ITEM 111 (Continued)

of the Tokyo Local Prosecution Office, TANAKA Yoshito, prosecutor of the Hachioji branch office of the Tokyo Local Prosecution Office, and SENDOTA Takeyuki, chief of the Criminal Section of the Tokyo Headoffice of the National Rural Police, for abuse of official duty and slander.

The complaint which KONNO Yoshinori, OZAWA Shigeru and AOYAGI Morio, counsels for the defendants and members of the Liberal Bar Association, filed with the Prosecutor-General is as follows:

Charges: Defendants HORI TANAKA and SENDOTA, secretly complying with the anti-Communist policy of the Government to oppress the SRWU struggle and the Communist Party, and acting as if the Mitaka incident had been plotted by IIDA and YAMAMOTO, who have sincerely worked for the SRWU, took the following actions in conspiracy:

(1) On 16 July the defendants asked AIKAWA Hantaro, judge of the Hachioji branch court of the Tokyo Local Court, for a warrant to arrest the plaintiffs for suspected involvement in the Mitaka case. On 17 July, they unlawfully arrested the plaintiffs without showing the warrant and unlawfully placed them under custody at the Mitaka police station. Later the defendants demanded and received a warrant of detention and illegally detained them in the Hachioji Jail for Juveniles.

(2) The defendants issued statements to the press including the ASAHI, MAINICHI and YOMIURI which implied that the plaintiffs had conspired to perpetrate the Mitaka incident. On 8 August, the defendants indicted plaintiff IIDA on the charge of derailing a car and manslaughter and plaintiff YAMAMOTO on the charge of hindering execution of official duty and released the indictment to the press, thus defaming the plaintiffs.

These acts are violations of Article 194 of the Criminal Code (abuse of official authority) and Article 230 of the same law slander.)

Reasons for Charges

(1) (a) Plaintiff YAMAMOTO was arrested and held because it is pointed out that he was not in Nakano at the time the incident occurred and because he had said on the day of the incident, "A serious incident will occur tonight at Mitaka." However, on that day, YAMAMOTO stayed in Nakano Ward all day. At the time of the incident, he was present at the Communist Nakano District Committee meeting in front of Nakano Station, and he had no time to go to and from Mitaka. This fact was witnessed by many persons, and the defendants also must have known of it.

Further, there is no evidence that YAMAMOTO said, "A serious incident will occur tonight at Mitaka." Anyone with common sense naturally knows that use of this statement as the basis for indictment is ridiculous, and the defendants are also fully aware of this. If YAMAMOTO actually made the statement, it would be proof that he had not participated in this incident. If he had participated in this incident, he would not have been so stupid as to advertise his own crime. YAMAMOTO was surprised to hear that a warrant for his arrest had been issued and called on the Nakano Police Station on 16 July to ask them to investigate him and permitted the press to photograph him there. This is an acknowledged fact that is also recognized by the defendants. If YAMAMOTO had participated in this incident, he could not have acted so boldly.

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YAMAMOTO and IIDA, hearing that detective headquarters was situated at the Musashino Municipal Police Station, went to the same police station on 17 July, to ascertain whether the warrant of arrest had been issued. What does this fact mean? This is proof that they have no connection with this crime. Nevertheless, the defendants ordered the police to arrest the two persons. It is an undeniable fact that the two persons, who were not caught in the act and who made no attempt to escape or destroy evidence were arrested without being shown the warrant for arrest.

(b) Although the above-mentioned facts clearly showed that no suspicion could be attached to the plaintiffs, Prosecutor TANAKA kept them under unlawful detention and continued investigation. However, since he could not connect YAMAMOTO with the Mitaka case, he charged him with "obstructing the execution of official duties," which is in no way related to the above case, so that he could continue to detain him. This action is a serious infringement upon human rights and it must be regarded as an attempt to revive the functions of the war-time special thought police.

(c) YAMAMOTO was cleared from the charge of "derailing a train and manslaughter." However, he was grievously stigmatized and suffered an irrecoverable loss through the malicious arrest and detention by the defendants and their false statements to the press.

Charges without Basis

2. (a) Given as a reason for the arrest and confinement of IIDA Shichizo is his presence in the vicinity of Mitaka Station before the incident, and where after the incident he is reported to have said to many people "This is evidence of the defect of 6-3 type electric cars," and "I examined the runaway car and found no sign of tampering." But there is no evidence that he made those statements or conducted himself as charged. He merely warned that "6-3 type cars are dangerous." Even if he had done the things charged, is it correct to suspect him of the crime on the basis of this only? The truth is that he was arrested without justification because he, as a Communist, played the leading role in union activities. The arrest was unlawful, as YAMAMOTO claims.

(b) The defendants, trying to conclude that IIDA and other Communists who met at TAKASO's home are the chief perpetrators of the incident, unlawfully restricted the interview between the suspects and their attorneys. If they had an easy conscience, why did they restrict the interview which is granted to protect the rights of defendants? Owing to this, IIDA and others could not fully prepare refutations of the announced reasons for detention and the judge kept the suspects in detention as unilaterally demanded by the prosecutors. Without such unlawful restriction IIDA and others would have been able to exercise fully their right of defense.

(c) How is it possible to pin a crime on an innocent person no matter how much he is examined? Is there any reason for Communist IIDA to disobey the party decision to deny violence and take a course of destructive action which would place the party at a serious disadvantage? From this viewpoint it is obvious that this case is not IIDA's doing. Plaintiff IIDA, not being guilty, was confident that he naturally would be released when the term of detention expired. On what evidence was IIDA indicted for derailing an electric car and manslaughter? Do the accused intend to make IIDA a DREYFUS of Japan? This indictment by political plot cannot be

POLITICAL

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condoned. IIDA who swears that he is not guilty is confident that he can prove his innocence in court.

As stated above in detail, the arrest, confinement and indictment of the two plaintiffs is a patently unlawful action and a political plot for oppression. We believe that the indictment procedures were taken as originally scheduled because prosecution and police authorities, who created a sensation by propagandizing this case for political purposes, went too far and could not back down from their positions.

For the above reasons we file a complaint demanding that the case against the defendants be investigated promptly and that they be punished severely.

# VI ECONOMIC

## ARTICLES OF ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE FROM NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES PUBLISHED THROUGHOUT JAPAN

ECONOMIC


| | | Item No. |
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## ITEM 112 ESB SURVEYS GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES

(Full Translation)

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, 7 Aug -- The abolition of government subsidies, which was a remote question one month ago, is now becoming an immediate problem following the coal price decontrol and the disclosure of authoritative views against the iron and steel subsidy.

However, the abolition of government subsidies is not an easy matter since it has been the backbone of the low-price policy and the entire economic structure. The removal of this backbone may result not only in simultaneous price increase but may also destroy the entire industrial structure. The Economic Stabilization Board, aware of this danger, stresses the necessity of an over-all policy to deal with this difficult problem which cannot be solved by financial manipulation and official price calculation alone.

The price adjustment expenditures for this fiscal year total 202.2 billion yen consisting of 115.2 billion yen (100.2 billion yen to be actually spent during this fiscal year) as government subsidies for the stabilization goods, 83.3 billion yen as import subsidies, and 3.7 billion yen as price differential subsidies.

The stabilization goods subsidies are granted for the so-called basic goods, namely, coal, iron and steel, chemical fertilizer, copper, and soda, and the import subsidies for about 30 essential import items such as staples, and materials of iron and steel, fishing net, and rubber. These subsidies are all aimed at reducing prices of the subsidized goods. With the subsidy ratio (the proportion of subsidies to the theoretical consumer price unsupported by the government subsidization) amounting to 40 to 70 percent, the level of consumer prices of subsidized goods is well below the general price level.

Even if compared with their American counterparts, consumer prices of stabilization goods maintain a considerablly low level as shown in the following list (based on the American price as 100 through the exchange rate of 360 yen per dollar):

| | |
|---|---|
| Coal (for special industries) | 40 |
| Pig Iron (for casting) | 34 |
| Steel Bar (19 millimeters in diameter) | 36 |
| Copper | 58 |
| Ammonium Sulphate | 62 |
| Soda Ash | 100 |
| Caustic Soda (solid) | 86 |

The reduction or abolition of subsidies will result in either reducing producer prices or raising consumer prices or both (in case

ITEM 112 (Continued)

| | In case of abolition of stabilization goods subsidies | In case of abolition of stabilization goods and import subsidies |
|---|---|---|
| Coal (for special industries) | 121 | 130 |
| Pig iron (for casting) | 137 | 406 |
| Steel bar (19 m.m.) | 130 | 198 |
| Ammonium Sulphate | 160 | 178 |
| Copper | 103 | 103 |
| Soda | 181 | 181 |
| Caustic soda (solid) | 160 | 160 |

The above table presents a difficult question of whether Japanese export goods can stand up under international competition with such high level of basic goods prices after the abolition of government subsidies. On the other hand, however, the present trend of effective demands for Japanese export goods will not allow Japanese producers goods to maintain the high price level.

As studied above, the theory that the abolition of government subsidies will further aggravate inflation through a rise in general price levels and increased living expenses, is becoming unrealistic owing to the rapid change of the situation. Replacing this old theory recently is the one that the abolition of subsidies has only a slight chance to raise prices of highly processed goods, compared with a larger possibility of forcing basic and semi-basic goods industries to enforce rationalization even to an unnecessarily great extent. This problem should be considered in its connection with the fundamental economic structure of this nation, considering that the price of iron whose production level is still staying at a level of 40 percent of its prewar mark, is lower than its effective international price or even its domestic price before the war. This problem, therefore, should not be dealt with only from the angle of finance or the maintenance of official price structure.

In order to avoid the destruction of this nation's industrial structure, an over-all policy should be adopted to solve this problem, including fund and production policies to stimulate effective demands to an adequate extent, and a reasonable market policy aimed at co-ordinating demand and supply.

ITEM 113 THE POSITION OF JAPAN'S ECONOMY by ISHIYAMA Kenkichi

(Summary)

OSAKA SHIMBUN (Osaka), 6 Aug -- Tax reduction is the first essential for Japan's economy. The tax in 1948 was extremely heavy, and the Japanese people suffered severely in order to pay their share. In 1949 it is still heavier.

The amount of tax in general is 60 percent heavier than last year, and the income tax is 70 percent heavier. In 1948, the taxpayers' hardship was somewhat eased by spiralling inflation. In 1949, however, it is difficult for taxpayers to pay any amount of tax because of business depression and deflation.

Japan's tax system is irrational, but people do not complain because they know it is futile to do so. Instead they use every possible means to evade tax. The Government, making allowances for evasion, imposes heavier taxes. Dr SHOUP and several experts are in Japan to investigate the actual conditions of Japan's taxation system. Dr SHOUP is sounding out the opinions of various quarters.

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ITEM 113 (Continued)

He is sure to reform the taxation system into one most suitable to Japan. It is desirable that the tax system be so reformed that every citizen is able and willing to pay his honest share. To this end the national budget, which imposes too large a burden upon the nation, must be reconsidered.

Necessity For Increasing Food Production

The 1949 budget reached as much as 700 billion yen, or 24 percent of the national income estimated at 2,900 billion yen. Since this large budget is responsible for the heavy tax upon the people, it must be reduced. The effective way to reduce the budget is to cut large expenditures. The largest of all the expenditures in the 1949 budget is the price adjustment expenditure followed by the war termination expenses. The total of these two expenditures is 330 billion yen, or 47 percent of the total expenditure. As an occupied nation, Japan is not permitted to comment upon the war termination expenses. Therefore, I refrain from expressing opinion on this point.

The price differential subsidy for imports is the largest item in the price adjustment expenditure. Of the price differential subsidy of 85 billion yen, slightly over one-half is subsidy for food. Although this is necessary under the present circumstances, the Government should reduce it gradually. For this end, the domestic food production should be increased, but the Government has no such plans.

In the ESB's five-year economic recovery program, only slight attention is paid to the food production increase. Under the plan, the food production in 1953 will be 30 percent higher than that in 1948. Rice production in 1953 is scheduled to be 66 million Koku (330 million bushels). With this output, even if the distribution standard were set at three Go (.954 pint) including sweet potatoes and potatoes, an import of four million tons of food would be required. This corresponds to 27 to 28 million Koku (135 to 140 million bushels), or 40 percent of the rice output. It is dangerous to depend on imports for such a large amount of food. If poor crops continued for two or three years, the consequences will be serious.

The ESB states that, although it is possible to further increase food production, it restricts the production increase to that amount because any greater output would be uneconomical. However, since food has a vital bearing on human life, the question of profit and loss should not enter into food planning.

Indiscriminate Government Aid Is Harmful

The price adjustment expenditure other than subsidies for imported food consists of price differential subsidies to imported industrial raw materials and basic materials. The protection of unqualified producers is one that no one can condone. To take the instance of ammonium sulphate, the Government's purchasing price of ammonium sulphate has been fixed plant by plant according to the prime cost of each factory up to March this year. Purchasing prices by factories ranged from 13,000 yen to 28,000 yen per ton. This wide difference in price for the same product was quite unexpected. The reason is that the Government had indiscriminately aided production, even in plants which were complete failures as far as economical production is concerned. The burden was borne by the people in the form of heavy tax. This added burden was entirely uncalled for.

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ITEM 113 (Continued)

The system of purchasing ammonium sulphate was revised in the 1949 fiscal year. However the revision was not thoroughgoing enough. It is true the purchasing prices were classified into three grades and the move was a step forward as compared with the individual purchasing system. However, judging from the fact that the new system reduced the amount of price differential subsidy by only five percent, there is little difference between the old and the new systems. The Government should take steps to make bigger cuts in the price differential subsidy. Similar deficiencies can be pointed out in regard to the purchasing of coal.

Dismissal Without Relief Measures Undesirable

The Government should study positive unemployment measures under which those released may find new jobs. Premier YOSHIDA is persistently encouraging dismissal, and the need for cuts is admitted. But it is unhumane to release employees without taking proper measures to provide them with new jobs. The Japanese people are permitted by the Far Eastern Commission to maintain the living standard of the 1930-1934 period. However, the present living standard is far below that level. Great efforts should be made to attain the standard, and the way to attain that level is to increase production. Unfortunately, the Yoshida Cabinet is completely lacking in any such policy.

Rumors are spreading that the stock market will boom this autumn, but I think they are premature. Since the past decline covered a long period, it must be followed by some period of rest. The autumn stock market will only see an end of the present stagnation, and the start of a gradual rise. In 1947 and 1948 both, the currency issue swelled sharply during the three month period from October to December bringing on a boom in the stock market. This cannot be expected this year. It is necessary to take this into account in forecasting the stock market.

(The author is an economic commentator - Editor.)

ITEM 114 PRODUCTION-TO-ORDER IN SOAP MANUFACTURE POSTPONED

(Full Translation)

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, 11 Aug — The International Trade and Industry Ministry decided not to apply a full-scale production-to-order system in the soap industry until the next fiscal year. The Ministry, which has been studying the problem since the start of the year, decided that only one-half of the total raw material supply for soap manufacturing will be allotted on the basis of orders received by the manufacturers for the rest of the current fiscal year. This decision will be enforced from the second quarter, after approvals are obtained from quarters concerned.

In other branches of the oil and fat industry, such as the hydrogenated oil, the fatty acid, and the paint industries, the production for order system has been in effect since the first quarter, and production concentration is progressing. But in the soap industry, which is the most overcrowded and the poorest in working efficiency, the enforcement of a complete production for order system has been delayed, largely because of the strong opposition raised among the smaller producers.

Under the new decision, one half of the entire raw materials will be distributed according to the equipment capacity and the other half according to the quantity of the advance orders received. The quantity of the advance orders to be received are limited to not more than 40 to 50 percent of the equipment capacity.

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ITEM 114 (Continued)

The total number of regular soap factories in Japan is 527, and their average rate of operation is 4.7 percent of capacity. Since one half of all the raw materials is allotted in accordance with the installation capacity, each of the factories will be able to operate at least 0.5 percent of its capacity. Therefore, no factory will be forced to close down completely as in the case of paint, but, nevertheless, the concentration of production in superior plants is considered to be the inevitable outcome.

In such a case, it is certain that the large makers such as Nihon Yushi (Japan Fat and Oil, annual capacity 90,000 tons) and Asahi Denka (Asahi Electrification, annual capacity 24,000 tons) will get the largest quantity of raw materials. But as far as the operations are concerned, the well-known medium class concerns with old established brands and a better sales network will achieve the highest working efficiency, according to the prevailing opinions of the industry in general.

ITEM 115 FOODSTUFF BOARD ASKS TO RETAIN PRESENT STAFF

(Full Translation)

TOKYO SHIMBUN, 12 Aug -- Workers to be discharged in the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry in accordance with the new Government Table of Organization Law number 4,301 including 2,357 on its Foodstuff Board. Most of these employees are local inspectors of terminal foodstuffs offices in each prefecture.

They are engaged not only in the inspection of delivered staple foodstuffs but also in various businesses concerning rice delivery, such as allocation, encouraging deliveries, and the settlement of accounts. Furthermore, some of them are handling the businesses of two or more villages.

The personnel cut, coming just before the delivery of early crop rice and sweet potatoes, may stagnate the business of the terminal offices and may even create delays or non-rations of staple foodstuffs. In view of the situation, the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry authorities, after days of painstaking deliberations on countermeasures, have decided to re-employ the discharged personnel on a temporary status and have them continue with their present duties.

The Ministry intends to continue this temporary arrangement and to request an increase in employees at the special Diet session.

ITEM 116 ELECTRIFICATION PLAN WILL AID ROLLING STOCK MAKERS

(Full Translation)

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, 11 Aug -- The rolling stock industry, whose future was regarded as imperilled by the big slash in State Railway appropriations and the stagnation of exports, recently revived its hopes when it succeeded in winning official acceptance of a plan to set up the Railway Electrification Co Ltd to push the electrification of State Railways.

Under the plan, the company to be set up with the financial support of businessmen, bankers and State Railway authorities, will undertake the electrification of the section between Hamamatsu and Maibara. The plan will also set up an Electric Car Company capitalized at 300 million yen, which will rent electric cars to the State Railways.

The materialization of this plan is expected to aid the rolling stock and equipment manufacturers and simultaneously make possible a reduction in State Railway expenditures amounting to several hundred million yen.

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ITEM 117 BANK ACCOUNTING STANDARD BILL DRAFTED

(Full Translation)

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, 9 Aug -- The Finance Ministry has decided to present to the coming session of the Diet a Banking Organs Accounting bill, which is now being drafted for the purpose of protecting depositors, creditors, and stockholders. To promote the replenishment of capital and the balancing of profit and loss, this bill stipulates various control measures to be observed by banking organizations concerning capital, legal reserves, evaluation of capital, depreciation, reserves for depreciations resulting from outstanding loans, and requisites for the payment of dividends.

In keeping with this step, Finance Ministry authorities are also considering a plan to enforce the inspection of accounting in order to check excessive expansion of banking organizations. The gist of this bill is as follows:

1. Replenishment of capital - A banking organ (meaning banks other than the Bank of Japan, trust companies, mutual financing assoications, the Central Forestry-Agriculture Bank, the Central Commerce-Industry Bank and associations handling the business of deposits) must retain an owned capital (see notes at the foot of this article) of more than three percent of its external liabilities (see also notes at the foot of this article).

2. Legal reserves - A banking organization must put aside as legal reserves the following amounts or more out of its net profits in each business year until legal reserves reach the same level as its capital.

a. 70 percent of its net profits, in case the proportion of its owned capital in a given year is less than three percent against the averaged balance of its external liabilities during the year.

b. 50 percent of its net profits, in case the proportion in question is more than three percent, but less than five percent.

c. 25 percent of its net profits, in case the proportion in question is more than five percent, but less than 7.5 percent.

d. 10 percent of its net profits, in case the proportion in question is more than 7.5 percent.

3. Balancing of profit and loss. - A banking organ must cover the loss in each business year with the profit in that year. If the loss cannot be covered in this way or when there is a risk of diminishing the fund, a banking organization must apply to the Finance Minister for the recognition of its countermeasures.

Limits for Evaluation of Assets

4. Evaluation of Assets - A banking organization must not exceed the following limits in evaluating its assets.

A. Securities - Average of the prices described in the following a or b during one month just preceding the end of a specified business year. The national and local bonds, however, can be priced by means of an average yielding evaluation system despite stipulations in Articles 34 (Paragraph 1) and 285 of the Commercial Code.

a. In the case of securities on sale at the stock exchange, the prices quoted for the transaction of real things at a stock exchange situated nearest to the head office of a banking organization in question.

b. In the case of negotiable securities not on sale at the stock exchange, their actual prices.

c. In the case of unmarketable securities, prices authorized by inspectors or controllers of the banking organization involved. The prices, however, must not exceed subscriptions.

ITEM 117 (Continued)

B. Credits - The prices authorized by the banking organization or by its inspectors or controllers according to the law.

C. Fixed assets. - Acquisition prices on manufacturing costs minus depreciation amounts worked out according to the stipulations in the Corporation Tax Law.

5. Depreciation of assets - A banking organization must depreciate its assets by the following amounts.

A. Securities -- Book prices minus the lesser amount of the following two:

a. Amount corresponding to 90 percent of the assessed value of securities mentioned in the foregoing paragraph 4.

b. Amount corresponding to 95 percent of acquisition prices.

B. Credits - Depreciations which are deemed necessary by a banking organization or by its inspectors or controllers according to the law.

C. Fixed assets - Depreciations worked out according to Article 9 paragraph 6 of the Corporation Tax Law.

6. Reserves for depreciations resulting from outstanding loans. - A banking organization must set aside an amount corresponding to five percent of the total of loans and discounted bills at the end of a business year to make up for depreciations resulting from its loans and discounted bills (reserves will be regarded as losses from the viewpoint of taxation).

7. Requisites for the payment of dividends. - A banking institution cannot pay dividends to stockholders:

a. When the capital is not full.

b. When there is not net profit produced in a specified business year or when there is no reserves accumulated up to that time.

c. When the percentage of the owned capital of a banking organization at the end of a specified business year is less than three percent against its averaged balance of external liabilities in the preceding year.

d. When the losses in a specified business year cannot be covered by the profits in that year.

8. Amounts of dividends - A banking organization must not exceed the following limits in paying dividends.

a. In case the percentage of the owned capital of a banking organization at the end of a specified business year is more than three percent, but less than five percent, against the averaged balance of external liabilities in the preceding year, the lesser amount of the following two - the amount corresponding to 40 percent of net profits in that specified year and the amount corresponding to four percent of the capital.

b. In case the percentage in question is more than five percent but less than 7.5 percent, the lesser amount of the following two - the amount corresponding to 60 percent of net profits and the amount corresponding to five percent of the capital.

c. When a banking organization intends to pay dividends exceeding five percent of its capital in case the aforesaid percentage of the owned capital against external liabilities is more than 7.5 percent, it must apply to the Finance Minister for authorization.

Notes:

1. External liabilities mean debts carried in the balance-sheet. However, capital, reserves (reserves other than those set aside for the payment of dividends or for depreciations arising from

ITEM 117 (Continued)

outstanding loans excepted), brought-over balance and trust accounts other than designated money trust are excluded.

2. An owned capital as distinct from a capital comprises capital, reserves set aside for the payment of dividends (other reserves excluded) and brought-over balance (brought-over loss excluded).

ITEM 118 COUNTERPART FUND MAY NOT INCLUDE PUBLIC WORKS

(Full Translation)

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, 12 Aug -- The Economic Stabilization Board is continuing its negotiations with GHQ authorities on the question of time and the disbursement framework of the US Aid Counterpart Fund. The anticipated appropriation for public works appears hopeless for the time being. The opinions of influential quarters are rather pessimistic, and if worse comes to worse, public works spending may be omitted completely.

Meanwhile, ESB Chief AOKI, on 11 August, visited Dr FINE, the adviser to ESS, GHQ, and discussed the urgent problems of the price differential subsidies and the US Aid Counterpart Fund.

ITEM 119 RICE GROWERS WANT AT LEAST 5,000 YEN PER KOKU

(Full Translation)

CHUGOKU SHIMBUN (Hiroshima), 8 Aug -- The Government intends to decide on this year's purchasing price of rice based on a parity system at a Rice Price Deliberative Council to be held in the near future. However, no definite policy has been decided as yet because of a difference of opinion among the Government authorities. For example, Finance Minister IKEDA proposes a price of 5,000 yen per Koku (five bushels) to bring Japan's farm prices closer to the international level, whereas Agriculture Minister MORI declares the price should be 4,800 yen per Koku in view of the production cost. Japanese farmers, suffering a double squeeze from taxes and quota deliveries, apparently are seeking an early settlement of an adequate rice price. What is the actual situation in rural communities? A survey was conducted as of 7 August by the Kyodo News Agency on the opinions in rural districts throughout the country concerning this problem:

A price of 10,000 yen is demanded by Chiba, Mie and Kyoto, followed by 7,000-8,000 yen asked by the five prefectures of Kanagawa, Kochi, Shimane, Tokushima, and Oita and 6,000-7,000 yen suggested by Fukui and Kagoshima. All others want at least 5,000-6,000 yen, with no prefecture willing to accept any price lower than 5,000 yen.

Most farmers hope for a revision of the present parity system. Their main contentions are:

1) The method of balancing the prices between farmers' daily necessities and rice on the basis of the prices during 1934-1936 is improper (Saga).

2) Daily necessities which figure in the parity calculation should be distributed to farmers at official prices in accordance with their needs. (Oita)

3) The present parity system does not include farmers' spendings for blackmarket goods. (Yamanashi)

4) Some political considerations seem to figure in the selection of items serving as a basis for the parity computation.

5) Production cost should be woven into the parity system.

ECONOMIC

ITEM 119 (Continued)

(Hiroshima and Kumamoto)

Fair Balance Needed in Commodity Prices

Quite a number of rural communities want a fair proportion set between the rice price and other commodity prices, apart from the parity system. This implies that the price of rice should be boosted to a level more consistent with other commodity prices. For example, Yamagata and Ibaragi advocate a balance between the rice price and other daily necessities required by farmers, and are little concerned about the 5,000 yen view, while Fukushima and Niigata demand "snow clearing" expenses. Yamanashi, Gifu, Osaka, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Nagasaki advocate a production cost system instead of a complex parity system.

Saitama farmers maintain that although they do not oppose some raise in rice price, they do oppose an undue hike because it will cause a vicious circle between rice price and other commodity prices. Meanwhile, Aomori and Ehime farmers demand the lowering of the prices of production materials.

