipments of machinery during 1946 filled only part of the requirements of former Japanese overseas territories, including Korea, the Okinawas, and a few other areas. In 1947, however, the volume of mechanical exports increased considerably, and because of a growing demand in many parts of the world, a further increase is anticipated during the current year.

"Machinery exports," according to this writer, "include the following items: textile machinery, rolling stock, bicycles and parts, engine boilers, automobiles and parts, wooden vessels, turbine boilers, diesel engines and parts, gasoline engines, boiler tubes, boring machines, mine lamps, sewing machines and parts, meteorological observation equipment, tungsten filaments, tools, cameras, electric motors, transformers, power gauges, automatic switchboards, radio transmitters and receivers, tubes, batteries, and various forms of agricultural machinery."

TEXTILE MACHINERY

Exports of textile machinery scheduled for 1948, according to an ORIENTAL ECONOMIST staff article, include 145,000 spindles for cotton and 10,000 looms for both cotton and silk.

"The 145,000 spindles for export are destined mostly for India whose current spinning capacity is said to be some 15 million spindles, considerably larger than Japan's prewar plant. India's machine industry, however, has not undergone a similar expansion--so further orders for textile machinery may be expected for some time in the future."

Spinning machines "are priced at ¥6,000, so the aggregate export value of this item will be ¥870 million. Looms are quoted officially at ¥43,000 per unit for silk weaving, and ¥53,000 for automatic cotton looms. Total loom exports of both types will amount to approximately ¥500 million, bringing a grand total of some ¥1,370 million in textile machinery."

According to the writer, "this export program is being coordinated with the domestic rehabilitation plan which calls for the restoration of the cotton industry to a four million spindle level, approximately one-third of the pre-war total. Since the number of workable spindles as of the end of March, 1948 was estimated at 3,100,000, restoration of 900,000 spindles remains to be effected."

Production Goals

Present production capacity in cotton and rayon staple spindles is 750,000 units per year. Actual production probably will approximate this figure, with 500,000 cotton and 100,000 rayon spindles earmarked for domestic use and 145,000 for export.

"Production goals set for the manufacture of woolen carding machines and worsted spindles are 815 and 730,000 respectively, of which 50,000 of the latter will be reconditioned worsted spindles.

"Ordinary knitting frames now in place already have reached the projected goal. Plans are under way to restore warp knitting frames to 1,150 units, of which about 300 units are scheduled to be completed during fiscal 1948.

"Silk and rayon looms now available number 123,694, and by increasing this quantity some 10,000 units during 1948, attainment of the rehabilitation goal is expected. Cotton looms, now numbering 157,580 units, are being produced at the rate of some 2,000 monthly."

In addition to the above types of textile machinery, "fish-net looms and silk-twisting frames are being manufactured. The former item is promising in view of the rehabilitation of Japan's marine industry, while the latter equipment is needed to keep up with the overseas demand for twisted silk yarn which is tending to replace raw silk yarn."

Obstacles to the Production Program

Main obstacles to the textile machinery production program are said to be "the shortages of funds and materials. Prewar annual output reached a peak of one million spindles, with manufacturers consuming an estimated 80,000 tons of steel. Present demand runs from 12-13,000 tons quarterly, yet the government allocation of steel to the industry for the entire current fiscal year is only 18,000 tons of steel and 20,000 tons of pig iron.

"As for funds, it was customary in the past for the customer to make a down payment with each order, but present money stringency among textile opera-

tors precludes down payments, and this naturally affects manufacturers.

"The yen-dollar conversion rate for export textile machinery is currently 200-1. This rate is arrived at by comparing yen costs and dollar prices, but is considered too low and Japanese manufacturers are hoping for at least 250-1."

Regardless of existing difficulties, writes Shunsuke Matsumoto in SHIMMAI JOHO, "production costs in textile and other machine industries must be lowered through rational and scientific management and planning. Japan's mechanical industry is far behind that of the US in management and technical skill. In order to retain a place in the world export picture, we must elevate the level of our mechanical manufacture through rational management and study of applied techniques."

ROLLING STOCK

Rolling stock production is discussed in an ORIENTAL ECONOMIST staff article which states that "rolling stock manufacture for the Japanese Government is in the hands of the Japanese Government railway's subcontract companies. In this respect it differs from the manufacture of ships and automotive vehicles, being definitely under the patronage and supervision of the Ministry of Transportation. Programs for rolling stock production are drawn up within the framework of the Ministry budget. Manufacturers therefore are free from competition."

Leading makers, according to this writer, are: Nippon Sharyo, Kawasaki Sharyo, Kisha Seizo, Hitachi Seisaku, Mitsubishi Jukogyo, Mitsubishi Denki, Toshiba Sharyo, Kinki Sharyo and Kinami Sharyo. Added to these "are a number of shipping companies formerly devoted to the munitions industry, now engaged in the manufacture of rolling stock. Production in 1947, except for electric locomotives and cars, was generally behind schedule due to lack of materials."

Rolling Stock Exports

In the export field, "there was considerable prewar activity. In 1941, for example, 410 steam locomotives were exported out of 622 produced, 17 electric locomotives out of 39 produced, 688 electric cars out of 1,392 produced, and 2,320 passenger cars out of 9,956 produced. These exports went mainly to Formosa, Sakhalin, Korea, Manchuria, China, and Siam. Postwar exports, however, have been restricted, because of the necessity of reconditioning plants and facilities."

BICYCLES

Japanese bicycles, an outstanding prewar export item, are said to have a bright future in foreign trade. According to a JAPAN COMMERCIAL article, "the bicycle industry of Japan has, in general, survived the ravages of war and is making a quick recovery. It has already regained about 80 percent of prewar production capacity, main obstacles to attainment of full capacity being the lack of materials and supplies."

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This point of view is supported by a JAPAN ECONOMIC WEEKLY staff article, which states that efforts expended since the end of the war "have resulted in the recovery of 70-80 percent of former production capacity," and that the yen value of bicycles and parts exported between the date of Surrender and May, 1947 "totals ¥146,558,000."

In considering past production, this writer points out that "the industry did not recover full ability to produce bicycles suitable for export until July, 1947, when the seasonal demand in overseas markets was declining. Since then, fairly large orders have been received from Singapore, Hongkong, the Netherlands East Indies, and other countries, thus offering some promise that 1948's figures will register an appreciable increase over those of 1947.

"Present output capacity is estimated at 200-280,000 units per annum; but with sufficient allocations of raw materials, a program calling for the export of some 400,000 units annually should be entirely possible."

Production Costs and Export Prices

According to an ORIENTAL ECONOMIST staff article, "export bicycles of 28 inch wheel size are now listed at $21.25 f.o.b., and with the addition of shipping cost, the consumer's price is approximately $23. Principal markets at present are French Indo-China and other southern areas. Bicycle exports, though regarded as promising, have not as yet reached any considerable volume."

Immediately after the Surrender, "the export price for bicycles was generally expected to be between $28 and $29. A few Miyata cycles are said to have been exported at a higher figure, but it soon became apparent that this price was untenable because Britain was selling superior articles in considerable quantities in the same markets at prices as low as $19. If Japanese cycles are to compete effectively in the future, further price reduction must be considered.

"Current official prices for bicycles in the domestic market are ¥3,200 at the factory and ¥3,750 retail; but since manufacturers are incurring losses at these figures, a raising of the official ceiling to something over ¥5,000 is necessary. It appears that a new price of about ¥5,500 will be set.

"Looking into production costs, it is found that at a sales price of ¥5,000 the margin of profit is about 5 to 7 percent, but labor costs are rising along with the prices of materials, and it is clear that this profit soon will disappear. Based on present production capacity, therefore, only an exchange rate of ¥250 - $1 or over will enable bicycle manufacturers to make a profit. Any considerable decrease in the exchange rate would make exports decidedly unprofitable."

This writer attributes high costs in Japan's bicycle industry to "the lack of a continuous flow of orders and the delays in the allocation of necessary materials which are linked to these orders. Also, because each manufacturer's trade bills are discounted only after actual receipt of orders, a shortage of

funds results from the dearth of regular orders.

"To rectify this fundamental difficulty, the Government now is studying a program for planned production of bicycles. . . . Unless this program is established properly and improvements are effected in the supply of materials and funds, techniques, and in other matters, the future of the bicycle export trade will be affected adversely."

ADDITIONAL MACHINE INDUSTRIES

After a survey of the machine industry as a whole, a JAPAN ECONOMIC WEEKLY staff article outlines briefly the prospects for specific machine export products; including ships, chemical plant equipment, electric equipment, automobiles, telecommunication equipment, and sewing machines.

Ships: "Ships are exported mainly to the USSR under a barter system whereby Japan receives in return building materials necessary for the construction of wooden vessels and tugboats. Increasing steel production has made possible the construction of steel vessels. Tonnage quotas permitted to Japanese shipbuilding, however, constitute a problem in this connection."

Chemical Plant Equipment: "Inquiries concerning various types of chemical equipment for the production of caustic soda, oxygen, carbon disulphide, sulphuric acid, rayon, pulp, and other commodities are being received from the Philippines and other countries. Allocation of contracts and delivery dates, however, will depend on domestic requirements and the availability of raw materials."

Electric Equipment: "Principal item of electrical manufacture is the fan, of which 1,430 were exported in 1947. A considerable increase in such exports is expected with the 1948 export goal set at 15,000 electric fans."

Automobiles and Parts: "To date automobile parts have been shipped mainly to Korea, but prospects now are seen for exports of auto parts, small automobiles, and commercial vehicles to China and various South Pacific areas."

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"The over-all outlook for the rehabilitation of Japan's mechanical industries and their potential contribution to Japanese exports appear favorable," the writer concludes.

SOURCES

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Lumber, lumber production, prices, paper production, production difficulties, paper and pulp prices, timber resources.

Coal Production and the Price Structure, Pub. Anal. No.175, 3 June, 1948.

