ELECTION LAW

A Diet subcommittee wound up an article-by-article study of the Election Law yesterday. It proposed several changes, including a ban on house-to-house canvassing and bill-posting and restrictions on proxy and absentee voting. It also called for shorter campaigns and stronger public management of elections. Its plan will go soon to the special Lower House committee on Election Law revision and then, upon approval, to the extraordinary Diet. (a)

NEWS BRIEFS

Govt Plans Drastic Change in Production: The Trade-Industry Ministry believes it necessary to revamp existing industrial policies and make overall production adjustment. This opinion is held because of the uncertain supply of motive power and the expected increase in the production of chemical fertilizer, aluminum, and iron and steel when US-Japanese economic cooperation begins. The ministry hopes to avoid bureaucratic control, but if the situation does not improve, it may impose partial controls. (b)

65 Teachers to Be Depurged; Totals 510: The Education Ministry will soon depurge 65 more educators, bringing the total to 510. Among those slated for clearance are OTSUMA Kotaka, former president of Otsuma Women's Technical College, and HINOTSUKI Akiyoshi, former principal of Yamagata Senior High School. (c)

Fujiyama Elected New Chief of Japan CC: FUJIYAMA Aiichiro was elected president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Fujiyama, president of the Tokyo CC, succeeded TAKAHASHI Ryutaro, who entered the Cabinet as Trade-Industry Minister. (d)

Power Restrictions to Go Another Week: The Public Utilities Commission yesterday extended its power restrictions for another week. In justifying the fourth extension, it pointed out that as of Tuesday the power output was only 77 percent of the past nine-year average. (c)

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

-EDITORIALS-

Three main topics--power shortage, Banking Law revision, and business waste--held the attention of writers, with two commenting on each. Single comments dealt with the rearmament of West Germany, the 6-3 education system, jobs for the physically handicapped, tuberculosis prevention, and revision of the press code.

POWER SHORTAGE

NIHON KEIZAI urged the power companies and the Government to do their utmost to tide over the critical power shortage. "This matter, however, calls for the understanding and cooperation of the consumers...Power increase is up to the whole nation. In brief, a national movement is the only solution to power shortage. Without this, development of power sources and conservation will be meaningless."

The journal saw development of power sources as the only basic solution. "But developing power sources requires two or three years. The power shortage is an immediate issue. This, accordingly, calls for less consumption. Home consumption must be slashed to the minimum to insure power for production."

TOKYO SHIMBUN called for increased coal production to cope with the power shortage. "It is reassuring that not only the goal of 44 million tons will be attained but that 45 million tons is now certain. However, demand has increased because of speculative buying caused by the supply shortage, by the anticipation of a future rise in coal prices, and by the expected economic boom next year. Though the rationalization of the coal mining industry is progressing, reckless mining and difficulties due to electric power shortage have dimmed prospects for increased production."

The journal wondered what power countermeasures the Government has. "If the importance of power sources is really recognized, the need for discussing practicable, urgent, and permanent countermeasures will be keenly felt."

FINANCE

YUKAN CHUGAI criticized the Finance Ministry's plan to revise the Banking Law, a move that would give the Finance Minister greater power. "We approve the revision of all systems that are not functioning properly, but we do not go along with the plan to centralize power under the Finance Minister. It is especially

undesirable at this time when there are rumors that political influence is threatening the independence of financial organs and that politicians are dealing in shady loan transactions." The paper advocated a reform that would set up a system to prevent Government autocracy and handle financial matters competently. It urged government officials and private industrialists to exert greater efforts.

Similarly, JIJI SHIMPO pointed out that if the Finance Ministry's plan becomes law, the Finance Minister will have complete power over banks. "If, by this step, banking organs become the cats'-paw of political parties or banking operations are influenced by each political change, the consequences would be grave. Unlike the handling of commodities, monetary operations must be kept aloof from politics as much as possible. It is a shortsighted view to say that the present passive power of the Finance Minister over banking operations is inconvenient. The initiative of banking institutions should be respected, and it is wiser to let the Governor of the Bank of Japan and the policy board implement the Government's policies. It is outrageous to assert authority merely because banks refuse to take orders."

BUSINESS EXPENSES

ASAHI hoped that all businessmen will cooperate in the campaign to cut down on wasteful expenses such as parties and entertainment. The paper pointed out that in prewar Japan only a few government officials went to banquets given by businessmen, while bankers were known for their honesty. "In new Japan, however, we regret that both government officials and bankers have lost such merits. Although it may be hard to eradicate such habits overnight, continued efforts must be made to rectify this situation. With enforcement of the peace treaty near, it is high time that such handicaps to our national economy be eliminated."

In a similar vein, a YOMIURI columnist thought that the Government should cut its administrative expenses. He said inspection trips to different prefectures are taken unnecessarily, and expenses needed for that purpose run into big money. "If these expenses can be saved, they will make administrative adjustment unnecessary...Taxes will never be reduced if administrative expenses stay at the present level."

MISCELLANEOUS

Observing that the American, British, and French officials are studying rearmament of West Germany, YOMIURI said Japan and West Germany are facing a common problem--"the problem of return to international society on an equal footing and rearmament. We cannot but be interested in the outcome of the negotiations between the three countries and West Germany."

Although opposed to changes in the 6-3 education system, MAINICHI said: "This does not mean that the present education system may be continued unconditionally. Anything that fails to produce educational results and is not suited to the reality of society and must be corrected." The daily wondered if all new system universities should set up four-year courses. It felt that there should be junior colleges emphasizing vocational education."

MAINICHI's second editorial urged the people to cooperate in the drive to give jobs to physically handicapped persons. But noting that some job-seekers lack sociability and a cooperative spirit, the paper said the physically handicapped themselves should make mental efforts to adapt themselves to the community. It also felt that employment offices and those in charge of the vocational training of these people should try to find employment for them. It added that the employers must also try to understand them better.

Noting that a medical treatment program for tuberculosis begins on 1 October, ASAHI said the "situation warrants no hasty optimism." It pointed out that less than half of the prefectures have enough money for the purpose. "Under the circumstances, it is out of the question to hope for anything like adequate medical treatment or consistent anti-tuberculosis policy. Local municipalities should appropriate as much funds as possible for tuberculosis patients, and the Welfare Ministry should try to have the Tuberculosis Prevention Law enforced adequately."

"If the press code is transformed into a newspaper or a publication law with its contents unchanged," an ASAHI columnist said, "the independence gained through the peace treaty will lose much of its charm." If such a law is enforced, the writer added, "a period in which minority rule the majority will return again."

MESSAGE TO MAO

Red China Asked To Back "World Peace" Motion: Radio Peiping on 24 September reported that Japan Councillor OYAMA Ikuo had appealed to Red China chief MAO to "wield his influence" in favor of an overall peace for Japan and world disarmament. Oyama allegedly made the request as representative of the Japan Peace Protection Committee, commending for Mao's "full support" the committee's latest resolution for world peace. The resolution called for: 1) a four-power foreign ministers conference to work out an overall peace "in opposition to the San Francisco peace and security pacts;" 2) world disarmament; and 3) "increased cooperation with the Korean truce talks."

JPPC spokesman HIRANO Gitaro verified that a copy of the resolution had been sent to the Mao government but declined to say whether it went out over Oyama's name. He added that other copies of the resolution "must have gone to the other members of the Big Four." (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 25 September)

FOR SALE

Communist Party Headquarters For Sale: The Communist Party headquarters building at Yoyogi is for sale. The party announces it wants to shed the property "as soon as possible." So far there have been no offers. Reportedly it has already disposed of the Kanto district committee building in Sendagaya. The buyer is listed as a "design" company. Sale of the headquarters building will finish off the formerly extensive party holdings along the Chuo line. (Asahi Shimbun, 26 September)

MISCELLANEOUS

Twenty-One Tokyo Communist Dens Searched: Twenty-one suspected Red paper store-houses were searched by Tokyo police yesterday. The police grubbed for evidence to sustain an indictment against the arrested Communist Party leaders. They came up with some anti-American literature and "other incriminating documents." (Tokyo Shimbun, 26 September)

Suspected "Boss" Sugar Racketeer Jailed: The suspected boss of the Tokyo blackmarket sugar ring was arrested yesterday. "Boss" SO I-jun, investigations revealed, blackmarketed 1,000 tons of Formosan sugar last fall in collusion with Ueno "sugar king" INADA Tokutaro and importer MIURA Yasuo. Miura and Inada are still at large. Police are digging for proof of Communist Party implication in the case, suggested by Inada's close personal ties with the party treasurer. (Tokyo Shimbun, 26 September)

Kangaroo Court Victim Refuses To Talk: The defendant in a recent kangaroo court session in Kofu Shi has so far withstood all police efforts to get him to identify his inquisitors or the nature of the proceedings. "I simply cannot disclose the facts of the violence and court action to anybody," insists ex-cell leader YAMAMOTO Mitsugu, alleged victim of a Communist Party torture session. Police are convinced that the incident occurred but they have no case unless Yamamoto testifies.

Yamamoto was Red-purged from the Kofu city office in 1949. Shortly after, he took over the leadership of the Sekisui cell; then, in late 1950, he retired to the underground. Last spring he began to swing away from communism. In August he "talked" to a government official and the party spy ring tripped him up. He is said to consider the "kangarooing" his "just deserts." (Mainichi Shimbun, Yamanashi edition, 23 September)

Student Strike On at Kyushu University: One hundred fifty students at the Kyushu University second branch school in Kurume struck on 22 September by order of the student self-government committee. Placards read: "Opposition to the peace treaty and rearmament." (Chubu Nippon Shimbun, 23 September)

Mitaka Shi Mayor Signs "Peace" Petition: The mayor of Mitaka signed the five-power peace petition circulated in his district by day laborers. The deputy-mayor and three office chiefs followed suit. The mayor, by this time warmed to the cause, donated 200 yen to the "peace movement" fund, commenting that "Japanese capitalists are being exploited by American capitalists...We must drive foreign capital out of Japan." Later, after being advised that the Communist Party was sponsoring the petition, he went to some party members and advised them to "ask as many police chiefs as you can to sign." (Taishu To Tomoni, JCP Tokyo To Committee publication, 1 September)

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

Skoglund

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1934 DATE: 25 Sep 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Domestic news got little play today. Only one item--the Hashimoto interview at Hakone--was frontpaged in more than three papers. Other domestic stories--if emphasized at all--usually assayed high in speculation and background information. YOMIURI featured a special Hongkong dispatch with a Japan tie-up--a report saying that JCP strategists Nozaka and Kurihara will attend the Asia Cominform rally opening on 1 November. But even in YOMIURI this ran behind the day's leading story--the UN statement listing three reasons why the cease-fire talks should be shifted from Kaesong.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

Administrative Management Board Director HASHIMOTO has asked the Cabinet to lay down a general policy on personnel retrenchment either today or tomorrow. He told newsmen in Hakone yesterday that Prime Minister YOSHIDA shares his desire for quick action. "We still intend to send bills on structural reform, personnel adjustment, and retirement allowance to the coming extraordinary Diet," he said. Hashimoto professed surprise at the opposition to structural reform. He emphasized that despite protests both within and outside the Government, he will press for a cabinet decision on structural reform as soon as the personnel issue is out of the way. (a)

In a few days the Liberal Party will send its ideas on structural reform to Hashimoto. Its plan, worked out by the Political Research Committee and Executive Board last week, calls for the junking of the Economic Stabilization Board and the Welfare, Postal Administration, and Telecommunications ministries. It would also relieve the Finance Ministry of its budget-making functions, raise the Attorney General's Office to a ministry, and set up an economic bureau in the Foreign Ministry to handle commercial matters now under the jurisdiction of the Trade-Industry Ministry. (a)

The Foreign Ministry is planning to build up its network of overseas agencies so that they can become consulates and embassies as soon as the peace treaty takes effect. But except in the US the diplomatic corps will operate with about a third of its prewar strength. About 30 officials--the same as before the war--will be assigned to Washington. (b)

POLITICS

A public opinion survey has revealed that only 10 percent of the people oppose the Yoshida Cabinet. The poll, taken within a week after the treaty-signing, showed that 50 percent actively supported the Cabinet, 13 percent were undecided, and 19 percent "did not know." Only 25 percent thought the Diet should be dissolved. Thirty-eight percent opposed the idea, and the rest had no opinion. (c)

ECONOMY

Bank of Japan Governor ICHIMADA wants to check inflation by banking controls. But his recent statements have made it clear that he does not intend to do this by clamping down on the volume of loans. He prefers what he calls "qualitative controls"--a careful channeling of loans to the industries where they will do the most good. And he has indicated that the banks themselves should judge which industries are "key" and which "nonessential." He underlined this when he rapped the proposal to bring all banking powers under the Finance Minister. "The method of running everything by edict is the simplest way," he said. "But this would never make Japan a thoroughly democratic nation." (a)

(Correction: The figures in the last paragraph under ECONOMY yesterday should have read 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 dollars instead of 1,000,000,000 and 2,000,000,000 dollars.)