The farmers of Aomori, Shizuoka, Mie, Shiga, and Kagoshima fear that the increase in rice price will only result in a tax increase. While Niigata, Osaka, and Kagoshima farmers claim that special prices should be considered for these districts in view of frequent disasters, farmers in the Hokuriku area demand an increase in the amount of bounties and the extension of the period of their grant.

On the other hand, an opinion is voiced by Wakayama and Miyazaki farmers that the rice price should be decided from the standpoint of the international price level of farm products in order to prevent a farm panic. Rural communities in Tottori and Shimane are deeply concerned with the Government policy on this problem for fear that the subsidy for fertilizers might be cut.

ITEM 120 RAISE IN MARINE TRANSPORTATION CHARGES

(Full Translation)

ASAHI SHIMBUN, 12 Aug — Transportation Minister OYA, who reached Osaka on the morning of 11 August, made the following statement to news correspondents on the train:

"I shall be able to talk business with the National Railway Workers Union in its collective bargaining on the future transportation administration, the improvement of efficiency, and the Railway revenue increase after a new central committee of the Union is organized. The new Table of Organization Law creates a worker surplus on deficiency in some Railway Bureaus, but these personnel irregularities will be readjusted in the near future. However, I have no intention of supplementing personnel deficiencies. Instead, I should like to increase the workers' wages.

"The number of special express trains between Tokyo and Osaka is slated to be increased this coming October, somewhat later than expected.

"A transportation rate revision bill also is scheduled to be submitted to the forthcoming Diet session. We plan to enforce an 80 percent raise in the State Railway fares, and a 90 percent boost sea transportation rates.

"For long distance passenger fares, progressively decreasing rates will be adopted in order to ease the burden on passengers. This will mean an average cut of 4.5 percent in passenger fares of all classes. The commutation ticket rate will reamin the same."

## ECONOMIC

### ITEM 121 FIVE YEAR RECOVERY PLAN MAY BE PUBLISHED

(Full Translation)

MAINICHI SHIMBUN, 12 Aug -- The Economic Rehabilitation Five Year Plan, which was tentatively mapped out at the end of May, was not published by order of Premier YOSHIDA. On 11 August, however, certain influential quarters announced, "although the plan may be open to some criticism and may not be thoroughly consistent with the current situation and the progress of time, it should be published anyway with proper modifications."

Accordingly, ESB authorities are slated to petition Premier YOSHIDA to reconsider his ban on its publication.

### ITEM 122 ANTI-DEFLATION MEASURE KEY TO STOCKPILE QUESTION

(Full Translation)

SEKAI KEIZAI SHIMBUN, 11 Aug — The growing deflationary trend in Japan seems to confirm the statement made by a foreign correspondent that she is now undergoing a severe test by the Dodge line. In this connection, the question of mounting inventories is looming as one of the biggest issues. An International Trade and Industry Ministry sruvey published on 8 August, valued stockpiled exports resulting from the cancellation of export contracts at 8,471 million yen. The stockpiles of other export goods have rapidly increased since April. Those held by the Public Textile Foreign Trade Corporation, stocks held by producers and dealers, as of the end of May, were estimated at 30,730 million yen or 35 billion yen.

Of the stockpiled textile goods, cotton cloth tops the list with about 300 million yards held by the public corporation at the end of June and 260 million yards by the Japan Cotton Spinning, totaling 560 million yards -- an amount which almost equals this year's export target of 600 million yards.

In addition, the stockpile of the Public Minerals and Industrial Products Trade Corporation amounted to 7.78 billion yen. All these accumulated export goods, including those due to contract cancellation and those held by these two public corporations, will total 46,981 million yen in value.

The situation with respect to the stockpilage of goods for domestic consumption is no different. Coal stocks at mines, ports and markets were estimated to total three million metric tons. The stock of steel products broke the 200,000 metric ton line, that of electrolytic copper rose above the 15,000 metric ton level, and that of machinery, cement, plate glass, electric machines, bicycle and automobile tires increased conspicuously. These accumulated goods were valued at several tons of billion yen. If export goods are included, accumulated goods will amount to an estimated one hundred billion yen.

It is more important to dispose of an enormous amount of these accumulated goods than to trace the causes therefor. The International Trade and Industry Ministry is currently working on the following measures:

(1) The export of goods with demand regardless of floor prices and the Government's compensation for losses on export contracts which were concluded at lower than corporation purchased prices.

(2) The sale of export-disqualified goods by auction, if necessary, regardless of official prices, at exhibitions to be held throughout the country. (The Tokyo exhibition is scheduled on 9 August.) In this case, no price and distribution control regulations will be applied to private accumulated goods, but the losses involved will fall upon the shoulders of enterprisers concerned.

ITEM 122 (Continued)

These methods of clearing up accumulated goods will mean dumpings to be conducted openly both at home and abroad; and compensations for losses of the corporations would be tremendous, as well as losses to be sustained by private enterprics. Inasmuch as overseas dumping will be severely criticized, we cannot expect such dumping to be permitted. At home, the shrinking purchasing power, expected to become even more serious by this fall, will probably serve to prolong the period of sacrifice sales.

The stockpile issue will not be solved with such measures. The fundamental solution to this problem lies only in improved overseas conditions or in increased pruchasing power at both home and abroad resulting from the miraculous success of anti-deflation measures.

# VII SOCIAL

ARTICLES OF SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE FROM NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES PUBLISHED THROUGHOUT JAPAN

SOCIAL


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## ITEM 123 OTA WARD CITIZENS SEEK RELIEF RICE

(Full Translation)

AKAHATA, 11 Aug (Ota dispatch) -- On 8 August, approximately 30 housewives of Ota Ku, Magome Higashi 4 Chome, who belong to the Korean League of Japan, thronged to the public welfare office and succeeded in acquiring Livelihood Protection Law benefits for eight persons. Prompted by this success, a "give-us-relief-rice" movement was launched on the 10th and spread throughout the entire ward.

One hundred and fifty housewives of Okayama, Numabe, Kugahara and the Mitsui Precision Machine Manufacturing Company's dormitory beseiged the Chofu branch ward office to acquire relief rice rations. Another group of 150 housewives of the Akatsuki and Mutsumi Women's associations' dormitories operated by the Chuo Industry and Ono Chemical companies and the Korean League of Japan located near Kojiya and Morigasaki rushed to the Omori Ward Office and negotiated for the same demand. The Communist Party Ota Ward Committee announced to all ward citizens the following objectives to be sought in the struggle to realize the immediate demands of the people:

(1) Rationing of sufficient staple foods.
(2) Rationing of only rice and wheat as staple foods.
(3) Recognition of credit sale and advance delivery of staple foods.
(4) Complete enforcement of the house-to-house delivery system.
(5) Accurate weighing.
(6) Increased number of distribution office personnel and improvement in their treatment.
(7) Opposition to delayed rations and to discharges.
(8) Discharge of public welfare commissioners who are doing nothing for the good of the people and the appointment of the people's representatives.

## ITEM 124 COMMUNIST CLOTHES-MENDING CORPS VISIT RURAL AREAS

(Full Translation)

AKAHATA, 11 Aug -- Communist dressmakers in Tokyo organized a Communist Party Clothes-Mending Corps and visited agricultural villages in Ibaragi, Gumma and Saitama, where farmers are now busy weeding and collecting tobacco leaves. The first group, made up of eight persons including YANASE Asako, widow of the late YANASE Seimu, painter, and EBE Shizue, returned to Tokyo on 5 August in high spirits after four days of hard work in the country. By the end of August, about 40 corps members, together with the students' construction corps, are scheduled to make successive trips to agricultural villages, in groups of approximately 10.

ITEM 124 (Continued) . . . . . .

EBE Shizue, member of the first group, expressed her opinion: "Housewives in the farming district have next to nothing to wear. In view of this situation, I felt we should effect a basic change in our policy on the dress reform movement. Housewives came to us and asked us to tell them about the Communist Party. However, this was difficult, as these housewives did not even know the name of our secretary-general, TOKUDA, while we ourselves were not able to fully explain the Communist Party's policies on agricultural problems. We found that even in villages where the Communist influence had been widely felt, the housewives still remained quite ignorant. I think it necessary for us to direct a propaganda campaign toward these farm women in an organized manner. However, in Ibaragi Ken, Naka Gun, Shiota Mura, we succeeded in getting five housewives to join the Communist Party."

ITEM 125 THE THREATENING AUGUST-SEPTEMBER REVOLUTION

(Summary)

SHOKEN KEIZAI SHIMPO (Semi-monthly magazine), 1 Aug 49 -- Beginning with the Tokyo Metropolitan Office Incident precipitated by the left wing, which resulted in the death of one Mr HASHIMOTO, various strikes, Hiroshima's Japan Steel Riot, Tokyo Shibaura's Kano Plant Incident and numerous other disturbances broke out, finally leading to the Taira City riots. Under this atmosphere, the month scheduled for the mass discharge of government employees arrived amidst rumors of a Communist Party inspired revolution in August or September.

We have frequently heard the words "labor offensive" since the end of the war, but the latest is accompanied by air of tension never seen before. It was under this situation that the Shimoyama case broke into the headlines to startle the people. Whatever the nature of this case may be, it is all too clear that it proved most undesirable for those who were prepared to fight the Government's administrative adjustment program. Thus, it seems that the skirmish preparatory to a September revolution has received a serious setback. This of course does not mean that the plan has been crushed, but rather that it is still in a preliminary stage.

At the fifteenth general meeting held by the Expanded Central Committee in July, Secretary General TOKUDA Kyuichi stated, "The nature of the workers' struggles have already changed from that of the past: It now includes the political character of striving for a revolution. Without a revolution, we cannot hope to advance even a step. We must overthrow the Democratic Liberal Yoshida Government by September. The necessary conditions to realize this are now present."

Various self-criticisms to overcome party shortcomings were then heard such as: "Since the struggle to grasp the reins of government came to be emphasized, there has been a tendency to ignore daily struggles," or "We must not repeat the past mistake of making an a priori estimate of the situation based on merely the induction of writers such as MARX or LENIN but on Marx-Leninism grasped through the unification of theory and practice," or "Party finances should be based on membership dues, the sale of party publications and other activities where deal with the masses, and for this purpose, the unification of finance, propaganda and organization constitute an urgent preblem".

Red-dominated Organizations

It is needless to say that among the organization of the masses,

ITEM 125 (Continued)

the NCIU most faithfully adheres to Communist Party policies. Immediately after the meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee, the NCIU also called a meeting of its Expanded Executive Committee and decided on the following goals:

(1) In the workshops, the struggle to protect industries must be promoted by organizing the masses to lead management in accordance with the demands of the masses. Regarding this, such measures as paralyzing the plant organization while taking strong precautions against having the labor union assume the responsibility for business risks should be taken under consideration.

(2) The currently popular term racial capital is extremely ambiguous, but this is capital which will come to stand on the side of workers when the struggle for the protection of industries as forcefully developed, and accordingly, efforts must be made to turn all capitalists into racial capitalists.

(3) Joint struggle with farmers and urbanites.

(4) Collective bargaining with the Government.

(5) Stepping up propaganda activities.

(6) Promotion of independent foreign trade.

(7) Struggle to expose corruption.

(8) Struggle against adversely revised labor laws.

(9) Unification of the labor front and strengthening the National Labor Union Liaison Council.

The NCIU intends to realize these goals through any means including the use of force; it will ignore any law which obstructs this plan. A serious problem exists in the fact that mass organizations called labor unions which profess to adhere to no fixed political principles, do not hesitate to publicly manifest such a resolution. The National Labor Law Policy Council of Labor Unions takes the view that laws should be established by the people and accordingly for a reactionary Cabinet to enact laws against the will of the people is a violation of the Constitution and the Potsdam Declaration.

To admit that our countermeasures must be limited by such laws is the same as being entrapped by the enemy. Therefore the application of such laws should be made impossible and eventually abolished through the use of force. Does not this mean in essence to ignore laws, use force, and uphold the principle of refusing to relinquish all previously acquired rights.

The largest Communist-led organization next to the NCIU is the National Liaison Council of Government and Public Employes Unions. It is headed by the State Railway Workers Union, which has announced that it would resort to force in opposing the current dismissals, and the All Japan Communication Workers Union, which at the height of the last State Railway Workers Union Strike held a national convention in Akita Shi when the leftists scored an overwhelming victory. The declaration of struggle by this convention made plain that they thought the field of communications was the sole territory of the Communication workers and that none had the right to dismiss them. Undoubtedly, they will also resort to "every means of struggle including strikes". They are further demanding that a workshop committee be formed in every place of work.

Take Heed

We must clearly understand that the so-called August-September revolution is neither a momentary display of rash agitation nor a desk theory to be laughed off. Needless to say, not all workers who suffer as a result of the Nine-point Economic Principle sympathize with the Communist Party. Even in leftist-dominated organizations, as we know, sound development of the democratization movement is seen. However, as long as anti-communistic measures are limited to the Democratic

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ITEM 125 (Continued)

Liberal Party variety, typified by the recent issue in regard to changing the national police chief, rumors of a coming revolution will continue to threaten good citizens.

ITEM 126 SUMMER A TIME OF STARVATION AND REVOLUTION

(Extracts)

SHAKAI HYORON (Monthly magazine), Aug 49 -- Under a bad government, summer has always been a season of starvation for the people. The workers suffer from the rise in the blackmarket price of rice while the majority of the farmers also have little to eat. Because the workers and farmers lack purchasing power during this period, the small businessmen and merchants, suffer from the slump in trade. For this reason, also, peoples' struggles take on a political coloring, the ruling class do not rest well at night, and important social or political incidents are prone to break out during the summer months.

In May 1787 (7th year of the Tenmei Era) a farmers' uprising began in Osaka and spread to Edo (Tokyo-Translator) and other districts. In the summer of 1866 (2nd year of the Keio Era) a still larger uprising took place when the farmers joined hands with the townfolks, which not only forced a change in the government but led to the collapse of the Shogunate.

In May 1884, an armed riot of Liberal Party members broke out in Gumma Ken while a similar incident occurred in September in Ibaragi Ken, both as the result of the governor of these two prefectures, MISHIMA Tsuyo, provoking the leftist faction of the Liberal Party took such actions was the fact that the rural communities were in a restless mood due to a serious depression. This later led to the big riots of the Chichibu and Omiya districts.

The Chichibu Affair which took place in a widespread area in northwestern Kanto arose as a result of successive farmers struggles which spread and grew between summer and autumn of 1884 and eventually reached the proportions of a political riot. This affair is of particular importance in the history of people's struggles in Japan because both farmers and the proletariat were the participants, but it was not by coincidence that it broke out in the summer.

The price of rice rose yearly as a result of Japan participating in World War I, but the government continued to protect the landowners. During the war, the factory workers and urban population increased more than twofold to aggravate the food situation, but the militarist-bureaucrat led Terauchi Cabinet was not able to appreciate the significance behind this. As the price of rice increased towards the summer of 1918, the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Osaka Police recognized the increasing unrest among the workers but their efforts turned only to controlling them. Thus, the rice riots in August became unavoidable, and the rice riots led to attacks on rice dealers and eventually into a struggle against the government.

Japan has lost her colonies with the defeat and is now on the verge of collapse. Modern revolutions are extremely complex and food alone is now not a decisive factor in itself, but summers still have a special revolutionary significance. This summer, life under the Third Yoshida Cabinet is even more difficult than under his first, due to hunger, unemployment, and merciless taxes. Japanese imperialism surrendered to international democratic forces on 15 August, but it is also a time when rice riots reach their peak. When will the surviving monopoly capital and the Emperor system surrender to the Japan people?

ITEM 126 (Continued)

Summer has always been, and still is a season of starvation and revolutions. The outlook for the peoples' summer is still dark and yet contains hope.

ITEM 127 LESSONS LEARNED FROM HIROSHIMA

(Summary)

SHUKAN ASAHI (Weekly magazine), 7 Aug 49 -- (Participants in the roundtable discussion summarized below were reporters on the staff of this magazine, who discussed recent publications on the atomic-bomb disaster at Hiroshima -- Editor)

Preface

Is man destined to lead a miserable life in a ravine between wars? Can he not realize the significance of an atomic bomb unless it scorches his own skin? Is it futile to protest against massacre of men by men? I am not competent to answer these questions, but one thing I do know is that the seriously-injured victims of atom-bombed Hiroshima are appealing to Heaven. (An excerpt from The Summer Flower written by Hara Tamiki -- Editor).

B: When the atomic bomb burst four years ago, ghastly sights were seen.

D: The women of Hiroshima were very unsightly at that time. Girls were seen on the streets with no hair, and old women with dangling disjointed arms, skin peeling and blood oozing from their scorched flesh.

A: The question arises as to whether the Japanese public are aware of this horrible war disaster. Since the majority of the people have not actually gone through this dreadful experience, it does not strike home as sharply as it should.

E: The question of whether an atomic bomb will become a decisive weapon in future warfare has been the subject of much discussion. Even if the bomb were not improved upon since it was first dropped at Hiroshima, it would certainly be enough to cause the same amount of damage, if not more.

A: What is the reaction of those Japanese people who were the first victims of the atomic bomb?

B: They appear to have a "dangerous nostalgia" for war. For instance, the movie "Though Japan is Defeated" (a documentary war film -- Translator) draws a full house, and semi-documentary war stories are also very popular. This phenomenon should be carefully looked into, for it is indicative of a dangerous desire for war.

B: Our people have had a long, bellicose tradition, and I do not believe they can be converted into a peace-loving, cultured nation in a mere four years.

C: Former military personnel, accustomed to untold luxuries during the war, are dissatisfied with present conditions.

B: They should be made to read any one of the publications on the Hiroshima disaster.

B: Politicians especially, whether they be leftists or rightists, should read the following excerpt from the Street of Corpses, by OTA Yoko:

> "Although, in a quarrel, one can attack one's enemy with any weapon, it is evil to use the atomic bomb in human hostilities.
>
> "Some one in the world may invent a more powerful weapon than an atomic bomb, and a war can be waged; but it can no longer be called a war: it must be called the destruction of everything. The time has now come to redress this tragic state of affairs whereby mankind cannot progress without destruction. The path to peace lies here."

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### ITEM 128 ZENSHINZA TAX PAYMENT BECOMES ISSUE

(Full Translation)

JIJI SHIMPO, 12 Aug (Osaka) -- The Osaka Prefectural Office revenue section advised the Zenshinza Troupe now touring the Osaka district that it should file its tax declaration on its "Midsummer Night's Dream" performances by 10 August. As no reply was received, the Osaka District Prosecutor's Office notified the troupe that it was making preparations to indict the group.

Meanwhile the prefectural revenue section holds that, since the troupe's tour of performances is a part of the nation-wide fund-raising campaign pushed by the Communist Party's culture organization group to secure the sum of 50,000,000 yen, tax must be imposed according to national standards. Consequently, MATSUSHITA, acting chief of the prefectural revenue section, departed for Tokyo on 11 August to confer with the Revenue Department of the Local Government Board.

Tsujii, an Osaka prefectural government official in charge of admission taxes, stated as follows: "As the Zenshinza troupe put on over a dozen performances in and around Osaka, the total sum in taxes will amount to about 1,000,000 yen: However, if the 50,000,000 yen fund-raising campaign has been as successful as the troupe claims, admission taxes amounting to about 30,000,000 yen must be collected."

### ITEM 129 MAJORITY OF RY ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY SABOTAGE

(Full Translation)

YOMIURI SHIMBUN, 12 Aug -- The total number of railway accidents during July reached 2,458 throughout the country, according to an announcement made on 11 August by the Public Safety Section of the Operation Bureau of the State Railways.

Last year, about 55 per cent of the accidents were caused by train breakdowns, while recently, railway obstruction cases have occupied an overwhelming majority. During July alone, there were 1,574 railway obstruction cases. This figure tops 1,482, the total number of railway obstruction cases occurring last year.

The following obstruction cases occurred in July: 919 cases of placing stones on tracks, 289 cases of throwing stones at trains, seven cases of pulling the emergency cord, 20 cases of disconnecting couplers, 31 cases of tampering with brake valves. There were various other cases.

The 63 type electric cars now at issue have met with remarkably few accidents. This is said to be because the 63 type cars have been completely reinforced and are no longer faulty, as they were at the beginning.

### ITEM 130 UNDERSTAFFED JUVENIIE AGENCIES CANT STOP ESCAPEES

(Summary)

NAIGAI TIMES, 11 Aug -- Juvenile delinquents are constantly escaping from juvenile consultation offices, which have taken over the work of observing them for an approximate two week period, following their arrest. The delinquents are handed over to these offices, which in turn determine what institution would be most suitable for them.

These child delinquents dislike restraint and make good their escape during this two-week period, to go back to their former life of petty larceny, etc. Since these consultation offices (six in Tokyo) have only the facilities of an ordinary house, and since they are

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understaffed and unable to keep strict watch, officials in charge of juvenile delinquents are unable to carry out their idealistic program of guidance through loving care, in place of the previous Spartan way of discipline hitherto practiced.

A survey revealed that, for instance, of the total of 69 delinquents taken in between 15 June and 3 July, 46, or 67 percent, had escaped. Among them, five who were arrested three times, escaped three times. Of 27 child pickpockets arrested during the wholesale round-up of pickpockets in July, 23 escaped within four days.

The central consultation office of Toshima Ku, Nishi-sugamo, 3-chome, 858, for instance, has accommodations for 100 children. It receives 12 delinquents a day from the police, and sends out 12 to other institutions. The office is provided with an operation expense fund of 100,000 yen a month from the Tokyo Metropolitan Office. Out of this sum, 60,000 yen is spent on food for the inmates; and since additional expenditures for transportation and medical treatment, etc, are necessary, the remainder is so meager that only 28 persons can be employed. A deficit naturally results, but with no means to cover it, and occasionally even food cannot satisfactorily be prepared for the inmates. Children, however, prefer to remain at these offices rather than be sent to other institutions such as reformatories, relief establishments, mental homes, sanatoriums and orphanages, and many make their escape before they get to these institutions.

ITEM 131 ONLY 10 PERCENT OF TOKYO REPATS SECURE JOBS

(Full Translation)

AKAHATA, 12 Aug -- According to an investigation conducted by the Tokyo Metropolitan Labor Bureau as of the end of July, only ten percent of the repatriates (of this year) who settled in Tokyo had found work through the assistance of a public employment security office. The 10 percent, moreover, are all physical laborers. As regards wages, they are so low that a pressman getting 8000 yen is considered well-paid. The average wage is 500 yen.

Not a few are employed on a temporary basis at first, because the employers fear they may be Communists. From the time of resumption of repatriation this year up to the end of July, 426 repatriates had settled down in Metropolitan Tokyo. Of 304 repatriates who consulted metropolitan public employment security offices, 102 received help in finding employment, but only 43 actually secured positions.

ITEM 132 UNIONS AND PRESS SHOULD MEET TO RESOLVE DEADLOCK -- YAKABE Katsumi

(Summary)

SHIMBUN KYOKAIHO, 6 Aug -- The National Congress of Industrial Unions and the All Japan Communications Workers Union recently gave notice that they were denying union information to commercial papers in general and prohibiting their reporters from entering union premises. The National Council of Government Employees Unions later took similar action. Although the State Railway Workers Union as a whole has taken no such formal stand, actual boycott of reporters has occurred locally: for instance, at the time of the state elevated train strikes in June and July, and more recently in connection with the Mitaka runaway incident. In consequence, commerical papers have had to depend upon the authorities for most of their information, with the natural result that their reports have been biassed in favor of the authorities.

At the time of the NCIU statement, only the MAINICHI SHIMBUN

made immediate editorial comments. It is most peculiar that the other papers seemingly ignored the issue by keeping silence.

Aside from the three abovementioned unions, various other labor unions, as well as the Japan Communist Party and similar democratic organizations, have evinced signs of growing protest against the commercial press, and of denying it news material.

Originally, the current moves of the NCIU and the AJCWU were based upon a decision reached in an executive meeting of the Joint Editorial Conference of Democratic Organization Newspapers. It is fresh in our memory that the conference adopted a new tactic in printing extras at the time of the Mitaka incident featuring what it claimed to be "the truth of the incident." This move, of course, was aimed at clarification of the union's attitude and behavior in connection with the case.

It is not hard to imagine that the conference, with its office at the AJCWU headquarters, will continue this tactic. In view of the fact that there is no daily paper except the AKAHATA, to represent the conference, a plan is now reported to convert the NCIU organ RODO SENSEN, presently issued every third day, into a daily. In the meantime, unless studied as part of a series of such moves, the question of the union boycott of commerical paper reporters will never be worked out.

We often hear of the changes in postwar European journalism. In France, organ papers of various political parties and other organizations have already overwhelmed general commercial papers. Even in England, where the neutrality of the press is highly boasted, the Labor Party organ, the Daily Herald, is said to have increased its circulation by 1,000,000 copies since the war.

Despite the independence of our commerical papers from the influence of various political parties and other organizations, it cannot be denied that there is a trend in some leftist journalism organs toward setting up a new camp opposed to the commerical papers.

So long as commerical papers at the present time are not devoted to any specific political parties or other organizations, but maintain their neutrality in accordance with the press code, they should consider it an unreasonable nuisance to be subjected to such a ban on news material by powerful labor organizations. Strange to say, they do not seem actually to feel the move to be a nuisance or a breach of ethics. Hence some have ignored the move, while others suggest that the disadvantage and loss are labor's. However, because of the independent and neutral nature of our general commercial papers, our readers cannot be satisfied with such reports as are restricted in their sources. It is not proper for commerical papers in general to pass over so momentous an issue, particularly when they are attempting to discuss, criticize, and dispassionately report the facts of the current labor offensive.

I believe that there must be some compromise to be reached as a result of amicable negotiations between the unions and the commerical papers, union objections to specific reporters and handling of stories could properly be taken up, and I doubt if there would be any objection to the unions' attempt to establish a novel and different type of journalism. For this reason an effort should be made now to bring about agreement on the way of handling news materials through frank talks between newpaper company executives or the Press Association and the unions.

As the personnel slash in the AJCWU and the NCGEU goes forward, I, as a reporter, find that both reporters and the reading public are troubled by this issue.

