buying in farm villages." Nevertheless, the writer noted that the Government had earmarked only 3,000,000,000 yen of the Food Control Special Account to cover bounties. "The Government cannot pay more than 1,000 yen per koku when the governors have demanded 3,000 yen. How this gap is to be filled will greatly determine the progress of rice delivery."

"The Government cannot afford to become optimistic simply because its quota has been accepted by the governors and agricultural committeemen," warned a Nara daily (ak). "On top of paying bonuses, it may have to revise the delivery quota and also permit substitution of other cereals for rice. And then it will have to arrange for importation of foreign rice. Since it proposed decontrol, it should have planned to import rice, but evidently it was unprepared. If it were ready to fill the shortages caused by speculative buying and illegal channeling, it could have agreed to the 23,500,000-koku quota sought by the agriculture committees. That it sought decontrol without such preparations is scandalous of the one-man Cabinet."

Fukuoka's widely read newspaper (al) felt the need of "sincere efforts" of all concerned to "achieve the delivery quota and stabilize the food situation." It hoped that the agricultural committees would "reflect" on their important" role and show cooperation in allocating quotas. "If farmers are as badly off as they claim, a fair allocation is all the more needed, but that will be impossible without their cooperation," the writer stressed. The farmers, too, must "exert every effort....We make this appeal not to support the Government but to secure food for the nation. The rice crop has decreased 3,670,000 koku this year, and the delivery quota has dropped 3,340,000 koku, making a difference of only 330,000 koku. The rice price, too, is not unduly low. We expect the Government to take sincere steps in other matters, but we fervently hope the farmers will act sensibly."

Okayama farmers were reminded (am) that producers' cooperation was "especially desirable" in lean years, particularly since the quota may be adjusted later according to actual yield. "The agricultural committees seem to expect the quota to be cut to 23,500,000 koku. It is natural that there should be some adjustments made, but to be set on the lower figure already appears too political and estranged from the people's problem of securing sufficient food. That this year's crop is the poorest in recent years is regrettable. Still, both producers and consumers should resolve to share the hardship. It is not proper, of course, for the farmers to have to give up their own supply to meet the deliveries, but we ask for their cooperation in delivering as much as they can."

DISARMAMENT HOPES LAUGHED AWAY

Foreign Minister VISHINSKY, speaking before the UN General Assembly on 8 November, ridiculed the West's progressive disarmament plan and counterproposed a world disarmament conference by next June and a Big-5 meeting including China. Writers regretted the "mistrust" that deterred world peace, but looked forward to the "conciliatory" efforts of the British Conservatives.

"Only an Attack on the West"

Noting Minister VISHINSKY's comment that he "could hardly sleep all night last night because he could not keep from laughing," a Hakodate journalist (an) wondered: "Is it not true that VISHINSKY was unable to sleep not because he laughed too much but because he was bothered that the West had touched the Soviet Union's sore point? If the Soviets laugh away inspection, the basic preliminary condition for disarmament, we cannot but be skeptical of the sincerity of their disarmament plan." The writer thought that Russia would propose a two-thirds disarmament again. "But such a plan is unduly favorable to the power with the larger armament." Moreover, "undiluted" figures on the strength of each nation may be hard to obtain. "In democratic countries, armament programs and attendant budgets cannot be kept secret because they are openly discussed in the legislative bodies, but in dictatorial countries no such disclosures are made. The necessity of first-hand international investigations naturally follows." Concluding that disarmament will be "entirely hopeless" unless the Iron Curtain is lifted, the writer warned that the Western nations "might start complaining that they could hardly sleep because they were too busy making guns for protection against Russia."

(ak) Nara Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 13,944), 16 Nov
(al) Nishi Nippon Shimbun (circ 533,354), 15 Nov (AM)
(am) Sanyo Shimbun (circ 214,150), 16 Nov (AM)
(an) Hakodate Shimbun (circ 45,268), 11 Nov

"As expected, the Soviet Union answered the Western Disarmament proposal with a counterplan," commented an Asahigawa editorialist (ao), who saw some hopes that both sides "believed that peace could be realized or should at least be sought." However, in studying the Soviet plan, he found "nothing different from what has been demanded before" regarding atomic control and "no room for discussion" in the criticism of the North Atlantic Pact. "We are strongly impressed that the Soviet plan was only an attack on the West. Especially in its proposal of the 38th parallel again when the actual negotiators are already discussing a line north of that line, the plan obviously was unacceptable to the free world....Essentially, a 'menace' is felt by both sides. Although it is extremely difficult to agree on armament reduction because of mutual distrust, there is one means of realizing it--by disclosing each other's armaments. It is obvious that fair disarmament cannot be achieved unless it is preceded by such disclosure. In this sense, US Secretary of State ACHESON's statement that the disclosure of each nation's armament means a substantial preparation for balanced disarmament touches the very core of the issue."

Expectations for British Efforts

British Foreign Secretary EDEN's reply to the Soviet counterproposal before the UN General Assembly on 12 November calling on the Russians to put aside major world issues temporarily and seek a step-by-step solution to the cold war revived the hopes of many writers. "We believe as the British Foreign Secretary stated that it is necessary for all members of the United Nations to work from the small issues to the large with firm resolution and true good will, to improve the international situation," agreed Nagoya's foremost paper (ap). "It is necessary to create first an atmosphere in which amicable negotiations and then mutual trust can be expected so that each side need not worry about the hidden intentions of the other. Otherwise, any disarmament plan or peace offer will only be taken as a peace offensive and will be sure to fail. The question at present is how mental disarmament can be achieved." The writer also supported taking up the Korean issue first before disarmament, or "we would be putting the cart before the horse."

Osaka's largest local publication (aq) stated: "Although the disarmament plans presented to the UN by the Western Powers and by the Soviet Union demonstrated again the conflict between the two worlds, British Delegate EDEN's speech, along with Prime Minister CHURCHILL's move toward a talk with STALIN, reassured us of a possibility that Britain would go far in harmonizing East-West relations. The world crisis revolving around the long-standing US-Soviet confrontation can never be solved by the diplomacy of force alone. Since Mr EDEN's speech has favorably impressed both the US and Russia, some practical results can be expected."

A Nagano commentator (ar) looked forward to Prime Minister CHURCHILL's talk with President TRUMAN, which "will probably seek to open to the road to negotiations and mutual good understanding in the cold war, which has come to a standstill. Foreign Secretary EDEN also indicated a policy of bridging the gap between the two worlds. It is uncertain whether CHURCHILL will be able to get the US President's approval of a meeting with STALIN or whether he will meet STALIN alone. The British, however, are noted for their tenacity. Since CHURCHILL has taken the initiative for a Big-Three conference, he will probably see it through. If, as a result, a road to mutual understanding is opened to ease the tension of international deadlock, the world will be grateful to the aged Prime Minister."

(ao) Hokkai Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 67,420), 11 Nov
(ap) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 967,645), 15 Nov (AM)
(aq) Osaka Shimbun (circ 719,797), 15 Nov
(ar) Shinano Mainichi Shimbun (circ 147,564), 16 Nov

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

File

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1994 **DATE:** 24 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Foreign news kept in the spotlight. The best space in the early papers went to the arrival of Assistant Secretary of State Rusk. Later the focus changed, and the break in the Korean cease-fire deadlock edged into the leadoff spot. Labor Thanksgiving limited the volume of domestic news. Most of the frontpaged national stories leaned heavily on speculation. The 1952 budget policy drew perhaps the most consistent play.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Prime Minister YOSHIDA has called for a "gradual buildup" of national defense. He outlined his defense ideas at a conference with Finance Minister IKEDA and Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI on Thursday. Former army and navy experts were reported to have sat in. According to informed sources, the Prime Minister has drawn a clear line between gradual defense buildup and rearmament. He apparently wants to strengthen the National Police Reserve and Maritime Safety Board without changing their basic character. (a)

The Government will try to keep war-end expenses in fiscal 1952 below 200,000,000,000 yen. It will probably earmark 65,000,000,000 yen of this for internal security and another 65,000,000,000 yen for Japan's share of the defense cost. (b).

FOREIGN RELATIONS

At yesterday's session of the tripartite fisheries conference, Japanese, US, and Canadian negotiators decided on the powers and duties of the International Fisheries Commission. The plan will come up for further study today. Japanese and US representatives differ on fishing rights and records of past fishing in waters around Japan. The Japanese object to the US proposal that the contracting parties respect past records in offshore fishing. (c)

Japanese industrialists have greeted the 300,000,000-dollar credit offer by a US corporation with mixed reactions. Electric power company officials, who will benefit most from the credit plan, are eagerly looking forward to its materialization. But electric machinery manufacturers vigorously object. They assert that the proposed import of dynamos and other equipment with the 300,000,000 dollars will drive them to the wall. (b)

Business leaders disagree also on the effects of a Korean cease-fire on Japanese industry. One group holds that UN troops will stay in Korea even after an armistice and will keep buying Japanese goods. Proponents of this view also anticipate special demands for military base construction on Okinawa. Other businessmen are less optimistic. They feel that as soon as the war in Korea ends, the demand for Japanese goods will let up. They do not see much of a role for Japan in Korean rehabilitation. (a)

RICE POLICY

The Government will open formal talks with GHQ early next week on the producer price of this year's rice. Government negotiators will try to peg the price of standard third-grade rice at 6,986 yen per koku. (d)

The prefectures have started allocating the 25,500,000 koku rice delivery quota. So far three major rice-producing prefectures--Yamagata, Fukushima, and Miyagi--have finished making local allocations. Ten others, including Akita, Tochigi, and Gumma, are expected to assign local quotas in two or three days. (e)

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

LABOR

The State Railway Workers Union has won its fight for a year-end allowance of 5,000 yen. Union leaders ordered more than 7,000 strikers back to work yesterday. (a) The sitdown and mass-leave strikes begun earlier in the week were called off shortly after management promised to pay 5,000 yen, including 1,105 yen already paid as summer allowance, by the nd of the current fiscal year. The formal signing of the agreement will take place this morning. (b) SRWU Chairman TERAYAMA criticized some points of the agreement. "But we thought it proper to compromise with management," he said, "since it acted sincerely toward our demand. We felt, too, that we'd better not cripple transportation at the year-end." (c)

The Japan Electric Power Workers Union, balked in its effort to negotiate a pay raise, started the third phase of its strike yesterday. (d)

POLITICS

The rice decontrol fiasco and other Government blunders have weakened the Liberal Party. Most Liberal executives feel that the party as it now stands does not have the solidarity to stay in power after the peace treaty comes into effect. Some want Prime Minister YOSHIDA to bolster the Cabinet by throwing out weak ministers. (b) The decline in Liberal strength has increased the possibility of an early general election. Some observers foresee an election soon after the Occupation ends. At least 200 depurgees are expected to run. (e)

Socialist right-wingers in Osaka have picked backslider NISHIO Suehiro as their adviser. They will ask the party to reinstate him. (a)

NEWS BRIEF

PUC Drafts Program on Power Source Development: The Public Utilities Commission has proposed that a special company for developing hydroelectric resources be set up in each power bloc. Its plan differs from the Liberal Party's power development plan in another respect: the projected companies will keep operating indefinitely. (a)

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

-EDITORIALS-

Domestic and international items drew about even stress in today's coverage. The requisitioned property issue provoked double comment, the only domestic issue to rate more than single treatment. The Korean situation was the only other doubly-played theme in the lineup.

DOMESTIC

As "an expression of the recovery of sovereignty," the evening ASAHI wanted to see "the return of the requisitioned houses, buildings, and hotels...by all means realized." To hold on to Japanese properties after the peace "would not straighten out the opinion...now voiced in some quarters...that the peace will be only a continuation of the Occupation." This is not to say that Japan will refuse to offer suitable accommodations...to the American forces stationed here. "It is even possible that some of the now-requisitioned properties will be required. "But to secure postwar friendly relations between the United States and Japan, it would be well to limit such cases to the minimum. In these few cases...it is hoped that new contracts will be concluded on an equal basis."

"It is said that the US State Department wants to give back everything as quickly as possible and hold down the military to the minimum," the paper continued. "We are deeply grateful for the State Department's consideration. We believe that such move will make the Japanese people happier and...further their trust and friendship. We hope that the Government--realizing the delicate national feelings--will take proper steps to meet the situation."

On the subject of returning requisitioned properties, TOKYO SHIMBUN "entirely agreed...with the US State Department that if the present situation is allowed to ride...the peace will lose some of its importance...and unpleasant national feelings affecting future US-Japan relationships might result."

The paper pointed out that "to the people in general the peace treaty means release from Occupation administration, and to those who had houses and educational

facilities requisitioned it means the return of their property." At the same time it recognized that the military will be "hard put" to contain the forces stationed here if it has to adhere to a tight turnback schedule. "But there is a question of degree in the term 'for military use'. Are servicemen's dependents and employees of the armed forces and their amusement facilities to be included under it?...We would like to hope for the return of as many purely private installations as possible.

Japan's approximately 150,000 wounded war veterans and 1,500,000 bereaved families are soon going to be wards of a sovereign nation, said MAINICHI. By GHQ memorandum they were denied special pensions. They are being awarded no more aid than ordinary welfare cases get. "Thus totally handicapped veterans--men who lost both eyes in the war--receive the sum of 500 yen per month...And only about five percent of the bereaved families receive any aid at all."

The Government has allegedly earmarked about 20,000,000,000 yen in the 1952 budget for relief of this group, the paper went on, and is trying to shape up a program for submittal to the regular Diet. The problem is, on what basis shall the fund be allocated? The Pension Bureau is plugging for a revival of the pension law. By this system the pensions would be graduated according to the military rank of the families. The Welfare Ministry, on the other hand, wants to disregard rank altogether and ratio the pensions to the needs. "It follows," said the paper, "that since the caste system actually exists among public servants, it would be unfair to abolish it in the ex-soldier group alone...But since 20,000,000,000 yen cannot be stretched to provide adequate relief to everybody in the group, and...since a large number of the bereaved families and wounded veterans are reportedly in dire need...we want to see major stress laid on the social security idea." This is a sensitive issue, the paper warned. If it is bungled, "it can cause worldwide misunderstanding of Japan's peaceful intentions."

INTERNATIONAL

The agreement in Korea on a 30-day talk limit boosted YOMIURI's hopes for a successful armistice. The paper considered it "unlikely" that the negotiations would deadlock from here on. But while the peace outlook is "bright," the Korean issue is "so intertwined with other international issues that a settlement without reference to these other issues is out of the question." "The Korean war is more international in character than even the Spanish civil war," the paper went on. "It is a battle between communism and democracy with Korea serving as the arena. Herein lies the difficulty of settlement...and the tragedy of the Korean people in whose name it is being fought." If an armistice should result, the paper "would not be surprised to see the main battlefront of international disputes shift to Europe."

ASAHI was encouraged by the upswing of the Korean talks. It seemed to the paper that "the Communists are showing signs of approaching peace in terms of action...There are some high hurdles ahead--the items of exchanging prisoners and setting up inspection machinery. But if the Communists maintain the reasonable attitude they have shown on the matter of the truce line, optimism is warranted."

JIJI SHIMPO was worried about what chance the Japanese peace treaty would have for ratification by the Philippines with the Nacionalista in power. "If the Nacionalista does not reverse its former stand on the issue, ratification will be an impossibility," it said. And even if it ratifies, "it can be expected to take a stronger attitude than the Liberals on the reparations issue...We can only trust that the Philippine people will try to understand the real conditions in Japan."

MISCELLANEOUS

NIHON KEIZAI was disgusted at the "unconstructive" attitude of opposition parties in regard to the administrative retrenchment program. "According to all reports...the program will be mutilated before it leaves the Upper House...Such attitude might be expected of Diet members who are so bent on increasing their own annual allowances."

The paper also noted the passage of the official discipline resolution. "Let's hope it won't end up as just one more show of words...It used to be that an official's main responsibility in this field was to keep himself honest. Nowadays it devolves on him to keep his colleagues from committing irregularities... We await strict enforcement of discipline...and hold the Government responsible for realizing it."

ARMS

1,300 Pistols Said Smuggled into Nagoya Shi: Among the buyers of smuggled pistols in Nagoya Shi is a "certain political party," acco ding to authorities who have investigated a tip that hundreds of such firearm can be found in the city. Questioning of an underworld boss arrested on 10 November during a crackdown on gangsters revealed that many Colt and Browning pistols were being traded secretly in the Nagoya harbor area. Investigators say the pistols are brought in by crewmen of foreign ships and sold to Japanese for 5,000 to 7,000 yen. These are then resold at the rate of 15,000 yen for a pistol and 10 rounds of ammunition. Prior to the Emperor's trip, police confiscated 673 pictols. They picked up 13 more just before his arrival in Kansai. These had all been smuggled in. Investigators believe there is a gang of pistol smugglers, including Chinese or Koreans, in the city, and estimate that up to 600 smuggled pistols are still circulating in Nagoya. (Nagoya Times, 22 November)

Salvaged Ammunition Believed for Red China: Learning that Korean gangs have been stealing ammunition abandoned off the coast of Tokuyama by the Yamaguchi Regiment at the time of the surrender, authorities pulled a land and sea raid on midnight 18 November. They raided 20 boats hauling ammunition, arrested 11 persons, including YAMADA Teruo of Ube Shi, and captured three boats. Authorities suspect that the loot was intended for Red China. (Mainichi Shimbun, Western Japan edition, 20 November)

Hokkaido School Boys Play with Ammunition: Asahi primary school officials in Kushiro Shi recently confiscated 49 machine-gun bullets from school boys who were attempting to set them off. On 17 November, 60 more turned up among students. As students seem to have considerably more ammunition, police have asked school authorities and parents to keep searching. (Hokkaido Shimbun, 18 November)

MATSUKAWA CASE THREATS

Judge Nagao Receives Threats from Overseas: Judge NAGAO Shin, who presided over the Matsukawa train derailment case in Fukushima Ken, has received intimidating letters from Bulgaria, China, and other Soviet-bloc nations and Switzerland, according to a Government spokesman. A Lower House Judiciary Committeeman investigating the threats against the judge said Wednesday that the foreign letters turned up among the nearly 300 received by the judge. All the foreign letters, he said, were typed in English and the phraseology was similar to the Japanese letters protesting the verdict. Consequently, these letters, all with strong political coloring, must have been written in response to the same Communist cue. Although transferred to Nagoya, the judge is still receiving threats. Recently intimidating telegrams have come to his home at the rate of one an hour. After becoming sick from worry, he appealed to Nagoya police. On 7 November they arrested four suspects, including a Communist. (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 23 November)

Chinese Workers Ask Freedom for Defendants: On 23 October, at the second trial of the train derailment case, the Matsukawa Case Countermeasure Tohoku Council received a red flag saying "Wish You Success!" and bearing autographs from 30 Japanese youths working at the Fushun coal mine in China. They are affiliated with the Chinese Federation of Industrial Trade Unions. The next day, presiding judge SUZUKI received a 24-foot long scroll from about 1,000 Chinese workers at the Tatunghuan Arsenal in Shenyang. The scroll contained their signatures and a resolution demanding acquittal of the defendants. The arsenal workers had previously written the judge to "administer rigid justice so that Japanese may not be subjected to power." (Jinken Mimpo, 25 October)

MISCELLANEOUS

Kyoto Student Assoc Gets Outside Support: Letters supporting the Kyoto University student association are pouring into the National Federation of Student-Self-government Association headquarters. The NFSSGA will hold a national convention in Kyoto on 25 November to work out measures to protect freedom on the campus. It will develop a nationwide campaign in December to protect campus autonomy. (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 22 November)

Anti-Imperial Tour Handbills Distributed: On 20 November, the day the Emperor arrived in this prefecture, two youths in Tsu Shi distributed inflammatory Communist handbills that read: "We oppose the strengthening of the Emperor system, which will lead to war and betrayal of our country..." (Ise Shimbun, 21 November)

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SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1993 DATE: 23 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Foreign news continued to dominate the coverage. In the early papers the heaviest play went to Vice-president Barkley's surprise visit. Later the emphasis shifted to the Korean cease-fire talks--the imminent break in the deadlock drawing bannerlines in most of the morning editions. Domestic news generally stayed below-fold. The major stories--the ones that occasionally edged into the top half of the front page--were tied to foreign relations, food decontrol, party activities, and public finance.

FOREIGN RELATIONS .

Finance Minister IKEDA, preparing for the Rusk visit, briefed Prime Minister YOSHIDA yesterday on the 1952 budget policy. "I explained my views," Ikeda said later, "to orient the Prime Minister for his coming talks with Mr RUSK and other US officials. The policy is to take up domestic expenses before war-end costs." (a) But he added that he has not yet cleared his budget policy with Adviser DODGE. (b)

Government officials believe that Assistant Secretary of State Rusk, who was to arrive at Haneda last night, has come to Japan to iron out differences between the State Department and the Defense Department on the US-Japan security pact. (a)

Leaders of the Peoples Democratic Party have worked out a foreign policy calling for a mutual aid treaty with the US. They want to conclude it "on an equal footing" as a replacement for the security pact. To pave the way for withdrawal of US forces they advocate the building up of Japan's "power of self-defense." They also hope to scale down reparations "to avoid weakening the Japanese economy." The PDP will blend these points with the new general policy to be announced at its special national convention. (c)

The Foreign Ministry is organizing a special reparations mission to negotiate with the Philippines. Ministry sources say that the post of mission chief will go to either TSUSHIMA Hisaichi, former finance minister, or MURATA Shozo, former ambassador to the Philippines. Tsushima seems the stronger candidate, but the final choice will depend on the preference of the Philippine Government. (c)

Officials from the Foreign and Trade-Industry ministries exchanged views on cotton trade yesterday with leading textile industrialists. The meeting was set up by Prime Minister Yoshida to lay the groundwork for the Anglo-Japanese cotton trade talks slated for next spring. (d)

FOOD DECONTROL

The Agriculture-Forestry Ministry opened negotiations with the Finance Ministry yesterday on a decontrol program for staple foods. The heads of the two ministries will meet with the Economic Stabilization Board director sometime this week to exchange ideas on how to mesh the program with the 1952 budget. (e)

The Agriculture-Forestry Ministry plan would decontrol wheat, rye, and barley on 1 April and rice on 1 November. But the Government would keep buying up the four staples if the farmers so desire. (e) Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO told the Upper House Budget Committee that the plan would ensure enough food for everybody. He disclosed that the Government will import 3,850,000 tons of food by the end of next March. (c)

POLITICS

The new-party move sponsored by the Peoples Democrats has gained impetus. At a liaison meeting Wednesday representatives of the Peoples Democratic Party, Shinsei Club, Daiichi Club, and Farmers Cooperative Party agreed on general objectives. They decided to work together for "a socially-balanced welfare state." (f)

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

INVESTIGATION

The Lower House called on the Government yesterday to investigate malfeasance. In a resolution backed by all parties, it asked the Government to pin down responsibility for the growing corruption in public offices and tighten official discipline. (a) In Osaka Telecommunications Minister SATO promised to crack down on crooked officials. Their operations, he said, are "a source of acute embarrassment to the large majority who are honest public servants." (b)

The Lower House Judiciary Committee, investigating the Kyoto University incident, questioned President HATTORI yesterday and Wednesday. To get an overall picture of the student demonstration it will summon Education Minister AMANO, Attorney General OHASHI, and others to its session next Monday. (c) The public safety section of the Supreme Prosecutors Office heard a detailed report on the student demonstration yesterday. It decided to look into "behind-the-scene relationships." (d)

NEWS BRIEFS

Rail Dispute Continues as New Talks Break Down: The State Railway Workers Union kept up its sitdown strike for a 5,000-yen year-end allowance. Union leaders reopened collective bargaining last night but broke off the talks when management suggested that the allowance demand be put on ice until early next year. (d)

Diet Votes to Set Up Public Safety Committee: All parties in the Diet have endorsed the idea of a standing public safety committee. If time permits, they will take the required legislative steps during the current Diet. The proposed committee will study measures for maintaining internal security. (e)

Yoshida Charges Bureaucrats with Interference: Prime Minister YOSHIDA yesterday attacked the bureaucrats for building up opposition to the personnel retrenchment bill in the Upper House. He accused them of "pulling the strings behind the scene" in an effort to coax the Upper House into minimizing the proposed cuts. "Such political activities by public servants is outrageous," the Prime Minister declared. (e)

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

-EDITORIALS-

Economic writers today dealt with the Dodge-Ikeda budget talks and Japan's participation in FAO. In addition, two writers commented on the Peoples Democrats' new party movement. Labor Thanksgiving Day, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, corruption among government and public officials, and the Korean cease-fire talks rounded out the editorial coverage.

ECONOMY

TOKYO SHIMBUN said the budget negotiations with Mr DODGE have apparently run into difficulties over peace settlement costs and Japan's share in mutual security. Pointing out that Japan's economy will not necessarily follow a "safe and open road" after the treaty, the paper said: "Success in the budget negotiation with Mr Dodge cannot be left solely to the Finance Minister..Next year's budget is the crucial budget that will decide the course of fiscal affairs in the future. We must foresee that the character of this budget will set the tone for many years, perhaps many decades to come. Therefore, we should not let budget-making technique alone govern the budget. This is a serious problem that must be faced with full confidence and awareness from the viewpoint of the national economy as a whole. We may well ask whether Finance Minister IKEDA, who is negotiating with Mr Dodge, has this awareness and whether the Government, which is watching over these negotiations, is fully confident of success. Next year's budget must not be the grab-bag, mechanical sort of budget that a cabinet alone can decide on. It must be a national budget on which the whole destiny of the nation after the peace will rest. Only with such awareness will national concern over the budget grow and concern over a more upright way of life, both public and private, come into being."

MAINICHI welcomed the UN decision to invite Japan into the Food and Agriculture Organization--the sixth UN agency in which Japan will participate. It regretted, however, that most of these organizations are boycotted by the Soviet Union and its satellites, inasmuch as their membership can be looked upon as a stepping stone to world peace.

The daily expected that Japan's participation will widen the scope of FAO activities and help promote world peace and develop world economy. For example, it said, Japan will be able to render technical aid to Southeast Asia.

NEW PARTY MOVEMENT

NIHON KEIZAI favored the Peoples Democrats' plan to form a new party. It said the current movement is on the right path since a party policy is being formulated before picking up recruits. "From this viewpoint, we believe a great many people are looking foward to the success of the current movement." But the paper noted that there are apparently conflict and confusion among the party sponsors. "Since the Peoples Democrats have embarked on a plan to create a party, at least their thoughts and ideas must be unified. Divergence of fundamental opinion was the primary factor behind the recent Socialist Party split."

The daily noted that the new party is aimed chiefly at unseating the Yoshida Cabinet. "But it is better not to stick to this too much, for if a political party has a policy that is both fresh and novel and has a membership whose morality is high, the people will naturally support it. It will be tantamount to deceiving the people to map out a policy fraught merely with beautiful words and phrases."

A TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist wondered why the public remains indifferent to the new party movement. "It is because the fundamental reason for establishing a new political party is not clear and because it is unknown who will lead the party and what policies it will advocate. We know that the Peoples Democratic Party is put in a position where it must do something to save the situation...But unless the new party advocates new policies and gets new blood, it will not attract public attention. We hope that this will be taken as well-intended advice and not as fault-finding."

LABOR THANKSGIVING DAY

ASAHI editorialized on the meaning of Labor Thanksgiving Day. "The feeling of respect for labor should prevail throughout society...But at the same time, the workers themselves should naturally renew their sense of responsibility toward their work. The trade union movement has played a big role in this respect since the end of the war, although it went to extremes in some instances. It is undeniably true that the trade union movement increased the workers' responsibilities for their jobs and their consciousness of these responsibilities." The journal feared that these efforts of the trade unions might retrogress. "But we should acknowledge the truth and, acting on that knowledge, think of ways for all people of society to respect labor and for workers to give thanks to each other. To respect labor, we should first establish circumstances that would enable the workers to work without fear. Such efforts should be made constantly. The drives to realize full employment and social security and to promote free and democratic trade union movements are examples of such effort."

MISCELLANEOUS

YOMIURI agreed with the Diet that the Radio Regulatory Board should include in its budget the 140,000,000 yen that NHK will receive for rental of its facilities to the Occupation Forces. "The broadcast to the Occupation Forces is financed by the war termination expenses, which come from the people's taxes. Therefore, this matter cannot be ignored." The paper stressed that NHK is a public institution and must "account for every sen it has spent lest there arise any doubt." The daily also charged NHK with running a propaganda and advertising business under the pretext of an experimental television broadcast. It felt that this matter should also be looked into.

JIJI SHIMPO attributed the corruption among government and public officials to economic controls and heavy taxes. "It is natural that the entire nation demands enforcement of official discipline. The question is what concrete measures should be taken. To exercise close supervision and enforce rigorous punishment would be effective to some extent. It would not be vain to adopt a policy of carefully screening new employees and to preach national morals as proposed by the Education Minister...But the fundamental solution would be to reduce the control power of government officials and lower tax rates."

MAINICHI's second editorial expected the Korean cease-fire talks to get on the right track since the true intentions of both sides have come to be mutually understood. "We want to attach importance not to the differences still existing between the two parties, but rather to the conciliatory attitude evinced in the course of negotiations...This indicates that even though differences exist at present, there still is a strong possibility of a compromise in the future."

KOREANS

Antideportation Rally Continues in Fukuoka: The Fukuoka District Committee against Deportation of Koreans followed up Wednesday's antideportation demonstration the next day with another rally of some 250 persons in the Korean settlement of Fukuoka Shi. On Wednesday police arrested 21 Koreans, but 10 were released the same day. Korean representatives are now negotiating for the freedom of the remaining prisoners. Informed that the Koreans plan to mobilize 1,000 persons to protest the arrests, police are on alert. (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 23 November)

Three Koreans Caught Making Dope in Tokyo: Suspecting the home of Communist KIN Shoju in Suginami, Tokyo, as an illegal dope-making plant, police pulled a raid and caught Kin and two other Koreans in the act of making dope. Police seized 600 ampules of heroin, six grams of morphine, a completed set of processing equipment, and 20,000 labels. (Yomiuri Shimbun AM, 22 November)

SMUGGLING

Carbolic Acid Smugglers to Red China Nabbed: Carbolic acid, one of the strategic items under embargo, has been smuggled into Red China by a 10-man gang that included LI Yu-pao, trading company operator in Hongkong, and YOSHIOKA Ryozo, director of the Sanshikasei Co in Osaka, according to Osaka customs officials. Customs officials on 7 November became suspicious of 200 cases of second-hand Chinese typewriters declared on the export permit application by the Sanshinkasei Co. Investigation showed that the boxes contained 4,000,000-yen worth of carbolic acid. Investigators said that on 29 October the gang successfully smuggled out 250 boxes of the acid valued at 5,000,000 yen aboard the freighter Soochow from Osaka. The gang, except for Li, has been arrested for violating the Customs Law. Authorities say that Li, reportedly a former employee of Yoshioka, came to Japan as a trader in September and left for China after concluding smuggling contracts. (Asahi Shimbun PM, 16 November)

Red China Opium to Pay for Strategic Goods: Despite strict vigilance of customs and maritime safety agencies, large-scale smuggling continues to thrive, financed by Chinese and Korean capital. According to a report submitted by the Moji customs office on 13 November to a meeting of customs and maritime safety officials, smuggling temporarily decreased with the outbreak of the Korean war but picked up again from summer 1950. Since then the route has changed from Fukuoka-Kagoshima to the less policed Nagasaki district. Method of transportation is also changing from small, motor-sail vessels to larger type vessels. Of particular interest, the report says, is the big smuggling trade with Red China, apparently carried on by a nationwide organization backed by big capital. War materials form the bulk of outgoing smuggled goods, valued at over 600,000,000 yen, while narcotics form the bulk of incoming goods. This seems to corraborate the recent report that Red China will launch an all-out opium offensive against Japan. In Hongkong, many large shipments of opium destined for Japan have been confiscated. (Mainichi Shimbun, Seibu edition, 15 November)

QUESTIONNAIRE

Open Questionnaire to Emperor Summarized: The Kyoto University student association ran a questionnaire in an extra of the school paper. In summary it said: "You are a 'human Emperor' in name only--a democratic edition of a 'deified Emperor.' Because Japan has accepted separate peace and rearmament, you are playing a very important role in war ideology, as in the past. Of course, we do not absolve you for responsibility in the past, but more than that we desire that you will not repeat the same mistake...and that you will give an ear to the cries of the Japanese people and answer the following questions as a human being. 1) In case of a war involving Japan, would you, who declared in the war-termination Imperial edict that a path to peace for all generations would be opened, appeal to the world to oppose this? 2) In case Japan is asked to rearm, would you try to reject it? 3) In Kyoto, liberty has been restricted, and millions of yen, which should go to the poor, have been wasted for your visit. Do you desire this? 4) During your visit to Kyoto University we wish to discuss actual school problems with you. Is this possible?

"Please refrain from being a divinity..,do not force us to repeat the words in WADATSUMI NO KOE. We recognize your power in Japan, but do not use it as a tool to dominate the people; use it as an individual to make the people happy and the world peaceful." (Kowa Shimbun, 22 November)

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

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SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1992 **DATE:** 22 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Foreign news drew the heaviest play today. In the early papers the leading dispatches carried Washington datelines. They were keyed to President Truman's defense of his foreign policy, the proposed treaty of friendship and commerce with Japan, and the coming Dulles visit to Japan. Later the main news source moved closer to home, and the Big Three papers all led with the Communist counterplan for a Korean armistice within 30 days. News of strict domestic origin did not do so well. Probably the best domestic play went to the mounting Upper House resistance to the personnel retrenchment plan and the gradual approach toward an agreement in the tripartite fisheries talks.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Japan has made some progress toward gaining US and Canadian assent for its ideas on fishing restrictions. US and Canadian representatives on the subcommittee studying principles were reported to have agreed yesterday to Japan's proposal that fishing on the high seas be restricted "on an equal and autonomous basis." (a) The tripartite fisheries conference is expected to come up soon with a compromise between the US and Japanese drafts. (b)

The Government, meanwhile, got ready to send liaison officials to Okinawa. It intends to keep the officials on Okinawa even during US trusteeship and have them fulfill consular duties as long as the residents retain Japanese nationality. (c)

Former aircraft factories are preparing a report on their productive capacity for the Douglas investigating mission. The report, to be submitted to the mission by the end of the month, will indicate what Japanese manufacturers need to repair and remodel US fighter planes and transports. (d)

PERSONNEL RETRENCHMENT

The Upper House has raised strong objections to the Government bill to revise the Personnel Strength Law. In the Cabinet Committee, representatives of the Ryokufukai, Peoples Democratic Party, and Daiichi Club have rallied behind a counterplan that would restore 30,000 jobs that the Government wants abolished. The Socialists--both the right and left wings--apparently will go along with the new revision plan. The Cabinet Committee will refer its revision to the plenary session next Wednesday. (e) Upper House opponents of the Government bill assert that it is based on "hypothetical conditions," such as staple-food and petroleum decontrol and transfer of horse-racing to private management. (f)

Administrative Management Board Director HASHIMOTO assured the Upper House Cabinet Committee that no further personnel cuts are projected for next year. He said that "in principle" the structural reform bill being readied for the next regular Diet will not affect the manpower ceiling. "Since both the Cabinet and the Liberal Party have cleared this policy, we believe that no new demands for personnel discharges will come up." (a)

POLITICS

The new-party drive set in motion by the Peoples Democrats is running smoothly. The Shinsei Club has shown the greatest interest, voting unanimously to support the projected party at a general meeting on Monday. Other prospective joiners--the Farmers Cooperative Party, the Daiichi Club, and the Ryokufukai--have put a tentative foot on the bandwagon. (b)

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

FINANCE

Bank of Japan Governor ICHIMADA revealed yesterday that he has no intention of tightening year-end credit. "It is reported that Mr DODGE has pointed out the lukewarm banking policy of the Government," he said. "But at our recent conversation he merely said the Government should quit making the Bank of Japan do the cleanup job after bad financial and economic measures. We will accept any good idea of Mr Dodge. But with the year-end at hand, every corporation is busy raising funds, so I am not considering any special measures to tighten the money market any more than at present." (a)

Three members of the Foreign Exchange Control Commission called on Dodge at GHQ yesterday presumably to report on the foreign exchange balance. One of the FECC conferees later reviewed the main points of the conversation, "Mr Dodge takes a long-range view of Japan's international balance sheet," he said. "In using foreign currency he considers it inappropriate to rely on dollar income resulting from special war demands...He sees the need for building up normal exports as an alternative to special demands. To this end he thinks that the basic policy of holding down domestic prices should remain unchanged." (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

No Plan for Reinstating Lese Majesty--Ohashi: Attorney General OHASHI yesterday charged the Kyoto Communist committee with engineering the student demonstration that marred the Emperor's recent visit to Kyoto University. He told the Lower House Education Committee that similar incidents will probably recur. While promising to study safeguards, he emphasized that the Government does not plan to revive the lese majesty clause. (b)

State Railway Workers Go On Sitdown Strike: The State Railway Workers Union began a nationwide sitdown strike yesterday in an effort to win a 5,000-yen year-end allowance. So far only a few thousand operative workers have taken part on the sitdown. But if management still refuses to concede, the clerical workers will join in. They have already received orders for a coordinated "vacation strike." Meanwhile, some 100 full-time union employees took up squatters' rights in the State Railway Corp building, sitting in the corridor in front of the president's office for the second consecutive day. (c)

(a) Nihon Keizai Shimbun (b) Asahi Shimbun (AM) (c) Asahi Shimbun (PM)

-EDITORIALS-

The Peoples Democrats' new party movement was discussed by two editorials today. Economic issues--the Dodge-Ikeda talks and the proposed company rehabilitation bill--also drew comment from two papers. The administrative agreement to the security pact, the unit price for medical treatment, the moral code, Labor Thanksgiving Day, and Japan's statistical system rated single comment.

NEW PARTY MOVEMENT

YOMIURI said the new party movement is "an attempt by the People's Democratic Party to regain its strength." "If the Yoshida Cabinet should have to resign en bloc as a result of misrule, there will be no party whatever to take over as things now stand. To save Japan from this sad state of affairs, we have no choice but to ensure the emergence of a large party capable of pitting itself against the Liberals." The paper noted, however, that the only aim agreed on by the promoters of the present movement apparently is to "organize a force to overthrow the Yoshida Cabinet." It said: "A new party move with only the overthrow of the Cabinet as its target is meaningless. If a new party is to be organized, it should have a platform that can be translated into practice. The next step is to assemble a number of capable persons to steer the party in a proper manner."

ASAHI welcomed the PDP's move to form a new party and the Socialist Party's efforts to reorganize. "If each opposition party begins its move actively by bannering its own platform, it will surely give life to the political world, which is inactive, and will stimulate the Liberal Party, which is steeped in a dull slumber because of its absolute Diet majority...Therefore, a united opposition front is needed to criticize Government failures. If the opposition parties succeed in concluding a policy agreement or in maintaining mutual understanding, the present situation, where the opposition parties are regrettably weak, will disappear."

ECONOMY

Since the Dodge-Ikeda talks have just begun, JIJI SHIMPO said, it is not clear

what Mr Dodge will recommend with regard to next year's budget and public and private finance policies. "However, from his past thinking it is perhaps not impossible to guess what policies he will recommend...It would not be far wrong to say that Mr Dodge is planning a deflationary policy and stronger controls."

The journal continued: "If we should adopt an aggressively constrictive policy for public and private finance now, we would run the danger of stirring up great confusion in the business world and of adversely affecting economic independence. Already, thanks to price drops this spring and summer and to voluntary restrictions by banks due to the Dodge statement, even some first-rank enterprises have defaulted on notes or gone bankrupt. Moreover, since the money shortage will worsen between the end of the year and next February or March, the situation is ripe for more defaulting and bankruptcies.

"If, on top of this, the deflationary policy Mr Dodge apparently supports is adopted, it will give greater impetus to this trend and may throw us into a true panic. We most earnestly hope that Mr Dodge will draw up his program only after he has made a thorough study of this situation. At the same time, the banking authorities in this country should refrain from suddenly assuming a stern attitude merely at the pleasure of Mr Dodge."

NIHON KEIZAI foresaw many difficulties ahead for the proposed company rehabilitation bill, aimed at helping a company maintain and rehabilitate its activities instead of letting it go bankrupt. It said the most serious question is appointing administrators to coordinate the interest of creditors and shareholders and to work out an appropriate reorganization plan. Also the position of the banks, the chief creditor, must be considered, it said. "We fear that the proposed law will not only be as dead as the existing organization provisions of the Commercial Code but cause unexpected evils, unless sufficient care is taken in operating it."

ADMINISTRATIVE AGREEMENT

MAINICHI stressed that the Government must satisfy the people's desire to know about the administrative agreement to the US-Japan security pact. "An agreement that might give the people the impression that the Occupation is to be continued should be avoided by all means. The Government must fully consider the financial burdens of the people, which may possibly become heavier than at present as a result of the pact. It is well for the Government to call upon the people to be ready for this hard fact. But on the other hand, it must be fully prepared to convince the US and obtain its understanding on lightening the economic burdens of the Japanese people. The administrative agreement should be flexible to respond to objective developments."