Coal output for 1947, the 1948 production program, the price of coal, coal price and cost of production, coal mining under national control.

Iron and Steel Pub. Anal. No.163, 16 April, 1948.

Production statistics, shortages of coal for blast furnaces, steel consumption, nationalization of the industry, and uses of steel in restoring foreign trade.

Power and Fuel. Pub. Anal. No139, 19 January, 1948.

Critical times, the fuel crisis, electric power supply, individual responsibility, power shortages and production, outlook for the future.

Economic Decentralization, Pub. Anal. No.126, 28 October 1947.

Decentralization of economic power, decentralization and foreign trade, specific industries, decentralization of banks, stock redistribution and future.

Japanese Industry, Pub. Anal. No.66, 17 August 1946.

Industrial reconversion, chemicals and the fertilizer industry, the artificial silk industry, cement, toy, short surveys of various companies.

Industrial Conversion. Pub. Anal. No.54, 24 June 1946.

Discusses industrial conversion in the light metals industry, in shipping, in synthetic chemicals, aircraft, vehicles, steel, cement, engines and motors musical instruments, electricity, and coal.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PUBLICATIONS ANALYSIS

NUMBER 198 20 August 1948

MACHINES FOR EXPORT

Japanese economic writers note that though much of Japan's mechanical industry was destroyed or damaged during the war, rapid progress is now being made in the reconversion of munitions plants to peacetime production in order to meet the overseas demand for machinery exports. The foreign market for Japanese products is said to cover a large variety of equipment, tools, and instruments, including textile machinery of all types, rolling stock, and ships, as well as such lighter items as bicycles, electric equipment, and telecommunication instruments. It is conceded, however, that future exports in this field will depend on the acquisition of necessary raw materials, especially iron and steel, and on reconsideration of the standards applicable to the removal of equipment for reparations.

Analysis and Research Division
Media Analysis Branch

JAPAN'S MECHANICAL EXPORTS

Light industry products, particularly textiles, are conceded to be foremost among current Japanese exports. However, according to a JAPAN ECONOMIC WEEKLY survey, "machinery is an important item among Japanese exports, and its role is bound to grow in prominence as time goes by.

"Before the war, Japan's machine industry had developed to a considerable degree with the availability of ample industrial equipment, technical facilities, and skilled labor. The possibility of Japan's becoming the 'workshop of Asia' has attached new importance to the industry which may be called upon to produce the machinery necessary for the rehabilitation of Eastern industries."

Prewar and Postwar Exports

"Japanese machinery formerly was exported mainly to the Kwantung Leased Territory, China, Manchuria, India, and the Asiatic area of the USSR. Machinery exports totaled ¥57 million in 1934, ¥63 million in 1935, and ¥82 million in 1946."

As to postwar exports, "shipments of machinery during 1946 filled only part of the requirements of former Japanese overseas territories, including Korea, the Okinawas, and a few other areas. In 1947, however, the volume of mechanical exports increased considerably, and because of a growing demand in many parts of the world, a further increase is anticipated during the current year.

"Machinery exports," according to this writer, "include the following items: textile machinery, rolling stock, bicycles and parts, engine boilers, automobiles and parts, wooden vessels, turbine boilers, diesel engines and parts, gasoline engines, boiler tubes, boring machines, mine lamps, sewing machines and parts, meteorological observation equipment, tungsten filaments, tools, cameras, electric motors, transformers, power gauges, automatic switchboards, radio transmitters and receivers, tubes, batteries, and various forms of agricultural machinery."

TEXTILE MACHINERY

Exports of textile machinery scheduled for 1948, according to an ORIENTAL ECONOMIST staff article, include 145,000 spindles for cotton and 10,000 looms for both cotton and silk.

"The 145,000 spindles for export are destined mostly for India whose current spinning capacity is said to be some 15 million spindles, considerably larger than Japan's prewar plant. India's machine industry, however, has not undergone a similar expansion--so further orders for textile machinery may be expected for some time in the future."

Spinning machines "are priced at ¥6,000, so the aggregate export value of this item will be ¥870 million. Looms are quoted officially at ¥43,000 per unit for silk weaving, and ¥53,000 for automatic cotton looms. Total loom exports of both types will amount to approximately ¥500 million, bringing a grand total of some ¥1,370 million in textile machinery."

According to the writer, "this export program is being coordinated with the domestic rehabilitation plan which calls for the restoration of the cotton industry to a four million spindle level, approximately one-third of the pre-war total. Since the number of workable spindles as of the end of March, 1948 was estimated at 3,100,000, restoration of 900,000 spindles remains to be effected."

Production Goals

Present production capacity in cotton and rayon staple spindles is 750,000 units per year. Actual production probably will approximate this figure, with 500,000 cotton and 100,000 rayon spindles earmarked for domestic use and 145,000 for export.

"Production goals set for the manufacture of woolen carding machines and worsted spindles are 815 and 730,000 respectively, of which 50,000 of the latter will be reconditioned worsted spindles.

"Ordinary knitting frames now in place already have reached the projected goal. Plans are under way to restore warp knitting frames to 1,150 units, of which about 300 units are scheduled to be completed during fiscal 1948.

"Silk and rayon looms now available number 123,694, and by increasing this quantity some 10,000 units during 1948, attainment of the rehabilitation goal is expected. Cotton looms, now numbering 157,580 units, are being produced at the rate of some 2,000 monthly."

In addition to the above types of textile machinery, "fish-net looms and silk-twisting frames are being manufactured. The former item is promising in view of the rehabilitation of Japan's marine industry, while the latter equipment is needed to keep up with the overseas demand for twisted silk yarn which is tending to replace raw silk yarn."

Obstacles to the Production Program

Main obstacles to the textile machinery production program are said to be "the shortages of funds and materials. Prewar annual output reached a peak of one million spindles, with manufacturers consuming an estimated 80,000 tons of steel. Present demand runs from 12-13,000 tons quarterly, yet the government allocation of steel to the industry for the entire current fiscal year is only 18,000 tons of steel and 20,000 tons of pig iron.

"As for funds, it was customary in the past for the customer to make a down payment with each order, but present money stringency among textile opera-

tors precludes down payments, and this naturally affects manufacturers.

"The yen-dollar conversion rate for export textile machinery is currently 200-1. This rate is arrived at by comparing yen costs and dollar prices, but is considered too low and Japanese manufacturers are hoping for at least 250-1."

Regardless of existing difficulties, writes Shunsuke Matsumoto in SHIMMAI JOHO, "production costs in textile and other machine industries must be lowered through rational and scientific management and planning. Japan's mechanical industry is far behind that of the US in management and technical skill. In order to retain a place in the world export picture, we must elevate the level of our mechanical manufacture through rational management and study of applied techniques."

ROLLING STOCK

Rolling stock production is discussed in an ORIENTAL ECONOMIST staff article which states that "rolling stock manufacture for the Japanese Government is in the hands of the Japanese Government railway's subcontract companies. In this respect it differs from the manufacture of ships and automotive vehicles, being definitely under the patronage and supervision of the Ministry of Transportation. Programs for rolling stock production are drawn up within the framework of the Ministry budget. Manufacturers therefore are free from competition."

Leading makers, according to this writer, are: Nippon Sharyo, Kawasaki Sharyo, Kisha Seizo, Hitachi Seisaku, Mitsubishi Jukogyo, Mitsubishi Denki, Toshiba Sharyo, Kinki Sharyo and Kinami Sharyo. Added to these "are a number of shipping companies formerly devoted to the munitions industry, now engaged in the manufacture of rolling stock. Production in 1947, except for electric locomotives and cars, was generally behind schedule due to lack of materials."

Rolling Stock Exports

In the export field, "there was considerable prewar activity. In 1941, for example, 410 steam locomotives were exported out of 622 produced, 17 electric locomotives out of 39 produced, 628 electric cars out of 1,392 produced, and 2,320 passenger cars out of 9,956 produced. These exports went mainly to Formosa, Sakhalin, Korea, Manchuria, China, and Siam. Postwar exports, however, have been restricted, because of the necessity of reconditioning plants and facilities."

BICYCLES

Japanese bicycles, an outstanding prewar export item, are said to have a bright future in foreign trade. According to a JAPAN COMMERCIAL article, "the bicycle industry of Japan has, in general, survived the ravages of war and is making a quick recovery. It has already regained about 80 percent of prewar production capacity, main obstacles to attainment of full capacity being the lack of materials and supplies."

This point of view is supported by a JAPAN ECONOMIC WEEKLY staff article, which states that efforts expended since the end of the war "have resulted in the recovery of 70-80 percent of former production capacity," and that the yen value of bicycles and parts exported between the date of Surrender and May, 1947 "totals ¥146,558,000."

In considering past production, this writer points out that "the industry did not recover full ability to produce bicycles suitable for export until July, 1947, when the seasonal demand in overseas markets was declining. Since then, fairly large orders have been received from Singapore, Hongkong, the Netherlands East Indies, and other countries, thus offering some promise that 1948's figures will register an appreciable increase over those of 1947.

"Present output capacity is estimated at 200-280,000 units per annum; but with sufficient allocations of raw materials, a program calling for the export of some 400,000 units annually should be entirely possible."

Production Costs and Export Prices

According to an ORIENTAL ECONOMIST staff article, "export bicycles of 28 inch wheel size are now listed at $21.25 f.o.b., and with the addition of shipping cost, the consumer's price is approximately $23. Principal markets at present are French Indo-China and other southern areas. Bicycle exports, though regarded as promising, have not as yet reached any considerable volume."

Immediately after the Surrender, "the export price for bicycles was generally expected to be between $28 and $29. A few Miyata cycles are said to have been exported at a higher figure, but it soon became apparent that this price was untenable because Britain was selling superior articles in considerable quantities in the same markets at prices as low as $19. If Japanese cycles are to compete effectively in the future, further price reduction must be considered.