(The writer is a staff member of the MAINICHI SHIMBUN general news department, also an executive of the Labor-Farmer Reporters' Club-Editor)

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ITEM 133 "COMMUNISTS BLAMED FOR EVERYTHING"

(Full Translation)

HATARAKU FUJIN (Monthly magazine), Sep 49 -- President SHIMOYAMA is dead. Was it suicide or murder? With the situation as it is, it might be better to say that he was murdered. While we are at it, we might as well blame this "murder" on a Communist ---.

The Mitaka Incident broke out. As if to say, "Good!", the Democratic Liberals in that area raised a hue and cry, implicating the Communist Party. Meanwhile, two workers with alibi were placed under arrest as if it had been prearranged. Somehow, it seems that everything went too smoothly.

On the might of 27 Feb 33, the German Reichstag was destroyed by fire. The incendiary, it was said, was a Dutchman named LUPPE. The Nazi Government attempted to prove that three communist leaders, including DIMITROFF, were accomplices.

DIMITROFF asserted before the Nazi court "As a communist, I am opposed to any form of individual terrorism or assassination or anything as absurd as incendiarism. The Communist Party is a party of the masses. 'Organize mass activities, mass struggles, and mass resistance, but never take a risk'-- this is the ABC of Communist strategy."

Today the case is clear. It was the Nazi Party itself that set fire to the Reichstag. The Nazis felt no compunction, even in burning down such a costly building themselves, in order to entrap the Communist Party.

A declining power steps at nothing in order to protect itself. Atrocities revolting to ordinary men are committed as if they were everyday occurrences. Its adherents are completely bereft of reason. Should a "Fay typhoon" strike the devastated land and industries of Japan, in order to shift the blame even for this, they would probably say, "The Communist Party called forth the typhoon."

# VIII EDITORIAL

EDITORIALS OF SIGNIFICANCE FROM NEWSPAPERS
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## ITEM 134 RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS BY FOREIGN BANKS IN JAPAN

(Summary)

CHUBU KEIZAI SHIMBUN (Nagoya), 4 Aug -- With the establishment of the single exchange rate and the subsequent linking of Japanese economy to the world economy, the problem of permitting foreign banks to operate in Japan has become urgent.

At present, all foreign banks in Japan are under SCAP supervision, and are operating only within the scope specified by SCAP. That is, they are more or less agents for SCAP, and handle only the accounts of occupation personnel and commercial representatives. All of the ten foreign banks in Japan today had branches here before the war, and were engaged in extentive banking business. Therefore, in view of the fact that our nation's economy is coming more and more into contact with international economy, it is only natural that the resumption of operation of these foreign banks in Japan is being strongly urged.

The Government, which had been working on concrete measures to allow foreign banks to operate in Japan, has reportedly decided upon the following plan as basis for negotiations with the concerned authorities. Matters in which foreign banks in Japan will be allowed to engage in are: 1) those which have already been authorized by SCAP; 2) affairs concerning foreign exchange; 3) all domestic banking affairs except the receiving of deposits; 4) conducting transactions with the Bank of Japan and Japanese city banks; and 5) investing in securities prescribed in the Cabinet Ordinance concerning foreigners' properties, and selling and buying securities or acting as intermediaries.

On the other hand, the Government will request authorization for Japanese banks to establish a correspondence system abroad, and the establishment of foreign currency accounts in other countries. by the foreign exchange control commission.

As to the conditions for granting license to operate in Japan, foreign banks must: 1) be subject to the Foreign Exchange Law and other Japanese laws and ordinances, including inspections by the Japanese Government of their business conditions, as are applied to all Japanese banks; 2) appropriate a certain amount of capital for conducting business in Japan; and 3) deposit a certain amount of money in the Japanese Government's deposit-office.

There have been three views regarding the reopening of foreign banks in Japan. The first is that the reopening of foreign banks is a menace to Japan's banking circle the second is that it will exert no great influence upon Japanese banks. The third view is that the Government should allow foreign banks to operate in Japan as early as possible, in order to help Japanese banks improve their conditions by competing with foreign banks.

EDITORIAL

ITEM 134 (Continued)

We, also, believe that foreign banks should be permitted to reopen as early as possible. Those who oppose the reopening of foreign banks assert that it will provide loopholes for exportation of capital and tax evasion. Such an assertion is totally absurd, because the export of capital or tax evasion through foreign banks is impossible so long as foreign banks in Japan are subject to Japanese laws.

Today when Japanese economy is linked with world economy, foreign banks should be permitted to operate in Japan, if only, from the viewpoint of realizing the principles of free trade, equal opportunity and fair competition.

The fear that the competition between foreign and domestic banks may become stiff, instead of remaining "fair" is unnecessary, because foreign banks in Japan will be required to maintain their foreign exchange funds in yen. We believe the Japanese bankers should welcome the opening of foreign banks in Japan, and strive to acquire equal status with foreign banks abroad.

There is one question which must be considered in regard to reopening of foreign banks. It is the question as to why foreign banks should be prohibited from receiving deposits from the Japanese people. There is no danger of loopholes for foreign banks to export capital by receiving Japanese deposits, if foreign banks receive the deposits in yen and are placed under the supervision of the Japanese Government, in accordance with Japanese laws and ordinances. It is selfish for the Japanese Government to prohibit foreign banks from accepting deposits, while requesting the authorities to permit Japanese banks to establish a correspondence system abroad and enable them to transact business with foreign banks on an equal footing.

Lastly, it must be noted that the establishment of a correspondence system abroad will not be easy, because it involves problems concerning the legal status of the Japanese now under Allied occupation.

ITEM 135 RECENT SOCIAL TRENDS

(Summary)

HOKKAIDO SHIMBUN (Asahigawa), 5 Aug -- As long as the Japanese worship the powerful, there is every danger that the right-wing elements may gain in power.

Since rigid economic policies must be enforced along the Dodge line, it is inevitable that the nation's economy will be depressed. And, this affords the right-wingers a great chance to gain in influence. In other words, the potentiality of the right-wing elements to gain strength can be found in to-day's national economy.

In the respect, it is questionable whether postwar Japan has been democratized sufficiently so as to check the right-wingers from extending their influence. Despite the enforcement of drastic reforms in various circles, the people are still in the habit of submitting blindly to power.

True, some of the Communist activities to frustrate the projected mass discharge of State Railway workers were too extreme for the people to swallow; but were not the majority of the people too prejudiced in criticizing the activities of the Communists? There would be no question if such criticisms were based on solid grounds, but when the people denounce the Communists scathingly, in blind obedience to the anti-Communist policy of the authorities, it can be said that the people are not only undermining democracy, but are also falling prey to the maneuvers of the rightists.

Recently, a very dangerous tendency is seen among the democratic

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forces. That is to say, being affected by the trend of the times, some labor union members urge the uselessness of unions; while a considerable number of State Railway workers have seceded from their union.

The remarkable postwar development of Japanese labor unions has greatly contributed toward the democratization of the nation. If laborers consider unions as useless, on the ground that the current labor movements are somewhat radical, it means that they are waiving their own rights, shirking their responsibility for democratizing the nation, and fostering the growth of a reactionary government.

The fact that the majority of the people are prone to go either to the right or left in search of a prop, and to fail in acting in accordance with their own beliefs, proves that there is every possibility for Japan to rush to the right.

If there is danger that the Government may become reactionary, it is the people's firm belief in democracy which will prevent the Government from becoming reactionary. If the people want to come under the forceful rule of either the left or right-wingers, democratic society will never be realized.

With the enforcement of economic policies along the Dodge line, difficult problems will crop up, one after another. The people should strive to win international confidence by showing firm belief in democracy, ceasing to follow the evil practice of currying favor with the powerful, and following with perseverance the right and proper course of action.

ITEM 136 YOUTH AND PEACE

(Summary)

CHUGOKU SHIMBUN (Hiroshima), 4 Aug -- A nation-wide "Peace Protection Drive" is being held during the period from 1 August to 15 under the sponsorship of the Democracy Protection League. Such a drive has great significance under the present situation, because all possible efforts are required for the prevention of World War III.

To attain this end, all the democratic nations must cooperate with others, regardless of discrepancies in ideologies, political stands and religion. Only through such united political force can Fascism be overthrown and eternal world peace realized.

In this connection, international movements for the protection of peace are now required, and Hiroshima is widely acknowledged as the center of such movements.

The third annual Peace Festival of Hiroshima is to be celebrated on 6 August. It is the day Hiroshima will assume her position as the protector of world peace. This is a great honor to the citizens of Hiroshima, but this honor is accompanied by important responsibility.

It is highly desirable for young people to become the vanguard of the peace protection movement. Such a progressive move as the confidence for the Youths New World Peace Movement to be held on 7 August at the Peace Square is highly desirable, and should be followed by others of similar nature.

Immediately after the war termination, "one world" had been advocated by all the peoples of the world, and the United Nations was established as an organ to realize eternal world peace. In a few years, however, the UN has proved to be ineffective, and an everlasting peace, beyond our reach.

This is all due to the cold war between the USA and the USSR. Moreover, there are now indications that the cold war will become

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more and more aggravated, and will finally turn into actual warfare, sooner or later.

The Western European nations have come to seek their own security in a joint defense organization, which has led to the conclusion of the North Atlantic Pact. The conclusion of such a Pact amply testifies that the UN has finally become incapable of protecting peace.

On the other hand, it is reported that the Republican leaders are strongly opposed to TRUMAN's military aid program, and are deliberating on another plan. It is a noteworthy fact that the plan for World Union was presented to the US Upper House on 26 July, supported by 13 Upper House and 103 Lower House Members.

In the light of world trends, peace movements must actively be developed in Japan too. However, these movements must be reenforced by scholarly research. It is most desirable that young people of our country devote themselves to close inquiry into these movements from the academic standpoint, and exert joint efforts for the realization of world peace.

ITEM 137 THE JAPANESE AND SOCIABILITY (Column: Whimsy)

(Summary)

YUKAN CHUGAI, 11 Aug -- The Japan Pen Club has decided not to send representatives to the World Pen Convention scheduled to be held at Venice this fall. It is really deplorable that Japanese representatives cannot attend this convention because of the lack of funds.

With the situation of disarmed Japan having greatly changed, all of those Japanese who associate with foreigners, either at home or abroad, are now acting as diplomats because they represent Japan in their own fields. Great hopes had been entertained especially of the representatives to the World Pen Convention. We were hence disgusted with the old concept of the Pen Club authorities, who chose unsociable men of letters as our cultural delegates, simply because of their past record and position in the Japanese literary circles.

Representatives of a nation should be chosen from a broader point of view, regardless of their standing in their own circles. Even if these "pen delegates" could attend the convention to be held at Venice, their visit there would end in a mere sightseeing tour if they were too remiss in sociability to exchange views with foreigners.

It is ironical that with the Japanese, who, more than any other nation, like foreign novels and are moved by foreign movies, their greatest defect is the lack of sociability.

ITEM 138 EXPECTATIONS FROM NCWU IN PERSONNEL SLASH

(Summary)

NAIGAI TIMES, 11 Aug -- With the dismissal of State railway workers completed the Postal Administration and the Tele-communications Ministries will undergo personnel reduction shortly.

The original estimate of the number to be discharged had been placed at 27,400, but with 8,000 to 13,000 members expected to resign voluntarily, the actual figure will probably be about 14,000. Thus, little importance is being attached to the dismissal of communication and postal workers compared to the reduction of State railway workers.

However, inasmuch as the communication enterprise is no less

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important than the railroad enterprise, the people are watching with keen interest to see whether or not the personnel cuts will be enforced smoothly. Already the National Communications Worker's Union which is more leftist-dominated than the State Railway Worker's Union is presenting a stiff protest to the personnel slash.

Communication and postal workers, being public servants, have no legal right to oppose the Government's personnel slash by "resorting to force." Nor do they have the right to bargain collectively and to wage struggles. The dismissal of railway workers was carried out without the anticipated disturbances only because the Democratization League faction in the State Railway Workers Union was more firmly entrenched than the radical elements, and because the union's selfish attitude failed to win the sympathy of the public.

The NCWU, however, is inclined to be swayed more by the leftist elements because the anti-Communist members are weaker. However,, any radical conduct in protest against the personnel cut program will inevitably meet with the severe criticism of the public inasmuch as the personnel cut is enforced according to the decision of the Diet, which represents the people. We hope that the NCWU will take a calm and modest attitude toward the enforcement of the personnel reduction and avoid shallow heroism.

ITEM 139 RATIONALIZATION OF RICE DELIVERY SYSTEM (Letter to the Editor)

(Summary)

HOCHI SHIMBUN, 9 Aug -- Every year the rice delivery quotas are increased. This may be an inevitable requirement for Japan's reconstruction. However, the present delivery system has numerous defects. For example, the delivery quotas are determined according to location of the land, and the yield of lowland farms is considered less than that of highland farms. Because of this, farmers who live in lowland districts and yet cultivate highland farms come under the lowland quotas and can easily complete their delivery, while those who live in highland districts but cultivate lowland farms must shoulder the highland quotas. This irrational system is still being enforced to date for the sake of expediency in determining the delivery quotas. However, its reform is technically possible.

The present delivery system can be replaced by a system based upon the farmlands under cultivation. Since the areas cultivated by each farmer and their locations are registered on the farmland registers, the regional headquarters of farmers co-operatives have ready access as to the size and location of the cultivated farmlands under each unit co-operative. Therefore, if each co-operative calculates the areas under its jurisdiction and classifies them as A or B, and reports them to the regional headquarters delivery quotas can be allocated according to the classification of the lands and charged to each unit co-operative.

Although this system involves complicated procedures when a farmer wants to sell land purchased under the land reform, because of the overpopulated condition of farming communities today, there is likely to be very few changes in ownership. As the area and location of all farmlands are now known by the liberation of farms under the land reform, the establishment of a delivery system based upon cultivated lands is possible if the authorities only have the enthusiasm to do so.

(T O, a farmer, Gumma Ken)

EDITORIAL

ITEM 140 RECONSTRUCTION STRUGGLE OF SOCIALIST PARTY

(Summary)

SHAKAI SHIMBUN, 11 Aug -- In co-operation with the Socialist Party many major democratic labor unions are now pushing a nation-wide struggle for realizing the immediate convening of the extra-ordinary Diet session and a drastic revision of the Dodge Line. The State Railway Reconstruction Joint Struggle Council is a joint struggle organ of the Socialist Party and a democratic labor union. Its aim is to oppose the Democratic Liberal Government's dogmatic discharge program and to destroy the destructive tactics of the Communist Party, which is trying to plunge the nation's entire economy into confusion and undermine democracy by inciting the railway workers' regional strikes. The key objective of this Council's struggle is a drastic revision of the Dodge Line. The recently organized New National Congress of Industrial Unions and the JFLU Greater Central Committee are also concentrating their efforts on the same goal. Our current movement against the proposed division of the electric industry enterprise is also part of our struggle for revising the Dodge Line.

The ultimate goal of the Dodge Line, which is a concrete program for implementing the Nine-point Economic Stabilization Program, is Japan's economic self-sufficiency, and we have no objection in this regard. Our foreign trade, which was a vital requirement of the Dodge program, is now faced with a serious slump due to the current recession in world markets. However, the vital defect is the fact that the Dodge Line is being carried out by the reactionary Yoshida Cabinet. The increased production of coal was urged with the goal placed at 42 million tons, but already there is a stockpile at coal mines, and similar accumulations of stock of various products are increasing daily.

On the other hand the mass dismissal of workers is being carried out and smaller enterprises are collapsing. These facts indicate that the economic situation has gone beyond the stabilization policy and prove that it is moving rapidly toward a total collapse.

There can be no room for the revival of laissez faire economy in present-day Japan. Free economy and the abolition of economic controls advocated by the Democratic Liberal Party are only deceptive policies to protect the interests of major capitalists at the sacrifice of the laboring class and the smaller capitalists. By their reckless political program of pursuing their interests alone, even by destroying the basis of independence and the existence of the 80-million people, the crisis is being intensified further.

The laboring masses are demanding the revision of the Dodge Line in order to defend their livelihood and prevent the nation's economic collapse. It must be noted, that the laboring masses have no desire for a reversal to another inflation, nor can they be induced to engage in destructive activities for establishing the people's government. They are pushing the great movement because they support the policies of the Socialist Party. We Socialists, must lead this movement with the faith that the Socialist Party alone is the political force capable of protecting the livelihood and interests of the laboring masses. The coming extraordinary Diet must be our battlefield to destroy the reactionary policies of the Democratic Liberal Party and overthrow the Yoshida Cabinet. We must recognize the significance of such issues as the revision of the budget, the establishment of more positive policies regarding industrial loans, the solution of unemployment, and the socialization of coal and electric industries and present them to the extraordinary Diet session.

We must lay the foundation for an over-all economic reconstruction

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movement of democratic forces by pushing our railway reconstruction struggle. We must protest against the liquidation of the Coal Corporation, the division of the electric industry, and the readjustment of private enterprises so that our demand for the immediate session of the extraordinary Diet will be realized.

ITEM 141 "NO MORE HIROSHIMAS"

(Summary)

OSAKA SHIMBUN (Osaka), 7 Aug -- With the tolling of the "Bell of Peace", the fourth annual Peace Festival of Hiroshima in commemoration of the first atom bomb explosion in history was opened from 9:15 a m yesterday, under the auspices of the Hiroshima Peace Association.

On this occasion Mayor HAMAI sent a peace message to the mayors of 58 leading cities throughout the world, and also a petition with signatures of 210,000 Hiroshima people to President TRUMAN, calling on the American Chief Executive to take the lead in strengthening the United Nations as an effective force against future wars.

This is occasion highly significant, for although the European situation is temporarily in a state of lull after the "Cold War," bloody civil wars are still continuing, both in China and Korea. Under such stringent world circumstances, the Japanese people should think over the fact that, though under the Occupation, they are able to enjoy a peaceful life, and that the social order is being maintained somehow.

It is reported that "No More Hiroshima" movements are now being launched throughout various parts of the world, including America. The Japanese people, who pledged to the world renunciation of war through the new Constitution, should be the most sincere in establishing eternal peace. This is our responsibility to the souls of those who fell victim to the atomic warfare, both at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

To achieve this, we must, first of all, reconstruct Japan into a democratic and peace-loving country. Thus it is highly regrettable that excessively radical slogans are being adopted in labor movements, and that illegal acts of force are still rampant.

Although such a state of affairs may be unavoidable in the postwar confusion, it is truly a disgrace to a peace-loving nation. Under such domestic circumstances, the Japanese people should, to begin with, find peaceful means to settle domestic affairs. To do this, it is imperative to inaugurate vigorously peace movements such as the UNESCO or the MRA movements.

It is incumbent upon us to observe the spirit of peace at every working place, and to rebuild a peace-loving country from the ashes of the unprecedented catastrophe.

ITEM 142 POLITICAL LEADERS WHO TALK AT RANDOM

(Summary)

SAITAMA SHIMBUN (Urawa), 6 Aug -- Chief Secretary HIROKAWA of the Democratic Liberal Party, while enroute by rail to Fukushima, declared that an agreement had been reached with the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry on the question of putting post-delivery rice on free sale; while on the following day Chief Cabinet Secretary MASUDA formally denied HIROKAWA's statement. Thus, whenever on a stumping tour, HIROKAWA does not fail to make a "souvenir" speech to please the

ITEM 142 (Continued)

farmers, telling them about the heavy boost in rice price, and about such things as tax reduction. But, should such irresponsible talks be overlooked as examples of childish naivete?

Since HIROKAWA is Chief Secretary of the predominant Government party, his releases to the press should be considered as official statements. Therefore, nothing can be more insulting to the people than for HIROKAWA to make false statements to them.

Inasmuch as the delivery system and the rice price are matters of great concern, not only for the farmers but also for the consumers at large, it is unpardonable for any individual to make irresponsible statements about these serious matters. But their shameless repetition by such a leading figure as the Chief Secretary of the Government party must be regarded as far too malicious, and is too serious an issue to be regarded simply as imprudence and carelessness.

To be sure, it is not strange that disagreeing elements, characters, and opinions over party policies should be found in the Democratic Liberal Party, which is quite a large party. Furthermore, it is natural that Minister of State HONDA should clash headlong with Ministers OYA and MORI on the ministerial branches reduction issue, and that there should be a divergence in opinion between the Government and the DLP with regard to charcoal decontrol and coal mines State control issues, and to the current financial policies. We are not saying that this is wrong; but to slight the public by making random talks is entirely a different story.

If such a deplorable situation remains unheeded, it can be surmised that not only will the people's confidence in the Government be lost eventually, but that the political situation also will become confused. Then who will assume responsibility for the nation's misfortune and loss? In this way, Chief Secretary HIROKAWA's random talks constitute not only an issue inimical to the reputation of the DLP, but even so serious a one that it will command the fate of the nation.

In view of the current critical national situation, in which such serious countermeasures as anti-Communism, administrative readjustment, anti-inflation and tax reduction are being earnestly considered, it is certainly not the time for random talks, either by such prominent political leaders as Chief Secretary HIROKAWA, or by Agriculture Minister MORI, who told irresponsibly about the fixing of the rice price at 4,800 yen while on his in his stumping tour.

If Premier YOSHIDA, known to be a dictatorial person, remains indifferent to this misconduct by his colleagues, it must be said that he is a man insensible of equitable politics.

ITEM 143 THE TRUE NATURE OF THE INDEPENDENT YOUTH LEAGUE (Letter to Editor)

(Summary)

SHAKAI SHIMBUN, 11 Aug -- The formation of the Independent Youth League, whose organization includes 60 or 70 members of the Socialist Party, is very significant. Since some of the prominent leaders of the party have reportedly made congratulatory addresses at its inaugural meeting, I considered it important to know the nature of the organization and examined several documents relating to its purpose, general plans, and basic principles.

I concluded that this is not a youth movement but a political party movement, with its own distinct ideology. Upon closer examination of these documents, I cannot acknowledge that its formation has been prompted by humanistic desires, or is based on scientific theory endorsing a new type of socialism. On the contrary, I only find old

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concepts of patriotism and nationalism under the outside cover of democracy.

The Communist Party is deceiving the people, under the plausible propaganda of democracy and national independence. The newly formed Independence Youth League is adopting the same tactics, though from an entirely new angle, In it we find the danger of the extreme rightists, who are as heinous as the extreme leftists.

The Independent Youth League announces that it will oppose the Communist Party, which denies individual freedom and national independence by placing emphasis on class struggles. However, the Socialist Party aims to realize democracy, and socialism to defend national independence, by assisting the laboring class. It is contrary to democratic socialism to subordinate class discrimination to nationalism.

In its draft plan, the Independent Youth League maintains that leftist socialists are communists under the mask of democracy. This fact is ample testimony to the real nature of the league. The formation of such an organization is nothing but a preliminary maneuver to prepare for the coming overall split of the Socialist Party.

To purify the Socialist Party as a real people's party, as well as for the unification of democratic powers, we demand that these pseudo-socialist members be expelled.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION. GENERAL STAFF

ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

# PRESS TRANSLATIONS AND SUMMARIES-JAPAN

NO: 1003 DATE: 15 Aug 49

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For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

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# I PRESS ANALYSIS

## AN ANALYSIS OF MAJOR NEWS AND EDITORIALS IN THE TOKYO WEEK-END NEWSPAPERS

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

# PRESS ANALYSIS

NO: 1166 DATE: 15 Aug 49

Tokyo Newspapers Today and Yesterday

Dearth of spot news brought the usual weekend run of surveys, forums, and background pieces to the top. In yesterday's papers the only local development to rate more than two bannerlines was the commercial code revision--a story reported in detail two days before by YOMIURI. The communications union split, while consistently emphasized in nearly all dailies, did not get lead play in any. Today's coverage was even more diversified. Editors agreed only on the Japan swimming team. Los Angeles dispatches on Furuhashi and teammates led TOKYO SHIMBUN, ASAHI, and TOKYO NICHINICHI, and ran second in MAINICHI.

LABOR

Reconstruction Leaguers, who walked out of the Central Dispute Committee of the All Japan Communications Workers Union Saturday, met independently yesterday and drafted an action policy aimed at taking over the union leadership. They called for a conference of workshop representatives today to consider a proposal to cancel the leftist-inspired nonconfidence resolution and speed a union-government rapprochement. The nonconfidence vote, engineered by the CDC left-wingers to counter the Reconstruction League walkout, was branded "ridiculous" by a league spokesman. He said the Reconstruction Leaguers bolted the CDC in protest to the "undemocratic way of decision-making" practiced by the Communist faction. But CDC left-wingers, attacking the "deviationist action" of the league, charged it with being "a cat's paw of government authorities hell-bent on splitting the present labor offensive." The rift developed when Communist and other left-of-center members tried to pin an antilabor tag on the Reconstruction League at the CDC meeting Saturday morning. (b)

Four Communist Dietment called on Chief Cabinet Secretary MASUDA Saturday and protested the government ruling on who can belong to the AJCWU. They asserted that the Masuda interpretation would degrade the AJCWU to a postwar version of the defunct patriotic labor associations. (c) Masuda had declared earlier that dismissed government employees could not be union members. (c)

Ninety percent of the communications workers up for discharge have received their notices. A survey yesterday showed that retrenchment is progressing more smoothly in the Postal Ministry than in the Telecommunications Ministry. Only 11 percent of the dismissed postal employees refused to quit. Telecommunications workers ignoring discharge notices totaled 14 percent. (d)

The State Railway Workers Union is scheduled to open its two-day Central Committee meeting today. Up to yesterday evening 55 of the required quorum of 87 delegates had checked in. (e)

POLITICS

The Communist Party was singled out as the "greatest factor obstructing a peace tready" in a Democratic Liberal statement yesterday commemorating the fourth anniversary of cease-fire. After reviewing the nation's domestic and international progress since the end of the war, Chief Secretary HIROKAWA pledged the Democratic Liberal Party to an unremitting fight against the primary deterrent to a formal treaty--"the Communist Party's plan for a violent revolution." (d)

To prevent undercover political activities, the Attorney General's Office announced Saturday that it will deal harshly with parties holding back detailed reports on their lower organizations. (f)

On the opposition front, activities were focused on hurrying a special Diet session. Opposition leaders--the Communists excepted--agreed Saturday that they will take the convocation issue to the people if the Government does not act by 25 August. (f)

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(a) Jiji Shimpo, 15 Aug
(b) Tokyo Shimbun, 14 Aug
(c) Nihon Keizai Shimbun, 14 Aug
(d) Yomiuri Shimbun, 15 Aug
(e) Mainichi Shimbun, 15 Aug
(f) Jiji Shimpo, 14 Aug

EDITORIALS

Major week-end editorial emphasis fell on the fourth anniversary since the surrender with six dailies giving it top priority today. Yesterday's papers dealt with economic issues, AJCWU dismissals, acts of violence, and the low level of scholastic ability.