MISCELLANEOUS

TOKYO SHIMBUN felt that the unit price for medical treatment should be raised in view of soaring commodity prices and changing social conditions. "It is certainly unfair and unjust, even taking into account the philanthropic nature of the medical profession, to peg down the unit treatment price fixed at the time of the 3,700 yen pay level. Its revision should have been considered long ago." The paper urged the authorities to handle the issue properly; otherwise it would affect the national health insurance system and the social security system.

ASAHI's evening editorial did not blame Education Minister AMANO for being worried about the state of national morals. But it feared that his contacts are limited and that the opinions he has heard are biased. "We doubt whether the manner in which he has manifested his fears in his moral code is good politics. Although we do not believe that the Education Minister intends to lead the people toward an antidemocratic course, he must avoid doing anything that would be construed in this fashion...His antiquated philosophy is also annoying. The Education Minister should be a politician who understands the psychology of the masses."

An ASAHI columnist noted that Labor Thanksgiving Day will be observed by farmers, laborers, and salaried men. "Yet, we must not forget the unemployed, who cannot find work despite their desire to work. Only when there is full employment and a perfect social security system can unconstrained labor thanksgiving take place."

A MAINICHI columnist felt that the Government should improve the Japanese statistical system, as recommended last April by Dr RICE, Chief of the Statistical Department of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. "It is natural that government offices should require private enterprises to present reports, but there is a possibility that such requests will lead to corruption. The adjustment of the number of reports is no small matter."

Supplement to
SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

KOREANS

Antideportation Struggles Held in Fukuoka: The Fukuoka District Committee against Deportation of Koreans held its unauthorized rally in Fukuoka Shi Wednesday morning. About 1,000 persons staged the demonstration, carrying placards and visiting seven government offices. The whole police force was mobilized to stand by and several clashes were reported with the Koreans. Authorities immediately began investigation. (Yomiuri Shimbun PM, 21 November)

Sixteen persons, including one woman, were arrested for leading the antideportation rally. (Yomiuri Shimbun AM, 22 November)

A similar rally was held in Fukuoka Shi on 29 October, attended by 100 Koreans. This also ended in a fight with police and four persons were arrested. (Nihon Keizai Shimbun, 21 November)

Koreans Send AGO 2,700 Threatening Letters: Koreans, organized into struggle committees in every district, are submitting written protests against deportation to the authorities. By latest count it is claimed Attorney General OHASHI has received 2,700 protests, most of them threatening. This movement is directed by the underground League of Korean Residents in Japan, which soon after going underground in 1949, began organizing the Fatherland Defense Committee (SOBO) and a Central Committee of United Korean Democratic People's Front (MINSEN). Authorities say that SOBO is a single unit and MINSEN a council. The central committees of these two organizations consist of Communist Party staff members, such as KIM Chong-hai. SOBO organized the Youth Action Corps and is leading the antideportation struggle. (Asahi Shimbun AM, 21 November)

CHINESE STUDENTS

Chinese Mission Issues Statement on Raid: The Chinese Mission said yesterday the raid on the Chuka Minkoku Gakuyu Kaikan resulted because of a handful of Communist elements. It said: "The Chuka Minkoku Gakuyu Kaikan is a dormitory for Chinese students residing in Japan. But the recent disgraceful incident occurred because the building has recently been dominated by a handful of Communist elements. We regret the incident because it reflects on the innocent students. Chinese Communists now in Japan are smuggling enormous amount of war materials into Chinese Communist areas. This is hampering the struggles for freedom by democratic nations of the world as well as the domestic public peace and order of Japan." (Yomiuri Shimbun AM, 22 November)

ANTI-SAFETY LAW ACTIVITIES

Reds to Expand Drive against Restrictions: The signature movement to abolish the Tokyo public safety law ended on 10 November with a peoples rally at the Zozoji temple grounds in Shiba Ku, Tokyo. The 2,000 participants resolved to expand the movement and do away with all bad laws. Slogans reading "Opposition to the public safety law which forces us into war" and 10 others were prominently displayed. Following acts by the Sea Swallow and Zenshinza troupes, FUSE Tatsuji addressed the rally: "We have gathered about 200,000 signatures. Though the Government has killed many youths, it is about to carry out harsh policies as though it had not killed enough. Let us continue the movement to oppose such policies and oppose all bad laws." Speeches were also given by KAZAHAYA Yasoji, DAN Tokusaburo, KURODA Hisao, and a representative of the Korean Women's League. (Fujin Minshu Shimbun, 18 November)

Matsukawa Defendants Appeal to Citizens: Defendants in the Matsukawa case appealed for acquittal and the abolition of the public safety law. They wrote: "We heartily support the campaign to abolish the public safety law being conducted by Tokyo citizens. NIKAIDO Sonoko, the only one released on bail, came to Tokyo and Yokoyama in early September to explain the actual situation in our case by speaking at various round-table conferences. But the authorities invoked the public safety law and high-handedly suppressed these meetings. The authorities are leading you back to the same dark ages of terrorism as during the Tojo regime. Your struggle against them, we firmly believe, will snowball into a powerful move for a fair trial for us, which is needed to protect truth, peace, and the independence of the Japanese race. We earnestly entreat you to help promote the 1,000,000-signature campaign in our behalf together with your drive to abolish the public safety law." (Tami No Sakebi, published by the League for Abolition of the Public Security Law, 5 November)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

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SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1991 **DATE:** 21 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Four items won abovefold play in the evening press: Anthony Eden's speech to the new British Parliament, the Japanese Government's formal announcement on ratification of the peace treaty and security pact, Gen Ridgway's warning to the Communists that the UN forces would continue land operations, and a statement by the Filipino Nacionalista party chief on the Philippines' ratification of the peace treaty. Morning papers gave good coverage to events at the luncheon of the UN Association of Japan. The SCAP announcement on Communist atrocities was consistently well played, while some journals speculated on the Rusk mission. ASAHI led with the Liberal Party's 1952 budget policy.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Brought back from Nara with the Emperor's attestation yesterday morning, the instruments of ratification for the peace treaty and security pact were immediately sealed with the Imperial seal and presented to the morning Cabinet meeting. All ministers approved the report on the attestation, and the Government promptly issued a statement to this effect. "That the two treaties were passed by the Diet and ratified ahead of all other nations is our repayment for the good will shown by the Allies," it said. "At the same time, it indicates the Japanese people's intention to live up faithfully to the treaties' conditions." (a)

At the luncheon given by the UN Association of Japan, Prime Minister YOSHIDA noted that Japan's entrance into the UN may be delayed. "Nevertheless," he added, "even before formal entry, the Government will cooperate with the UN positively and substantially, in accord with the peace treaty's preamble." (a)

In the afternoon Yoshida conferred with Gen RIDGWAY on the problems of the US-Japan administrative agreement to implement the security pact, in preparation for Assistant Secretary of State Dean RUSK's arrival here today. (b) The Foreign Office predicts Rusk will "not negotiate on concrete issues," but that his objective is "to iron out differences of opinion on the agreement as seen by GHQ and the State and Defense departments." Once this is done, it is expected that "concrete negotiations" will be opened in January. (c)

NATIONAL BUDGET

Finance Minister IKEDA yesterday told the press that he did not intend to "adjust" the budget. To cover damages from Typhoon Ruth, he will take needed funds from the Fund Operation Department in addition to two billion yen from public works appropriations carried over from last year's budget. (d)

The Liberal Party's Political Affairs Research Committee yesterday sought Prime Minister YOSHIDA's approval of its 1952 budgetary policy, and expects to hand the document to Ikeda today. Salient points on which the Government and its party are already in agreement are: (1) "maintenance of the overall balance in the budget"; (2) "thorough-going simplification of administrative structure"; (3) "equalization of the tax burden on the people"; and (4) a "radical readjustment" in local finance equalization grants and designated subsidies. (c)

Attorney-General OHASHI told Socialist and Communist interpellators at the Upper House Budget Committee meeting that the National Police Reserve is asking the Finance Ministry for about 60 billion yen in next year's budget. Ohashi believes the current "lend-lease system" of US weapons will be continued after the peace treaty and security pact come into force. (b)

LABOR

The State Railway Workers Union, saying it would "resort to force", yesterday ordered all local railway bureaus to stage mass sitdown strikes. Several hours

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

after issuing the order, 300 unionists marched up to the State Railway president's office demanding an interview, and staged a sitdown. In calling the strike, the union had accepted the Government's wage plan, but balked at the 1,305-yen year-end allowance--it had asked for 5,000 yen. (a)

The Japan Electric Power Workers Union called its second wave of "job desertion" strikes yesterday at various power plants throughout the nation. Workers in 28 out of 350 Tokyo Electric Power Co's plants walked out, but 24 are still operating with plant chiefs and other nonunionists. Authorities said the Tokyo strike would not seriously affect the power supply for Tuesday. (b) As a follow up the union has called a third strike for an indefinite period from 23 November and "wave" strikes at power sources from the next day. Plants supplying the Occupation Forces will not be affected. (c)

NEWS BRIEFS

No US Indemnification in Yokota B-29 Crash: The Japanese Government, "in its present position," according to Attorney-General OHASHI, "is unable to demand indemnification" for damages and casualties sustained from the recent plane crash at Yokota. "This is no precedent," added Finance Minister IKEDA, also present at the Upper House Budget Committee meeting at which Ohashi made the statement, "but provision for compensation of this type will be inserted in the administrative agreement that supplements the security pact." (d)

War Criminal Treatment to Remain Unchanged: Attorney General OHASHI clarified the post-treaty treatment of war criminals at yesterday's Upper House Judicial Affairs Committee meeting. He said: "War criminals are being treated in conformity to international custom and will be carried on unchanged after the peace treaty. If Japan is later asked by foreign governments to deliver the prisoners to them, we shall not comply so readily." (d)

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

-EDITORIALS-

Corruption among government officials dominated the editorial coverage today, with five writers commenting. The rest of the coverage went to the new party movement, the Government right to dissolve the Lower House, child welfare, compensation for B-29 crash victims, fickle government policy, and the Korean cease-fire.

CORRUPTION

YOMIURI noted that a number of luxurious establishments, similar to Tokyo Onsen, are being built with scarce materials in disregard of the critical eyes of foreigners and the plight of homeless people. "This is by no means a healthy trend. It is not enough to criticize the Tokyo Onsen, which is but a manifestation of this decadent trend. We must go a step forward and think where this trend originates. The laxity of official discipline, frequency of scandals and inclination to gamble and to speculate all go to form another deplorable trend." The paper attributed these phenomena to more than one cause. But the biggest cause, it said, stems from the "same old crooked tie-up between bureaucrats and bosses and the political inability of politicians, which allow them to be led by bureaucrats."

The daily foresaw a "thorny road" ahead of an independent Japan. "Independence is accompanied by responsibility. An independent country also needs international trust. We hope that the Government, by first tightening official discipline...will direct its thoughts toward cleaning up every decadent manifestation that might impair trust in Japan as an independent country."

NIHON KEIZAI opposed the Diet plan to increase the annual allowance of Diet members. "We suspect that the Diet is paying undue regard to its own interests. We would not object if Dietmen are doing their duty in such a convincing manner as to satisfy the people, but what is the present state of politics?"

The journal pointed out that the Government and Diet are apparently ignoring the irregularities committed by officials because they feel that bureaucrats are responsible for corruption. "But these bureaucrats are under the supervision of the Government...The worst part is that funds needed for the pay increase come from taxes paid by the people--and then not from taxpayers who file returns so much as taxes collected at the source of the general workers' earnings...If politics is corrupt and official discipline is lax, and this is all supported by tax revenue, we fear that this will not only dampen the people's will to pay taxes but

cause them to lose confidence in politics." Therefore, the paper considered it "impertinent" even to speak of raising annual allowances.

ASAHI's evening editorial said "officialdom has been thrown into a bottomless pit of corruption." It urged the Government to expel greedy and corrupt officials rather than restore official discipline. "If officials are punished according to law, we feel that the number of such officials will gradually decrease."

Observing that the damage sustained by the Government from illegal dealings are estimated at 673 million yen, a YOMIURI columnist saw the need for seriously considering a fundamental policy to weed out such dishonest practices. "This is in effect a problem for all taxpayers. It is noteworthy that these crimes are motivated by pleasures and luxuries, not by low salaries or hard living."

"That under the Yoshida Cabinet crimes committed by officials have increased year by year, month by month, and day by day is tantamount to a declaration of its political bankruptcy," a MAINICHI columnist said. "Under such a Government, how can the people's safety of life and property be guaranteed...If the Cabinet feels that it cannot worry about the responsibility for such trifles, it can only be attributed to a big difference in the concept of politics."

NEW PARTY MOVEMENT

MAINICHI favored the new party movement since present-day Japan does not have a healthy opposition party. "Politicians say that if a sound opposition had existed, the Yoshida Administration, which recently blundered over the rice decontrol issue, would have fallen. Division into minor groups, though possibly satisfying the petty self-esteem of individual members, is meaningless as a real political force." The paper disagreed with the new party's move to form a "force to overthrow the Yoshida Cabinet" and to consider itself a second conservative party in character. "It is apparent to everybody that the new party, if it should come into being, will be left of the Liberals and right of the Socialists--a body of conservatively-inclined centrists. The new party as such will do well to be frank and honest enough to reveal its true nature before the people, instead of using such a complex term as 'progressive organized force.'"

MISCELLANEOUS

JIJI SHIMPO felt that the Government should have the right to dissolve the Lower House since it is a means to sound the people's will. "If the power to dissolve the Diet is denied or restricted, parliamentary government will become unworkable." The daily noted that some people argue that, if unrestricted power is given to the Government, it will use this power to threaten the Diet. "In an extreme case, such an event is a possibility. But such a daring cabinet will not come into power. No government system can be perfect. Therefore, Japan must make good use of the parliamentary government system patterned after the British Government."

Noting that the Government is working on some "anachronistic plans" to reorganize the administration of women and minors' welfare, ASAHI said those concerned with minors' welfare are reportedly energetically petitioning against these plans. The daily pointed out that "the aim of administrative reorganization is to eliminate waste rationally, and it would be meaningless if it lowers the quality of welfare activity. If such government plans are carried out, the spirit of the Children's Charter...would be nullified."

A TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist considered the compensation for those who died from the B-29 crash "too small." He said they will be compensated according to a stipulation concerning "compensation to victims of accidents caused by the Occupation Forces." "As the result of rising commodity prices and while wages are at a standstill, it is a fact that human life is the cheapest of all commodities. This is going a little too far. It is not a question of whether there are budget appropriations. It is unpardonable if there is even a suspicion of such thinking that 'complaints cannot be lodged because it concerns the Occupation Forces and that therefore, you should be satisfied even if the compensations are small.' This is indeed a mean, servile spirit. To oppress the weak using the influence of the powerful, is a thing people of character are ashamed of doing."

Observing that the order to pasteurize milk at low temperatures has been withdrawn, a columnist in the evening YOMIURI said: "It is a disrespect of human rights to give orders recklessly and withdraw them lightly. Slavery is not the only infringment upon human rights. The people must not be considered as marmots."

TOKYO SHIMBUN hoped for the successful conclusion of the Korean cease-fire talks. "Although the coming into force of a military truce does not necessarily mean settlement of the Korean issue, the way to peace will be paved."

SMUGGLING

Chinese Hall Raided for Contraband: "Much evidence" of smuggling activity was uncovered by police yesterday morning at the Chuka Minkoku Gakuyu Kaikan in Tokyo. The whole hall, including seven apartments and the office of the Chinese Natural Science Society, was searched. Suspicions that the hall played some part in the smuggling racket were raised during investigation of a China-bound smuggling ship impounded in Moji last month. Captain MIYASHITA Tsutomu of the No 2 Hogyo Maru and the crew were believed to be trading illegally for purposes of raising funds for the international Communist Party. It was discovered that one of the crewmen, RYO Jingo, was keeping in touch with the Gakuyu Kaikan. (Tokyo Shimbun, 20 November)

Smuggling Believed JCP Fund Source: The No 2 Hogyo Maru, a 47-ton schooner owned by the Yamanaka Industrial Company of Nagasaki, was reportedly carrying a cargo of machine tools when it was seized. Crewman KYO Ryuson, who has tried twice to kill himself since his arrest, is believed to be a "leading member" of an organized Communist Chinese smuggling gang. Four other cases involving goods to Red China have come to light in the last month. "The series of incidents suggests that Red China is following a line of supplying funds to the Japan Communist Party and win needed equipment for itself...Narcotics are believed delivered to the JCP in exchange." (Mainichi Shimbun PM, 20 November)

Smugglers Also Involved in Espionage: In the headlined sugar smuggling case involving ASAMI Kiyoshi, it was brought out that the smugglers had contacted the Dairen branch of the "H" organ, an intelligence outfit directed by the Chinese Communist politburo. It has been revealed that the spy network now active carries code designations and transmits back to the "G" organ "under the direct control of STALIN." (Yomiuri Shimbun PM, 20 October)

MISCELLANEOUS

Communists "Steal" Hidden Microphone: Is it "robbery" to remove a police microphone from your private quarters? Two Niigata Communists who made off last week with a police microphone concealed in their room are being held as robbers pending the Attorney General's decision on the question. The National Rural Police branch in Uonuma Gun, Niigata, installed a microphone in the rented rooms of local Communist Party leader TANIYA Ichiro. Taniya and two other Communists disconnected it on 14 November. The police immediately raided the rooms, and, unable to find the microphone, booked Taniya and one of his helpers for robbery. The two, under questioning at the Niigata District Prosecutor's Office, are pleading not guilty to criminal action. (Mainichi Shimbun AM, 21 November)

Korea Repatriate "Saw" Red Atrocities: The seventh repatriation group from Korea arrived at Maizuru yesterday. At the repatriation center one of the group, UEDA Ritsuko, formerly of Tottori Ken, declared that in Pyong-yang last year she "saw" about 500 PWs of the UN forces "in rags and reduced to skeletons." She said her husband told her that he saw some PWs "not of the UN forces... lined up beside a dugout and shot down one after another." (Mainichi Shimbun, 21 November)

"Mysterious" Accident in Steel Plant: At the Japan Steel Pipe Company's Oshima plant, in Kawasaki, a traveling crane servicing two high-production blast furnaces derailed on 13 November "for unknown reasons." It smashed a conveyor, putting a 600-ton capacity furnace out of operation. Minimum estimate of the damage was 60,000,000 yen. The accident took place immediately after the workers union submitted a demand for a year-end bonus of 32,000 yen per person. The Communist Party, pledged to "breach-causing," is suspected of staging it. (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 20 November)

JCP Blasts Imperial Tour in Mie Ken: The Emperor's slated tour of Mie Ken is drawing bad publicity from the Communist Party. Last week anti-tour bills carrying the party signature were posted at "conspicuous points" in Kimoto Cho. They were headed: "30,000,000 yen of the prefectural tax money...squandered in greetings for the Emperor!" (Kinan Shimbun, 18 November)

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

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SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1990 **DATE:** 20 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Major evening papers without exception headlined the Anglo-American-French proposal for a new international arms reduction commission to be set up within the UN framework. The Ikeda-Dodge conference on the 1952 budget also received good coverage. In the morning press, good front-page space went to the Emperor's attestation of the peace treaty and security pact. YOMIURI and ASAHI, however, gave first place to the departure of US Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk for Japan, to negotiate the administrative agreement supplementing the US-Japan security pact. MAINICHI featured the Peoples Democratic Party decision to form a new "progressive" party.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary KENNOKI Toshihiro arrived in Nara early yesterday morning carrying the instruments of ratification for the peace treaty and security pact, to be attested by the Emperor, who is now touring the Kinki area. (a) Kennoki expressed his eagerness to complete the ceremony and get the document back to Tokyo in time for this morning's Cabinet meeting, after which, he predicted, the Government will issue a statement. (b)

The attestation was duly accomplished in the late afternoon. The Government statement is expected to express "gratitude for the good will of the Allies and the efforts of the people," and will say that "for the establishment of Japan's complete independence, early ratification by other countries is earnestly desired." (c) The departure date of courier TATSUKE Keiichi, who is to take the instruments to Washington, has been advanced to 25 November. (d)

STATE FINANCE

Finance Minister IKEDA and Joseph DODGE conferred yesterday afternoon on finance and banking problems, a formal talk that had been delayed because of the staple foods decontrol issue. Discussion centered around compilation of fiscal 1952's budget, in which the biggest bottleneck is the adjustment of expenditures entailed by the peace settlement, which Ikeda hopes to keep down to 200 billion yen. The total budget, he thinks, should be kept to about 850 billion. He has stated that it will be difficult to submit it to the Diet by 1 December. It is considered possible that Ikeda and Dodge will confer on these issues with Ambassador DULLES, who is expected to return to Japan shortly. (e)

Dodge and Ikeda "apparently made an extremely frank exchange of opinions," the former "standing on the premise that 'inflation must be checked at all costs, and export promotion is essential for Japan's economic independence,'" while the latter expressed the desire "to limit both expenses and revenues in the general account and avoid lowering the people's living standard despite the increase of new burdens, such as reparations." (b)

Ikeda had earlier informed the Upper House Budget Committee that although Japan's prices may be high from the international standpoint, the price level has increased only 26 percent since April, 1949 in terms of effective price, as compared with a 39-percent rise in Britain. Ikeda listed "three cardinal points" of the Government's price policy: (1) "adoption of retrenchment policies" by both central and local administrations; (2) enforcement of controls on foreign trade; and (3) "normal and equitable banking." (f)

The committee has tentatively decided to present the supplementary budget to the plenary session of 28 November, but Chairman WADA Hiroo, a Socialist left-winger, is expected to "cause slip-ups and rough going," as he delayed proceedings over the peace treaty and security pact. (g)

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

POLITICS

Opposition Dietmen of both Houses, mostly members of the Peoples Democratic Party, yesterday resolved at a roundtable talk that "political factions should be dissolved, and a new party created to unify progressive popular influences and overthrow the Yoshida Cabinet." It was decided that the PDP special convention slated for 8-9 December would be regarded as "a rally for preparation to establish the new party." The conference emphasized that the new organization will "not be merely a second conservative party." (a)

A group of right-wing Socialists, including ASANUMA and KATO, Monday afternoon held a "promoters' meeting" for a Democratic-Socialist Party. (b) They decided to set up a committee for research and policy-making. Their Federation of Democratic Socialism is to be formally inaugurated around 10 December. (c)

Three prefectural governors "affiliated with the Socialist Party," Hokkaido's TANAKA, Nagano's HAYASHI and Fukuoka's SUGIMOTO conferred in Osaka over the weekend as to the attitude they should take concerning the party split. Yesterday, Hayashi, speaking for the three, said: "Being in a position responsible for local administration, we think it improper to resolve hastily on a course of action, This is not opportunism. We shall clearly reveal our stand when the time comes to act as members of a political party." (d)

NEWS BRIEFS

Yoshida to Confer with Cotton Industrialists: As the first step towards "coordinating diplomacy with domestic economic problems," Prime Minister YOSHIDA is to hold a series of industrial conferences, which will be called with leaders in such fields as steel and shipbuilding. On Thursday Yoshida will sound the views of cotton textile industrialists, especially in preparation for conferences with their British opposite numbers. (e)

Yamanashi Prefectural Labor Federation Formed: Forty-two labor unions in Yamanashi Ken yesterday held a rally to organize a prefectural labor federation. The group was inaugurated with slogans calling for minimum wage and social security systems, and opposing adverse revision of labor laws. (c)

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

-EDITORIALS-

Diet approval of the peace treaty and the security pact held the attention of four writers today. The only other topic discussed by more than one writer dealt with economic issues—helping farmers and cutting government expenses. The UN General Assembly, corruption in government offices, and vagrants rated single comment.

PEACE AND SECURITY PACTS

With the peace treaty and the security pact approved by the Diet, JIJI SHIMPO said, "It is now certain that the peace treaty will go into effect next March and that Japan will recover its long-awaited independence. The two treaties were approved by the Diet by an overwhelming majority...This indicates that the two treaties will be faithfully carried out even if some changes take place in Japanese politics in the future. It means that the signatory powers may now open diplomatic relations with a Japan restored to international society. We hope that the free nations will not forget that material and immaterial aid given Japan will contribute to the peace and prosperity of the whole world."

The daily pointed out that the opposition "strongly attacked" the Government's peace stand. Although many of their arguments were for the mere sake of opposition, the paper said, "it is true that the treaties are not perfect and faultless." "But we must not forget that the 'lenient peace unparalleled in history' has the condition 'for a defeated country that accepted unconditional surrender.' Many of the opposition's interpellations were constructive. They deserve the attention of the US and other Allied countries. The Government must respect these opinions."

NIHON KEIZAI said Japan must now promote friendly relations with the US and settle various problems on the basis of mutual understanding and trust. It felt that if one of the parties should try to press its own ideas on the other in complete disregard of its sentiments and position, it is liable to create "sentimental repulsion that may jeopardize the common objective of promoting friendly relations and close cooperation." For example, if the Japanese misinterpret the rearmament issue as being forced upon Japan by the US, it may create a contrary effect, the paper said. "The same can be said for economic problems...Inasmuch as

we seek the understanding and trust of the US, we should likewise cultivate our understanding and reliance of the US. It is sheer groundless suspicion to regard whatever the US does to Japan as coercion and oppression." The journal stressed that Japan accepted the two treaties simply because it understands and trusts the US. "We, therefore, earnestly hope that the US places confidence in Japan as we do in the US. Permanent friendly relations between the two countries are possible only when the US places confidence in us."

TOKYO SHIMBUN believed that the Government, the Diet, and the people must accept both treaties with "good grace and carry them out in good faith" even though there are some provisions that displease the Japanese people. But the daily noted that there are elements, other than the Communists, among the political parties and the people, who will continue movements against both treaties. "Inasmuch as it is believed that the majority of the opposition are based on divergences in world concept, there is no decisive or direct method of coordinating public opinion. Nevertheless, efforts toward that end should not be neglected." As one major step toward that end, the paper urged the Government and its party to hold a Lower House general election at the earliest possible date after the two treaties become effective." While believing that a general election will not serve as a means to coordinate public opinion, it said, "the political conscience displayed in such an attitude is an indispensable factor, particularly of a Government enjoying an absolute majority, to unify public opinions regarding not only treaties but all important national problems."

A MAINICHI columnist observed that many politicians are dissatisfied with the security pact. He noted that a political expert considered the US-Japan security pact similar to the Japan-Manchukuo Agreement concluded in 1932 with provisions of security and stationing of troops. "It is ironic that Japan, who was called imperialistic in those days, has now been placed in the same position as Manchuria. It is splendid that such arguments can be freely aired under the new Constitution. But why is it that despite this, the matter is not clearer?"

ECONOMY

According to an Agriculture-Forestry Ministry survey, MAINICHI observed that the farmers' economic situation has apparently improved with additional payments to the rice price, increased wages, and more charcoal output. But it doubted whether these developments have benefited all farmers. "The favorable trend...should not be allowed to blind the eyes. The fact is that behind this, the results of the farm land reform are now suffering inroads." The daily said many of the households had their farm land seized as security for debts. "The farm land reform liberated the farmers from landlords, but it has also helped split the nation's farm lands into smaller units." The journal stressed that this situation cannot be left alone. It said Japan's farming industry is at a "stage where state aid is necessary."

A TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist wondered why Prime Minister YOSHIDA did not know about the misuse of government automobiles. "Such being the case, he must still be ignorant of the gravel funds misappropriations case." The writer felt that government expenses could be reduced by eliminating such practices. "Pointing out that during the period of reconstruction of the Formosan Bank the use of all cylinder-type pencils was banned because they rolled off the desks and broke the points, the writer said: "If the whole nation is as careful of everything, the budget can probably be reduced to two thirds or less of the present one."

MISCELLANEOUS

ASAHI said the draft of the US, British, and French disarmament resolution gives the impression that the three countries "strongly desire" to become friendly with the Soviet Union to attain world peace. "If the Soviet Union responds to the intention of the US, Britain, and France and offers to cooperate in settling the Korean conflict and other issues, world peace will probably be attained The draft of the disarmament resolution is a step toward world peace."

A columnist in the evening YOMIURI attributed the corruption among government officials to the "lack of moral consciousness." "Therefore, to stamp out corruption, morality must be revived among the people."

YOMIURI felt that rag picking, which most the vagrants engage in to make a living, should be made into an organization recognized by society. "The road will be opened for these disabled members of society to start afresh as members of society, if and when a structure is established to eliminate slavish exploitation seen in the past."

EMPEROR INCIDENT

Student Assn Protests Prexy's Resignation: The Kyoto University Student Association is now campaigning to keep university president HATTORI--the man who banned it--in office. Hattori is moving to resign. Unless he is stopped, says the association, the "outside pressures" that "forced" him to issue the ban will be dictating university policy. (Asahi Shimbun AM, 20 November)

"Incident" Believed Opener of JCP Campaign: The Kyoto University incident was "possibly" the trial run of the Communist Party's "Down with the Emperor System" campaign, investigators report. The Communists are believed to have fomented the incident to test the resources of a united student front. It was disclosed that in late October the Kansai District Communist Committee put out a directive on obstructing the Emperor's scheduled tour. It attacked the tour as "an attempt to enslave the Japanese people...for war purposes." (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 16 November)

"Close Ties" between Student Assn and JCP: According to the Kyoto police, the Kyoto University Student Association "has more direct connections with the Kyoto Communist Committee than with the National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations." They charge that the Kyoto student group connived with the committee to create upsets in the Emperor's tour.

The police revealed that on 19 October the Kyoto Communist Committee issued the following orders: 1) "Stick up agitation bills at conspicuous points in the city where the Emperor can't fail to see them;" 2) "Put personal effects in order in preparation for expected police raids;" 3) "Remain indoors after dark because prowling at night arouses police suspicions." The Kyoto student group is known to have received these instructions. Directly afterward, said the police, it petitioned the university authorities to move up the Culture Festival, calendared for 1-4 November, to 8-12 November to coincide with the Emperor's visit. The authorities refused. So the association charged that the festival was prohibited "for the sake of the Emperor's visit." On 11 November three association members met with a member of the Communist committee and a Communist organizer. That is when the demonstration received its final shaping, said the police--"the petitioning, the placard-waving, the singing of the Internationale, and the car-encircling were all plotted here." (Asahi Shimbun, Osaka edition, 15 November)

KOREANS

North Koreans Said Girding for an Outbreak: A North Korean uprising over the deportation issue is expected momentarily in Yamanashi Ken. Since the liquidation of the Korean League, the North Koreans in this prefecture have maintained a surface quiet. But investigators say that undercover they have kept up contact with the Communist Party and laid an extensive network.

They have allegedly set up eight district organizations, pyramiding from control committees at the top to neighborhood associations at the bottom. They also have a youth action corps, a womens league, and some "cultural" societies. Further they are all charter members of the prefectural branch of the Fatherland Defense Committee, a group reportedly dedicated to "disturbing the peace...under instructions from Communist countries." (Yomiuri Shimbun, Yamanashi edition, 18 November)

MISCELLANEOUS

Suspected Link between JCP and Dope Ring: A woman believed to be an important agent of a large smuggling ring was caught in Yokohama recently peddling dope-filled rubber balloons. The home of arrested agent SAKAI Kazuko is said to have served as the "operational base" of the ring. Further "there seems to be a tieup between this ring and the fundraising network of a certain political party." (Mainichi Shimbun AM, 20 November)

"Many" JCP Documents Seized in Tokyo: Fifteen Tokyo homes were raided Monday. Police reportedly uncovered a number of illegal Communist Party documents. (Mainichi Shimbun PM, 19 November)

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

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1989 DATE: 19 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The peace treaty and security pact kept in the spotlight. Their approval by the Upper House drew top play in nearly all papers today. The Upper House action also inspired several what-now stories, especially in the morning papers. Nothing else in the domestic news stood out, but foreign news was well represented. Three stories vied for dominance in the foreign coverage—the delay in the Communist reply to the UN cease-fire proposal, the Acheson-Malik exchange in the UN Political Committee, and the Russian note to the Big Three on Trieste.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Government took steps to ratify the peace treaty and security pact yesterday following their approval by the Upper House. To speed ratification the Cabinet moved up its regular Tuesday meeting to yesterday evening. At the emergency session Prime Minister YOSHIDA signed the ratification document, and a cabinet official promptly took it to Nara for the Emperor's endorsement. (a) With this the Government will complete its ratification procedure. It will send the ratification instrument for the peace treaty to Washington by an overseas agency chief who will pass through the US on his way to Geneva. Whether the courier will take along a similar instrument for the security pact still remains to be decided. The Government will make up its mind after talking it over with GHQ. (b)

Foreign Ministry officials believe that all the other signatories will ratify the peace treaty by next February at the latest. They are going ahead with diplomatic plans on the assumption that the treaty will take effect about April. They intend to concentrate on two immediate problems--straightening out relations with the Republic of Korea and negotiating the US-Japan administrative agreement. (c)

The Upper House approved the peacy treaty by a vote of 174 to 45. The security pact ran into stronger resistance, but it, too, got through by a clear majority. The vote was 147 to 76. Nearly all the objections came from the left-of-center parties. A Socialist left-winger denounced both the treaty and pact. "The handling of the territorial issue follows the imperialistic partition formula of the US, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union," he said. "The security pact will drag Japan into war, interfere in domestic affairs, and put Japan in a subordinate position." A spokesman for the Worker-Farmer Party took a similar stand: "The peace treaty has isolated Japan from Asia...The security pact is like the Japan-Manchukuo agreement." Communist KANEIWA Denichi also spoke against the two agreements. "Under the treaty and pact," he said, "Japan unconditionally offers its material and labor resources to the US forces. This violates the nation's sovereignty and independence." (c)

As the treaty and pact cleared the Upper House, Liberal Chief Secretary MASUDA released the following statement: "Our countrymen will recover independence and freedom and become members of the world society by the peace treaty. And we will defend this independence with the security pact. They will lay the foundation for Japan's future...We promise to observe the treaty with responsibility and contribute to democracy, culture, and world peace." The Peoples Democratic Party qualified its support. PDP Chief Secretary MIKI said: "We backed the two agreements to gain independence. But we are dissatisfied with many points in the treaty. There are also many unclear points in the security pact." (c)

The Government, meanwhile, prepared for restoration of full-scale diplomatic relations. The Foreign Ministry is working on plans to turn the former garrison of the Imperial Guard Division at Kudan into a foreign mission area. Ministry officials intend to lay out a street of diplomatic establishments for those countries whose offices were bombed out during the war. (d)

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

FARMLAND REPORT

In a few days the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry will authorize the sale of idle farmland owned by foreign absentee landlords. With this step the Government will put the finishing touches on its farmland reform program. Until recently the free disposition of foreign-owned farmland was prohibited by a GHQ memorandum. The ban was lifted on 10 November. (a)

According to a survey late in October, foreigners, including repatriated Germans, own more than 3,230 chobu of farmland. Japanese tenants have cultivated some of this land, but most of it has gone unseeded. The agriculture committees will supervise purchase and sale in consultation with the Finance Ministry. (a)

NEWS BRIEFS

LFC Draws Up Local Tax Revision Plan: The Local Finance Commission has drawn up a tentative tax reform plan. The plan, while generally following the recommendations of the Taxation System Council, differs on several points. It would, for example, extend the added value tax for another year. The LFC will talk over its plan with the Finance Ministry and GHQ this week. It hopes to send the implementing bills to the next regular Diet. (b)

Fujiwara Joins Socialist Left Wing: Councillor FUJIWARA Michiko (independent) signed up with the Socialist leftists Saturday night, giving them 31 seats in the Upper House. (a)

Power Strike Slated Again in Tohoku: Tohoku locals of the Japan Electric Power Workers Union have scheduled another round of walkouts for tomorrow. If management still refuses to meet their demands, they may follow up with a third power-source strike about 26 November. Management, already hard hit by the first strike on 17 November, probably will take its case to the Public Utilities Commission. (c)

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

-EDITORIALS-

Educational issues drew heaviest comment. Two editors fixed on the Ordinance Review Committee's report on the school system; one on the 'moral code'. Remaining coverage was spent on the misdoings of public officials, the tax reform plan, and the vagrancy problem.

EDUCATION

The Ordinance Review Committee is about ready to turn over its report on the school system to the Prime Minister, said MAINICHI. Since the committee "serves as the Prime Minister's brain trust...its recommendations will probably greatly influence the Government policy." The paper was particularly interested in how it proposed to deal with the vocational education problem. The public is clamoring for a vocational program aimed at grinding out "lower-bracket artisans with just enough skills to make them usable in factories immediately after graduation from high school," it said. If the recommendations fall in line with this kind of thinking, they are missing the long-range target. "Science and technology are advancing day by day. Unless Japanese...industry adopts up-to-date methods there is not a chance of this nation's realizing a self-supporting economy." Thus a program stressing apprentice training at the secondary level would "compromise" the national future. The paper stood for supplementing the present vocational courses in middle schools but opposed establishing separate vocational schools. "The main objectives at this level," it said, "should be to get in good teachers...and improve facilities."

TOKYO SHIMBUN took up the Ordinance Review Committee's proposal to decrease the size of the education boards and appoint the members. Under the existing elective system, said the paper, the boards have admittedly tended to subordinate education to politics. "Since the board in its entirety is generally judged as a single entity, the members have doted on achieving full agreement among themselves on every move, with resulting restraints on individual action." But it doubted that an appointive system would stay any clearer of politics. "There is the danger that prefectural or city bosses will nominate persons they regard as accommodating." It is also "highly possible that spheres of influence in the Diet

will have a big say in the selection...Further, the smaller the board the stronger the power of the board chairman and administrative clerks." Advisors now, said the paper, they may well emerge as a pressure group. "Hammered from three sides, the board members will turn into robots...The only way to save the situation is to establish an educational finance system."

"Preposterous," said YOMIURI, is the only word to describe the character of the "moral code" that Education Minister AMANO, the author, proposed to distribute to the schools and education boards. "The moral concept of democracy leads us to oppose this code unrestrictedly." The code is a classic specimen of "transcendental idealism," said the paper. At no point does it come out of the clouds to deal with the problems of daily living, albeit that "democratized education centers on grooming the student to live in everyday society." The paper thought that Amano's positioning of the Emperor in the national life was "interesting" in a state pledged to the democratic way: "Japan," says Amano, "...has the Emperor as the symbol of the people...The Emperor's position has the nature of being the moral center as the national symbol." "Is this a 'moral code', the paper asked, "or an Imperial Rescript on Education?...Only when we smash and trample down such retrogressive designs will we be able to master the democratic mode of practical reasoning."

CORRUPTION

"Corruption in officialdom appears to be bottomless," said ASAHI. "It is clear that both the budgetary system and the administrative supervision system should be re-examined."

"The laws clarifying the responsibilities of officials charged with administering the budget...apparently exist in name only," the paper went on. It is up to the Prime Minister to shake himself out of his alleged "astonishment" at the reports on the actual state of the Government accounting and "take prompt, drastic steps to enforce official discipline." Along with this "the budget system itself must be revised to permit the carrying over of appropriations." Without this provision "officials are tempted to...collude with contractors to use up their appropriations, having no incentive to return a surplus to the Finance Ministry...The question of enforcing official discipline bears on the fundamentals of good government. We hope that the Prime Minister will face the issue with firm determination."

TAX SYSTEM

JIJI SHIMPO thought that the tax reform proposal to tax dividend incomes at the source was "impractical." The idea behind this plan is to try to get away from dependence on tax reports--"often miscalculated," the paper explained. But the plan would "complicate the issue of whether a corporation should be regarded as an independent object of taxation...And it is certain that such method would undermine the merits of the new investment trust system." The tax authorities, "frequently oblivious to considerations outside their special realm...ignore the fact that seizure of all the nation's incomes...without regard for their basic character or for prevailing conditions is not compatible with the economic situation...This is a typical example of a mechanical equitability being contradictory to public welfare. The issue warrants the Diet's deepest consideration."

VAGRANCY

An unexpectedly large controversy has broken out over a plan to construct a camp for vagrants in Adachi Ku, Tokyo, said TOKYO SHIMBUN. The way the issue has been handled causes "grave misgivings." At the outset, the paper said, "the authorities held that local people would oppose the program and that construction would thus have to be carried out in secret. Is this supposed to pass as an example of fair and just administration?"

Again, said the paper, it is reported that the opposition of "local citizens" forced the officials to give their word to "house no vagrants." Just who are these "local citizens," it wanted to know. It suspected that the term connoted a certain group who had their own "special interests" in blocking the project. "The vagrancy problem is a major burden on Tokyo...But the fact remains that needy people cannot be left without a roof over their heads."

Supplement to
SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

JCP FUNDS

Tokyo Counterfeiter Said Aiding JCP Funds: A Communist counterfeiter of 100-yen notes in Tokyo is supplying money to the Communist Party, according to authorities who have been investigating the near-perfect notes since May. Investigators recently uncovered a large-scale counterfeiting plant at the home of a certain "N" in the Ginza district, and they say several of the gang will soon be arrested. It was learned that N began counterfeiting shortly after the war's end, and soon expanded from two employees to five. In the meantime he became a Chuo Ku Communist committeeman and was in charge of accounting in a certain Communist leader's office in Kyobashi. Although the total amount he counterfeited is not yet known, police believe it will be a considerable sum. N's bank deposit reportedly totals over a million yen.