(a) Tokyo Shimbun (b) Jiji Shimpo (c) Asahi Shimbun

LABOR

Right-wing labor leaders have temporarily shelved their plan to break with the General Council of Trade Unions. Since the treaty-signing they have gradually revised their strategy so that now, instead of leaving the GCTU to set up an organization of their own, they intend to stay in and fight it out with the leftists. They will push ahead with their original plan only if they fail to turn the GCTU into a right-wing outfit following the line of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (a)

At its national convention in Tottori Shi, the All Japan Communications Employees Union voted to join the international organization for postal, telegraph, and telephone workers. The delegates, who approved the move at their third session yesterday, also talked over the draft strategy for 1952, but they deferred a final decision. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

US Investment Eyed as Antitrust Violation: The Fair Trade Commission will investigate for possible antitrust violation the contract to form an acetate rayon manufacturing company--capitalized at about 2,000,000,000 yen--between the American Viscose Co and the Teikoku Rayon and Dai Nihon Celluloid companies. But since financial circles seem strongly in favor of such capital tie-ups, the commission may try to modify restrictive laws and ordinances and pave the way for more foreign investments. (c)

Street Vendor Nabbed for Attack on Soldier: Police yesterday arrested a street stall operator for assaulting and seriously injuring an American soldier. The attack took place at Ikebukuro station, Tokyo, on 17 September. (d)

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

-EDITORIALS-

Administrative reform, which drew three editorials, was the sole topic to win attention from more than one paper. Other comment ranged over a wide field--the forthcoming British elections, the Korean war, reparations, anti-Communist measures, electric power development, the status of women, and the small number of graduate students in universities,

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

JIJI SHIMPO observed that the Council of Government Office Workers Unions is preparing to fight the administrative reform plan and that Cabinet ministers are giving it so little support that they have forced Administrative Management Board HASHIMOTO into a difficult position. Despite this opposition, the paper advised the Government to stand firm, since "the majority of people enthusiastically support the administrative streamlining."

The journal criticized the National Personnel Authority for "using the name of the chief of GHQ's Government Section" in justifying its continued existence after the peace treaty. "Similar tendencies are seen in other agencies that have been closely connected with Occupation authorities," it said. "However, independence means the freeing of Japan from such restraints. The policy of the friendly Allied nations is certainly not to saddle the Japanese people with a heavy burden just to protect the bureaucrats."

Discussing the way in which the program has been "mutilated" at Cabinet meetings, YUKAN CHUGAI asserted that state ministers are under the organized pressure of bureaucrats in their respective ministries. "However, we hope that Prime Minister YOSHIDA will take the matter in hand and realize his long-cherished idea of administrative reform."

The paper also hoped that the Government would follow through on its promise of a tax reduction. "The Government should remember that both administrative retrenchment and tax reduction are public commitments and must not be lightly ignored."

"In view of the growing opposition, considerable political ability will be needed to carry out the reform measure," TOKYO SHIMBUN said. "Since the Prime Minister has stressed its necessity, we hardly think the program will be dropped. The people hope to see it carried out." The Government should first decide how

much administrative expenditures need to be cut down and from this calculate the extent of the personnel reduction. At the same time, unnecessary government agencies must be eliminated. But even if the problem is handled on this "scientific" basis, executing it will be difficult, the editorial admitted.

REPARATIONS

MAINICHI raised the question of how Japan can repay American aid, amounting to some 2,000,000,000 dollars, at the same time it makes reparations payments. "Special Envoy DULLES once said that settlement of the US debt precedes the payment of reparations," it pointed out. "This will place great limitations on Japan's ability to pay reparations." The paper then referred to Article 14 of the peace treaty which says that reparations to any one country must not result in imposing additional burdens on other Allied nations. "If we should agree to pay reparations that exceed the capacity of our economy, there is danger that Japan may have to appeal for further American aid when our economy collapses. This obviously would run counter to the provisions of the treaty."

While the paper did not oppose reparations, it hoped they would not reach the point of "crushing the people's living standard." This would leave Japan a prey to "destructive political influences and end in a betrayal of other nations."

INTERNATIONAL

YUKAN ASAHI commented on Prime Minister ATTLEE's decision to dissolve Parliament and hold a general election. While he may not be able to tide over the political situation, "his attitude at least is not one of desperately clinging to the reins of government at all cost." "In contrast, Japanese political parties and Diet members fear an election like poison. As Diet members' electoral districts are excessively large, they must scrape together vast electioneering funds. Naturally they shy away from elections, even now when the time has come to form a new Diet and organize a new cabinet."

A YUKAN YOMIURI columnist feared that the Korean war would be a long one. Cease-fire talks have now dragged on for three months, he said, and it looks as though the Communists had used the period to build up their strength, especially their air force. He noted a report that Communist anti-aircraft fire has become more efficient because they have brought in German gunners from East Germany.

MISCELLANEOUS

The primary aim of the Government's plan to strengthen police forces is obviously to control the Communist Party, according to NIHON KEIZAI. But it said there were others besides the Communists who are disturbed by "excessive" measures for the maintenance of public order.

"There is danger that anti-Communist policies may be used by extreme rightists and reactionaries as a tool to seize power," the paper warned. There is also a danger that anti-Communist controls may be used to stifle legitimate criticism of the Government and to suppress democratic labor and social movements. "It is wrong to think that controls alone can check communism. The best way is to remove economic and social conditions that foster communism."

YOMIURI discussed the financial aspects of electric power development. The principal need is for foreign funds, but if these are unavailable Japan must go ahead with as large an undertaking as it can safely handle by itself. The daily approved the program already worked out by the power companies, calling for development of 1,350,000 kilowatts by 1955 and an expenditure for this year of 60,000,000,000 yen. Since the increase in power rates will not be sufficient, the Government should make up fund shortages.

The fear is growing among Japanese women, ASAHI said, that their status will be adversely affected after the peace treaty takes effect. Their worries are largely based on the current proposal to abolish the Women's and Minors' Bureau of the Labor Ministry and the Children's Bureau of the Welfare Ministry.

According to a YUKAN CHUGAI columnist, university graduate schools are suffering from a lack of applicants. "Universities at present are places to train salaried workers. The majority of students are anxious to get jobs even before finishing their course."

ASIA ORGANIZATION

Nozaka Named to Asiatic Cominform Comm: Two of the missing Japan Communist Party leaders were named charter committeemen of the recently-established Asiatic Cominform. Former JCP Politburo chief NOZAKA Sanzo and colleague KURAHARA Koreto were named to the new Moscow-drawn inner circle.

The Asiatic Cominform was established on 5 August at Peiping under the leadership of the Soviet Union and Communist China. It will begin to function following a general policy meeting in November. The organization will have the same functions in Asia as the European Cominform has in Europe: "to band together Asiatic nations which uphold Marx-Engelism and to defend the Soviet Union --fatherland of the proletariat." Like its European counterpart, the Asia organization was placed directly under the Communist International Central Executive Committee. (Yomiuri Shimbun, 25 September)

JCP POLICY

Reds Said Pushing "Worker-Farmer League": The "worker-farmer league" stressed in the new Japan Communist Party platform is said to be taking form in Kanto. Allegedly the league aims at establishing "flying corps" bases for revolution. The Tokyo Metropolitan Communist Committee, according to report, recently advised its cells that city organizers will be sent to farm areas to get the feel of the land before they attempt the hookup--"a project of prime importance."

"The city organizers are at present too ignorant of rural conditions to do the job," the TMCC advised. "It has been decided to send them to 'vacuum' (politically neutral) villages in Nishi Tama and Kita Tama...to learn how the farmers live." "Workers, students, and standing committee members in groups will take part in this project on Sundays and holidays...starting around 23 September." (Yukan Chugai, 25 September)

Communists To Prop United Labor Struggle: "A united labor front to defend the peace and security of Japan...must be established." "The working class...is the only class that can pilot the people...toward national independence and peaceful relationships with the rest of Asia." But it takes a "strong and unwavering struggle structure...that tolerates no compromise" to realize these goals. "We have to stand by labor...whether we like to or not... and steady it...and point its fights." "We urge as an opener anti-fascism struggles and wage struggles." (Editorial: Taishu To Tomoni No 1109, Tokyo To Communist Committee publication, 29 August)

Tokyo Construction Workers Start Uniting: "The masses are intent on having all the engineering and building worker unions unite." More and more the unions themselves are focusing on the unity drive. "Conspicious headway" in this direction is being made in Tokyo. The five Shibuya employment office unions are holding unification sessions "regularly." In Kameido the building workers union and the eastern district construction workers union have formed a joint wage struggle committee. A similar merger is on among the building workers and day workers of Iidabashi. (Taishu To Tomoni No 1108, 25 August)

MISCELLANEOUS

Reds Take Over Mt Akagi Youth Jamboree: The "Internationale" boomed out from the shores of Lake Onuma on Mt Akagi Sunday night, chorused by 300 participants in the Gumma youth picnic. The picnic warmed Monday morning into a Red-dyed "peace defense" jubilee, plotted, clocked, and mottoed throughout by the Communist elements. Youth action corpsmen and radical unionists fieldmarshaled. All events were conducted under an antiwar banner reading: "Youth Fatherland Front Maebashi district promotion committee." (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 24 September)

Hospital Suspected of Passing Handbills: The Yoshida hospital in suburban Nara is suspected of distributing on 17 September about 500 copies of an anti-police leaflet. The hospital is also under investigation for allegedly holding one of the nurses prisoner. (Yamato Times, 18 September)

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

27652

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1933 DATE: 24 Sep 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

General Ridgway's reply to the Communists, agreeing to a liaison officers' meeting, was bannered in the evening press. The leading foreign news was defeat of the Australian Government plan to outlaw the Communist Party, although it was handled briefly and generally stayed at midpage. Three papers speculated on Diet discussions of the US-Japan security pact. A press statement by International Trade Director Oda, just returned from the US, was a consistent item at midfold or higher. The early morning press continued to lead with the Ridgway reply, but later switched to domestic stories linked to reparations, administrative reform and education.

ECONOMY

Prime Minister YOSHIDA summonded Foreign Vice-minister IGUCHI to Hakone yesterday to talk over the reparations problem. The Government will go ahead with reparations negotiations, beginning with the Philippines and Indonesia, but will stick to the formula stipulated in the peace treaty. "We are not in an economic position to agree to any additional demands," Yoshida reportedly said. "That is, reparations will be limited to refloating ships, technical assistance, processing service, aid in developing natural resources, and similar activities. The Government will not accept demands to pay in cash or through delivery of goods made of domestic materials." (a)

The Government will set up--this week, if possible--a liaison council to handle reparations matters. It will include representatives of the various ministries concerned, with Iguchi acting as chief secretary. (a)

Indications are that the Government will scale down its plan to abolish or revise numerous economic laws, including the Anti-monopoly and Trade Association laws. It is now felt that extensive revisions may create an unfavorable impression abroad. (a)

ODA Takio, international trade director of the International Trade-Industry Ministry, returned yesterday after attending the International Conference for Allocation of Raw materials. He told newsmen that through the endorsement of US officials Japan was successful in receiving commodity allocations. But when Japan is on its own it can expect more difficulty in obtaining materials. "The Americans say that if Japan wants to secure important raw materials it should institute controls to at least the same degree as the US," he added. (b)

Oda was optimistic about the prospects for US-Japan economic cooperation. He said the recent Wilson Report indicates that the US may use Japan's facilities to supply machine tools and other goods. "If this is done, there is speculation that US orders from Japan may jump from the present 1,000,000,000 dollars a day to more than 2,000,000,000 dollars." (b)

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

Administrative Management Board officials worked over the weekend to revise the plan for reduction of government personnel in line with data presented by the ministries. The outline will be submitted to the Cabinet tomorrow. One report said that the revisions will lower the figure of 172,900 employees slated for dismissal. (a) According to another report, the new draft may raise the number to 200,000. (c)