Japan's Progress

All editorials commenting on the four years following the end of hostilities felt that Japan had made remarkable progress through US aid and the leadership of General MacARTHUR. MAINICHI, however, criticized the people for being partial to various "isms" of political parties rather than substantial policies to improve living conditions. The national attitude to promote better living conditions should be connected with international affairs, the journal advised. NIHON KEIZAI told the Japanese not to "capitalize on American goodwill," which has been the major contributing factor for the present favorable attitude of foreign countries toward Japan. Since many nations still distrust Japan, the journal remarked, efforts should be directed toward improving its international position.

Observing that the present social unrest indicates that vitality of the Japanese economy is steadily increasing, JIJI SHIMPO declared that the people must strive to make their achievements during the past four years more significant.

In another vein, the YOMIURI editorial urged the nation to exert all-out effort to become a political stabilizing power for resisting the eastward advance of communism, and economically, to become "a productive factory" for promoting the welfare of the Asiatic people. TOKYO SHUMBUN concluded that the "pangs of the past" should be promtly eliminated, and economic difficulties brought about by the Dodge policy and the threat of communism must be tackled "courageously." To stem the probability of another war due to conflicting US-Soviet policies, ASAHI thought that the efforts of the Japanese would contribute to the maintenance of world peace.

AKAHATA pointed out that the anti-Communist policies of the Yoshida Cabinet will not promote world peace but will invite disharmony and war. The paper urged the masses to join the Communist Party's fight to maintain peace, liberty, and independence.

Economy

Yesterday's YOMIURI called for a rational trade program, suggesting a re-examination of the export price policy and the reorganization of export industries based on requirements of self-sufficiency and market changes.

ASAHI yesterday thought that the proposed Rice Price Council will be of value in helping the people with rice price problems and urged the council to make a thoroughgoing study of all complaints.

The difficulties of transfering the tobacco monopoly to private concerns were noted by JIJI SHIMPO yesterday. It pointed out that the Government must figure out how to make up for a resulting decrease in national revenue and cover financial deficits.

Miscellaneous

Discussing the retrenchment program for the All Japan Communications Workers Union, yesterday's MAINICHI criticized the Government for centering its attack upon the Communists under the pretext of enforcing the adjustment. It emphasized that the dismissal program should be carried out nonpolitically stating that the expulsion of Communist leaders should be solved democratically by the union member themselves.

TOKYO TIMES yesterday said that the proposed bill to control violence shows that existing laws are defective and that society is corrupt. Political organizations which agitate the masses and resort to violence for their own political interests should be eliminated, the paper held.

NIHON KEIZAI declared yesterday that communism is lawful within the scope provided in the Potsdam Declaration and the new Constitution, but it is necessary to wipe out the "illegal revolutionary movement of class despotism whose objective and methods disagree with the democracy aiming at freedom and equality."

Merely crying "Down with the Traitorous Yoshida Cabinet!" is inadequate, yesterday's AKAHATA declared. The Communists must become acquainted with the everyday needs of the masses, the paper said, and organize and develop them into actual movements.

The low level of scholastic ability stems from poor teaching methods, TOKYO SHIMBUN observed yesterday, and suggested that refresher courses should be given to teachers.

Supplement To
PRESS ANALYSIS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

## I REPATRIATES: SEASON 1949

1812 Eitoku Maru Repatriates Go Home Quietly: Eitoku Maru returnees depart "very quietly" for their homes aboard eight regular trains. (Asahi Shimbun, 15 August) Item 5

Repatriates Arrive from Korea and Formosa: Repatriation ship Tachibana Maru lands at Sasebo with 33 returnees from Korea; Nippon Maru brings in 246 repatriates from Formosa. (Asahi Shimbun, 15 August) Item 6

Daiichi Daitaku Maru Repatriates Finally Land: Repatriation Relief Board authorities delay application of repatriation ordinance, successfully coax Daiichi Daitaku Maru returnees off ship. (Asahi Shimbun, 14 August) Item 24

Daiichi Daitaku Maru Crew Demands Apologies: Crew members of Daiichi Daitaku Maru call on repatriate group leader, demand apologies for shipboard rudeness. (Asahi Shimbun, 14 August) Item 25

First Violator of Repatriation Law Arrested: Communist Party Chiba District Committee workers arrested on charge of attempting to distribute Communist membership forms and Red organ CHIBA MINPO among repatriates on train. (Asahi Shimbun, 14 August) Item 26

Repatriates Reflect on Past Behavior: One Shinyo Maru repatriate attributes shipboard trouble to "overly businesslike and cold" attitude of ship's officers. "This," he says, "caused the mob psychology inculcated in us in the Soviet Union to surge back. A second Shinyo Maru returnee fears that repatriates' excesses will make it difficult for them to find jobs. Keizan Maru repatriate advises fight-minded returnees to remember STALIN's words that "revolution is still far away." (Niigata Nippo, 7 August) Item 110

## II COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

15 August, In Commemoration of the Surrender: Japan is being led into a new era of monopoly-capital despotism, according to Communist Party Central Committee statement, which foresees a militaristic state, labor unions stripped of all effectiveness, prisons bulging with political criminals, and the country itself serving as a "powder magazine" if the present Government remains in power. (Editorial: Akahata, 15 August) Item 13

AJCWU Reconstruction Leaguers Protest Red Agitation: Accused by leftist faction of being antilabor, seven Reconstruction Leaguers walk out of All Japan Communications Workers Central Dispute Committee meeting. Later CDC meeting, sponsored by leftist executives of union, puts through program to dispatch organizers to various localities, presumably to "stir up a common struggle and spread it throughout the country"; issues directive announcing: "The CDC will fight in a body against dismissal notices." (Tokyo Shimbun, 14 August; Nihon Keizai Shimbun, 14 August) Item 14

Attorney General Decision on Taira Reds Expected Soon: Top-flight officials will pass final judgment on Communist Party Taira District Committee on basis of report by Attorney General's Office investigators which finds that the incident was spread by "specified agitators." Koreans in Japan are being classified into "legal" and "illegal" entry groups for purposes of police regulation. (Jiji Shimpo, 14 August) Item 17

Reds Protest AJCWU Membership Qualifications Stand: Communist Diet members officially protest Government's stand on qualification requirements for AJCWU membership, charging that the view is biased and illegal. (Nihon Keizai Shimbun, 14 August) Item 19

Communist Central Committee Urges Wide Use of Pamphlets: Communist Party Central Committee instructs local party organizations to start large-scale pamphlet offensive against reactionary forces' "false propaganda." A pamphlet series is under preparation, the ultimatum advises, and copies of the first issue "clarifying the truth of the Shimoyama and Mitaka cases" have been delivered to local party units. (Akahata, 14 August) Item 32

# II TOKYO WEEK-END EDITION

## TOKYO NEWSPAPERS-TODAY AND YESTERDAY

TOKYO WEEK-END EDITIONS

TODAY

News


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| 90% of Notices Already Handed to AJCWU Employees | YOMIURI | 2 |
| SRWU Central Committee Slated to Open Meet Today | MAINICHI | 3 |
| Red Violence Branded Chief Block to Peace Treaty | YOMIURI | 4 |
| Repats Arrive at Sasebo from Korea and Formosa | ASAHI | 5 |
| 1812 Eitoku Maru Repatriates Go Home Quietly | ASAHI | 6 |


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| International Position of Defeated Japan | NIHON KEIZAI | 8 |
| Japanese Economy 4 Years after the War | JIJI SHIMPO | 9 |
| Greeting Anniversary of End of War | YOMIURI | 10 |
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| 15 August: In Commemoration | AKAHATA | 13 |


NEWS

ITEM 1 AJCWU RECONSTRUCTION LEAGUERS TO NEGOTIATE WITH GOVT

(Summary)

JIJI SHIMPO, 15 Aug -- As a countermove to the walkout of Reconstruction Leaguers from the All Japan Communications Workers Union's Central Dispute Committee meeting last Saturday, the CDC left-wingers promptly adopted a no-confidence motion against these dissident Reconstruction Leaguers. Under these circumstances, the Reconstruction Leaguers held a expanded action committee meeting of their own yesterday morning and decided on two points: 1) To hold a conference of workshop representatives today in the AJCWU headquarters to take up a motion to cancel the Central Dispute Committee's no-confidence decision and start negotiations with government authorities concerned; 2) to send out invitations to all union chapters for a nation-wide expanded meeting of the action committee.

Also taken up at yesterday's committee meeting were measures to be taken vis-a-vis a central committee meeting scheduled for around 10 September at Kamisuwa, Nagano Ken and registration of the union. As to the latter problem, the consensus was that there should be an immediate change in the legal status of the union from an outsider union to a labor-law-bound union. Incidentally, the present line-up of the AJCWU Central Committee is 75 Reconstruction Leaguers; 21 independents and 84 Communists including sympathizers.

Chief TAKAHAGI of the Secretariat of the Reconstruction League of the All Japan Communications Workers Union made the following statement in a press interview yesterday following the committee meeting:

"The walkout by the Reconstruction Leaguers from the union's Central Dispute Committee meeting on Saturday attests to the fact that the Reconstruction Leaguers could not participate in the undemocratic way of decision-making adopted by the CDC's Communist faction. The Reconstruction League is firmly determined to struggle to protect the independence of the union. Bulletin No 52 issued by the union headquarters has been cooked up with a view to facilitating the common struggle with the Central Dispute Committee of the State Railway Workers Union.

ITEM 1 (Continued)

The no-confidence motion taken by the CDC left-wingers against the Reconstruction Leaguers is ridiculous. In our opinion, it is backfiring on the left-wingers."

At Saturday's meeting of the Central Dispute Committee, the left-wingers continued their own session even after the walkout of the Reconstruction Leaguers. As a result of this session, the leftists reached the conclusion that the Reconstruction Leaguers can be looked upon as having given up their rights as members of the Central Dispute Committee. Based on this conclusion, the left-wingers issued Bulletin No 52, the gist of which reads:

"Although the All Japan Communications Workers Union's Central Dispute Committee originally confirmed its attitude of not to take the same course as the State Railway Workers Union's Central Dispute Committee, the Reconstruction Leaguers, once the personnel reduction was announced, went so far as to reject all CDC members discharged under the personnel cut program. Not only this, they also openly denied the early decision to reject discharge notices under the pretext of 'retaining the freedom of information as well as action.'

"The Reconstruction Leaguers refused to deliberate on the matters concerning the proposed common struggle with the Central Dispute Committee of the State Railway Workers Union at the union's Central Dispute Committee meeting and walked out. As far as these actions are concerned, the Reconstruction Leaguers may very well be regarded as a cat's paw of government authorities hell-bent on splitting the present labor offensive.

"We, left-wingers, are doggedly opposed to such a deviationist action by the Reconstruction League. We will fight for the interests of all union members."

Meanwhile, the post-discharge-announcement labor situation in all districts throughout the country, according to reports reaching the Postal and Telecommunications ministries as of 1400 hours yesterday, is as follows:

Kanto: At the Tokyo Central Telephone Bureau, union members stalled the handing out of discharge notices on Saturday afternoon. Meanwhile, a woman long-distance switchboard operator, MATSUZAWA Ayako, went on a hunger-strike Friday evening with a written statement saying: "Unreasonable discharges cannot be accepted."

Chubu: Telegram service was cut off sporadically for more than two hours between 1600 and 1825 hours Friday at the Futamata Post Office in Shizuoka Ken. Meanwhile, at the Tsumishi Post Office in Nagoya, district union members, with the help of a village head, succeeded in putting off the announcement of discharge notices for one day. At the Morimachi Post Office, the postmaster was forced to submit an anti-discharge resolution adopted by the office employees including dischargees to the chief of the Nagoya Postal Bureau.

Tohoku: A bureau chief was cooped up in an office by the Communists overnight Friday. The office was surrounded by 200 outsiders opposing the discharge.

Hokkaido: At the Tomakomai Post Office, union members held an executive committee meeting and decided to expel from the union all those who accepted the discharge notices, and also to accept those who rejected them as members of the union secretariat.

Chugoku: An overnight negotiation was held at the Mihara Post Office between the union and bureau authorities. The union members were aided by some 150 outsiders.

Kyushu: There were less rejection of dicharge notices than originally anticipated. Some trouble cropped up in the Nagasaki and Sasebo Telegraph Bureaus with support from outside.

ITEM 1 (Continued)

According to investigations conducted by the Postal and Telecommunications ministries, the progress of personnel reduction up to 1500 hours yesterday is as follows:

Postal Ministry

| Name of Bureau | Number of Dischargees | Discharges Accepted | Discharges Rejected | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagoya | 1,925 | 121 | 77 | 1,727 |
| Sapporo | 315 | 165 | 20 | 130 |
| Kumamoto | 621 | 518 | 81 | 22 |
| Sendai | 648 | 400 | 53 | 195 |
| Telecommunications Ministry | | | | |
| Kyushu | 603 | 273 | 96 | 234 |
| Shinetsu | 180 | 107 | 58 | 15 |
| Hokuriku | 429 | 225 | 14 | 190 |
| Kanto | 1,134 | 222 | 129 | 783 |
| Tokai | 1,036 | 462 | 88 | 486 |

ITEM 2 90% OF NOTICES ALREADY HANDED TO AJCWU EMPLOYEES

(Summary)

YOMIURI SHIMBUN, 15 Aug -- Both Postal and Telecommunications ministries handed out 90% of their discharge notices to their employees on the discharge list up to yesterday. There was no hitch, by and large, in the personnel reduction programs. In the Postal Ministry, the discharge program is lagging in the Nagoya bureau, where the number of dischargees is the largest, but it is near completion in other bureaus.

The personnel reduction plan of the Telecommunications Ministry is still behind schedule in both Kanto and Tokai bureaus. Other bureaus, however, are already 80 to 90 percent finished. This ministry is not going as well as the Postal Ministry.

According to investigations of the ministry authorities, the number of dischargees who rejected discharge notices now stands at 599 (11 percent of all dischargees) in the Postal Ministry and 642 (14 percent) in the Telecommunications Ministry.

NEWS

ITEM 2 (Continued)

The following tables show the actual progress of the personnel reduction in both Postal and Telecommunications ministries:

Telecommunications Ministry

| Bureaus | Dischargees | Accepted | Rejected | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hokuriku | 492 | 225 | 14 | 190 |
| Shinetsu | 180 | 107 | 58 | 15 |
| Kyushu | 603 | 273 | 96 | 234 |
| Kanto | 1,334 | 222 | 129 | 780 |
| Tokai | 1,036 | 462 | 88 | 486 |
| Chugoku | 642 | 500 | 81 | 61 |
| Shikoku | 121 | 35 | 68 | 18 |
| Hokkaido | 173 | 113 | 26 | 34 |
| Kinki | 347 | 199 | 82 | 66 |

Postal Ministry

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sendai | 648 | 400 | 53 | 195 |
| Kumamoto | 621 | 516 | 81 | 24 |
| Sapporo | 315 | 165 | 20 | 130 |
| Nagoya | 1,925 | 121 | 77 | 1,727 |
| Matsuyama | 263 | 251 | 12 | 0 |
| Nagano | 153 | 134 | 13 | 6 |
| Tokyo | 883 | 669 | 133 | 81 |
| Kanazawa | 273 | 239 | 25 | 9 |
| Osaka | 187 | 119 | 53 | 15 |

NEWS

ITEM 3 SRWU CENTRAL COMMITTEE SLATED TO OPEN MEET TODAY

(Full Translation)

MAINICHI SHIMBUN, 15 Aug (Narita Dispatch) -- The two-day 16th State Railway Workers Union Central Committee meet is scheduled to open today at Narita Primary School, Chiba Ken. As of 1730 hours yesterday, 55 Central Committeemen had checked in. Only six of the 17 committeemen affiliated with the Tokyo District Labor Council had arrived. Moreover, the Reform League faction members have gone directly to their billets without reporting in. However, the preparation committee is of the opinion that the quorum of 87 necessary to open the meet will be filled.

Yesterday evening, both the Democratization League and Reform League factions held meetings to discuss their policies on the management of the Central Committee meet. The Reformists decided that if enough Democratization Leaguers showed up to make a quorum they would attend the meet and submit their own plan as an urgent proposal, but that if not, they would stay away and take action to adjourn the meet. On the other hand, the Democratization League faction takes the stand that of the meet cannot be held in accordance with Directive zero because of a lack of members to fill the quorum, it will consider a split inevitable and take steps to form a new union.

ITEM 4 RED VIOLENCE BRANDED CHIEF BLOCK TO PEACE TREATY

(Full Translation)

YOMIURI SHIMBUN, 15 Aug -- In a statement entitled "Road to a Peace Treaty" issued yesterday afternoon, Democratic Liberal Party Chief Secretary HIROKAWA branded the Communist Party's plan for a violent revolution as the greatest factor obstructing a peace treaty. His statement was issued on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the end of the war.

The gist of his remarks follows:

"We have faithfully observed the various conditions of the Potsdam Declaration during the past four years. In addition to fully recognizing this, General MacARTHUR has pointed out that the reason for the delay in the peace treaty lies in the foreign situation rather than with the Japanese people. In the future we will appeal not only for faithful adherence to the Potsdam Declaration but for an all-out effort to return to international society.

"Since the formation of the second Yoshida Cabinet certain rights have been handed back to the Japanese Government by the Occupation Forces. The measures which have been taken to place Japan's political and economic activities on a normal course in both external and internal phases can be considered as follows:

"External Phase: (1) Unrestricted approval for display of national flag; (2) attendance at various international conferences; (3) participation in international agreements; (4) conclusion of trade agreements; (5) normalization of foreign trade (simplification of procedures; fixing of exchange rate); (6) foreign travel by Japanese; (7) permission for direct communications between Japanese Government and Japanese abroad on private matters; (8) vesting of control of export and import in hands of Japanese Government; (9) permission for international wireless broadcasting; (10) permission to set up aircraft navigation lights; (11) transfer of right to control harbors; (12) change in name of military government and return of administration to Japan.

"Internal Phase: (1) Establishment of a balanced budget on the basis of the nine economic principles; (2) establishment of the Japanese Counterpart Fund; (3) establishment of a single exchange rate; (4) transfer of export trade to private hands; (5) substantial reduction

ITEM 4 (Continued)

in reparations; (6) re-establishment of Purge Appeals Committee; (7) release of government ordinance regarding maintenance of order among repatriates; (8) removal of various controls and development of economic self-sufficiency based on the people's initiative as well as a program to return to international economy on this basis.

"The greatest factor obstructing the road to a peace treaty is the Communist Party's plan for a violent revolution. We clearly intend develop a determined struggle against the Communist at this time."

ITEM 5 REPATS ARRIVE AT SASEBO FROM KOREA AND FORMOSA

(Full Translation)

ASAHI SHIMBUN, 15 Aug (Sasebo dispatch) -- The repatriation ship TACHIBANA MARU arrived in Sasebo Friday with 33 repatriates from Korea (including three from North Korea). After medical inspection the repatriates landed and were taken to the Sasebo Relief Bureau.

Yesterday the NIPPON MARU sailed into Sasebo Harbor with 246 repatriates from Formosa.

ITEM 6 1812 EITOKU MARU REPATRIATES GO HOME QUIETLY

(Full Translation)

ASAHI SHIMBUN, 15 Aug (Maizuru dispatch) -- A total of 1,812 (not including patients) repatriates of the EITOKU MARU yesterday left very quietly for their homes aboard eight regular trains, with the first train starting at 0624 hours (Higashi Maizuru Station). The Eitoku Maru is the third repatriation ship to arrive in Japan since the opening of the third stage of this year's repatriation.

## EDITORIALS

### ITEM 7 FOUR YEARS OF ISMS

(Full Translation)

MAINICHI SHIMBUN, 15 Aug -- Four years have passed since the termination of war. We recall the bleak expanse of ruins on which even summer weeds would not grow, and feel it was only yesterday. Even in the heart of the metropolis, where the price of land was said to be "one sho of coins for one sho of soil," pedestrians could seldom be found except occasionally street walkers in shabby attire. A year passed, and the desert became dotted with shanties; after two years, we could find trim little houses here and there where we could rest and have a cup of sweetened tea.

Now after four years, there stand commanding edifices of department stores, at the entrances of which neatly dressed men and women go in and out. Repatriates see from train windows red and blue tiled-roofs and high towers and say to each other that this area does not appear to have been destroyed by fire. Hearing their words we try to recollect the desolate sights of that time, but we find that it is difficult to do so.

We cannot say that this speedy restoration has all been achieved as it should have been. The labor and materials which were spent for enjoyment perhaps ought to have been utilized for more proper purposes such as the prevention of flood damages. School-girls from rice producing areas are seen calling upon passengers in metropolitan streets to donate money for flood prevention, and this reminds one of the limping progress of rehabilitation works. We can make many complaints about the work which has so far been done, but no one can deny the results of the reconstruction work which have been achieved.

What power has restored Japan to such an extent from that wretched plight? Political power? We cannot agree to that. The United States has relieved us from the acute shortage of food. This was an inestimable assistance - a decisive factor. If, however, the people had lacked the will to stand upon their own feet and exert necessary efforts, even the United States help would have been thrown away.

Individually speaking, the people might have been spurred by self-interests and the inflation, but their efforts have accumulated to this degree of rehabilitation and the accompanying peace-loving atmosphere all over the country. Now the typhoon of deflation is drawing near, but we place implicit confidence in the people's keen sense of self-protection and foresight. They have no faith in the present mode of politics, i.e. in the existing political parties. Although this is a deplorable fact, there is no denying the fact.

What have the political parties done during the past four years? Disregarding the people's actual living, they have never tired of intraparty conflicts. These struggles have all been carried out under the pretense of some isms. One group tried to force its ism upon the public as the panacea to relieve the nation from its agony, and another pretended as if its ism were the right course to be pursued by the whole world. The past four years have been an era of isms, but we wonder how just conducive these isms were for the betterment of national life.

Both capitalism and socialism have then significance as the keynote of their particular policies, but it has always been the case with our politics from prewar days that isms were given preference to substantial policies. In countries of advanced politics, on the contrary, isms have been subordinated to concrete measures which were carefully planned to meet the need of the time.

The idea of democracy does exist, but it is not given the name of "democracism." The backward nations of the European continent gave the name of Fabianism to the principle of the British Fabian Society. The Germans and the Japanese stand foremost among the nations that have a predilection for isms. They are not satisfied until they bring

ITEM 7 (Continued)

their ideal mode of national life under some ism. The Japanism (the Japanese view of the world) during the war and the Deutchism (the Germany-first principle) are examples. The two peoples were subservient to these absolute doctrines.

It is natural that these peoples should have readily given in to various isms which were newly disseminated after the war, and politicians who were no less ambitious than war leaders should have not failed to take advantage of this weakpoint of these peoples. Scholars and critics who were given to the display of isms were made much of by the public, a fact revealing national worship of isms.

So long as this national character remains as it is, there is no knowing that the people will not be readily at the mercy of any ism that may emerge. Some people say that there is a probability of fascism recurring in this country. This may or may not be but we have good reason to fear the result which will perhaps be given rise to by the national frailty to be readily controlled by any ism. What we should strive after is concrete measures for promoting our living conditions. From this we should derive policies for mutually protecting our livelihood and decide our national attitude in relation to international affairs. This is what we are thinking on the fourth anniversary of our surrender.

## EDITORIALS

### ITEM 8 INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF DEFEATED JAPAN

(Full Translation)

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, 15 Aug — The 15th of August is here again, marking the fouth anniversary of the surrender. With the passage of four years such disagreeable memories as the war and the defeat are gradually fading. This may be good. At any rate, Japan was reborn on 15 Aug 45 and should, therefore, have no use for such words as war or defeat.

However, we cannot escape completely from such memories, even if we wanted to. This is because, pending the peace treaty, the fact is undeniable that we are under Allied occupation. Furthermore, no one can foretell when the treaty will be signed.

Admittedly, American goodwill is bringing about a condition of peace without a peace pact. However, unless a formal peace treaty is concluded, it is inevitable that numerous restrictions will be imposed in all fields. This is because Japan can have no international status as an independent nation until the signing of the pact and comsequent removal of occupation forces.

It is to be noted, however, that the lack of international recognition of Japan as an independent nation does not mean her isolation from the world. Other nations, for their part, do not completely ignore and exclude this nation just because it is not admitted to membership in the world family.

Economically, almost all nations are trading with us. Also, politically and culturally, our representatives, though informally, attended recent international conferences, as is generally known. This indicates that this nation, though not yet formally and diplomatically recognized as an independent nation, has already virtually recovered an international status. This is why we are always urged to pay constant attention to world affairs and our foreign relations.

What, then, is our post-surrender international position? Particularly, what is the sentiment toward us of world powers? Numerous reports by persons in various circles, who recently returned from inspection tours abroad, point to the favorable turn of foreign sentiment, especially in the United States. Very probably these reports are accurate and, of course, are exceedingly gratifying. This, however, does not warrant unrestricted complacence on our part.

This improved foreign sentiment should be met with utmost discretion and constant self-reflection in an effort to win further affection and favor. This is indeed the way to elevate our international status.

Numerous facts are already exemplifying the favorable American sentiment toward us. Presumably this is attributable partly to the worsened US- Soviet relation and partly to American tolerance. Nevertheless we should not try to capitalize on American goodwill. This is particularly the case with economic problems.

American aid to Japan is about to be slashed gradually after this fiscal year. If competition should develop between US and Japanese merchandise in the American and other foreign markets, unconditional concessions cannot be expected of the United States, despite the favorable turn of that nation's sentiment. Business and sentiment are two different things.

Moreover, the existence of nations which feel differently toward us from the United States should be noted. These nations still entertain distrust in us, It is said the defeat in the war threw us into the status of a third or even fourth grade nation. In all likelihood, these distrustful nations are coutious, suspecting that Japan, instead of being content with that status, may take advantage of some future opportunity and begin to act audaciously in the face of the world.

EDITORIALS

ITEM 8 (Continued)

Such caution is, of course, regretful but the distrust imbued in the past cannot be wiped away in a short period of time. Elimination of this feeling will require some time, even with our utmost sincerity and faithful actions and aided by favorable American services.