Police have the testimony of a reliable witness, who said: "In about May this year, N showed ten original plates and finished 100-yen notes to B and asked him to help dispose of them. He claimed to have run off about 3,000,000-yen worth. Party members supplied N with necessary paper from the Government Printing Bureau, making it possible to turn out such fine counterfeits. N told B that proceeds would be used for party funds." (Tokyo Shimbun, 18 November)

ARMED REVOLT

Communist Party Reportedly Preparing to Arm: The Communist Party is preparing to arm itself in line with the 1951 Thesis adopted at the fifth national conference in October, according to the Attorney General's Office. But for the time being, the Communists apparently intend to limit the use of armed forces to self-defense in strikes and anti-rice delivery struggles. For this purpose they are reportedly organizing "self-defense units" in factories throughout the country.

In mid-October, the Communist Party ordered local organizations "to cleverly utilize the mounting workers' offensive to mobilize the general public." The party called for a new plan since it failed in its struggle against the peace and security pacts. To utilize workers as the spearhead of the revolution, the party is now directing activities to gain leadership of the working class. The Communists intend to take political advantage of the winter offensive being staged by the National Congress of Industrial Unions and the General Council of Trade Unions. Positive action is being taken by the many guidance and action corps units that were created by the party's Racial Emancipation and Unification Front Struggle Committee. Most active are believed to be the guidance council of the worker-farmer assistance association and the counterpolice operations guidance section--both considered mob agitators. One such activity, authorities believe, is the recent Kyoto University student demonstration against the Emperor. Police are keeping an eye on movements to turn the people against the police and to arm factory workers. (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 17 November)

MISCELLANEOUS

Paper Shows Used to Indoctrinate Children: Recently a Communist-tinged set of paper shows for children was uncovered in Nagoya Shi, Aichi Ken. As such shows are very popular with youngsters and can influence children, authorities conducted an investigation and confiscated the set on 15 November, returning it to the distributor with a strong reprimand. Authorities will reportedly meet with producers of such picture shows on 18 November to warn against the use of leftist contents. The one confiscated was entitled, "Tora-chan," and distributed by the Osaka Gageki Haikyusha. Its theme was hunger strike and walkouts for higher pay. (Chukyo Yomiuri, 17 November)

Fugitive Red Finally Arrested in Hometown: Communist SANI Tomio, cell leader in Tomikawa Mura, Yamanashi Ken, had been sought since 4 February for allegedly distributing the HEI A NO KOE to villagers while working with a road construction gang. He was arrested on 16 November, the day following his return to the village after hiding out in the Shizuoka Communist underground and engaging in activities there. (Mainichi Shimbun, Yamanashi edition, 17 November)

Anti-American Handbills Found in Shizuoka: About 250 anti-American handbills, including the JIMIN NO HEISHI, were confiscated by police in a raid on the home of SUZUKI Yoshi in Shizuoka Shi on 13 November. (Chubu Nippon Shimbun, 14 November)

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SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1988 DATE: 18 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Upper House debate on the peace treaty and security pact highlighted the morning coverage. Some of the early editions jumped the gun with past-tense reports on the passage of both agreements. But later, as the opposition moved in with delaying tactics, the tenor of the stories changed. Starting with about the 11th edition, the Big Three reported the postponement of the final decision until today. The best foreign play went to the UN compromise proposal for breaking the cease-fire deadlock. The evening press played up Washington dispatches anticipating the new Allied proposal. Paris reports on the latest Russian disarmament proposal also made a good showing, running first in two evening papers and above-fold in the others.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The opposition thwarted Government efforts to push the peace treaty and security pact through the Upper House by last night. Both agreements got by the peace committee but snagged in the steering subcommittee. They will come up for plenary session approval today. The Upper House peace committee approved the treaty 28 to 6 and the pact 23 to 11. (a)

Before the vote Prime Minister YOSHIDA told the committee that the security pact will make an enemy think twice before attacking Japan. He pointed out that an invader would have to fight not only the US garrison but the entire UN army. "If a third power attacks Japan, the situation will be same as it was in Korea... In other words, an attack would very likely provoke a third world war with the aggressor fighting many countries. It seems highly improbable that any third power will take this risk. In short, we agreed to the security pact and the stationing of foreign troops to maintain peace." (b)

The Prime Minister emphasized that he has not committed Japan to rearmament. The preamble of the pact, he noted, says that Japan will bear increasing responsibility for its national defense. But he asserted that this does not obligate Japan to rearm. He felt that the passage may have been "inserted to satisfy the American taxpayers." (c)

Yoshida declared that the Government will call on the US garrison for help "only in case of foreign interference." He made it clear that "purely domestic" riots and disturbances will be put down by Japan itself (d)

A Socialist left-winger asked Yoshida whether the Government would "suppress" a movement to revise the peace treaty and security pact. The Prime Minister replied: "We will control domestic movements that conflict with the Constitution or disturb public peace. Other movements may be carried out freely in accordance with the principles of democracy." (e)

Treaties Bureau Chief NISHIMURA, also replying to committee questions, warned that the pact cannot be abrogated unilaterally. He said the US and Japan must decide by "mutual agreement" when the pact will expire. If the two signatories differ, he added, Japan will "have to resort to steps admitted by International Law, such as calling on a third power for recognition or appealing to the World Court." (e) Nishimura ruled that the use of Japanese buildings and property by US troops cannot be construed as leasing of bases. "The concept of base," he said, "implies a concession, say, for a period of 30 or 99 years." (f)

Another Foreign Ministry official--Parliamentary Vice-minister KUSABA--endorsed the Dulles views on Soviet claims to the Kuriles and Sakhalin. He agreed that Russia does not have any title or rights to the islands under the peace treaty. "But I cannot say whether the Soviet Union has lost its title and rights forever." (g)

The treaty and pact, meanwhile, drew sharp criticism from the Socialist left. A spokesman for the leftist faction asserted the stationing of foreign troops in Japan will "restrict true independence." (h)

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

NEWS BRIEFS

Diet to Take Up Government Office Scandals: Diet leaders decided yesterday to do something about the increasing incidence of scandals in government offices. The decision came after a Peoples Democratic representative suggested that the Diet "cooperate" in enforcing official discipline. "Scandals have reached such serious proportions," he said, "that they endanger the integrity of government administration." Earlier Telecommunications Minister SATO, testifying before a Lower House committee, apologized for the misappropriation scandal in his ministry involving a bureau chief and several subordinates. (a)

Socialists Set Up 2 Bargaining Units in UH: The Socialist left and right wings registered separately yesterday with the Upper House secretariat. The two factions--each claiming 30 members--became independent bargaining units, but both still went under the name of the Japan Socialist Party. (b)

Brazil to Accept 5,000 Immigrant Families: Liberal Councillor FUKAMI Rokuro has received a letter saying that the Brazilian immigration council has unanimously authorized the entry of 5,000 Japanese families. The letter came from KAMITSUKA Tsukasa, former parliamentary vice-minister for finance who is now on an inspection tour of Brazil. The Foreign Ministry disclosed that a similar report has been received from its overseas agency in Sao Paulo. But ministry officials did not look for early emigration, noting that the most vital problem--transportation--still remains to be solved. (b)

Veterans to Get Some Pension, Says Okazaki: Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI promised partial revival of veterans' pension yesterday. In his remarks to the Upper House Cabinet Committee, Okazaki also touched on the future of the purge. "I think it proper to release the majority of purgees," he said, "but I would exclude war criminals now serving time, ultranationalists, terrorists, and antidemocrats." (c)

Government Plans No Change in Rice Ration: Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO declared yesterday that the Government does not intend to change the amount of rice rations even after the decontrol of wheat, rye, and barley. (d)

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

-EDITORIALS-

Peace and security issues, the "Hanley report," and the fisheries conference shared the editorial spotlight. The remaining coverage went to the Government's commodity control policies and the Korean peace talks.

PEACE AND SECURITY ISSUES

Approval of the peace and security treaties, cut and dried now, "seals Japan's future as a member of the democratic camp," said MAINICHI. It saw no stumbling blocks to "release from over six years of occupation...in February or March." But while the paper supposed that there was "no alternative but to clear the treaties," it wished the Diet had been more chary about giving blanket approval to measures that the Government "sponsored but refused to clarify"--the administrative agreement, in particular. "Since the agreement is to be concluded after Japan is independent--specially since it comes at Japan's request--why couldn't the Japanese Government reveal its policy?" On the rest of the "obscure" issues--territorial rights, UN trusteeship, reparations, and others--"all the people can do now is trust that the Government will apply itself conscientiously." Meanwhile the people should "renew their determination to carry out the provisions of the peace treaty to the letter...In the same way it is hoped that the Allied Powers respect the position of Japan as an independent country."

ASAHI, too, was "deeply regretful" that the Diet discussions on the treaties were winding up "with so many real items left unsettled--the prime one to us being whether under Article 5 of the peace treaty...Japan can be dragged into the Korean war. We have not heard the Government state flatly that such danger does not exist." "And, notwithstanding the close tieup of the two treaties with events in Korea," it went on, "the Diet passed them without attaching so much as a word on the subject...or, in fact, on anything bearing on world peace conditions...The no circumstances demand great resolution on the part of the people."

YOMIURI anticipated that the reparations payments, syphoned from industrialized Japan into a large chunk of the South Asia markets, will cause an upset in the world economy. Once its goods are introduced, Japan stands to hold these

areas as permanent markets, it said. The Philippines, Indonesia, Burma, and French Indo-China are slated to receive an influx of non-competitive, duty-free Japanese goods. "Meanwhile a third nation...which hitherto has been exporting similar goods, may suffer losses in these areas. Further, if the recipient nations re-export the cheap reparations goods...this third nation may possibly suffer in the world market...Japan should treat the reparations problem with due consideration for its own position in Asia, mindful that the basis of important future relations is at stake. The influence of such settlement upon the world economy must be considered too, of course."

HANLEY REPORT

The night YOMIURI was willing to accept the Hanley report as "probably true" without further substantiation. In light of the Communists' deportment record -- "never good---such slaughter action must be considered likely." "If the Korean war were fought as a sport," the paper went on, "the Communists would be disqualified from the field. But it is not being fought that way...except by the American side...It may well be necessary for the US to atom bomb them back to a position north of the Yalu river."

The rules of international law regarding treatment of PWs "are never respected...inside the Iron Curtain," remarked JIJI SHIMPO, pointing to the unreported fate of an estimated 300,000 Japanese PWs locked in the Soviet zone. "It seems that the term 'war captives' means something quite different to the Communists than to other people. To the rest of us it means 'people in our charge' during times of war. To them it means a kind of booty who rightly live or die at the captor's whim...The Communist bosses feel no pain in all this. But what about the reactions of the rest of the world? This is a problem of humanity."

FISHERIES CONFERENCE

JIJI SHIMPO considered that there would not be much differnece in the results of the fishery treaty regardless of which of the plans were adopted. It pointed out, however, that the Japanese plan "naturally" had to be based on the principle of freedom of the high seas. "The dependence of the Japanese people on fish in their diet and fishing as an industry," it said, "is incomparably greater than that of other nations...And today Japan's coastal fishing is already dead...We must ask the representatives of the United States and Canada to understand this circumstance...Settlement of this problem may affect the Japanese people's belief in the sincerity of American good will."

An ASAHI columnist expressed the difference between Japan's stand on the fisheries issue and America's stand as follows: "Japan is opposed to preferential rights for certain nations in regard to fishing on the high seas. The American plan would admit such privileges under certain conditions." The outcome of the conference "will have a vital bearing not only on fishing in the North Pacific...but on fishing in the Northern Sea, Eastern Sea, Yellow Sea and the other seas for which negotiations are yet to be made."

COMMODITY CONTROL

"The Government's plan to control industry and commodities by monetary regulations alone, with no industrial plan to back it up, is a plan to build castles on sand," said TOKYO SHIMBUN. "Deplorably enough, the Government is given to relying on the easiest measures, then on placing too much confidence in their efficacy." In the present instance, it was "confident that voluntary regulations on banks were...enough to insure that the priority loans would go to the urgent industries. Now that the results of this scheme are not working out as expected, the Government contemplates slapping on compulsory controls...This will only worsen the situation...without a sound industrial plan to support it."

PEACE TALKS

The Korean peace talks have reached the point of "greatest delicacy," NIHON KEIZAI observed. A single reckless decision can blow up all chances of reconciliation. Only the "most considered action" by the UN and an "honest zeal for peace" on both sides can keep these hopes alive. Perhaps the "gravest danger lies in letting the negotiations continue to drag on." Attentuated talk "will assuredly rob both parties of the zeal and cool-headedness needed to reach an agreement."

EMPEROR INCIDENT

9 Kyoto Univ Students Expelled for Incident: The Kyoto University student association was found guilty last night of engineering the Emperor incident. University authorities expelled Chairman AOKI and eight other executives of the organization. (Asahi Shimbun AM, 18 November)

But a decision on the reform of the student guidance structure and rebuilding of the student self-government organization is expected to take a little time. Meanwhile, the student association was continuing its self-government activities. However, to avoid unnecessary friction with university authorities, it has postponed the already banned student peace rally that was scheduled for 27 November. (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 18 November)

The executive section of the student association is continuing its activities from its former office despite orders from authorities to vacate it by 19 November. (Mainichi Shimbun PM, 17 November)

SMUGGLING

Korean-led Smugglers Suspected of Subversion: A smooth-operating Korean-led smuggling gang is being investigated for subversive activities along with smuggling. The case came to light on 10 and 11 November when authorities arrested ringleader CHONG Sun-song, alias AKIYAMA Masao, a Korean national of Osaka Shi, SU I-tae of Nagasaki, and two others, and confiscated 3,000,000-yen worth of goods. Police are looking into their ideological background, suspecting that they were organized for subversive activities. This gang, which allegedly includes Japanese nationals, smuggled goods into Korea from Osaka, Hakata, and Tsushima Island. (Chubu Nippon Shimbun, 13 November)

Red China-bound Steel Confiscated in Oita Ken: Chinese seaman HUANG Chung-sen of the Norwegian ship Y. Van has admitted smuggling for Red China. In his confession he accused Japanese seaman SHIIHARA Susumu of Usuki Shi, Oita Ken, of trying to get 16,534 lbs of sheet steel aboard the Norwegian ship on 6 and 7 November for shipment to Red China. Police arrested Shiihara on 11 November. They are investigating further on the suspicion that some influential person is behind this smuggling scheme. (Oita Godo Shimbun, 13 November)

Kobe Said to Be Smuggling Activity Center: In line with its reputation as an international seaport, Kobe stands out as the center of smuggling activity. It ranks first in the number of arrests for this crime--about 20 percent of the nation's total. Since the war's end, articles smuggled in have ranged from foodstuff and raw material to narcotics and luxury goods. Red China has launched a narcotics offensive to purchase war goods. War goods are smuggled out to the Korean market while scrap metal to make such items are smuggled in. With Japan's economic recovery and increasingly strict surveillance, smugglers want quality instead of quantity and are resorting to clever manupulation and remaining within the law, as in prewar years. (Kobe Shimbun, 12 November)

Smuggling Ship Bound for Red Waters Caught: On 9 November, the Saiwai Maru, suspected of being used by a nationwide smuggling ring, was picked up in Misumi, Kumamoto Ken, along with its Japanese captain. At the same time three Chinese were arrested for ordering the shipment, which was allegedly destined for some Communist port. It is not yet known whether all of the items are war goods. (Kumamoto Nichinichi Shimbun, 11 November)

MISCELLANEOUS

Anti-American Handbills Distributed in Tokyo: Anti-American handbills signed Tokyo Committee for Fatherland Defense of Korean Residents in Japan were distributed throughout Tanashi Machi, Tokyo, on the night of 15 November. A search is being made for the distributor. The bills opposed the directive on compulsory deportation of foreigners. (Mainichi Shimbun PM, 17 November)

Red Committee Chairman Arrested for Assault: About a year ago Chairman YAMADA Kotaro, alias TANAKA, of the Kobe-Osaka District Communist Committee, assaulted a public safety committeeman who is also the brother of the president of the company which fired Yamada as a Communist worker. He and 30 other Communists had broken through a police cordon encircling the company and had beat up the brother in retaliation for the Red purge. Police caught up with Yamada on 6 November in Amagasaki Shi. (Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun, 8 November)

Supplement to

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

Prefectural Newspapers

(Period: 4-10 Nov)

Again this week editorial space in the columns of 121 prefectural dailies was devoted to two principal topics. The statistical lead, with 93 articles published about the subject, went to the controversy over decontrol of staple foodstuffs, a long-standing favorite issue for discussion. The convening of the sixth United Nations General Assembly in Paris and the proceedings there in the first few days attracted the attention of 71 writers.

RICE DECONTROL: POSTPONEMENT WITH CONFUSION

Giving in to the objections of Financial Adviser DODGE, the Yoshida Government this week decided to postpone the lifting of rice controls for the time being. Prefectural writers were generally relieved that the Government had given up its party project, but were dissatisfied that public opinion had not been enough to dissuade the Government. Some suspected a political plot, but most believed that the Liberals had blundered. To make up for the confusion created, which threatened full delivery of the rice quota this year, the Government was urged to encourage the farmers with a new rice price and subsidies.

Unmindful of Public Opinion

As the week of negotiations opened, Prime Minister YOSHIDA instructed officials of the Finance Ministry, Agriculture-Forestry Ministry, and Economic Stabilization Board to push ahead with the rice decontrol plan, although Financial Adviser DODGE, as well as the press, had voiced objections. A Matsuyama daily (a) typically reproved the Government for being "undemocratic" in neglecting public opinion. "The Liberals seem intent on carrying out their party pledge, when Mr DODGE has declared that they are overoptimistic. Moreover, Maj Gen MARQUAT of ESS, in pointing out that the problem lies in the time and method of decontrol, expressed more than the view of the Occupation since he reflected the people's feelings. The great majority of the people are not opposed to decontrol of staples in principle, but they are wary about it now. The Government must be considerate and big enough to listen to the voice of the people in deciding on the time of decontrol."

A Nagoya journal (b), reprinting a Mainichi-distributed editorial, asserted that the Government had failed to "fathom" public opinion and had lost public confidence because of its "low political sense and inability." "Will it be able to lead new-born Japan without outside suggestions and advice?" the writer wondered. "Even if it issues countless ordinances, it will have little authority without the support of the people. In fact, the people may work against it, which will be indeed disastrous. With the people and the Government separated, we cannot advance on the thorny path to recovery. The Government and the Liberals must refresh their political outlook and seek to grasp the trend of public opinion."

That the public was "distrustful" of the Administration "because of the recent successive increases in charges of Government undertakings" was emphasized by a Kumamoto analyst (c), who felt that the Government "should continue rice control at least for this year." The people are also "afraid of a sudden change" that may bring new hardships. "It is probably impossible for the present Government to win over the people to support decontrol. To force the issue will only invite trouble and confusion."

Should Seek Public Understanding

But as the Government and Liberal leaders continued to press their viewpoint, a Nagano editorialist (d) reminded them that they were directing politics "in the wrong direction." "Their attitude is incomprehensible in many respects."

(a) Yukan Ehime Shimbun (circ 22,165), 4 Nov
(b) Tokai Mainichi Shimbun (circ 56,046), 4 Nov
(c) Kumamoto Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 118,400), 4 Nov
(d) Shinano Mainichi Shimbun (circ 147,564), 6 Nov

he declared. "The general argument favoring decontrol is understandable, but the actual question is how to effect it next April. The Government scarcely commented on this point. If the Liberal Party passes over the Government's bureaucratic attitude, its Dietmen are open to the charge of being mere puppets; it should be conducting a political movement to win the understanding of the people. Nonetheless, while the Government is engrossed in gaining the approval of Mr DODGE and GHQ, the party is completely silent."

"It is well to be faithful to their party pledge," conceded a Gifu journalist (e), but the Liberals "must first obtain the people's understanding and approval regarding the prospects, method, and time of enforcement." They are "too eager to fulfil their pledge to explain concrete measures, even at the present moment when the delivery quota must be decided. It is even said that the Liberals brought up the party pledge to boost their prestige, knowing that it would be turned down by the authorities. If this is so, they are to be rejected with disgust, for it is time to begin making our own political decisions. Even risking Diet dissolution and a general election, they should be sincere enough to present a definite plan for decontrol immediately. That would be the true attitude of a political party endeavoring to live up to its public promises."

"Only Natural" to Disapprove

Subsequently, the Government prepared a detailed plan at the request of Mr DODGE, but when it failed to convince the adviser, it abandoned its project for the time being. Writers universally approved the move, though deploring the shortcomings of the Government. A leading Nagoya publication (f), for example, found it "only natural" that Mr DODGE could not agree to "an illogical plan" in which Finance Minister IKEDA had more say than Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO. "We grant that the Finance Minister has the right to speak from a fiscal viewpoint, but if his views are to be given preference over those of the appropriate ministers, we cannot hope for suitable policies." Moreover, "if Mr DODGE had not arrived in Japan, this important question might have been acted on under the Government's vague plans. The Government worked out concrete measures only after the first Dodge-Ikeda talk. It had planned to push through a vague idea as a government policy. This must be called topsy-turvy policy-making."

"The Government itself injured its autonomy and prestige by trying to enforce an unreasonable decontrol measure," criticized an Osaka business journal (g), agreeing that it was "only natural" that the measure was rejected. "Everybody desires free sale of rice, but now is not the time....The Liberal Government was in haste to prepare for the general election scheduled for next year." The Prime Minister, who is "not an economist," has tended to be "influenced" by those close to him. Despite opposition from within his Cabinet, he "attempted to have his own way....In administering affairs of state, especially in enforcing economic measures, the authorities should listen to specialists, study and follow public opinion and adopt safe policies. We cannot expect true democratic government if boss politicians and ambitious statesmen misdirect the administration."

"After all, it was proper under the current situation that decontrol was postponed," commented a Kofu pressman (h). "Although the Government proposed a return to the prewar state of free sale, in those days 12,000,000-15,000,000 koku of foreign rice was imported, while at the present 5,000,000-6,000,000 koku is the maximum that can be imported at best." Furthermore, Japan's population has increased. "If decontrol were carried out, two distinct groups would appear: rice-eaters and non-rice-eaters. But the nation cannot change its eating habits so suddenly. Moreover, the farmers would not necessarily find decontrol advantageous." Both consumers and producers were warned, however, that the plan had "not been given up altogether" and that they should "watch for future moves."

A Political "Blunder" or a Plot

That the Liberals had committed a political "blunder" was obvious, many said. They "completely lacked political foresight," a journal published in four cities of Hokkaido (i) asserted. "Fulfillment of a party promise was an obvious excuse.

(e) Tokai Yukan (circ 45,743), 6 Nov
(f) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 967,645), 7 Nov (AM)
(g) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun (circ 579,706), 8 Nov
(h) Yamanashi Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 40,177), 8 Nov
(i) Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 610,235), 7 Nov

That they actually were eyeing the next general election is well understood." It reminded the Liberals that an absolute majority in the Diet will become "meaningless" if they lose public support. "They cannot remain a political power."

"Regrettably, such a grave problem as rice decontrol was utilized for political maneuvering and not given enough thought," lamented an Okayama editor (j). "The negligence of the Government in not making necessary preparations to actually enforce decontrol was revealed in the consternation of the authorities, who hastily collected statistical data at the request of Mr DODGE. The people became more uneasy as the state ministers concerned gave varying answers to Diet interpellations....As Mr DODGE has pointed out, the Government misjudged the time and method of decontrol. This must not happen again. The Government and the Liberal Party must bring their administration closer to reality, fully utilizing statistical data to formulate policies that will be approved by the nation."

In this light, Mr DODGE was a "savior" for the Yoshida Cabinet in getting it out of its political predicament according to a Fukuoka evening paper (k). "Fortunately for both the Government and the people, the decontrol issue has been wiped off the slate. If Mr DODGE had not appeared on the scene, the Government would probably have had to push through its program over the many objections of the people, but now it can say that it could not meet its commitment because of an obstacle. Perhaps it has been acting the past few days according to this calculation. If so, Mr DODGE was a godsend for the people, but more so for the Yoshida Government."

"Whether To Be Glad or Sad"

The Government was also censured for its "irresponsibility" in being moved by Mr DODGE and not by the people. A Niigata commentator (l) declared that the "chief impression" given by the negotiations was that the Government "could and might do whatever it desires regardless of public opinion if there is no strong influence in the background....We are glad that we had Mr DODGE to dissuade the Government."

A Kanazawa editorialist (m) was "indignant" over the Government's unprincipled "attitude." If Mr DODGE had not visited Japan, the decontrol plan might have been enforced by the Government without real confidence in its own plan and the food situation might have been disturbed seriously. Although the Government did not listen to the people's voice opposing decontrol, it readily obeyed Mr. DODGE. This fact reveals the Government's worship of the powers that be ....We hope they realize that the people have lost faith in a government that is incapable of handling such an important issue firmly and confidently."

A Hakodate journal (n) expressed disappointment, though the postponement was "reasonable," that the Government "has changed its attitude because of its failure to obtain Mr DODGE's approval, not because of public opposition. Though the peace treaty has yet to be ratified and we are still under the Occupation and subject to its policies, since the treaty has been signed, the Government should have acted more on its own. Now the people wonder whether to be glad or sad that decontrol, which they opposed, has now been checked because of Mr DODGE. The Government is truly to blame."

Concern over Slackened Delivery

Particularly, the press was concerned over the confusion created among the farmers, who now appeared more hesitant than ever to turn in their crops. "Previously the farmers considered it their duty to the nation to fulfill their quotas," began a Fukushima editorial (o), "but the Government now declares that the quota system is unnecessary. The farmers are surprised, to say the least, to see such an attitude taken by the authorities. Here they have delivered their crops to feed the nation, and now they are told that there is no need for quotas. At the same time, they are being asked to hurry with this year's deliveries. It is no wonder that the farmers are confused, and have lost their will to deliver. We do not claim that the farmers' thinking is correct, but we

(j) Sanyo Shimbun (circ 214,150), 8 Nov (AM)
(k) Yukan Fukuoka (circ 142,328), 8 Nov
(l) Niigata Nippo (circ 146,472), 8 Nov
(m) Ishikawa Shimbun (circ 41,420), 9 Nov
(n) Hakodate Shimbun (circ 45,268), 8 Nov
(o) Fukushima Minyu (circ 35,500), 7 Nov

do feel that to expect the farmers to comply with whatever policy is handed down from above for the sake of the nation smells too strongly of feudalism."

"The people at large are most deeply interested in whether 25,500,000 koku of rice will be fully delivered," added a Sapporo newspaper (p). "The twisting of the decontrol issue, needless to say, has greatly decreased the farmers' interest in meeting their deliveries. Farmers will probably deliver their poor-quality rice first, starting with the fifth grade, and withhold their better rice for other markets. In the end, the Government will be forced to resort to bounties to encourage deliveries....The Government must keenly feel its responsibility for confusing the issue and take steps to obtain the farmers' full understanding. No matter what it says about not giving up its decontrol principle, conditions will never permit decontrol if the farmers do not deliver 100 percent."

A Kyodo-syndicated editorial reprinted in Osaka (o), Maebashi (r), Kofu (s), Morioka (t), Nagano (u) and Yokkaichi (v) found the cabinet ministers "disgracefully bent upon putting the blame on one another." Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO claims to have been misled by Finance Minister IKEDA's "irresponsible optimism" that Japan will be able to buy as much foreign rice as it needs cheaply. "However, the Agriculture-Forestry Minister, who should assume the entire responsibility for agricultural administration, can never justify himself by saying that he advocated a cautious approach. He should have defended his stand even at the risk of losing his job....At any rate, the question of which minister should take the blame is of little concern to the people. The entire nation, however, shares the feeling that the rice question, having a direct bearing upon daily life, should never be handled with such an ambiguous attitude as to give up the issue halfway."

Measures to Encourage Delivery

"The first duty of the Government now is to concentrate on removing the confusion brought about by its advocacy of decontrol and convincing the people of its new policy to continue control," asserted Nagoya's widely read publication (w). "The Government, however, is acting quite contrarily to this requirement. After a conference with Mr DODGE, Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO stated that rice should be decontrolled after coming into force of the peace treaty if circumstances permit. Finance Minister IKEDA is said to have revealed that the Government yielded only to save face for Mr DODGE and that rice will go on free sale next April as planned. The Cabinet, on 9 November, decided to explain to the prefectural governors that the delivery quota had been determined on the assumption that the rationing system will continue until next October.... Such an attitude of the Government makes us feel that it is absorbed in how to save its own face without realizing the unfairness of its policy. If it continues this attitude, it will increase, instead of eliminating, the confusion in the public mind."

Another Kyodo article published in Tsu (x), Fukui (y) and Kofu (z) exhorted the Government to "admit" its error instead of covering up, and raise prices to encourage delivery. "Simultaneously with the declaration postponing decontrol, the Government increased the delivery quota from 23,500,000 koku to 25,500,000 koku. This is a heavy burden on the farmers with this year's crop so poor....Inasmuch as the Government has promised decontrol in the near future, it is natural that the farmers have lost their zeal to deliver. Already a slack has been noted in the deliveries....It is imperative for the Government to insure complete delivery by adjusting the price with the supply and demand, considering the standpoints of both consumers and producers."

Hokkaido's four-city daily (aa) also urged establishing a new rice price and offering subsidies to promote delivery from the "discouraged" farmers. "It

(p) Hokkai Times (circ 117,741), 9 Nov
(q) Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 145,123), 10 Nov
(r) Yukan Jomo Shimbun (circ 32,603), 9 Nov
(s) Yamanashi Jiji Shimbun (circ 28,289), 9 Nov
(t) Yukan Iwate (circ 10,000), 10 Nov
(u) Yukan Shimmai (circ 41,016), 10 Nov
(v) Yukan Ise (circ 31,230), 10 Nov
(w) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 967,645), 10 Nov (AM)
(x) Ise Shimbun (circ 43,980), 10 Nov
(y) Fukui Shimbun (circ 67,490), 9 Nov
(z) Yamanashi Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 40,177), 10 Nov
(aa) Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 610,235), 10 Nov

is reported that the Government intends to set the new price at 6,974 yen per koku. Yet, the farmers were not satisfied even with the 7,030 yen previously proposed by the Government. The Government should do away with its one-sided attitude in deciding the rice price and frankly listen to the expert views of the Rice Price Deliberation Council. If the Government fails again on the rice delivery problem, the food supply of the entire nation will be directly endangered."

THE TWO WORLDS MEET IN PARIS

Early in the scan period prefectural editorialists looked forward with mixed emotions to the opening of the sixth United Nations General Assembly. They found grounds for both hope and despair. The Soviet "peace offensive" seemed ambiguous enough in itself to lead to either extreme, and writers were about equally divided as to which was more justified. There was little comment on any special significance of the assemblage for Japan. After the meeting began, and the Western disarmament proposal was brought forward, the general tone of editorial comment became less guardedly optimistic. Here, newspapermen claimed, was a challenge that international Communism could not escape, and they were confident the Kremlin would be able to offer few objections to the plan.

An Unfavorable Background of Bristling Hypotheses

Before the General Assembly opened, a Kanazawa observer (ab) judged that it would "fairly bristle" with problems that threatened world peace--Korea, Iran, Egypt, French Indochina, and Germany. "The success of the conference depends on a better atmosphere and conciliatory feelings and on not harboring misgivings and suspicion." The US is the only democratic power having little trouble with its rearmament; Britain and France are in an economic morass. The writer doubted that, "with such an unfavorable background," the assembly can achieve "fruitful results." He concluded gloomily: "We cannot expect very much, we fear, from the sixth session of the UNGA."

Hokkaido's four-city journal (ac) was more optimistic, seeing several factors that might encourage strenuous efforts to reach agreement. The cease-fire talks in Korea are proceeding "slowly, but in an amicable way. Judging objectively, we think both parties are trying to settle the question without resorting to force. The UNGA will surely consider the dangerous situation that would arise after a failure." Then, too, an atomic war is "no longer just a hypothesis," for unlimited competition in manufacture of atomic weapons is now going on. The assembly should feel more than ever the urgency of international control of atomic energy. "We hope such considerations as these will prevent the meeting from ending in collapse....World enmity must be done away with."

Kyoto's largest daily (ad) agreed that "all other problems could be easily solved" if "fundamental cooperation" were realized between the two opposing world camps. It believed the most important matter to be debated would be the new arms reduction plan to be presented by the US and other Western nations. "However, there will be great difficulty in establishing a security structure on the basis of supervision and investigation....If unity cannot be expected in the UN, the only thing for the free nations to do is cooperate in preventing the possibility of Communist aggression, to protect world peace."

The Virtues of the Peace Offensive

Nagoya's most widely-circulated newspaper (ae) predicted "a turn for the better in the tense international situation." The Communists have suffered in Korea, and were "badly shocked" this autumn by the maneuvers of 400,000 NATO troops in Germany. "This may be wishful thinking. But at least it appears true that both the eastern and the western camp now equally admit the undesirability of letting matters go on as they are." The first topic of discussion will therefore "undoubtedly be the possibility of cooperation among the great powers." If this is realized, "it will not be so difficult to find solutions to the questions of atomic control, world disarmament, the Korean war, Iran, Egypt and even Formosa."

(ab) Hokkoku Shimbun (circ 169,075), 4 Nov
(ac) Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 610,235), 6 Nov
(ad) Kyoto Shimbun (circ 193,393), 6 Nov (AM)
(ae) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 967,645), 6 Nov (AM)

Fukuoka's largest publication (af) foresaw "bright prospects" for the session and a "gleam of hope" that the assembly would "mitigate international tension." This is because the world is now "on a much steadier keel than before." Western rearmament has gone a long way, and European nations "are prepared to face crises calmly." The Korean cease-fire talks are continuing, however slowly. Some credit must even be given to the Soviet "peace offensive," which has "continued with consistency" since Jacob MALIK made his peace proposal on the Korean war. Soviet Foreign Minister VISHINSKY on 15 October expressed the USSR's desire to negotiate on East-West antagonism. "This statement certainly contributed to the abating of world tension, and can be construed to prove the Red desire to settle the cold war by conferences, not by force....We can cherish the hope that this desire may take tangible expression and form at the UNGA meeting." Of course the crisis cannot be wholly dissolved at once. Even if the USSR wants conferences, it may not be cooperative at them. The Churchill government will strengthen Britain's ties with the US, and this may "aggravate the antagonism." Nevertheless, "we entertain high hopes that the situation will be improved, and that the assembly will once again justify the existence of the UN."

"Hitherto the attitude of the USSR has been the key to all problems brought before the UN," noted Kobe's leading paper (ag). "It will continue to be so, with the added complications of India's attempts at mediation and the steps taken by Arab and Moslem nations." The writer mentioned specific difficulties that few other editorialists discussed. The USSR would have trouble, he thought, if it again insisted on the recognition of Communist China, for the Conservative British government would not be as sympathetic as its predecessor. But the US faces opposition over the choice of non-permanent members of the Security Council; Yugoslavia is due to be replaced. "It is likely the Soviets will make a strong demand that some other Balkan country--all of them now Communist satellites--be admitted to the council, and France and Britain will probably support this Kremlin desire." Mr VISHINSKY may also bring up the question of UN trusteeship over the Ryukyus and Bonins, but "he will have plenty to worry about if any UN reports are introduced concerning the repatriation problem."

Unity, Nominal and Actual

A large Osaka business journal (ah) hoped "above all" that the UN would be unified "actually as well as nominally, by good sense and cooperation among the great powers." It is "surely reasonable to expect" that the US intends to end world tension in the arena of the UNGA. "We expect similar sentiments favoring peace will be expressed by the Russians in the assembly, even if a Big Four conference does not immediately materialize." In the end, however, it is the large nations that are "capable of contributing substantially to overcoming the world crisis," and they must make efforts outside the UN. Any disarmament proposal must include "the dropping of Moscow's secretive policy," and the editorialist saw excellent chances that this would happen.

"The democracies' rearmament is for the purpose of defense, to avoid war, and it will never lead to aggression," Asahigawa readers were told (ai). "But armaments are correlative, and mutual distrust is what leads to arms and then to armed force." Here is one way to understand the "peace offensive," which some interpret as "propagandizing for peace and secretly planning for war." It is "undeniable" that some occurrences cannot be otherwise explained. "It is quite clear, however, that to stick stubbornly to this interpretation alone will lead to undesirable consequences. After all, what would world opinion say of a country that did not cry for peace? Let us not get excited, or incite others, in spite of our misgivings. We must rely on the UN to secure peace."

Stormy Weather and a Slender Cable

The "peace offensive" engrossed a Nagano analyst (aj) as well, because, "depending on its nature, there exists hope of reaching an agreement not only on the Korean problem but also on the previously shelved questions of disarmament and atomic control." However, the USSR seems to place more emphasis on the word "offensive" than on "peace," and any relaxation of world tension is,

(af) Nishi Nippon Shimbun (circ 533,354), 5 Nov (AM)
(ag) Kobe Shimbun (circ 218,888), 6 Nov (AM)
(ah) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun (circ 579,706), 6 Nov (AM)
(ai) Hokkai Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 67,420), 6 Nov
(aj) Shinano Mainichi Shimbun (circ 147,564), 6 Nov

after all, no guarantee against war. The writer was therefore "greatly interested" in the agenda item of a UN collective security system. "If it is possible to alleviate the antagonistic relationship between the democracies and international Communism, and at the same time take effective steps to prevent aggression, it is not impossible to attain permanent peace. Can the General Assembly really be successful along this line, or will it aggravate the existing situation? It appears that the cold war has reached a crucial stage."

The most pessimistic view was taken by a Fukushima pressman (ak) who saw "stormy weather already approaching" when the assembly refused to consider MALIK's first proposal to debate on Red China's membership. The world "scarcely expects any real understanding" to be reached, and "it is not too much to say the meeting is being watched with less hope for appreciable results than with interest in a new phase in the struggle between the two great world powers." Meanwhile, the "promised and promising" talk between STALIN and CHURCHILL "hardly seems any longer to be a cable strong enough to haul in peace....Essentially the two leaders remain opposed at heart." The assembly will also be "overloaded with the complex international disputes now at issue in the Near and Middle East....Every one of these problems is too serious to be solved locally, and yet the UN formula of settling international quarrels by agreement of a majority of members is likely to be unsatisfactory for the localities concerned."

A Nagoya editor (al) shifted attention to the meeting's peculiar importance for Japan. "The peace treaty ratification may take place while the UNGA is in session, and then Japan's actions must be patterned after the UN Charter, which is above our Constitution." The Japanese can no longer remain bystanders and observers, for "Japan is already a small cog in the great machine." A measure to be discussed in Paris is the transferring of decisions on admission of members from the Security Council to the General Assembly, which will keep the veto power from blocking Japan's entry; and debate on Italy's admission "may establish some precedent" for Japan. But "we must look at the doings of the UN with a critical eye. It is an organization for the preservation of world peace, not for struggles; and its General Assembly must not be a propaganda arena....We predict the time will come when Japan will grow dissatisfied with the UN, if we are awakened and truly desire peace, in spite of the way we left the League of Nations. This dissatisfaction must spur us to help reform the UN."

The American "Peace Counter-Offensive"

When President TRUMAN delivered his radio address on 8 November, and the US, Britain and France simultaneously introduced their disarmament plan, a Hakodate commentator (am) called this action "a diplomatic challenge" to the USSR and "a peace counter-offensive, to grow stronger hereafter." Up to now the USSR has been "in a more favorable position" in the diplomatic war--it was able to carry out great strengthening of its armed forces without publicizing this to its people or to the world, as the democracies did. "Thus it was easy to advocate peace and accuse the West of preparing for aggressive war....The US rightly waited for this opportunity until, with the formation of Mr CHURCHILL's Conservative Cabinet, the three powers have now been able to agree in every respect." The "great, fundamental" US policy of containment of the USSR "has obtained good results to date, and may remain unshakable hereafter." However, rearmament is proving "an excessive burden to the democracies, even the US." The British and French are especially anxious to slow down, for fear of inflation. "So the three nations have cleverly showed that disarmament proposals are no monopoly of the USSR....They can even remain indifferent as to whether the latter supports their plan, for if it does not, they are determined to keep rearming at all costs."

Comparing the 7 November speech of Lavrenty BERIA unfavorably with the three powers' "strong appeal for peace," a Nagano journalist (an) believed the "sore spot" of the USSR had been hit. "As long as the Kremlin keeps the Iron Curtain lowered, no peaceful and constructive plan can be worked out, despite the good will of other countries." To maintain peace under such circumstances, there is "no alternative" but to pursue "the very dangerous and expensive" policy of expanding armaments. "The world is at present proceeding on this wrong but

(ak) Fukushima Mimpo (circ 85,124), 7 Nov
(al) Nagoya Times (circ 126,600), 7 Nov
(am) Hakodate Shimbun (circ 45,268), 9 Nov
(an) Shinano Mainichi Shimbun (circ 147,564), 9 Nov

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unavoidable course." He found hope in the fact that "the USSR opened part of the Iron Curtain to British Foreign Minister MORRISON....It is now up to others to keep on to the end with efforts to open it further."