State Minister OKANO, in charge of the program for simplifying local administration, explained that he is approaching the problem from two angles. First, he intends to cut down the amount of business delegated to local units by the central government. This comprises 80 percent of the work of local bodies, he claimed. Second, he plans a fundamental reform of the local government system. (d)

(a) Yomiuri Shimbun
(b) Yukan Yomiuri
(c) Yukan Chugai
(d) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun

EDUCATION

The Education Ministry plans to retain the system of investigating teachers' qualifications and is preparing a bill to take the place of the present purge directive. The Ministry believes that such a law is needed to safeguard education from political influences. Parallel with this, the School Education Law will be revised to include a provision on the disqualification of teachers for "ideological or political bias." (a)

"The screening council under the new law will screen not only prospective teachers but also present teachers in some cases," Education Minister AMANO explained. "I hope to provide this body with powers to rescreen and disqualify teachers who are utilized by a political faction or who teach in an extremely biased political or ideological fashion, thereby violating the eighth article of the Educational Standard Law. We are giving the matter careful study to forestall any possible abuse of the system by persons in power at any time." (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Foreign Office to Direct All Diplomacy: Mindful of past conflicts between the Foreign Ministry and the military clique, Prime Minister YOSHIDA wants to insure the coordination of diplomatic policies. To this end, the Government will introduce a revision of the public service law at the next regular Diet. It will require that all public officials going overseas be dispatched through the Foreign Ministry, and that the Ministry alone issue their orders and instructions. (b)

Says Okinawans Want to Return to Japan: KANESHIMA Yashiaki, mayor of the city of Shuri, Okinawa, and nine other island representatives are touring Japan to study the progress of reconstruction. Kaneshima said that while Okinawans are "grateful to the US for its help in rehabilitation and have pledged their cooperation, they still have a fervent desire to return to Japan." Only about 10 percent of the islanders, "impressed with the kindness of the US," are opposed to Japanese jurisdiction, he said. (c)

(a) Mainichi Shimbun (b) Yomiuri Shimbun (c) Yukan Chugai

-EDITORIALS-

Editorial coverage was light over the weekend. Economic issues held the interest of most writers. They dealt with the Government plan to decontrol wheat, barley, and rye, the movement started by businessmen to economize on entertainment expenses, and the proposal to reduce taxes on retirement allowances. The rest of the coverage went to public welfare agencies and the Socialist Party rift.

DECONTROL

"While we approve the decontrol of wheat, barley and rye," ASAHI said, "the Government must show adequate measures to deal with apprehensions following the decontrol. The Diet must also examine these steps thoroughly." The paper noted that the Government is giving the matter careful consideration. "The decontrol of grain is bound to affect both the farmers and the consumers. For the farmers, the Government promises to set a purchase price on the basis of the rice price and to purchase the grains without any limit. It is up to the Government to realize its plan."

The paper continued: "The consumers have still greater misgivings. While some families are rejecting their wheat and barley rations, this does not mean that the household economy has improved. It can be regarded as a phenomenon arising from the lack of economic power. The fact should not be forgotten that most of the families still depend on the ration system. After the decontrol of wheat, barley, and rye, these consumers must be able to buy grains freely at a price somewhat near the existing price."

BUSINESS EXPENSES

YOMIURI was glad that businessmen have started a "new life movement" to cut down on "wasteful" expenses. "Entertainment tactics have always been in wide use in Japanese society. During the period of controlled economy, the need to influence government officials helped spread this practice. And this became tied up with a loose, inflationary trend. This is enough to point to the difficulty

of remedying this custom." The daily felt that the movement will end in failure if it is backed by only a few companies. "Major banks and companies must join forces and take resolute action. It is up to companies to show enthusiasm in effecting a drastic slash in their entertainment budgets and hold their accountants responsible for carrying it out."

The journal also felt that the heavy income tax is responsible for wasteful expenditures. "The feeling is that wages, though slightly improved, are largely subject to taxes and that it is, in the final analysis, advisable to be generous with the companies' money in seeking entertainment. This way of thinking is not limited to private businessmen; government offices are also wasteful. If accounting both in official and private circles is to be placed on a rational and healthy basis, the current income tax must be reduced."

RETIREMENT ALLOWANCES

Noting that a plan to reduce taxes on retirement allowances was adopted by both Houses, MAINICHI wanted the Government to present a revision bill to the forthcoming extraordinary Diet. It maintained that the tax on retirement allowances under the present law is too heavy. "Since heavy taxes are not restricted to retirement allowances alone, it is essential that the contemplated cut be carried out from the standpoint of the overall tax burden. In this connection, we must consider whether a retirement allowance compatible with the actual conditions in Japan might not have been given sufficient consideration in the Shoup recommendations on which the present tax system is based."

The daily welcomed the written opinion of the Japan Tax Research Association concerning this problem. "The report is quite constructive in that it suggests concrete plans for reducing taxes on retirement allowances, while at the same time, makes a general study of the tax system." The paper said the written opinion suggests that retirement allowances should be taxes apart from other incomes, that the tax exemption point should be boosted further, and that the variable income tax formula should be abolished."

PUBLIC WELFARE

TOKYO SHIMBUN believed that the various social welfare offices that will be opened from the beginning of next month will be a great help to the people. "Each prefecture will be responsible through these offices for providing protection...This is a step forward toward social security, whereby the welfare of a greater number of people can be protected." But the paper noted that the people are a little afraid of the system. "They doubt whether the ideals of social security will be thoroughly incorporated in the application of the system."

The journal observed that recently livelihood protection funds have been drastically reduced because of the financial difficulties in local governments. The people in general have also become rather unsympathetic and intolerant toward the poor because of heavy tax burdens. Since the majority of those who require protection are the aged, the disabled, and women and orphans, they need constant encouragement and sympathy. Many hardship cases are overlooked. Therefore, we must find and protect those who are really in need of help. We should also seek the cooperation of administrative authorities, welfare workers, and various organizations. The social welfare offices must not become self-complacent and isolated as a branch of the prefectural office." The daily added that these offices must have competent men. "Whether the new system will be good or whether it will be bureaucratic and retrogress depends entirely upon the enthusiasm of those in charge."

SOCIALIST PARTY

Commenting on the Socialist Party rift, JIJI SHIMPO said "it is common within any renovation party for the radicals and the moderate progressives to split and make it difficult for the party to reach an agreement on vital issues." The paper stressed that the Japan Socialist Party has many contradictions. "It is dominated by the radical elements who stand on Marxist social concepts and believe in class struggles. According to the social concept of class struggle, there is only victory and defeat, and no peace or cooperation between labor and management. There may be a temporary armistice, but there cannot be any permanent peace. Therefore, a political party representing the interests of the people cannot exist according to the political concepts of the ultra-leftist faction of the Socialist Party. The Socialist Party is split because it is a marriage of a class struggle and a peoples party."

RED OUTING

500 Assemble at Mt Akagi for Red Picnic: About 500 farmers, students, and members of the local Japan Electric Power Workers Union and the National Metal Workers Union assembled at Mt Akagi, Gumma Ken, yesterday for a "Red picnic." Four groups from Maebashi, Shibukawa, Ogo, and Mizunuma began climbing the mountain from early morning. The prefectural National Rural Police headquarters warned the Democratic Youth Organization, the sponsor of the outing, against taking illegal action and dispatched 300 policemen to observe the proceedings. (Mainichi Shimbun, 24 September)

Shindai Hike Quiet; Jikkoku Hike Not Held: Taishu Shimbun vendors and their families, about 100 in all, spent a peaceful Sunday at the Red-sponsored hiking trip at Shindai Mura, Kitatama Gun, Tokyo. The hikers spent the day visiting the temple and taking in the botanical garden, heedless of the 50 policemen watching their activities.

Acting on information that a Red rally would be held at Jikkoku pass, Hakone, police covered the area from morning, but as of 1400 hours no activity was reported although an estimated 5,000 visitors were observed. (Tokyo Shimbun, 24 September)

KOREANS

Korean Students Demonstrate in Shinjuku: Learning that the Korean Athletic Association was sponsoring an athletic meet at the vacant lot near the Korean Shogakukan hall in Shinjuku, Tokyo, police were dispatched to keep an eye on the event. Instead of holding an athletic meet, about 70 Korean students and others held a rally and made inflammatory speeches in front of the hall. Police ordered them to disperse and during this action one of the Koreans was arrested for attacking a policeman. Police believe that this rally was held to seize the hall, which has been under police jurisdiction since 1949 as ownership between the North and South Koreans cannot be settled. (Tokyo Shimbun, 24 September)

250 Koreans Hold "Peace" Rally in Saitama: As part of the "struggle for saving the country by winning peace" month, a national rally scheduled for Sunday at the Korean Middle School in Oji, Tokyo, was banned by the authorities. The 250 Koreans then trooped into Hanno Machi, Saitama Ken, where they met for four hours. (Mainichi Shimbun, 24 September)

RED POLICE

Yasugi Police Investigated for Red Ties: Despite vigorous Communist campaigns to retain the allegedly Red police in Yasugi Machi, Shimane Ken, residents in Saturday's referendum voted to abolish it. Authorities however suspect collaboration between Communists and the police in the voting and have summonded Assistant Inspector OKUMURA Saku and 10 other policemen for investigation. Chief IKEDA will probably be called next. To seek evidence eight Communist homes in the town including that of ABE Namizo, prefectural Japan Farmers Union official, were raided yesterday. Police seized lists of peace signatures and numerous copies of written evidence on the scheme to bolshevize the local police. (Yomiuri Shimbun, 24 September)

Reds Help Retain Local Police in Akita: In Takanosu Machi, Akita Ken, joint struggles by Communists and the police successfully retained the local police in a plebiscite on 18 September. Police and Communist leaders conducted joint mass meetings and contacted labor unions. Agitation handbills were distributed reading: "The NRP reorganization paves the way for war." (Yomiuri Shimbun, 22 September)

Police Chief Charges Smear Campaign: Secret investigation by the Shimane prefectural NRP headquarters in the Yasugi "Red police force" case discloses that numerous meetings took place between leaders of the Autonomous Police Preservation Council, ranking Yasugi police officers, and Communists from 15 April to 16 September. Agreement was reportedly reached to permit Communists to conduct any propaganda activities, with the police supplying the funds. Communist Abe Namizo said: "Chief Ikeda and other Yasugi police officers signed the peace ballot. It is agreed that they will cooperate with the JCP if we campaign to retain the autonomous police." Chief Ikeda denied the charges as a smear campaign. (Yomiuri Shimbun, 21 September)

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

27611

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1932 DATE: 23 Sep 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Wire news, chiefly related to NATO and Middle East defense, took the lead in most evening papers. The report that General Ridgway's latest reply to the Communists was being drafted rated midfold position or better. Domestic political stories generally rode high, and YUKAN CHUGAI led off with speculation that the Government may call for an austerity program. The emphasis was mainly domestic in the morning press, although ASAHI bannered its correspondent's interview with Prime Minister Nehru and YOMIURI used a NATO roundup.