"Current official prices for bicycles in the domestic market are ¥3,200 at the factory and ¥3,750 retail; but since manufacturers are incurring losses at these figures, a raising of the official ceiling to something over ¥5,000 is necessary. It appears that a new price of about ¥5,500 will be set.

"Looking into production costs, it is found that at a sales price of ¥5,000 the margin of profit is about 5 to 7 percent, but labor costs are rising along with the prices of materials, and it is clear that this profit soon will disappear. Based on present production capacity, therefore, only an exchange rate of ¥250 - $1 or over will enable bicycle manufacturers to make a profit. Any considerable decrease in the exchange rate would make exports decidedly unprofitable."

This writer attributes high costs in Japan's bicycle industry to "the lack of a continuous flow of orders and the delays in the allocation of necessary materials which are linked to these orders. Also, because each manufacturer's trade bills are discounted only after actual receipt of orders, a shortage of

funds results from the dearth of regular orders.

"To rectify this fundamental difficulty, the Government now is studying a program for planned production of bicycles. . . . Unless this program is established properly and improvements are effected in the supply of materials and funds, techniques, and in other matters, the future of the bicycle export trade will be affected adversely."

ADDITIONAL MACHINE INDUSTRIES

After a survey of the machine industry as a whole, a JAPAN ECONOMIC WEEKLY staff article outlines briefly the prospects for specific machine export products; including ships, chemical plant equipment, electric equipment, automobiles, telecommunication equipment, and sewing machines.

Ships: "Ships are exported mainly to the USSR under a barter system whereby Japan receives in return building materials necessary for the construction of wooden vessels and tugboats. Increasing steel production has made possible the construction of steel vessels. Tonnage quotas permitted to Japanese shipbuilding, however, constitute a problem in this connection."

Chemical Plant Equipment: "Inquiries concerning various types of chemical equipment for the production of caustic soda, oxygen, carbon disulphide, sulphuric acid, rayon, pulp, and other commodities are being received from the Philippines and other countries. Allocation of contracts and delivery dates, however, will depend on domestic requirements and the availability of raw materials."

Electric Equipment: "Principal item of electrical manufacture is the fan, of which 1,430 were exported in 1947. A considerable increase in such exports is expected with the 1948 export goal set at 15,000 electric fans."

Automobiles and Parts: "To date automobile parts have been shipped mainly to Korea, but prospects now are seen for exports of auto parts, small automobiles, and commercial vehicles to China and various South Pacific areas."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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Civil Information and Education Section

PUBLICATIONS ANALYSIS

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COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN

The Japan Communist Party is attacked by writers in Japanese magazines for operating behind a veil of secrecy despite the fact that it complains of the secret politics of other groups. Anti-Communists charge that the party sacrifices the welfare of the laboring classes for its own interests, that it aims at creating and utilizing labor unrest for political purposes, that it is itself a dictatorship (under Kyuichi Tokuda), whose members have no voice in democratic management of the party. Particular attention is drawn to statements reportedly made by Tokuda that "only Communist Party members really can be considered 'workers'; all others are enemies because they are under bourgeoisie domination," and that "labor unions should abandon all their individual objectives at the decisive moment and rise for revolution." Communist advocacy of a "racial front" and condemnation of Japanese dependency on America also are noted. The prospect of a future Communistic Japan, however, is discounted by such commentators as Democratic-Liberal Party President Shigeru Yoshida who declares that "unless a cruel, reckless, and tyrannical government gains control, our country will never become Communistic."

Analysis and Research Division
Media Analysis Branch

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

The new anti-Communist magazine SEMPU attacks the "veil of secrecy" behind which the Communist Party operates. "The existence of secret members and secret instructions to fraction groups within unions are characteristic of its operations. * * * Of course the party aims to Communize the entire nation, but circumstances are not yet ripe for such a conversion." To prepare for the future, the Communists have tried to unite with the Socialists in a "Democratic Front." Formal Communist membership lists show 85,000 persons, but secret members number 15,000, the writer asserts, and they spread through all strata of society, including government workers, staff members of research institutes, school teachers, interpreters, newspapermen, policemen, and firemen.

Party Dictatorship

The party operates on a dictatorial basis under Kyuichi Tokuda, continues the SEMPU writer. At the party convention in December 1947 a list of men designated for the Central Committee reportedly was read and "given unanimous approval. Almost all these committeemen had been selected dictatorially by Tokuda; no public election of party leaders has been held." Local committeemen also are selected by Tokuda and "usually are members dispatched from party headquarters in Tokyo." Tokuda is quoted as justifying these steps with the assertion that if the wrong persons "should be chosen by public election, party discipline would be disturbed. A public election will be held when the proper time comes." There have been reports that the Communist Party is split, with Tokuda and Sanzo Nozaka at the head of conflicting factions, but such a picture is entirely incorrect, according to SEMPU. "Tokuda is the party dictator. Nozaka's job is only to intercept Soviet broadcasts and analyze the world situation."

The basic policy of the party toward labor unions is best illustrated by Tokuda's speech at the party convention in December, the writer continues. "Labor unions should abandon their individual objectives at the decisive moment and rise for revolution. Labor unions are a means of initiating the revolution. Thus, recognition of an independent status for trade unions would mean destruction of the party." This statement, the writer asserts, has been made frequently to fraction members of the NCIU by leading party members. "Tokuda is convinced that 'only Communist Party members really can be considered workers; all others are our enemies because they are under bourgeoisie domination.'" The party has small regard for even its own fraction representatives in the unions, it is charged, fearing that "they are apt to neglect party-directed activities if they devote themselves to union leadership."

The Communist philosophy that the end justifies the means has been illustrated most clearly by recent contradictory instructions issued by the party. For instance, the writer asserts, the party instructed rural fractions to start a protest against forced crop delivery but at the same time ordered urban groups to organize a "Give Us Rice" movement. Future Communist battles carried on through labor unions "apparently will be limited to economic objectives, but undoubtedly economic struggles will be utilized for attainment

of the Communist Party's political goals."

Party Unity

The Communist magazine SHINSO denies emphatically that there is any conflict between Tokuda and Nozaka groups within the party, as was rumored last winter. At the Communist convention, Ryosaku Hirata asserts, "Central Committee Member Shigeo Kamiyama told the audience that such a rumor could only have been spread by persons who did not understand Communists. Communists, he said, may argue points of disagreement, but are resolute in carrying out party decisions, once such decisions are reached. During this discussion Comrades Tokuda and Nozaka only smiled, saying nothing."

The writer tells of the appearance in September and October, 1947, "of a series of mysterious documents, alleging that the Tokuda and Nozaka cliques were at odds, which were circulated among labor unions, newspaper offices, and even among Communist Party chapters." These documents purported to have come from groups within the party, says Hirata, but the style in which they were written was that used by the defunct Japanese army, and the first "directive" obviously had been written by "someone who had never mingled with left-wingers. Persons unacquainted with Communists reportedly were impressed by these documents and believed that the party was carrying out a secret purge, as a result of Tokuda-Nozaka opposition. Some newspapers thought it a big story, but Communist Party headquarters remained calm."

"Wishful thinking by conservative elements," Hirata maintains, "was responsible for the rumor that Nozaka's 'peaceful revolution' policy had prevailed over Tokuda's plan for 'revolution through violence.' It was also responsible for the opinion that the attempted February general strike had been managed by Tokuda and that the aftermath was straightened out by Nozaka." Actually, the writer asserts, "At a rally welcoming his return from Yenan, Nozaka had declared that the Communists must prepare for a general strike, thus becoming the first Japanese publicly to advocate a general strike." This, Hirata argues, refutes the general opinion that Tokuda alone was responsible for the labor offensive culminating in the 1 February strike threat. "The rumors of Tokuda-Nozaka conflicts apparently originated with political parties, government officials, former military personnel, and journalists, who dislike the Communists. They were but fairy tales designed to weaken the party and cause its collapse."

Control Through Divided Unions

Jinji Kobori, writing in ZENSHIN, condemns the Communist Party for its policy of "dividing the labor unions to place them under its control." The Communists oppose the growth of strong, united labor organizations truly reflecting the will of their members, as being detrimental to the interests of the party. Kobori asserts that Tokuda once stated, "Don't force your own opinions on the labor unions. Divide the unions, let them remain free, and place them at the disposal of the Communist Party by means of 'fraction activities.'"

Seeking merely the means to attain its own political ends, the party is

said to oppose any "labor organization which works on behalf of the laboring classes." It regards the masses, Kobori charges, "as nothing but human resources by means of which it may gain its own ends. * * * But such a party inevitably will become pitted against labor when the latter begins an independent class movement."

THE COMMUNIST PARTY CONVENTION

The conditions of extreme secrecy which hid activities of the Communist Party convention last December (1947) are attacked by another SEMPU article which attempts to expose some of the hitherto secret proceedings. "There is no need of secrecy for a legally recognized political party; democratic politics must be carried on in a 'goldfish bowl atmosphere.' The Communists have been most vociferous in attacking conservative parties for their 'geisha house conspiracies,' reactionary character, and secrecy. * * * But the Communists cannot afford to be very loud in calling attention to 'secrecy' after the way their convention was held."

Convention Highlights

Communist attitudes, arguments, and methods on a variety of subjects were revealed during the convention sessions, according to SEMPU. "Satomi Hakamada, member of the Central Committee, and other speakers stressed the fact that democratic revolution in Japan must be carried out as a link in the chain of world revolution. They also pointed out the need for clear understanding of the democratic structure of the Soviet Union." In one of his speeches, Sanzo Nozaka stated: "We must be determined to wipe out our enemy, capitalism." Ritsu Ito demonstrated a typical Communist method of silencing criticism by remarking: "Some amendments have been proposed to the draft agrarian platform, but since it was written after intensive deliberation by the Central Committee, it would be detrimental to the convention's authority to argue about it," thus "killing opposition in a smart manner." Korendo Kurahara, member of the Central Committee, and a speaker on "cultural activities," asserted: "Political struggles, in order to be broad and effective, require concurrent cultural activities. We must provide the masses with culture associated with the struggle; we must rid the masses of decadence and guide them toward soundness. Through our cultural activities we shall be able to eliminate the subservient attitude of the masses toward government officials and landlords."