Although the Truman proposal may look like a "lukewarm method," it is a "steady and easy way" to disarmament, Kyoto's largest daily asserted (ao). "At present, speedy disarmament is impossible. Attempting forcibly to relax tension would only increase it." Mutual disclosure and investigation of armed might will not be easy. Both Washington and Moscow "must make some sacrifices." The writer "eagerly" awaited a return proposal from the USSR, "which up to now has not been very concrete in its pleas for disarmament." Then, "once intentions are clarified, an agreement can be reached....The USSR should respond favorably, and manifest its sincere desire for peace by sincere action."

A Presentiment of Success

"This new offer of the West shows its sincere desire for peace," said a Fukushima pressman (ap), "and if the Soviet bloc accepts it, world peace will be assured." But this "can hardly happen," because of the USSR's reluctance to lift the Iron Curtain. "Our best present hope is the softened attitude of the USSR towards the US, which has been quite apparent of late....If the Western proposal is flatly rejected, matters could only become aggravated by stiffened public opinion in the West." Even such factions as that of BEVAN in Britain will then recognize the necessity of rearmament. "Indeed, the disarmament program offered by the Western bloc has brought the world to a crossroads."

"Deeply impressed by the strong determination with which the three powers, and especially the US, have made the proposal," a Niigata editorialist (aq) observed that "what Washington has long demanded of Moscow is that the Communists should prove their sincerity in advocation of 'peace' by actual 'conduct.'". The US "has decided that the USSR has made the international situation worse by failing to do so," and this is why the free countries have embarked on their arms expansion program. But a peace "established upon armaments is one of anxiety and unrest," and "may at any minute be replaced by war." In actuality, the writer believed, the US has "not in the slightest changed" the basic policy of the strengthening of armaments as the only means for preserving world peace. "Nevertheless, President TRUMAN is at least trying to check the headlong pace. As he noted in his speech, armament is also the 'vital element' that renders aggression possible." The President also admitted the difficulty of disarmament. Why then did he propose it? The arms expansion is about to reach its climax in the US, but meanwhile "its scale now allows further enlargement" because of recent successes in experiments with atomic weapons. "If the same thing occurs in other countries, thereby intensifying the trend towards armament competition, what will be the result?" Also, the US "desires to give the USSR a chance to prove its sincerity." Some concrete measures are demanded, if world peace is to be saved, and the USSR "cannot regard the offer as malicious propaganda."

A Sapporo paper (ar) said the proposal was "neither new nor original," but that this was unimportant. The writer recalled that last August the USSR suggested an agreement between the Big Five (including Communist China) which he called an "anti-war treaty." The plan was rejected, but is "too recent and too important to be forgotten." Participating openly in the General Assembly, the USSR "will not be able to withdraw the points it has advanced in its peace offensive." Such being the case, "we have a presentiment that the disarmament proposal will have fruitful results. It is not wishful thinking--the circumstances point to its success. The USSR has far fewer atomic bombs than the US. Although the democracies do not want war, the Kremlin wants it even less."

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

(ao) Kyoto Shimbun (circ 193,393), 9 Nov (AM).
(ap) Fukushima Minyu (circ 35,500), 9 Nov
(aq) Niigata Nippo (circ 146,472), 9 Nov
(ar) Yukan Hokkai Times (circ 30,713), 9 Nov

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

File

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1987 **DATE:** 17 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Diet news took over the best space in the morning papers. The coverage usually pivoted on the expected Upper House approval of the peace treaty and security pact today. Pact explanations by Prime Minister Yoshida, Attorney General Ohashi, and Treaties Bureau Chief Nishimura were consistently frontpaged. Also well played in the morning papers was the Government decision to revise the Antimonopoly Law. In the evening press the major emphasis fell on foreign news. The Dulles dismissal of Soviet claims to South Sakhalin and the Kuriles usually headed the coverage, followed by the mounting US anger at the news of Communist atrocities in Korea and by the impending Lie proposal for a Big Four parley to alleviate international tension.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Prime Minister YOSHIDA underlined the importance of a civilian defense system yesterday. He told the Upper House peace committee that Japan should begin setting one up as soon as it gathers enough money. "If there is a sudden change in the international situation," he said, "proper measures against air-raids and A-bombs will become imperative." (a)

Attorney General OHASHI, also replying to an interpellation before the same committee, explained the troop-mobilization phase of the security pact. "The pact provides that the US garrision in Japan will take action in two kinds of emergencies," he said. "US troops will be called out when they are needed to maintain international peace and security in the Far East or when they are needed to defend Japan from armed invasion. Civil war and riots are included in the latter category. But as stipulated in the pact, this means large-scale riots and disturbances caused through the instigation or intervention of an outside power or powers." He added that the Government cannot ask US forces to come to its aid if the riots and demonstrations are strictly domestic. (b)

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Government may call an international reparations conference if it cannot settle with the claimant nations individually. Prime Minister YOSHIDA revealed that such a conference is under consideration. But he emphasized that it will only be called if the separate talks bog down. Outlining the current reparations policy, he said, "We will negotiate separately with each country. The first job will be to estimate the total amount of reparations. From this amount we will make allocations to individual countries." (c)

Yoshida told a Socialist interpellator that the islands going under US trusteeship will eventually return to Japan. "US authorities," he said, "have often declared that they will restore Japanese sovereignty over these islands as soon as they feel that trusteeship has become unnecessary." (d)

The trade talks between Japan and Indonesia have broken down. The negotiators, unable to get together on how much trade should be conducted on a dollar-basis, suspended the conference. But they announced that it will be reopened shortly. (e)

ANTIMONOPOLY LAW

The Government will ask the current Diet to legislate revisions to the Antimonopoly Law. The decision to submit a revision bill was taken at the cabinet session yesterday. (f) At the Upper House peace committee meeting Prime Minister YOSHIDA asserted that the Antimonopoly Law can be used to "ward off" any efforts by foreign investors to take control of key industries. (c)

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

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POWER STRIKE

The Japan Electric Power Workers Union will go on a power-source and clerical strike today. Union leaders ordered the strike in protest to the Central Labor Commission's compromise formula. The CLC plan, submitted on 6 November, called for a 12,400-yen pay base with a lump-sum allowance of 1,800 yen. The electric workers, who now average 10,500 yen a month, want a new wage base of 15,750 yen, retroactive to 1 October. (a)

Employees of the Tokyo Electric Power Company suspended transmission of power to big factories and Labor Ministry offices yesterday and Thursday. But on the advice of GHQ they shelved their plan to cripple transportation services with 15-minute blackouts on 21 and 22 November. (b)

Prosecuting officials, meanwhile, took steps to keep the Tokyo power strike within bounds. They ruled that strike leaders will face prosecution if they 1) paralyze public utilities, 2) use "unjustifiable" tactics such as making the prosecutors' office a special target, 3) inconvenience hospitals and "peace preservation facilities," or 4) "disconnect a switch that the company has once reconnected." (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Suzuki Lays Down New Line for Socialist Left: SUZUKI Mosaburo, head of the Socialist left wing, outlined the future course of his faction. In a trainboard interview yesterday the Kansai-bound Socialist leader declared: "We shall exist as a class party for the masses, upholding the true nature of the Socialist Party ...and strengthen ties with the British Labor Party, the German Social Democratic Party, and the socialist parties of Asia." He said the proposed class party will woo labor by offering policy-making posts to "nearly all" executives of the General Council of Trade Unions. (c)

Upper House Approves 10-day Diet Extension: The Upper House voted yesterday to extend the current Diet for 10 days. The Lower House Steering Committee is expected to follow suit today. (d)

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

-EDITORIALS-

Economic issues--the fisheries agreement, rice delivery quotas, the power rate hike plan, and company entertainment expenses--dominated the editorial coverage today. In addition, one writer commented on the expected Upper House approval of the two treaties, while another criticized the Government proposal to abolish "Pachinko." Other comments dealt with corruption in government agencies, the social insurance system, and the rumored Cabinet reshuffle.

ECONOMY

MAINICHI urged the Government to seek the understanding of the US and Canada at the fisheries conference. "It is not enough to insist merely upon the freedom of the open seas and the protection of resources. We doubt whether the Government took necessary steps in this connection."

"When we consider that 70 to 80 percent of the fish catch in Japan is taken from coastal waters, we realize how necessary it is to protect and increase our resources in coastal waters and to prepare for a thorough survey of resources in the open seas," the daily said. "We believe that Japan should insist upon its stand with a satisfactory plan and sufficient preparation. Frankly, the fish and shellfish of the open seas are valuable properties of humanity. We hope that the fisheries conference will succeed in concluding an agreement that will enable Japan to contribute to humanity by using these properties without exhausting them."

JIJI SHIMPO criticized the governors and representatives of agricultural committees for demanding minimum rice allocations. But it did not blame them for sticking up for the farmers, whose rice is compulsorily purchased at far below the ordinary market price. "The rice quota system is simply a bad thing. It is only feasible under the strain of war and absolute Government control." The daily believed that the time to lift controls has come. "It is clear that Japan cannot continue rice control after the peace treaty takes effect...It is time to adopt free competition, the most democratic method of producing and distributing staple food."

ASAHI's evening editorial was "amazed" that the Public Utilities Commission is going to approve the plan to increase power rates submitted by the electric

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power company executives. "No matter how reasonable the plan may be...the time and method involved must be taken into consideration. In view of the fact that any measure to boost rates will have important bearing upon the people as a whole, both labor and management must be sincere in their attitude. The electric power companies, already under heavy criticism, will lose the backing of the public if they try to solve all problems at the expense of consumers."

An ASAHI columnist felt that if each company saved its monthly entertainment expenses for one year and used the money for social work and scientific research, "thousands of needy families will be saved and science will make progress."

DIET

NIHON KEIZAI expected the Upper House to approve the peace treaty and security pact at its plenary session today. "This will complete the most important procedure for the ratification of the two treaties." But it saw the main problem in the future. "No matter how good the pacts, their success depends upon how well they are executed. In administering them, therefore, the Government must refrain from any arbitrary way of thinking and, instead, be sufficiently broadminded to heed the national sentiments as well as various opinions voiced on the Diet floor. It is also up to the Government...to call upon the Allied Powers to observe the pacts faithfully, in case a different or one-sided opinion should infringe on the nation's sovereignty. On the other hand, even those who opposed the treaties must heed the Diet approval and help build up a strong independent nation as speedily as possible."

PACHINKO

YOMIURI criticized the Government intention to abolish "Pachinko," a pinball game. "Is there any need to get so excited about a mere Pachinko game and take it up as a Diet problem?...Of course, Pachinko is far from being a game that should be encouraged. Nevertheless, no conclusion seems to have been reached that it should be abolished by all means. Such being the case, we doubt whether the Government should exercise strong authority over the citizen's life by abolishing such a game." The journal termed it "ridiculous" that Pachinko should become a Diet problem at this stage. "The issue should have been taken up before authorization was given to start the business...In depriving Pachinko businessmen of their business right, which may be called a fundamental human right, there must be found in the game such detrimental factors to public welfare as are stipulated in the Constitution." The daily felt that since the people will eventually get tired of the game, the problem is what new game will follow Pachinko. "In that case, full study should be conducted beforehand, lest it should create a problem."

MISCELLANEOUS

TOKYO SHIMBUN noted that numerous corruption cases in the various government agencies "are signalling the terrible crisis facing Japan's politics." "As long as politicians and administrators lack high statesmanship and as long as factors exist to foster evil practices, there is little hope for moral reconstruction." The daily observed that Prime Minister YOSHIDA recently called for austerity to prepare the people for the hardships ahead and that Britain cut the salaries of ministers and restricted the use of automobiles. But despite this, it said, the Yoshida Cabinet recently raised all ministers' salaries and plans to liberalize the use of Diet automobiles. "We are not making an issue of such trifles...The point at issue is the noble spirit that seeks to take the initiative in national austerity in an effort to reconstruct the state. We in no way mean to say that the Government and the Diet should imitate Britain because a spirit such as that cannot be imitated." The paper urged the Government and various political parties to reflect on the fact that the present crisis originates in politics and administration.

ASAHI hoped that the government authorities in charge of social welfare will take steps to prevent the social insurance system from being undermined and to secure medical treatment for the people. It said that health insurance doctors throughout the country are conducting a vigorous drive to hike unit fees for treatment and speed up payments. They are threatening to resign en bloc as insurance doctors if their demands are not met, it added. The journal considered the doctors' demands reasonable.

Although there are rumors of replacing Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO, Attorney-General OHASHI, and Welfare Minister HASHIMOTO, a TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist said, "we doubt whether the Government can be refreshed by a reshuffle." He hoped that cabinet ministers will take this chance to do some soul-searching.

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Supplement to

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

FARMERS

Stepped-up Red Moves to Emphasize Farmers: The Communist Party shows signs of intensifying secret activities for a year-end struggle centering on the recently stepped-up labor offensive. To solidify their front, the Communists, as indicated in the "New General Principles," will concentrate on organizing the farmers. One of their aims is to form a worker-farmer alliance along lines of the one so successfully organized in Communist China. Some influential Chinese Communist organizers have allegedly infiltrated into Japan to speed up this activity. The Communists intend to build the coming revolution around the farmers, organizing them into mobile forces and defense units.

In their secret activities the Communists will oppose the peace and security treaties, Americans, and imperialism. They will set up economic and peace defense struggles and use the nationwide labor offensive as a stepping stone to revolution. Since spring the "Ptilov" movement (establishing revolutionary strongholds in important industries) has apparently contributed greatly in developing these struggles. The Koreans have also entered into the struggle with widespread agitation against the "compulsory deportation" clause in the Immigration Control Law. They are expected to play a prominent part in the year-end struggles. (Shin Osaka, 13 November)

FUND SOURCE

Blackmarket Rice Believed Source of JCP Fund: Communist TACHIBANA Shingoro, a forwarding agent in Tokyo, is suspected of blackmarketing rice to gain funds for the Communist Party. He was arrested on 7 November for accepting a shipment on 29 October of nine bags of potatoes, each concealing a smaller bag of rice. When arrested at his home, his employee, TANAKA, attempted to escape with a large number of Communist publications, but he was arrested and charged with violating Government Ordinance No 325. Investigators found that Tachibana received 70 bags of "potatoes" during the period 7 to 29 October from the same consigner, NIWA Seisaburo of Mito Machi, Aomori Ken, who is also under arrest. In addition Tachibana is suspected of having received another 100 bags of rice for delivery into Tokyo. (Mainichi Shimbun, Saitama edition, 15 November)

ADVENTURE

Red Youth Quizzed on Try to Skip Country: NOGUCHI Masahiro, first-year student at the senior high school attached to the Technology Institute, Hoya Cho, Kitatama Gun, Tokyo, attempted to escape to Soviet territory from Nemuro peninsula. He tried to row across in a stolen boat, but he failed and was arrested on Tuesday. He is allegedly a Communist, a member of the leftist Musashino Choral Group in Kichijoji, who distributed posters for striking organizations recently. When questioned about his motive for trying to leave the country, he replied: "I wanted to go very badly after hearing that I would be treated like a hero if I went to the Soviet Union. I rowed out in a boat from Cape Nossapu, but as I went out further and saw in the moonlight the seaweeds and rocks in the sea, I became terrified and came back." (Mainichi Shimbun AM, 16 November.

MISCELLAENOUS

Kumamoto Koreans Oppose Deportation Clause: About 120 Koreans of Kumamoto Shi stormed the city office on 12 November in opposition to the immigration Control Law. Led by Communist KIM In-ki, 15 representatives met the deputy mayor and handed him a petition opposing the compulsory deportation of Koreans stipulated in the Immigration Control Law. They also explained the hardships of the Korean residents and demanded some action by city authorities. The demonstrators broke up two hours later when the deputy mayor promised to study the question and report it to the mayor. The mob then marched over to the city police station to inquire about the immigration law. They dispersed after five hours of demonstration. (Kumamoto Nichinichi Shimbun, 13 November)

Anti-American Papers Confiscated in Raid: In a raid on the home of unemployed IZAKA Hiryuki on 13 November in Honda Mura, Ibaraki Ken, police confiscated 10 copies of HEIWA TO DOKURITSU and other anti-American papers. He was arrested for violating Government Ordinance No 325. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Ibaraki edition, 14 November)

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SECURITY INFORMATION
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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION 32348

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NO: 1986 **DATE:** 16 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Tokyo editors keyed most of their major domestic stories today on foreign relations. In the morning press the best overall play went to the Japanese draft of a tripartite fisheries agreement. But while generally breaking above-fold, the story did not draw top headlines in the Big Three. MAINICHI led with the naming of a former foreign vice-minister as reparations trouble-shooter, ASAHI with the possibility of further changes in the personnel retrenchment bill, and YOMIURI with a commentary on Communist delaying tactics in the Korean cease-fire talks. The cease-fire deadlock was well-covered, especially in the evening press. But the best-played foreign reports in the evening papers were tied to Sir Benegal Rau's proposal for a "no war" declaration by the Big Four. In the domestic news the Foreign Ministry view on the troop-stationing agreement came into sharpest focus.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

A Foreign Ministry official told the Upper House peace committee yesterday that US troops stationed in Japan after the Occupation can be called out either with or without the sanction of the United Nations. Parliamentary Foreign Vice-minister KUSABA felt that the US garrison can mobilize without waiting for a UN order if collective security is at stake. "Japan's security is premised on the maintenance of peace in the Far East," he said. "So when a situation arises in the Far East that threatens world peace and security, the stationed army can take action within the limit recognized by the UN Charter." Kusaba stressed that Japan does not intend to lease bases under the administrative agreement. "If we lease out bases, all our jurisdiction is transferred to the other country," he said. "Inasmuch as the administrative agreement is for the defense of Japan, we do not propose to waive jurisdiction over specific areas." (a)

Another Foreign Ministry official--Treaties Bureau Chief NISHIMURA--replied to a committee question on US authority to control the entry of third-power ships in Japanese waters. He considered it "a matter of course" that the security pact should give this right. (b)

The peace treaty and security pact seem headed for Upper House approval tomorrow. The peace committee will probably wind up debate today and report them out to the plenary session tomorrow afternoon. (c) The Government intends to prepare acts of ratification at the cabinet meeting on 20 November and send them by courier to the head of the Washington overseas agency, who will formally deposit them with the US State Department on 1 December. (d)

The Government has informally named former Foreign Vice-minister MATSUMOTO Shunichi as head of a reparations mission that will leave for the Philippines in early December. Matsumoto, operating as ambassador-at-large, will also take the key role in reparations talks with other Asiatic countries. (e) Former Finance Minister TSUSHIMA Juichi will also figure prominently in the negotiations with Indonesia and the Philippines. (d)

At the tripartite fisheries negotiations Japanese representatives submitted a draft agreement setting a five-year limit on the treaty instead of the 15 years proposed by the US. (a)

PERSONNEL STRENGTH

The Government bill to revise the Personnel Strength Law has run into increasing resistance in the Upper House. Indications are that the Ryokufukai, the Peoples Democratic Party, and Daichi Club will propose a joint amendment. (f)

At a news conference National Police Reserve Director MASUHARA revealed that he will base next year's budget on the current NPR strength of 75,000 men. (c)

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

RESTRICTED

POLITICS

Socialist left-wingers decided to revamp their headquarters structure yesterday. They will set up a policy council, three committees (election policy, culture, and finance), and four bureaus (general affairs, organization, political, and publication). To broaden committee and bureau representation, they will seek the membership of such farm and labor leaders as OMORI Shinichiro of the Japan Farmers Union and HOSOYA Matsuta of the National Federation of Industrial Organizations. (a)

The left-wing Socialists lagged slightly behind the right-wingers in popularity. A public opinion survey in Tokyo on 7 November showed that 4.6 percent of the voters favored the right-wingers while 3.4 percent favored the leftists. The undifferentiated Socialist Party got nine percent of the votes--in contrast to 16 percent in a survey before the split. The Liberal Party still led the popularity parade, rating the support of 40 percent of the public. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Finance Ministry to Submit Budget Estimates: The Finance Ministry will turn in a rought outline of the 1952 budget to Adviser DODGE in a few days. The outline will not include war-end expenses, which are expected to amount to 200,000,000,000 yen. In view of the Government desire to keep total spendings in fiscal 1952 to less than 850,000,000,000 yen, the budget draft prepared for GHQ will probably add up to less than 650,000,000,000 yen. (c)

Police Open Drive on Illegally Owned Cars: Tokyo police have started to crack down on Japanese who are driving illegally obtained cars. Of the 4,700 cars with license plates in the 30,000 bracket, 3,000 are illegally owned, according to a police survey. The Japanese owners, through various devices to use the cars without changing their foreign registry, have swindled the Government out of an estimated 1,800,000,000 yen in taxes. (a)

(a) Asahi Shimbun (PM) (b) Tokyo Shimbun (c) Yukan Nihon Keizai

-EDITORIALS-

Economic writers dealt with the rice delivery quotas, the fisheries agreement, and taxes. In addition, four writers commented on administrative issues--the proposed national moral code, corruption of government officials, Upper House deliberation on the peace treaty and security pact, and revising the Constitution. The rest of the coverage went to the Japan Teachers Union's struggle, the Korean cease-fire, and the Kyoto student demonstration.

ECONOMY

MAINICHI noted that the gubernatorial conference adopted the Government's original rice delivery quota of 25,500,000 koku with a seven-point condition attached. It pointed out that shaping up the basic features of these seven-points will be the determining factor in the collection of the allocated quotas. "At no time has there ever been such a serious indication as in this year of the difficulty in coping with the foodstuff problem. For one thing, the Government was not ready with a consistent food policy and, therefore, too evidently betrayed its lack of determination to carry through its original plan. Not only did it reckon too much on its Diet majority, but it failed to consider any countermeasures and also hinted dimly at the possibility of revising the rigidly fixed 25,500,000 koku idea."

The paper also noted that the Government, giving way to the strong demands of the governors and agricultural committees, has promised to consider special incentive bonuses. "Many difficulties confront this incentive bonus problem. The price of 7,030 yen per koku...needs first to be submitted to the Rice Price Council and then to go through a list of procedures. Incentive bonuses lurking before the farmers' eyes even prior to the decision of the price itself, it is feared, may prove a further impediment to rice collection." Pointing out that the producers were successful in having their seven demands accepted, the daily felt that this acceptance can "only be repaid by complete deliveries."

In presenting a revised draft of the US-proposed fisheries agreement, NIHON KEIZAI said, Japan should insist upon freedom of the high seas and equality in international fishing with voluntary restraint on fishing in localities where there is special need of conserving fish resources or where fishing must be restricted for historical reasons. "The principle of freedom of fishing on the high seas is the only thing on which we can rely to develop our fishing industry. If Japan

fails to have this demand accepted at the present fisheries conference, it will have difficulty winning recognition of its stand at future--and far more delicate --negotiations with other countries on fisheries agreements and trade and navigation treaties. We urge the Government to make frank representation of the nation's stand in the conference and try to secure the understanding of the US and Canada."

ASAHI's evening editorial observed that the wealthy and the merchants, farmers, and others who file income tax reports are lagging far behind in paying up their taxes. In contrast, it said, the collection of earned income taxes has made good progress, reaching more than 80 percent of the budget estimates. "Under these circumstances, the low-salaried men, who are taxed at the source monthly, must be indignant...If the poor and the honest lost out as a result of such tax collection, it would be unreasonable. We should seriously consider this problem as a political issue rather than as a problem of the taxation system."

GOVERNMENT

TOKYO SHIMBUN attributed the controversy over Education Minister AMANO's proposed national moral code to the handling of its contents. "If the code is to be forced upon the people, opposition will naturally arise. The code should not be issued as an ordinance or a directive of the Education Minister." The journal praised the Education Minister for carrying out the difficult project of writing the moral code. "When we witness the occurrences in our society, we realize that some people are in need of a lesson on morals...But to force the people to behave merely on the surface will have but a temporary effect. In this sense, the national moral code is a good thing if its form and contents are the result of serious study and if it serves as an ethical guide for the nation."

YOMIURI expressed "shock" at the frequency of scandals in government offices. To eliminate such vices, the daily suggested greater emphasis on morality. "But to attain this, long and persistent efforts to raise the cultural level of Japan are necessary. On the other hand, technical methods of preventing such offenses should be thought out."

A TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist said the Upper House peace committee's criticism of the peace treaty and the security pact "appears to be too excessive." "As Prime Minister YOSHIDA says, it may affect the feeling of the Americans. We must not forget this." It is another question, the writer said, "if the deliberations are being purposely delayed for some definite aim. If not, it is wise to prevent the pending issued from touching off the unfavorable reactions feared by the Prime Minister."

A YOMIURI writer said the Cabinet should have the right to dissolve the Lower House under the Constitution. Otherwise, he said, a majority party, even if it loses public support, will be able to remain in power and pass around ministerial posts for the House term of four years. Nothing can be more undemocratic." He believed the Constitution should be revised to fit Japan's actual situation.

MISCELLANEOUS

ASAHI did not blame the Japan Teachers Union for instructing various locals to hold rallies to protect the interests of the teachers. "But, we also believe that even in its struggles, it should not employ measures that contradict the good sense of educators. The teachers' struggles should be not only within legal limits set for them but also so designed that they will not hinder the classes and the studies of the students. We admit that in their struggle, consideration has been given to this point. But even if such precaution is taken, there still may arise unexpected difficulties. Therefore, the teachers must reconsider their actions."

JIJI SHIMPO said the new Soviet proposal on the Korean issue calling for immediate suspension of hostilities, establishment of the truce line at the 38th parallel, and complete withdrawal of foreign troops is "quite inconsistent with the on-the-spot negotiations." "Communist intimidation is already outdated. But the USSR and the Communists are not likely to give up their old trick of propaganda because it is unexpectedly effective among the so-called pacifists in Japan ...Then there are the so-called intelligentsia." The daily urged the Japanese to understand the political character of the Korean cease-fire negotiations.

Noting that the National Rural Police was criticized in the Diet for not guarding the Emperor during the Kyoto student demonstration, a JIJI SHIMPO columnist stressed that the responsibility for guarding the Emperor resides with the Kyoto city police. "This is a curious phenomenon of the NRP always being scolded in the Diet in connection with a case occurring in the provinces."

An ASAHI writer considered it "bad" if the Kyoto incident "drives society, which is already moving to the right, further right."

Supplement to
SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

EMPEROR INCIDENT

Kyoto University Student Assn Banned: The Kyoto University student association was banned yesterday afternoon. The university authorities posted the notice while the association executive committee was in conference framing an anti-ban resolution. The resolution attacked the faculty for "shifting the responsibility for the Emperor incident on to the shoulders of the students." The student association started out as an independent campus group in 1946. Later it joined the National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations. Steered by left-wingers, it became a prime mover in anti-authority struggles. The left-wingers are still in control. (Jiji Shimpo, 16 November)

Demonstrators Broke No Laws, Say Police: Kyoto University president HATTORI announced yesterday morning that the student association "could not be recognized ...under any leadership." But he was not averse to having the students set up a new organization. Meanwhile the Kyoto police gave it as their opinion that the students responsible for the demonstration stayed inside the law. "They cannot be charged with inciting a riot or violating public safety regulations." (Asahi Shimbun AM, 15 November)

HOKKAIDO REPORTS

Red Scare Rumors Said "Overplayed": Communist activities in Hokkaido have been overemphasized, according to press investigators in the area. The main unrest in Shibetsu and Nemuro, alleged focal points of the "Hokkaido crisis," is over the restrictions on fishing grounds, they report. They summarize the Red activities this year as follows: Fourteen or 15 fishing vessels have been pirated off Nossapu. Those picked up on the Soviet side of the MacArthur line have been held for three to seven days while crew members were interrogated. The questions centered on the placement and strength of US Army stations. About 30 people tried to enter Japan illegally through Nossapu. Several of them drowned offshore. (Asahi Shimbun, Hokkaido edition, 10 November)

Searchlights, allegedly from Soviet naval vessels, have played on Shibetsu and one or two points on Notsuke peninsula, the investigators went on. Unidentified planes have been observed from Nemuro. As for the people of Hokkaido, they seem "largely unconcerned" about these events. "Suppose there should be an invasion," said a Shibetsu woman. "What could I do? One thing certain, I am not going to flee. If I die, all right. I'll do it in my native place. Everybody else feels the same." (Asahi Shimbun, Hokkaido edition, 11 November)

Hokkaido Socialists Said Going Red: The Communist Party organ, HEIWA TO DOKURITSU, reported recently that the Hokkaido Socialist Federation is "consolidating along the line of the new Communist Party principles." It said that the federation has decided to "retract its appeal for return of the Kurile islands, to demand the withdrawal of all Occupation forces, and to stage demonstrations and strikes for an overall peace." (Minro Shuho, Minshu Rodosha Kyokai, 29 October)

MISCELLANEOUS

Communists Infiltrate Farm Villages: In line with its new principles, the Communist Party has set about building up public relations in the farm areas. Investigations around Fukuoka Shi revealed that one team of former day laborers was sent into the Iki and Shiro farm districts for three days recently. Other Communists, posing as migratory workers, are reportedly hiring out for the harvest season in Kasuya and Tsukushi counties. These teams are expected to serve two purposes: to promote party influence and to enrich the party treasury. They are reportedly handing over all their earnings. (Yukan Fukunichi, 12 November)

"Phantom" Speaker Grants Interview: Rumors of anti-American speeches by one Japanese NATSUME Taro at the Berlin peace festival were going around a few weeks back. At that time it was made clear that both Natsume and his alleged speeches were Communist-fabricated. But having created Natsume, the Communists are not letting him die. In a recent issue of the Red China-published MINSHU SHIMBUN he appeared again, this time giving a press interview on the Japanese people's "strengthening resistance to America's war policies." (Minro Shuho, 29 October)

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

32258

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1985 DATE: 15 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The morning press went in heavily for domestic news, leading with the rice allocation compromise and giving good space to Diet statements by Prime Minister Yoshida and Attorney General Ohashi. YOMIURI frontpaged a special Hongkong report saying that 2,000 Japanese are now helping the Communist forces in Indochina as "military technicians." The story ran high but below the best domestic news. In the earlier papers the major emphasis fell on foreign news. Though the rice allocation dispute broke higher than midpage, it usually lagged behind such foreign stories as the Nacionalista victory in the Manila election, the MacArthur denunciation of the Truman administration, and the UN paratroop operation near Taegu.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Prime Minister YOSHIDA promised yesterday that the Government would not "imprudently" ask the US garrison for help. Speaking to the Upper House peace committee, he emphasized that US troops in Japan after the Occupation should be called out only when "both the US and Japanese peoples agree that it is necessary." He said he would take up this problem at his coming talks with Mr DULLES. (a)

The Prime Minister also gave some hints as to how the Government was approaching the administrative agreement to the security pact. He said he had urged US authorities to station troops outside Japanese cities "so that the residents will not suffer inconvenience." He discounted the possibility--brought up by a Communist councillor--that Japan will expose itself to greater danger of bombing by ratifying the peace treaty and security pact. "The security pact was concluded to prevent such a situation," he said. (b)

When questioned about the population problem, Yoshida saw industrial development as the best solution. "This will call for greater foreign trade," he told the Upper House committee. "To this end, we plan to strengthen good-neighbor ties with Asiatic countries as well as work in close harmony with countries like the US and Britain." (c)

Attorney General OHASHI, also replying to committee query, tried to explain how much Japan would be bound by a treaty violating the Constitution. "From the standpoint of jurisprudence," he said, "a treaty that violates the Constitution is effective under international law but does not become valid immediately under domestic law. In other words, the Japanese are obligated under international law to carry out the terms of even a treaty that infringes upon the Constitution... If such a treaty is signed, we must either amend the Constitution and eliminate articles that conflict with the treaty or--if possible--revise the treaty through consultation with the other contracting party." His reply still left some committee members dissatisfied. (d)

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

Prefectural governors compromised with the Cabinet yesterday on this year's rice delivery quota. They conditionally accepted the Government's 25,500,000 koku figure on the promise that it will be "subjected to reduction adjustment." (c)

The Government also promised that in adjusting the figure, it would respect the surveys of prefectural governments and the agricultural committees. It assured the rice-delivery prefectures that "thorough consideration" will be given to special incentive bonuses and to substitute delivery of wheat and other grain. (e)

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

EDUCATION

Education Minister AMANO has drafted a national moral code. He will publish it concurrent with the ratification of the peace treaty. As it stands (criticism may force revision), the code consists of a brief preamble and four chapters outlining the responsibility of the individual to 1) other individuals, 2) the family, 3) society, and 4) the state. The status of the Emperor comes up in chapter 4. He is represented as the "focus of national affection" rather than the "focus of authority, religion, and politics." (a)

Amano intends to issue the code as mere reference. He seems to have no desire to force it on either the schools or the general public. "Since becoming Education Minister," he has said, "I have seen the hard realities of society and heard the earnest requests for such a code. As a man responsible for the education and culture of this country, I began to think that issuing a national moral guide was a good idea, and so decided to go ahead with it...There will be nothing in the code that anyone can object to. No special interests will be able to exploit it." (a)

Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI disclosed yesterday that Education Ministry officials will go to Kyoto University to investigate the student demonstration that marred the Emperor's visit Monday. He added that some investigators from the Attorney General's Office may also be dispatched. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Private Funds for Telecommunications Requested: Telecommunications Minister SATO emphasized yesterday that private capital is needed to develop television and improve the telegraph and telephone service. He told the Upper House Telecommunication Committee that the Government will not deviate from its policy of "seeking the cooperation of private circles." (b)

Socialist Right-wingers Read Leftists Out of CEC: Ten Socialist leftists--six members of the central executive committee and four members of the control committee--were told yesterday that they no longer belonged. The notice came from right-wing executives, who acted in retaliation to a leftist move to convoke a CEC meeting in the name of SUZUKI Mosaburo. They branded Suzuki a "seceder" and attacked the left-wing for its unilateral maneuver. (d)

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

-EDITORIALS-

The editorial coverage fanned out over the domestic scene, each comment pegged on a different issue.

INDUSTRY

ASAHI anticipated a markup of 300 yen per ton in the coal price if the miners' wage increase is added on to the existing production cost. "Since the coal price will undoubtedly affect the general price level...every possible effort must be made to slash production costs...to offset the wage rise. If there is still some discrepancy, it is hoped that the parties concerned will make it up by cutting profits."

Meanwhile, said the paper, the coal industry is deep in the red. According to the Coal Operators League, the indebtedness of the major coal companies totals 50,000,000,000 yen. Figured on a per-ton basis, the interest alone amounts to 150 yen. "If the coal industry is to realize a sound financial basis the Government must consider alleviating the interest burden or postponing the debt payment." Further, the mining methods are antedated. Modernization will require heavy investment in equipment. "The investment of state funds should be considered."

"The problems of the coal industry are faced in varying degree by all the important industries," the paper pointed out. Neither the operators alone, the workers alone, nor the Government alone can arrive at sound reconstruction. But all three, working together, can. If the coal industry is unmired "it will cast new light on the future of all Japanese industry."

Concerning the Tokyo Electric Workers Union's reported threat to cut the power to the private railroads next weekend, TOKYO SHIMBUN was disgusted that "the public should be made to suffer from a power shortage caused by human issues." The threatened strike, it said, "will without doubt have an adverse effect upon labor's struggles against the proposed ban on general strikes."

POWER PROGRAM

NIHON KEIZAI considered it "high time" to work out a practical power development program. It scrutinized first the Liberal Party's plan to set up a public power development corporation. The paper understood that this plan was brought forth mainly because it would be easy to finance. It could draw on the National Treasury fund. "But private funds should not be overlooked. The reserve capital of the existing power companies would be a substantial fund resource for power development." The paper also saw danger that the Liberal-proposed corporation would "fall prey to the selfish maneuverings of politicians." It thought the better choice would be the Public Utility Commission's plan to found private companies to handle power development. "Under this plan the existing power companies could become the nucleus of the new development companies...thus unifying power development with power generation and transmission work."

"But by all means the best way to speed power development," the paper concluded, "would be to leave it to the existing private power companies, merely helping them with the funds they need to go ahead."

GOVERNMENT

The prospects of a national moral code, an organization control law, and a society to rebuild the Grand Shrine of Ise made YOMIURI "shudder." It saw Japan "reverting back to the days of the Divine Wind and militarist rule." If the nation's leaders "know nothing except to control the freedoms created by democracy --likely by the same bungling but simple methods used in the past--the lesson of the defeat is lost...Japan is moving backward toward deification of the Emperor. The fault lies as much with the people as with their leaders. The people have no strong spirit of independence, and the leaders are capitalizing on this shortcoming."

"Although the recent incident at Kyoto University is to be deplored," the paper went on, "the attitudes of the police authorities toward the Emperor and of the Emperor's attendants demand first consideration...Students awakening to the rational spirit of the new age are rebellious against the old-age measures of government authorities to deify the emperor...Government by suppression and by deification of a human being is what democracy is committed to fight." In this democratic age "if we retrogress it means suicide."

Deliberations on the national budget always make headlines, said MAINICHI. But once the budget has passed, an all-quiet settles while the public officials proceed to squander their appropriations, "minding only that their spending keeps within the legal framework." The paper demanded "immediate materialization" of a permanent investigative board to replace the Administrative Supervisory Commission. "Following the peace settlement we anticipate...that the bureaucrats will again ride high." Unless they are under continuous surveillance "they are likely to find opportunity for more rampant misconduct than ever."

The night ASAHI took issue with Finance Minister IKEDA's recent statement that rice was for the rich, and barley for the poor. It was not a "politic" statement for a member of the Government group to make, the paper said, considering that it will remain the Government group only as long as the people--all rice lovers--will it.

MISCELLANEOUS

In a second editorial, TOKYO SHIMBUN foresaw that the repair of the Imperial Palace will prove an embarrassing issue. It is true that the Emperor "cannot be expected to entertain visiting dignitaries in the air-raid shelter where he is living," it said, and that the proposed 10-yen levy on the people for repair of the palace will not work any hardship on the national economy. "But what if China and the Philippines ask why the Japanese do not first apologize for their war crimes by the levy method?"

JIJI SHIMPO, reviewing the "appalling" accident score at railroad crossings, implored people to stop, look, and listen.

An ASAHI columnist reported that Japan's contributions to the fine arts exhibition in Brazil were adjudged "generally below the world level." The Japanese, he said, were "surprised" that the South American offerings surpassed their own. In other words, South America is not the uncultivated place many Japanese believe it to be. "Traders should keep this in mind."

Supplement to

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

PUBLICATION BAN

Kaigai Hyoron Banned as Successor to Akahata: The secret Communist publication, KAIGAI HYORON, was suspended yesterday by the Attorney General's Office as a successor to the AKAHATA. In line with this, police raided 79 places in Tokyo and seized many illegal Red publications, including the TO KENSETSU SHA, and arrested five persons for violating Government Ordinance No 325. Among the places raided was the Yamato Electric Co in Shinagawa, suspected as an agitation center for the Communist underground. In addition, police made simultaneous raids in the Tokyo suburbs and in Osaka and three other prefectures. Authorities say that since this raid was next in scope to the 4 September roundup of Communist Party leaders, it may produce important clues on the Communist underground structure. KAIGAI HYORON, first published last fall and with a circulation of about 55,000, is a typical underground publication, concealing the names of the responsible person, the publisher, and writers. This paper and the HEIWA TO KOKURITSU and TO KENSETSU SHA comprised the leading underground organs. The suspended paper appeared disguised under different titles such as TABE ARUKI, KOSHO KOKUROKU, ZORIN, TAMPA, and KENKO HO. (Mainichi Shimbun PM, 14 November)

REORGANIZATION

JCI Said Reorganizing for Post-Treaty Era: The great number of Communist organizations dissolving since August has led authorities to believe that Red leaders are eliminating the internationalist and neutral organizations in a move to unify the party for the post-treaty period. As of October, the AGO received 238 notifications of Communist organizations dissolving. This if five percent of registered Red organizations. (Asahi Shimbun PM, 14 November)

The Party is also reorganizing in anticipation of an outlawing order. Some authorities believe that the party is taking advantage of the international faction's demise to burrow deeper underground. An official of the AGO's Special Investigation Bureau said: "It appears to be a structural party reform accompanying the elimination of the international faction. We are keeping close watch as this may also be the start of an illegal struggle structure." (Mainichi Shimbun PM, 14 November)

5 Communist Cells in Saitama Ken Dissolve: Since September, five Communist cells have dissolved in Saitama Ken. Prior to their dissolution, authorities received information that the officers of these cells reportedly announced that "We will go underground." This is believed to tie up with the coming year-end labor offensive. (Mainichi Shimbun, Saitama edition, 8 November)

STUDENTS

Kyoto Students Guilty of Safety Violation: The Kyoto University incident was a planned, unregistered Communist demonstration, according to university and police authorities. In addition to Kyoto University students, 130 from Doshisha and Ritsumeikan university cells took part in this violation of the public safety ordinance. Investigators also learned that several Kyoto Fu Communist Committee leaders and three Kyoto University students had met secretly at a certain fruit shop in Shimokyo Ku, Kyoto, on Sunday and Monday. Thus authorities believe that the Kyoto Communists and several student cells of the National Federation of Student Self-Government Association jointly engineered the demonstration. (Tokyo Shimbun, 14 November)

MISCELLANEOUS

Anti-US Handbills Posted in Hokkaido Town: About 200 anti-American handbills were plastered in several places at the Manji mines, Kurisawa Machi, Hokkaido, during the night of 12 November. Police found them the following morning and began a search for the distributor. (Mainichi Shimbun, Hokkaido edition, 14 November)

10-Yen Notes Stamped with Anti-US Slogan: On the highway near Odawara Shi in Kanagawa Ken on 13 November, 21 10-yen notes were found stamped "Immediate withdrawal of the entire Occupation forces following overall peace. People's Republic of Japan." Earlier, four such bills were found near Yumoto railway station and others have been reported in the Oiso area. Police believe the bills were scattered from an automobile. (Asahi Shimbun, Kanagawa edition, 14 November)

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1984 **DATE:** 14 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Rapidly breaking developments in the gubernatorial conference on rice delivery quota allocation were headlined throughout the day, ending with the agricultural committeemen leaving the meeting en masse. Wire news was slack, especially in the morning papers, which devoted their top play entirely to domestic news. Prime Minister Yoshida's statements before the budget committee of the Upper House offered good competition to the conference news.