In view of the growing importance of foreign relations, especially in trade, and of the widening contacts between us and foreigners, further efforts should be directed toward definitely recognizing our international position and further improving foreign sentiment as well as our world status.

## EDITORIALS

### ITEM 9 JAPANESE ECONOMY 4 YEARS AFTER THE WAR

(Summary)

JIJI SHIMPO, 15 Aug -- To what extent has Japan's economy recovered today, four years after the war's end? It is characterized by the settled inflation and a stabilized food situation. But this does not mean that all the economic and living unrest of the Japanese have been removed. This unrest, however theoretically serious, cannot be compared at all with that which prevailed just after the termination of the war.

To what, then, is the present recovery of the nation's economy due? Fundamentally, it is indebted to the vitality of the economy itself, but it is the economic aid of the Occupation Forces that has made a great contribution to making such rehabilitation possible. It is recalled that rumors of 10,000,000 deaths from starvation and the inevitability of vicious inflation were symbolical of national unrest following the war's end. The fear of starvation was gradually eliminated due to food released by the Occupation Forces.

On the other hand, the fear of inevitable vicious inflation, despite repeated prophecies after the March crisis, has never materialized. In this regard, we must remind ourselves that those predictions were made without considering the fact that our country is under the strong control and protection of the Allied Powers.

It is obvious that vicious inflation will occur, only if and when powerful, adverse political conditions overwhelm the economic principles. This is evidenced by the vicious inflation which hit Russia and Germany following World War 1 as well as that which struck Greece during World War 11 and Hungary after World War 11. Another evidence is the inflation of China which has been largely due to her continuing civil war.

In Japan, where the United States as the major power of the Occupation Powers is controlling with tremendous economic and military strength, it cannot be considered that the economy will face bankruptcy in the shape of vicious inflations, because both the Occupation Forces and the Japanese positively avoiding such a crisis.

Fortunately, the prophecy of vicious inflation was not realized. On the contrary, there is a growing fear of deflation. The times are shifting from a period of underproduction to a period of overproduction, thus bringing about unrest as to unemployment and bankruptcy. This is not so much a matter for abomination but a matter for joy, in that it is an inevitable process leading to the new stage of the Japanese economy.

In other words, the present unrest of the people is a sign that the vitality of the Japanese economy is steadily increasing with nutrition received from foreign countries. In this sense, it behooves the people to strive to make their achievments during the past four years more significant with a new hope.

### ITEM 10 GREETING ANNIVERSARY OF END OF WAR by KASE Shunichi

(Full Translation)

YOMIURI SHIMBUN, 15 Aug -- Five years have passed swiftly since the end of the war. When we look back upon those days, a deep emotion is aroused anew within us.

Japan's fate was decided completely when the atomic bomb hit Hiroshima, followed by the participation of the Soviet Union in the war. Prior to this, however, the men of the supreme headquarters had already been aware that there would be no alternative but to accept

ITEM 10 (Continued)

the Potsdam Declaration. Thus, the discussion was focused on the problem concerning what conditions we should ask the Allied Powers in accepting the Declaration. The divergence of opinion was so great that it seemed impossible to end the debate, until at last the termination of the war was decided upon, in accordance with the will of the Emperor, at the supreme staff meetings held in the presence of the Emperor.

We need not tell here the details of the story since various documents and novels have already been published concerning this. However, we should like to clarify one point; that is, these descriptions have failed to clarify the true aspects of the delicate situation leading to this change in the national policy. They only describe the climax scene, what is more important is the efforts of the few forerunners who secretly planned this conversion in the national policy.

When one commences a war, he must provide a method for terminating it. However, the Japanese Government had no definite plan to this end. Worried over this fact, a few far-sighted men in authoritative posts embarked upon a secret move in the spring of 1943, when the "honorable death" of the entire guard unit on Attu Island was announced. This move was remarkably enhanced with the sudden change in the war situation as a result of the fall of Saipan in June the following year.

At that time, an understanding was reached between the then Foreign Minister SHIGEMITSU and Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal KIDO concerning the necessity of ending the war at the earliest period possible by requesting the Emperor to make such a decision. They also agreed that the men of the Emperor to make such a decision. They also agreed that the men of the Imperial Court and the Government would maintain close liaison in proceeding toward the materialization of this objective.

During more than two years after this, strenuous efforts were made in secret to end the war along these lines, and it was preliminary moves that paved the way for the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration. We should that the efforts of those who truly exerted themselves for the termination of war have been ignored in the documentary literature now being widely sold.

When we recall the time when the Potsdam Declaration was accepted, we cannot but be astonished by the sudden change of the situation in our country as experienced during the past five years. This violent change was rather unexpected, for the following two reasons.

One is that the Soviet Union at first did not participate in the Potsdam Declaration. When this declaration was issued, the Soviet Union was still in a neutral relationship with Japan and was therefore excluded from the conference. After the issuance of the declaration, Mr BYRNES, then US Secretary of State, reported it by telephone to Foreign Minister MOLOTOV. The latter requested that its issuance be postponed for a few days, and, when he was told that it had already been issued, he reportedly expressed his extreme dissatisfaction, because the Soviet Union had expected to be consulted prior to its issuance.

When compared with the Potsdam Declaration for Japan, the severity of the Potsdam agreement concerning the treatment of Germany which was also adopted in the same conference is obvious. In the latter, the contention of the Soviet Union was adopted to a considerable extent, while she was given no opportunity to speak in the former. The Potsdam Declaration lays out the basic principles for the Occupation policy in Japan. That Russia's contention was excluded

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from it will have to be counted as a reason for the unexpectedly smooth progress of the Occupation program.

In conjunction with this point, it may be considered unexpected good fortune that the Soviet Union refused the peace mediation requested by our Government, for the negotiation with Russia was nothing more than a preparatory diplomatic step taken from the necessity of the domestic policy, since the military would not negotiate directly with the enemy countries.

The second reason for the unexpected change in Japan is that Gen MacARTHUR took charge of the task of executing the Potsdam Declaration. No matter what the contents of the Potsdam Ceclaration, without a suitable person to execute it the brilliant success it has achieved would have been impossible. No one but Gen MacARTHUR would have been able to command of the complex and delicate international situation and obtained such good results.

In his first address at the formal surrender on board the Missouri, the General stressed the spirit of freedom, justice, and generosity, thereby winning instantly the respect of the whole world as well as the thanks of the defeated nation. This writer attended the ceremony and felt deeply grateful. That feeling of gratitude is still fresh in my mind.

Thus, the 80 million people have placed full confidence in the general, willingly obeyed his commands, and concentrated their efforts to reconstruct their country. There have been innumerable cases of the rise and fall of a nation or a race. However, we have never heard of a victorious hero in the history of the world who assumed such an attitude as General MacARTHUR toward the vanquished enemy. Also, has there ever been another case where a nation of patriotic people, which once advocated the "heroic death of the entire nation" has come to admire a general of its former enemy?

During the four years under the Occupation, it seems that various conditions imposed on our country have been fulfilled fairly well. This will constitute a basis for the conclusion of a peace treaty. Since, however, the international political situation has become extremely aggravated during this period, its conclusion cannot be expected in the very near future.

However, the Occupation army has turned into virtually a guard unit, and it may be said that the state of war between the United States and Japan has already ended. Coincidentally, the unexpectedly speedy advance of the Chinese Communists has been a shock to all Asia, and as the general trend in China has become pessimistic, the position held by our country in the international situation has become increasingly important. Under such circumstances, we should devote ourselves to the attainment of our independence.

On this occasion, the entire nation should make all-out efforts to become a political stabilizing power for resisting the eastward advance of communism, and, economically, to become a productive factory for promoting the welfare of the peoples of Asia.

## EDITORIALS

### ITEM 11 REFLECTION ON 4 YEARS SINCE WAR AND THE FUTURE

(Summary)

TOKYO SHIMBUN, 15 Aug -- Four years have already passed since the surrender. This period was an eventful one, as witness the seven changes of government and a long list of financial and monetary measures. These measures were coupled with inflationary developments, as evidenced by the swollen budgets and Bank of Japan note issues.

The budget expenditures and the general administrative spending for the current fiscal year are respectively 11 and 41 times as large as those for 1945. The currency, though contracting since the beginning of this year, once topped the 350 billion-yen mark. The wholesale price index, according to the Bank of Japan, recorded an approximate 60-fold rise, with 1944 as the basis.

A GHQ survey indicates that production, which has gradually increased since the end of the war, rose last April to 71.6 percent of the prewar 1930-1934 period from the 34.7 percent of 1946. Thus one phase of rehabilitation in production has been achieved. The reopening of private foreign trade in 1947, the establishment of a single exchange rate last April, and the suspension of interim reparations removals facilitated the nation's progress toward economic independence, although the abortive "1 February strike" and other labor troubles were disturbing factors.

The eventful post-surrender period at least saw a trend toward stability. For this we are indebted primarily to US aid and Gen MacARTHUR's effective guidance.

However, reliance upon the good will of other nations indefinitely is by no means permissible. This point of view led to the wholesale adoption of the Dodge program. This policy marked a turning point in our unsound economy, forcing an inescapable life of austerity on us. The tight-money situation, the administrative retrenchment, the enterprise adjustment, large stockpiles, and further possible hardships should be suffered in order to attain economic independence. The process is a challenge to the renewed courage and determination of both the Government and the people.

Furthermore, the recent Communist ascendency in China, as well as the aggravating conflict between Northern and Southern Korea, should be a topic of deep interest to us. Despite the apparently relaxed tension in Europe, there is a possibility of the Communists' vigorous movements throughout the Far East. The Communist maelstrom and the much-needed economic independence are indeed difficult problems for us to tackle. The pangs of the past should be promptly wiped away and, at the same time, new hardships faced courageously.

### ITEM 12 THE WORLD FIVE YEARS AFTER WAR'S END

(Summary)

ASAHI SHIMBUN, 15 Aug -- After the Yalta Conference in February, 1945, Premier STALIN stated to the effect that co-operation among the Allies was easy because of the objective of defeating a common enemy, but that after the war the collision of interests would make it difficult and it was the task of the Allied Powers to maintain close relations. This remark is significant in that it was experessed by Premier STALIN.

Four years have elapsed since the war ended, but, quite contrary to Premier STALIN's expectation, the gaps between the victor nations have widened and the postwar formularrepresented by the five powers in the form of the United Nations has been driven almost to a collapse by the frequent exercise of veto by the Soviet Union itself. Consequently, the world today is under armed peace.

ITEM 12 (Continued)

Every nation and every government are desirous of true peace, and the North Atlantic Pact and the proposed US military aid to the signatories should not be regarded in the light of war preparations. We should, instead, consider why these steps have become necessary. It is obvious that, in view of the bitter experience of the two big world wars, the nations of the world are doing their utmost to avoid the occurrence of another war which will be characterized by the use of atom bombs.

It is most dangerous to think that the conflict between the two camps cannot be settled without war. The world is obviously hoping for peace and the betterment of national life, as may be shown by the marked recovery of industrial production in West European countries.

These countries owe very much to the United States for their postwar rehabilitation, but we cannot overlook their mutual assistance across the borders. The convention of West European countries at Strasburg and other conferences sufficiently convince us that these countries are directed by the principle of mutual assistance. The idea of a federation of the world nations may not be realized in the near future, but we expect that they will go forward step by step toward political and economic co-operation, even at the sacrifice of part of their sovereignty.

Unlike Western Europe, Asiatic affairs are extremely backward. Although there are differences of objective conditions, yet many of the affairs can surely be improved by the efforts of the countries concerned. Instead of being revengeful of each other, they should aim to realize peace by steady advance toward economic rehabilitation. We cannot predict yet what will come out of President QUIRINO's visit to the US, but it seems that the US Government's aim lies along the line of bettering economic conditions.

We were thrown to the ground four years ago, and it is with great pain that we think of the probability of another war. To avoid another war, it is necessary that the two conflicting camps become reconciled. We should well remember that our own efforts to that end constitute part of the foundation for the solution.

ITEM 13 15 AUGUST: IN COMMEMORATION

(Full Translation)

AKAHATA, 15 Aug -- Four years have already elapsed since the Japanese imperialists, who had waged a constant campaign of aggression against Far Eastern countries for more than half a century, accepted the Potsdam Declaration and surrendered unconditionally to the democratic nations of the world. How faithful has the ruling class of Japan been in executing the conditions of the Potsdam Declaration during these four years? This is what democrats all over the world want to hear from the Japanese people on the fourth anniversary of the surrender.

The Potsdam Declaration ordered Japan to do three things: 1) Establishment of a peaceful structure--elimination of militarism and military potential; 2) establishment of democracy--freedom of expression, religion, and thought, respect of the fundamental human rights, and formation of a peaceful and democratic government to serve these causes; 3) attainment of a self-sufficient economy--participation in world trade and the realization of autonomous trade.

To what degree have these conditions been fulfilled? It is true that, in the first one or two years, Japanese democracy made steady progress, despite strong resistance, owing to pressure from domestic and foreign democratic forces. But, the progress soon became slow and things even began to go in the opposite direction. This is evident from the fact that the present Yoshida Cabinet is the most reactionary one

ITEM 13 (Continued)

since the end of the war. It is also clear from the fact that, under this Cabinet, the Diet has gradually lost its democratic character and that it is about to be reduced to an "Imperial Rule Assistance Diet," a tool with which the ultrarightist Democratic Liberal Party attempts to carry out its antipeople policies on the strength of its absolute majority and in the name of democracy.

The case is the same in the economic phase. Owing to the protection of monopoly capital, dependence upon foreign nations, and foreign trade on unequal terms, the economic crisis has become more serious, far from being relieved; many smaller enterprises have collapsed; and the farming villages are being ruined. Thus reconstruction by the Japanese themselves has become hopeless and Japan is running on the road to a semi-colonial status. This is a fact which is known by the whole world.

As a natural result, the people's livelihood is in an extremely miserable condition; the number of the unemployed and semi-unemployed is about 10,000,000; labor's struggle for existence is increasing in intensity. At this time when a majority of the people are suffering from hunger, a handful of big capitalists have accumulated wealth through government protection and foreign aid. On the other hand, the Zaibatsu, which one were under the threat of dissolution, have established as strong an economic hegemony as before, together with monopoly capital which has grown by virtue of the postwar blackmarket and inflation. This trend has been more accentuated by the concentrated production formula adopted by the Yoshida Cabinet. Further, they have been given an opportunity to revive heavy industries, which are the economic foundation of militarism, through the cancellation of reparations obligations. At the same time, they have readopted the policy of low wages and advances into foreign markets, which constituted the economic motive of militarism.

Monopoly capital, which has established economic hegemony, is now advancing toward the establishment of despotic government, in collusion with bureaucrats and with help from reactionary elements abroad. The Yoshida Cabinet, which represents this monopoly capital, is openly or secretly violating the 16 principles for labor unions established by the Far Eastern Commission and the new Constitution of Japan.

For example, freedom of speech is a dead letter. During public speeches, spies and provokers write down the contents of addresses which are reported to the authorities.

Further, while erotic and grotesque publications are flooding the market, democratic publications are subjected to newsprint allocation and other restraints. By controls, newspapers and radio broadcasting have come to have the same character as the "Headquarters Communiques" during the war. The Japanese are not permitted to slander Allied nations but organs of expression are openly slandering the Soviet Union, which is one of the Allies. They are devoting most of their efforts to one-sided abuse and the spreading of false reports. Even Gen TOJO could not outdo craziness of this anti-Communist propaganda. However, the important point is that the Japanese reactionary elements aim at the resurgence of fascism by upholding the slogan of anti-Communism as TOJO did.

Further, the Government is attempting to reduce labor unions into "Industrial Patriotic Association" by depriving government workers of the right to strike, by sending spies into labor unions, by resorting to corruption, threat and provocation, and by splitting labor unions by dismissing militant leaders for being "leftist." It is an open secret that the thought police have been revived. Prisons are about to be filled with political criminals. The police are as violent as in old times. Further, the Government attempts to increase police power by organizing the 2,000,000 firemen as reserves. The Government is just

ITEM 13 (Continued)

following the example of HITLER who turned police forces into armies.

Militaristic and reactionary organizations, which were lurking underground, have started activities. The number of such organizations has exceeded 200. It is also well known that war criminals and purgees from public office are maneuvering in political and economic fields.

The international policy of the Yoshida Cabinet is evidently dragging Japan into a world war structure. YOSHIDA does not favor an early peace treaty with all the Allies which is indispensable to the complete independence of Japan. He talks of a separate peace and desires foreign armies stationed here after the peace. The former vice minister of foreign affairs talked of participation in the proposed Pacific Alliance. Further, YOSHIDA is fanning anti-Soviet sentiments by taking advantage of Soviet-American relations. He is following a policy of opposing a certain country and favoring another, instead of a policy of establishing friendly relations with all countries of the world on an equal basis.

This policy is represented in the inducement of foreign capital and in foreign trade, too. The adoption of this policy by Japan, which occupies an important strategic position in the Pacific, will not promote world peace but will invite disharmony and war. The policy will make Japan a powder magazine.

The foregoing depicts the actual situation of Japan and the direction in which she is heading. This is the betrayal of the Potsdam Declaration by the Japanese ruling class. This is the betrayal of peace and democracy, the realization of which the Japanese people pledged with bitter tears amidst the ruins of war.

All the postwar governments and government parties are responsible for such policies and conduct. Particularly, the Yoshida Cabinet and the Democratic Liberal Party are most responsible. If the present situation is left unremedied, the Japanese ruling class will again establish a police state and go toward militarist with the help of reactionary elements the world over, finally playing the role of lighting the fuse of World War III. Who can guarantee that this will not be the case? For what cause did the democrats of the world pay the great human and material sacrifices?

The Japan Communist Party has bravely fought militarism and fascism since its formation. As the result, the party has suffered indescribably severe persecution by the imperialists. Now, the party is fighting with all efforts the new dangerous trend and the Yoshida Cabinet which represents it.

All parties ranging from the Democratic Liberal Party to the Socialist Party, in conjunction with all reactionary forces, are concentrating attacks upon the Communist Party. But, our party is fighting to maintain peace, liberty, and independence by appealing to democratic forces throughout the country and by forming a broad people's front.

But, this struggle does not concern the Japanese democratic forces alone. It is a matter of the most serious concern to all democrats of the world. A fascist Japan would endanger world peace and freedom. Therefore, it is desired that you pay great attention to new conditions coming up in Japan and give positive support to the struggle by the Japanese democrats to deal a fatal blow to the resurging reactionaries, thus participating in joint struggle.

Promote a peace treaty according to the Potsdam Declaration!

International co-operation for peace and freedom!

The Japan Communist Party
Central Committee, 15 Aug 49

YESTERDAY

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NEWS

## ITEM 14 AJCWU RECONSTRUCTION LEAGUERS PROTEST RED AGITATION

(Full Translation)

TOKYO SHIMBUN, 14 Aug -- A sharp clash broke out between the Reconstruction League and the leftist faction of the All-Japan Communications Workers Union Saturday, when the union's Central Dispute Committee met in conference in the union headquarters. Dissatisfied with the leftists' accusing attitude, seven Reconstruction Leaguers stalked out from the conference room.

Later, 32 leftist executives of the union including 28 CDC members held another CDC meeting and decided to convene a Central Committee meeting on 10 September, to dispatch organizers to various parts of the country and to take other steps, by overriding opposition from the Reconstruction Leaguers.

The earlier CDC meeting was opened at 1000 hours Saturday in the union headquarters, and took up for discussion a motion made by the union's Tokyo district headquarters opposing the article published in the 26 July issue of the union's organ paper that "the Democratization League of the State Railway Workers Union is treacherous and anti-labor." The leftist-inclined neutrals and the Communists claimed that "the Democratization League of the SRWU is anti-labor, and so is the Reconstruction League of the AJCWU," and were about to put this issue to a vote at 1220 hours, when seven Reconstruction Leaguers, KATSUMATA, OKI, BABA, TAKEGOSHI, ONAKA, SOKABE and SAKAMOTO, left the conference room.

ITEM 14 (Continued)

Reconstruction League Statement

In this connection, the Reconstruction League issued a statement to the following effect:

"We have refrained from making any decision one-sidedly in an effort to avoid such a situation as this. However, the Communists of the CDC at the 16th committee meeting held Saturday bitterly criticized the Democratization League of the SRWU as anti-labor and also slandered the Reconstruction League of the AJCWU as anti-labor, an enemy of the race and traitorous.

"The majority of the present CDC members are Communists, and our League with only eight members has exerted its efforts to guide the union along an infallible course, but this effort proved abortive. Here, we ascertain that the anti-revolutionary factor within our union lies in egoistic Communist elements in the CDC, and we cannot find any other course but to break with the Communists and operate our union freely with our own hands. We appeal to the reason of the union members and ask their support of our activities. We hope that the union members will fight on our side and avoid unrest and confusion."

KATSUMATA, a Reconstruction League members of the CDC, stated:

"We will stay within the union and fight for the actual interest of the union members. We do not consider the latest conflict as a split of the union. As we are a minority, we must leave a conference whenever we are opposed on any problem.

"As for the dismissal plan, the number of those to be discharged is only 11,000, and we believe that the dismissed may be relieved through employment of some of them as temporary employees and other means. Therefore, we reserve the freedom of expressing our attitude toward the struggle against dismissal notification."

In addition, KATSUMATA declared: "I will accept my dismissal notice."

CDC Opposes 5 Points

Later, at 1300 hours yesterday, 32 leftist executives of the union including 28 out of the 37 CDC members and four vice-chiefs of the Women and Youth Department sponsored another CDC meeting. The session discussed the enforcement of Directive No. 4 and approved the following five points:

1. The CDC will hold a joint conference Saturday with seven unions belonging to the National Liaison Council of Government and Public Office Employees Unions to discuss dispute tactics.
2. The CDC will hold a conference on 16 August with various Opposition parties on Article 98 of the National Public Service Law.
3. The CDC will file a petition with the Allied Council for Japan.
4. Some 20 members of the CDC will be dispatched as organizers to various parts of the country during a period from 13 until 24 or 25 September.
5. The union will call a Central Committee meeting on 10 September

Heated Debates

During the conference, heated debates were exchanged between the dismissed CDC members and the undischarged CDC members. As for article 98 of the National Public Service Law, the dismissed CDC members maintained that regardless of interpretations by the Government and the National Personnel Authority, the union should act

ITEM 14 (Continued)

according to its own interpretation, while the undischarged Reconstruction League members of the CDC contended that though there was a provision relative to this point in the union's covenant, the union would possibly come to a head-on clash with the Government, so long as the union insists on this basic principle. This insistence would make impossible the union's negotiations with the Government on re-employment of the discharged or on employment of them as temporary employees, they stated, adding that therefore, the union should negotiate with the Government in such a manner as to enable it to continue negotiations.

The Reconstruction Leaguers advocated that this issue should require approval of the decisive organ of the union (the Central Committee or a national convention). To this, the leftists attacked the Reconstruction League's attitude as intending to split the union, declaring that their own policy is not and will not be a contradictory one, and adopted it by a vote. The Reconstruction Leaguers reserved their attitude.

Furthermore, the leftists accused the Reconstruction Leaguers, stating that failure to enforce the struggle for rejecting the dismissal notices in a vigorous way is tantamount to failure to fight, while the Reconstruction Leaguers retorted by advocating that inasmuch as the Table of Personnel Organization Law involves unreasonable points as clearly attested to by the Communications White Paper, the union should put up a fight for correction of these unreasonable points.

As for the problem of dispatching organizers, the Reconstruction Leaguers did not accede to the leftist proposal, and it was decided that only the dismissed CDC members would go to various localities in accordance with the following schedule: KIMURA and HARADA to Sendai; OSUGA and MIYATA to Shinetsu; SHIRASU and HAMA to Tokai; SHIRATORI and NAGAI to Kinki; OSHIMA, TAKAHASHI Shinkichi, OKADA and MASUDA to Kyushu.

By dispatching these organizers, the leftists are apparently intending to stir up a common struggle and spread it throughout the country. As union chapters in these localities to which organizers will be sent are taking a strong attitude and have already indicated internal movements, keen attention is being directed to developments following the arrival of organizers there.

Gov't Optimistic about Future Situation

The Government at Friday's Cabinet meeting discussed its attitude toward the AJCWU following announcement of the dismissal notices and approved a stern attitude by nullifying Clause 1, Article 5, of the union's covenant in the light of the National Public Service Law.

The Government, however, at present takes an optimistic view of the future movement of the union. The reasons are:

1. The business of the Postal and Telecommunications ministries are relatively simple as compared to that of the National Railways. In addition, those who obstruct the business of the ministries will be subject to punishments under the Criminal Code as violation of the National Public Service Law.

2. Though the general tendency within the AJCWU is more left-inclined than the SRWU, its leaders' group is weaker than the latter's.

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, 14 Aug -- The Central Dispute Committee of the All-Japan Communications Workers Union Saturday afternoon issued Directive No 5 which reads as follows:

"The CDC will fight in a body against the dismissal notices. Put up a thorough fight in accordance with the Directive No 4 ordering to 'go ahead toward business control by labor' in order to safeguard the communications enterprise of the people."

NEWS

ITEM 15 DISCREPANCY NOTED IN COMMUNIST LOCAL ORGANIZATION REPORT

(Full Translation)

JIJI SHIMPO, 14 Aug -- The Attorney General's Office issued notifications yesterday to the nation's prefectural governors in the name of the director of its Special Examination Bureau and thus clarified that it would assume a firm stand in urging all political parties to report on their local organizations.

Thus far, political party reports on their lesser organizations differed greatly on the basis of their own views in accordance with the Organizations Regulation Ordinance. As a result, the split of the regulations was, in some cases, not fully met. The present action has been taken in order to uncover any secrecy in the nation's political organizations.

For example although in some prefectures most of the political parties reported even their village or town chapters, clubs, and subchapters, certain parties only reported their medium-sized organizations; that is they failed to report on their minor units which are voluntary organizations. Even in the same prefecture the scope of reporting on smaller organizations by parties is different. In order to rectify these defects, therefore, if the authorities find that any party falls under the stipulations of Article Six of the Organization Regulation Ordinance, they will urge it to report in further detail in accordance with Article Seven of the regulations. In regard to such reports by political organizations, misunderstanding exists among some people that the governmental action is a prelude to the dissolution of political parties or a forerunner of official oppression.