Although convention proceedings were "outwardly democratic," the writer feels that actually the events "were forced upon the gathering in accordance with a previously set plan, and resembled a well rehearsed play.

"Mysterious Documents"

SEIKAI JIPU reveals the contents of another "mysterious document" concerning the Communists, entitled "The Kurosawajiri Conference of the Communist Party." The document purports to describe the proceedings of a Communist District Committee meeting held in Iwate Prefecture, and attended by Tokuda and Yoshi Watanabe of the party's central headquarters. A report was presented during the meeting

which sought to promote closer relations and greater understanding between the central organization and the local headquarters. This report revealed a new geographical organization of the party, told "where and how contact with the Soviet Union is maintained," and reported the movements of liaison men. Party policies, as stated in the report, include: "1) checking the advance of the Marshall Plan; 2) promoting mutual understanding in regard to peace terms among the Soviet Union, China, Korea, and Japan; 3) preventing the reconstruction of militarism and capitalism; 4) opposing the purely American control of Japan; 5) eliminating American interference in the unification of China; 6) opposing capitalistic oppression of colonial peoples; and 7) strengthening liaison with other Communist information bureaus in preparation for carrying out the final revolution simultaneously. * * * Our party has decided to prepare for the inevitable revolution by force."

The document also discusses a party enterprise for the sale of santonin (a drug used against intestinal worms) which it expects will help promote "political liaison through the contacts relative to its importation," raise funds for the party, and create favorable opinion "by giving the impression that the Communists are trying to improve the health of their fellow countrymen."

The party denied, through Akahata, that the conference described here had taken place, but SEIKAI JIPU "leaves it to the readers to judge whether or not the contents of the document are true."

COMMUNIST PERSONALITIES

Kimio Asakawa in the magazine REPOTO likens the Communist Party to an iceberg with only a few outward manifestations of its real strength. "In spite of defeat at every election and negligible Diet strength, the party can launch a nation-wide labor offensive with a wave of its red flag, shaking the political world more violently than a nonconfidence vote by the opposition." Only a few leaders, says Asakawa, are "visible above the surface." These include Kyuichi Tokuda, Sanzo Nozaka and a few "junior leaders" such as Hiroshi Hasegawa, head of the party's labor union department, and Ritsu Ito, head of the farmers' department.

Communist Intellectuals

Shikataro Yamanaka, writing in SEIKAI JIPU, surveys the intellectuals associated with the Japan Communist Party. "The Japan Communist Party boasts among its members and supporters many cultured persons, and claims that 30 percent of Japanese students have leftist sympathies. This can be ascribed to the activities of a cluster of cultural organizations which adhere to the Communist Party. Among cultured persons linked with the party are Katsumi Kikunami, Saburo Shimagane, and Michio Iwamura, all of whom had leading parts in labor offensives launched in the press, radio, and communications fields. Kikunami, who was fired from the Asahi Shimbun, has joined the party formally and is helping to guide labor union activities. Iwamura is a leading member

of the China Research Institute." Also mentioned is Yasoji Kazahaya, Kyushu University professor, who recently joined the party. "Kazahaya is the ultra-leftist of the academic world. He heads the Democratic Scientists' Association, whose membership includes the flower of Communist scholars."

Considerable stir was caused recently, Toshio Ouchi writes in SEMPU, when Dr. Takashi Ide, head of the Philosophy Faculty at Tokyo University, announced that he had joined the Communist Party. "Because of his 'propaganda value' the Communists celebrated Ide's entry into the party with as much fanfare as if a successful revolution had been accomplished." In announcing his decision, Ide reportedly stated that "the old ideologies are incapable of inspiring a world reformation." Ouchi attests to Ide's sincere motives, declaring that "he may be correct in his subjective thinking, but viewed objectively he cuts a ridiculous figure because he has lowered himself to becoming a lay member of a political party. He has joined a partisan political group advocating dictatorship under the facade of democracy." Although he had intended to resign from his teaching position, Ide changed his mind and "decided to remain on the faculty 'in order to reform the feudalistic traditions of Tokyo University.'"

COMMUNIST ARGUMENTS

Communist Leader Sanzo Nozaka, in a speech delivered to the party convention and reprinted in ZENEI, advocates a careful policy of "consumating the bourgeois democratic revolution, while performing transitory duties in preparation for a socialist revolution." If an ambitious "socialist revolution" should be attempted at present, "we would face a larger enemy, because our opponents would become united into a great mass, including not only feudalistic forces and monopoly capital, but all types of capitalist elements as well. Then workers and poor farmers would be our only allies; such potential allies as wealthy and medium-scale farmers would either quit our camp or become neutrals."

Nozaka acknowledges that there have been many changes and reforms in postwar Japan, but charges that many of these are "paper reforms with many undemocratic elements still remaining." Conditions prevailing in Britain, France, and Italy today, he continues, "show beyond doubt that it is impossible to bring about socialism through Socialist Democracy." Although Nozaka states firmly that he does not advocate any compromise with Communist revolutionary principles, he sees "the possibility of a revolution gradually developed in a peaceful way."

"Our revolution must be aimed first at eliminating all semi-feudalistic elements, and then at initiating national management and popular control of banking institutions and basic industries. Our plan of action has been formulated on this basis to insure the independence of our people."

Opposition to the Ashida Cabinet

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War Criminals and Purgees

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What will bring a revolution, Ito then asks. "Not a low living standard." The people will initiate a revolution only when they have been able to comprehend the possibility of being freed from their misery. "For this, leadership is necessary. Without leadership the people will simply become more desperate as their living conditions worsen." Instead of organizing to better conditions, they will believe that 'the situation cannot be helped.'"

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SOURCES

(Magazines, Circulations, and Authors*)

AKARUI NOKA, 15,000, Ritsu Ito; ASAHI HYORON, 28,000, Masaichi Royama; ATARASHII SEKAI, 8,000, Kanichi Ito; BUNGEI SHUNJU, 40,000, Shigeo Kateda; BUNKA KAKUMEI, 8,000, Wataru Kaji; KAGAKU TO GIJUTSU, 8,000, Katsumi Kanai; REPOTO, 6,000, Kimio Asakawa; SEIKAI JICHO, 30,000, Isamu Koga; SEIKAI JIPU, 50,000, Shikataro Yamanaka, Shigeru Yoshida, 1 staff article; SEMPU, 20,000, Toshio Ouchi, 2 staff articles; SHAKAI HYORON, 16,000, Ritsu Ito; SHINSO, 30,000, Ryosaku Hirata; ZENEI, 21,000, Sanzo Nozaka, Jinro Aneha, Tadashi Yotsuya; ZENSHIN, 5,000, Jinji Kobori. *Where available

Five other articles were used, but not quoted directly, in the preparation of this report which is based on articles published from April to August, 1948.

These reports constitute analyses of comment and information reaching the Japanese people through the medium of Japanese language magazines. Approximately 1,500 publications are scanned each month for material related to topics of possible interest to the Occupation. The reports are made up largely of direct quotations in order to show what is being presented to the Japanese reading public. These quotations are the opinions and views of the authors and publishers concerned; no means are available to check their accuracy.

Previous Publications Analyses Dealing With Related Topics

Japan Views Soviet-American Relations, Pub. Anal. No.194, 5 August 1948.
Background of the present Soviet-American dispute, comments on the relative effectiveness of the Marshall Plan and the Molotov Plan.

Communist Influence in Labor Unions, Pub. Anal. No.184, 1 July 1948.
Expanding Communist influence, Kanju Kato's labor policies and political leanings, the NCIU and its alignment with the extreme left, growth of the anti-communist movement in labor unions, and communism in the Japan Farmers' Union.

The Political Outlook, Pub. Anal. No.165, 27 April 1948.
The Ashida Cabinet, Katayama Cabinet, the Socialist, Liberal, and Communist Parties.

Japan Looks at the United States, Pub. Anal. No.72, 12 September 1946.
Japan looks at America and the great powers. Considers American labor.

Japan and China, Pub. Anal. No. 53, 17 June 1946.
Japanese comments on unification of China, Communists in China, and middle of the road approaches.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PUBLICATIONS ANALYSIS

NUMBER 197 17 August 1948

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN

The Japan Communist Party is attacked by writers in Japanese magazines for operating behind a veil of secrecy despite the fact that it complains of the secret politics of other groups. Anti-Communists charge that the party sacrifices the welfare of the laboring classes for its own interests, that it aims at creating and utilizing labor unrest for political purposes, that it is itself a dictatorship (under Kyuichi Tokuda), whose members have no voice in democratic management of the party. Particular attention is drawn to statements reportedly made by Tokuda that "only Communist Party members really can be considered 'workers'; all others are enemies because they are under bourgeoisie domination," and that "labor unions should abandon all their individual objectives at the decisive moment and rise for revolution." Communist advocacy of a "racial front" and condemnation of Japanese dependency on America also are noted. The prospect of a future Communistic Japan, however, is discounted by such commentators as Democratic-Liberal Party President Shigeru Yoshida who declares that "unless a cruel, reckless, and tyrannical government gains control, our country will never become Communistic."

Analysis and Research Division
Media Analysis Branch

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

The new anti-Communist magazine SEMPU attacks the "veil of secrecy" behind which the Communist Party operates. "The existence of secret members and secret instructions to fraction groups within unions are characteristic of its operations. * * * Of course the party aims to Communize the entire nation, but circumstances are not yet ripe for such a conversion." To prepare for the future, the Communists have tried to unite with the Socialists in a "Democratic Front." Formal Communist membership lists show 85,000 persons, but secret members number 15,000, the writer asserts, and they spread through all strata of society, including government workers, staff members of research institutes, school teachers, interpreters, newspapermen, policemen, and firemen.