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

At a morning round-table talk between the governors and agricultural committeemen, it was agreed to ask the Government to reduce the rice delivery quota to 23,500,000 koku, and to negotiate with GHQ on this possibility. Meanwhile, at a Cabinet meeting, Finance Minister IKEDA denied he had said incentive bonuses could not be granted. (a) It was agreed that a reserve fund of about two billion yen in the Food Special Account should be used for bonus payment. (b) The Opposition, however, thinks the necessary sum will be closer to eight billion. (c)

At the afternoon session of the conference, Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO agreed to request GHQ for permission to reduce the quota from 25,500,000 koku. This created a "better atmosphere." (d) As expected, however, GHQ refused the request, Nemoto reported later to the conference. Agricultural committeemen first considered negotiating directly with GHQ. (c) Then they walked out of the conference, to issue a statement that the quota was too high, and they would "refuse cooperation" in delivery. They will hold a separate meeting today to discuss "countermeasures." (e)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

At yesterday's session of the Upper House Budget Committee, Prime Minister YOSHIDA told a left-wing Socialist interpellator that the National Police Reserve has not been organized as a military force "regardless of whether it employs ex-soldiers, and whatever its armament." This Government will "never carry out re-armament." As for the problem of revising the Constitution, no prediction can be made, "since politics is a changing thing." National economic capacity does not permit effective rearmament at present, and "incomplete" rearmament "would only invite aggression from abroad." (f)

Asked if Joseph DODGE would "intervene" in the compilation of next fiscal year's budget, Yoshida replied: "It is not true that Mr Dodge has been issuing orders to the Japanese Government. We only use his opinions based on experience and learning as reference material." (g)

Yoshida said the current fisheries talks between Japan, Canada and the US are "primarily aimed at the protection of resources and prevention of reckless fishing." He believed the MacArthur line would be abolished after the peace treaty is ratified. (g) The three nations are united "in principle" on the problem of conservation. Japan, however, is opposed to restricting the policy of freedom of the high seas as recognized by existing international law. It is feared that too severe restrictions will produce "adverse effects," especially when concluding similar agreements with Australia, Indonesia and the Philippines. (h)

At today's session of the tripartite talks, Japan will present some counter-proposals to the original draft agreement explained by Delegate HERRINGTON, to the effect that "only such exceptional circumstances as necessary conservation be permitted to interfere with the basic principle of freedom of the seas." It is believed "a definite agreement" will be reached by the month's end. (h)

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

LABOR

The 55-day-old strike of the Japan Federation of Coal Mine Workers Unions came to an end yesterday morning. According to a survey made by the Kyushu Coal Industry League, 337,000 workers had participated in the walkout, and the decrease in coal output amounted to 145,000 tons. (a)

Meanwhile, other strikes were commencing. The Tokyo Electric Power Company Workers Union rejected the Central Labor Commission's wage mediation plan, and then when no further proposals came from the management, most employees staged a walkout yesterday. (a) Dissatisfied with the Education Ministry's reply to demands concerning salary revision and personnel retrenchment, the Japan Teachers Union directed members to leave schools in the afternoon and attend chapter meetings. If their demands are not met, union leaders assert, they will resort to "wholesale absence of leave tactics." (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Kyoto Students' Demonstration to Be Investigated: Education Minister AMANO yesterday told the Upper House Education Committee that the Kyoto student's demonstration before the Emperor was "regrettable," but refused to comment further until he received "a formal report." Individual students who participated will be "called to account," and Kyoto University President HATTORI will be asked for clarification or responsibility. (c)

Debate Postponed on Organizations Control Bill: Attorney-General OHASHI informed a right-wing Socialist interpellator at yesterday's meeting of the Upper House Judicial Affairs Committee that he would not present the organizations control bill to the extraordinary Diet. It will be brought in at the outset of the next ordinary session, because "there still remain two or three points to be examined, such as restrictions on employment." (c)

Government Explains Prospects for Emigration: The Foreign Ministry yesterday published a summary of Government investigations of the possibilities for emigration. The report states that efforts will be increased to open the way for Japanese to go abroad, and that much success is expected. It cautions, however, that no agreement has been reached on mass emigration to South America. (d)

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

-EDITORIALS-

The Japan Teachers Union's first national education research conference was the only topic that rated more than one editorial. In other topics, one writer criticized the GCTU's declaration of a state of emergency, while another discussed the student demonstration at Kyoto University. The dollar shortage and the pound surplus, inheritance of farm property, and local autonomy rounded out the editorial coverage.

JTU CONFERENCE

Commenting on the first national education research conference, YOMIURI said it is important to know why the JTU embarked upon a study of educational theories and methods. It noted that there has been a growing tendency among a section in the teachers union becoming dissatisfied with pure union activities alone. "And what has appeared most conspicuously after the war is that teachers have opened their eyes to the broad phases of political, economic, and social activities. Teachers are no longer contented with an inflexible and consummated version of educational theories and methods they have received from the Education Ministry."

The daily continued: "The new educational system has led the teachers to face new problems in the practical field of education. Moreover, they must settle these problems themselves. The JTU is the only body they feel they can depend on to solve these problems. In short, the conference can be interpreted as the crystallization of the demands on the part of those actually engaged in education. If the conference becomes a routine project for the JTU, it would serve as a reasonable organ for autonomous research and a proper cultural activity for the union." The paper added that the Education Ministry should not have "remained indifferent" to the voices of teachers. "It should at least watch the conference as posing an important problem in the future educational policy."

ASAHI was pleased with the achievements reached at the education conference. Despite these achievements, it said, there is still much to be desired of the conference. "We must warn the conference against the attitude of the attending teachers. There was a tendency for teachers well versed in the labor union movement to have a greater voice than the others in discussions and to be in a hurry to reach a conclusion. In a research meeting such as this...it is important that as much information as possible be reported and opinions freely exchanged." The journal hoped that the union, starting from the self-criticism of this first conference, will enrich the contents of future conferances.

LABOR

JIJI SHIMPO believed that the General Council of Trade Unions' declaration of a state of emergency indicates that it is embarking on a big offensive. "If the working classes use their unified strength to stage a general strike, they can easily cause economic unrest and paralysis." Pointing out that in Communist strategy, trade unions are bases of operation for a revolution, the daily said: "If the Communist influence becomes dominant inside trade unions, the union movement may become a move for revolution. The Japan Communist Party may have been weakened on the surface, nevertheless, many Communists remain in the trade unions. Therefore, no letup in vigil is warranted. While all union leaders cannot be called Communists, if they take the strategy of resorting to a general strike for political purposes, they will be taken advantage of by the Communists."

The journal wondered if the Government can settle labor issues smoothly after the peace treaty takes effect. "We doubt whether it can, and therefore, we hope that union leaders will not be carried away by Communist agitation or take radical action. However, we have no reason to believe that they won't. Therefore, the enactment of laws may be unavoidable to control them." The daily stressed that labor laws must be revised to suit Japan's actual circumstances.

KYOTO-DEMONSTRATION

TOKYO SHIMBUN regretted that the Kyoto University students held a demonstration while the Emperor was visiting the university. It said the students are at liberty to oppose the peace treaty and the security pact and to insist upon the abolition of the Emperor system, "but it seems that they seek to attain their end by resorting to force, which is most inappropriate to democracy." It added that the students have "run the risk of aggrandizing the Emperor's prestige, which they deny." Since the Emperor is the symbol of the state, the paper said, conclusion of treaties and the choice between peace and war, are of course outside his powers. "To appeal for peace to the Emperor...gives rise to the illusion among the people that the Emperor is still vested with these powers. It is hardly possible that the left-wingers hope to have the Emperor's power increased." The paper hoped that each student will "reflect on himself to become first a worthy citizen instead a Red fighter."

MISCELLANEOUS

MAINICHI was concerned about the dollar shortage and the surplus of pound sterling. It said this situation is "clouding Japan's economic future considerably." But the paper saw no sure way of solving the problem. "For some time to come, there is little hope for a free exchange of dollars and pound sterling... Positive measures are needed before it is too late. Such measures include the establishment of an export promotion fund system...and an export credit insurance system. Also new markets should be opened in Central and South America and imports from the sterling bloc should be expanded."

NIHON KEIZAI favored the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry's plan to enact a law preventing farm property from being divided into small lots through inheritance. It said the step must be taken as soon as possible from the viewpoint of both the farmers' welfare and the national economy. "So long as the Civil Code principle of equal heritage is adhered to, the farmers' property will be divided up in the course of two or three generations, frustrating the objective of the farmland reform. We must therefore modernize and adjust agricultural management and exert efforts to maintain and foster agriculture. But to do this we must give up the principle of equal heritage insofar as farm property is concerned."

A JIJI SHIMPO columnist stated that the existing principle of self-government must be reexamined. He pointed out that prefectural governors are so busy trying to secure equalization grants and subsidies from the central Government that they have no time to administer the affairs of their prefectures.

STUDENTS

Kyoto Student Demonstration Red-Inspired: The student demonstration at Kyoto University on Monday was plotted in advance under Communist leadership, the Kyoto police report. They allege that about 300 Kyoto, Doshisha, and Ritsumeikan university students attended a demonstration-programming session led by "a certain member of the Kyoto Fu Communist Committee."

It is suspected that the Kyoto University student association will be dissolved as a result of the demonstration. The faculty met yesterday and decided that it would be impossible to single out and punish the participants in the demonstration "in view of the large number involved." It is considered "likely" that "certain steps will be taken against the student body as a whole." (Mainichi Shimbun PM, 13 November)

MISCELLANEOUS

Communist Reporter Tries to Burn Up Car: A man was caught Monday morning trying to set fire to a "high-class" car parked in Koganei Cho, Tokyo. He was identified as trade journalist YAMASAKI Mitsunori (29), Communist. This was believed to be Yamasaki's second attempt lately at car-burning. He allegedly tried it once before on 8 November. Anti-American handbills were found in his room at the Repatriates Dormitory. (Nippon Yukan, 14 November)

Red China Donates to Matsukawa Defendants: The "People's Relief Conference" of Communist China sent the equivalent of 10,000 dollars for relief of the Matsukawa train case defendants, according to a recent New China News Agency dispatch. The money was allegedly deposited with the Japan Worker-Farmer Relief Assn. (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 14 November)

Japanese-Korean Demonstration in Atsugi: At 2030 hours on 11 November a mob of Japanese and Koreans trooped past police headquarters in Atsugi, Kanagawa, singing the "Internationale" and scattering Red-lined handbills. At about the same time another Japanese-Korean group opened a speech meeting on the Hiratsuka highway. (Asahi Shimbun, Kanagawa edition, 13 November)

Saitama Women's Society Sponsors Hike: The New Women's Friendship Society, suspected of being a Red-front organization, sponsored a hike up Shomaru Pass in Saitama Ken last weekend. Twenty women took part. (Asahi Shimbun, Saitama edition, 13 November)

Communist "Recreational" Held in Chiba: A Communist "recreational" was held in the fields near Komachizawa in Chiba Ken last Sunday. The 20 participants spent the afternoon singing and dancing. (Asahi Shimbun, Chiba edition, 13 November)

Nagano JCP Bests Liberal Party in Income: The Nagano Ken Election Control Committee reports that the prefectural Communist Party chapter declared a larger summer income than the Liberal Party chapter. Over the period from 1 May to 31 August the Communist chapter showed an income of 87,604 yen and the Liberal chapter 59,500 yen. The Communist funds were alleged to be donations from party members. (Nanshin Nichinichi Shimbun, 12 November)

Akahata-Successor Circulated in Sano Shi: Copies of the Akahata-successor, HEIWA TO DOKURITSU, were passed in Sano Shi, Tochigi, on 1 November. Police booked Communist District Committeeman IINUMA Kenichiro as the suspected distributor. (Shimotsuke Shimbun, 3 November)

Subversive Handbills Discovered in Bus: A handbill headed, "Support the Communist Party which protects our race," was picked up in a Nirasaki-bound bus on 31 October. It was found in Kofu during a police search for blackmarket rice. (Yamanashi Jiji Shimbun, 3 November)

Internationalist Power "on Marked Decline": The internationalist branch Communists once held dominion over the Red quarter of Yamaguchi Ken. Today their main activity seems to be scuttling their organizations. And the infiltration of new central faction leaders into the prefecture is said to be speeding up the process. It is reported that internationalist YAMAMOTO Rihei, former chairman of the prefectural committee, was called to Tokyo and forced to submit a self-criticism. Following this form the central faction is "succeeding in splitting or suppressing...what is left of the international formations." (Yomiuri Shimbun, Kansai edition, 27 October)

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

32045

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1983 DATE: 13 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The gubernatorial conference on rice delivery quota allocation and Government difficulties with it shared top play in evening papers together with the White House announcement that Truman and Churchill would confer in January. The morning press continued to highlight the governors' meeting, although ASAHI headlined the Government interpretation of the security pact's operation. Major morning papers, speculating on the term of the current Diet session, agreed it will have to be extended beyond the scheduled closing on 18 November. British Foreign Minister Eden's speech to the UN General Assembly was carried abovefold in all papers.

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

Yesterday morning Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO explained to the conference the Government's reasons for fixing the national delivery quota at 25,500,000 koku. Governor UCHIYAMA of Kanagawa Ken replied that this quota "absolutely could not be accepted" unless the Government formally approved the governors' seven-point demand (including surplus delivery bonus) decided Sunday. The meeting adjourned at noon, since representatives of agricultural committees also objected strongly to severe legal measures to enforce delivery. (a)

At an afternoon conference of Government officials, attended by Nemoto, Finance Minister IKEDA and Liberal Party executives, it was decided to accept six of the governors' demands. Decontrol will not be enforced this year; the delivery quota will be reduced if the actual harvest falls short of what is estimated; there will be special bonuses; and rice collection and shipment will be paid for from the current budget. However, substitute delivery of wheat and other cereals will not be accepted. Efforts will be made to suppress the black market. (a)

Nemoto reported this decision to a late afternoon session of the governors' conference. Agricultural committeemen were still "stubbornly against" the delivery quota, saying they would consider as voluntary surplus delivery any amount exceeding 24 million koku. The governors, who are now somewhat more satisfied with the Government's explanations, are to meet the committeemen this morning for a round-table discussion of the differences of opinion. (b)

NATIONAL FINANCE

Yesterday's plenary session of the Upper House unanimously passed a resolution favoring the increase of local finance equalization grants. To a Socialist interpellator who felt that not enough was being done about "the financial crisis facing social insurance," Finance Minister IKEDA replied that appropriations for 44,200,000,000 yen had been made for social security expenses this year, as against only 34,100,000,000 yen last year. (c)

The bill partially revising the Corporation Tax Law, now being discussed by the Upper House, is meeting many objections from Opposition parties, and not even all Upper House Liberals are entirely in favor of it, although they have agreed to cooperate in its passage. The Government is "taking a cautious attitude" because increase of corporation taxes is related to the reduction of earned income tax, which is to be carried out in the next fiscal year, and which may suffer depending on how the Corporation Tax Law is revised. (d)

The Government is working out policies for organizing next year's budget in preparation for this week's talks between Ikeda and Joseph DODGE. The total amount of the counterpart fund available next year is expected to be around 43,500,000,000 yen, and this will be used "only for direct investments" in the electric power and shipbuilding industries. By far the largest sum—30 billion yen—will go to the power industry. (e)

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

RESTRICTED

LABOR

The Kyushu Coal Industry League and the Japan Federation of Coal Mine Workers Unions opened collective bargaining yesterday morning, with a compromise proposal immediately being submitted by the management. The dispute was expected to be settled before the day was over. However, the workers of the five major companies affiliated with the Japan Mine Workers Union, including those at the Aso mines, called a seven-day walkout beginning with yesterday's first shift. (a)

The Central Executive Committee of the Japan Electric Power Workers Union yesterday decided to reject the mediation proposal on wages from July onwards offered by the Central Labor Commission, and to "resort to force" to attain their demands. A nation-wide power strike was scheduled for 17 November, and other "strike waves" will follow this, "depending on the managerial attitude." (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Conditions for Calling Out US Troops in Japan: The Japanese Government will request aid from American garrisons "only under extraordinary and urgent circumstances, such as when the maintenance of domestic peace is menaced by direct or indirect aggression from another nation." US forces will be mobilized only upon the official request of the Government, and this will not be made for purely domestic disturbances. It is "possible" that once the US troops are called into action, Japanese police and security forces will be put under their command. (c)

Japanese Ratification to Go to US in December: The Government plans to complete Japan's ratification formalities speedily as soon as it gets Diet approval of the peace treaty, and to deposit the ratification with the US State Department early in December. TATSUKE Keiichi, recently appointed chief of the Japanese overseas agency at Geneva, will carry the document when he passes through the US en route to his post in Switzerland. (d)

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

-EDITORIALS-

The gubernatorial conference called to allocate the 1951 rice deliver quotas dominated the editorial coverage today. Six writers generally agreed that there will be "rough sailing" at the conference because of the firm stand taken by the governors. In other editorials, one writer dealt with the coal mine strike, while another discussed the Four Powers' proposal to set up a joint Middle East Command.

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

ASAHI said the gubernatorial conference, which convened Monday to decide rice delivery quotas, "is likely to face rough sailing" because of the firm stand taken by the governors. "Aside from heavy delivery quotas, a feeling of nonconfidence in the Government's political competence may be regarded as a major factor hindering the smooth sailing of the conference...Furthermore, the governors' firm stand must be regarded as reflecting the undercurrent of gloom among the farmers." The farmers misgivings arise from the Government's rice decontrol policy, the paper said. "Under the circumstances, it is only natural that the governors asked the Government to clarify its rice control policy. Also the Government statement concerning the suspension of its decontrol plan was not clear-cut. It only served to aggravate the farmers' misgivings...It is up to the Government to announce a clear-cut policy."

The journal continued: "If the Government believes that the delivery of 25,500,000 koku of rice is essential, it must present data about the supply and demand situation to back up its belief. If the Government has a plan to lighten the farmers' willingness for quota delivery, it must be clarified. Farmers are sure to try to complete quota deliveries if only they are convinced of the Government's sincerity."

NIHON KEIZAI attributed the present difficulties to the Government's failure regarding the staple food decontrol issue and the lack of definite policy to meet the situation after the decontrol plan proved abortive. "This means that the Government has committed failure twice over. It is natural that both the producers and consumers feel uneasy. Considering this uneasiness, we cannot overlook that the prefectural governors are taking advantage of the Government's failure and weak points." The daily said: "We cannot accept the prefectural governors' demand that a bounty be given for delivery exceeding 23,500,000 koku and up to

25,500,000 as overquota delivery. They might as well say that delivery will be made if the Government pays a blackmarket price. More than that, they demand that the farmers be allowed to deliver wheat and other cereals as substitutes for rice. This will have no other effect than to further lower the farmers' will to deliver ...Then, not only the Government but the prefectural governors would be to blame for the poor delivery record." While calling the Government to account for its failure, the journal concluded, "we demand the prefectural governors to reflect upon their attitude."

TOKYO SHIMBUN stressed that the quotas must be met so long as the rationing system is maintained. It blamed the Government's confused policy for the present delivery quota controversy. Pointing that the people opposed the Government's decontrol plan, it said GHQ had to check the Government's policy. "If, on top of this, the Government is compelled to rely once again on GHQ to secure the delivery quota, we cannot but question whether the Japanese people have lost their spirit of independence and autonomy during the six years of Occupation." The daily urged the Government, prefectural governors, and the farmers to cooperate for the fulfilment of the delivery quotas. At the least, reliance on GHQ must be avoided...If the Government intends to pass over its bungling of the food decontrol issue as if nothing had happened, the people will come to distrust the Government itself as well as its policies."

Rice Decontrol Urged to Settle Quota Issue

While the rice decontrol policy has been suspended for the time being, YOMIURI said, the nation's staple foodstuff control is apparently revealing an "unmistakable symptom of being in its last stage" through deliberations on the rice delivery quota plan. "Decontrol is now inevitable since it is impossible to find any way to proceed with the controls, no matter how much desired." Pointing out that controls only increase the farmers rice holdings and spur blackmarket operations, the paper said: "This leads us to conclude that urban consumers should take the initiative in calling for staple foodstuff decontrol. Only through decontrol can they be freed from the damage of this 'last stage' symptom. Decontrol will prompt farmers to sell large quantities of quality rice to increase cash income." The daily observed that both the Government and the prefectural governors are averting this method. "The Government is making frantic attempts to acquire about 25,500,000 koku of rice, while, the gubernatorial conference is putting up a hard fight to secure quota slashes and a raise in delivery price. But both the producers and the consumers will find any decision unsatisfactory. Can this situation be called anything but a 'last stage' symptom."

A TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist advised the prefectural governors "to pull no punches in criticizing the Government policies." He said the Government and the Diet decides the policies, but "it is the prefectural governors who put the policies into practice."

A YOMIURI writer said: "If prefectural governors accept an unreasonable delivery quota, their political ability would be marked as unsufficient and their chances for victory in the next gubernatorial elections would become slim." Noting that there is a big difference between the Government and prefectural rice crop estimates, the writer wondered if this difference has resulted from political maneuverings. "Is it not a mistake to say that this difference is a mental reaction against the yoke of control?"

MISCELLANEOUS

MAINICHI was glad that the coal dispute has been settled through independent negotiations between the union and management and without recourse to compulsory arbitration. "No one can deny the remarkable development and sound growth of Japanese labor unions during six years under Occupation. But we doubt whether labor and management are satisfied with their present relations. The Government itself has not yet rectified its habit of relying upon GHQ when the situation gets out of hand. As long as Japan wants to make a start as a democratic country in the international community, both labor and management should take the stand of democracy in the field of domestic labor-management relations. Both parties should take independent action and should recognize their responsibilities."

JIJI SHIMPO commented on the declaration by the US, Britain, France, and Turkey to set up a joint Middle East Command. It noted that the Arab Nations cannot agree on the proposal and that Egypt is strongly opposed to it. The journal pointed out that the Western Powers are determined to defend the Middle East. "But in view of the fanatic zeal over national independence in Egypt, Iran, and other Middle East nations, we cannot be optimistic about future developments."

Supplement to

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

STUDENTS

Kyoto Students Greet Emperor with Red Song: The Emperor drew up at Kyoto University yesterday to the accompaniment of the Internationale. It was sung by "several hundred students" who had ganged up at the entrance to the university's main hall. Between verses they demanded "protection of peace" and waved placards showing the name of leftist Councillor OYAMA Ikuo. While the Emperor was being shown around the building 1,000 policemen arrived to quell the demonstration, by then centered on the Emperor's car. The students ignored them. The singing and shouting continued throughout the Emperor's visit. (Mainichi Shimbun AM, 13 November)

JCP STRATEGY

JCP Expected To Try To Win Over Socialists: Somewhere in Tokyo To last month the Japan Communist Party reportedly held its fifth national conference. The conference is said to have confirmed in general the 1951 policy draft announced in September but to have reshuffled stress points. It was decided, allegedly, to abandon "narrow anti-Americanism" and make the peace and security treaties the chief targets of attack. It was also decided to put "major emphasis" on wooing the Socialists into the projected "united people's democratic front." The Communists will reportedly try to splinter the lower-echelon Socialist organizations and then absorb them. (Mainichi Shimbun AM, 13 November)

FARMERS

Gifu Farmers Demand Cut in Delivery Quotas: About 30 farmers of Kita Nagamori, on the outskirts of Gifu Shi, put on a sitdown in the Gifu city office last week. Led by Communist farmer WADA Hikoichi, they demanded that the officials confirm that the rice crop was poor and reduce the delivery quotas. They also petitioned the prefectural authorities. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Chukyo edition, 10 November)

Reds Start Feuds among Reclamation Farmers: The farmer organizations in the reclaimed land areas of Yamanashi Ken are beginning to split, owing to JCP influence. For example the Okushiyama Reclamation Farmers Assn in Higashi-yatsushiro Gun--smooth-running for three years--began having factional disputes after a few Communist farmers were admitted in 1949. Today the Communists, with over one-third of the membership under their control, have blocked negotiations for a loan to start a flour mill and have started a feud over the power supply. The organization is headed for dissolution. (Yamanashi Jiji Shimbun, 2 November)

MISCELLANEOUS

Zenshinza Players "Shut Out Everywhere": The Zenshinza theatrical troupe is reportedly thinking of breaking with the JCP. The troupe began to lose popularity after it joined the party in 1948. Today it is "shut out from theaters almost everywhere." But the JCP may not countenance a break, according to the Special Investigation Bureau. It has uses for the troupe in its influence-building schemes. (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 7 November)

Handbills Scattered from Shirokiya Roof: An estimated 500 handbills protesting the compulsory deportation of Koreans were scattered from the roof of the Shirokiya Dept Store in Tokyo on 5 November. The bills were signed by the "Tokyo Committee of Koreans in Japan." (Nihon Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 6 November)

Moji Koreans Protest against Deportation: About 30 Koreans affiliated with the Moji chapter of the United Democratic Front put on an anti-deportation demonstration at the Moji city office on 5 November. They left satisfied upon learning that "South Koreans need not be afraid." (Nishi Nippon Shimbun, 5 November)

Japanese at Vienna Meet Blasts US Policy: According to a Moscow broadcast of 3 November, a Japanese delegate to the world peace conference in Vienna has denounced the US Far Eastern policies. Delegate TOMISAWA Hiroshi allegedly made his criticisms in a speech before the meeting. (Mainichi Shimbun, Seibu edition, 5 November)

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1982 **DATE:** 12 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-.

Major domestic stories today were built around the mounting prefectural objection to the Government rice delivery quota of 25,500,000 koku. The quota dispute ran first in ASAHI and MAINICHI and consistently outplayed everything else domestic in the other papers. But in many papers, especially the early ones, it won by default. While there was little other news of strict domestic origin, foreign news made up for the dearth. Vice-admiral Joy's Armistice Day statement highlighted the wire coverage, rating top play in three early papers. It was followed closely by the four-power plan to set up an Allied Middle East Command.

RICE POLICY

Prefectural governors conferred yesterday on what stand to take at today's meeting with Agriculture-Forestry Ministry officials on the new rice delivery quota. Most governors felt that the Government should bring its food policy into sharper focus before allocating the 25,500,000 koku quota set on this year's rice crop. They questioned Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO but found his explanation unsatisfactory. In compliance with their demand, Nemoto promised to arrange a special cabinet meeting to draw up a clearer policy. (a)

At the gubernatorial conference yesterday Nemoto summed up the food situation. "As a result of negotiations with Mr DODGE, we are back where we started. Both food rationing and deliveries will continue under the Food Control Law. We will ration food until the end of next October. This being the case, we do not intend to authorize postdelivery free-sale of staple foods at this time." Nemoto emphasized that the Government cannot scale down the compulsory delivery quota to 23,500,000 koku--as some prefectures have suggested--and treat the remaining 2,000,000 koku as surplus delivery. (b)

The governors pointed out that the farmers' "will to deliver" has been dampened by the decontrol mixup. They suggested that the Government not only pay 7,030 yen per koku but hand out special incentive bonuses. (b)

In a memorandum that will soon go to the Cabinet, the governors will ask that the special incentive bonus be fixed "not lower than 3,000 yen per koku." This would cost the Government an additional 8,000,000,000 yen. (b)

INTERNAL SECURITY

National Rural Police headquarters has found defects in the organizations control bill drafted by the Attorney General's Office. It especially objects to the proposed strengthening of the AGO's investigating staff. NRP officials assert that the provision to empower AGO investigators with search and arrest rights would sap the authority of the NRP. They intend to file a strong protest with Attorney General OHASHI. (c)

DIET DELAY

The current Diet has only until 18 November to clear its agenda, but its deliberations, especially in the Upper House, are making little headway. The rice decontrol fiasco has given fuel to the opposition attack on the Government, and Liberal strategists have found themselves on the defensive. Both Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI and Liberal Chief Secretary MASUDA have opened maneuvers to gain the understanding of the Upper House. While certain that the peace treaty and security pact will pass the Upper House by the end of this week, they foresee rough going for the adjusted budget and the personnel retrenchment bill. (a)

A Diet extension seems unavoidable. The chairman of the Upper House Budget Committee has declared that at least 10 more days will be needed to report out the budget bill. (d)

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

COAL STRIKE

The coal strike ended yesterday following a compromise that gave the eight major affiliates of the Japan Federation of Coal Mine Workers Unions a monthly pay boost of 2,156 yen. Six of the eight key unions called off their walkout late Saturday night; the other two ordered their members back to work yesterday afternoon. (a) The smaller JFCMWU locals--on strike since Friday--also went back to work. They ordered "provisional suspension" of the strike to pave the way for collective bargaining. (b)

Central Labor Commission Chairman NAKAYAMA called the settlement "most heartening." He thought it of "deep significance" that the JFCMWU and the coal operators settled their differences "without the guidance of the Occupation." (c)

But in Kyushu another coal strike loomed. The district struggle committee of the Japan Mine Workers Union ordered five constituent locals to begin a seven-day walkout today. (d)

NEWS BRIEFS

Foreign Ministry Reports on Korean Question: The Foreign Ministry has revealed that current talks with Korea on the future status of Koreans in Japan are "at a point where both parties must decide how much they will yield." Both sides have agreed in general that Korean residents will lose Japanese nationality as soon as the peace treaty takes effect. But they differ on how Korean residents should be treated afterward. (d)

Viet Nam May Assign Woman Minister to Japan: YOKOYAMA Masayuki, former minister to French Indochina, has received word that the Viet Nam Government will appoint a woman as minister to Japan. The woman is Mrs NAM Chon, wife of a former foreign minister. If her appointment goes through, she will be the first woman minister to come to Japan. (e)

(a) Tokyo Shimbun (c) Yomiuri Shimbun (AM) (e) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun

-EDITORIALS-

Editorial interest today focused on economic issues. Economic writers discussed tax reductions and the development of electric power sources. Other topics--BCG inoculation, social security, education, and official discipline--rated single comment.

ECONOMY

Noting that the Finance Ministry is earnestly compiling next year's budget, ASAHI said the Government's approach to the question of stabilizing the national livelihood will come under sharp scrutiny. "It must first of all consider measures to scale down the lower-bracket income tax, which despite the recent reduction is still to heavy...A second problem it must take up is the livelihood of the even lower income class that pays no taxes at all." The daily felt that "at a minimum" these two questions must be solved. "Some have charged that additional tax cuts would run counter to world trends. But we do not believe this." Comparing tax burdens internationally, the daily came to the conclusion that "it is not too meaningful to argue relative tax burdens between two countries when their income scales are poles apart."

"Furthermore, when tax burdens are contrasted internationally, we must consider the question of living standards," the paper said. "Not only is average income in Japan one-tenth that in the US, but 60 percent of this meager income goes for food while in the US and Britain the figure is about 30 percent. This leaves one with the feeling that the Japanese work only to eat. In a country like Britain where the social security system is sufficiently developed to permit the description welfare state, taxes contribute greatly to the welfare of society as a whole, and it becomes difficult to say on superficial examination whether taxes are heavy or light." The paper urged the Government and financial adviser DODGE to consider these points.

YOMIURI opposed the Liberal Party plan to create a special corporation for power development. "Under present conditions, any large-scale development of power sources will require state funds directly or indirectly. As the present electric power companies prove, private capital is extremely limited. The Liberal Party proposal argues that nothing need be left up to private companies because the state will be the dominant investor. Is this a proper line of reasoning under present conditions?"

In the first place, the journal said, "to succeed, a special company must have a clean and competent bureaucratic organization. At present, the bureaucracy in Japan is generally inferior to private enterprise in efficiency and capability. Moreover, in handling vast investments, it is easy to fall into wasteful practices on grounds that the funds are the state's. In net result, this makes the utilization of capital less effective. When capital, both state and private, is scarce, is an almost ineffective special corporation justifiable?

"Secondly, we have just dissolved the Japan Power Generation and Transmission Co and set up nine regional companies. Hardly six months have elapsed since then. Does the mere reason of heavy reliance on state investment justify creating a development company like the JFGTC a half-year later? To be sure, the private electric companies have demonstrated weakness in the matter of funds. But this is neither unreasonable under current conditions nor is it totally unexpected. It must be admitted that they have ability and experience and that there is a limit to state funds. So wouldn't it be more sensible and more effective at least for the next few years to let the electric companies use any available funds to promote their own development programs than to invest these funds in some unreasonable private or special public corporation?"

BCG INOCULATIONS

JIJI SHIMPO wondered why the people should submit to compulsory BCG inoculation when BCG is still controversial. "The only proper course the Government can take at this time is to suspend compulsory BCG inoculation promptly...We question the attitude of the Upper House Welfare Committee, which endorsed the effectiveness of BCG inoculation on the testimony of witnesses and decided against revising the existing Anti-Tuberculosis Law." The paper said that if the issue was hygiene on the battlefield, any preventive shots may be uniformly administered. "But the legislation for compulsory inoculation, which affects the lives and health of all the people, should have been dealt with more cautiously. We cannot but say that this is an example of the Diet penchant for producing too many incomplete laws. If a bill is defective it should be revised, even on the eve of its enactment."

SOCIAL SECURITY

MAINICHI said the Social Security Deliberative Council's second recommendation brought out the important points that the Government should consider in formulating next year's budget. It pointed out that the problem of medical care must be settled. It also saw the need for utilizing the funds deposited in the Finance Ministry's Deposit Bureau. "Funds paid in as of the end of 1950 totaled 34,700,000,000 yen, but payment of this money will not be made until 1962...If even a part of it could be used for social security, the shortage of beds for tuberculosis patients could be met." The journal believed that the problem of social security will move closer toward solution every time it is brought up and discussed. "In short, it is public opinion that will push social security forward."

MISCELLANEOUS

TOKYO SHIMBUN favored the Attorney General's Office decision to eliminate tuition fees in compulsory education because it would discourage schools from admitting children from outside their district. It felt that parents should not send their children to out-of-district schools to facilitate their entrance into higher schools. "However, it is not the parents alone that are at fault; schools should not vie with each other to send more pupils to higher schools...The problem must be solved by reflecting on and improving the new education system."

Observing that scandals in government offices are increasing, a columnist in the evening ASAHI said "slackness in official discipline can be fatal to government organizations." "We feel that the people, the Government, party politicians, and officials have become insensible to scandals in view of the extreme number of cases."

The writer wondered what the inspection agencies and procuratorial authorities are doing about it. "The defect lies in the fact that these inspecting bodies are too divergent in type and nature to operate efficiently. Some way must be found to integrate the current hodge-podge of inspecting agencies."

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NARCOTICS

Korean Communist Involved in Dope Traffic: Investigation of the Kobe dope case, in which 25 persons, including Korean Communists and eight women, were arrested, has led to new disclosures. Conspiring with a capsule manufacturer and an illicit trafficker in methylprobamin in Osaka, the dope ring had established six clandestine manufacturing plants in Kobe and several in Amagasaki. Its members were also linked with TAKAHASHI Kanji, a welfare commissioner in Ikuta Ku, Kobe. In all they employed about 150 persons, including 50 women. They sold these drugs as far away as Shizuoka, Tottori, and Tokyo. It is said they sold 1,600,000 vials of narcotics for 5,800,000 yen. When arrested, all exercised their right of silence. But one, HYON Tae-son, believed to be the fugitive chief of the Mita Korean Communist chapter, testified that the pistol picked up in the raid was to be used for suicide when arrested. In addition to the pistol, the raid netted cartridges, 100,000 vials of dope, dope manufacturing apparatus, printing machine, and other equipment. (Asahi Shimbun, Osaka edition, 6 November)

UNDERGROUND

Hokkaido JCP Underground Activities Bared: Hokkaido Communists are giving more and more time to illegal activities under various disguises. Authorities have pieced together the following picture of the Hokkaido underground. The Hokkaido district committee exists as a legal organization and controls over 10 subordinate committees, but these legal organizations are powerless and exist only on paper. The control is wielded by the underground Sapporo bureau, one of the nine bureaus established throughout Japan. This bureau, the most powerful among the nine as it is empowered to represent the party's central committee, was known as the KINYO KAI until ordered to dissolve some time ago. Authorities believe one of the missing JCP leaders runs the bureau because of the tone and high-level nature of recent directives. They suspect that the Communist are preparing for violent revolution since most of the directives concern intelligence activities--information on railways, harbors, roads, lighthouse, and communications. The Muroran JCP maritime division is allegedly investigating maritime affairs; the technological department members, the technical fields; and peddlers, the labor unions and rural areas.

Conferences on revolutionary strategy have been held in Sapporo, Asahikawa, Muroran, and Abashiri, while leader training courses have been set up at collective farms in Iwamizawa and Etambetsu. Authorities confirm the existence of the Council of Revolutionary Strategy. In line with this, police are investigating rumors of secret manufacture of arms in the Sorachi district and directives seeking information on quantity of potassium cyanide and sulphuric and nitric acids so far stockpiled by Communist agencies.

In making contacts, orders are conveyed by personal contact or telephone. No important directive is written, and those occasionally found are considered false. In putting out organ papers, stencils prepared in Sapporo are forwarded to various local agencies, which in turn print mimeographed copies for final distribution. No printing press is used. As for funds, responsible regional executives always seem to have substantial cash at their disposal and their living standard is above the average. (Hokkai Nichinichi Shimbun, 3 November)

MISCELLANEOUS

Student Taking Steps to Cancel Suspensions: On 7 November six students were expelled and seven suspended indefinitely from Kyushu University. They were charged with leading an anti-peace treaty demonstration on 31 October that turned into a fight with police. The student self-government association, denouncing the school decision as oppression of student activities, started action the following day to get the decision retracted. Holding a student plebiscite, the association found that the majority of students opposed the suspensions. (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, Osaka edition, 9 November)

400 Day Laborers Conduct Sitdown Strike: About 400 day laborers, jobless because of rain, stormed the Ogura city office in Fukuoka Ken on 7 November, demanding wages for unemployed days. Dissatisfied at the mere promise of future employment, the mob resorted to sitdown tactics. The all-day negotiations ended with police arresting seven laborers, including ISONO Mitsuru, chairman of the day laborers union. (Nishi Nippon Shimbun, 8 November)

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

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Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The Washington report that Russia may try to keep some sort of mission in Tokyo after the Occupation drew heaviest emphasis in the early coverage. Another Washington story--on the possibility of Japan joining the International Monetary Fund by the year-end--also did well. Domestic news was generally subordinated, although two items--the permission to negotiate directly with the UN and the nearing settlement of the coal strike--took lead play in single papers. National news made a better showing in the morning press. Treaty-linked stories probably came out best, rating bannerlines in two papers. The impending governors meeting on rice delivery quotas and the renewed Peoples Democratic drive for a new party were also good for several above-fold stories. The new UN cease-fire proposal headed the foreign coverage in the late editions.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Foreign Ministry announced yesterday that Japan has gained GHQ permission to communicate directly with the UN. But the authorizing memorandum banned direct communications that involve interpretation of or deviation from standing GHQ policies. (a)

The Foreign Ministry also commented on the report that the deputy military governor of the Ryukyus has asked native officials to set up a unified government for the Okinawas. It viewed this as a preliminary step toward US takeover of administrative, legislative, and jurisdictional powers in this area concurrent with the coming into effect of the peace treaty. "The US will exercise all and any of the three powers until it makes a proposal on trusteeship," the ministry said unofficially. "This requires that the US authorities have an established governing setup when the treaty takes effect." (b)

Finance Minister IKEDA, also taking his cue from a foreign news report, emphasized that yen rate will remain unchanged even if Japan joins the International Monetary Fund by the year-end. "Some foreign bankers are saying that the yen rate will change after Japan's admission to the IMF," he said. "I see no need to make any comments on this rumor. As I have said several times in the Diet, I intend to stick to the 360-to-one rate." (c)

Government leaders expect both the peace treaty and security pact to clear the Upper House within a week. They look for ratification on 17 or 18 November. (d)

The treaty drew criticism from retiring Tokyo University President NAMBARA. In his farewell address yesterday, he said: "This is a one-sided peace. The treaty--commonly called a treaty of reconciliation--contains an unprecedented provision, one that grants freedom of rearmament. This throws a dark shadow on the future of the Japanese people." (e)

RICE DECONTROL

Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO told the Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday that controls will stay on rice until next November. (f) The Government's rice delivery quota of 25,500,000 koku came under fire at a preparatory meeting for the governors' conference. The 15-man sponsor group threatened to turn down the quota unless the Government 1) keeps staple foods controlled until next November, 2) grants incentive bonuses to farmers who complete their delivery, 3) makes supplementary payments without fail, 4) takes strict measures to prevent the flow of rice into illegal channels, 5) authorize substitute delivery of wheat and miscellaneous cereals, 6) pay more for booking rice cargo, and 7) scale down the delivery quota if the actual harvest drops below the crop estimate. (c)

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

LABOR

Seven of the eight key affiliates of the Japan Federation of Coal Mine Workers Unions settled their wage dispute yesterday morning. They scaled down their original demands and compromised on a pay formula identical to the one that ended the coal strike in the Joban area. The only major holdout--the Mitsui union--continued negotiating separately after the others had settled. By evening it, too, came to terms. JFCMWU leaders were expected to issue a back-to-work order last night. (a)

Power workers in Tokyo, meanwhile, turned down the pay-hike compromise proposed by the Central Labor Commission. They prepared to go through with the power-shutoff strike set for Tuesday. (b)

The Public Enterprise Arbitration Commission stepped out of the wage dispute between the State Railway Corp and its employees. The commission suspended arbitration when the disputing parties indicated that they would like to resume direct negotiations. (c)

NEWS BRIEFS

PDP Members Revive New Party Drive: Influential members of the Peoples Democratic Party have started to talk up a new party again. They outlined their plan to Shinsei Club representatives Friday night and got their support. But not all Peoples Democrats want to team up with the Shinsei Club. Some, especially in the progressive wing, would prefer to work primarily with the Farmers Cooperatives. This conflict has complicated the job of the PDP executive board, which recently went on record against formation of a new party with the Shinsei Club alone. (d)

War Criminals to Get Better Break: Attorney General OHASHI disclosed yesterday that the Government is drafting bills to lighten the sentences of war criminals. He told the Upper House peace committee that war crimes "will not necessarily" be treated as a criminal offense. (e)

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

-EDITORIALS-

Four editorials today commented on the GCTU's declaration of a "state of emergency." In addition, economic writers dealt with rice decontrol and extravagance in government offices. The rest of the coverage went to Japan's role in the free world, the UN General Assembly, the "false bottom" purge and the proposed "Mao Wall" in China.