PEACE TREATY

The Government informally decided on a schedule for the special Diet to open on 10 October. Prime Minister YOSHIDA will deliver his administrative policy speech on the 12th and interpellations will begin on the 15th. Explaining the two-day interval before the interpellations, the Government said that since the deliberations on the peace treaty and security pact will draw world attention, it wants to give the opposition time to study their questions carefully. (a)

En route to a lecture meeting at Nagoya, Peoples Democratic Chief Secretary MIKI stated that his party is not opposed to the security pact itself but will demand full explanation of the administrative agreement. "With foreign troops stationed in Japan, the understanding of the people is necessary to gain their full cooperation," he said. "If the Government cannot make a thorough explanation, it should not ask the Diet to ratify the security pact." (b)

Liberal Chief Secretary MASUDA--also on a stumping tour--pointed out that details of the administrative agreement are still being negotiated. But the Government will disclose as much as it can in closed Diet sessions. (c) The Prime Minister told him on Friday, Masuda said, that Japan's share of expenses under the security pact will not be as large as rumored. "It will be less than one-third the war termination expenses and will consist mostly of land and housing rentals and personnel and transportation expenses." (d)

Meanwhile General Council of Trade Union representatives visited Socialist Chairman SUZUKI to ask that the Socialists vote against ratification of the peace treaty and the security pact when they are presented to the Diet. (e)

ECONOMY

Observers doubt that the Government will be able to carry out its promise of a tax reduction. They point to the fact that the Liberal political research committee is beginning to talk of an austerity program. The chief obstacle to a reduction is the effect it would have on nations demanding reparations. Other reasons are Financial Adviser DODGE's opposition and the need for retirement of foreign debts and greater expenditures for internal security. The belief is also growing that the Government may not succeed in effecting the administrative reform plan until after the peace treaty is ratified. (f)

Liberal Political Research Chairman YOSHITAKE said, however, that administrative reform is absolutely necessary and will be enforced in order to save 40,000,000,000 yen in central and local government expenses. On the matter of security, he said 10,000,000,000 to 15,000,000,000 yen will be appropriated in the supplementary budget to strengthen the National Police Reserve and the Maritime Safety Board. (f)

The Government will follow through on its promise to aid war victims if it wins GHQ approval. It wants to earmark 19,500,000,000 yen for this in the next budget. The Finance Ministry rejected an appropriation for war victims in this year's supplementary budget, fearing that it was premature and would cause international repercussions. Now that the treaty has been signed, the Government feels free to proceed. (c)

(a) Tokyo Shimbun (c) Mainichi Shimbun (e) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun
(b) Yukan Yomiuri (d) Yukan Asahi Shimbun (f) Yukan Chugai

COAL AND ELECTRICITY

The Economic Stabilization Board estimates that the coal production index by the end of the fiscal year will decline to 139 as compared with the goal of 143 (using 1932-36 as the base). There is even danger that the index may fall below 130, it predicted. (a)

International Trade-Industry Minister TAKAHASHI said he plans no controls on coal even though the electric power industry, the state railways and other enterprises are suffering from a shortage. "The power shortage is affecting all production, including aluminum and fertilizer," he said. "There is no good plan to solve this problem immediately, although we are trying to secure for generating power. It is obvious that the power companies did not take proper measures to obtain coal." (b)

Although GHQ reportedly feels that the power shortage is not the chief reason for the production situation, the ESB does not agree. GHQ has pointed out that production has increased by only 40 percent while power generation is double the prewar level and coal output has gained by nearly 20 percent. The ESB, on the other hand, says that industry now depends almost entirely on electricity and also that power demands for non-production purposes have doubled since the prewar period. Consequently it maintains that the twofold power increase is still short of production needs. (a)

NEWS BRIEFS

NPA Officials Say Their Office to Remain: Despite reports that the National Personnel Authority will be abolished, top-ranking NPA officials said the Government has decided against the step because of the impression it might create abroad. (c) The Government, however, denied making any such decision. (b)

Government Plans 5 New Overseas Agencies: The Cabinet next week will be asked to approve the establishment of five new overseas agencies—at Taipei, Bonn, Rome, Madrid, and Geneva. (d)

Economic Mission Soon to Visit Thailand: A group of leading businessmen, headed by SATO Kiichiro, Teikoku Bank president, will leave for Thailand in mid-October to investigate trade prospects. (e)

(a) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun
(b) Asahi Shimbun
(c) Yukan Asahi Shimbun
(d) Yukan Chugai
(e) Mainichi Shimbun

--EDITORIALS--

Editorial interest today focused on economic issues. Economic writers commented on reparations, the Finance Ministry's plan to revise the Banking Law, and iron and steel subsidies. Two editorials discussed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization conference in Ottawa. Others dealt with the peace treaty, the Socialist Party, and administrative reform.

ECONOMY

Noting that the total amount of reparations demanded of Japan, excluding Red China's demand for 50 billion dollars, reaches 25.5 billion dollars, TOKYO SHIMBUN regretted that Japan cannot afford to pay such a sum. "If Japan is forced to pay, it will only provide Red imperialism with a golden opportunity for expansion. Whether individual or state, a sin committed must be atoned. If possible, the Japanese people would be more than happy to substantiate the peace of 'reconciliation and trust' by speedily paying reparations. But we must entreat the claimant nations to limit their reparations demands to an amount that will not cause the Japanese people to lose all hope for self-support." Although the Government may find it extremely trying to ask for leniency, the paper said, it will further undermine Japan's "not too secure" international credit to promise the impossible.

NIHON KEIZAI opposed the Finance Ministry's plan to increase its supervisory power over commercial banks by revising the Banking Law. "We doubt whether the Finance Ministry has had a consistent policy in determining financial measures. The Finance Ministry should review and reexamine its financial measures before it tries to increase its supervisory power." The daily pointed out that a financial policy must aim at restricting the accommodation of nonurgent, nonessential loans, and at diverting funds into necessary channels. It cannot be achieved by merely tightening loan regulations through laws. Therefore, the independent position of commercial banks should be respected." The journal added, however,

that the attitude of commercial banks was the cause of the Finance Ministry's plan to revise the Banking Law. "The banks must become aware of their duty as a public utility agency and must cooperate with the financial policies of both the Government and the Bank of Japan."

Increasing exports is important to Japan because of the shortage of foreign funds, YUKAN CHUGAI said. But the paper noted that the export of heavy industry equipment--one of the major export items--remains stagnant because of the high cost of iron and steel. Although the International Trade-Industry Ministry proposed to pay price adjustment subsidies for iron and steel materials used for export products, the paper said, the Finance Minister opposes the plan in view of the urgent need to cut State expenditures. "The taxpayers may not understand why the iron and steel industrialists should be subsidized by the national treasury. Despite this, our exports should not dwindle through unwarrantable economy in Government appropriations. The issue must be decided, therefore, by carefully weighing the loss to the treasury and the gain from exports."

NORTH ATLANTIC PACT

Regarding the participation of Turkey and Greece in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, ASAHI said, the problem is whether their defense armies should be placed under the control of the West European army or under a separate defense structure. "It is said that the foreign ministers of the US, Britain and France at Ottawa decided to establish a Middle East defense headquarters. If true, there is a strong probability that Turkey, together with the Arabian nations, will become the nucleus of the Middle East defense structure. In this connection, the attitude of the Arabian nations not participating in the NATO must be watched."

MAINICHI welcomed the Ottawa declaration calling for the expansion and strengthening of NATO. "The materialization of a defense setup depends not only on military strength but on the economic power to maintain that strength. In this sense, the Ottawa declaration was the result of understanding between the US, which stresses military strength, and the West European nations, which are preoccupied with economic and financial matters--the basis of military strength."

The participation of Turkey and Greece in the NATO, the paper continued, puts the entire Mediterranean within the scope of the defense alliance. "The feeling is that the total of 500,000 soldiers of the two countries, whose equipment has recently been modernized after the US pattern, will contribute greatly to the defense of the free nations."

MISCELLANEOUS

A YOMIURI commentator said the role of the intellectuals in Japan is to investigate the ideological and scientific problems of peace and engage in cultural and educational enlightenment. However, the writer felt that the attitude of some intellectuals toward Japan's immediate treaty problem is "too progressive or revolutionary." "Education must be conducted on matters with which the Japanese masses are unacquainted intellectually, such as the peace treaty itself and measures for full restoration of Japan's sovereignty. If the intellectuals' campaign turns into a political movement against the conclusion of the peace treaty, which constitutes an immediate political issue, there is danger that it may degenerate into one designed to create a reserve army in Asia for the Kremlin."

JIJI SHIMPO criticized the Socialist Party for demanding the dissolution of the Lower House prior to treaty ratification. "The party apparently maintains that the Government should appeal to the people before the treaty is ratified. We must question, however, whether a vanquished nation, which surrendered unconditionally, can refuse to accept the treaty terms. The Socialist Party must guarantee the Japanese people the freedom to refuse ratification of the treaty if it is going to demand that the Government appeal to the people on treaty ratification."

With the start of post-treaty Japan, YUKAN MAINICHI said, advisory and research committees are making reports and recommendations on the reform of ordinances and systems. "But if the discussions on reform are focused on financial problems such as the reduction of expenses and the easing of burdens without paying attention to the democratic systems won by the people, it will result in the reestablishment of the old bureaucratic government. Independent Japan must reexamine all its systems. Unnecessary expenditures must be cut drastically, and all administrative systems must be made simple and efficient. At the same time, the principles of democratic government must be maintained."

RED OUTINGS

3 Red-Sponsored Holiday Outings Planned: Similar to the 26 August Mt Mitake picnic, three Communist-sponsored outings are slated over Sunday and Monday--a Hakone-Jikkoku Pass hike in Kanagawa Ken, a Mt Akagi youth picnic in Gumma Ken, and a Hieizan Yase hike in Kyoto. Police will maintain strict vigilance as authorities believe that these outings are part of the "usual Communist tactics to make fools of the authorities." (Yukan Yomiuri 22 September)

REVOLUTION

JCP Planning All-Out Violent Revolution: In response to Russia's "peace" offensive the Japan Communist Party is launching a so-called "peace defense movement" throughout the country. This movement is being utilized not only to reconcile the long-standing intraparty differences but to prepare a revolution by force behind its peace facade. This is brought out in the JCP secret publication "Catalogue of Old Books," generally believed to contain instructions from the JCP underground directorate. It contains an article entitled "Military Policy" dealing with tactics to be employed in the coming revolution. This article shows that, due to the Cominform reprimand, the JCP has abandoned NOZAKA's peaceful revolution for a revolution by violence. It says in part: "Revolution needs an armed struggle by the people to crush organs intended to check violence. The revolution will come as a war for the deliverance of the people with an armed uprising of laborers in a general strike timed to the right subjective conditions." This implies that any demonstration, whether for wage hikes or peace, must be a means to build up conditions for an armed insurrection. The article continues: "When staging the struggle a conscientious nucleus in the form of a self-defense unit must be organized to be used as the leading peace or patriotic fighters." This shows that the so-called peace fighters are none other than future revolutionary insurgents.

According to the Communist program, daily struggles will be staged at first in factories, mines, transportation organizations, electric power installations and other strategic places, using workers as the core surrounded by farmers, fishermen, and general citizens. Self-defense units will be formed to develop the daily struggles into district struggles which in turn will be expanded with the aid of mobile forces. Mobile forces not only coordinate workers in different places but the outlying bases with those in cities. Another job of the mobile forces is to unite the people through local struggles. Communists rely heavily on this force as a nucleus to build up strength for revolution. (Tokyo Times, 17 September)

LABOR OFFENSIVE

All-Out Labor Offensive Expected in Fall: The labor offensive this fall will be on the largest postwar scale with the Democratization League in control and the Communist Party recently gaining influence among the rank-and-file of various unions. Although centering on wage-hike demands, the struggle has expanded with additional campaigns against personnel cuts and revision of the three labor laws and movements for promoting peace. The Democratization League is split on the peace issue--rightists forming the Democratic Labor Movement Research Society while the leftists will soon form a Laborers Research Society--but it is expected to be unified on the wage-hike struggles. (Commentary: Yukan Chugai, 19 September)

RAIDS AND ARREST

30 Red Agitation Points Raided in Hyogo: About 30 Communist agitation points in four districts of Hyogo Ken were the targets of National Rural Police units on 20 September. Police seized numerous subversive documents such as "Activity Funds" and "Diet News." (Yomiuri Shimbun, 21 September)

Youth Nabbed with JCP Organ Publication: Jobless TSUJII Michiaki had copies of TO KATSUDO SHISHIN when arrested on 18 September in Osaka. He was booked for violating Government Ordinance No 325. (Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun, 20 September)

Supplement to

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

Prefectural Newspapers
(Period: 9-15 Sep)

The successful conclusion of the San Francisco peace conference received almost the same coverage as its opening in the previous scan period. In the daily issues of 133 prefectural newspapers, no less than 311 editorialists concerned themselves with events in San Francisco, especially Prime Minister YOSHIDA's speech. Among this high total of articles, approximately one-sixth were devoted to the US-Japan security agreement that accompanied the peace treaty. However, a horde of other problems was expected to arise, now that the door to independence was unlocked, and 74 writers discussed such matters as treaty ratification, post-treaty economic headaches and the repercussions of the treaty among other nations, particularly Asian ones such as China and India.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND ITS AFTERMATH

The prefectural press welcomed Japan's independence gratefully and the responsibilities that went with it anxiously. It was clearly recognized that Japan was now firmly committed to join the democracies, and this meant to newspapermen that the hostility of the USSR would henceforth increase. However, they were all pleased with Prime Minister YOSHIDA's speech to the conference delegates and with his press statement on his return to Japan. It was the first time in months that any of the Liberal leader's public remarks had won such unanimous applause. Once the peace treaty was signed, pressmen turned their attention to the equally significant US-Japan mutual defense pact. As in past weeks, they call it an "inevitable development," but continued to worry about its "indefiniteness."