Party Dictatorship

The party operates on a dictatorial basis under Kyuichi Tokuda, continues the SEMPU writer. At the party convention in December 1947 a list of men designated for the Central Committee reportedly was read and "given unanimous approval. Almost all these committeemen had been selected dictatorially by Tokuda; no public election of party leaders has been held." Local committeemen also are selected by Tokuda and "usually are members dispatched from party headquarters in Tokyo." Tokuda is quoted as justifying these steps with the assertion that if the wrong persons "should be chosen by public election, party discipline would be disturbed. A public election will be held when the proper time comes." There have been reports that the Communist Party is split, with Tokuda and Sanzo Nozaka at the head of conflicting factions, but such a picture is entirely incorrect, according to SEMPU. "Tokuda is the party dictator. Nozaka's job is only to intercept Soviet broadcasts and analyze the world situation."

The basic policy of the party toward labor unions is best illustrated by Tokuda's speech at the party convention in December, the writer continues. "Labor unions should abandon their individual objectives at the decisive moment and rise for revolution. Labor unions are a means of initiating the revolution. Thus, recognition of an independent status for trade unions would mean destruction of the party." This statement, the writer asserts, has been made frequently to fraction members of the NCIU by leading party members. "Tokuda is convinced that 'only Communist Party members really can be considered workers; all others are our enemies because they are under bourgeoisie domination.'" The party has small regard for even its own fraction representatives in the unions, it is charged, fearing that "they are apt to neglect party-directed activities if they devote themselves to union leadership."

The Communist philosophy that the end justifies the means has been illustrated most clearly by recent contradictory instructions issued by the party. For instance, the writer asserts, the party instructed rural fractions to start a protest against forced crop delivery but at the same time ordered urban groups to organize a "Give Us Rice" movement. Future Communist battles carried on through labor unions "apparently will be limited to economic objectives, but undoubtedly economic struggles will be utilized for attainment

of the Communist Party's political goals."

Party Unity

The Communist magazine SHINSO denies emphatically that there is any conflict between Tokuda and Nozaka groups within the party, as was rumored last winter. At the Communist convention, Ryosaku Hirata asserts, "Central Committee Member Shigeo Kamiyama told the audience that such a rumor could only have been spread by persons who did not understand Communists. Communists, he said, may argue points of disagreement, but are resolute in carrying out party decisions, once such decisions are reached. During this discussion Comrades Tokuda and Nozaka only smiled, saying nothing."

The writer tells of the appearance in September and October, 1947, "of a series of mysterious documents, alleging that the Tokuda and Nozaka cliques were at odds, which were circulated among labor unions, newspaper offices, and even among Communist Party chapters." These documents purported to have come from groups within the party, says Hirata, but the style in which they were written was that used by the defunct Japanese army, and the first "directive" obviously had been written by "someone who had never mingled with left-wingers. Persons unacquainted with Communists reportedly were impressed by these documents and believed that the party was carrying out a secret purge, as a result of Tokuda-Nozaka opposition. Some newspapers thought it a big story, but Communist Party headquarters remained calm."

"Wishful thinking by conservative elements," Hirata maintains, "was responsible for the rumor that Nozaka's 'peaceful revolution' policy had prevailed over Tokuda's plan for 'revolution through violence.' It was also responsible for the opinion that the attempted February general strike had been managed by Tokuda and that the aftermath was straightened out by Nozaka." Actually, the writer asserts, "At a rally welcoming his return from Yenan, Nozaka had declared that the Communists must prepare for a general strike, thus becoming the first Japanese publicly to advocate a general strike." This, Hirata argues, refutes the general opinion that Tokuda alone was responsible for the labor offensive culminating in the 1 February strike threat. "The rumors of Tokuda-Nozaka conflicts apparently originated with political parties, government officials, former military personnel, and journalists, who dislike the Communists. They were but fairy tales designed to weaken the party and cause its collapse."

Control Through Divided Unions

Jinji Kobori, writing in ZENSHIN, condemns the Communist Party for its policy of "dividing the labor unions to place them under its control." The Communists oppose the growth of strong, united labor organizations truly reflecting the will of their members, as being detrimental to the interests of the party. Kobori asserts that Tokuda once stated, "Don't force your own opinions on the labor unions. Divide the unions, let them remain free, and place them at the disposal of the Communist Party by means of 'fraction activities.'"

Seeking merely the means to attain its own political ends, the party is

said to oppose any "labor organization which works on behalf of the laboring classes." It regards the masses, Kobori charges, "as nothing but human resources by means of which it may gain its own ends. * * * But such a party inevitably will become pitted against labor when the latter begins an independent class movement."

THE COMMUNIST PARTY CONVENTION

The conditions of extreme secrecy which hid activities of the Communist Party convention last December (1947) are attacked by another SEMPU article which attempts to expose some of the hitherto secret proceedings. "There is no need of secrecy for a legally recognized political party; democratic politics must be carried on in a 'goldfish bowl atmosphere.' The Communists have been most vociferous in attacking conservative parties for their 'geisha house conspiracies,' reactionary character, and secrecy. * * * But the Communists cannot afford to be very loud in calling attention to 'secrecy' after the way their convention was held."

Convention Highlights

Communist attitudes, arguments, and methods on a variety of subjects were revealed during the convention sessions, according to SEMPU. "Satomi Hakamada, member of the Central Committee, and other speakers stressed the fact that democratic revolution in Japan must be carried out as a link in the chain of world revolution. They also pointed out the need for clear understanding of the democratic structure of the Soviet Union." In one of his speeches, Sanzo Nozaka stated: "We must be determined to wipe out our enemy, capitalism." Ritsu Ito demonstrated a typical Communist method of silencing criticism by remarking: "Some amendments have been proposed to the draft agrarian platform, but since it was written after intensive deliberation by the Central Committee, it would be detrimental to the convention's authority to argue about it," thus "killing opposition in a smart manner." Korendo Kurahara, member of the Central Committee, and a speaker on "cultural activities," asserted: "Political struggles, in order to be broad and effective, require concurrent cultural activities. We must provide the masses with culture associated with the struggle; we must rid the masses of decadence and guide them toward soundness. Through our cultural activities we shall be able to eliminate the subservient attitude of the masses toward government officials and landlords."

Although convention proceedings were "outwardly democratic," the writer feels that actually the events "were forced upon the gathering in accordance with a previously set plan, and resembled a well rehearsed play.

"Mysterious Documents"

SEIKAI JIPU reveals the contents of another "mysterious document" concerning the Communists, entitled "The Kurosawajiri Conference of the Communist Party." The document purports to describe the proceedings of a Communist District Committee meeting held in Iwate Prefecture, and attended by Tokuda and Yoshi Watanabe of the party's central headquarters. A report was presented during the meeting

which sought to promote closer relations and greater understanding between the central organization and the local headquarters. This report revealed a new geographical organization of the party, told "where and how contact with the Soviet Union is maintained," and reported the movements of liaison men. Party policies, as stated in the report, include: "1) checking the advance of the Marshall Plan; 2) promoting mutual understanding in regard to peace terms among the Soviet Union, China, Korea, and Japan; 3) preventing the reconstruction of militarism and capitalism; 4) opposing the purely American control of Japan; 5) eliminating American interference in the unification of China; 6) opposing capitalistic oppression of colonial peoples; and 7) strengthening liaison with other Communist information bureaus in preparation for carrying out the final revolution simultanerosly. * * * Our party has decided to prepare for the inevitable revolution by force."

The document also discusses a party enterprise for the sale of santonin (a drug used against intestinal worms) which it expects will help promote "political liaison through the contacts relative to its importation," raise funds for the party, and create favorable opinion "by giving the impression that the Communists are trying to improve the health of their fellow countrymen."

The party denied, through Akahata, that the conference described here had taken place, but SEIKAI JIPU "leaves it to the readers to judge whether or not the contents of the document are true."

COMMUNIST PERSONALITIES

Kimio Asakawa in the magazine REPOTO likens the Communist Party to an iceberg with only a few outward manifestations of its real strength. "In spite of defeat at every election and negligible Diet strength, the party can launch a nation-wide labor offensive with a wave of its red flag, shaking the political world more violently than a nonconfidence vote by the opposition." Only a few leaders, says Asakawa, are "visible above the surface." These include Kyuichi Tokuda, Sanzo Nozaka and a few "junior leaders" such as Hiroshi Hasegawa, head of the party's labor union department, and Ritsu Ito, head of the farmers' department.

Communist Intellectuals

Shikataro Yamanaka, writing in SEIKAI JIPU, surveys the intellectuals associated with the Japan Communist Party. "The Japan Communist Party boasts among its members and supporters many cultured persons, and claims that 30 percent of Japanese students have leftist sympathies. This can be ascribed to the activities of a cluster of cultural organizations which adhere to the Communist Party. Among cultured persons linked with the party are Katsumi Kikunami, Saburo Shimagane, and Michio Iwamura, all of whom had leading parts in labor offensives launched in the press, radio, and communications fields. Kikunami, who was fired from the Asahi Shimbun, has joined the party formally and is helping to guide labor union activities. Iwamura is a leading member

of the China Research Institute." Also mentioned is Yasoji Kazahaya, Kyushu University professor, who recently joined the party. "Kazahaya is the ultra-leftist of the academic world. He heads the Democratic Scientists' Association, whose membership includes the flower of Communist scholars."