LABOR

MAINICHI commented on the General Council of Trade Unions' decision to resort to force in opposing the projected anti-general strike law and the organizations control law and to declare a state of emergency. "To what extent force will be used is still open to question. But we should not be too optimistic because a wave of autumn offensives has already been rising and a year-end struggle has already started." The paper did not blame the unions for having "misgivings." It said the fundamental rights of the people must be respected at any cost. "Therefore, the Government must exercise utmost prudence in its policies. At the same time, in controlling the expected uprising of violence by right and left extremists, the Government should strive to eliminate the hotbeds fostering undemocratic elements by stabilizing the people's living conditions and extending the social guarantee system instead of resorting to laws alone. But this does not mean that we support the GCTU strike action." It urged GCTU leaders not to be hasty in developing their anti-Government activities since the Diet still has to approve the laws. "Even if the Liberal Party attempts to push such legislation through by force of majority, it cannot overrule the Upper House."

NIHON KEIZAI wondered whether the union movement is a political strike or political activity. "If the issue is restricted to the present declaration of a state of emergency, dispute tactics staged in opposition to the Government bills in question cannot but be interpreted as an act of dispute, political in nature. From a practical viewpoint, moreover, it must be said that it is an obvious impediment to the proper steering of parliamentary government for labor unions to impose pressure on the Diet through strikes...But if strikes--the greatest weapon of the labor union--should become outlawed, how will the unions be able to assert their ideas effectively? It may boil down to the contention that mere verbal

opposition will have very little effect. But strikes and similar dispute actions are not the only approaches for unions. They should be reminded of elections, where workers can express their will."

TOKYO SHIMBUN considered the GCTU declaration "too exaggerated." "We fear such a declaration may create antipathy among the public rather than enhance the fighting spirit of the labor unions. Although the proposed laws have grave bearing upon the labor unions, their enactment is not a problem that can be settled between the Government and the labor unions alone. Labor unions must try to win public support if they want to fight the enactment of these laws. Unless the unions realize that their purpose cannot be attained by resorting to force, public opinion may support the Government instead." The journal also advised the Government to study carefully the internal and external effects of the laws which it wants to enact in place of the Occupation rules.

ASAHI felt that the Government should give more serious study to determining whether an anti-general strike law is necessary. It also said the labor unions must give further thought to their future strategy. "Since the unions have a powerful weapon in a strike...whether the weapon should be used must be carefully decided, not from their own viewpoint alone, but in full consideration of their responsibility to society as a whole. They must be extremely cautious against using it for political purposes."

ECONOMY

An ASAHI columnist wondered whether to be happy or sad at seeing the staple food issue settled by "one foreigner" instead of by public opinion. "We are irritated to see the Government so arrogant toward its own people while submitting meekly to the authorities." The writer noted that the farmers are now reluctant to deliver rice because of the Government blunder. "To cover up its blunder, the Government will bring up the problem at the governors' conference. But it must be remembered that it is quite unreasonable for the Government to force the people to deliver rice without making some gesture of apology for its mismanagement--the cause of unnecessary unrest among the people."

Noting that businessmen have started a "new life movement" aimed at cutting the cost of lavish banquets for government officials, a MAINICHI columnist hoped that it "does not lead to a contest of trying to pull the wool over each other's eyes."

Similarly, a JIJI SHIMPO writer felt that extravagance in government offices should be eliminated. He said extravagance was unknown in prewar days. "It is hardly possible that simplicity is incompatible with democracy."

MISCELLANEOUS

A YOMIURI commentator believed that Japan can contribute greatly to the peace of the free world. "Although some Japanese advocate permanent neutrality and disarmament, it would be impossible for Japan to follow this policy unless it hides in holes in the North or South Pole. However, even if there were such holes, can the Japanese be so cowardly as to hide in them? Japan signed the San Francisco peace treaty to join the democratic camp, for the Japanese people preferred the freedom of democracy to the tyranny of historical materialism...I think the Japanese in general still have within them the traditional sense of duty as well as the spirit of the old warriors. I inwardly believe that these will contribute greatly to promote the construction of a free world in the future."

JIJI SHIMPO observed that the UN General Assembly will end in a clash if the Soviet Union does not come forth with some concrete compromise plan. "However, if it is eventually proven at the current General Assembly that the two camps cannot come to terms regarding the basic problem of peace, there is strong possibility that the solidification of the free camp will become the biggest problem at the current GA. Indications are that the US intends to strengthen the unity of the free camp, while arguing with Russia over disarmament and other issues."

A columnist in the evening MAINICHI noted that the Kosaikai station stall in Kyoto has decided against selling articles in boxes with false bottoms. "We hope that all other stations stalls will follow suit." In addition, the writer felt that "our social life would become cleaner if all people with false bottoms are purged."

Observing that a new "Great Wall" of trees called the "Mao Wall" is being planned along the northern border of China, ASAHI's evening editorial considered it a "fantastic project." "But it would be narrow-minded, hair-splitting insularism to cavil at an idea like this as an impracticable creation of an overactive imagination." The daily said Japanese statesmen should have more imagination.

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ANTI-SAFETY LAW ACTIVITIES

Public Safety Law Protested in Tokyo Rally: About 1,500 representatives of leftist organizations held a "Tokyo citizens rally" at Shiba Park, Tokyo, Saturday afternoon to protest safety regulations. Sponsored by the "League to Abolish the Tokyo Public Safety Regulation," the rally climaxed a two-month drive and attracted Korean students and members of the National Federation of Metal Industry Workers Unions, the Tokyo Public Works Bureau Workers Union, and the Tokyo Student Self-Government Association. Police reported only one minor skirmish during the meeting, which opened with performances by the Zenshinza troupe and featured addresses by FUSE Tatsuji, Liberal Bar Association member, and others. (Asahi Shimbun AM, 11 November)

In their application for permit to hold the rally, the sponsors estimated that participants would number 10,000. The authorities, anticipating a heavy concentration of Koreans, posted 4,000 armed police in the park to maintain order. (Asahi Shimbun PM, 10 November)

Tokyo Unions Oppose Public Safety Ordinance: The campaign to abolish the public safety regulation is snowballing throughout Tokyo. Protest activities have been stepped up by the State Railway Workers Union, tne Nissan Chemical Co Workers Union, the Federation of Physical Chemistry Research Institute Workers Unions, the Tokyo Publication Co Workers Union, the Tokyo Transportation Workers Union, and others. (Nittsu Rodo, organ of Nippon Express Co Workers Union, 5 November)

FISHING BOATS

Soviet Patrols Seize Hokkaido Fishing Boats: Two Japanese fishing boats operating five miles southeast of Cape Nosappu were seized by a Soviet patrol boat on 9 November. Another was seized off Nemuro Peninsula the next day by a medium-sized Soviet patrol boat that crossed the MacArthur line from near Suisho Island. (Mainichi Shimbun AM, 11 November)

Suspicious Fishing Boat Sought in Hokkaido: The fishing boat Kosei Maru has not been heard from since sailing out of Hakodate at the end of October without giving its destination. The boat was chartered by MATSUOKA Totaro of Rijiri Island on 13 October for 70,000 yen. Investigation has revealed that besides a regular crew of seven, Matsuoka also took along a woman. Viewing the circumstances as suspicious, authorities have launched a general search. (Mainichi Shimbun, Hokkaido edition, 7 November)

MISCELLANEOUS

500 Leftist Hold Youth Day Rally in Kanagawa: About 500 Tokyo-Yokohama leftist youths assembled at the foot of Mt Tanzawa, Kanagawa Ken, to hold an "International Youth Day" demonstration on 10 November, according to reports reaching police headquarters. Reports said the rally "created a threatening aimosphere." It is believed they chose the Mt Tanzawa area to test Communist mountain guerrilla tactics. (Tokyo Shimbun, 10 November)

JCP Reports 3 More Guidance Section Members: Communist Party headquarters reported to the Shibuya ward office on 7 November that it has appointed KOMATSU, TSUKADA, and ex-publication chief KAJITA Shigeho to the re-established Provisional Central Guidance Section. (Mainichi Shimbun AM, 10 November)

Fukushima Cartridges Confirmed as USSR-Make: The cartridges found on 7 November in Sakagawa Machi, Fukushima Ken, are apparently Russian-made. The three cardboard containers bore the following legend in Russian: "Contains 70 pistol tomy rifle cartridges measuring 7.62 millimeters in diameter." The boxes also carried other symbols and numbers. (Mainichi Shimbun, Fukushima edition, 10 November)

JCP Jobless Insurance Fraud Study Expanded: Continuing the investigation into the fraudulent collection of unemployment insurance money by Communists, Nagano authorities suspect that this may have been a nationwide Red-sponsored activity. Investigators say that at a national party convention a certain JCP Suwa regional committee member volunteered to contribute some of the swindled insurance money to the party. If this report is true, authorities expect many similar fraud cases to crop up throughout the nation. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Nagano edition, 10 November)

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Prefectural Newspapers

(Period: 28 Oct-3 Nov)

Editorial attention this week in the daily issues of 121 prefectural journals was divided about equally between two topics. First came the return to Japan of the American financial expert, Joseph DODGE, to advise the Government on its so-called "peace budget" and other economic matters (57 items). Second, and closely allied to the first, was the problem of decontrol of rice (51 items). The only other subject given major attention was the British election, but comment did not differ substantially from the previous scan period. Proceedings in the Special Diet suffered a marked loss of coverage.

THE SAME DODGE, THE SAME LINE

Joseph DODGE arrived in Japan for the fourth time and immediately "threw the Government into confusion" by informing the press that he disapproved of two of the Liberal Party's pet projects: rice decontrol and tax reduction. Prefectural papers rejoiced over the first but were downcast over the second. They recognized that Mr DODGE was still concerned over the danger of inflation, but insisted the situation now was quite different from 1949. Continued control of staple foodstuffs suited them well; but the tax cut seemed absolutely necessary to them.

Control's End -- Inflation's Beginning?

A Toyama daily (a) summarized Mr DODGE's views in five points: (1) it is not impossible to overcome post-treaty economic difficulties; (2) inflation must be fought vigorously; (3) exports must be increased and imports controlled; (4) any tax reduction must be carried out with great caution; (5) food decontrol is contrary to world trends. "Mr DODGE halted the mounting inflation in postwar Japan and helped speed up production. The recommendations he is now about to make will mark the end of Occupation control over our economy. All the Japanese people hope the profound experience and knowledge of Mr DODGE will put our independent economy on a solid basis."

An Okayama journal (b) took up the second, third and fourth points, calling it Mr DODGE's "primary aim" to boost production by checking inflation and to promote exports by lowering export prices. "For this purpose he stresses the necessity of controls over credit and over the use of imported materials." It is "most doubtful" whether existing voluntary credit control by banks is sufficient, and whether it is enough to regulate raw materials alone. In order, under a free economy, to lower export prices to the international level, "very strong deflationary measures must be taken." If these measures weaken small enterprise, there is danger of economic collapse. "Controls must be handled with discretion." Japan cannot ignore Mr DODGE's opposition to tax reduction "because it arose against the background of world economic conditions." However, this problem "cannot be discussed on the same level as the taxation problems of other countries."

A Kanazawa publication (c) urged Government officials to "state with utmost frankness the limit of our capacity to meet the obligations of reparations and other debts abroad." The writer then turned to the foreign trade issue, and recommended that official subsidies should be renewed for imports, despite Mr DODGE's opposition to this. "Japan has been unable to obtain raw materials from most of Asia since the outbreak of the Korean war; we have had to import them from the western hemisphere. Because of our insufficient merchant marine, freight charges for the long Pacific voyage inevitably went up, and this is one most dangerous inflationary factor that must be combated."

(a) Kita Nippon Shimbun (circ 103,953), 30 Oct
(b) Sanyo Shimbun (circ 214,150), 29 Oct (AM)
(c) Hokkoku Shimbun (circ 169,075), 29 Oct

The War Boom's Psendo-Inflation

"We are grateful to Mr DODGE for advice that has stabilized our economy, but we wonder how closely we should adhere to the Dodge line in the future," said a large Kobe paper (d). "Just before the war began in Korea, a strong deflationary trend was apparent because of too rigorous enforcement of the Dodge policies. If it had not been for the war boom, Japan might have suffered from social unrest." It is true Japanese prices are higher than international ones, and this hampers export. "But this is not an inflationary phenomenon caused by inflationary policies--it is brought about by suspension of trade with Red China and the general price increase of imports....If deflationary policies are enforced on the assumption that price rises are the result of loose monetary policy, the result may be a situation like that just before the Korean war." It is "inevitable," perhaps, that Japan must "pursue disinflation to some degree," but there are "many gaps between the Dodge line and the actual situation."

Nagoya's leading daily (e), however, wanted Mr DODGE to examine carefully the supplementary budget now under debate in the Diet, and, as his second objective, pass criticism on the "wholesale laissez-faire economic policies of the Liberal Party." Both the budget and the policy that produced it, the writer averred, are "dangerous inflationary factors." But because it is "undeniable the present march towards inflation is quite different from that of 1949," the Dodge line should be "given latitude of some kind." The balance of Government finance must, of course, be "firmly maintained," but the revival of subsidies for iron, coal, electric power and staple foods "will serve to lower commodity prices if funds are used properly....Further, generous loans to buy equipment are necessary to raise the limit of productive efficiency."

A Sendai editorialist (f) pointed out that Mr DODGE believed "the keynote of the Japanese economy" was unchanged by the Korean war, while the Government believed the opposite, and this was the basic difference of opinion. It is "natural" that Mr DODGE "worries about whether such a laissez-faire measure as rice decontrol is warrantable at the present time, especially in the presence of inflationary factors--reparations, national defense, and so on." But "in a locality like the under-developed Tohoku region," there is "pressing need" that funds be released, even if this does lead to some measure of inflation. "We therefore hope that Mr DODGE, who is well acquainted with future price trends in the US, will draw a rational conclusion after a close study of Japan's economic conditions since the outbreak of war in Korea." There is, to be sure, "some need to restrict the fiscal policy of the Yoshida Cabinet," since it contains "many inconsistencies, and goes to extremes that hamper improvement in the national living standard."

Tax Reduction in a "Ramshackle" Economy

A Kyodo- syndicated editorial published in Kofu (g), Tsu (h), Miyazaki (i), Wakayama (j), Fukushima (k), Maebashi (l), Nagoya (m) and Yamagata (n) expressed "deepest gratitude" for Mr DODGE's previous efforts and "eagerness to hear his final recommendations." The writer continued: "Mr DODGE is opposed to tax cuts now because, he says, they will lead to tax increases in the future. We want him to reconsider this." The Japanese living standard is still only 70 percent of the prewar level, and is still unstable. "Moreover, the Government's tax cut plan cannot cover increased living expenses that have come from the Korean war, even if the plan is fully enforced." And yet maintenance of the living standard "must be the first consideration in determining the nation's capacity to pay reparations, and to redeem all debts to other countries." Nor can rationalization alone lower industrial prices. "To bring down the costs

(d) Kobe Shimbun (circ 218,888), 31 Oct (AM)
(e) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 967,645), 28 Oct (AM)
(f) Kahoku Shimpo (circ 160,712), 30 Oct
(g) Yamanashi Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 40,177), 28 Oct
(h) Ise Shimbun (circ 43,980), 28 Oct
(i) Hyuga Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 45,283), 29 Oct (AM)
(j) Wakayama Shimbun (circ 29,143), 29 Oct
(k) Fukushima Minyu (circ 36,500), 31 Oct
(l) Jomo Shimbun (circ 62,524), 31 Oct
(m) Tokai Mainichi Shimbun (circ 56,046), 31 Oct
(n) Yamagata Shimbun (circ 81,915), 31 Oct

of iron and steel, the Government must bear part of the burden of transportation costs for raw materials. Subsidies are indispensable for stabilizing the Japanese economy."

Kyoto's largest daily (o) sympathized with the Detroit banker's desire to stop inflation first, at all costs, and felt he was right to oppose rice decontrol, but that he should accept tax reduction. "Although we as a defeated nation must not neglect our duty to pay reparations, any extreme lowering of our living standard will naturally cause hitches in that payment....Tax reduction is a necessary relief measure, and the circumstances here are different from those in Western nations." It is also "politically inadvisable" for the Government to lower living standards. "Nevertheless, it is universally recognized that Mr DOEGE's stabilization policy begun in 1949 has been successful in curbing inflation....His advice is given from the international standpoint, and it is essential for us to understand it."

A Niigata editor (p) described the Dodge press statement as "unrelenting criticism" of the tax reduction plan. "On the surface it looks as if we were better off than nations that must raise taxes for armament expansion. But Mr DODGE must know well that Japan's economy is still so unstable as to be easily shaken even by special procurement demand alone, and instantly endangered by even a small measure of inflation or deflation." To reinforce this "ramshackle economy," it is necessary to heighten national enthusiasm for production, at the same time accumulating capital. "To work up zeal for production, first of all the national livelihood must be stabilized, especially by freeing the people from an onerous tax burden." The orthodox theory that tax curtailment spells an increase in purchasing power and thus accelerates inflation is "not indefensible." However, "it is presumed that since the people's livelihood is gradually being stabilized, it is not necessarily impossible to find a tax cut measure that would involve no inflationary elements." In any case, Mr DODGE's remarks "have undoubtedly made the Japanese more conscious of post-treaty economic hardships."

Tax Revision, Not Reduction

"The most difficult question facing Japan is how to raise funds for the development of the electric power, iron and steel and shipbuilding industries," Kochi readers were told (q). If raised by taxation, the burden will be too heavy; if by upping the price of electricity, other prices will rise. The introduction of foreign capital is "the only solution." As for funds to pay reparations and "peace settlement expenses in general," they must be "strictly limited" if they are payable "on the premise of Japan's economic stability and continued fair living standards." If next year's budget amounts to much over 850 billion yen, taxes will have to be raised. Japanese taxes may be lower than American or British taxes, but "Japan's income is widely different from those nations'." If an "unreasonable burden is imposed on Japan, our economy will gradually degenerate, and we shall be unable to make any kind of payments for a long time."

A Shizuoka pressman (r), however, pointed out another danger in tax reduction. The Finance Ministry has announced that under the new system there will be only 12,600,000 taxpayers, as opposed to the 19,100,000 registered in 1949, "when taxation was at its peak." If this becomes known in countries demanding reparations, they will "certainly misjudge" Japan's economic capacity. "Why did the Government fail to explain that even now there are 1? times as many taxpayers as before the war?" The three-trillion yen national income "sounds enormous," but is worth less than 15 billion prewar yen, or half the 30-billion income in 1939. Individual income has fallen "nearly five percent below the prewar level....This shows the present increase in number of taxpayers is not due to any increase in individual income." Corporations must be taxed more severely, for their income this year "is so remarkable that amortization of their assets is estimated to exceed the 700-billion mark, while last year it was 268 billion yen. This sudden increase must be ascribed to higher commodity prices rather than to rationalization of any kind."

(o) Kyoto Shimbun (circ 193,393), 30 Oct (AM)
(p) Niigata Nippo (circ 146,472), 29 Oct)
(q) Kochi Shimbun (circ 106,500), 29 Oct
(r) Shizuoka Shimbun (circ 86,577), 31 Oct

An Osaka journalist (s) defended the tax cut. "If it is truly in order to correct an over-heavy burden on the small income group, Mr DODGE probably will accept it. Presumably he is aware that Japan's economic independence will be threatened if the people's livelihood remains unbalanced....Today, six years after the war's end, the Government should not depend entirely on American experts: it may expect good advice from them, but at the same time it should frankly and boldly express its own opinions, in constructive and concrete policies."

The Technical Aspect and the New Angle

A Hiroshima commentator (t) was "very glad" that Mr DODGE's return to Japan had made it possible to "question the Government's assumption that its financial policy is unshakable." Reparations payment must be met in a way that will not overthrow the living standard, "that is, with whatever spare money we can get." This "spare money" can be obtained "only by promoting export." Export, however, is conditioned not only by domestic production but by world market trends. Further, Japan has no natural resources. "It is clearly impossible, therefore, to improve the Japanese economy in utter disregard of the world situation. In this sense, we should take due note of Mr DODGE's warning that Japan's policy goes against the general current of the world....We must accept the knowledge that we have profited from the Korean war, while all other nations have lost."

"The Government's financial policy has undermined the Dodge line," asserted a journal published in four cities of Hokkaido (u). "The Liberals have applied the Dodge line only to the technical aspect of budget formulation, and have offered no resistance to inflation." However, this writer was dissatisfied with the statement that tax reduction went counter to world trends. "Past and present tax cuts are only nominal ones, which do not positively improve the living standard, since the cost of living has greatly increased in the past year....There would be no need to slash taxes if prices went down or were stabilized. Even without Mr DODGE's advice it is plain the Government would be wiser to carry out measures for substantially improving the people's livelihood than to cut taxes in name only. This is apt to the misunderstood abroad."

These Hiroshima and Hokkaido editorials were printed on the same day. Next morning the Hiroshima paper (v) fell in line with papers that opposed rice decontrol but wanted to keep the tax cut plan. "We have the highest respect for Mr DODGE's good will and for his firm belief in the desirability of a stabilized currency," he wrote, "but we must ask him what should be done about the heavy burden on the low income group. Should not the tax system at least be revised to distribute the burden more fairly?" Now that the Government has been reproved by the American expert, it should "take up economic problems from a new angle, without regard to prestige or saving face."

Exchange of Binding Force for Good Will and Common Sense

"The situation now is entirely different from the one Mr DODGE rescued us from before," noted a large Osaka business journal (w). "At present fiscal balance is being maintained, though it cannot be called perfect. There is no big economic disturbance and the menace of inflation has diminished." This is because for the past three years the Dodge line has been unchanged. "We hope that now Mr DODGE will supplement and strengthen his policies by reforming them." If Japan alone in the world reduces taxes and takes "only lukewarm measures" against inflation, the Japanese would deserve censure, as Mr DODGE says. "But in reality the present state of Japan is diametrically opposite to this description. The national income is at an extremely low level, compared to other nations; the real level of consumption is well below the prewar level; and the Korean war boom was of an entirely temporary nature. Recently, because of the sluggishness of the world market and the electric power shortage, production has decreased remarkably, and the money situation has become tight once again."

"Mr DODGE points out that the current five to ten percent decline in prices can hardly augur deflation because it comes after the 50 percent rise since the

(s) Kokusai Shimbun (circ 107,869), 31 Oct
(t) Chugoku Shimbun (circ 223,873), 30 Oct (AM)
(u) Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 610,235), 30 Oct
(v) Chugoku Shimbun (circ 223,873), 31 Oct
(w) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun (circ 579,706), 31 Oct

war started in Korea," said a Hakodate analyst (x). There exist many post-treaty threats of inflation, too, and it is "only natural" for the Detroit banker to accuse the Japanese Government of too much optimism. "Our authorities, on the other hand, believe the 50 percent rise is due more to international conditions than to domestic ones--it is not inflation, although due to the weakness of our economy." So to them most important is increased production, to do away with this weakness. A "tightened money policy" would only interfere with the process. "This discrepancy of opinions perhaps arises from the Japanese officials' emphasizing the peculiar nature of this economic tendency, and Mr DODGE's seeing it from a more objective and longer-range viewpoint."

Osaka's largest local daily (y) believed that the reason Japan welcomed the peace treaty "in spite of some dissatisfaction with minor points" was that the people were "desperately eager" for political independence. "What has weighed on our minds most heavily, however, is that we had no free hand in financial policies under the Occupation." Now Mr DODGE has again stressed that until the peace treaty is ratified this will hold true. "Even afterwards, we shall have such close economic ties with the US that we cannot operate our industry in disregard of American interests. However, that should be based on the common sense and good will of the Government and people....Unless Mr DODGE makes it clear how tax reduction and rice decontrol will adversely affect other nations, we will find it hard to understand the propriety of his strong criticisms. We earnestly hope his advice will have no binding force except as the Government accepts it."

RICE DECONTROL: NOT FOR THE PRESENT

Financial Adviser DODGE's objection to the Government's plan to decontrol rice next April lent support to the prefectural press, which had first been aroused in late September when the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry announced its intentions to take up the issue in the extraordinary Diet. Though a few writers still supported the Government, the rest were overwhelmingly in opposition, calling on the Liberals to restudy the situation and "reconsider" their party pledge. They reminded the Government that "needless negotiations" would only hamper the rice collection.

Low Prices and "Oppressive" Quotas

Two prefectural articles supported the Government's decontrol plan. Noting that "almost all" the press tended to oppose decontrol, with public opinion generally following this trend, a Kobe editorialist (z) argued that such opposition was "based on fears that the rice price will soar when released from control....However, after studying the issue from every angle, we have concluded that free sale of rice is necessary for the sake of the nation as a whole and that it will not adversely disrupt the household economy as generally expected. First, we must point out that many persons oppose decontrol to protect their own sources of income. In the Tohoku region, ration distributors are openly selling blackmarket rice, though at the official price, to add to their profits. Those who are suffering are the farm folks who are unable to gain better prices by reaching the large consumer areas. Rice haulers and polishers are all living off the control system, though in effect the control has been partially lifted. Secondly, this year's rice crop has been officially estimated at 65,000,000 koku, but it is universally known that farmers have hidden rice fields and have underestimated their production to receive lighter quotas. It is almost certain that the actual yield will be about 75,000,000 koku....Thus it is likely that the free rice price will stabilize at about 100 yen per sho ....The people must not forget the 15 May 1932 incident which originated in the poverty of Tohoku farmers. The question of decontrol must be viewed from a broader viewpoint."

Another supporter was a Tokushima reader, who wrote to the editor (aa): "Our town has long found it difficult to meet the yearly production and delivery quotas. Even with this year's system of setting the delivery quota after production, our local agriculture committee failed to agree on the amounts to collect and to allow for damages caused by insects, blights, and the typhoon.

(x) Hakodate Shimbun (circ 45,268), 30 Oct
(y) Osaka Shimbun (circ 719,797), 31 Oct
(z) Kobe Shimbun (circ 218,888), 28 Oct (AM)
(aa) Tokushima Shimbun (circ 70,879), 3 Nov

Moreover, the decision is still handed down to the farmers from above. It would be more proper to let the farmers keep what they need and then collect what remains, but most of all we ask that we be released from the oppressive burden of quotas by decontrolling rice as soon as possible."

"No Room for Optimism"

Other writers, however, were all critical of the Government's proposal. Typicalwas a Fukushima pressman (ab), who felt that the Government was going on "unreliable data" and called on it to "re-examine" its policy. "We cannot understand the Government. This year's rice crop will be smaller by 4,000,000 koku as compared with last year's. Moreover, it is not certain whether the import of 2,000,000 koku of foreign rice to cope with decontrol is possible. And as Mr DODGE has pointed out, spending of foreign currency will have to be restricted if reparations and foreign bond redemptions reach a considerable amount. Should a Korean truce be realized, our international accounts will also be affected by the drop in special procurement. In view of these circumstance, it is unwise to push through decontrol on the excuse of carrying out a public pledge. It would be better to continue with the control for this year and consider its removal next year after ratification of the peace treaty."

Similarly, an Akita commentator (ac) implored the Government to "review" the adverse circumstances. "The greatest concern of the people is the food situation after decontrol. This year's rice crop was at first estimated at 62,880,000 koku, but the damage wrought by Typhoon Ruth has decreased the estimate by 2,220,000 koku. There is no room for optimism. Although the Government has promised to secure the necessary amounts of foreign foodstuffs, the Trade-Industry and the Agriculture-Forestry ministries see no prospects of importing the 300,000 tons of rice needed immediately." Private traders, too, are "pessimistic." The Government must first "assure" the people that it can import enough to balance the supply and demand and stabilize prices before it attempts decontrol. It will take "at least 25,000,000 koku" to control the situation. The Government is now "being opposed on all sides," by the Opposition parties as well as by Mr DODGE. "We hope it will reflect fully on these circumstances and come up with reliable plan for the people after studying the problem from all angles."

A Nara observer (ad) also felt that the Government would find it "difficult" to import sufficient rice from abroad. "Even in the chief producing areas as Thailand, French Indochina, and Burma, the purchase of rice is reportedly becoming more difficult than ever. The result is that the price has steadily climbed. This means that if we subsidize the purchase of foreign rice, our financial burden will increase more and more. The appropriation being considered at present will hardly be enough to purchase the amount of rice contemplated."

"Premature" for Housewives

The housewives' viewpoint was presented by a Fukushima daily (ae), printing a letter from the Fukushima Congress of Women's Organizations that said: "It is reported that Japan is dependent on foreign imports for more than 20,000,000 koku of rice. Everybody is aware that Japan is in want of staple foodstuffs now that it has lost Formosa and Korea. As a result, we are uneasy about whether we will be able to buy sufficient food at a reasonable price if we are to rely solely on the supply-demand equation. The measures advocated by the Government to ease our fears are all to optimistic and leave much to be questioned. Our Congress has concluded that decontrol of staple foodstuffs is premature."

In complete agreement was a Mainichi-distributed editorial reprinted in Mito (af) that asserted: "Some people contend that there is little shortage since Japan produces more than 100,000,000 koku of grain in terms of rice, but they overlook that wheat, barley, potatoes and others serve as feed for livestock. Hitherto Japan has been able to cover this shortage by importing foodstuffs with the aid of US relief funds. Now that such funds are suspended, we

(ab) Fukushima Minyu (circ 35,500), 2 Nov
(ac) Akita Sakigake Shimpo (circ 106,514), 1 Nov
(ad) Nara Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 13,944), 3 Nov
(ae) Fukushima Minyu (circ 35,500), 2 Nov
(af) Ibaraki (circ 46,850), 2 Nov

are forced to import food from abroad on our own. There is danger now that even the existing ration might be cut. Despite these circumstances, the Government and the Liberal Party are determined to decontrol rice next April. This is indeed a bold decision." The writer reminded that rice control was "a safety valve" for Japan's weak economy. "We are not opposed to decontrol as a principle, but we believe that it is yet too early. Mr DODGE is of the same opinion. The time for decontrol will not come for a long time yet."

The Kyushu version of a national newspaper (ag) published a letter to the editor that warned that the poor may be denied rice on their table and gave three reasons: "(1) Rice decontrol will undoubtedly induce some dealers to hoard rice, creating a short supply on the free market and finally upping the price. (2) Rice smuggling will increase to meet the shortage, with the Maritime Security Agency helpless in view of its past inefficiency in coping with stowaways. (3) Illegal distillation of rice liquor will increase, and ordinary citizens will be unable to purchase as much rice as they are getting now."

The Small Farmers' Plight

The producers' viewpoint was presented by the Osaka edition of the other national newspaper (ah) in a letter from an Ishikawa farmer. Claiming that "it is only the big farmers who seek decontrol," the writer compared the Liberals to "wartime military leaders, who, fully informed of Japan's defeat at Midway, refused to surrender. Those Liberals who advocate food decontrol are perhaps obsessed by the desire to promote party interest, or perhaps they just cannot back down from their party platform."

"The Government should study how to protect the interests of small farmers, who will not benefit at all from the high prices after decontrol," added a widely read Fukuoka publication (ai). "Only those who hold stocks of surplus rice will benefit from price changes. However, 67 percent of the farmers own less than one cho of land, and 38 percent less than 0.5 cho. It can easily be anticipated that poor farmers will be forced to sell their rice at low prices, unable to hold out through the rainy season." Moreover, farmers cannot expect subsidies from the Government, which must meet the new financial obligations brought on by the peace treaty. "Nor will they be able to hold the Government responsible for rising prices of farm implements....We hope the Government will reflect on the warning given by Mr DODGE and restudy the issue from a broader viewpoint."

Recalling readily the sufferings of farmers within the past forty years from price fluctuations in the open market, a Morioka editorialist (aj) urged farmers to strengthen their cooperatives to prepare for eventual decontrol. "When rice is put on free sale and the old-time big rice merchants reappear, they will again be setting the prices to drive the farmers into misery. To prevent this, farmers must band together now and resolve to determine the prices themselves. The Government plans to work through the farm cooperatives by furnishing working capital and thus to regulate the supply-demand situation. Unless the farmers take advantage of this occasion to establish a cooperative outlet system so that they themselves can determine the market prices, they will never be able to get enough returns to cover production costs."

A Sendai pressman (ak) observed that "large companies and factories" from the Kanto region were already contracting for purchases in the rice-producing areas of Miyagi and Yamagata prefectures and that brokers were making "secret deals." He urged "adequate measures to prevent such anti-social actions, for if certain large brokers start to corner the market, the Japanese economy would be thrown into confusion." The Government "proposes to finance the agricultural cooperatives to collect rice but fails to clarify how the rice will be sold to urban consumers. It apparently has no measures to control manipulators." A solution would be for the producers' cooperatives to "link up" with consumers' cooperatives. "Fortunately the former organizations are found in every farm community, but the latter are still undeveloped. The project will require cooperation from both sides as well as enormous funds."

(ag) Mainichi Shimbun, Moji Edition (circ 668,750), 2 Nov (AM)
(ah) Asahi Shimbun, Osaka Edition (circ 1,442,205), 2 Nov (AM)
(ai) Nishi Nippon Shimbun (circ 533,354), 31 Oct (AM)
(aj) Iwate Nippo (circ 74,148), 3 Nov
(ak) Kahoku Shimpo (circ 160,712), 29 Oct

"Counting on Blackmarket Rice"

In view of these complaints from both consumers and producers, a Kyodo-syndicated article published in Miyazaki (al), Kofu (am) and Utsunomiya (an) charged that the Government had been "careless" in working out its rice decontrol plan. "As has been pointed out by Mr DODGE, the recent improvement in the food situation is due largely to the bumper crops in recent years. This year's crop will be 4,000,000 koku less than last year's due to the ravages of Typhoon Ruth and of insects." Nonetheless, the Government is "counting on blackmarket rice," elaborated an Urawa journalist (ao). "True, blackmarket rice has supplemented the rations and its abundance keeps the rice price down. But the accurate amount of rice is hard to estimate. The rationing system has stood on the supposition that there could be no blackmarket rice, and now the Government proposes decontrol based on its existence. The Liberals are no better than political speculators or carpet-baggers."

A more "scientific" approach was recommended by a Nagano daily (ap), seeing that it was "natural" for free economy advocates to act "impulsively" without analyzing the facts. "For example, although the Government cites the decrease of intermediate expenses as one of the four reasons for rice decontrol, the data introduced to the Lower House Agriculture Committee reveals that, compared to the present rate of 13.4 percent for intermediate expenses, the pre-control rate was 21.3 percent....It is often claimed that free economy is more efficient than controlled economy, but we must remember that free competition is always accompanied by waste. In short, we must choose between the two after we weigh efficiency against waste. Particularly in deciding on staple foods, advocacies prompted by sentiment must be avoided."

In a similar light, an Okayama journal (aq) wondered about the "true aim" of the Government. "It is the Finance Ministry that has been advocating decontrol from the beginning. This implies that the Government seeks primarily to lighten the financial burden of handling controls. But we are concerned whether the decontrol, while lessening the Government's financial responsibility, may not merely shift the burden over to the free market....Prime Minister YOSHIDA apparently believes that free sale of rice will relieve the farmers and thus be an effective measure to prevent the spread of communism in farm areas. But how does he regard the additional burden on the general consumers and a possible strong reaction from workers? If he is seeking to aid the farmers, aren't there more suitable ways? The objectives and the means must both be seriously considered."

Frankly Admit Shortsightedness

Fearing that farmers may become "more reluctant" to meet their delivery quotas, a prominent Nagoya publication (ar) exhorted the Government to drop its negotiations with GHQ advisers. "We ask the Government to withdraw its decontro plan on its own. Just because it has often been opposed in its programs by Mr DODGE, it must not waste time in needless political negotiations. If the Government should continue with its preparations to decontrol rice and the talks should fail, it is inevitable that much confusion will result. Even now, the blackmarket price of rice has risen, and prefectural governors are opposing the collection of 23,000,000 koku when 30,000,000 koku was delivered during the like year 1947. In this attitude of the prefectural leaders is reflected the psychology of the farmers who anticipate the free sale of rice. Under the circumstance, it is doubtful whether the farmers will deliver all their quota even if it is reduced to 20,000,000 koku. The same tendency can be expected in the later collections. This may mean a cut in the ration should the control system be maintained after April."

(al) Hyuga Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 45,283), 1 Nov (AM)
(am) Yamanashi Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 40,177), 1 Nov
(an) Shimotsuke Shimbun (circ 44,430), 2 Nov
(ao) Saitama Shimbun (circ 50,190), 31 Oct
(ap) Shinano Mainichi Shimbun (circ 147,564), 30 Oct
(aq) Sanyo Shimbun (circ 214,150), 30 Oct (AM)
(ar) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 967,645), 30 Oct (AM)

File

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1980 **DATE:** 10 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Economic news came in for the heaviest domestic play today. Editors drew on the fisheries pact negotiations, the Liberal power development plan, and the Business Managers Association luncheon for their best national stories. Reports on rice decontrol and labor unrest also made a good showing. In the foreign coverage the main emphasis fell on Russia's turndown of the Western arms count plan and its coming up with a counterproposal. The Vandenberg arrival also broke high; in one evening paper it ran first.