It is the fundamental duty of the Japanese who must faithfully observe the Potsdam Declaration to open political organizations to the public. Accordingly, neither organizations nor individuals should decide on the application of the ruling in deference to their own interpretation. The Government, in principle, hopes to help foster truly pacifist, democratic organizations as well as to control strongly and deal severely with secret, militaristic, ultranationalistic, violent, anti-democratic organizations.

Breakdown of Major Parties

Following are the lower organizations registered by major parties as of 10 July:

The Democratic Liberal Party--- Total--631: headquarters--one; federation of prefectural branches--45; prefectural branches--484; branches of youth sections--26; branches of women's section--26; chapters--28; subchapters--21; clubs--18; committees--six; subcommittees--two.

The Democratic Party--- Total--282: headquarters--one; federations of prefectural branches--42; prefectural branches--195; branches of youth section--11; chapters--four; subchapters--six; clubs--22; committees--one.

The Peoples Co-operative Party--- Total--75: headquarters--one; federations of prefectural branches--23; prefectural branches--46; branches of youth section--three; chapters--two.

The Socialist Party--- Total--1,075: headquarters--one; federations of prefectural branches--45; prefectural branches--920; prefectural committees--four; preparatory committee--one; workshop chapters--17; branches of youth section--three; chapters--27; committee--one; prefectural councils--11; subchapters--4; subcommittees--eight; clubs--two; sections--31.

The Communist Party--- Total--389: headquarters--one; central committee--one; the Sorachi Committee; major district committees--nine; the Fukuoka Local Committee; prefectural committees--45; prefectural

ITEM 15 (Continued)

regional committees--276; district cell committees--three; district committees--three; city committees--10; ward committees (Tokyo)--23; cells--13; branches--two; sections--one.

This shows that minor organizations of parties, although their names differ, are unit organizations which conduct voluntary political activities, and that their reports are not unified and are inadequate.

The authorities estimate that Communist Party organizations, whose registration is required, will number several thousands, in contrast to the number of organizations registered by the Socialist Party.

Penalties to Be Imposed

According to reports so far submitted, there were many examples of insufficiently reported careers of executives and inaccurate figures of financial aid, as well as inaccurate reports on organ papers and magazines and changes. The authorities urge parties concerned to reflect on this point.

In case these political organizations fail to observe the directive of the authorities, they will be ordered dissolved in accordance with Article Four of the regulations and penal regulations stipulated in Article 13 will be applied, just as the case in which a false report has been made. The penal regulations of Article 13 are penal servitude of less than 10 years and a fine of less than 75,000 yen.

Note: Unit organization as meant by the authorities are a cell in an organization or any other group, made up of two or more, which meets periodically and acts for a certain common purpose.

ITEM 16 STUDENTS FEDERATION SUBJECT TO ORGANIZATIONS ORDINANCE

(Full Translation)

JIJI SHIMPO, 14 Aug -- The Special Investigation Bureau of the Attorney General's Office issued a statement Saturday to all the prefectural governors throughout the nation that the Japan Federation of Student Self-Governing Organizations and other similar organizations are to receive the same treatment as those which are required to be registered in accordance with Article 6 of the Organization Regulation Ordinance. The Japan Federation of Student Self-Governing Organizations and various students' bodies affiliated with it conducted demonstrations and strikes to oppose the State School Establishment Law and the School Teachers License Law, which are the two most important links in the chain of the nation's education policy. Moreover, these students' organizations are demanding the abolition, withdrawal, and amendment of some fundamental state policies, and criticizing and discussing these policies for the purpose of exerting some influence on the state administration.

As lower organizations of the JFSSGO, there are 11 district federations (Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Shinetsu, Hokuriku, Tokaido, Kansai, Chugoku, Shikoku, and Kyushu), and prefectural federations. Up to the present, 222,581 students of 226 schools have joined the federation. Various strikes and anti-government struggles, which have been sponsored by the federation, are being watched with keen interest by all circles. If the federation does not observe this directive, it will be dissolved in accordance with Article 4 of the Organization Regulation Ordinance, or will be punished in accordance with Article 13 of the same ordinance.

NEWS

ITEM 17 ATTORNEY GENERAL DECISION ON TAIRA REDS EXPECTED SOON

(Full Translation)

JIJI SHIMPO, 14 Aug -- From the viewpoint of the Organization Regulation Ordinance, the Special Investigation Section of the Attorney General's Office is investigating the background of the Taira Incident. On 7 August TAGUCHI and SHIRATORI of the section were dispatched to the spot for fact-finding. They will return here on Monday. Upon the basis of their fact-finding report, a conference of the top-ranking officials concerned will be held to cast a final judgement on the Taira District Committee of the Communist Party and the Yago Coal Mine Workers Union. At the Local Administration Committee meeting of the House of Councillors yesterday morning, SUZUKI Naoto and OKADA Kiyoji (both Ryokufukai), who were dispatched to Taira for fact-finding, announced their interim report.

According to this report, the incident had been spread by specified agitators, the police authorities had not assumed a strong enough attitude to suppress it at the outset, and similar incidents may occur in various districts throughout the nation. The report proposes that the police should do its utmost to eliminate this tendency at all costs. To the interpellation posed by OKAMOTO Aisuke, Ryokufukai, on the problem regarding Korean residents in Japan, Superintendent SAITO of the National Rural Police declared as follows:

"This problem cannot be solved merely from the viewpoint of maintaining public safety. The police authorities are handling this issue by classifying the Korean residents into two groups: (1) those who stay in Japan legally and (2) those who entered Japan illegally. Domestic laws and regulations have been applied to the first group, and illegal activities are regulated in accordance with these measures. The second group will be regulated as usual."

ITEM 18 MASUDA: DISCHARGED EMPLOYEES NO LONGER UNION MEMBERS

(Full Translation)

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, 14 Aug -- Concerning the problem of the qualifications of dismissed union leaders, Chief Cabinet Secretary MASUDA at noon Saturday stated as follows: "There is no difference of opinion between the Government and the Personnel authority. Dismissed government employees are no longer union members. Even if they are appointed formal union representatives to bargain on the administrative readjustment, it would be almost meaningless, because collective bargaining on this issue is prohibited by the Personnel Strength Law. Former union leaders or lawyers may be officially appointed as union representatives, however, in accordance with Article 98 of the National Public Service Law, to bargain on the working conditions of government employees with the authorities, despite their lack of union membership."

Personnel Authority Admist Necessity of Investigating Organization Registration Issue

The Personnel Authority at an emergency session of personnel commissioners Friday evening, reached a conclusion that it cannot always act in concert with the Government regarding the interpretation of the NPSL, and that it must also discuss the problem of registering government employees' organizations. Personnel Authority President ASAI conferred with Chief HOOVER of the Civil Service Division at GHQ

ITEM 18 (Continued)

Saturday morning. Following this, he conferred with Attorney General UEDA to adjust the differences of views on the NPSL between the Authority and the Government in connection with the personnel cut for the All Japan Communications Workers Union. From the viewpoint of the sound development of union movements, the board, as well as the Government, is opposed to the control of labor unions by ultra-leftist forces. It does not always agree with the Government, however, about the concrete methods of ousting extreme leftists from unions. After conferring with the Attorney General, ASAHI answered the questions of correspondents as follows: "As this is a delicate political problem, I cannot give you a detailed explanation as yet. I cannot answer the question of whether the Personnel Authority will accept the report of the AJCWU for registration as a government employees organization. As this problem is an urgent one, I expect it will be solved early next week."

ITEM 19 REDS PROTEST AJCWU MEMBERSHIP QUALIFICATIONS STAND

(Full Translation)

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, 14 Aug -- Communist Diet members KAMIYAMA, EZAKI, INOGUCHI, and TAJIMA visited Chief Cabinet Secretary MASUDA Saturday afternoon at the Premier's official residence and protested against the Government's stand on the qualifications necessary to become members of the All-Japan Communications Workers Union. They contended that the Government and the Personnel Authority are divided on the qualifications in question and that the former's view is biased and illegal and intended to turn the union into another version of the defunct Japan Industrial Patriotic Association.

ITEM 20 CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY TO RELEASE 1600 FROM MONDAY

(Full Translation)

TOKYO SHIMBUN, 14 Aug -- The Construction Ministry is due to release 1,600 employees. The actual number to be discharged is 1,200, due to voluntary retirements, and this represents 12% of the present strength. The ministry will notify the union on Monday and complete its personnel reduction on 20 August.

ITEM 21 LABOR MINISTRY STARTS PERSONNEL CUT OF 3,000

(Full Translation)

TOKYO SHIMBUN, 14 Aug -- The Labor Ministry has launched its personnel reduction drive, which will affect about 3,000 employees. The difference between the old and new full strengths for the ministry (28,322 and 22,358 respectively) is 5.964. However, as there are about 3,000 vacancies unfilled, the actual number to be discharged will be about 3,000. The ministry's main office, with 1,400 employees, is 86 over strength under the new law, but half of them have retired voluntarily. Thus the main office, after deciding strongly to urge the remaining half to retire, Saturday handed individual dismissal notices to 18 employees in its first round of the retrenchment program. Of the 18 employees, four have rejected the notices. The ministry, however, contemplates completing the discharges in its main office by the end of the month. As for the ministry's local branch offices, individual dismissal notices

ITEM 21 (Continued)

will be handed to a total of 2,700 employees, (1,200 in the labor standard bureaus and 1,500 in the public employment security offices). These notices will be issued by responsible persons of the branch offices early next week, and their personnel reduction is expected to be completed by the end of September. The authorities expect this round of discharges will also be effectuated smoothly, since those employees affected will be able to find new jobs easily because of the nature of their vocations.

ITEM 22 TOSHIBA WORKERS PROTEST REJECTED; START REBUILDING

(Full Translation)

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, 14 Aug (Kawasaki dispatch) -- The Federation of Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company Workers Unions (represented by ISHIKAWA Tadanobu) filed a protest with the Premier on 16 July against the order to dispose of 28 plants in compliance with the Economic Deconcentration Law. It was announced that the protest was rejected on 11 August as a result of thorough investigation. Consequently, the company will immediately launch the reconstruction of the entire Toshiba works, in accordance with its reconstruction and readjustment program.

The plan will include the establishment of 14 secondary companies out of the 28 disposed plants and the structural reform of the remaining 16 plants following a personnel readjustment.

Chairman ISHIKAWA stated: "It had been expected that the protest would be rejected. The federation will immediately take the next step. We have been holding all-night sessions to formulate an appropriate view on the company's reconstruction and readjustment program."

ITEM 23 OPPOSITION TO WATCH GOVT ON DIET CONVOCATION ISSUE

(Full Translation)

JIJI SHIMPO, 14 Aug -- The three opposition parties, with the Communist Party excepted, held a round-table conference in the Diet building at 1400 hours Saturday to discuss measures for the early convocation of the special Diet session. They agreed on the following points: (1) At Friday's session of the Upper House Steering Committee, the Government was asked to take proceedings by 25 August for convening a special Diet session. Therefore the Government's attitude will be watched till then. (2) If the Government does not take proceedings by 25 August, a round-table conference of opposition Diet members will be convened that morning, and a meeting of leaders of the four opposition parties including the Worker-Farmer Party will be held in the afternoon to discuss concrete measures for future struggles outside the Diet. At present, it seems that they are planning to convene in Tokyo and Osaka, under their joint sponsorship, people's rallies for the promotion of the convocation of a special Diet session to make known the real situation to the people.

ITEM 24 DAIICHI DAITAKU MARU REPATS FINALLY PERSUADED TO LAND

(Full Translation)

ASAHI SHIMBUN, 14 Aug (Maizuru dispatch) -- Since the repatriates on board the DAIICHI DAITAKU Maru of the third group of repatriation ships strongly rejected landing procedures, for a time there had been

ITEM 24 (Continued)

fears that the case might lead to the first application of the government ordinance on repatriation. The differences were finally settled, however, after the third attempt at persuasion, and the procedures were completed at midnight Friday. The repatriates finished landing at 1630 hours Saturday, with landing preparation rushed from early morning. In view of the fact that the purport of the government ordinance is not yet thoroughly understood by the repatriates, and in order to make the most of the guiding principle of the ordinance, the Maizuru Repatriates Relief Bureau and other interested authorities have agreed not to apply the ordinance, for this time only.

ITEM 25 DAIICHI DAITAKU MARU CREW DEMANDS APOLOGY FROM REPATS

(Full Translation)

ASAHI SHIMBUN, 14 Aug (Maizuru dispatch) -- The 91 crew members of the DAIICHI DAITAKU Maru, Saturday called on HIRANO Tsutomu, group leader of the repatriates, and two others, and demanded they apologize for "having been rude on board the ship."

ITEM 26 FIRST VIOLATOR OF REPAT LAW ARRESTED IN CHIBA

(Full Translation)

ASAHI SHIMBUN, 14 Aug (Chiba dispatch) -- NAIKI Shigeki (38) of Tsubakimori Cho, Chiba Shi, an employee of the Chiba District Committee of the Japan Communist Party, was arrested Saturday by the Chiba Municipal Police as the first violator of Article 6 of the repatriation ordinance.

The charge claimed that he had boarded train 311 on the Sobu Line, which arrived at Chiba Station at 1320 hours Saturday carrying a group of repatriates who returned on the Shinyo Maru, and attempted to distribute copies of the CHIBA MINPO and Communist Party membership application forms among the repatriates.

NEWS

ITEM 27 LEGISLATION COUNCIL STUDIES COMMERCIAL CODE REVISION

(Full Translation)

YOMIURI SHIMBUN , 14 Aug -- The first meeting of the Legislation Council was held at the former Akasaka Detached Palace from 0930 hours Saturday. After Attorney General UEDA delivered the opening address, the following three points were referred to the council: 1) A program for a partial revision of the Commercial Code. 2) Revision of the Law of Bankruptcy as well as revision of the system concerning satisfactory adjustment of companies in bankruptcy. 3) Improvement of the existing appeal system in civil jurisdiction. These questions were respectively referred for deliberation to the commercial law, bankruptcy law and civil procedure law divisions of the council. The meeting ended at 1030 hours.

ITEM 28 TELEPHONE LINE CUT IN CHIBA

(Full Translation)

YOMIURI SHIMBUN, 14 Aug -- At 2250 hours Friday about 20 meters of a telephone line connecting Kisarazu and Chiba Shi in Chiba Ken, at a point two kilometers from Kisarazu was found cut and carried away. In order to continue operation, immediate steps were taken to join the line with the police line. The damaged spot was restored to normal at 0930 hours.

The Kisarazu city police arrested and questioned a suspect named KIMURA Chokichi (or TEI Zai-saku), 50 of Airi Cho, Kisarazu Shi. He admitted that he committed the crime alone.

ITEM 29 BANK OF JAPAN NOTE ISSUE TOPS 300 BILLION MARK

(Full Translation)

JIJI SHIMPO, 14 Aug -- Due to the outflow of funds for the Bon festival and the payment for the over-quota delivery potatoes, the Bank of Japan note issue has been showing a daily increase for the past week. Yesterday it topped the 300 billion-yen level for the first time since 29 June. However, the Bank of Japan authorities view that the outstanding note issue will again fall below that level in a few days.

ITEM 30 DROP IN COAL PRICE

(Full Translation)

TOKYO SHIMBUN, 14 Aug -- Chief MASUOKA of the Power Bureau of the Economic Stabilization Board, at a research meeting of the Upper House Commerce and Industry Committee on Saturday, stated as follows on the effects of the abolition of the Public Coal Distribution Corporation on coal mine operations, in response to a question raised by KURIYAMA Yoshio (Independent): "As a result of the abolition of the corporation, some coal mines will be forced to close up due to their managerial difficulties. I cannot disclose the number of coal mines to be closed. If coal is decontrolled, the retail consumer price is expected to be lowered by 10 to 15% of the present 3,400 yen. However, since it will exert an important effect to put the present stockpile on sale immediately, it is our policy not to sell it until the time of the year it is needed."

NEWS

ITEM 31 24 HOUR GAS SERVICE IN TOKYO-YOKOHAMA AREA BY 20 AUG

(Full Translation)

TOKYO NICHINICHI SHIMBUN, 14 Aug -- Citizens in the Tokyo-Yokohame area will shortly be supplied with 24 hour gas service. In view of the increased stockpile of coal held by the Coal Distribution Corporation and the better outlook on coal supply, the Tokyo Gas Company has decided to start the round-the-clock gas supply by about 20 August at the latest, after obtaining the approval of the quarters concerned within a few days. For the new supply program, the company will increase its daily consumption of coal from the present 1,600 tons per day to 2,000 tons. Furthermore, the company has been accepting applications for installation of new gas facilities since last April in accordance with the 5-year gas rehabilitation program. The forthcoming 24-hour gas supply program is heartwarming news, and points to the solution of fuel problems.

ITEM 32 COMMUNIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE URGES WIDE USE OF PAMPHLETS

(Full Translation)

AKAHATA, 14 Aug -- The Communist Party on 13 August delivered to all its local organizations, through the Central Committee Secretariate, the following instructions in connection with the Shimoyama and Mitaka cases: "The more unstable the Yoshida Cabinet's stand becomes in the execution of its comprador like destructive policies and in the face of popular opposition, the more it relies upon fascistic measures such as demagoguery, instigation, suppression and party splitting by mobilizing all government agencies, radio, newspapers and the Democratization League. Its propaganda is utterly groundless, however, and its destructive policies are intended solely to conceal its own faults. The developments of the Shimoyama and Mitaka cases alone clearly reveal this. Our party is duty bound to unmask before the public the Government's true intention and to take a step further to turn its tactics to our advantage. As the first step in this program, the Secretariate is preparing a series of pamphlets, and copies of the first group clarifying the truth of the Shimoyama and Mitaka cases have already been delivered to the various local party organizations. To distribute these pamphlets widely among the general masses is tantamount to exploiting the enemy's weapons in our interests. If every party organization exerts efforts to do its allotted duty, the enemy will surely perish in the end. We hereby earnestly request every local organization of our party to be fully prepared for this task. Particularly, we urge them to attain the following objectives through this movement:

"(1) Exert conscious efforts to place propaganda, organization and finance under unified control as pointed out by the 15th Expanded Central Committee meeting. (2) Do not fail to pay party dues; we must not misappropriate them for other purposes. (3) Ensure a comprehensive utilization of pamphlets strictly in line with the propaganda activities of AKAHATA and other local party organs, so that our party policies may be fully permeated among the backward masses outside our party. In conclusion, it is most urgently requested that all local party organizations, with the aforementioned points in mind, strive to smash the false propaganda of the reactionary forces and start a large-scale offensive with pamphlets as their weapons."

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### ITEM 33 NOTEWORTHY MOVES OF AJCWU

(Full Translation)

MAINICHI SHIMBUN, 14 Aug -- The Government, having gained self-confidence from the orderly personnel retrenchment of the state railways, announced on Friday the concurrent large-scale dismissal of the Postal and Telecommunications ministry employees. The number of dischargees totals 15,000. Apparently the All Japan Communications Workers Union has maintained a prudent attitude up to the present. More closely investigating, however, we find that severe competition between the left and right is being intensified in the union, just as in the State Railway Workers Union. The militant All Japan Communications Workers Union is not only taking the lead of the nation's government and public employees unions, but has also played an important role in the labor front at large. The National Public Service Law, which was amended last autumn, has deprived the union of its strongest weapon. It cannot be denied, however, that the union remains a stronghold of the leftist-dominated labor movement. In the number of union members, it is inferior to the State Railway Workers Union, but it is superior to the latter as far as fighting power is concerned. This can be clearly perceived in the weakness of the Democratization League as compared with the Communists and other left wing elements. The Democratization League in the AJCWU has not yet grown up so powerfully as that in the SRWU.

The illegal resolution calling for acts of force first came to the fore in the union's emergency convention in June. This step exerted a great influence on the State Railway Workers Union, which adopted a similar resolution at its Central Committee meeting. In other words, the AJCWU is leading the SRWU. Under these circumstances, we cannot jump to the conclusion that the militant AJCWU will maintain its present attitude. The union, which is affiliated with the National Congress of Industrial Unions, has resorted to such a violent measure as to boycott news-collecting activities. Therefore it is very difficult to grasp the internal situation of the union. The resolution of the convention, however, upon which all the present activities have been based, is utterly absurd and illegal. If the union should move along this line, it will face a great catastrophe in the near future.

Not a few members bolted the union recently. No matter how strongly the union headquarters may force its chapters to observe the directives and orders, it is very doubtful whether ordinary members will awake to such a dictatorial struggle at the sacrifice of their present positions. We have entertained some doubts on the effect of the so-called dismissal notice-rejecting struggle. We hope that the struggle will not prevent the dischargees from starting new careers.

It is reported that the AJCWU is watching the progress of the Central Committee meeting of the SRWU, which is scheduled to be opened on Monday. Some circles have reached the conclusion that the tough strategy of the Democratization League has stimulated the opposition of the neutrals and strengthened the offensive of the leftists. Under the circumstances, the left wing leaders of the AJCWU have entertained expectations on the activities of the leftists of the railway workers union. We can be convinced of the intention to establish a joint struggle setup between the two unions. This attempt will not exert any remarkable influence on the present offensive, however. Even if the Central Committee meeting should fail as expected by the left-wingers, the acts of force, which have been outlawed by the Government, will not achieve final success.

Needless to say, the present offensive is of political significance. However, this does not necessarily mean that the union should fight for the overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet. Even if the

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Yoshida Cabinet should be overthrown, the much-discussed Personnel Strength Law would remain untouched. Since this law has been enacted democratically through the Diet, its abolition should be brought about through legal procedures. Without taking this fact into consideration, the union headquarters has given the ordinary members the illusion that violence will easily realize the expected results. It can be said that such an attitude is distortion of the labor movement. If such a strong and uncompromising attitude should be preserved, it will become more and more difficult to maintain the unity of the union. Thus the antagonism between the left and right will be intensified. No matter how bitterly the leftists accuse the Democratization League of its "anti-labor" character, the influence of the rightists will be increased. It is because the left wing leaders are going to force reckless activities upon the ordinary members.

Not only the leftists should be called to account for the intensification of the present struggle. First of all, the large-scale discharge of full-time union leaders should be pointed out. The Government discharged these workers on the ground of their uncooperative behavior. In view of the present situation of the union, it is inevitable that they will embark on a struggle. The large-scale discharge of these leaders will make it difficult to pave the way for a sound labor movement. Especially the Communists and the Communist fellow-travellers have become the targets of the discharge. This fact shows that the Government has given a political tinge to the present administrative adjustment, which should have been carried out non-politically. Needless to say, we have no intention of defending the Communists. However, the Government should reconsider its intention to purge the Communists under pretext of enforcing the adjustment. In this respect, a severe fight is being carried on between the left and right around the hegemony of the union. The rightists have concluded that dischargees have lost their membership in the union. However, this fact has caused unnecessary confusion. The expulsion of the Communist leaders and the membership of the dischargees should be solved democratically be ordinary union members. Both the Union and the Government should pay due consideration to this fact.

ITEM 34 RESOLUTION ON BEHALF OF DEMOCRACY

(Summary)

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, 14 Aug -- During the four postwar years, with the Diet and government of its own under the new Constitution, Japan has acquired a certain measure of democracy, as is evidenced in reconstructed cities, farm reforms, and an awakened general public. However, Japan is still unable to stand on its own, for the United States supplies 20 percent of its food and economy; it largely depends on outside support. Particularly in public peace and administration the Government as well as the people do not try to cope with the Communists independently but have merely acted on a "depend-on-you" policy.

The Government is expecting good news in August and the people are also auticipating more autonomy to be granted in the immediats future, but it should be a prerequisite that competency in autonomy and a strong sense of responsibility go first in dealing with such problems.

If the term democracy means social order, preservation of order should be controlled by the will of the community. Japan should be steeled with democracy if democracy is to be set up.

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ITEM 34 (Continued)

In view of the Diet Examination Committee's investigations relating to the recent incidents of social unrest, revealed after several weeks' inquiry, we feel surprise and indignation to find out, though locally and in limited areas, government and public officials not only were helpless before the lawless riotous actions but lacked spirit and confidence in protesting democratic ideals.

In the Hiroshima incident, for instance, the police bureau chief, public safety committee members, and the mayor were all submitted to a people's trial by 2,000 rioters. The police bureau chief was given a sound thrashing. It is not strange, therefore, that comapny directors, with no means to protect themselves, fainted or got injured during the 18-hour hearing in front of the main office building. Similar incident are reported in connection with the state railways strikes, the Taira case, and others.

Similar to these are the Red repatriates trying the captain at a kangaroo court in the ship. They also sang and danced with their arms locked, breaking into the repatriation business office, amid the waves of red flags and inflamatory speeches. Such actions, little short of madness, are conducted everywhere in the name of democracy. We cannot help feeling uneasy about democracy when we see the authorities concerned acting so irresponsibly.

Indeed the Potsdam Declaration and the new Constitution guarantee freedom of speech, thought, and association for the Japanese. Communism, therefore, is lawful within the scope therein provided for. It is an obvious contradiction if we do not rule out as illegal the revolutionary movement of class despotism whose objectives and methods do not agree with the democracy aiming at freedom and equality for every one.

ITEM 35 ESTABLISHMENT OF VIOLENCE CONTROL LAW

(Summary)

TOKYO TIMES, 14 Aug -- Judgment on whether violence is good or bad was passed when the concept of law was born in human society and a law-governed society came into existence. The Upper House Judiciary Committee is reportedly drafting a violence control bill for presentation to the special Diet session as a joint proposal of all parties. It is strange, however, that the legislature is forced to draft a bill solely designed to control violence. This attests to the fact that the existing laws are defective.

The term "revolution by force" is quite frequently used by the people, and they don't seem to give it much thought. The majority, while knowing who are really planning a revolution by force, reamin quite indifferent to this matter. It is difficult to understand this recent tendency.

Japan is now under the occupation of the Allied Powers. Therefore, the people consider that even if a minority tries to disturb social order and achieve its political aim, it will be impossible. Regardless of the occupation, the administration of this country is being carried out by the Japanese themselves. Therefore, it does not follow that acts of violence should remain unpunished. Acts of violence, such as the Mitaka case, the Taira case, and trouble caused by the repatriates, have occurred in succession recently. How to cope with the situation as well as how to maintain the welfare, order and freedom of society should be of the greatest concern not only to the Upper House but to the general public. In this sense, the possible promulgation of a violence control law can be said proper and appropriate.