Considerable stir was caused recently, Toshio Ouchi writes in SEMPU, when Dr. Takashi Ide, head of the Philosophy Faculty at Tokyo University, announced that he had joined the Communist Party. "Because of his 'propaganda value' the Communists celebrated Ide's entry into the party with as much fanfare as if a successful revolution had been accomplished." In announcing his decision, Ide reportedly stated that "the old ideologies are incapable of inspiring a world reformation." Ouchi attests to Ide's sincere motives, declaring that "he may be correct in his subjective thinking, but viewed objectively he cuts a ridiculous figure because he has lowered himself to becoming a lay member of a political party. He has joined a partisan political group advocating dictatorship under the facade of democracy." Although he had intended to resign from his teaching position, Ide changed his mind and "decided to remain on the faculty 'in order to reform the feudalistic traditions of Tokyo University.'"

COMMUNIST ARGUMENTS

Communist Leader Sanzo Nozaka, in a speech delivered to the party convention and reprinted in ZENEI, advocates a careful policy of "consumating the bourgeois democratic revolution, while performing transitory duties in preparation for a socialist revolution." If an ambitious "socialist revolution" should be attempted at present, "we would face a larger enemy, because our opponents would become united into a great mass, including not only feudalistic forces and monopoly capital, but all types of capitalist elements as well. Then workers and poor farmers would be our only allies; such potential allies as wealthy and medium-scale farmers would either quit our camp or become neutrals."

Nozaka acknowledges that there have been many changes and reforms in postwar Japan, but charges that many of these are "paper reforms with many undemocratic elements still remaining." Conditions prevailing in Britain, France, and Italy today, he continues, "show beyond doubt that it is impossible to bring about socialism through Socialist Democracy." Although Nozaka states firmly that he does not advocate any compromise with Communist revolutionary principles, he sees "the possibility of a revolution gradually developed in a peaceful way."

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SOURCES

(Magazines, Circulations, and Authors*)

AKARUI NOKA, 15,000, Ritsu Ito; ASAHI HYORON, 28,000, Masaichi Royama; ATARASHII SEKAI, 8,000, Kanichi Ito; BUNGEI SHUNJU, 40,000, Shigeo Katada; BUNKA KAKUMEI, 8,000, Wataru Kaji; KAGAKU TO GIJUTSU, 8,000, Katsumi Kanai; REPOTO, 6,000, Kimio Asakawa; SEIKAI JICHO, 30,000, Isamu Koga; SEIKAI JIPU, 50,000, Shikataro Yamanaka, Shigeru Yoshida, 1 staff article; SEMPU, 20,000, Toshio Ouchi, 2 staff articles; SHAKAI HYORON, 16,000, Ritsu Ito; SHINSO, 30,000, Ryosaku Hirata; ZENEI, 21,000, Sanzo Nozaka, Jinro Aneha, Tadashi Yotsuya; ZENSHIN, 5,000, Jinji Kobori. *Where available

Five other articles were used, but not quoted directly, in the preparation of this report which is based on articles published from April to August, 1948.

These reports constitute analyses of comment and information reaching the Japanese people through the medium of Japanese language magazines. Approximately 1,500 publications are scanned each month for material related to topics of possible interest to the Occupation. The reports are made up largely of direct quotations in order to show what is being presented to the Japanese reading public. These quotations are the opinions and views of the authors and publishers concerned; no means are available to check their accuracy.

Previous Publications Analyses Dealing With Related Topics

Japan Views Soviet-American Relations, Pub. Anal. No.194, 5 August 1948.
Background of the present Soviet-American dispute, comments on the relative effectiveness of the Marshall Plan and the Molotov Plan.

Communist Influence in Labor Unions, Pub. Anal. No.184, 1 July 1948.
Expanding Communist influence, Kanju Kato's labor policies and political leanings, the NCIU and its alignment with the extreme left, growth of the anti-communist movement in labor unions, and communism in the Japan Farmers' Union.

The Political Outlook, Pub. Anal. No.165, 27 April 1948.
The Ashida Cabinet, Katayama Cabinet, the Socialist, Liberal, and Communist Parties.

Japan Looks at the United States, Pub. Anal. No.72, 12 September 1946.
Japan looks at America and the great powers. Considers American labor.

Japan and China, Pub. Anal. No. 53, 17 June 1946.
Japanese comments on unification of China, Communists in China, and middle of the road approaches.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PUBLICATIONS ANALYSIS

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THE ATTITUDE OF REPATRIATES TOWARD RUSSIA

Magazine accounts by Japanese repatriates of their experiences within Soviet territory usually describe the treatment of prisoners and the conditions under which they lived, the education and indoctrination to which they were subjected, and the "democratization movements" which arose, under Soviet sponsorship, in the camps. According to these stories, prisoners in Siberia, Sakhalin, and the Kuriles suffered many hardships; generally, their attitude, following repatriation, is one of hostility to Russia. Prisoners who were transported to European Russia tell of better living conditions and seem more favorably inclined toward the Russian people. All are agreed on the tremendous industrial efforts being expended by the Soviet Union, in which the labor of Japanese prisoners is a useful factor. Political indoctrination, often linked with promotion of the "will to work," is said to be of secondary importance to Soviet authorities, and repatriates doubt that Soviet indoctrination will have any lasting influence on more than a small percentage of prisoners returned to Japan.

Analysis and Research Division
Media Analysis Branch

IDEOLOGICAL CROSSROADS

The indoctrination of Japanese soldiers and civilians during their internment in Siberia and Russian-occupied areas has had various effects. Shinzaburo Matsunami, writing in the booklet NIPPON WA DO UGOKU KA? ("How Will Japan Act?") attempts to illustrate this point with the statements of two repatriated soldiers. The first, a young man in his twenties, declared: "For the two years that I was a Russian prisoner I was taught the Communist formula. I listened to bitter criticisms of Japan's national structure and social organization and became convinced of the validity of some of the Russian arguments. I learned a number of Red songs. But when our repatriation ship left the port, I suddenly realized that I was a Japanese and nothing else. Back in Japan I found myself 100 percent Japanese. All that I had been taught in Siberia faded from my mind."

The experience of the other, a middle-aged man, was in contrast. "I was not convinced of the accuracy of many things taught me in the POW camp," he asserts, "and refused to believe them. When I returned to my home in Japan, I still felt the same way. That was only half a month ago, but since then I have become aware of the actual condition of our society. I have begun to realize that what they told me in Siberia was true."

"The ideological questions confronting France and Italy today are not remote questions for us," Matsunami writes. "Sooner or later Japan will find herself standing at the same crossroads. Every Japanese will have to clarify his ideological affiliation. * * * The Japanese people must seek a middle-of-the-road formula."

JAPANESE LABOR IN SOVIET ECONOMY

Most repatriates agree that Soviet utilization of Japanese labor has been the prime consideration in the retention of internees; political education and indoctrination, although stressed, are considered a subordinate factor. "Events proved conclusively," Tadao Nishimura writes in SHINSEI, "that the primary objective of expatriation was the acquisition of labor. Political education, although important, was of secondary importance to the Soviet authorities."

Physical Hardship

In recounting their experiences repatriates usually describe in considerable detail their living and working conditions and the propaganda to which they were subjected. Yoshio Kamiyama, a member of the Maizuru Office of the Asahi (Maizuru is one of the major ports of entry for repatriates), writes in SHUKAN ASAHI about the physical discomforts of prisoners in Siberia, subjected to conditions of extreme cold and with insufficient food. Japanese internees in Siberia, Central Asia, and European Russia, "are engaged in nearly all types of industrial activity under the new Five Year Plan, including felling of trees, mining, railway construction, and other construction works. The industrious Japanese labor is held in high regard by Soviet authorities, and Japanese

prisoners are being employed in all branches of industry and have become an important factor in the execution of Soviet policies. Presumably due to this fact, Soviet treatment of Japanese POW's has improved. The eight-hour work day now is observed, and in some sectors restrictions on Japanese prisoners have been lifted, permitting them free movement."

The Efficiency of Japanese POW Labor

"The eight-hour work day is in effect for Japanese, Russians, and Koreans alike," declares Sakae Saito of the Hakodate (Hokkaido) Office of the Asahi, in SHUKAN ASAHI. "Japanese workers in saw mills, mines, and fishing grounds are prized highly by Soviet authorities, for they have proved much more efficient than the Russians."

Conditions in the coal mines of Southern Sakhalin were revealed only recently, Saito declares, with the return of the first group of Japanese prisoners who had worked as coal miners. At the Kawakami (Sakhalin) mine, production is said to have dropped sharply when a large number of Russian workers "who are not half as efficient as the Japanese" were employed there. "Treatment then deteriorated accordingly" and the Japanese found that they could not get sufficient food from government-operated stores. "But they cannot remain idle, being subject to the quota system, for idleness is likely to lead to imprisonment. Weak and hungry, they continue the hard labor while their families trade their scanty clothing for food at the Toyohara (capital of Southern Sakhalin) black market." For Japanese lumber workers --often exposed to temperatures of 22 degrees below zero--"the lumbering work was really unbearable."

A four-page picture layout in ASAHI GRAPH shows a repatriate's arrival at the Maizuru repatriation center and his reunion with his family. Comment by the repatriate provides the picture captions: "We again stand on this soil after being away six years"; "We used to eat the sprouts of trees, not to mention snakes"; "I used to cut down trees so big, and had to work all day with only a cup of soup." Comments stress the hardships the prisoner has undergone and his joy at being in Japan again.

Genichi Takusari, writing for the RENGO DIGEST SERVICE on his experiences as "A Prisoner of War in European Russia," tells of comparatively good treatment he received as a worker on a collective farm and later in a brick factory. "I was 28 years old and healthy. Hard though the work was, it did not cause me undue suffering and after I became accustomed to it, it was easy. But to some of the men in our group the work seemed hard." While at the farm, Takusari thought that German prisoners were "much more efficient and intelligent" than the Russians. "But the Russians soon found that we Japanese were superior even to the Germans in efficiency. ***In spite of our good ration of food, we were hungry almost all the time."