Not an End But a Beginning

"The peace treaty is not an end but a beginning," said a Niigata evening journal (a). The pact is "not 100 percent 'reconciliation and trust'" because it "has made Japan take sides unequivocally" in the cold war. "A peace treaty is not an end, but only a means. Many of them have been concluded, but the desired peace has not come, and wars have been repeated. They say this treaty contains no seeds of war, and it may be true. But the document is only a document, and depends on the will of the nations to be made workable." If the "stern reality" of the Korean war can be successfully coped with--"for this was why we had to choose sides"--the settlement of this conflict "will make our peace treaty a step towards peace in the true sense of the word....Let us proceed along our new international path hereafter, humbly conscious we are a small nation, avoiding the delusion, into which we are again apt to fall, that we are a powerful one."

Fukuoka's largest daily (b) welcomed the recovery of sovereignty, but added: "Most of the people cannot help being restless and anxious because we do not have an overall peace." Shortly after the Pacific War, when the cold war was not yet severe, "US policy aimed chiefly at keeping Japan under strict control." But the growing antagonism between the two world camps "necessitated having Japan join the democratic side....Thus Occupation policies became extremely lenient, and the Japanese people adapted themselves willingly to them. Had they objected to them, the policies would have been more severe. Therefore it was already decided the peace treaty would be a majority one, with the democratic states." The treaty signing places Japan "at the crossroads of international conflict." But it is wrong to look only at the dark side of the picture. "President TRUMAN has declared the peace pact contains no seeds of war. We take this to mean he proclaims US world policy is neither provocative nor aggressive, but defensive."

The editor-in-chief of an Osaka paper (c) hailed the treaty-signing as "the fulfilment of 80 million people's earnest desire for independence." He was "impressed" with the "great power" of democracy as a political principle, "not so much in that it won the war, but in the result of the peace conference itself." President TRUMAN "stated clearly" the US is now fighting "not for conquest, not for vengeance, but for a world in which our children can live in peace. Contrast

(a) Yukan Niigata Nippo (circ 38,579), 9 Sep
(b) Nishi Nippon Shimbun (circ 534,220), 10 Sep
(c) Shin Osaka (circ 148,260), 10 Sep

this to STALIN's claim that the USSR declared war against Japan in the name of vengeance for the Russo-Japanese War....Above all, we thank the members of the Occupation for having kindly taught us the principles of democracy."

Yoshida's "Frank and Bold" Address

In Prime Minister YOSHIDA's address to the peace conference, Nagoya's leading daily (d) found three main characteristics: (1) He "clarified Japan's anti-Communist stand" and (2) "revealed our determination to help safeguard the free world;...he properly stressed that Japan is resolved to contribute to world peace by acting in concert with peace-loving nations." (3) He "rather boldly" expressed "some Japanese dissatisfaction" with the treaty. "He has thus fully given the true views of our nation. We do not hesitate to support the Yoshida speech. We must resolve to fulfil the future obligations arising from the reality that we have sided with the non-Communist nations."

"We heartily thank Chief Delegate YOSHIDA for his frank and bold expression of the Japanese people's resolution and wishes," asserted a Kanazawa publication (e), which felt it was "justified in regarding the Prime Minister's speech as a manifestation of the people's general will." The writer emphasized that YOSHIDA had called attention to the USSR's "illegal occupation" of islands off Hokkaido and "reminded other delegates of a matter of common knowledge in European history. Russia's eastward drive, planned and pushed as an inevitable national demand transcending the times and the form of government....Perhaps no one at home or abroad had expected the Prime Minister would make such a courageous counter-attack on an important plenipotentiary at the peace conference....We are in whole-hearted sympathy with his scathing denunciation of the criticism that Japan's participation in a Pacific security system is preparation for becoming an aggressor once more."

Fukuoka's largest daily (f) was similarly pleased that YOSHIDA had urged the necessity of the US-Japan mutual defense pact, and denied that it raised the bugbear of Japanese aggression. "This is the answer to Red China's warning that the Sino-Soviet military alliance may be invoked if Japan signs the treaty. Needless to say, the defense pact must be of a temporary nature, defensive only; we cannot allow it to be taken advantage of by Peiping and Moscow. It should be replaced as soon as possible with some security measures taken by the UN. Unfortunately, many obstacles still lie in our path before we can join the UN." The writer was almost entirely satisfied with the rest of the address, as well. "We had desired that the Prime Minister would maintain dignity, and say what should be said, even though as a representative of a defeated nation. We are glad to say this desire was almost completely fulfilled. Mr YOSHIDA clarified that although the Japanese are happy to accept the treaty, there are in it, inevitably, several points that cause them pain and anxiety."

The Delegation Comes Home

"We Japanese must promote national development relying on the justice and trust of those nations that signed the treaty," observed a Hiroshima commentator (g). To this end it is essential that "the people themselves understand the spirit of the treaty and abide by its provisions. Chief Delegate YOSHIDA and others concerned must strive for this goal." The same kind of understanding is necessary for the mutual defense treaty, "because, although it is closely connected with the peace pact, its concrete details are not yet known....The people's power is sovereign, and they should express their will in political and foreign policies. No one man should arbitrarily decide the nation's destiny. We are grateful for the delegates' exertions at San Francisco. They cannot let us down now--we call for their further efforts on their return. When the two treaties come up for ratification in the Diet, the Government must clarify their details in a way that will be convincing to the people."

A Kanazawa pressman (h) was "favorably disposed" towards the Prime Minister's statement to reporters on his return home. He interpreted YOSHIDA's references to Dean ACHESON's closing address at the conference to mean that "the Japanese people's will and action are the main factor in eliminating threats to peace in Asia and the Pacific." He inferred from the rest of the press statement that the Prime Minister was asking "all quarters to hold back on any hasty actions

(d) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 952,056), 9 Sep
(e) Hokkoku Shimbun (circ 169,084), 9 Sep
(f) Nishi Nippon Shimbun (circ 534,220), 9 Sep
(g) Chugoku Shimbun (circ 226,746), 15 Sep
(h) Hokkoku Shimbun (circ 169,084), 15 Sep

that might suddenly change the situation....He reiterated his refusal to consider rearmament at this time, said he would not call for dissolution of the Diet and has no intention of reorganizing the Cabinet. We think these remarks are noteworthy because they augur stability, and removal of unrest from the people's minds."

A Kumamoto daily (i) was pleased at the news that "other countries' attitudes towards Japan had been unexpectedly generous," and that the Prime Minister "keenly felt" their expectations of Japan were great. "The greater these expectations, of course, the greater is our responsibility. But Mr YOSHIDA's call for the people to live up to the treaty, cooperate with the world and deepen understanding with the great powers is really unnecessary, for most of the people are already determined to meet his desires....Now that the gulf between the democracies and the Communist nations is a decisive fact, Japan's efforts to 'deepen understanding with the great powers,' as expressed in the Prime Minister's statement, would be nothing but deepening the gulf between the two camps, for he resolutely expressed Japan's intention to say on the democratic side of the abyss." Some people feel "ill at ease" with this resolution, and "the statement should have given an answer in one form or another to this uneasiness. Mr YOSHIDA should have said something like, 'If some of the people think my decision is wrong, I shall try to convince them, and fight until all Japanese are unified.'"

The Security Pact: "An Expression of American Friendship"

Although he expected both the peace pact and the defense agreement to be smoothly ratified by the Diet, a Kyodo editorialist writing for Wakayama (j) and Mito (k) papers considered the latter "of far graver significance" than the former. "Continued occupation is incompatible with our sovereignty, so it is stipulated in the security pact that Japan requests US armed forces to defend it." It also provides that Japan shall in future share a larger responsibility for its own defense, and that the pact shall terminate when collective security measures render it unnecessary. However, it is "very doubtful" whether a majority of the Japanese desire "even this psuedo-occupation." For many obvious reasons Japan is "economically powerless" to rearm on a large scale, and "we are thus threatened with indefinitely prolonged occupation." Apart from the question of sovereignty, the treaty must be considered from the viewpoint of international politics. The Sino-Soviet alliance "manifestly recognizes Japan as a hypothetical enemy," and the US-Japan agreement is the free world's reply to this. "It is only because of the Communist alliance that the security pact is a must for Japan's safety."

Another Kyodo writer, whose article appeared in a Tottori newspaper (l), made similar observations on the US defense treaties with the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand. "These nations, except the US, still fear Japan. However, we must rearm so as to be able to join them in their collective security system. There are no treaty restrictions on our military power, but we can make it clear to them that our national feeling as well as our economy cannot permit arming beyond the limits of self-defense." Since the Pacific security system "is established as part of the UN's collective security system," Japan "should not hesitate" to join it. "The strategy of the USSR, which concluded the Sino-Soviet alliance so as to check realization of a Pacific defense agreement, will be smashed by the ratification of the US-Japan defense pact. The antagonism between the two worlds has necessitated such a development."

"That US troops answer Japan's request to defend it, that American youth must fight for Japanese freedom is an expression of the profound good will and friendship of the American people," noted a Hakodate journal (m). "Some people have accused the US of narrow and selfish political motives, merely wanting to keep Japan out of the Red orbit. But there is no question that under the US desire to win Japan over to the democracies there lies the humane idea of the American people that to foster Japan as a free nation will bring happiness to the Japanese." The defense pact "can operate successfully only when based on mutual trust," and is temporary in nature because Japan must gradually expand its responsibility for self-defense in this spirit of mutual trust, and thereby contribute to the

(i) Kumamoto Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 117,100), 15 Sep
(j) Wakayama Shimbun (circ 29,143), 12 Sep
(k) Ibaraki (circ 50,120), 15 Sep
(l) Nipponkai Shimbun (circ 32,610), 9 Sep
(m) Hakodate Shimbun (circ 45,223), 11 Sep

collective defense of the free world. "This is the way to repay the good will of the US, and the responsibility that a nation must assume if it wishes to protect its own freedom."

The Security Pact: "Unavoidable," and with Unavoidable Snags

A Toyama analyst (n) called it the "irony of fate" that Japan must rearm six years after promising to give up arms forever. He was anxious about Japanese sovereignty under the defense pact--"US troops mobilized to put down a civil disturbance in accordance with Article I of the pact might lead to American interference in our domestic affairs"--and concluded, "The only way to silence all suspicion is to put our trust in the fairness and justice of the US....The world, too, must be convinced that we are not a warlike people, and we ourselves must realize that our future army aims at nothing but the furtherance of world peace and security under the UN Charter."

Nagoya's most widely-circulated daily (o), wanting to make both peace and security treaties "the springboard for our new life," acknowledged the necessity of the defense pact "as an unavoidable measure based on the actual present world situation." The writer stressed three difficulties, however. "First, the two treaties come so closely together that it is hard to be quite confident the latter is based entirely on Japan's independent decision." Second, the people have been told "practically nothing" about the details. "Secretary of State ACHESON said that the Japanese people had decided it of their own accord. Unfortunately, there has been no close connection between the Prime Minister and the people. So our third point is that for this reason it is incumbent on Mr YOSHIDA to turn this treaty, which has been, so to speak, a treaty of his own, into a treaty of the people, and to dissolve the anxiety concerning it."

"Unnecessary to Conceal Objections"

A journal published in four cities of Hokkaido (p), saying it was "unnecessary to conceal various objections" to the defense pact, went on to assert: "When our country is making a new start as a sovereign nation, the continued presence of foreign troops cannot be understood easily from the viewpoint of our national feeling....Then there is the provision that US troops may be used to put down civil and domestic disturbances. The feelings of the great majority of people upon seeing this stipulation for the first time are not unmixed." It is "quite impossible" for Japan to abrogate the pact, but its provisions "should be thoroughly thrashed out" by the Diet when it comes up for ratification. It will also be necessary to take into account the effect of the treaty on world politics. "It has been feared that because of its anti-Communist nature, the pact may aggravate international hard feelings. This fear has certainly not been allayed by the proceedings at San Francisco."