RICE DECONTROL

The Cabinet revamped its rice decontrol plan yesterday, officially setting back the take-effect date from 1 April to 1 November. It will ask the prefectural governors today to help collect the 25,500,000 koku of rice needed to run the rationing system until the end of October. But it seemed likely that the governors would resist, since they objected strongly even to the originally proposed quota of 23,000,000 koku. (a)

Eight opposition members of the Upper House Agriculture-Forestry Committee submitted their views on staple foods decontrol to GHQ. They strongly opposed lifting of rice, wheat, and barley controls because it would 1) worsen living conditions, 2) spur inflation, 3) decrease farm production, and 4) put an added burden on the national treasury. (b)

The Upper House passed a resolution demanding that the Goverrment clear any food decontrol decision with the Diet. The councillors voted 110 to 49 against decontrol by cabinet ordinance. (c)

FINANCE

Industrial leaders yesterday advised the Government to take financial steps to provide operation funds. The advice was contained in a set of three anti-inflation measures approved by Business Managers Association of Japan's fourth national convention. The BMAJ also called for restrictions on nonurgent loans and controls on scarce materials. (a)

At the convention Prime Minister YOSHIDA lauded the BMAJ for launching a national campaign to eliminate inefficiency and waste. "Everyone seems to be living beyond his means," he said. "When even the British with their vast territories and many colonies have to live austerely, I deeply regret the outrageous extravagance in Tokyo." (e)

Bank of Japan Governor ICHIMADA also spoke to the convention. He warned that inflation is not a remote threat. "Some say that Japan has no inflation worries because it does not have to spend for armament. But this is big mistake. After the cutoff of US aid, Japan will have a progressively difficult time making ends meet. A financial policy conforming to such a situation will be pushed through. As an immediate step, we must absorb currency and check purchasing power." (e)

Ichimada will probably go along with Finance Minister IKEDA's decision to scrap the Bank of Japan Policy Board. Ikeda wants to bring all credit control powers under his ministry. The Liberals, meanwhile, have initiated a drive to replace the Policy Board with a banking committee under the direct jurisdiction of the Cabinet. (f)

The Cabinet approved a 3,500,000,000-yen loan from the counterpart fund to the shipbuilding industry. The money will finance the latter half of the seventh shipbuilding program. At the same time the Government decided to step up shipbuilding by decreasing the ratio of counterpart loans to commercial bank loans. It apparently also intends to have the Development Bank ease the pressure on commercial banks by taking over about 2,000,000,000 yen of their outstanding loans. (e)

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

LABOR

Major affiliates of the Japan Federation of Coal Mine Workers Unions reopened collective bargaining yesterday. The truce talks got underway on a company-by-company basis soon after the Central Labor Commission withdrew its mediation plan and proposed a fresh start. A wage settlement may come in time to head off the third wave of strikes scheduled for today. (a)

Socialist right-wingers urged the coal operators to settle up quickly. Conferring with the spokesman for management, they pointed out that continued intrasigence would hurt both the industry and its employees. (b)

Apart from its private strike, the JFCMWU will take part in the general labor offensive ordered by the General Council of Trade Unions for next week. The coal miners will cooperate with the organized protest against the Government's labor policy by walking out for two hours next Thursday. (a)

NEWS BRIEFS

No Plan to Unify Police System--Hashimoto: Administrative Management Board Director HASHIMOTO assured a joint meeting of six Lower House committees yesterday that he will not revive the old police system. "The scrapping of the old police system is cited as one of the causes for the increase in administrative function and personnel," he said. "But I have no intention of centralizing the police." Hashimoto added that he knew of no plan to bolster the National Police Reserve. (b)

Liberals Plan Power Development Company: The Liberal Party has proposed formation of a special company to develop power resources. Two party executives explained the plan to Prime Minister YOSHIDA and got his approval yesterday. The proposed program will cover three years--two years less than the Economic Stabilization Board plan--and cost about 254,000,000,000 yen. (c)

(a) Tokyo Shimbun (b) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun (c) Yukan Nihon Keizai

-EDITORIALS-

International issues--the Soviet Union's rejection of the West's disarmament proposal, Britain's foreign trade policy, and the 1952 presidential election--dominated the editorial coverage today. Editorials on domestic affairs dealt with rice decontrol, local administrative retrenchment, social welfare, television, automobile licences, and freedom of speech in the Diet.

INTERNATIONAL

TOKYO SHIMBUN said the West's disarmament proposal is "abstract," while the Soviet counterproposal is "extremely concrete." "This counterproposal is not a rejection of the Western proposal but a premise for arms reduction. Sincere agreement may be impossible because of the fundamental differences of opinion between the West and the Soviet Union. But if negotiations are pushed on a common basis, some practical agreement may ensue."

JIJI SHIMPO pointed out that the Soviet Union hesitates to accept the arms reduction proposal because it demands the abandonment of secrecy, "which is the basic condition permitting the Soviet Union to maintain its dictatorship and display its power abroad." Noting that Soviet propaganda always plays up intention to disarm, the daily said, "the aim of the Western proposal is to expose this as insincere and empty so long as Russia refused to abandon its secretiveness. If the Soviet Union turns down the disarmament proposal, military expansion will gain new impetus."

A YOMIURI columnist said the Soviet Union, by its rejection of the Western proposal, has betrayed its war aims. "The whole world now knows that Russia does not have the least intention of avoiding war...Since the democratic countries are destined to deal with such a nation, they should increase armaments to cope with it."

Noting that "peace" and "disarmament" are also the Soviet Union's two big slogans, a JIJI SHIMPO columnist said: "Since they want peace and we want peace, if peace cannot be achieved at this time, there must be something wrong."

An ASAHI columnist observed that Soviet Foreign Minister VISHINSKY dismissed the disarmament proposal by reportedly saying "I could hardly sleep for laughing." "While fear of a war is keeping all men and women in the world awake at nights, here is a man who is kept awake by what he alleges to be ludicrous peace efforts. Whenever an overture for peace is made, it is mystifying to note that a quarrel

arises, only jarring the nerves and confusing the issue. In diplomacy we hope that good faith will prevail over wiles."

NIHON KEIZAI considered it "only natural" for Britain to curtail imports and enforce import quotas according to items since its economy will pivot on rearmament. "But if the step produces no other effect than restricting trade, it will not be the misfortune of Britain alone. Japan, in particular, is suffering from excess exports insofar as the sterling areas are concerned. This is an adverse factor in the trade balance of this country, and the time may come when steps must be taken to restrict exports to sterling areas." The journal felt that it would be "a good thing" for Japan as well as for Britain to increase the export capacity of the sterling areas.

With the 1952 presidential election ahead, a MAINICHI columnist said, the chances of a Republican victory are great. "The tide was against the Democrats in the latest by-elections for the Lower House. In Britain the Labor Government was replaced by the Conservatives; now it also appears that the time for a change is coming the US...We feel that if World War III is prevented, the conservative Republicans will have a better chance to seize the reins of government."

ADMINISTRATION

MAINICHI feared that the rice decontrol has "sapped the farmers' incentive to deliver," even though the plan has been shelved. "Although the Government's responsibility for bringing on such a situation is extremely grave, it must hereafter put all else aside and take an unequivocal stand on food control to redress this situation...Does the Government really intend, as Finance Minister says, to exercise its sovereignty in domestic affairs and decontrol rice after the treaty takes effect regardless of the international balance of payments and regardless of public opinion? Is the Agriculture-Forestry Minister merely justifying the delivery quota when he says that rationing will continue until October 1952?... We are not ordering the Government and the Liberal Party to abandon their pledge of staple food decontrol, but there must be a clear answer to these doubts. Incoherent policies expressed by the ministers concerned will not do."

In view of the expanded local administrative structure after the war's end, ASAHI believed that local administrative retrenchment should be carried out to stabilize local finance and to establish the foundation of local autonomy. "What we should remember in making the adjustment is that the reform should be carried out along the line of establishing the foundation of local autonomy. If local governments fail to free itself from the bad habit of depending upon the central government...in carrying out local administrative retrenchment, they will stray from establishing local autonomy."

ASAHI's evening editorial opposed revising or abolishing part of the existing social welfare system when it has been in force less than six months. Although there are several dubious welfare organizations, the daily said, "we must protect social welfare groups carrying out their mission with sincerity." It stressed that social benefits should be accorded to promote the welfare of the community as a whole and not the welfare of individuals. "When social welfare projects are carried out in close cooperation with many organizations, not independently of one another, it may be said that the social welfare system of Japan is on the right track."

Noting that only one company will get the television franchise, YOMIURI remarked: "If television is monopolized by one company, it would be unreasonable to give the permit to such a bureaucratic public organization as NHK." The paper opposed NHK's plan to collect listening charges, to raise funds by a long-term loan and to use outdated equipment. It added that the monopoly of television broadcasting by NHK would mean the "control of public opinion by the Government." "We hope that the television enterprise will be started as early as possible. But it must be operated by private companies."

ASAHI's second editorial criticized the automobile license system, which places indiscriminate restrictions on the number of vehicles for truck and taxi services. "Unless the criteria for licenses is drastically eased, it said, there will arise a criticism that the system protects the interest of only existing operators and is a hotbed for wartime monopolistic enterprises. "We hope that the authorities will respect the freedom of business and consider the unfavorable position of smaller businessmen."

A TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist emphasized that the opposition should say what it likes against Government policy and measures. "It is wrong to seek on every occasion to deprive the opposition of its right to speak."

YOUTHS

10 Nov Youth Day Rallies Said Ordered by JCP: The Communist Party has allegedly ordered former members of the defunct League of Korean Residents in Kanagawa Ken to hold demonstrations on International Youth Day, 10 November. Authorities have learned that these rallies will be held in cooperation with various district cells in Kanagawa Ken. Investigators say that earlier this month Communist Party headquarters ordered each prefectural committee to hold agitation speech meetings on International Youth Day together with the Racial Front for Defense of Fatherland, an illegal pro-North Korean underground group. Based on this command, it appears that at a fraction meeting sponsored by the Kanagawa prefectural committee a resolution was passed to hold unauthorized meetings on 10 November in observance of the 7 November Soviet liberation anniversary. It is believed the demonstrators will number 1,000 in Yokohama, 500 in Kawasaki, and 100 in Tsukui. In Tsurumi, the demonstrators may take advantage of a bicycle race in the Kagetsuen course to camouflage their meeting. In Kawasaki Shi, with the youth and women's department of city labor unions as nominal sponsor, an application for a 10 November mass youth rally in front of Kawasaki station was filed two days in advance. Investigation proved that the applicant's name was fictitious. But authorities expect it to be held illegally since some left-wing organizations are reportedly making placards in preparation. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Kanagawa edition, 9 November)

50 Univ Students Demand Prisoners' Release: About 30 Tokyo University students marching without permission through Meguro Ku, Tokyo, on 8 November, failed to disperse on police orders. Police arrested five, charging them with violating a city ordinance and the Traffic Control Law. Later in the day, some 50 fellow students besieged the police station for two hours, demanding an explanation for the arrests. Police finally released one student, the only one to reveal his name. (Asahi Shimbun AM, 9 November)

Suspicious Student Sought as Commie Agent: A young man came to Otsuki Machi, Yamanashi Ken, on 25 October and contacted JCP members every night until his disappearance on 2 November. He called himself MATO Kazuo, a Tokyo University student and member of the National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations. Police believed he was connected with JCP leaders and had him under investigation when he disappeared. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Yamanashi edition 9 November)

MISCELLANEOUS

Communist Jobless Insurance Fraud Uncovered: Many Communists in Nagano Ken have been collecting large sums of unemployment insurance money by fraud and contributing some of it to the party, according to authorities who began investigation on 8 November. It was found that Red employees of a Communist-run publishing firm, learning that six months employment makes them eligible for unemployment insurance up to 60 percent of their monthly pay, conspired with management to hike up their nominal pay. They then collected insurance by getting phoney discharges. Authorities claim this was repeated since 1948. The company is the Shinano Book Society in Nagano Shi run by the North Nagano Regional Communist Cell. Employees include NISHINA Hiroshi, finance chief of North Nagano Regional Committee. The firm refused to show the ledger, saying it was burned. About 20 Communists throughout the prefecture are suspected of fraudulently collecting 2,000,000 yen in unemployment insurance. (Yomiuri Shimbun, 9 November)

Foreign-Made Cartridges Discovered in Fukushima: A schoolboy on 7 November discovered three boxes containing 196 rounds of pistol or rifle cartridges in Sakagawa Machi, Fukushima Ken. Police said they were 7.56 mm in diameter and appeared manufactured in Russia. The lettering on the boxes were neither English nor French. A similar discovery was made in Kodaira Machi, Kitatama Gun, Tokyo, the same day. When 10 machine-gun cartridges were reported to local police, they dug the ground where the cartridges were found and turned up four boxes containing 1,800 rounds of cartridges. They were all foreign made. (Mainichi Shimbun PM, 9 November)

Monopoly Workers' Hunger Strike Spreads: Fifteen National Monopoly Workers Union members have fasted since 5 November in Tokyo for higher wages. Some 4,000 fellow unionists throughout nation will reportedly conduct a "no lunch" struggle from 8 November. (Nihon Keizai Shimbun, 9 November)

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SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1979 DATE: 9 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

- NEWS -

The Western arms-reduction proposal highlighted today's coverage. All the evening papers turned over the best part of their front page to the joint US, British, and French announcement of the plan and to President Truman's speech urging Russia to accept it. The two stories kept high in the early morning papers but later lost out in some to domestic speculation. The major speculative reports were tied to Diet trends. The new economic policy of the Socialist left drew consistent frontpage emphasis. The coal strike generally wound up on page two.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Government officials yesterday promised to fight for "freedom of the high seas" in the fisheries negotiations now going on with the US and Canada. They told the Upper House peace committee that the majority of Americans do not endorse the demand by US fishing interests that Japan' s maritime rights be restricted. Foreign Parliamentary Vice-minister KUSABA and Fisheries Board Deputy Director YAMAMOTO, who outlined the basic Government approach, emphasized that Japanese negotiators will hold out for an agreement guaranteeing equal fishing rights for all signatories. (a)

Kusaba also said the Government is negotiating with countries holding Japanese war criminals to clear the way for post-treaty amnesty and commutation. He hoped to send an implementing bill to the Diet before the end of the year. (b)

Indonesia and Thailand, meanwhile, have asked Japan to do business in pound sterling. But the Government, already holding more pounds than it can use, is reluctant to switch. Officials feel that if Japan exempts Indonesia and Thailand from the dollar-trade policy, it will be impossible to turn down a similar request from other countries. (c)

The left-wing Socialists charged the Government with trying to turn Japan into a munitons subcontractor for the US. Setting forth a new economic policy, they demanded that Japan's economy "be put on an independent basis by economic cooperation with Southeast Asia and Communist China." (d)

RICE DECONTROL

Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI revealed yesterday that the Government will wait until next November to decontrol rice. Okazaki, reporting the informal decision of Government and Liberal Party leaders, indicated that controls on other staple foods will come off much sooner. "We intend to decontrol wheat and barley by March at the latest," he said. (e)

In the Upper House the opposition parties decided to submit a resolution today "opposing the decontrol of rice by a cabinet ordinance." At yesterday's Lower House plenary session the opposition moved no-confidence in Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO and Finance Minister IKEDA, the two cabinet members most closely associated with the discredited staple foods plan. But the motion was voted down. (e)

COAL STRIKE

A compromise loomed in the coal strike as labor and management representatives reopened bargaining talks late yesterday. The two parties resumed negotiations after a conference with Labor Division Chief AMIS. It seems likely that a settlement will come sometime today and that the third round of strikes scheduled to begin tomorrow will be called off. (a)

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

POLICE RESERVE

Director MASUHARA of the National Police Reserve indicated yesterday that the NPR will be doubled after the Occupation. He looked for a manpower ceiling of 150,000 instead of the present 75,000. He said the NPR will also institute "moral training." (a)

Masuhara felt that the NPR would retain a US advisory group "in some form" even after the peace treaty takes effect. But he doubted whether this arrangement would be specified in the administrative agreement to the security pact. (a)

NEWS BRIEFS

Lower House Approves Supplementary Budget: The 1951 supplementary budget cleared the Lower House yesterday. Overriding strong opposition protests in the plenary session, the Liberals put the bill through as drafted. (b)

Depurgees All Set to Open East Asia Bank: Depurged financiers with former connections in China will open the East Asia Bank on 11 November. Capitalized at 50,000,000 yen, the new bank will try to draw deposits from wealthy Chinese and build up Sino-Japanese trade. The sponsors have left the presidency and vice-presidency vacant because of plans to install a Chinese in one of these posts. (c)

Government Prepares to Narrow Purge Scope: The Government has drawn up a bill to narrow the scope of purge. If all goes well, it will send the measure to the current Diet with the hope of putting it into effect simultaneously with the peace treaty. Under the proposed bill, purgees will be barred only from jobs in government and public agencies. (d)

ESB Submits Power Development Plan to GHQ: Economic Stabilization Board Director SUDO went to GHQ yesterday with his plan for developing electric power sources. He asked for GHQ help in getting the project underway. (d)

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

- EDITORIALS -

Four editorials were pegged on the tri-power arms reduction plan before the UN General Assembly. The remainder of the coverage went to domestic issues—the security pact, the corporation tax problem, the corruption among government officials, and the rice decontrol issue.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The hope of the world lies in Paris, said MAINICHI, "where the responsible statesmen of the world are gathered...under summary obligation...to find a way of realizing the desire of the people of the world...for lasting peace." To this end the tri-power program has emerged "but whether such a program is realizable... is a problem." The paper thought one problem point would be the statement, "The three countries will continue military expansion until the termination of the Korean incident." Another, it thought, would be President TRUMAN's declaration that it would be "foolish" for the Western nations to stop building up militarily until a "safe" disarmament plan is devised. "Some people may feel that these statements contradict the peace plan...But it is clear to us...that the free nations do not aim at endless expansion of military power...We hope the Communists will interpret their intentions correctly."

That the arms reduction issue, shelved since 1948, is up before the UN General Assembly is "encouraging to a world racked by fear and unrest," said YOMIURI. It thought that the Soviet Union would not be able to "oppose squarely" the tri-power plan "since it has itself always proposed arms reduction on the basis of presentation of information on atomic and other weapons." The paper considered it "only natural" that previous plans had made little progress: "After the outbreak of the Korean war...the big Western powers instituted a gigantic rearmament program. In answer to this the Soviet bloc embarked on rearmament." The paper held hopes that the present plan would "break the deadlock."

In June 1947, on the subject of policing atomic power, the Soviet Union proposed that an International Control Commission make periodic inspections throughout the world, recalled ASAHI. "Thus it may not oppose, in principle, the dispatching of UN armament inspectors throughout the world...But, considering its deep-rooted suspicion of capitalist countries, it is doubtful that the Soviet

would accept a demand for continuous inspection." There is the chance that it will view the tri-power plan as a "peace offensive" rather than as a "sincere reach" for peace. "In this case the present opposition between the United States and the Soviet Union may become fiercer than ever."

The arms-reduction plan "is predicated on the basic principles of non-threat and non-aggression," declared NIHON KEIZAI. "Should one nation start stockpiling arms in secret...the whole plan is obviously nullified." But the touchstone issue of armament disclosure may sink the plan in advance, it said, Kremlin attitude being what it is toward revealing its activities to the capitalist outside. But one thing is certain: "The Soviet is in no position to make a frontal attack on this point in light of its own vociferous bids for protection of the peace." Now it has its chance to show "good faith...in a concrete, peace-protection contract."

SECURITY PACT

"The US-Japan security pact...concluded to protect us from outside aggression ...is the best and most appropriate pact that Japan could have entered into," said JIJI SHIMPO. References to Japan's "excessive burdens" when the subject of the administrative agreement is brought up is, "at the least, overassuming...considering that the contents of the agreement have not been revealed." With US troops "potentially spilling blood for the sake of Japan...certainly Japan cannot withhold the facilities and conveniences required to station them." A "begrudging attitude" from Japan in an agreement with its defenders--"the burden of making necessary facilities available...being a natural one for us to carry since the arena of defense is Japan"--would be inexcusable."

CORPORATION TAXES

The planned seven percent increase in the corporation tax rate aims at snubbing down the excess profits which, "in certain boom-drunk corporations...is being frittered away," the evening ASAHI explained. "But under the present lowered tax rate, corporations have stopped their old habit of falsifying the profit reports... They might revive the habit again under pressure of higher taxes." "A more effective way of preventing wastefulness in corporations...would be to authorize using profits to cover research, experimentation, and interim industrialization...Any sensible businessman will curb waste to insulate himself against future competition."

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION

The public officials are the ones who spend the public money, TOKYO SHIMBUN pointed out. "If they are corrupt, the 'super-heavy' taxes paid by the people drain away like water in a sieve." And, for all the financial problems facing Japan today, "we get the impression that malfeasance in public-officialdom is on the increase." It will take "drastic measures" to curb it. "The military clique and its personnel were rooted out, but the bureaucrats who cooperated were able to hang on to most of their organization...and power. They had no ordeals to undergo ...So they slipped back into their old roles, carrying their evil ways with them." "Corruption has to be traced down and eliminated at its roots...We demand that the Diet...and the Government step up investigation activities."

RICE DECONTROL

A TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist, outraged at the Government's "mismanagement" of the rice decontrol issue, said that liaison between the Government and GHQ "is not so effective, it seems." "The decontrol plan...ended abortively because the Government could not get the approval of the officials in the building across from the Imperial moat...Why didn't the Government...sound out their views before announcing the plan? If the ministers concerned publicized it at their own discretion, the Government can fulfill its responsibility by firing them."

"If rice control is to continue," the writer went on, "there is no hope of cutting down the number of officials...executing it. This means that the budget itself will have to be revised." The Government "can expect to be severely attacked by the opposition parties...for such blundering. It has no right to use its Diet majority to squelch them. Suppression of minority opinion is tantamount to violence by numbers. The Government must take what is coming to it... humbly."

Supplement to

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

RALLIES

Leftist Students Damage Soc Leader's Home: About 300 students from Ritsumei, Doshisha, and other Kyoto universities held a demonstration following the all-Kyoto peace rally commemorating "International Youth's Day" on Wednesday. As the demonstrators passed by the home of Socialist leader MIZUTANI Chosaburo, they broke several window panes. When police arrived on the scene, the demonstrators had fled. Mizutani, who was attending the Diet session, said on hearing about the vandalism: "I cannot believe that such violence was done by university students. This is the result of Communist activities. It is particularly regrettable for the democratization of Japan that they resorted to violence to retaliate against what I expressed as a legislator in the Diet." (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 9 November)

Koreans Hold Rally Following Athletic Meet: The Korean Parent-Teacher Associations in Hyogo Ken ran an athletic meet for 4,500 of its primary and middle school students at the Akashi Shi stadium on 5 November. As the meet drew to a close, the Koreans began making agitation speeches and showed signs of staging a demonstration. A police riot squad was dispatched and the crowd dispersed without incident an hour later. (Shin Osaka PM, 7 November)

CONTACT MEN

JCP Relies on Contact Men for Secret Work: Top Japan Communist Party leaders have gone underground and are continuing secret activities. Authorities, who feel that knowledge of Communist contact methods would enable them to capture the Red leaders, recently came on an important lead. It turned up when Yokohama police arrested a top-rung contact men, UMIGAMI Tokutaro, for violating Government Ordinance No 325. He had documents showing the activities and methods of contact men. The documents revealed that there are four classes of contact men. The top group, consisting of only a few trusted party members, operates between the eight leaders and the new guidance section; the second, between the party and regional committees; the third, between the party and prefectural committees; and the fourth, between prefectural committees and cells. An additional group exists that links party leaders directly with important cells.

In communications, codes are always used, such as those in "TOKEI No 1," distributed in September to only one responsible person of each prefectural bureau and recently seized by Tokyo police. Two men meet at an appointed place and time. If one does not appear, the other hides for three days to throw off the police. Authorities say that contact men are hard to identify as they do not operate in one area very long. It is believed that since the party is short of funds, contact men have to raise their own money. NOSAKA'S contact man, KIM, arrested in July, was making millions of yen as a sugar broker. Such high contact men wear expensive clothes and drive around in cars while the lower ones, for example, an empty bottle dealer caught recently in Sagamihara Machi, operate less expensively. Women are sometimes used, such as ITO Ritsu's common-law wife, a certain former women's section chief of the "F" labor union in Kawasaki Shi. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Kanagawa edition, 7 November)

ANTIDEPORTATION

Yokohama Koreans Oppose the Deportation Law: About 20 representatives of the Council of Korean Organizations and the Japanese Women's Peace Defense Society marched into the Yokohama city office on 7 November, demanding an interview with Mayor HIRANUMA. They conducted a sit-down strike on learning he was absent. After a two-hour wait, they dispersed, leaving a seven-point resolution that included opposition to deportation of Koreans. It was learned a similar demonstration took place at the Kanagawa ward office on 5 November. (Mainichi Shimbun, Kanagawa edition, 8 November)

Kawasaki Koreans Protest against Deportation: Led by CHO Yong-ha, about 50 Koreans stormed the Kawasaki city office on 7 November to protest "compulsory deportation of Koreans." On learning that the mayor was absent, 10 representatives remained, but they left after a two-hour wait. (Mainichi Shimbun, Kanagawa edition, 8 November)

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SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1978 DATE: 8 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The opening of the UN General Assembly in Paris and Prime Minister Churchill's first speech to the new British parliament, the best-played stories in the early papers, gave way as the day wore on to domestic news--most of it tied to rice decontrol. Treaty stories also did farily well in the domestic coverage. The late editions of YOMIURI led with a treaty-linked report from Washington--a special dispatch saying that US officials look favorably on Japan's sovereignty claims over Habomai and Shikotan.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

A Foreign Ministry official ruled yesterday that the Constitution takes precedence over any treaty. Treaties Bureau Chief NISHIMURA, speaking to the Upper House peace committee, declared that a treaty presupposing the amendment of the Constitution should not be signed. "Nor should the legislature," he added, "ever ratify such a treaty." (a) Nishimura took this stand to allay fears that Japan may have to send the National Police Reserve overseas. "Should such a request come up," he said, "we can turn it down, for it conflicts with the Constitution." (b)

Preparing for renewal of normal diplomatic relations, the Government has decided to send a special envoy to South Korea in December. He will try to negotiate a settlement on property and fishing rights. (c)

The Upper House Repatriation Committee will submit a letter to Diplomatic Section Chief SEBALD today asking for US help in bringing home the remains of the Japanese war dead. Chairman NAGASHIMA believes that with the best of luck the project can get underway this year. Officials estimate that about 850,000 Japanese died on Saipan, Guam, and other islands formerly under Japanese mandate but now under US control. (c)

RICE DECONTROL

The three ministers who handled the rice decontrol problem came under heavy fire yesterday. Their cabinet colleagues and the Liberal Party charged them with blundering. Finance Minister IKEDA, who figured most prominently in negotiations with GHQ, bore the brunt of the attack. His "dogmatic" attitude, the critics asserted, backed the Government into an embarrassing corner. Despite bleak prospects Liberal leaders still stood by their plan to decontrol rice on 1 April. They think that perhaps the 1 April take-effect date can be salvaged, since GHQ has not specifically vetoed it. To this end they propose further talks with GHQ--this time with more ministers getting in the act. (a)

Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI, however, completely wrote off the original decontrol plan. "We will have to work out a different plan," he said. "This is because we could not get Mr DODGE to agree to our views on foreign currency allocation and rice imports...The Government holds itself responsible, but we do not feel that the results are so grave that the Diet must dissolve or that the Cabinet must resign en bloc. We intend to negotiate with Mr Dodge as soon as we have defined the requirements for decontrol." (b)

Leading opposition parties demanded that the Government recompile the 1951 supplementary budget, since it was premised on the decontrol of staple foods. Socialist and Peoples Democratic representatives said they would not vote on the bill until the Government gave a satisfactory reply. (a)

Liberals in the Lower House Budget Committee overrode opposition protests and passed the supplementary budget bill as drafted. (a)

At the Liberal executive meeting the Finance Minister reported that his "basic concept" of decontrol had undergone no change. He told the Liberals that Mr Dodge had approved rice decontrol "in substance." (d)

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

COAL STRIKE

The Japan Federation of Coal Mine Workers Unions has ordered another round of strikes. The order went out yesterday to eight major constituent unions as the JFCMWU's second strike wave ebbed away. The third wave will start rolling Saturday and last for 72 hours. If management still holds out, the coal miners will follow up with 24-hour walkouts at 48-hour intervals. Meanwhile, two JFCMWU officials who were called to GHQ quoted Labor Division Chief AMIS as saying that GHQ "has no intention of intervening in the dispute." They reported that Amis had urged them to settle the strike at the earliest possible date. Their reply, they said, had been as follows: "We cannot yield even an inch until we get 570 yen for pit workers and 360 yen for surface workers." (a)

But JFCMWU locals in the Joban district settled for less. They called off their strike early yesterday morning after accepting a formula that would peg the top pay for pit workers at 550 yen and for surface workers at 340 yen. (b)

The Socialists--both the left- and right-wingers--blamed the Government for the coal strike and the general step-up of the labor offensive. But they tied the blame to different aspects of Government policy. The leftists asserted that the Yoshida Cabinet's move "to switch Japan over to a wartime footing" had forced labor to hit back. The right-wingers felt that the current labor unrest stemmed primarily from the "failure of the Cabinet's economic policy." (c)

NEWS BRIEFS

AGO Plans Leniency for War Criminals: The Attorney General's Office has drafted a bill to lighten the sentences of war criminals. It will try to get cabinet clearance in time to send the bill to the current Diet. The measure--to take effect after the Occupation--would set up a parole committee and reduce some sentences by a third. It would classify trial time as time served. (d)

Ichimada Defends Current Loan Policy: Bank of Japan Governor ICHIMADA declared yesterday that the Government should stick to its current loan policy. He promised to emphasize this when he meets Adviser DODGE. While admitting that Japan's economy tends to be inflationary, he noted the same trend in the US and Britain. "Price increase are inevitable in any economy that stresses arms expansion," he said. "Japan is not rearming, but it is contributing to the global armament race through exports and special-procurement goods," (e)

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

-EDITORIALS-

The decontrol issue won the spotlight. Three of the four commenting editors blasted the Government, respectively, for "thoroughgoing irresponsibility" on the issue, for "fogginess," and for "adventurous experimentation;" to the fourth editor the turndown of the plan was a reminder that, despite the treaty signing, "the Occupation remains a cold, hard fact." The UN General Assembly drew two editorials. The remainder of the coverage was divided among the coal mine dispute, official corruption, and the reparations issue.

ASAHI scored the Government for "irresponsible" management of the rice decontrol issue--"that it could not make good enough explanations of the issue to win over financial adviser DODGE means that it was itself both unprepared and unconvinced." But what interested the paper more was how the farmers can be made to deliver, now that decontrol is off. It noted that whereas the latest crop estimate is 2,210,000 koku lower than the original estimate, the delivery goal has been upped by 500,000 koku. "It is very doubtful that the farmers will comply with this heavy allotment." In the first place their will to deliver has been "impaired" by the promise of decontrol. Not only this but they have no fixed rice price yet to go on, and they are "discontented" with the 7,030-yen price under consideration. Further they do not know whether they can expect supplementary payments for delivery of this year's crop. These issues call for "immediate, decisive Government planning--without blunders this time."

MAINICHI considered it "just as well" that the Government's decontrol plan did not go through. "The proposals were mere wishful thinking unsupported by facts...There was only...speculative...preparation against the hazards that would unquestionably emerge if delivery, rationing, and official prices were abolished at once...The next time the Government proposes to decontrol food, we expect it to produce a workable plan with no loopholes...We cannot put up with any more adventurous experimentation."

The Government, with its "exceedingly ambiguous" windup statement on the decontrol issue "cut the nation adrift in a fog," said YOMIURI. "A program promised by the political party in power and set forth by the Prime Minister in his policy speech should be kept...not withdrawn under a blanket of obscurities...The Government has every obligation to explain the truth of the situation to the Diet at once."

As for the changed crop forecast, the paper felt that it was a raw case of "figure-juggling" by Agriculture-Forestry Ministry officials to prevent any tampering with the control machinery. These officials "supported" the anti-decontrol arguments by warning that a violent upswing in the rice price would follow. They have now reduced the crop estimate, which at the same time "emphasizes the validity of these arguments...and firms the basis for...fighting a cut of control personnel." Again the Government is at fault for "letting them get away with it."

"That the supply and demand ratio is really as bad as they want us to believe ...is hard to swallow," the paper went on. What is the case is that "with so much stress on decontrol, the farmers have held back on deliveries." And the surplus in the farmers' hands points to "sharply stimulated blackmarketing." "With conditions as they are...only decontrol can...step up the flow of rice to market."

"The peace treaty has been signed," JIJI SHIMPO opened, "but the Occupation remains a cold, hard fact...The Government, despite its Diet majority, could not carry out its decontrol policy because it could not get GHQ and Mr Dodge to accept it."

Whatever the faults to be found with its turned-down plan, said the paper, "the Government must not give up its decontrol principles...When the Occupation ends...we can no longer expect the full agreement on the rice price and delivery quotas that the strength of GHQ has made possible in the past. The present control formula...can hardly be upheld without disturbance beyond next summer." But there is a big forestalling factor to overcome---the public's "anxiety complex," caused by 10 years of food control, over free sale. "The politicians have to dispel this fear...We recommend, as a transitional step toward full decontrol, that a dual ration and free-sale system be instituted at once."

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

"Virtually all nations except the United States and the Soviet Union fear... the present-day current of arms expansion," said NIHON KEIZAI. They see in it a double danger: "it makes it difficult to maintain independence and it could result in global war." The paper considered it "of paramount importance" what shape the UN General Assembly gives to the peace plans of the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union. It hoped that these discussions "would arouse sincere enthusiasm for peace among the smaller nations by driving home to them the perils of relying upon power for the balance of power."

From what TOKYO SHIMBUN has picked up of the UN General Assembly, "it is a stormy session...and the cold war threatens to turn for the worse." The paper saw little chance of reconciling the United States and the Soviet Union on the many "touchy" items of the agenda.

MISCELLANEOUS

ASAHI, in a second editorial, predicted that a third coal strike--scheduled by the disputing Japan Federation of Coal Mine Workers Unions to start Saturday ---"will have a disastrous impact on the national economy...The management and the union must each give in enough to avert it."

A MAINICHI columnist pointed out that it is "easy" for a public official to commit an irregularity, "easy" for him to collect on these irregularities, and even "easy" for him to take his punishment if caught. "If he is prosecuted, he is sentenced lightly, sometimes exempted altogether from legal responsibility because of something called the 'power of the times'." "Heaven passes final judgment on worldly affairs. Heaven, in the case of public servants, has got to be the people."

A JIJI SHIMPO columnist, calling attention to Japan's good credit standing before the war, hoped that the claimant nations would have good faith in its intentions to pay up its debts. On this basis he suggested that "payment be postponed until Japan becomes prosperous."

Supplement to

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

THREATS

Matsukawa Trial Judge Gets Threatening Notes: Viewing the many threatening telegrams and letters recently received by Judge NAGAO, who had presided over the Matsukawa derailment trial in Fukushima Ken and who was transferred to Nagoya last March, as part of the nationwide Communist court struggle, Nagoya police yesterday raided the home of unemployed Communist ASANO Mitsumori and nine other places in Nagoya. Police arrested Asano and three others for intimidation and libel. In addition, libelous handbills and wall newspapers condemning the judge have circulated widely since the beginning of the trial. Some of the recent notes read: "Don't you realize that if you sentence anyone to death, your life will be in danger?" "You shall be hung from the top of the Matsuzakaya Store. If you don't like this, go to the Sendai Superior Court and swear that your judgment was wrong." "Have you already hung yourself?" (Mainichi Shimbun PM, 7 November)

Letter Signed by Korean Threatens Prosecutor: A threatening letter from the "League for Eliminating Traitors to the Race and Nation," signed PAK In-sam and postmarked Tsurumi, was received on 5 November by KABASHIMA Akira, chief of public security for the Yokohama district prosecutor's office. To underline the threat, someone threw stones at his office that night and broke two windows. The letter read: 'On warrants issued at your request, house raids tantamount to compulsory eviction are now going on. But we have formed an assassin's group that will first kill those persons connected with public security. So prepare for death! If you don't change, you shall be killed within this month." (Yomiuri Shimbun, Kanagawa edition, 7 November)

SMUGGLING

North Korean Smuggling Leader Finally Nabbed: North Korean KIM Tu-yong, alias OTSUKA, wanted for some time by Maizuru police as the operator of the Japan Sea smuggling ring, was arrested by Yonago police on 2 November. Authorities think that he put up the money that smugglers used to negotiate with the Korean Trading Co in Wonsan, North Korea. Kim was once tried by the American Military Court as a suspect in the Japanese-Korean espionage case. Maizuru police records show 37 smugglers arrested from April to September. (Nipponkai Shimbun, 5 November)

Korean Ex-Lt Slips into Japan to Join UN Army: Korean NAM Ko, claiming to be a former South Korean Army lieutenant and now a major in the Youth Defense Corps, said he smuggled into Japan a month ago to join the UN forces and fight the Korean Communists. When arrested in Hakata on 2 November, he said he served in the army as an information officer, but after his section folded up, he was out of a job. Then, learning from a friend that he could get into the UN forces by applying in Japan, he paid 1,500,000 yen and had himself smuggled over. He landed near Makuragasaki, Kagoshima Ken, and proceeded to Tokyo, where he found that he had been given a false lead. He was caught as he prepared to make his way back to Korea. He told authorities that while in the army, he executed more than 400 guerrillas in two years. He was amazed to find that 80 percent of those smuggling in from Korea are North Koreans. (Nishinippon Shimbun, 2 November)

MISCELLANEOUS

Communist Anti-American Literature Seized: Scores of anti-American publications such as TO KATSUDO SHISHIN and HEIWA TO DOKURITSU turned up during the raid on the Communist Taito War Committee Office on 6 November. (Yomiuri Shimbun AM, 7 November)

Ten-Yen Note Found with Anti-SCAP Writing: Anti-SCAP remarks were scribbled on a ten-yen note found on 31 October by a Chiba bank during the day's receipt count. Police are investigating. (Mainichi Shimbun, Chiba edition, 7 November)

Teacher Unionists Refuse to Break Up Meeting: Japan Teachers Union representatives met with State Minister OKANO on 6 November to discuss the planned personnel readjustment and wage problems. After a fruitless two-hour meeting at the Prime Minister's official residence, Okano proposed to adjourn and meet again the following day. But the 70 unionists refused to leave, and police had to disperse them late that night. (Asahi Shimbun AM, 7 November)

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1977 DATE: 7 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The Government's completion of its draft plan for staple food control and Paris dispatches about the UN General Assembly were the two items winning top play in the evening. Focal point of morning coverage was the Government announcement issued after Mr Dodge's approval, in principle, of the decontrol plan, leaving the date of enforcement for future study. Headline emphasis varied in the three largest morning papers: YOMIURI said, "Staples Decontrol Approved"; ASAHI, "Government Abandons April Decontrol Plan"; and MAINICHI, "Understanding on Time and Methods of Decontrol Not Obtainable."

RICE DECONTROL

Yesterday morning Finance Minister IKEDA, Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO and Economic Stabilization Board Director-General SUDO reported to a Cabinet meeting that they had decided on a consumer-producer double-price system for indigenous wheat and barley "lest their decontrol affect the cost of living." It was also agreed that, "as a reference plan," no subsidies would go to producers of these staples. (a) When the three officials took the detailed decontrol plan to Mr DODGE, he approved in principle, but did not agree with the Government as to when and how to effect decontrol. It was decided to drop the date of 1 April and make a fresh study of the plan after rice collection is completed. (b)

Liberal Party Chief Secretary MASUDA and Executive Board Chairman HIROKAWA believe the delay in decontrol must be "honestly recognized" as a setback. The political research committee, however, is still optimistic about being able to achieve decontrol on 1 April. Some Liberal leaders are "breathing a sigh of relief because the party's honor was saved" by Dodge's qualified approval. It is on this ground that the responsibility of Cabinet members involved, such as Ikeda and Nemoto, will not be brought into question. (c)

Dodge accepted the 25,500,000-koku delivery quota, which the Government is confident can be reached by the end of March. Rationing will be continued "until deliveries are completed and the time for decontrol is ripe," according to a Government statement issued after the conference with Dodge. (d) Ikeda told the press: "It is necessary to seek GHQ approval now, but when the peace treaty goes into effect, we can decide by ourselves." (b)

According to a Government estimate made as of 26 October, this year's rice crop falls short of the annual average by more than 4,000,000 koku, and is the worst since 1947. The Peoples Democratic Party claimed that in view of this the delivery quota should have been reduced to 23,000,000 koku. That the date of decontrol has been "left obscure" the PDP considered equivalent to "exposing the inadequate preparations for this measure." (d)

DIET ACTIVITIES

With the Government planning to have the Lower House vote on the supplementary budget on 8 November, and on the personnel strength revision bill two days later, the Opposition alliance is attempting to continue interpellations and prolonging debate. The Liberals seem to take little account of this, and predict the Diet will be adjourned on 18 November as scheduled. (e)

The Opposition intends particularly to take advantage of the reported differences of opinion within the Government over the personnel strength question. To a Socialist curious about Food Agency Director ABIKO's revelations on Monday, Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO explained at yesterday's Lower House Cabinet Committee meeting that the Government planned to handle future food control with the fewest possible personnel, hiring temporary employees when needed. (e)

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

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COAL STRIKE

The Central Executive Committee of the Japan Federation of Coal Mine Workers Unions yesterday decided to call a "long-term" strike as the third phase in its current struggle, to begin shortly after the close of the present 72-hour strike today. Wage demands have been raised to 570 yen for pit workers and 360 yen for surface labor. There seems no likelihood at present of any concessions either by the management or by the JFCMWU. (a)

The first two strikes have decreased coal output by about 420,000 tons, which will be a shortage "almost impossible" to make up for by this year's end. Power companies and the State Railway are somewhat better off than the gas industry, as they have 10 to 15 days' coal supply on hand. The Government will probably not issue preferential shipping orders till the strike's end. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Bank of Japan Drafts Written Opinion to Dodge: The Bank of Japan Board of Directors meeting Monday decided shortly to present Mr DODGE with a written opinion on financial control. The board believes some inflation is inevitable, but that its worst effects can be avoided. They opine development of key industries should be stressed, such as electric power, steel and shipbuilding. (c)

GCTU Announces "Resort to Force" Declaration: A General Council of Trade Unions meeting yesterday resolved "to struggle against the reactionary Yoshida Cabinet to the end, by resorting to force if need be." The GCTU "hereby declares a state of emergency in determined opposition" to Government policies that have "forced up" commodity prices, and to the public service personnel cut, the anti-strike bill and the Organizations Control Bill. (d)

Upper House Welfare Committee Feuds with JSC: The Upper House Welfare Committee yesterday concluded "there is no need to change existing regulations for prevention of tuberculosis," while the Japan Science Council approved the resolution that "BCG is inadequate, and its compulsory use should be avoided." The Lower House Welfare Committee, in starting an investigation of this matter, has asked the JSC to submit a statement of opinion. (e)

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

-EDITORIALS-

The tripartite fisheries conference was the only topic discussed by more than one writer today. Other topics--rice decontrol, the atomic energy issue, the coal and power disputes, the coming national education research conference, the BCG controversy, the stationing of foreign troops in Japan, and jobs for high school graduates--rated single comment.