However, the problem is not so much the control of violence itself

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as it is whether organizations which aim at resorting to acts of force should be allowed to exist. Those political organization which agitate the masses and utilize acts of violence for the achievement of their political purposes should not be allowed to exist. It can be concluded that it is an outrageous revolt against democracy for political parties to deny parliamentarism, and try to develop outside-the-Diet force into a violent coup d'etat in an attempt to carry out a revolution. Such acts could not be viewed as a political struggle but rather as a civil war.

The Japan Communist Party does not at the present time deny parliamentarism, nor does it declare that its purpose is to carry out a revolution by force. If the part, is tied up with the international communists, the present attitude of the Japanese Communists is a camouflage. NOZAKA's remarks to the effect that the Communists are now in a stage where they are utilizing the Diet for increasing the number of party members may be very near the truth.

Be that as it may, the enforcement of a violence control law testifies to the fact that society is not healthy. It behooves the people, therefore, to be more serious about erodicating the root of such a social desease.

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### ITEM 36 REASONS FOR FALL IN SCHOLASTIC ABILITY

(Summary)

TOKYO SHIMBUN, 14 Aug -- A recent marked fall in the level of scholastic ability among the nation's primary and high school students is plaguing teachers, parents, and relevant officials. A glance at these students' drawings, compositions, and figures is enough to lead one to the conclusion that inadequate basic training is responsible for this sad plight. Instruction in calculation and language needs repeated training or even mechanical cramming just as strenuous sports do intense warming-up. Major intellectual growth cannot be achieved without a minimum of fundamental knowledge. Admittedly, instruction in two or even three shifts under the ill-equipped 6-3 system does not permit going over lessons thoroughly. An important portion of basic study is thus left to homes, and private schools are flourishing for this reason. Presumably, however, teachers are in the dark as to a new educational method. They seem to be too partial toward acquiring the outward forms of such a method. Group studies and "core curriculum" should not be a mere vogue.

New education, first of all, requires rich common knowledge by teachers, who are expected to solve their pupils' questions and orient them properly. Unfortunately, our 6-3 system is suffering in this respect because of large numbers of young assistant teachers, who are not necessarily rich in common knowledge. The second requirement is good surroundings, which ensure the availability of all sorts of teaching materials, and facilitate open-air studies, especially of social subjects. Needless to say, the child is an individual and is expected to have a life of his own. He is expected to attain maturity in the gradual process of resolving all sorts of questions and thus acquiring workable common knowledge. However, the fundamental common knowledge crystallized by grown-ups through their long experience and study -- a minimum of absolutely necessary knowledge -- must be imparted without waiting for questions on the part of students. Straight cramming may economize on time in some cases. Economy in time is now a pressing educational need in view of an increasing number of unschooled children under the pressure of livelihood difficulties.

The nation's children should be provided with good "seats of learning" that are conducive to fundamental pursuits. This objective cannot be achieved by the elimination of the shortage of school-buildings alone. Authorities responsible for culture and education should be prompt in investigating the lowered scholary attainments all along the line to get to the bottom of this issue. They are then required to go farther than the current teachers' manuals and present exemplary curricula as a reliable guide for teachers. Refresher courses for teachers are also urged from this point of view.

### ITEM 37 FOR RATIONAL TRADE PROGRAM

(Summary)

YOMIURI SHIMBUN, 14 Aug -- For Japan's economy to join the fellowship of world economy, she needed the guidance of the Occupation forces. Although Japan appears to have grown up with the establishment of the exchange rate in the second year of the reopening of private trade, economically she is not prepared, nor capable of standing on her own legs. It is not, therefore, useless to consider the conditions and the policy relating to this matter. Trade, of course, requires two or more parties. There are a good many serious difficulties involved, but there are also as many things that we ourselves should do

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to expand our trade. Briefly speaking, rationalization of Japanese economy should be the condition to be fulfilled at home. Needless to say, labor production should be raised and production cost lowered. On the basis of national economy, however, economic rationalization should be attempted consistently, which phase has been comparatively ignored.

First of all, the exports price policy should be re-examined. It released from what is called blindfold trade, the big margin between delivery prices and selling prices in the dollar markets may be adjusted to a certain extent. We are on the way to world markets, however, where free competition is the rule. The basic way of viewing this matter should be separated from the existing blockaded economy price policy (based on cost). The floor prices, which are too high for many of the efficient producers, should also be studied once more. The export record of iron and steel in June and after is a good suggestion. Traders themselves should awaken to this point so that fair competition may prevail and suicidal dumping may not be repeated. What is necessary for rationalization is to infiltrate the idea of rational calculation into the minds of traders before employees are dismissed. As for the standard inspection of export goods, it is more rational and desirable for traders' unions to control it independently. In this connection we should learn much from the conscientions work of Swiss traders' unions. Nothing is more important than the awakening of traders concerned.

The great issue for the overall economy of the people is the reorganization of export industries based on requirements of self-sufficiency and market changes. In the future we should place more stress on industries with greater probability of acquiring foreign currencies, rather than on the absolute quantity of export goods. In prewar years the acquired net foreign currency was 76 percent out of the 100 percent of exports, the remaining 24 percent being subtracted as imported raw materials; but at present the percentage, according to this year's program, is estimated at only 64 percent. To raise this percentage is the short cut to Japan's economic self-sufficiency. High percentage of acquired foreign currency, generally speaking, is seen from goods which have required much processing, but the present situation is not favorable. Here, too, a consistent rational price regulation in domestic economy should be achieved before anything else. Here, however, transfer to free economy should be effected very cautiously, for this involves the framework of industrial structure. If this is left unattended to, industrial activities representing our economic production and export capacity will be sacrificed in the long run, with the dangerous result of some industries preserved under exceptional conditions surviving with reserve power.

From the standpoint of acquired foreign currency also, it is desirable that choice be allowed in the parties to trade with and the goods to be exported. Pig iron imported from Manchuria in prewar years costing 14 dollars per ton was last year substituted by that imported from Australia, whose price is nearly six times as high. This rationalization of the export structure will probably meet the demands of the new world markets. Concretely, the emphasis on textile goods should be cut down, since these will shortly be produced in Asiatic countries which are non getting industrialized. More emphasis should be placed on such production goods as machines and chemicals. It is also important to take into account this stabilized demand in connection with changes in business conditions in foreign markets. For example, in forming a trade program, it is doubtful whether too much stress should be placed on the export of steel materials, especially in the case of goods that are easily affected by business conditions abroad. What is desired for stabilized self-sufficiency is a balanced, many sided industrial structure, backed by domestic markets.

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### ITEM 38 SNAGS TO PRIVATE MANAGEMENT OF TOBACCO ENTERPRISE

(Summary)

JIJI SHIMPO, 14 Sug -- The Government has set up the Special Monopoly System Council in an effort to study ways and means of placing the tobacco enterprise under private management. There are presumably a larger number of persons in favor of the private operation of the tobacco enterprise than of any other enterprise. The reason is ascribed to the general expectation that non-economic factors caused by the long bureaucratic management by the Monopoly Bureau can be weeded out.

It must be realized, however, that transfer of the tobacco enterprise to private management is not a simple task. One of the biggest obstacles is the problem of how to make up for a resulting decrease in national revenue of about 120,000,000,000 yen yearly.

Such pure economic obstacles can be overcome somehow or other. However, it should not be forgotten that there are also non-economic obstacles. The Government utilized the enterprise to make up for financial deficits with the result that the enterprize wielded the power of monopoly attended by many evils. Nevertheless, the enterprise was not severely criticized for the reason that it was managed by the Government which represents public interests.

Furthermore, there is a difficult problem concerning the purchase price of the assets of the Monopoly Bureau. Since it is difficult to fix a reasonable price, there is room for controversy to arise. Thus it should be borne in mind that there are many problems to be considered before private management can be realized.

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### ITEM 39 REQUEST TO RICE PRICE COUNCIL

(Summary)

ASAHI SHIMBUN, 14 Aug — The Government has decided to set up a new Rice Price Council, which is slated to start functioning towards the end of this month. The fixing of the rice price has always been one of the biggest concerns of the Government. An opinion has been gaining ground since last year that the rice price should be fixed by the Diet instead of by the Government alone, as it has been heretofore. This may be why the new council has come under government contemplation. The new council is only an organ advisory to the Price Board Chief and the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry, and has no right to make decisions. The Government will have to make much of its views, however, and therefore public attention will be focussed on its recommendations. It is reported that the Government has provisionally fixed the government purchasing price of rice on the parity basis at about 4200 yen per Koku. Farmers strongly complain that this is too low, while it is difficult under the present situation to make a wide range hike in the consumer price. The new council will be faced with much difficulty in working out a compromise plan.

We should like to make several requests of the projected Rice Price Council in view of the significant role it will plan in the nation's economy. The new council will reportedly comprise 25 committeemen, including 8 persons from farming circles, 5 from consumer circles, 7 Dietmen and 5 persons with other knowledge and experience. It is hoped that the Government will be fair and prudent in appointing the committeemen of this newly established significant coucil. The Government is reportedly planning to confine the function of the Rice Price Council to the discussion of matters relative only to the fixing of rice price, such as the revision of the parity calculation formula and the elimination of intermediary expenses. It is very good that these problems which have hitherto been decided upon by the Government alone have come to be discussed by the people's representatives. However, since the problem of the rice price has a big hearing upon the nation's economy, it may be impossible to confine the new council's business within such a narrow scope, without a loss in its significance. It must not be overlooked that the fixing of the rice price is closely related to the quota delivery system, taxes, and the supply of necessary materials. Farmers will not be satisfied with the rice price fixed mechanically on a parity calculation. The question is whether farmers can afford to produce rice at the fixed price.

As for the consumer price, we should like to point out that it has not been taken into considerations hertofore in deciding the producer price, and little attention has been paid to the effect of the rice in consumer price upon the family budget. Such a way of price fixing cannot meet with the consumers' satisfaction. The people are well convinced that farmers have to bear lower producers prices and consumers high rationing prices. They want to know further, however, whether the current trend is really an inevitable one. It will be up to the Rice Price Council to give the people a satisfactory answer in this counection. In this sense, the Rice Price Council is urged to make a thoroughgoing study of all matters relative to the rice price. In view of its bearing upon the people's livelihood, it is advisable that the discussions of the council be open to the public. Moreover, the Government should not shift all its reponsibility on the rice price problems to the Rice Price Council.

## EDITORIALS

### ITEM 40 TO REALIZE MISSION OF REVOLUTION

(Full Translation)

AKAHATA, 14 Aug -- A terrible catastrophe is now under way. With a view to diverting the attention of the indignant and revolutionary masses, the Socialist Party, along with the opposition faction of the Democratic Party, the New Politics Council and the Worker-Farmer Party, has been insisting on opening an extraordinary Diet session.

However, this awkward scheme of an "Anti-Communist" opposition merger, aimed at securing political ascendancy by means of the outmoded "middle-of-the-roadism", is already beginning to betray its failure. First, the Worker Farmer Party withdrew from the common front. Then the New Farmers Party seceded from the New Politics Council.

There is no doubt that, having fallen everywhere into a state of bankruptcy, well-to-do farmers, small landowners and the petite bourgeois are gradually beginning to part with the conservative camp, with which they have co-operated up to the present, and are now going to stand by the working class, the opponents of the conservative forces. It must, at the same time, be noted that within the Socialist Party itself a new force is now emerging to co-operate with the working people.

However, Premier YOSHIDA refused to talk with the representatives of these three parties.

It is ridiculous that the Socialist leaders, hoping to divide and thus subdue labor movements, propagandized that by opening an extraordinary Diet session they would endeavor to satisfy the needs of the masses and that by revising the Personnel Strength Law they could save the unemployed. The current crisis is so deep-seated that it is now impossible for the nation even to open a Diet session. The Japanese working people are not gullible enough to believe that the Socialists and their allies are really able to save such a grave situation by reviving the obsolete middle-of-the-roadism.

The devastation of industry, the increase of stockpiles and jobless population, the heavy taxes and financial difficulties, the indescribable hardships of the masses, etc, all these should be attributed to the inadequate administration of the Yoshida which is now going to wind up its disreputable record in the midst of these deplorable conditions.

In a desperate attempt to take refuge in fascism, the Yoshida Cabinet has openly resorted to force. All that it has been capable of are sinister plots, anti-Communist propaganda and unjustifiable policies aimed at dividing and oppressing the labor camp.

The question now is unmistakably clear for the people. They cannot rely on anything except their willingness to fight for their own cause for the stabilization and improvement of their livelihood, as well as freedom and independence.

Accordingly the way the people should choose is as clear as day. They have either to co-operate with the Communist Party in their all-out struggle against the Democratic Liberals and their allies or to become slaves.

The masses have been very quick in learning that all evils and hardships proceed from the traitorous forces. They are now earnestly groping for a way to struggle with these forces. Our 15th Expanded Central Committee meeting has pointed out the inadequacy of our preparation to meet such demands and the unusual gravity of our mission in this respect.

It is, however, undeniable that many of our sympathizers are content with merely crying, "down with the traitorous Yoshida Cabinet!" This is of course quite an inadequate way of organizing the masses for campaigns. The best way of overthrowing the Yoshida Cabinet is to acquaint ourselves fully with the everyday needs of the masses and to organize and develop them into actual movements. This constitutes,

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at the same time, a motive force for our revolution.

We should always pay sympathetic attention to the elementary needs of the masses and take specific and well co-ordinated steps to teach them how to strengthen every everyday activities. This constitutes the political foundation of our party organs.

Without cultivating our insight to discern in the numerous everyday needs of the masses working in factories and farms a motive and directive force for our struggle to overthrow the traitorous forces, we can never hope to achieve any real results in political guidance. As long as our party organs do nothing more than adjust themselves extempore to numerous events taking place everyday, they will be unable to develop really effective cell activities for organizing popular struggles.

It is regrettable that some of our organs should still believe that by attacking local assemblies by such civil means as recall or signature campaigns they can carry on a "political struggle". It is no less regrettable, on the other hand, that some of our labor leaders are still fond of talking of, "lawabiding struggles" or "use of force." What connects the everyday needs of the masses with our struggle to overthrow the Yoshida Cabinet is an over-all struggle which is to be carried on by the whole population of a given locality, under the leadership of the workers and in accordance with our party's local administration program. This is, at the same time, the only way in which the workers may hope to satisfy their own needs.

The experience of our party shows that all efforts that are extended in live with established policies and decisions will invariably lead to success, while sheer empiricism is always the most dangerous guide. At present, the policy of our party is perfectly clear to everybody. It is no longer permissible for us to waste time in discussions. What is needed now is action.

It is only our resolute actions, carried out in line with our party's established policies and taking the lead in the movements of the masses, that will really enable the people to participate in our revolution and win a victory.

# III POLITICAL

ARTICLES OF POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE FROM NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES PUBLISHED THROUGHOUT JAPAN

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## ITEM 101 CAMOUFLAGED PUBLIC SAFETY REGULATIONS

(Full Translation)

RODO SENSEN (Twice weekly newspaper), 31 Jul 49 -- The 30 May Incident, which ended in the untimely death of HASHIMOTO Kinji, caused the postponement of the presentation of the Public Safety Regulations Bill to the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly, but Metropolitan authorities have split the contents of this bill into several parts, and have prepared an advertisement control regulation to present to the assembly when it convenes on the 29th, supposedly for the purpose of beautifying the city.

Under this regulation the permission of the Metropolitan Governor will be necessary before putting up posters or distributing handbills in the parks, stations, streets, etc, with violations punishable by fines not to exceed 50,000 yen.

Meanwhile, the Tokyo District Council of Labor Unions, scheduled to attend the Metropolitan Assembly to press the demand for the establishment of a supplementary budget as unemployment relief funds, decided to add opposition to this regulation to the aforementioned demand. Furthermore, since it was decided at the "Meeting to Safeguard Peace," held on 27 July by the Democracy Protection League, as well as at the Conference of Metropolitan Citizen Representatives held on 28 July, to oppose this bill at the Metropolitan Assembly, the workers struggle against this tactic of the Metropolitan authorities regarding the Public Safety Regulations is expected to become stronger.

## ITEM 102 RISE OF DEMOCRATIZATION LEAGUERS IN SRWU

(Summary)

CHUNICHI WEEKLY (Newspaper), 22 Jul 49 -- It appears that the Communist Party, which attempted to establish a Democratic People's Government by developing regional disputes into nation-wide strife, beginning with the struggle against the personnel readjustment of the State Railway, now faces a predicament. Backed by public opinion the policy of the State Railway authorities to preserve the faction belonging to the Democratization League and expel the left wing elements has shaken the rank and file of the Reformist faction, which has acted in concert with the Communist Party. The Democratization Leaguers have thereby increased their power in the various chapters and are going to assume the leadership in the State Railway Workers Union.

Furthermore, contrary to the expectations of the leftist elements those who rejected the dismissal notice amounted only to three percent of the discharged workers. Consequently, although force was to be resorted to, this faction now has no alternative but to try and gain time in order that it may preserve its present power and await an opportunity to open a counterattack with the aid of chapters under

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its control. It is reported that the Communist Party is planning to cut the artery of the State Railway and throw it into confusion utilizing the Shimbashi Chapter which is led by the united left wing faction as a foothold.

It will be interesting to note the attitude Chairman KATO of the SRWU will take after returning home to find the union in trouble. His return will add much to the power of the Democratization Leaguers, because KATO is already a Socialist and in complete agreement with their strategy of legal strife. Especially in view of his expressed resolution to reorganize the union into a sound one rather than take up a position somewhere between the right and left wings, KATO is expected to display his political ability in saving the situation through collective bargaining with the lead taken by the Democratization Leaguers.

In the examination of the personnel readjustment of the State Railway, it should be remembered that the future development in the political situation hinges on the solution of this question. Moreover, Secretary-general HIROKAWA of the Democratic Liberal Party and HOSHIKA, committee member of the SRWU of the Democratization League have come to see eye to eye regarding this problem. It is expected that an anti-Communist Front will be formed by the Democratic Liberal Party, Japan Federation of Trade Unions, Democratization League and the new National Congress of Industrial Unions, which will coincide with Premier YOSHIDA's idea of nurturing the Socialist Party for the establishment of the two-party system.

It is said that two different opinions exist among the Democratization Leaguers: one faction led by KIKUGAWA Takashi insists on obtaining the leadership of the SRWU, while the other, led by HOSHIKA is for disruption. However, both factions agree to the question of depriving the left wingers of the leadership and, if worst comes to worst, would even consider dissolution. Therefore, so long as collective bargaining succeeds in solving the situation, it is most unlikely that the union will split in view of the attitude of Chairman KATO and the external situation.

ITEM 103 THE SOVIET SECRET POLICE SYSTEM by YAMADA Akira

(Summary)

NIPPON SHUHO (Weekly magazine), 15 Jul 49 — I first came into contact with the world-famous GPU of the Soviet Union after the surrender when I was arrested by a Russian officer who wore a blue cap. It was not until I was subjected to a severe cross-examination that I realized that the wearer of that blue cap was a GPU man. Today the name GPU has been changed to MGB (Ministry of State Security), which has more personnel and greater authority than ever before, and forms a powerful organization behind the Stalin regime. Some people even maintain that Soviet Russia's history before the establishment of the Stalin regime was a history of the activities of a secret political police. The MGB has its own troops (only three battalions are placed under the direct control of the Ministry), who, from all appearances, are the same as the Soviet Army, with the exception of the color of the cap. It also has a secret police force, just as the defunct GPU, which is accorded treatment and privileges similar to, or even better than the Army.

The secret police are found in the army, government offices, factories, mines, state plantations, collective farms, hotels, theaters, railway stations, in fact in almost every place where people gather. Foreigners, from diplomats and newspapermen to ordinary travelers, are always shadowed by the police, to their disgust.

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In addition to the MGB, Russia has frontier guards, internal guards and civil police as internal peace maintenance organs under the jurisdiction of the MBD (Home Office). The main duty of the internal guard is to establish socialism throughout the country by utilizing the millions of prisoners incarcerated in the correction houses. The guards numbered approximately 90,000 before the war and their outfits is slightly inferior to that of the infantry. The heads of Japanese POW camps are comprised of officers of the internal guards and of the MGB. The latter are called "polit ofitser" (political officer) and their political influence is exceedingly great. They are in charge of thought propaganda and the education of P'sW and have absolute authority over camp chiefs in the selection of repatriates. The "Chasovoy" (sentinel), stationed outside the camp on the lookout for deserters, and the "Konvoy" (guard), whose duty is to watch the movements of P'sW outside the camp are dispatched from the internal guards.

"Militsioner" (civil police) are in charge of traffic control and the arrest of individuals guilty of light offences and those caught in flagrante delicto. The more important of their duties is the operation of the passport system. It is said that when this system came into force, a great number of urbanites were compelled to move to the rural districts or as far as Central Asia and the Far East. The enforcement of the system, once relaxed during the war, has again been tightened since the general election in March 1946. There were a great number of inhabitants in Moscow and other large cities, who, having lost their jobs, were forced to move out. I observed them aboard freight cars to be sent to Siberia, the Kurile Islands and Saghalien.

The police force and guards under the command of STALIN are said to number over 600,000, constituting a terror to the masses.

ITEM 104 RED EYES ARE FIXED ON JAPAN

(Summary)

ASAHI HYORON (Monthly magazine), Aug 49 — The first thing that caught our eyes on glancing through a recent number of the "KROKODIL," the only magazine dealing in satire in the Soviet Union, was a series of cartoons with captions entitled "The Streets of Tokyo" in which a street girl is riding on a ricksha and a foreigner, a man, apparently jobless judging from his attire, lying face downwards on a street, etc. They apparently believe that they have done a first-rate job of jabbing Japan in a tender spot with an acid pen.

Of course, the interest that Soviet publications such as the Communist Party organ "Pravda," the Government organ "Izvestia," the magazines "New Era," or "International Literature" have shown regarding the postwar situation in Japan is nothing new. However, does not the general tone of recent broadcasts from Moscow and Soviet publications create an air of imminency in their concern over Japan's problems?

VYSHINSKY's speeches and actions at the Paris Foreign Ministers' Conference conveyed the general impression that the Soviet Union is planning a big move in Asia which, of course, includes Japan and the mystifying behavior and weird dances of recent repatriates have served to confuse the issue.

That the Soviet Union should attempt to prepare the groundwork for a Japanese peace treaty in the Foreign Ministers Council is not surprising, but VYSHINSKY's repeated reference to the words, "with China participating" draws our special attention. His argument is that China, as a signatory power to the Japanese surrender, should be

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included as a member in the Foreign Ministers Council which is to prepare the Japanese peace treaty.

The general outline of the international situation the Soviet Union deems must be realized for a Japanese peace treaty may be discerned from VYSHINSKY's declarations. Speculation is rife as to the future relations between the MAO Tse-tung-led New China and the Soviet Union. Some believe that MAO will eventually become another TITO, and others that the Soviet Union is watching the recent military successes of the Chinese Reds with an unfavorable eye. However, reality seems to belie such a naive speculation.

In the 7 and 8 June issue of Pravda, a lengthy article written by the vice-chief of the Chinese Communist Political Bureau, LIU Shiao-chi, the outstanding theorist among the Chinese communists, bitterly attacking TITO's bourgeois nationalism argues that China's revolution must be promoted by proletariat internationalism based on Lenin-Stalinism. The fact that "Pravda" gave so much space to a leader of the Chinese communists must not be lightly overlooked.

We cannot but keenly feel that the Soviet Union's eyes are now focused on Asia. The magazine on international affairs, "New Era," published on 22 June immediately after the Paris Foreign Ministers' Conference, took up the problem of a Japanese peace treaty. It examined and criticized the discussion on this problem in the Paris Conference and attempted to create the impression that the Soviet Union more than anyone else was striving to terminate the occupation of Japan as soon as possible. How will the glittering Red eyes now fixed upon Asia and upon us shine in the future?

ITEM 105 THOSE WHO ARE PREACHING A SERMON TO A TIGER

(Extracts)

TOYO KEIZAI SHIMPO (Weekly magazine), 6 Aug -- The following is the gist of a discussion between ABE Shinnosuke, KITAZAWA Shinjiro, MIYAKE Seiki and YAMAURA Kanichi. -- Editor)

ABE: The Communist Party has lost a great deal of its popularity, for every time some incident arises most people categorically place the blame on that body.

Reporter: The Democratization League has increased its power through the Shimoyama and Mitaka Incidents.

MIYAKE: There is not one Communist Party throughout the world which has not resorted to a revolution by force. Yet there are people, who, under the impression that the Communist Party is only a political organization like the Socialist, Democratic Liberal, and Democrat parties, feel that the communists should be given a hand in the government. Their lack of understanding is astonishing.

MIYAKE: A three-day strike was recently carried out on the Tokyo Central Line trams. It is against the law for a public utility enterprise to carry out a strike without any advance notice. The Communist Party excuses itself by declaring that the strike was not directed by the Central Committee, but executed by the local division. Another amusing thing is the attitude taken by journalists in talking about humanity and spiritual values when they denounce the Communists' use of force. This approach may have some effect upon youths but certainly not upon communists. There is nothing quite so foolish as to oppose violence with speech; this amounts to the same thing as preaching a sermon to a tiger.

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Organizing of Vigilantes a Dangerous Step toward Civil War

MIYAKE: The Taira Incident was an affair in which the Japanese Communists united with the Korean Communists; and the Toho strike at Kinuta, I discovered, was also a strike of Korean Communists. It was obvious in these cases that the police were absolutely powerless. Seeing the helplessness of the police, the people began to think of organizing vigilance committees, in which case the leader would most likely be OYABUN, and the outcome, the budding of fascism and a civil war similar to that in Spain. All this can be attributed to the powerlessness of the police. It therefore is up to the government to strengthen the police force, the nucleus of the modern state.

The Spiritless Intelligentsia

MIYAKE: Democracy in Japan faces a great danger. The Communist leaders are well aware of the fact that, whether it be TOJO or TOKUDA at the helm, the Japanese people are certain to follow. Consequently they declare there is no nation where a revolution could be so easily instigated as in Japan. Their observation is worthy of praise.

ABE: A businessman recently came to me and asked what I thought of his donating money to the Communist Party. There are people like that in Osaka who believe that, by aiding the Communists, something can be done about trade relations with Communist China.

YAMAURA: I can't understand these people of Osaka; they talk about letting the Communists gain political power just once, but if we should, it would be the end of everything.