"The pact is a must because we are defenseless, and threatened by 'irresponsible militaristic aggression' from the USSR and Red China," said a Fukushima commentator (q). "Of course, neither by the pact nor by any rearmament does Japan intend to try to rival those countries, but they are sure to regard Japan as a hostile nation, definitely on the democratic side. Neutrality is past and gone for us now." Besides this "basic significance," the military agreement "involves many problems affecting our daily livelihood." It does not provide for Japanese rearmament, which is "strictly a domestic issue," but "it cannot be denied the treaty has it in view." Nothing is known about bases to be used by the US, facilities and installations granted by Japan, and the defrayal of costs involved, but "we are gravely concerned over these items, which will affect our standard of living....They are to be decided by administrative arrangements between the two governments without the knowledge of the Diet or the people. But smooth implementation of the treaty will depend on the understanding and cooperation of the people. Lest the increased financial burden should bring out popular complaints and grievances about the treaty, the Government must explain to the people the spirit of the pact and clarify its contents. Otherwise, the benefits of both peace and defense treaties will be lost."

(n) Hokuriku Yukan (circ 46,432), 11 Sep
(o) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 952,056), 10 Sep
(p) Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 629,753), 10 Sep
(q) Fukushima Mimpo (circ 90,444), 13 Sep

POST-TREATY PROBLEMS: POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC

The security pact was but the first of many problems seen facing post-treaty Japan. Editors debated again whether to dissolve the Diet before ratifying the peace treaty and the defense pact. At any rate, it was felt that a political rearray was in order to meet the new responsibilities and to win the confidence of other nations. India's sudden proposal of 10 September to end the state of war with Japan as soon as the San Francisco peace treaty comes into effect brightened the prospects of resuming friendly relations with Asian nations though China would have to remain out of the picture. It was generally agreed that Japan should postpone signing a treaty with either of the two Chinese governments. The economic burden was also recognized, with prefectural writers calling on the Government to come through with a definite constructive policy.

Ratification or Dissolution

The most immediate problem, as stressed by a Kyodo editorial appearing in Tsu (r), Wakayama (s), Fukui (t) and Utsunomiya (u), was ratification, or "completion of the peace treaty....It is necessary for Japan not only to ratify the treaty itself but to gain the approval of the majority of the nations in the Far Eastern Commission," the writer said. "For this, we need the good offices of SCAP and the US Government. At the same time, it is necessary for our Government, which is expected to gradually regain its diplomatic powers, to strive to expedite ratification by all the signatories. This is especially important regarding our Asian neighbors, since it has been charged that the San Francisco peace conference has separated Japan from Asia and brought it into the US-British camp. Our Government and the people must take full interest in speeding up ratification through their own efforts."

This brought up the question, frequently discussed previously, of whether to dissolve the Diet first to hear out the people's opinion. A nationally syndicated Mainichi editorial, reprinted in Mito (v), Nagoya (w), Fukushima (x), Morioka (y) and Yamagata (z), found "ample reason" for such a move "inasmuch as the US-Japan Security Pact, which is inseparable from the peace treaty, must also be considered by the Diet....It is true that the local elections held last spring generally indicated the people's will regarding the peace treaty, whose outline was fairly clear at that time. However, the people had not been informed of even the basic lines of the security arrangement. It would be most democratic at this juncture for the Government to dissolve the extraordinary Diet to be convened in October and ascertain the people's will." Regarding reports that the Yoshida Government sees no need to dissolve the Diet and hold general elections, the writer commented: "If this is true, it shows a lack of political insight ....Japan has become independent after six years of occupation. Our national independence is based on two footings: the peace treaty and the security pact. To make sure of these footings and to start anew with the understanding and decision of the people is wise politics in the broadest sense."

Need of a Firm Political Structure

Regardless of whether the old Diet or a new Diet would undertake ratification of the treaties, writers saw need for a general overhaul of the political parties and their disposition. A Kumamoto observer (aa) reminded the parties that Japan's future course "has been made clear" by the San Francisco conference. "Japan has preferred democracy to Communism and parliamentary government to dictatorial government. Parliamentary government means party government. In this sense, political parties hold a great responsibility. But are our parties equal to the occasion? We regret they are not....A move for reorganization is said to be under way. Yet if the move results only in renaming the present groups,

(r) Ise Shimbun (circ 44,374), 14 Sep
(s) Wakayama Shimbun (circ 29,143), 15 Sep
(t) Fukui Shimbun (circ 67,490), 14 Sep
(u) Shimotsuke Shimbun (circ 44,230), 15 Sep
(v) Ibaraki (circ 50,120), 10 Sep
(w) Tokai Mainichi Shimbun (circ 55,268), 11 Sep
(x) Fukushima Mimpo (circ 90,444), 10 Sep
(y) Iwate Shimpo (circ 40,118), 12 Sep
(z) Yamagata Shimbun (circ 79,272), 13 Sep
(aa) Kumamoto Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 117,100), 14 Sep

it will do little to improve the situation. Rather, it will only confuse the people and the situation....There are six months left before the peace treaty goes into effect. This period is a golden opportunity for the political parties to purify themselves."

An Okayama editorialist (ab) also stressed the "grave responsibility" of all in meeting "the new situation" and felt certain that political circles will be reorganized. "We believe that the peace treaty should be ratified at an extraordinary Diet session in October, with the Diet to be dissolved soon after. By that time the political reorganization should show definite shape. However, we must pay close attention to the aims of the political parties in reorganizing, for the splitting and regrouping of parties will not be based solely on policy differences. An important aim undoubtedly will be to prepare for the next election. Especially, the depurgees will be vying with the present Diet members for official recognition as party candidates. But reorganization for such motives alone will be of little public interest and, moreover, would be an immeasurable waste of effort at this important time....To shoulder our new responsibilities, whether for our future economy or for security, we are in need of political strength. The source of this strength lies in the people, and it is up to the political parties to align this strength. Each party must act in accordance with its own policies to win public confidence....In the economic field, it is said that despite our desire to bring foreign capital into private enterprise, foreign capital is being withdrawn from Japan. This is because of foreign uneasiness over Japan's political setup....The people and political parties must earnestly study how to increase our political strength."

In this connection, a Kyodo writer, published in Kofu (ac) and Maebashi (ad), deplored that politicians are "still groping in pre-treaty darkness," when Japan has entered a new stage. "We cannot approve the recent tendency to bend politics to the wills of individual political bosses. That Prime Minister YOSHIDA is said to have decided to hand over the reins of government to Mr HATOYAMA regardless of the people's will is a conspicuous example."

"Nagoya's leading publication (ae) also lamented that political parties "overstress boss-henchman relationships" and "neglect establishing an adequate party policy....Unless these shortcomings are corrected, it will be difficult to realize a two-party system in Japan. We feel, however, that such a system is still long in the making. For the present, we ask political parties to adopt policies that are concrete and practicable under current domestic and international conditions and to act in concert with one another as far as basic foreign policy is concerned."

The Bright Light of India

A problem in foreign relations was eased somewhat by India's offer to end the state of war with Japan. Writers unanimously welcomed the prompt offer, feeling that this will aid greatly in improving Japan's relations with Southeast Asia. A typical reaction was that of a prominent Fukuoka journal (af), which found "brighter prospects of friendly relations with Asiatic countries." It pointed out that "even if our peace treaty comes into force, if some of the Asian countries refuse to ratify the treaty, Japan's relations with them will not be perfect. There is also the danger that a delay in the ratification of the treaty by Asian countries may be utilized politically by the Communists." In this light, the editorial expressed gratitude for the good will shown by India. "We feel that we can restore friendly relations with our Asiatic neighbors, except for Communist China, and proceed together on the road to a free world."

Similarly, a Kochi journalist (ag) felt that India's formal offer "supplemented the results of the peace conference....Establishing friendly relations with various Asiatic nations is a most important problem for post-treaty Japan. India, by its present note, has cast a light on the difficult road to be traversed by Japan." A Fukushima editor (ah) was "deeply grateful" to India for "open-

(ab) Sanyo Shimbun (circ 215,900), 15 Sep
(ac) Yamanashi Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 40,177), 15 Sep
(ad) Jomo Shimbun (circ 62,145), 15 Sep
(ae) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 952,055), 14 Sep
(af) Nishi Nippon Shimbun (circ 534,220), 11 Sep
(ag) Kochi Shimbun (circ 106,872), 12 Sep
(ah) Fukushima Minyu (circ 37,500), 11 Sep

ing the road to our future....Only when Japan can enjoy the friendship of Southeast Asian nations as well as of the US can it realize its true hopes. When India indicated that it would not participate in the peace conference, we were fearful the Japan might be isolated from Asia. Without restoration of peaceful relations with India and, further, without India's kind and positive support, Japan would not be able to prosper....As far as the Japanese peace treaty is concerned, the attitude of India will decide that of other Asiatic nations. That it has now given evidence of its intention to end the state of war with Japan and to restore normal diplomatic relations with Japan will favorably influence Southeast Asian nations and push them toward economic cooperation with Japan."

A Unique Standpoint; A Third Influence

Like many others, a Kyoto pressman (ai) was impressed because India had drawn a clear line of demarcation to separate it from the Communist bloc. "We cannot but respect the attitude of India, which intends to contribute to world peace from its unique standpoint, apart from the question of how effective it would be as a third influence to end the cold war."

Newspapers in Kofu (aj), Maebashi (ak), Tsu (al), Kanazawa (am) and Miyazaki (an), reprinting a Kyodo editorial, also expressed appreciation of the fact that India disclosed its intentions immediately after the San Francisco Conference ended, "which may be interpreted to show its relations with the Soviet Union and its feelings toward Japan clearly to the world." The editorial, however, scotched all talks about forming a third influence in Asia, which lacks both economic strength and armaments as well as spiritual unity. "Western criticisms of India are superficial. India's action in disharmony with the West is nothing but a reflection of its fresh spirit of independence. Although it has gained political independence, it is still a long way from economic independence. It is absurd even to consider that India and Japan could form a third influence with India's economy and Japan's meager strength. However, there is much that we can learn from the Indian people's fervent independent spirit, their idealism, and their understanding of another Asiatic nation."

A Dilemma: Which China to Choose

Future relations with China appeared less promising as the solution to the problem of which Chinese government Japan should recognize still went unsettled. Morioka readers were told (ao) that "formally Japan has the choice; actually the Allied Powers have the say-so. From Japan's standpoint, we should choose the Nationalist Government politically and the Communist economically. Practically speaking, our relations with the US and our internal situation would not allow us to select Red China, but, economically speaking, Red China is better than US-backed Formosa....Indications are that an Allied decision or request would finalize a Japan-Formosa bilateral peace. What will this eventuality mean for Japan-Red China relations? Some people see little change in the already limited trade with Red China, because the Chinese are realistic enough to handle politics and economy separately; others stress the possibility of paralyzed trade relations in view of the firm stand taken by Peking against the US-sponsored Japanese peace."

Tokushima readers were also reminded (ap) that Japan "cannot but choose Nationalist China, since the US has not recognized the Red Chinese regime. From this viewpoint, it was proper that Prime Minister YOSHIDA declared during the extraordinary Diet Session that the ultimate right of choice lies with the Allied Powers." A Kochi daily (aq), noting that the Japanese peace treaty "mainly aims at letting Japan join the anti-Communist camp," did not find it difficult "to conjecture that the US is considering Nationalist China as the

(ai) Kyoto Shimbun (circ 190,957), 12 Sep
(aj) Yamanashi Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 40,177), 11 Sep
(ak) Jomo Shimbun (circ 62,145), 11 Sep
(al) Ise Shimbun (circ 44,374), 11 Sep
(am) Ishikawa Shimbun (circ 46,650), 12 Sep
(an) Hyuga Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 45,283), 12 Sep
(ao) Iwate Shimpo (circ 40,118), 9 Sep
(ap) Tokushima Shimbun (circ 70,990), 14 Sep
(aq) Kochi Shimbun (circ 106,872), 9 Sep

likely signatory to a peace agreement with Japan, that is, so long as there are no big changes in the international situation." But trade with Formosa is "incomparable" with that with the Chinese continent. "However, we must discount the importance of the continent, because trade with it on the prewar scale cannot be expected under the Communist trade-control policy. Moreover, we should clearly keep in mind that it is improbable that the Communist regime, which regarded the San Francisco peace pact as a declaration of war, will conclude a separate peace with Japan."

Postponement Desired; Time May Decide

In view of this dilemma, prefectural editors appeared reluctant to decide immediately. An Asahigawa journalist (ar), for example, thought that the US would "tolerate Japan's refraining from signing a peace treaty with Nationalist China," since the US backs Nationalist China "only because of the geographical importance of Formosa....We definitely resolved at San Francisco to become a member of the free world, and we are not unwilling to cooperate in upholding democratic principles and countering aggression. However, a Japan which possesses little actual power and, moreover, desires peace most of all, must absolutely avoid inciting Red China. We ask the Government and the Foreign Office to be prudent."