FISHERIES CONFERENCE

ASAHI stressed that restrictions on fisheries activities will have a significant effect on Japan, who depends much on fishing. It agreed that the fishing activities in the areas specified for the protection of aquatic resources must be prohibited to all nations from the principle of international morals, and each nation must be cautious not to invade such areas. "But there would be serious consequences if any nation specified a certain area as off limits to all other nations for fishing. A nation may try to extend its territorial waters or to monopolize a certain area of the high seas contiguous to its territorial waters. We fear that a clause allowing such an attempt may be included in the new tripartite agreement."

The paper felt that the extension of territorial waters by the US and Canada will have little or no practical impact upon Japanese fisheries. "But if a similar clause should be adopted in agreements with nations other than these two, Japan will be driven to a very difficult situation." The journal stressed that the fisheries agreement is "more than a mere problem between the US and Canada." "It has far broader international significance. We hope that the conference will give the Japanese representatives a chance to make full explanations and to get full understanding of the US and Canada."

A JIJI SHIMPO columnist said the Japanese must cooperate with other nations to control fisheries activities and to conserve resources. "At the same time, the principle of freedom of fishing in the high seas must be recognized. Since the fishing agreement...will rule all our future activities, we hope every possible effort will be made to avoid evil precedents."

RICE DECONTROL

NIHON KEIZAI considered it "shameful" that the Government has been compelled to abandon its plan to decontrol rice from next April. "The direct reason for abandoning the plan stems from the Government's failure to obtain the approval of GHQ and financial adviser DODGE. Therefore, we must censure the Government for the political blunder of being unable to obtain GHQ approval after once announcing the decontrol plan." The daily favored decontrol but criticized the Government's inadequate preparations. "If the Government intends to uphold rice decontrol as a public pledge, it should prepare a concrete plan that can stand up before any opposition, instead of maintaining the present wavering attitude."

The journal pointed out that the present "uneasiness" about decontrol is "unduly exaggerated." "This must be attributed to the lack of confidence in and the shaky attitude of the Government. Therefore, the Government should make complete preparations for the decontrol after its recent blunder and effect the decontrol with confidence. To do this, it may be appropriate to effect the decontrol step by step." The paper suggested that the Government first decontrol wheat and barley and next, put rice on the free market after the delivery quotas are met.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

YOMIURI urged the UN to solve the atomic energy issue. Observing that both the US and the Soviet Union are conducting a series of experiments on atomic explosions, the paper said: "It appears as though the world had indeed entered the age of competition in atomic weapons. If this situation should be left unremedied, it is certain, as predicted by Dr EINSTEIN, that the human race will be nearing self-destruction. Of course, mankind knows better."

The paper noted that President TRUMAN called for an atomic energy control agency, which was approved by the UN General Assembly in 1946, and that the Soviet proposed the destruction of all atomic weapons, as well as create an international control institution. But the journal pointed out that both the American and Russian proposals were predicated on the assumption that Russia did not possess such weapons. "It may thus be concluded that Russia's possession of A-bombs is rather conducive to the possibility of rapprochment between the two rival nations. The present UNGA is believed to be presenting a struggle for a peace offensive between the East and West camps. To promote the cause of peace, it is, above anything else, necessary to remove the threat of the atomic weapon."

MISCELLANEOUS

JIJI SHIMPO commented on the coal and power strikes. "The democratic and most desirable method of solving labor disputes is to settle them by mutual negotiation, or at worst, through the mediation of the Central Labor Commission. Compulsory mediation by the Government should be avoided, if possible. A law banning strikes must be considered as one of the most undesirable methods." Pointing out that the strikes are affecting the nation's economy and the people's livelihood, the daily stressed that the situation cannot be left unattended. "If the strikes are prolonged under this situation, compulsory mediation will be unavoidable."

MAINICHI lauded the Japan's Teachers Union for scheduling a three-day national education research conference from 10 November. The paper termed it "epoch-making" that the JTU has diverted its efforts toward utilizing the union organization to discuss and exchange views for the purpose of enhancing their consciousness as educators. "The expectations placed in education is linked with the trust in teachers. We sincerely hope that the education research conference will serve to promote this trust."

TOKYO SHIMBUN pointed out that the BCG controversy, which has direct bearing on the life of the people, should not be overlooked as a mere political issue." Noting that even the advocates for BCG admit that the vaccine is still in the improvement stage, the daily said it is not strange that there is some disagreement about its effectiveness. "Assuming that the effect of BCG is influenced by the doctor's skill and other circumstances, is there no room for improvement of mass inoculations? Both the advocates and objectors of BCG shots should cooperate to improve inoculations to protect the people from tuberculosis."

A YOMIURI columnist observed that there are some "patriotic" people who opposed the stationing of foreign troops in Japan because they think that it will "mar the honor of Japan's restored independence." "Perhaps it may be caused by an inferiority complex." The writer said there are thousands of US soldiers in Britain. "But if there is anyone who thinks that the sovereignty of Britain is being threatened, he will be regarded as a lunatic."

A columnist in the evening ASAHI felt that the people should extend more sympathy to high school graduates, who will be looking for jobs next spring.

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Supplement to

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

KOREANS

Koreans Unite in Fight against Deportation: People opposed to the alien deportation law are beginning to state their objections directly to the legislators. On 4 November, 150 of them---Koreans backed by local district representatives--made appeals at the Diet, 65 called at the Attorney General's Office, and 40 at the Immigration Control Agency. Investigations in Tokyo revealed that the left- and right-wing Korean factions have joined together over the issue. (Nihon Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 6 November)

Fukuoka Shi Koreans Blast Deportation Law: In Fukuoka Shi the "Anti-Deportation Korean Struggle Committee" tried on 29 October to override a ban on a scheduled meeting. Two days before, seditious "appeals" on the deportation issue were handed out in front of one of the public job offices. (Nishi Nippon Shimbun, 2 November)

Koreans Attend Anti-American Slide Show: An unauthorized magic lantern show featuring "scenes of American atrocities on the Korean front" played at a Korean home in Kyoto on Sunday night. The audience consisted of about 50 local North Koreans. Police stopped the show and arrested one KIM Chong-yong for violating Government Ordinance No 325 and two others present on charge of resisting an officer. Interrogators are pressing the question of who furnished the slides, but the arrested men refuse to tell. (Yukan Kyoto, 6 November)

STUDENTS

Mountain Meet Put on by College Students: It turned out to be about 250 Tokyo and Hosei university students that convened on Mt Tsukimachi, Tokyo To, last weekend. After posting sentries at various points to head off police, they held a meeting "of some kind" that lasted all afternoon. One policeman of the Fussa district force was waylaid on the mountain and subjected to "derogatory acts." (Asahi Shimbun AM, 4 November)

Kyushu University Branch Students Riot: Students at the second branch of Kyushu University, in Kurume Shi, launched a two-day "peace-and-independence" strike on 31 October. On the second day about 300 of them rallied in the auditorium where they affirmed anti-war and anti-treaty slogans. Then they decided to carry the rally into the street. But to do this they had to push past a human barricade at the school gate composed of Dean ISHIMOTO and about 10 of the teachers. The dean's group stood firm under an hour-long attack. (Mainichi Shimbun, Kita-Kyushu edition, 2 November)

MISCELLANEOUS

Kanagawa Day Laborers Hold Recreational: Last Sunday in Kanagawa Ken the Hiratsuka chapter of the All Japan General Engineering and Building Workers Union staged a day workers "recreational." The program led off with an address by the chairman of the Hiratsuka District Communist Committee. About 72 people, over one-fourth of them children, turned out. (Asahi Shimbun, Kanagawa edition, 6 November)

Communist Recreational Held at Reservoir: Reports came in Saturday morning that a "big-scale Communist recreational" was about to open on the banks of the Murayama reservoir in Tokyo To. About 100 people, "probably" Communists, showed up. They spent the afternoon "quietly," chaperoned by plainclothesmen. The latter, anticipating a rowdy crowd of 2,000, "were at a loss what to do." (Asahi Shimbun AM, 4 November)

Communists Suspected of Rumor-Mongering: A "fantastic report" is circulating in the area around Rumoi, Hokkaido, that an official patrol boat was observed making off toward Sakhalin with a cargo of Koreans on board. This report and others "similarly fantastic" are believed to be "inspired by Communists...as part of their war of nerves." (Hokkai Times, 3 November)

49 POWs from Fukushima Alive in the Soviet: A recent survey of repatriates in Fukushima Ken formerly enlisted in the Japanese Army's 79th Division has revealed that 49 ex-division members are "definitely" alive today in Soviet territory. The 79th was stationed at Na-men, Korea, when the war ended. (Fukushima Minpo, 30 October)

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SECURITY INFORMATION

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
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SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1976 DATE: 6 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Wire stories shared the limelight in the evening papers--opening of the UN General Assembly session in Paris, with the Big Three foreign ministers' confab tied in; scheduled and predicted addresses by Truman and Stalin. The coal strike and the end of Shigemitsu's war crimes sentence were good inside papge items. Best play in domestic news went to the opening of fisheries negotiations, continuing strong in the morning papers. Another big morning item was personnel retrenchment. Best wires were on the Korean cease-fire talks, midfold.

PERSONNEL RETRENCHMENT

A final plan for local administrative reform will be completed this week and readied for "presentation to ministries concerned" around 20 November. Because the reduction in local assemblies will be directly connected with the slash of local agencies of the central Government, the plan will "parallel the structural reorganization of the central Government." (a)

At yesterday's meeting of the Lower House Cabinet Committee, in deliberations on the revision of the Personnel Strength Law, opposition to the projected dismissal of Agriculture-Forestry personnel along with decontrol of staple foods was "officially voiced" by Food Agency Director ABIKO, "revealing a conflict of opinion within the Government." Abiko told a Socialist questioner that attachment to the revision bill of a supplementary provision on food control personnel was done "without the least knowledge of A-F Ministry executive authorities." Personnel reduction is "incomprehensible," for even if rice is decontrolled, rice imports must be planned, and "large stores" of domestic rice must be kept by the Government "for the purpose of manipulation." A-F Minister NEMOTO's "ability to manage his subordinates is being doubted by many Liberal Party members." (b)

RICE DECONTROL

A-F Minister NEMOTO yesterday informed the Lower House Budget Committee that the Government "would not necessarily stick to 1 April" as the date for enforcing rice decontrol. Liberal Party Executive Board Chairman HIROKAWA said the gubernatorial conference to decide delivery quotas would be postponed to around 10 November. (c)

Nemoto, Finance Minister IKEDA and ESB Director SUDO have completed their plan for decontrol to be presented to Joseph DODGE today. One detail not hitherto known is that the total amount of staples to be imported, including rice, wheat and barley, will reach 3,700,000 tons. (a)

COAL STRIKE

Negotiations failed as expected, and the Japan Federation of Coal Mine Workers Unions called a 72-hour strike starting with the first shift yesterday morning, while simultaneously Joban mine workers went on a strike of indefinite duration. (d) The Government is working on measures to cope with the effect on the national economy. (e) The Trade-Industry Ministry plans to issue preferential shipping orders for the gas, power and railway enterprises. As of yesterday, there was only 5.5 days' coal in the gas industry stockpile. (f)

The JFCMWU policy is to let any union conclude a separate agreement if it has won Federation aims for itself. These are "an average wage of 350 yen for surface workers, with pitworkers' wages to be fixed in direct proportion." It is expected that negotiations will move rapidly, and that many unions will call off their strikes starting with the first shift this morning. (d)

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

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FISHERIES TALKS

Yesterday morning at the Foreign Ministry a preliminary conference was held to decide on procedure for the tripartite Pacific fisheries talks. A general committee meeting is slated for this afternoon. Canadian, American and Japanese representatives are to preside alternately. (a)

Fisheries Board Director FUJITA assured the meeting that, although "Japan depends upon marine resources more than any other nation," the Japanese do not intend to leave pelagic fishing uncontrolled. "On the contrary, we believe efforts should be made for conservation, so that yield from the fisheries will remain at the highest possible level." (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Govt Scans Draft of Job Restriction Bill: The Government, after reviewing the Organizations Control Bill draft yesterday, sent it back to the Attorney-General's Office for further study, particularly the following points: 1) Should employment restrictions fall only on the leaders of illegal, dissolved organizations and 2) is it necessary to limit the enterprises from which those affected will be banned? (c)

Shigemitsu Ends 7-Yr Jail Term Wednesday: Former Foreign Minister SHIGEMITSU Aoi, serving a seven-year prison term as a major war criminal but on parole since 21 November, will complete his sentence tomorrow. He said in Kamakura Sunday: "My future course of action has not yet been set...Japan took a mistaken view of international relations in the past." (d)

Teachers Union-Amano Meet Reaches Stalemate: Education Minister AMANO yesterday met the Japan Teachers Union representatives, who had filed a protest in mid-October on teachers' pay and administrative retrenchment. But no agreement was reached in the 30-minute conference. (b)

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

-EDITORIALS-

The Sixth UN General Assembly, which will open at Paris today, held the attention of three editorial writers. In addition, two writers hoped for a successful conclusion of the tripartite fisheries conference, while two others favored the Governments' rice decontrol policy. Communist China, hunting restrictions inside the Iron Curtain, and Japanese immigrants to the US rated single comment.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

YOMIURI noted that the background of the sixth General Assembly is considerably different from that of the previous session. "It appears that the fuse of a general war is everywhere...This is the situation under which the current General Assembly will sit." The paper expected that more than 58 subjects will be placed on the agenda. "But none of them can be solved immediately. The problem of atomic control will be delicate, since both the US and the Soviet Union now have atomic bombs in their possession. Solution of the Korean issue will be sought not as an independent problem but as a part of the world dispute. Therefore, discussions may be concentrated only on the study of the fundamental line for establishing peace. Success of the General Assembly will probably depend on whether the free nations will oppose and kill the Soviet peace proposal as a mere propaganda offensive or whether they will find some constructive factors in it, which they can use to open the way to peace."

"If during the session," the journal continued, "the big powers succeed in securing a foothold to peace, even though temporarily, by reaching a compromise, we will find the significance of the existence of the General Assembly. We hope that this will be the case since missing this important opportunity will place the world in great danger."

Similarly, ASAHI said the world is most interested in how much zeal the great powers will show for world peace and what peace proposals they will make under the current tense world situation. "At this time when the world is drifting in an undesirable direction because of the confrontation between the US and the Soviet Union, great powers, who are responsible for world peace and who enjoy a special position in the UN, must show zeal and strive for peace without fail." In this connection, the daily welcomed the fact that Winston CHURCHILL, who has been advocating a top-level conference among the US, Britain, and the Soviet Union to tide over the world crisis, has become Prime Minister of Britain.

Observing that the Soviet Union has been calling for the reopening of various conferences among the big powers for the sake of world peace, the journal said: "If the Soviet Union shows its will to cooperate with the West through discussions at the Paris meeting, the atmosphere among the big powers will be improved.

If, on the other hand, it merely repeats its attack on West European rearmament, the General Assembly will probably result in the worsening of the world situation."

MAINICHI pinned hopes on the UN General Assembly to settle the current serious world situation. It said the opposition between the US and the Soviet Union is the fundamental reason for the present world crisis. "We do not doubt that this opposition will be reflected strongly in the General Assembly. The Communist influences, led by the Soviet Union, will use this opportunity to destroy the unity of the free nations. Meanwhile, the free nations will try to check the advance of Communist influences. Despite this fact, the UN is the only organization in the present world that can unite the two opposing forces."

The paper stressed that the free nations, led by the US, are in a position to face the General Assembly with the strongest formation since the end of the World War II. "A compromise is needed for the settlement of pending issues, but we feel that a firm attitude on the part of the free nations will lead to the solution of the issues. We hope that the sixth General Assembly will achieve success in maintaining international peace and security and in enforcing justice."

FISHERIES CONFERENCE

NIHON KEIZAI looked forward to a successful conclusion of the Japan-US-Canada fisheries conference since fish is the main dish for the Japanese people. Unless Japan has an adequate supply of fish, the daily said, it will run short of food and lose the balance in international accounts. "Therefore, it can be said the current talks and similar conferences to follow will decide the future course of Japan."

The daily hoped that the Government will try to secure as much free fishing activities as possible after the peace treaty takes effect. "Japan should seek the understanding of the nations concerned on the points that the center of Japan's ocean fishing was in the East China Sea and the Yellow Sea, that Japanese fishing boats were allowed in May last year to fish in the equatorial zone, and that the Okhotsk Sea was next in importance to the Bering Sea in herring fishing." Pointing out that Japan's fishing industry is still in the primitive stage, the paper saw the need for rationalization. "The Government should supply funds...but it is more important for fishing circles to open their eyes and try to make up for time so far lost."

TOKYO SHIMBUN hoped that US and Canadian delegates will fully recognize the importance of the fishing industry to Japan. "If they can fully understand the importance of Japan's fishing industry, it is certain to vitally influence future agreements between Japan and other foreign countries." The journal emphasized that the only way to tide over the present crisis of the Japanese fishing industry is to improve the ratio of coastal and ocean fishing with the understanding of foreign countries and through "soul-searching reflection" by Japanese fishermen themselves.

MISCELLANEOUS

Those who oppose rice decontrol, JIJI SHIMPO said, argue that the supply of rice is absolutely short. "But in a capitalistic economy if consumption increases, production also increases. In this sense, there cannot be such a thing as an 'absolute volume' of any commodity. In the case of rice...it is not the quantity of harvest that matters but the quantity sold by farmers. If rice is freed from control and prices rise, farmers will strive to sell as much rice as possible and to improve the quality."

A JIJI SHIMPO columnist pointed out that controlled economy "distorts the basic statistics on which it stands." He said farmers will not make honest reports so long as there is a rice delivery system.

A columnist in the evening ASAHI pointed out that Red China "is assuming a conciliatory attitude in the Korean cease-fire talks because it must divert its strength to the home front out of sheer necessity."

A columnist in the evening MAINICHI said: "If the people inside the Iron Curtain should be permitted to have hunting guns, no one would be able to guarantee that these guns would be pointed only at ducks."

A MAINICHI writer welcomed the news that the US is pushing preparations to pass a bill permitting Japanese immigrants into the US.

Supplement to
SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

WINTER OFFENSIVE

JCP Tools Up Winter Offensive: The Korean invasion of a village office in Hyogo Ken on 22 October and the give-us-job demonstration the next day in Matsuzaka Shi are believed to tie in with the Communist Party's winter offensive. North Korean incorrigibles and Koreans of any other kind who entered Japan illegally will be subject to compulsory deportation by terms of the alien control regulation.

In Osaka, where a close tab is being kept on the attitudes of resident Koreans, the North Korean group is said to be "alarmed," a mental condition that the Communist Party "will try to use to incite revolution." The regulation states specifically that members of the outlawed League of Korean Residents, if arrested and found guilty of violence, will be deported. "About 60 percent of the 80,000 Koreans in Osaka were former members of the LKR." And "a considerable number" of the South Koreans in the city were smuggled into Japan. Confronting a common fate, the two groups are lining up together for battle. Police predict a wave of sieges on the public employment offices, "starting with those located in districts where police strength is weak."

In other directions the Communist Party is said to be goading low-ranking labor union members to make a united attack on the labor law "malrevision" and the proposed anti-strike law. (Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun, 2 November)

RED MEETINGS

Leftist Korean Youths Meet: It leaked out that the Korean Young Men's Front, a leftist organization addressed to smashing the deportation measure, was going to hold a secret national convention last Sunday. Allegedly the convention would be held in a Korean school in Tokyo. Police closed in on a suspect school Sunday afternoon, to learn that the convention was over. It had been held in Tachikawa. Reportedly about 130 Koreans attended. Discussions centered on the deportation issue and the "peace" drive. (Nihon Kezai Shimbun, 5 November)

Mountain Meet Adjudged Red: About 300 persons took part in an unidentified meeting on Mt Tsukimachi, Tokyo To, on 3 November. From the printed material found at the meeting spot--several inflammatory handbills and some papers thought to be secret documents--police made out that the meeting was an assembly of Kanto area Communist cells. (Asahi Shimbun PM, 5 November)

MISCELLANEOUS

Council Split over Red Entry: The Yubari District Council of Labor Unions in Hokkaido faces a split over the issue of whether to admit the Yubari General Day Laborers Union. The secretariat put the matter before the regular union representatives meeting in October. Of the representatives present five voted yes, three no, and five abstained. But seven representatives were absent so the issue was carried over to the next meeting, on 11 November. Meanwhile the three opposing unions have announced that they will pull out of the council if the day laborers are let in. The day laborers union has 70 members, 20 or more of whom are Communists. (Hokkai Nichinichi Shimbun, 3 November)

Red Organs Seized in Wakayama: Ten copies of the ZENEI, the JIMMIN BUNGAKU, and other leftist publications were uncovered by police last week in Wakayama. (Wakayama Shimbun, 30 October)

49 Raids on Tanegashima Island: About 300 copies of "Akahata-successors" were confiscated on Tanegashima island on 22 October. Police raided 49 suspected distributing points. (Minami Nippon Shimbun, 25 October)

"Organ Paper Month" Scheduled: The Organ Paper Assn scheduled the fourth national "Organ Paper Month" from 1 to 30 November. They programmed lectures on organ papers, exhibitions, public opinion surveys, and roundtables. They fixed the objective as follows: "To realize a common front of all labor unions, farmer organizations, and intellectual and cultural groups to defeat the fascistic Government-planned public security legislation...including thought control, ratification of the peace and security treaties, and revision of the labor laws." Two main slogans were set up: "Organ papers are the beacons of peace and independence" and "Foster organ papers. Then you will see the danger of war recede." (Kinzoku Rodosha, All Japan Metal Workers Union organ, 19 October)

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

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

31470

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1975 DATE: 5 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Most of the leading stories today--both foreign and domestic--assayed high in speculation. Paris and London reports on what the UN General Assembly will take up and how the new British Government will approach its economic problems generally dominated the foreign news. In the domestic coverage the heaviest speculation centered on the coming Dulles visit, the agenda of the tripartite fisheries negotiations, and the factional strife in the Peoples Democratic Party. The least nebulous domestic news was the confirmation of the basic rice decontrol policy at the Ikeda-Nemoto-Sudo conference; in most papers it ran midpage or higher.

RICE DECONTROL

Officials of the Finance Ministry, Agriculture-Forestry Ministry, and Economic Stabilization Board worked on the details of a staple foods program yesterday on the premise that controls will come off rice next year. While confirming the basic decontrol policy, they tended to favor a change in the take-effect date. Their views shape up like this: 1) instead of decontrolling rice on 1 April as originally planned, some controls should be kept on until 1 November when the new crop starts arriving on market; 2) overquota rice, however, should go on free sale on 1 April; and 3) all controls on wheat and barley should come off on 1 January 1952. (a)

Finance Minister IKEDA, Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO, and ESB Director SUDO adjusted their differences. Sudo reported that the Government will open negotiations with GHQ on a coordinated decontrol plan tomorrow. The three ministers were understood to have set the rice delivery goal at 25,500,000 koku. (b)

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Foreign Ministry officials are looking forward to the return of State Department Adviser DULLES early in December. They see in his coming visit a chance to get clarification on certain parts of the peace treaty and security pact. They especially want to find out how the US intends to handle the trusteeship of the "southwest islands." They also expect some suggestions on the reparations problem and on the choice between the two Chinese governments. (a)

The Government also got ready to present its case for equal fishing rights to the tripartite fisheries negotiations opening today with the US and Canada. It has taken the stand that any proposal that violates the "principle of free and equitable fishing on the high seas" will be unacceptable. (c)

FINANCE

The Finance Ministry still intends to cut taxes in fiscal 1952 despite the warning from Adviser DODGE. The plan finance officials have in mind would reduce taxes by 76,000,000,000 yen. (d)

State Minister OKANO disclosed that the Government has set aside 10,000,000,000 yen for short-term loans to local governments. This, combined with 10,000,000,000 yen in equalization grants and another 10,000,000,000 yen gained through bond issues, would help local governments make up nearly all of their estimated 35,000,000,000-yen deficit. (e)

The Government may indemnify shipowners whose ships were confiscated overseas after the surrender. If their claim goes through, as seems likely, 36 shipowners will split about 20,000,000,000 yen. (f)

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

RESTRICTED

COAL STRIKE

Another strike wave threatened to engulf the coal industry. Despite mediation by the Central Labor Commission, neither the coal operators nor the Japan Federation of Coal Mine Workers Unions made any concessions. The second strike--this time for 72 hours--seemed likely to begin today as scheduled. (a)

All the major unions of the JFCMWU will take part. The strike is expected to idle 220,000 workers and cut the daily coal output by 90,000 tons. This would hit consuming industries all the way down the line, whose combined coal reserve as of Saturday was estimated at less than 1,000,000 tons. (a)

TSUJI CASE

Tokyo prosecutors have secretly questioned TSUJI Masanobu, former staff officer suspected of violating the purge ordinance. The ex-colonel has admitted speaking on US-Soviet strategy to an Industrial Club meeting early this year. But he is reported to have stressed that the speech was printed (in a Communist-line paper) against his will. Prosecuting officials, who postponed their initial cross-examination until Tsuji had recuperated sufficiently from a cancer operation, will probably have to question him several more times before they can decide whether to indict him. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

NPA Works Out New Civil Service System: The National Personnel Authority has drafted a new system for appointing civil service employees. It will try to send its plan to the meeting of ministry personnel officers on Wednesday. The new regulations, expected to take effect sometime this month, would fill the gap in the hiring system resulting from aboliton of the Civil Service Appointment Ordinance and the higher and ordinary civil service examinations. (a)

Socialists in Fukui to Form New Party: Socialists in Fukui Ken walked out of the party yesterday, disgusted with the split between the left and right wings. They dissolved their prefectural federation and announced plans for a new social democratic party. DOMORI Yoshio, an Upper House councillor, was named head of the preparatory committee. (a)

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

-EDITORIALS-

No topic came sharply into focus in today's editorial coverage. One paper hoped that the tripartite fisheries conference will help develop Japan's fishing industry as well as strengthen ties with other nations. Another journal saw the need for improving sanitation in Japan. Other topics included social education, rural culture, and television.

FISHERIES CONFERENCE

JIJI SHIMPO said the tripartite fisheries conference among Japan, America, and Canada, which will open in Tokyo today, is of vital importance since it will decide Japan's post-treaty fishing rights. "It must be noted that Japan has decided to hold this conference...because it wishes to cooperate with other nations of the world in developing and preserving fishing grounds. We can anticipate what the US and Canada want at this conference from the letters exchanged between Prime Minister YOSHIDA AND Mr DULLES in February. However, US Senator MAGNUSON, chairman of the shipping and fisheries subcommittee, who visited Japan in April this year, said that if Japan would express its intention of voluntarily refraining from fishing in the Eastern Pacific and the Bering Strait, there may be no need of restricting fishing grounds by a tripartite agreement. We truly hope that Japan will be exempted from such restrictions and that the fundamental principle of freedom of navigation and operation on the high seas will be established."

"Needless to say," the daily continued, "we must avoid impoverishing fishing grounds by uncontrolled fishing. But we hope the world nations will have understanding and sympathy for the Japanese people's need for deep-sea fishing... Moreover, we must have the US and Canadian delegates fully understand the plight of our fishing industry." The paper pointed out that Japan no longer has the Kuriles and Sakhalins and is banned from fishing in the East and South China Seas and the Yellow Sea.

Considering the needs of Japan's future economy, the journal added: "We must make best use of the good points of Japanese fishermen. We hope that the

current Japan-US-Canada conference will help develop Japan's fishing industry as well as strengthen cooperation with other nations."

SANITATION

YOMIURI noted with approval that public interest in culture is mounting. But it regretted the "appalling lack of interest in health and sanitation." For example, it said, Tokyo in prewar years had nine incinerators but now has only two. "While Tokyo's daily refused weights 400,000 kan, two incinerators can handle only 30,000 kan daily. The remaining garbage is disposed of in reclaiming work, and this is extremely unsanitary. This is also the case with sewerage disposal. At present, only 20 percent of the metropolis has a sewerage system. While laying a city-wide sewerage system is reported to be costly, it should be possible to get one laid under a 10- or 20-year plan." The paper pointed out that these problems are common to all major urban centers with a population of more than 300,000. "Essentially, the work of garbage disposal is a very unpretentious job, but it is closely tied up with civic health. Although the work is always put off because of high costs, we cannot let the present situation stand."

The journal felt that all nonurgent and unnecessary expenditures of towns and cities should be drastically slashed and, instead, diverted to garbage disposal and other pressing needs. It also suggested that an "object tax" could be levied with priority for garbage disposal since Tokyo enjoys a considerable natural increase in income. Unless some measures are taken, the paper concluded, the Constitutional guarantee of a cultural life for everyone "will end in mere lip service."

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Taking its cue from Social Education Week, TOKYO SHIMBUN said: "At present social education is neglected. Of 10,100,000,000 yen earmarked for education in Tokyo, only a little more than 100,000,000 yen goes for social education. We must not forget that social education is a great task aimed at improving the livelihood of the people."

At the same time, the daily continued, social education must not be forced by government offices but must conform to the public's request. "Accordingly, social education itself must be democratic." The fact that one-third of the adults in Tokyo are eager to study at adult schools indicates the strong desire on the part of Tokyo citizens to study democracy, the paper added. "Since this earnest desire exists among the public, politicians must prepare to meet it. If administrative authorities begrudge this effort, they only hamper the difficult work of establishing a democratic Japan."

RURAL CULTURE

Commenting on rural culture, ASAHI discussed the progress in the postwar town hall movement. "This movement started in rural villages and smaller towns and cities in June 1946 and spread as a voluntary movement to build town halls as centers of local culture...With the gradual understanding on the part of local autonomies, more and more town halls are being constructed. These town halls are democratizing rural areas by their various activities. For example, they investigate the structure of local communities and teach citizens new methods of production and new vocations. Of course, all town halls have not been successful and there is much room for improvement. But it is noteworthy that rural villages have made so much progress, while the big cities have done practically nothing toward building the culture state that everyone wanted immediately after the surrender. We hope that rural citizens will keep their independent attitude in building their local culture."

TELEVISION

MAINICHI saw many problems in developing television in Japan such as research expenses, possible losses, and technical difficulties. Despite some bad influences of television, the paper said: "We must not overlook the fact that television has revolutionized communications...If television is to grow in Japan, the immediate problem--whether NHK or the Nippon Television Co should get the franchise--should be settled...It is reasonable to assert that Japan is too poor to support two television enterprises."

Supplement to
SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

SEIZURES

Two "Important" Underground Manuals Seized: The "Party Code Book" and the "Party Central T-Bloc Structure List," believed to be important manuals of the Communist underground organization were seized recently by the Metropolitan Police Board. Upon examining them the police dropped the "hot-chase" style search for the missing Communist leaders in favor of the clue-analysis method.

The code book, an "unorthodox" job called "Tokei No 1," was issued by Communist Party headquarters in September as a substitute for the 20 or more previously-used code books confiscated by police. The new book lists about 2,000 words representing organization names, place names, personal names, and dates and hours. Copies were distributed only to prefectural party leaders with orders to "use it only for matters of the greatest importance."

The "T-Bloc" list gave the breakdown of the T-Bloc, axis group of the Communist underground. It showed the organization divided into eight sections as follows: T1. Top-drawer liaison unit. Performs liaison between the 18 missing leaders and the various party organs. T2. It "directly guards" the second-string executives and "indirectly guards" the top men. T3. A four-man group whose job is to pass information on contact points to the other T-bloc sections. T4. A five-man group that keeps up regular contact with various special groups. T5. The seven members take care of the necessary letter-writing contacts. T6. A 10-man group of couriers. T7 and T8, printing sections. T7, a three-man group, prints the important instructions and reports issued by the other sections; the T8 members, five in all, print the ordinary material. (Yomiuri Shimbun AM, 5 November)

PUBLISHING

"Heiwa To Dokuritsu" Slated To Be a Daily: The Communist Party's underground weekly HEIWA TO DOKURITSU, previously circulated only among party leaders, is slated to become the next Akahata-successor. Reportedly it will be issued daily starting 1 December.

From chemical tests of recent issues of the organ, police are convinced that the "20,000,000-yen indestructible printing plant" the Communists have been raising money for is already operating. The organ is being printed with a kind of ink ordinarily used only in mimeographing. This supports the theory that it is being reproduced from thin paper molds that can be carried about in an envelope. If these molds are made directly from the type forms, as reported, "all it would take is mimeograph ink and a printing machine to put out as many copies of the paper as wanted." (Mainichi Shimbun AM, 3 November)

SECESSIONS

Mass Secessions from JCP in Joban Coal Dist: The Communists of Uchigo Mura, Fukushima, once prime agitators in the Joban coal mine district--this was the group that engineered the Taira riot--are quitting the Communist Party in "increasing numbers." Last month over three-fourths of the Kotobuki coal mine cell pulled out. The once large Uchigo cell has dwindled down to a 10-man group. The Yago Colliery cell and the Umaya cell are down to five mbmers and two members respectively. Police suspect that many of these secessions are "fixed." They note that the main-group defendants in the Taira case are being "very obedient to the central faction of the Communist Party." (Mainichi Shimbun, Fukushima edition, 2 November)

BASES

Reds Setting Up Bases on Northern Islands: "Surface Communist activities in the factory zones of Hokkaido are dull, but manoeuvers toward the detached islands are increasingly pronounced." Allegedly the Communist Party regards these islands as "strategic points for armed struggle." Low-echelon organizations have recently been established in Keibun, Kishiri, and Okushiri islands and, reportedly, orders are out to extend operations toward Teuri and Yakishiri.

The Communist Party ruled in August to set up "agricultural strategic points" in Hokkaido, "taking into consideration the geographical conditions...Political organizers and peddler teams will be sent to the points selected..." Party implementation teams have arrived recently in several places, including South Hokkaido. And underground propagands is picking up markedly in farming and fishing villages, "particularly in those near American troop camps." (Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun, 27 October)

File

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1974 DATE: 4 Nov 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Emphasis stayed on rice decontrol. The evening papers highlighted the cabinet conference on the issue; the late morning papers, the third Dodge-Ikeda talks. Liberal Chief Secretary Masuda, Attorney General Ohashi, and Construction Minister Noda also made the front page with comments on internal security and power development. In the foreign coverage the biggest stories carried European datelines. Previews of the coming UN General Assembly in Paris and Special Envoy Harriman's arrival in London to confer on US aid did well in all papers.

RICE DECONTROL

Prime Minister YOSHIDA instructed his cabinet lieutenants yesterday to push ahead with rice decontrol. He called for negotiations with GHQ immediately after the Finance Ministry, Economic Stabilization Board, and Agriculture-Forestry Ministry have coordinated their views. Shortly afterward Finance Minister IKEDA went to GHQ and reported the Government stand to Adviser DODGE. (a)

At his third meeting with the SCAP financial adviser, Ikeda apparently got no hint of how the decontrol issue will come out. "I am taking neither an optimistic nor pessimistic view of the problem," he said later. "I have ordered my aides to hurry up with a Finance Ministry draft on decontrol." (b) The Finance Minister, ESB Director, and Agriculture-Forestry Minister will work on a coordinated plan today. While upholding the basic decontrol policy, they may revise the original take-effect date of 1 April. (a)

When the question of this year's rice delivery quota came up at the cabinet conference yesterday, most of the ministers thought the Dodge-recommended 27,000,000-koku figure was too steep. They admitted that their 25,550,000-koku quota had to be revised, but believed that they could compromise with GHQ on a figure "a little over 26,000,000 koku." (c)

The right-wing Socialists, meanwhile, mapped out a nationwide campaign to block decontrol. Meeting with representatives from 13 labor unions, they set up the machinery for distributing 100,000 pamphlets objecting to the decontrol of rice and wheat. (b)

INTERNAL SECURITY

Liberal Chief Secretary MASUDA yesterday criticized the internal security legislation drafted by the Attorney General's Office. Speaking to newsmen in Nagano Ken, he felt that the proposed organizations control bill went too far. "We need controls over subversive organizations," he said, "but not any more than necessary. I see nothing to justify the proposed expansion of the Special Investigation Bureau." He also suggested that the SIB be taken out of the AGO "for the sake of human rights." (c)

Attorney General OHASHI, also stumping the hinterlands, told a press conference in Fukushima Ken that he would like to have the Diet enact laws to control subversive organizations, ban general strikes, and restrict public meetings and demonstrations before the end of the Occupation. He hoped to get all these bills to the Diet by the next regular session "at the latest." He revealed that AGO planners have held off work on the antistrike bill. "We are waiting for the Labor Ministry to revise the three labor laws...before we take legislative steps against general strikes." (d)

The AGO bill to control demonstrations and assemblies would force sponsors of public gatherings to notify their local public safety committee 48 hours beforehand. (e)

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

BIRTH CONTROL

The number of persons favoring birth control as a national policy has increased in the past two-and-a-half years. A nationwide survey in mid-October showed 56 percent in favor, 24 percent opposed, and 20 percent with no opinion. A similar poll in May 1949 resulted in the following breakdown: 49 percent in favor, 29 percent opposed, and 22 percent with no opinion. (a)

Legalized abortion also got more positive support. Thirteen percent thought the ban on abortions should be lifted completely, in contrast to nine percent in the earlier survey. Those who wanted to relax the ban but still keep certain restrictions dwindled from 38 percent in 1949 to 32 percent last month. (a)

NEWS BRIEFS

Ex-Seiyukai Leader Joins Liberal Party: Veteran conservative KUHARA Fusanosuke has decided to join the Liberal Party. On Friday he accepted the Liberal invitation and issued a statement outlining his reasons. "Political parties have as many variations as human blood," he said. "Japan's national character corresponds to blood-type O; it is relatively tolerant and compromising. The Liberal Party, which may be called the successor of the Seiyukai, reflects this character. Since my blood-type is O, I naturally incline toward the Liberal Party." (b)

ESB Adjusting Power Buildup Plan--Noda: Construction Minister NODA told trainboard reporters yesterday that a bill to develop power resources will be sent to the current Diet--"if possible." En route to Fukushima Ken on a survey trip, he said the Economic Stabilization Board is now conferring with the Trade-Industry, Finance, and Construction ministries to whip the bill into final shape. He indicated that the proposed power sources development corporation will concentrate first on harnessing the hydroelectric potential of Tadamigawa and Kumanogawa. (c)

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

-EDITORIALS-

Economic issues continued to dominate the editorial coverage. Two economic writers commented on the Government's rice decontrol policy, while two others discussed Japan's reparations problem. Other topics--the coal and power disputes, Yoshida's private party, BCG inoculations, translation of Japanese classics, the Korean cease-fire talks, the Socialist split, and policemen--rated single comment.

ECONOMY

ASAHI opposed the Government's rice decontrol policy, calling it too vague. "The Government made no attempt to adjust its views until negotiations were opened with financial adviser DODGE. It is clear that the Government was very poorly prepared on this important issue." The paper pointed out that the Government has no definite idea of how the rice price should be steadied after the decontrol. "Again, the Government promises the farmers a minimum price for their crop, but apparently without a clear idea of what a minimum price means. Moreover, there has been no adequate explanation on Government outlay--the prerequisite for price stabilization. In other words, the Government pledge of a minimum crop price is only an empty promise on paper."

The daily continued: "Since the peace treaty has already been signed and the Diet is in session to ratify it, the Government should pay serious attention to political autonomy. Government moves since the arrival of Mr Dodge leave much to be desired. For a Government of a country about to become independent, it appears to lack a grasp of its political responsibility. If it had the interest of the people uppermost on this issue, it would have been equipped long ago with full explanatory data based on a detailed study...We are concerned about the state of politics as evidenced in the handling of the rice decontrol issue. It makes us uneasy about how we will fare after decontrol."

A MAINICHI columnist also opposed decontrol. He noted that those who are most pleased with the proposed decontrol are candy manufacturers and sake brewers. But the writer said the people will not support the plan unless the Government can assure them sufficient rice. "I want to remind the Government and the Liberal Party of a common saying--"Nothing is more fearful and tenacious than appetite and a lover's revenge."