Hasty Communist Tactics

Reporter: It appears that the Youths Action Unit and the repatriates are acting on the conviction that their violent revolution will succeed in two or three months. If it were said that the revolution would take another four years to materialize, I presume the youths would not be interested.

MIYAKE: In order to have a better understanding of this point, it is necessary to study the character of the communist leaders. Even though TOKUDA was imprisoned for 18 years for his radical views, his thinking has not changed; and this type of thinking leads the party today.

The Loss of Spirit in the Business World

Reporter: The government has published an anti-communist statement, but it is not strong enough.

YAMAURA: It sounds like a thin dog barking.

MIYAKE: The Yoshida Cabinet understands neither the theories of communism nor the Party itself. The businessmen of the Industrial Club also know nothing about Communism and do not possess the spirit such as was found in SHIBUZAWA Eichi and KONDO Yasuhira, who understood matters and had the gumption to fight. If the government and the financial circles can do nothing, they should permit the people

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to start an anti-communist movement; but it appears that they don't even have the sense to do that. They have certainly belittled themselves in the eyes of the communists.

Reporter: It is too bad they haven't more qualified men in the Yoshida Cabinet.

YAMAURA: YOSHIDA is the only one. The government is attempting to have its cake and eat it too. For instance, it pretends to have checked the labor offensive; but the truth is, all credit is due to the good sense of the people and the reflection of the NRWU members upon the Shimoyama and Mitaka Affairs.

The Peace Conference

Reporter: What do you think about the prospects of the peace conference?

YAMAURA: It would be all right to hold a peace conference, but there would be no point in it if, when the American Occupation Forces withdraws, the police are left to function with as little power as they have now. The reason Soviet Russia talks of the peace conference is that she desires the withdrawal of the Occupation Forces.

MIYAKE: In case the military administration were to be changed over to a civil administration, strengthening the police force would become of primary importance.

ITEM 106 IS COMMUNIST PARTY DISUNITED? IRON RULES REPORTED

(Full Translation)

SEIKEI JOHO, 8 Aug — The Communist Party, which has grown quantitatively rather then qualitatively, is apparently having considerable trouble controlling its members. It is reported that the party has issued secret directives imposing iron regulations upon its derelict members; and it is said that the party is experiencing the same difficulty in internal control as was experienced by the leaders during the heyday of the despotic, military clique.

The distinction between the intellectual and practical factions is not so great as to divide them into so-called actionist and control factions; but though not glaring, the distinction catches the eye every so often.

For instance, when, at the meeting of the Lower House Examination Committee, Communist KAMIYAMA Shigeo repeatedly requested certain testimony from Communist Dietman KAZAHAYA Yasoji, who was testifying as a witness, the latter did not even look at KAMIYAMA, and ignored his questions.

ITEM 107 CHIBA SRWU GOES SOCIALIST, FOLLOWING KATO'S LINE

(Full Translation)

MAINICHI SHIMBUN (Chiba edition), 10 Aug — With the recent organization of the Prefectural Labor Unions Conference, the Chiba labor front has completely split in two, between the new conference and the NCIU-affiliates.

The big SRWU, which everyone had been watching to see what it will do, has been swinging gradually toward the line laid down by

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KATO Kanju's speech on Socialist Party policies, delivered at the Prefectural Conference inauguration meeting; and finally it has decided to organize a Socialist Party SRWU Chiba chapter.

Starting with the entry of 50 members of the SRWU Ryogoku Conductors Office Local some time ago, following a visit by SP Organization Chief ASANUMA, a considerable number of SRWU members of the 39 locals in the sub-division have applied for membership in the Socialist Party.

The SP Chiba Chapter is preparing to stage a rally at the Central Committee meeting to be held on 15 August at Narita. Further, at the prefectural convention of the Socialist Party Chiba Federation, to be held at the Educational Hall in Chiba at the end of this month, the entry of a large number of SRWU members is expected.

ITEM 108 REAL CONDITION OF AUTONOMOUS POLICE TOLD

(Full Translation)

YOMIURI SHIMBUN, 10 Aug — Public attention is now centered on whether the autonomous police system should be maintained or abolished. The Taira case and a series of disgraceful affairs have caused the Government to draft a revision to the Police Law, to be presented to the Diet and the conference of governors of Hokkaido and the six Tohoku prefectures, to pass a resolution to return the autonomous police to national control. The incompetence of the autonomous police is given as a reason for these actions.

Is the autonomous police an unbearable burden to local self-governing bodies? The following is the result of a survey of real conditions by the Yomiuri Head Office.

One of the main reasons for police deterioration is financial difficulty. In Takamatsu Machi, Ishikawa Ken, the autonomous police expenditure takes up 61 percent of the town budget. In other districts, an average of 30 percent of the budget is expended for the police. As the local distribution tax is insufficient as a sole source of revenue, payment of wages, overtime allowances and travelling expenses are suspended or delayed, as in Kyoto Fu, Tottori Ken, Kagawa Ken, Niigata Ken, Fukui Ken, etc, and in some cases this leads to mass resignation of the force, as in Miyagi Ken.

Cities which have stadiums and theaters appropriate admission taxes to the maintenance of the police. In a certain police office of Kanagawa Ken, whose financial source is revenue from a fishmarket, the moods of policemen inevitably are governed by the condition of the market.

In towns and villages lacking revenue sources, establishment of new system middle schools has been greatly delayed because a greater part of the local distribution tax is appropriated to defray autonomous police expenses (in Fukushima Ken).

In Fukui Ken, since the admission tax and the local distribution tax cover only five percent of police expenses, the residents' tax of 3,823 yen per person is collected.

In Oita Ken the heavy tax has caused cries for an abolition of the autonomous police. Financial stringency has hindered detective activities in certain places. Investigation was discontinued because of a shortage of expenses (in Fukui Ken), and a certain chief of police resigned his office to bear his responsibility for a deficit in investigation expenditures (in Ibaragi Ken).

Another basic reason for inefficiency is that, because there are no changes in the personnel of the autonomous police, it is difficult to get promoted. This lowers morale, which, combined with the lack of training facilities, causes a lowering of the standard of employes.

The autonomous police, thus, cannot compete with the national police in the number of criminal arrests (in Toyama Ken, Tochigi Ken, Okayama Ken, etc). Results of the police service examination also show inferiority in the type of personnel (in Tottori Ken, Kochi Ken, etc).

Moreover, owing to permanent residence in one place, municipal policemen are apt to have connections with local bosses. For example, a certain chief of police in Ishikawa Ken was transferred for suspicion of engaging in blackmarket activities as a bosses' puppet. Because of the lack of a promising future, young policemen are switching to the national police (in Saitama Ken and Osaka Fu), and this also is causing personnel difficulties to mount.

Liaison with National Rural Police Deteriorates

Another factor causing inefficiency is that, although a joint liaison council of the national and the autonomous police exists in almost all prefectures, recently there are signs of trouble between the two. It is reported that liaison was poor in Kanagawa Ken on the occasion of the state railway workers' strike. This was true of the Taira case, too.

In Fukuoka Ken a national police station, out-maneuvering an autonomous police force, raised subscriptions from the town people and bought a motorcar. This caused a feud between the two police forces. In Hokkaido, a conflict occurred between national and autonomous police offices over the question of sharing an office building, and in another instance, the chief of a national police disgracefully filed charges against the chief of an autonomous police body over the question of police expenditures.

In any case, with the relationship between the two police forces remaining generally vague, not much can be expected of the present police forces.

The bosses are an evil influence. In a fishing port in Niigata Ken, the town bosses tried to influence the autonomous police into conniving with illegal dealings, contending that the police belonged to them. When rebuffed by the police chief, they arbitrarily launched a movement to recall him and reduce police expenditures.

In Ibaragi Ken, the rampant behavior of bosses has even caused autonomous police forces to abandon efforts to act against violations of election regulations.

Behind the general popularity, among city town and village people, of the autonomous police force as a democratized police, lies the evil fact that autonomous policemen are conniving at crimes, especially economic crimes, in their districts, in order to keep their positions. In Aichi Ken, for instance, the number of arrests of economic criminals has decreased to ten percent of what it was in the days of the former police system.

The public safety commissions have also been a failure. Because of financial difficulties encountered by the autonomous police force soon after its start, the commissioners were forced to work for "acquisition of police funds." The result is that most public safety commissions operate merely as intermediaries; or, worse, become purely non-functioning, nominal organs that are a drawback to the autonomous police .

To be sure, some efforts are being made, such as the establishment of a personnel committee in Fukuoka Ken and a personnel bureau in Miyagi Ken, to settle the question of mutual exchange of personnel between the autonomous and national rural police forces. But on the other hand, there are commissioners who have become "bosses" of municipal forces and have, (1) abused their authority in such matters

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as licensing of cabarets, etc (in Kanagawa Ken); (2) interfered with the arrest of violators of restaurant regulations; (3) personally violated the Materials Control Law (in Tottori Ken); or (4) discouraged police action on the plea of "human rights" (in Ibaragi Ken).

For these reasons, in some places the police and public safety commission are at odds. Generally speaking, in the provinces, since persons who are suited to be on the public safety commission are rare, the post is regarded merely as an honorary office. Therefore, public safety commissions in the provinces seem to be contributing little to the management of the autonomous police.

The above are the causes of the waning power of the autonomous police. What efforts have been made to overcome these difficulties? The only moves taken have been to unite the police in some districts in Chiba, Aomori and Okayama Ken.

It is no easy task to maintain and control such a consolidated police. Although there are only 23 such forces throughout the country, there has already been one case of failure. The union police of Tagajo Mura and Shiogama Shi in Miyagi Ken disputed over the allotment of police expenditures, and split only a year after formation.

Thus, the general situation seems to favor the abolition of the autonomous police system.

ITEM 109 YOSHIDA BOTTLENECK TO CONSERVATIVE MERGER

(Full Translation)

SEIKEI JOHO, 6 Aug -- Some observers now say that the realization of the giant conservative merger plan broadcast by DLP Chief Secretary HIROKAWA will depend upon the extent of the political activities launched by the Communist Party.

Meanwhile, the Socialist Party, which has been taking a beating from the Communist Party since the last general election, has, to the relief of the party leaders, finally started winning back some of its lost ground, through the SRWU Democratization League in the State Railways personnel cut issue. However, the Socialists cannot rest assured that the Communist Party will not launch a counterattack and ambush them through its persistent struggles and strong propaganda network.

With the State Railway issue as the starter, the Socialist Party hopes to push the Communists back to their own goal line at a stroke. However, if the Communists decide that the Socialist Party is a threat and start a concentrated counterattack, the Socialist Party will have to forget the unbecoming dissension between its left and right factions and seriously apply itself to devising a new offense, if it expects to cope with the Communists. Accordingly, if the Communists' assault becomes so strong that the SP cannot cope with it alone, the Socialist Party feels that it may inevitably have to accept the DLP's request and participate in the giant conservative merger to defeat the Communists.

Meanwhile the DLP is willing to make considerable sacrifices in order to get the New Political Council and the Opposition Democrats to participate in the merger. Especially with regard to the Opposition Democrats, it seems that every possible approach is being made by the DLP. The other day, TOMABECHI, chairman of the Opposition Democrat Supreme Committee, declared it not impossible for his party to participate in the merger. However, he stated that, in that event, YAMAZAKI Takeshi would have to replace YOSHIDA as premier.

On the other hand, indications are that there are considerably varied opinions within the DLP, itself, as to the giant conservative

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merger planned by YOSHIDA, HIROKAWA and MASUDA, and active moves are expected to be seen within the next few days. The following opinion, entertained quite strongly by the NIHACHI-KAI, represents one of these divergent views:

"We had better take away the DLP from individualistic, stubborn Premier YOSHIDA, who has been running it like a one-man party, and restore it to the true nature of a democratic, political party. It is useless effort to try to reeducate so stubborn a man as Premier YOSHIDA at this late date. Yet, something must be done for the purpose of realizing the giant conservative merger, for the Opposition Democrats and the New Political Council will not participate with YOSHIDA in the saddle. The Opposition Democrats have already announced this stand. Therefore, at this juncture, we should ask YOSHIDA to resign, both as DLP president and as premier."

The DLP's post-war faction, ex-bureaucrats faction, the Premier's close associates, and the Kisaragi-Kai stand on one hand in favor of the giant conservative merger with no change in YOSHIDA's status; while the Nihachi-Kai and others are, on the other hand, in favor of his replacement. Campaigning outside the party, the latter has reportedly succeeded in winning over the Opposition Democrats. The Nihachi-Kai picks Upper House President MATSUDAIRA as Yoshida's replacement, and it claims to have gained the latter's assent. The Nihachi-Kai also says Premier YOSHIDA is resolved to resign any time a suitable successor is found, because of being unable to stand up there and fight, as he used to, due to chest trouble.

Although it is not likely that any party will object to the premiership going to the DLP, which is the biggest party, when the projected giant conservative merger is formed, considerable difficulty is expected, however, in determining just who that person shall be.

Although the Coalition Democrats and some Democratic Liberals want YOSHIDA to be the premier again, the other factions are all opposed. Thus, it is said that even if the groups concerned are willing to effect the merger, and if its realization is a possibility, that possibility will fade if it is insisted that YOSHIDA continue in the saddle.

Meanwhile, the anti-Yoshida faction within the DLP, seizing upon this as an opportunity, is reportedly planning to launch an anti-YOSHIDA drive, and to make YAMAZAKI the new premier by mobilizing their friends, within and outside the party, who had backed the earlier, abortive, draft-Yamazaki movement.

It must wring the hearts of Premier YOSHIDA and other party leaders and elders to again hear this Yamazaki-for-premier talk. YOSHIDA is resolved that, if he must, he will listen to anything, but he will not give the baton to YAMAZAKI, no matter what happens. Thus, for the Yamazaki faction, it will be an exceedingly difficult task to persuade their opponents.

Because of this situation, some interested party members have recently launched a compromise move to put up MATSUDAIRA, who is on better terms with YOSHIDA, in place of YAMAZAKI as the next premier.

## POLITICAL

### ITEM 110 REPATRIATES REFLECT ON PAST BEHAVIOR

(Extracts)

NIIGATA NIPPO (Niigata), 7 Aug -- The sober reflections of three repatriates on the tactics of repatriates from the Soviet Union follow:

TAKASHI Tetsuzo, 29, No 13, Furu-machi, Niigata Shi, repatriate on board the Shinyo Maru, who returned to Niigata on 1 August:

"We embarked from Nahodka with great hopes. However, the attitudes of the ship's captain and other authorities was overly business-like and cold. This caused the mob psychology inculcated in us in the Soviet Union to surge back; thus trouble ensued. If the captain and other ship's authorities had shown greater sincerity, the 'kangaroo court' incident might have been prevented. After entraining, we felt that our behavior on board ship had been vainglorious. I believe the democratic people's struggle should be launched as soon as possible after landing, but not on board ship."

TAMAGI Tamaji, 37, No 9, Higashibori-Maedori, Niigata Shi, repatriate on board the Shinyo Maru, who returned to Niigata on 1 August:

"Hating ultra-leftist activities, I did not expect the issue to become so sensational. Employing a practice originating from the coercive ideological indoctrination we received in USSR would naturally shock the people here. This will make it difficult for repatriates to find employment here. I feel sorry for the repatriates when I hear of their excesses."

EMI Shinji, 51, No 1 Sekiya, Niigata Shi, repatriate on board the Keizan Maru, who returned to Niigata on 30 July:

"Young leaders indoctrinated through 'red education' think that they are opportunists or compromisers unless they 'fight'. I, personally, believe their 'silence' tactics were carried out to excess. Thinking the matter over calmly, I have many doubts regarding the practices and behavior in USSR. STALIN has said 'The revolution is still far away. Democrats should be modest and generous toward the masses.' These words of his should be appreciated by the repatriates."

## POLITICAL

### ITEM 111 ULTRA-RIGHTIST SCARE IS UNWARRANTED

(Full Translation)

SEIKEI HOHO, 5 Aug -- The fact that some still say that an ultra-rightist influence exists in Japan and that it is more dangerous than the extreme leftists faction is quite incomprehensible to the majority of the Japanese people. If such an influence does exist, it should be pointed out and exposed, and it should be thoroughly eradicated by the people's efforts.

The extreme-rightist elements among the Japanese have already been purged, and this purge was so thorough that even some of the Americans say that it was rather severe.

In Japan, there was no definite, monopolistic, ruling force like that of the Nazis in Germany or the Fascists in Italy. What could have been regarded in Japan as corresponding to them was the Military Clique; but since this has already been thoroughly smashed, it is strange for anyone to point out again the danger of the extreme-rightists.

Inasmuch as some individual members of the former Military Clique are still alive, it is not absolutely impossible for them to rise again, but in order thus to make a comeback as a political force, certain conditions are necessary; and, it cannot be imagined that such conditions would be created, either at present or in the near future. How can they, when Japan is under the occupation of the United States? The world has now split into two ideologically different camps. The nations of the world must side with either one or the other of these two. It can be considered that in Japan some of the former extreme-rightists will become extreme-leftists because of their present miserable plight. If so, there is no need to call them extreme-rightists, because they will have been absorbed by the extreme-leftists.

The Communists assert that the United States is the ringleader of imperialistic aggression, and that those who follow her are ultra-rightist fascist elements. Thus, the Japan Communist Party also screams often about the secret plots and activities of fascists in Japan. For those who stand ideologically opposed to the Communist camp to also speak of a ultra-rightist threat gives the impression that they have played into the Communists' strategy, and we find it hard to understand.

### ITEM 112 SP CIRCULATES ALLEGED FALSE COMMUNIST DIRECTIVE

(Full Translation)

AKAHATA, 9 Aug (Kansai dispatch) -- Recently, a fake Communist Party secret directive entitled "15 July Directive No 1" was put into circulation in Osaka among the SRWU. It has been determined that this directive was read at the Industry Rehabilitation Joint Struggle Conference, held by the Socialist Party Osaka Prefectural Federation and the SRWU Democratization League on 22 July, and subsequently printed for circulation.

At this conference, TSUIDA Juntaro (Democratization League) of the SRWU Miyabara Engine Shed Local announced that a so-called Communist Party directive, which is this "15 July Directive No 1", existed. Among other things, this alleged directive contains these words:

"Cause natural 'accidents' of undeterminable origin; in time of disorder, adopt tactics of non-cooperation and passive resistance.

"Promote numerous strikes and develop them into a struggle against the government workers reduction program and into a peoples struggle.

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ITEM 112 (Continued)

"There is no need to look after victims of wild-cat strikes. Advance in one direction toward the goal in the struggle."

Some persons present protested the authenticity of the alleged directive, saying, "Common sense will tell you such a thing is preposterous." However, Secretary TSUBAKI Shigeo of the JFTU Osaka Prefectural Federation argued them into silence with, "I know, but that's the Communist Party for you," and the directive was sent to be printed.

# IV ECONOMIC

## ARTICLES OF ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE FROM NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES PUBLISHED THROUGHOUT JAPAN

ECONOMIC


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## ITEM 113 DEVELOPMENT OF GOLD MINES TO BE PROMOTED

(Full Translation)

KOGYO SHIMBUN, 11 Aug -- The Resources Board is now pushing preparations to launch active exploitation of gold mines by working out a tentative plan for restoring gold mines. Actually, no recovery plan has been set up for gold production ever since gold mines were curtailed during the war (1943).

The proposed plan provides that gold production should be raised from the present three tons to around 10 tons a year. The plan considers a subsidy payment to mines which prospect for gold deposits, and encourages the expansion of refining equipment.

However, the above plan requires the following prerequisites: Domestic prices must be brought to the level of the world prices, city banks must extend a fund of nearly 1,600,000,000 yen needed for the expansion of refining equipment, and all conditions must be readied so that the Government can adequately assume control over gold.

Concrete measures will be studied hereafter by various offices concerned, and gold producers will be urged to work out their own plan.

A survey by the Resources Board shows that Japan's gold mines numbered 739 and turned out 25 tons of gold in its peak year of 1941. Last year, however, only 155 gold mines were operating and total output was a scant three tons.

## ITEM 114 AKAHATA SEES 50-60% DROP IN IRON, STEEL OUTPUT

(Full Transaltion)

The Government is now planning to change the method of steel manufacture by altering the present mixing ratio of 58 percent scrap iron and 42 percent pig iron to a ratio of 70 to 30. This will lead to the following results:

1) The consumption of pig iron in the iron and steel industries will be reduced by 30 percent. Therefore, if production is continued at the present level, the output surplus will increase.

2) The plan to set six blast furnaces into operation this year will have to be shelved, and one of the ten blast furnaces now in operation will be stopped.

In addition, further destruction will be wrought because of the following conditions:

1) The ESB program for allocating the counterpart fund to various industries was completely discarded, and in turn another plan was adopted to allocate that fund to departments other than key industries by examining the qualification of different enterprises. This killed all hopes for the equipment fund of 4,000,000,000 yen, which was scheduled to be paid to the iron and steel industries.

2) In regard to the abolition of government subsidies, the following influential opinions are now being voiced:

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a) The price of steel materials should be raised by 75 percent, with a complete abolition of steel material subsidies not later than 15 August.

b) The subsidy to coal for specific industries should be abolished from October.

c) Iron and steel subsidies should be reduced to 50 percent by October and abolished completely by next March.

ITEM 115 HOKURIKU WEAVERS REFUSE RAYON YARN ALLOCATION

(Summary)

SANGYO KEIZAI SHIMBUN (Osaka), 8 Aug -- The growing deflationary trend has recently spread to the weaving industry circles, and weavers in the Hokuriku district are refusing rationed rayon fibre which was allocated to them by the government.

The control placed upon rayon fibre is expected to be lifted in the near future, and its free price is twice the official rate. Therefore, it would be economically wise for every weaver to hang on to rayon fiber. The refusal to accept these allocations attests to the severity of the business depression and the monetary stringencies in business circles.

Weavers in Fukui Ken abandoned about 20 percent of the allocated rayon fibre amounting to 1,100,000 pounds because of the recent business slump, the drop in the market price of staple fibre, the excessive purchase of rayon fibre, and the tight money situation. Of this amount, about 40 percent, which is now being held by the public corporation, has less chance of being sold than those held by staple fibre companies.

In Ishikawa Ken, about 11 percent in rayon fibre, 66 percent in mixed yarn, and 64 percent in silk of the allocated ration were returned unpurchased, showing a sharp deterioration in the production morale of weavers. However, as far as the rayon fibre for export is concerned, the bulk of the allocated ration was consumed by weavers.

ITEM 116 RAILWAYS MAKE BIG BUSINESS OF POSTER ADVERTISING

(Summary)

YUKAN CHUGAI, 10 Aug -- Confounded by ever mounting deficits, the State Railway Corporation has embarked on a campaign to solicit advertisements with the co-operation of their advertisement agencies in the hope of making a fabulous income out of this side business.

As unimportant as advertisements may seem, the income from this source cannot be slighted. The Railway Corporation is now seriously planning to expand this business, with the prospect that very shortly all electric trains and station platforms will be swamped with posters.

The number of electric cars in the Tokyo Railway Bureau area is 2,324, and the daily average number of posters on these cars is 15,000. The number of stations in the same area is 4,123, and the daily average number of posters appearing in those stations is 28,000. Besides, there are nearly 4,000 framed advertisements hung up on all the coaches and 120 displayed inside the stations. There are also 820 advertisement signboards standing along the railroad lines, and some 1,300 special advertisements of colorful design are displayed in and around the Tokyo Central Station.

The net total income on all the advertisements mentioned above was 4,200,000 yen for April and 3,800,000 yen for May. The income

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jumped to 6,500,000 yen for June because of the nearly two-fold hike in the rate. Advertisements brought 6,400,000 yen for July, with a continued upward trend in income.

The annual advertisement income in 1947 was only 8,100,000 yen. Therefore today's earning has increased ten times as much as that of only two years ago. Encouraged by these favorable returns, the State Railways authorities have now hoisted the monthly income target to 10 million yen beginning from August.

More space will be allowed for increased advertisements in the coaches and the stations, with stricter inspections enforced on the designs so that the appearance of the railroad premises will not be marred.

On the other hand, as of the end of July, there are approximately two million yen in credits due from some 60 advertisement agencies. But the Railway Corporation finds it difficult to press too hard for collections since the delinquents are long-standing customers.

ITEM 117 SOCIALISTS BENT ON PROBING FUEL ACCOUNT DEFICIT

(Full Translation)

SEIKEI JOHO, 8 Aug -- As previously reported, the 5.35 billion yen deficit in the firewood and charcoal supply and demand special account incurred since 1940, when this account was created by law, has become a subject of considerable controversy. The Government intends to cover the deficit with the general account.

Opposition parties are strongly opposed to this and are likely to call the Government to account at the forthcoming extraordinary session of the Diet. Of the Opposition parties, the Socialist Party, in particular, attached importance to the matter and decided to inquire into it thoroughly.

Defending the government party, Chief Cabinet Secretary MASUDA declared on 3 August that the Democratic-Liberal Party alone is not responsible for it, but that Messrs. NAGAE, HIRANO and HATANO are partly responsible. MASUDA declared that Agriculture-Forestry Minister MORI should be commended, not blamed, for taking up the matter before the Audit Bureau. This prompted the Socialist Party all the more to start a regular investigation. All the preceding Agriculture-Forestry Ministers are reported to have had an inkling of the deficit in this special account.

Agriculture-Forestry Minister MORI, ever since his appointment, has been preparing for the decontrol and free sale of firewood and charcoal, as stressed in the Democratic-Liberal policies. From the need to look into the balance of this special account, he started adjusting accounts, and, upon finding difficulties, was forced to ask for the aid of the Audit Bureau. The adjustment was finally completed after about 40 personnel of the Forestry Board and the Audit Bureau were mobilized, and its results were recently made public.

Chief Cabinet Secretary MASUDA has been accused of sophistry for declaring, "Agriculture-Forestry Minister MORI, if he so desired, could have easily hushed the matter and handed the duty over to his successor, pretending not to know of the deficit."

Desirable on not, the Government should have adjusted accounts for the decontrol of firewood and charcoal, and the inability of the Forestry Board to do so resulted in the appeal to the Audit Bureau. For the Government to assert that its eagerness to solve the matter led the Audit Bureau, a non-governmental office, to delve into the deficit is said to be absurd.

It is likely that the matter will have repercussions and will expose in succession corruptions involving local charcoal offices and