A Toyama analyst (as) looked forward to "a change in the objective situation favorable to conclusion of peace with the Chinese people....When we consider the atrocities committed by our troops during the war, we hope still more that the day will soon come when we can sincerely express our regrets and apologize to China. Unfortunately we have not yet reached the time." A Mainichi-distributed article reprinted in Nagoya (at) and Mito (au) also advocated waiting for developments. "We have three years to decide, depending on the outcome of the cold war. If the US-Soviet rivalry intensifies, we will have to select Nationalist China; otherwise, we will naturally become connected with Red China. We cannot make a decision until a clearer forecast is made."

An Economic Headache for the Government

The Government was the target this week for criticism arising from the many economic problems facing post-treaty Japan. A Chiba publication (av) attacked the Government for its "ambiguous" stand on reparations. "We are sincere in our desire to pay any reparations within our power, but why has the Government no fixed policy regarding this? Who will be responsible if the Government becomes overconciliatory despite our financial incapacity? We demand a definite answer."

More comprehensive was an article in a prominent Nagoya newspaper (aw), which surveyed both the dark and bright prospects. It was "uneasy" over the "undetermined liabilities imposed by the peace treaty," the unbalance in trade with the sterling and dollar areas, and the limitations on the use of the Counterpart Fund, "which will no longer be used to absorb domestic purchasing power," but it was "heartened" by prospects of Japan's admission into international monetary organs, of participation in US and British plans for development of Asia, and of cooperation with the US in its economic program. "In short," the writer concluded, "it depends solely on the Government's rationalization of our industries and enforcement of a disinflation policy whether our economy can surmount the post-treaty difficulties."

(ar) Hokkai Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 86,900), 15 Sep
(as) Kita Nippon Shimbun (circ 103,953), 11 Sep
(at) Tokai Mainichi Shimbun (circ 55,256), 9 Sep
(au) Ibaraki (circ 50,120), 9 Sep
(av) Chiba Shimbun (circ 32,593), 12 Sep
(aw) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 952,056), 12 Sep

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

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1931 DATE: 22 Sep 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

- NEWS -

The windup of the five-day NATO conference at Ottawa headed today's predominantly foreign coverage. Other consistently emphasized stories were tied to the possibility that the suspended Kaesong truce talks would resume and to President Truman's warning to Russia that the US is prepared to meet force with force. By-line features made a good showing in the morning papers. YOMIURI, one of the few papers to focus on national developments, led with an article on the National Police Reserve; it noted that most members of the NPR now consider themselves soldiers rather than policemen. In most papers domestic news seldom appeared higher than midpage. The best domestic play generally went to the Government decision on how to handle Potsdam ordinances.

ORDINANCE REVIEW

The Cabinet yesterday worked out a policy for post-treaty handling of Potsdam ordinances. It decided to send a bill to the extraordinary Diet next month that would abolish Emergency Imperial Ordinance No 542 but would retain certain ordinances based on it. The Government intends to save about 10 Potsdam ordinances--including those on organizations control, the purge, and the National Reserve--and make them into law. According to Attorney General OHASHI, even the ordinances to be abolished will remain in force until 90 days after the treaty ratification. "Any violations prior to this will be strictly punished," he warned. (a)

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Trade-Industry Ministry yesterday authorized nonbarter export of rayon and staple fiber to Communist China. The new regulations--also covering trade with North Korea, Hongkong, and Macao--permitted the export of cotton yarn and cloth, but only on a barter basis. Since Japanese ships cannot enter Communist-controlled ports in China, authorities do not look for a sudden trade boom. But they consider it likely that the new regulations would enable Japan to import 100,000 tons of iron ore, 200,000 to 300,000 tons of coking coal, 60,000 tons of soybeans, and 200,000 tons of salt annually. (b)

The Government has balked at returning any more ships to Korea. Officials insist that with the return of 38 ships the South Korean Republic has received all the ships coming to it. They are now trying to convince GHQ, which recently ordered the immediate return of all ships under Korean registry on 9 August 1945, that there is no way of verifying Korean claims. (c)

The peace treaty drew objections from the independent faction of the Japan Farmers Union yesterday. It released a statement opposing both peace treaty and security pact and calling on JFU members in the Diet to put up a strong fight against ratification. (d) In the Socialist Party the peace policy rift continued. The central executive committee will try to resolve the left-right differences at its month-end meeting. The leftists, if defeated in the central executive committee where they are outnumbered, will call for a special party convention and seek confirmation of their antitreaty stand there. (a)

RED PURGE

Attorney General OHASHI told the Cabinet yesterday he will hold off a second Red purge for the time being. He admitted that another crackdown on Communists and fellow-travelers in key industries is under study but stressed that it would not come off "in the near future." (e)

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

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

The Government yesterday put State Minister OKINO in charge of stepping up efficiency in its regional offices. He will supervise the retrenchment of offices handling labor standards matters, public health and welfare, statistics, and fisheries reform. (a)

Attendance has slumped in the offices of the Economic Stabilization Board. Since early September, when plans for a heavy personnel slash were announced, ESB officials have stayed away from work in increasing numbers. Most of them are believed looking for new jobs. In contrast employees of the National Personnel Authority have reported to work regularly, though 80 percent of them are slated to lose their jobs in the coming retrenchment. (a)

The Council of Government Office Workers Unions, meanwhile, threatened to send its 150,000 members on strike if the Government goes through with the proposed retrenchment. Council leaders will open negotiations with Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI today for a less drastic administrative reform. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Masuda Says No Pre-Diet Cabinet Reshuffle: Liberal Chief Secretary MASUDA emphasized yesterday that Prime Minister YOSHIDA has no intention of reshuffling his Cabinet before the extraordinary Diet. At his press conference following a one-hour talk with the Prime Minister, Masuda also revealed that Yoshida's administrative policy speech will deal mainly with the peace treaty and security pact. (c)

Socialist Unity Council Oppose Convention: The Socialist unity council, made up of right-wingers and moderates, went on record yesterday against the leftist move to hold a party convention before the extraordinary Diet. The council also opposed the leftist Diet caucus slated for 26 September and promised to take disciplinary action against the control committee chairman who set it up. (d)

(a) Tokyo Shimbun
(b) Yukan Chugai
(c) Mainichi Shimbun
(d) Yomiuri Shimbun

- EDITORIALS -

Editorial coverage today focused on international issues--the admission of Turkey and Greece to the North Atlantic Pact, Britain's general election slated for 25 October, the Korean truce talks, and the rearmament of free nations. The reparations issue was discussed by two writers. Single comments went to the Socialist Party, power sources, school lunches, and expenses for Olympic athletes.

INTERNATIONAL

NIHON KEIZAI commented on the US decision to admit Turkey and Greece into the North Atlantic Pact. "Together with the security agreement in the Pacific area, a strong mutual defense setup has now been established in the West and in the East, with the US as the pivot, augmenting the power of the free countries against those under Communist sway...But it cannot be overlooked that while the free countries are building up a mutual defense, the economic difficulties of West European nations are gradually coming to the surface. If pressure on daily life exceeds bearable limits, it will undermine the defense setup. What must be done to avoid this dilemma? The US must shoulder directly or indirectly the increased financial burden."

MAINICHI said domestic and foreign problems confronting Britain forced Prime Minister ATTLEE to call for a general election on 25 October. "Prime Minister Attlee, it seems, saw the advisability of dissolving Parliament before things got worse. His attitude truly reflects the principles of democracy." The daily considered it "premature" to predict whether the Laborites or the Conservatives will win in the forthcoming election. "But it is beyond a doubt that Britain's citizens will have to put up with heavy burdens. We are looking forward to the stability of British politics. But, meanwhile, we can learn how to handle our problems by watching British democracy in action."

JIJI SHIMPO expected the Korean cease-fire talks to reopen but doubted whether a truce would result. "A settlement still has to be worked out on the military boundary problem. Unless the Communists are ready to yield to the UN army on this issue, the conference will end in another deadlock."

The journal pointed out that the UN army knows that the Communists only understand power, and that "it is better to appeal to their sense of interests then to their ethics. Since everyone knows which side will be harder hit if armed forces stay in Korea, there is no need for the UN army to yield too much in pressing for truce."

"Prospects of rearmament do not warrant optimism," a YUKAN CHUGAI columnist said. "West Germany appears to be firm in its demand that the entire military expense be borne by the other Western powers. In Japan, an increasing number of people insist that rearmament does not call for revision of the Constitution, provided the Japanese army is entirely composed of 'international volunteers.' This idea smacks of expedience when compared with that of the people of West Germany."

REPARATIONS

Noting that reparations negotiations will begin next month, a MAINICHI columnist wondered how Japan would come out. "Since the people will have to bear the reparations burden, they will have to reconcile themselves to a decline in their standard of living...But since the per capita income in Japan is 100 dollars annually--the highest among the Far Eastern nations--it may be difficult to convince others of our inability to pay reparations."

YUKAN ASAHI observed that the Nationalist Government has no intention of collecting reparations from Japan, while the Chinese Communists are saying nothing. "But judging from the fact that the Soviet Union insisted upon a reparations conference including China, the Philippines, Java, and Burma in its amendment proposal at San Francisco, the Chinese Communists will surely demand a large amount of reparations, if Japan concludes a peace treaty with their regime."

SOCIALIST PARTY

TOKYO SHIMBUN criticized the leftists of the Socialist Party for sticking to the three peace principles. "We can understand their persistence since withdrawal of their platform at this time when the peace treaty has been signed would mean that the struggle to uphold the principles was in vain. But we gravely doubt whether this stand--akin to martyrdom is constructive." The daily stressed that if the Socialist Party remains permanently obsessed by a "fixed conviction" it would have a hard time making much political headway.

MISCELLANEOUS

ASAHI saw the need for developing new power sources to improve the Japanese economy. Instead of waiting for the introduction of foreign investments, the paper said, Japan should strive to raise funds on its own. It felt that part of the money can come from the funds operation department "if the Government has the inclination. The rest could be appropriated from the budget. For example, the Government plans to reduce taxes. Part of this money could be sent to the Development Bank as a government investment. Another way is to rely upon the people's savings. The Government could finance the development scheme by selling bonds to the people."

YOMIURI hoped that school lunches will continue despite suspension of GARIOA funds. "We cannot agree with the Finance Ministry proposal to abolish school lunches solely for financial reasons. The problem should not be discussed merely at this fiancial level since the school lunch program is a means to foster the next generation."

A TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist believed that expenses to send athletes to the Olympic games should be economized under the present situation in Japan. "The Government insists that it is not proper for Japan to send ten times as many athletes as the Philippines, since Japan is now facing the problem of paying reparations." But the writer added, "we should not ignore the significance of participating in the Olympics."

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"Prospects of rearmament do not warrant optimism," a YUKAN CHUGAI columnist said. "West Germany appears to be firm in its demand that the entire military expense be borne by the other Western powers. In Japan, an increasing number of people insist that rearmament does not call for revision of the Constitution, provided the Japanese army is entirely composed of 'international volunteers.' This idea smacks of expedience when compared with that of the people of West Germany."

REPARATIONS

Noting that reparations negotiations will begin next month, a MAINICHI columnist wondered how Japan would come out. "Since the people will have to bear the reparations burden, they will have to reconcile themselves to a decline in their standard of living...But since the per capita income in Japan is 100 dollars annually--the highest among the Far Eastern nations--it may be difficult to convince others of our inability to pay reparations."

YUKAN ASAHI observed that the Nationalist Government has no intention of collecting reparations from Japan, while the Chinese Communists are saying nothing. "But judging from the fact that the Soviet Union insisted upon a reparations conference including China, the Philippines, Java, and Burma in its amendment proposal at San Francisco, the Chinese Communists will surely demand a large amount of reparations, if Japan concludes a peace treaty with their regime."

SOCIALIST PARTY

TOKYO SHIMBUN criticized the leftists of the Socialist Party for sticking to the three peace principles. "We can understand their persistence since withdrawal of their platform at this time when the peace treaty has been signed would mean that the struggle to uphold the principles was in vain. But we gravely doubt whether this stand--akin to martyrdom is constructive." The daily stressed that if the Socialist Party remains permanently obsessed by a "fixed conviction" it would have a hard time making much political headway.