EDUCATION AND INDOCTRINATION

"As prisoners became accustomed to poor food and began to learn broken

Russian, they were subjected to increasingly intense 'democratic education,'" Kamiyama asserts in his SHUKAN ASAHI article. "This ideological indoctrination was conducted by so-called 'democratic groups' composed of Japanese Communists and leftist-inclined former student officers, the Russians themselves remaining discreetly in the background." At Nahodka, a port where repatriates were embarked for Japan, "education" was conducted every day. In the morning prisoners listened to lectures in "political education and internal conditions in the Soviet Union," and at lunch time were told of "conditions in the destroyed homeland, with the aid of locally-printed Japanese language newspapers." In the evening they were compelled to study the history of the Communist Party. "The Communist indoctrination campaign also included criticisms of Nazism, Fascism, United States world policy, and a study of American diplomatic documents.

"Sometime last year, Soviet authorities advised Japanese prisoners in one camp to publish 'wall newspapers.' Some Japanese submitted a draft containing haiku and tanka poems, but this was rejected. Several days later a wall newspaper did appear, filled with praises for Communism."

Ideological Movements in POW Camps

Nishimura in his SHINSEI article lists a number of observations concerning political education: "1) Soviet-detained Japanese were required to initiate their own ideological movements and the Soviet authorities refrained from interfering unless activities were anti-Soviet; 2) political indoctrination was directed mainly at youths in their twenties; 3) ideological movements were tied up with daily life in the POW camps and were aimed particularly at boosting the will to work; 4) ideological education was pushed through the Nippon Shimbun published in Khabarovsk; 5) the program stressed the destruction of capitalism and the Emperor-centered political system, and predicted eventual victory for Communism." Officers were separated from enlisted men, Nishimura says, and were not subjected to Soviet "education."

Beginning in the spring of 1946 "after the nightmarish first winter in Soviet territory, a movement to establish a new order in place of the old feudalistic military system was launched by our fellow prisoners. Leadership of this movement fell naturally to young soldiers with shorter army service, who had been victimized by the military system. This anti-caste-system movement proved a great success under Soviet support and later developed into a movement with a strong political tinge. * * * It is needless to point out that this movement was related to the long-range plan of winning over the younger men to achieve a greater victory in the future."

The Nippon Shimbun, published every other day, was headed by a Major Kowalenko, a "top Soviet expert on Japan," the writer continues. Its first page was devoted to world affairs, the second to Japanese problems, the third to Russian activities, and the fourth to "Communist theories and democratic activities at various camps." Through the latter two pages "the journal performed the role of a Communist organizer. * * * This journal served as the central agency for all ideological movements of Japanese in the Soviet Union."

Laborers and farmers were most easily swung toward Communist principles, Nishimura asserts. These groups were more influenced by circumstances of their own social position than by ideological doctrines. "They clamored for the overthrow of capitalism, and evinced enthusiastic support for class struggle, labor unionism, and agrarian reform, as advocated by the Japan Communist Party. * * * Ex-student intellectuals were not so enthusiastic."

"Democratization" Stimulated By Prospects of Return

"Democratization" movements in the camps gained force when it became apparent that inmates of camps where active movements were carried out would gain priority of return to Japan, the writer continues. "Many of the leaders of the campaigns promised to join the Japan Communist Party after repatriation, but actually they devoted themselves to the movement with the ulterior motive of escaping from rigorous labor duties."

A member of the Nippon Shimbun staff told Nishimura that the Russians would be satisfied to "win over" 100,000 men--10 percent of the estimated 1,000,000 who are expected to return from Soviet territory. How permanent will be the effect of Russian indoctrination "is a question of grave importance, in view of the tremendous influence which 100,000 Soviet-trained Japanese Communists in their early twenties will exert on the political situation in Japan if they join the Japan Communist Party. * * * I believe," Nishimura writes, "that those who will remain Communists after repatriation will number not more than five percent, or 50,000. * * * It is worthy of attention that almost all the middle-aged leaders and educated persons have turned anti-Soviet following repatriation. This is probably because of the fact that Japanese prisoners are being held in Russian territory primarily to promote Soviet interests, and also because of glaring inconsistencies between facts and Soviet propaganda."

APPRAISAL OF RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIANS

Masao Fukushima, writing in CHORYU, believes that Japanese prisoners had preconceived ideas about Russia and sought simply to convince themselves of the truth of these concepts. The consensus among Japanese prisoners was that "the Soviet Union has a large territory and abounds in natural resources, but the cultural level of the masses and the standard of living are low. Its government is a dictatorship of the Communist Party. Soviet victory over Germany is attributable solely to American aid. * * * Japanese soldiers tried only to find suitable facts to confirm their established opinions. It was natural that after suffering heavy war damage and crop failures, and particularly in regions remote from modern industries, the Soviet Union presented much evidence to substantiate such views. The Japanese collected such facts assiduously, rejecting other contradictory evidence as being exceptional."

Repatriates who had been sent to European Russia seem much more favorably disposed toward the Russians than those detained in Siberia and Russian-occupied Pacific areas. From their accounts it appears that the former enjoyed con-

siderably better conditions, were granted more freedom, and had more contact with the common people of Russia. "All the Japanese prisoners," Fukushima asserts, "acknowledge the absence of racial prejudice among the common Russian citizens and their good-naturedness and kindness. * * * While indoctrination against Japanese imperialism had long been carried on in the Soviet Union, the Soviet man-in-the-street was generally sympathetic toward Japanese prisoners. This was a feeling never shown the Germans."

Takusari, in his RENGO DIGEST SERVICE article, tells of enjoying considerable freedom in the city of Tambov (southeast of Moscow). "While officially we were not permitted to roam the city, actually we could go anywhere we pleased. * * * We found most of the Russians in the city amiable people. They would ask us to tea or to dinner and join us in songs or ask about Japan. They showed no enmity whatsoever against Japanese." In rural areas, the writer relates, he and his friend had declared in conversation with the peasants "that Russia could become a prosperous country with plentiful goods like Japan, if the people would get rid of Stalin and his group in the Kremlin. Some of these peasants seemed to agree with what we said." But in the city, when Takusari began to voice these same arguments, he was ordered out of the house where he was a guest. "From then on we decided that speaking ill of Stalin in the city would get us nowhere."

Takusari made friends with a young Russian girl. "She did not doubt that Russia was getting along very well. She pointed out the beautiful parks, the motor busses, the new ferro-concrete structures, the hospitals where the sick were treated free of charge, the number of days women could rest before and after child-birth, the schools that were being built. And yet neither she nor her mother was exactly happy. Perhaps the fact that her father was exiled to Siberia had something to do with this. * * * Russian society seemed to be divided into one very intelligent class and another which was quite ignorant. * * * Ability was recognized and well rewarded. There were many Russians in their early twenties who were making thousands of rubles a month. Some Russians at Tambov even owned their own automobiles."

Industrial Construction

On the trip back to the Pacific coast, Takusari's attention "was drawn to the industrialization along the railways east of the Urals. Many cities were being built. Near the stations were what appeared to be factory buildings, and beyond them yellowish houses for the laborers trailed away into the distance."

"The Five Year Plan inaugurated in 1946 is being executed at full speed, with the objective of completing it within four years," Kamiyama writes in SHUKAN ASAHI. "For this purpose Soviet veterans are being demobilized rapidly and competitive high-speed construction is going on in every industry. Construction of the Bamu Railway (a second Siberian railway) apparently is being hastened with the blood and sweat of Japanese labor."

Economic Difficulties

Kamiyama comments on Russian economic difficulties and explains that the

recent devaluation of the ruble was necessary because some individuals became enormously rich through the award system, "thus breeding dissatisfaction among the workers. * * * State-operated stores at various places are open only a few hours daily," he observes, "because of the shortage of merchandise. The new system does not allow consumers to purchase as much as they want." A Japanese who dropped into a family home was amazed, the writer asserts, to find the family loafing and hoarding large amounts of food. They declared that they expected another revaluation at any moment and were enjoying themselves while they could. "Raids on food wagons are carried out frequently by the people," and large numbers of armed guards allegedly are necessary to protect food storage points.

"Anti-Soviet Feeling Among Repatriates"

Shiro Sonobe, in the leftist magazine SOVIET BUNKA, attempts to explain why the majority of Japanese prisoners are not permanently influenced by the Russian indoctrination program. "What is the reason for anti-Soviet feeling among repatriates?" he asks. Their failure to try to understand Russia and her situation is responsible, he argues. The Japanese believe in "anti-Soviet propaganda," because they lack the power "to think scientifically. * * * They regard temporary and abnormal phenomena as being permanent and standard." It is often said, Sonobe observes, that the Russians who marched into Manchuria "were of low quality and resorted to plunder and violence. Many Japanese base their opinion of the entire Soviet Army on these reports, and conclude that all Soviet troops are barbarous. They do not attempt to understand the circumstances under which such atrocities were committed."

Many Japanese suffered from hunger during the first days of their internment, but "impoverishment in Siberia was due to the wretched war." Soviet Russia must not be judged on the basis of cases "which occurred at the worst time, in the worst place, and under the worst conditions. * * * In fact, persons repatriated last fall report that more commodities were available, prices were lower, and they were happier when they had come to know more about the Soviet Union and her people. * * * It is obvious which of these accounts is more accurate, that of the early repatriates or those who returned later."

Rehabilitation of the U.S.S.R.

Another SOVIET BUNKA article seeks to supplement Sonobe's explanation of why Japanese repatriates have a poor opinion of Russia. Shinshiro Minami, who also was in the city of Tambov, argues that Japanese who wished to believe the worst about Russia could find, in the effects of war upon the nation, ample evidence to bolster their preconceived ideas. In the outskirts of the city "several women and children were engaged in pulling a plow large enough for a horse. No men were in evidence in any of the villages. Was it only propaganda that the Soviet Union ranked first in world tractor production? No. Such over-taxing of manpower did not occur in prewar years; it is the result of heavy damage sustained during the war." The head of a collective farm told the writer: "We have no tractor. Where we had 66 horses before the war, we now have only six. The others were taken for war use. We sent everything to the front, including the tractors, until sometimes we even had no

bread. Many of our young men are dead or wounded, and even the women and children must work. There is hardship in both cities and rural districts, but we must struggle against such difficulties."

The Russians do not engage in propaganda, Minami declares: "They merely state what they believe to be true, which the Japanese misconstrue to be propaganda. * * * The sensible Soviet people talk of their hardships, but they do not despair, for they firmly believe that next year will be better." Minami contrasts the city of Tambov in 1947 with its appearance one year earlier, describing improvements "which amazed me. * * * None had thought that the power of controlled economy was so great. No wonder the Soviet citizens have complete confidence in their government.* * * Everywhere in Russia charts of the Five Year Plan are displayed to indicate production plans with figures and illustrations."

The State of the Soviet Economy

A recent issue of EKONOMISUTO studies the economic and industrial accomplishments of the Soviet Union during 1947. Since actual production figures were not announced by the Soviet--only percentages of goals achieved and comparisons with the previous year being made public--"it is difficult for us to ascertain the actual situation." The writer compares production goals set for 1950 with those set for 1942, in such fields as leather shoes, cotton fabrics, coal, oil, and iron, and concludes that because "the average production level for 1950 is lower than that for 1942, war damages have set Soviet economy back about 10 years."

Although the figures show production increases for 1947 over 1946, "in almost every industrial field the results fell below the goal originally set for the year." Conditions cited by the writer as contributing to the unsatisfactory development of Soviet industry include shortages of 1) basic raw materials, 2) housing, 3) labor, and 4) transportation." However, in the execution of previous Five Year Plans, "bottlenecks often were reported, but always were eliminated through concentrated efforts. Present difficulties, therefore, gradually may be straightened out."

SOURCES

(Magazines, Circulations, and Authors*)

ASAHI GRAPH, 25,000, 1 staff article; CHORYU, 28,000, Masao Fukushima; EKONOMISUTO, 20,000, 1 staff article; NIPPON WA DO UGOKU KA?, 5,000, Shinzaburo Matsunami; RENGO DIGEST SERVICE, 350, Genichi Takusari; SHINSEI, 10,000, Tadao Nishimura; SHUKAN ASAHI, 22,000, Yoshio Kamiyama, Sakae Saito; SOVIET BUNKA, 7,000, Shiro Sonobe, Shinshiro Minami.

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Japan Looks At the United States, Pub. Anal. No.72, 12 September 1946.

Japan looks at America and the great powers. Considers American labor. Is America conservative?

Japan and China, Pub. Anal. No.53, 19 June 1946.

Japanese comments on unification of China, Communists in China, and middle of the road approaches. Compromise is termed the key to peace.

Japanese and the Rest of the World, Pub. Anal. No.37, 8 May 1946.

Covers Japan and the UN, internal politics and foreign affairs, Russia and the United States, and China.

International Affairs. Pub. Anal. No.9, 6 February 1946.

Discussions on international affairs covering American imperialism, the next war, one world or two, China and the USSR.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Scientists and political philosophers writing in Japanese magazines reflect general public interest in the establishment of effective international machinery for the maintenance of a permanent, world-wide peace. Japan's admittance into the family of nations is said to be dependent on the extent of her democratization and acceptance of responsibility for her part in World War II. Heartened by prospects of membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization prior to the conclusion of a peace treaty, commentators attempt to explain the purpose and functions of the organization and its relationship to other international groups. Pointing to the need for thorough knowledge of UNESCO, writers laud the formation of "UNESCO Associations" throughout Japan. The recent international crisis in Europe has cast some doubt as to the effectiveness of the United Nations in settling disputes among major powers, according to some writers, who advocate a reorganization of the UN with abolition of the veto power or the establishment of an entirely new International Federal Government to which all nations of the world would be required to submit their sovereignty.

Analysis and Research Division
Media Analysis Branch

THE INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK

A Place in the Community of Nations

"The day is drawing near when Japan will be allowed a place in the community of nations," says Sumio Takakuwa in HIKARI. "Vanquished country that she is, Japan cannot expect to be admitted quickly into the international family. Since her unconditional surrender, however, she has made great strides toward democratization. The Emperor's declaration repudiating the divinity traditionally attributed to him, the exclusion of Shinto as a state religion, the eradication of the remnants of feudalism, the disbanding of monopolistic zaibatsu, and, above all, the promulgation of a new Constitution have set Japan on the road to democratization. These revolutionary changes have been received favorably by the outside world which is sincerely desirous of helping the democratic growth of Japan. The reestablishment of international amity will do more than anything else to prepare the way for the speedy conclusion of a peace treaty for Japan.

"To insure an early signing of the peace and faithful observance of treaty terms by Japan, it is necessary for the Japanese people to become international minded. The mere mastery of foreign languages or foreign etiquette is not enough."

Japan's Responsibility for the War

"In order to become internationally acceptable," continues Takakuwa, "the Japanese people must, first of all, show that they are deeply conscious of their responsibility for the war. The prevailing opinion that once a peace treaty is signed Japan can regain lost ground through trade and diplomacy is the most serious obstacle to making the Japanese really international minded. The world will never accept as a friend any nation which lacks a sense of responsibility. Although it was just a handful of militaristic leaders who brought Japan to her present predicament, it would be illogical for Japan to assume that merely by disposing of these war-guilty leaders, she would be accepted without hesitation by the rest of the world. That responsibility for the war attaches itself to a small group of undemocratic individuals does not absolve the Japanese people of all blame, for it was they who allowed these undesirable elements unrestrained activity. A nation which failed to set its own house in order must have some traits of weakness in its character. A cloak of democracy hastily donned by Japanese will not disarm the world of the distrust inspired by Japan's cowardice, servility, and lack of self-restraint.

"Not until we show ourselves to be deeply conscious of and ready to answer for our war responsibility will the world receive us as a nation capable of sharing the task of promoting world peace. Thus, evidence of our sense of responsibility is the criterion by which the world will judge our acceptability as a peaceful nation."

Development of an International Viewpoint

The need for Japanese to develop an "international mind" is stressed by a CHUO KORON staff writer. "Even when Japan had some voice in world affairs,' her leaders did not take advantage of their opportunity. "Today, when Japan has forfeited her right to speak as a member of the world community, the necessity of developing an international viewpoint is felt more keenly than ever before.

"It is common sense that Japan's economic rehabilitation cannot be accomplished without such a viewpoint, and our experience shows that our domestic administration can be conducted properly only in its relationship to international politics. Moreover, our cultural and labor movements are affected by international developments. Despite this fact, however, our politics, economy, and social movements continue to be conducted as if they were not effected by international affairs.

"Japanese socialism, for instance, seems to be concerned solely with domestic class differences, utterly neglecting the fact that socialism can be discussed only on an international basis. Our socialism, therefore, contrasts sharply with that of the British Labor Party.

"While nationalism was renounced consciously after the surrender, it has not been conquered subconsciously or emotionally. It still retards the development of a true international consciousness in dealing with foreign affairs and prevents the Japanese from seeing domestic problems from an international point of view.

"The foundation of true internationalism is world citizenship based on individuality. The so-called family system has prevented our country from developing individuality; it has ruled not only the family but all social relations. Even today, when our social relations apparently have been democratized. the nation's consciousness and feelings are strongly bound by this family principle. Not a few people, therefore, despair of Japan's future, believing that she can be democratized only externally.

"If we cannot be freed from the family system, democracy, pacificism, and internationalism cannot develop in this country, and Japan again will be ruled by some form of totalitarianism. Accordingly, it is of vital importance to Japan's revival that a true international attitude be cultivated.

"The poverty of our foreign and economic policies and the lack of public morality result from the lack of individualism and international outlook." The author wonders if it is possible to build individuality among the Japanese, and concludes that "the surrender . . . presents an opportunity for the cultivation of an international attitude." Heretofore, internationalism "has been thought to be abstract and impractical, but in reality, it forms the basis of our daily lives."

U N E S C O

Ikuo Oyama in MINRON urges the Japanese people to awaken to their international responsibilities. "We should not let the new, democratic Constitution of Japan lie dormant. Whether we let it sleep or give it life depends on the consciousness of the Japanese nation. It is the people who must take the lead in elevating the education, culture, politics, and diplomacy of the nation. Japan must join the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization which seeks to establish tranquility among the people of the world by cooperating with all nations and exchanging information in the spheres of education, science, and culture. We are living in an age when we must cooperate with the people of the world who love peace, justice, and freedom."

What is UNESCO?

"What is UNESCO?" asks a HOKKAI SEINEN staff writer, who recalls some of the preliminary conferences participated in by representatives of America, England, and Russia which culminated in the formation of UNESCO. "When the Allied Powers could foretell their victory in World War II, a conference was held among representatives of America, England, and Russia to discuss the establishment of an organization to maintain international peace. The idea took concrete form at a meeting in Moscow in October 1943. The problem was taken up also at Yalta in February 1945, and later in San Francisco in April, May, and June 1945. At the latter conference, the representatives of 50 nations participated in the writing of the constitution of the United Nations. In November 1945, the representatives of 44 countries of the UN held a two-week conference in London to write a constitution for UNESCO."

A TOYO KEIZAI SHIMPO staff writer quotes from the preamble to the UNESCO constitution which outlines the reasons for the establishment of the organization. "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed." It is to accomplish this that UNESCO was formed.

"The first chapter declares that the purpose of the organizations is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science, and culture, in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language, or religion.

"UNESCO can find precedents in the Conference of International Intellectual Cooperation and in the International Committee of Scientific Cooperation which were established within the League of Nations."

Although the writer points out certain defects in the United Nations organization, which limit its effectiveness and hinders the operations of organizations such as UNESCO, he concludes that "it is the responsibility of our people