MISCELLANEOUS

ASAHI saw the need for developing new power sources to improve the Japanese economy. Instead of waiting for the introduction of foreign investments, the paper said, Japan should strive to raise funds on its own. It felt that part of the money can come from the funds operation department "if the Government has the inclination. The rest could be appropriated from the budget. For example, the Government plans to reduce taxes. Part of this money could be sent to the Development Bank as a government investment. Another way is to rely upon the people's savings. The Government could finance the development scheme by selling bonds to the people."

YOMIURI hoped that school lunches will continue despite suspension of GARIOA funds. "We cannot agree with the Finance Ministry proposal to abolish school lunches solely for financial reasons. The problem should not be discussed merely at this fiancial level since the school lunch program is a means to foster the next generation."

A TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist believed that expenses to send athletes to the Olympic games should be economized under the present situation in Japan. "The Government insists that it is not proper for Japan to send ten times as many athletes as the Philippines, since Japan is now facing the problem of paying reparations." But the writer added, "we should not ignore the significance of participating in the Olympics."

Supplement to
SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

RAIDS

16 Tokyo-Area Communist Dens Searched: Sixteen Red dens were swabbed in the Tokyo area yesterday. Metropolitan police, grabbing for proofs against the jailed Communist Party leaders, pulled in some "material evidence" and a miscellany of anti-American writings. The search points--including the home of top-loft Communist HASEGAWA Hiroshi, one of the original "missing eight," and that of second-stringer KOBAYASHI Masako, and Adachi war assemblyman--were all believed to be underground liaison stations. (Tokyo Shimbun, 22 September)

JCP "Activities Guide" Offices Raided: The TO KATSUDO SHISHIN, which in several prefectures slid through the Communist organ crackdown of 4 September, was tracked by the Special Investigation Bureau again yesterday. SIB men raided 20 suspect offices in Niigata, Nagano, Ishikawa, and Toyama. They reportedly came away loaded with contraband reading. (Jiji Shimpo, 22 September)

Two days earlier, on 19 September, the SIB raided 15 suspected TO KATSUDO SHISHIN distributing points in Hiroshima Ken. Several Korean homes were on the itinerary. The investigators found about 1,000 copies of Communist publications --among them the "peace" pamphlet HEIWA TO TATAKAI and some party instruction sheets. (Chugoku Shimbun, 20 September)

PUBLISHING

JCP Said Operating Mountain Printeries: The Communist Party is reportedly raising funds to start a chain of underground printing plants. Meanwhile it is said to be doing much of its printing on makeshift outfits in the mountains.

Starting with the AKAHATA suspension, the party has produced a replacement for every top organ closed. When the AKAHATA was banned, the HEIWA NO TOMO appeared; then the HEIWA NO KOE and the JIMMIN SHIMBUN. After they were crushed, the former top-level underground organ HEIWA TO DOKURITSU was remade into a general propaganda paper. With the TAISHU NO NAKAE the process was simplified. The day after the paper was banned it reappeared under the name, TAISHU TO TOMONI. The TAISHU TO TOMONI is reportedly serving the underground territory previously occupied by the TO KATSUDO SHISHIN as well as the surface audience.

The projected underground printeries will be operating by the end of the year if the fund-raising drive goes according to schedule. Meanwhile the mountain outfits are organized to the point that the party feels it can swing a weekly schedule for the now irregularly-issued HEIWA TO DOKURITSU by 1 October. Only a typesetter and helper are required in the stencil-cutting operation. They set up the type form then press the stencils down on it. The cut stencils are then passed to cells that have mimeographs for duplicating and distributing. (Yukan Chugai, 22 September)

STUDENTS AND SCHOOLS

"Red" Schools Uncovered in Nagano Ken: A private school student in Okaya Shi recently appealed to the Nagano Ken education authorities to get him out of the school. He said his teacher "forced" him to sign a petition against the peace treaty; then, when he asked to leave the school the teacher "wouldn't allow it." This was the authorities' first inkling that "Red" schools existed in the prefecture. Investigations revealed that the Communist Party had penetrated 124 other private schools, including 80 dressmaking schools. The Okaya Shi school, they found, is operating without a license. As for the dressmaking schools, they tend to fold up after the tuition fees are in. (Mainichi Shimbun, Nagano edition, 21 September)

Banned Paper Used as Korean School Text: Korean schools were deprived of their main "auxiliary reading" when the HANA NO TSUBOMI was banned. The "Akahata-type" HANA was required reading in Korean schools all over the country, the Education Ministry reported. (Nippon Kyoiku Shimbun, 18 September)

Kyoto Students Push "Communist-First" Line: The Kyoto University Alumni Assn, under Communist main current domination, recently launched a "Communist Party First" propaganda campaign. The KUAA is taking the lead in the All Kansai Student Movement which has some internationalist faction constituents; and, though a straight party-liner itself, the KUAA has never broken with the internationalist-controlled National Federation of Student Self-Government Assns. How it reacts to the NFSSGA's proposed all-student struggle this fall is expected to throw considerable light on the party unification drive. (Yukan Kyoto, 15 September)

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

File

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1931 DATE: 22 Sep 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

- NEWS -

The windup of the five-day NATO conference at Ottawa headed today's predominantly foreign coverage. Other consistently emphasized stories were tied to the possibility that the suspended Kaesong truce talks would resume and to President Truman's warning to Russia that the US is prepared to meet force with force. By-line features made a good showing in the morning papers. YOMIURI, one of the few papers to focus on national developments, led with an article on the National Police Reserve; it noted that most members of the NPR now consider themselves soldiers rather than policemen. In most papers domestic news seldom appeared higher than midpage. The best domestic play generally went to the Government decision on how to handle Potsdam ordinances.

ORDINANCE REVIEW

The Cabinet yesterday worked out a policy for post-treaty handling of Potsdam ordinances. It decided to send a bill to the extraordinary Diet next month that would abolish Emergency Imperial Ordinance No 542 but would retain certain ordinances based on it. The Government intends to save about 10 Potsdam ordinances--including those on organizations control, the purge, and the National Reserve--and make them into law. According to Attorney General OHASHI, even the ordinances to be abolished will remain in force until 90 days after the treaty ratification. "Any violations prior to this will be strictly punished," he warned. (a)

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Trade-Industry Ministry yesterday authorized nonbarter export of rayon and staple fiber to Communist China. The new regulations--also covering trade with North Korea, Hongkong, and Macao--permitted the export of cotton yarn and cloth, but only on a barter basis. Since Japanese ships cannot enter Communist-controlled ports in China, authorities do not look for a sudden trade boom. But they consider it likely that the new regulations would enable Japan to import 100,000 tons of iron ore, 200,000 to 300,000 tons of coking coal, 60,000 tons of soybeans, and 200,000 tons of salt annually. (b)

The Government has balked at returning any more ships to Korea. Officials insist that with the return of 38 ships the South Korean Republic has received all the ships coming to it. They are now trying to convince GHQ, which recently ordered the immediate return of all ships under Korean registry on 9 August 1945, that there is no way of verifying Korean claims. (c)

The peace treaty drew objections from the independent faction of the Japan Farmers Union yesterday. It released a statement opposing both peace treaty and security pact and calling on JFU members in the Diet to put up a strong fight against ratification. (d) In the Socialist Party the peace policy rift continued. The central executive committee will try to resolve the left-right differences at its month-end meeting. The leftists, if defeated in the central executive committee where they are outnumbered, will call for a special party convention and seek confirmation of their antitreaty stand there. (a)

RED PURGE

Attorney General OHASHI told the Cabinet yesterday he will hold off a second Red purge for the time being. He admitted that another crackdown on Communists and fellow-travelers in key industries is under study but stressed that it would not come off "in the near future." (e)

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

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

The Government yesterday put State Minister OKINO in charge of stepping up efficiency in its regional offices. He will supervise the retrenchment of offices handling labor standards matters, public health and welfare, statistics, and fisheries reform. (a)

Attendance has slumped in the offices of the Economic Stabilization Board. Since early September, when plans for a heavy personnel slash were announced, ESB officials have stayed away from work in increasing numbers. Most of them are believed looking for new jobs. In contrast employees of the National Personnel Authority have reported to work regularly, though 80 percent of them are slated to lose their jobs in the coming retrenchment. (a)

The Council of Government Office Workers Unions, meanwhile, threatened to send its 150,000 members on strike if the Government goes through with the proposed retrenchment. Council leaders will open negotiations with Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI today for a less drastic administrative reform. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Masuda Says No Pre-Diet Cabinet Reshuffle: Liberal Chief Secretary MASUDA emphasized yesterday that Prime Minister YOSHIDA has no intention of reshuffling his Cabinet before the extraordinary Diet. At his press conference following a one-hour talk with the Prime Minister, Masuda also revealed that Yoshida's administrative policy speech will deal mainly with the peace treaty and security pact. (c)

Socialist Unity Council Oppose Convention: The Socialist unity council, made up of right-wingers and moderates, went on record yesterday against the leftist move to hold a party convention before the extraordinary Diet. The council also opposed the leftist Diet caucus slated for 26 September and promised to take disciplinary action against the control committee chairman who set it up. (d)

(a) Tokyo Shimbun
(b) Yukan Chugai
(c) Mainichi Shimbun
(d) Yomiuri Shimbun

- EDITORIALS -

Editorial coverage today focused on international issues--the admission of Turkey and Greece to the North Atlantic Pact, Britain's general election slated for 25 October, the Korean truce talks, and the rearmament of free nations. The reparations issue was discussed by two writers. Single comments went to the Socialist Party, power sources, school lunches, and expenses for Olympic athletes.

INTERNATIONAL

NIHON KEIZAI commented on the US decision to admit Turkey and Greece into the North Atlantic Pact. "Together with the security agreement in the Pacific area, a strong mutual defense setup has now been established in the West and in the East, with the US as the pivot, augmenting the power of the free countries against those under Communist sway...But it cannot be overlooked that while the free countries are building up a mutual defense, the economic difficulties of West European nations are gradually coming to the surface. If pressure on daily life exceeds bearable limits, it will undermine the defense setup. What must be done to avoid this dilemma? The US must shoulder directly or indirectly the increased financial burden."

MAINICHI said domestic and foreign problems confronting Britain forced Prime Minister ATTLEE to call for a general election on 25 October. "Prime Minister Attlee, it seems, saw the advisability of dissolving Parliament before things got worse. His attitude truly reflects the principles of democracy." The daily considered it "premature" to predict whether the Laborites or the Conservatives will win in the forthcoming election. "But it is beyond a doubt that Britain's citizens will have to put up with heavy burdens. We are looking forward to the stability of British politics. But, meanwhile, we can learn how to handle our problems by watching British democracy in action."

situated approximately 5 miles east-southeast of Chuktao employed intense small arms fire against attacking elements of the 17th Infantry causing the friendly elements to withdraw during the afternoon.

Friendly air and ground elements directed artillery fire on the following hostile targets during the day: two artillery pieces 1 mile south-southwest of Chuktong, a self-propelled gun 1½ miles east-southeast of Chuktong, two platoons 1½ miles north of Chuktong, a company 1½ miles southeast of Chuktao, and three enemy gun positions in the general vicinity 4 miles east of Chuktong.

6th ROK Division (Talchon-Yulmok Area): Attacking elements of the 2d ROK Regiment advanced to the vicinity of Tungdae before meeting determined resistance from enemy groups approaching battalion strength during 21 September. A stiff engagement with a reinforced company east of the town resulted in heavy enemy losses on 20 September.

An undetermined strength enemy was encountered 1 mile east of Tungdae by a 2d ROK company strength patrol at noon, 20 September. The friendly elements were reinforced to two companies and the enemy was reinforced to over company strength. Heavy fighting continued until 1710 hours when the enemy, having suffered 132 killed and five prisoners lost, withdrew from the area leaving some arms and a large amount of ammunition. No other action was reported for the day; however, tactical air observed four artillery pieces, partially camouflaged, and an estimated two platoons dug-in in the general vicinity 3 miles northwest of Tungdae.

At 210720I elements of an estimated enemy battalion situated on Hill 819, 1½ miles west-southwest of Tungdae, engaged attacking elements of the 2d ROK Regiment; as of last reports the action was continuing. Other enemy groups estimated to be companies engaged other attacking elements of the regiment from positions 1½ miles north-northwest and 1 mile northwest of Tungdae; both of these actions were reported continuing as of midafternoon.

24th US Division (Colombian Battalion Attached) (Hwachon-Mapyong Area): No enemy contact was reported by the division.

c) X US Corps/1st, 2d, 6th, 12th and 32d NK Divs:

7th ROK Division (Hoegok-Yanggu Area): Company to battalion strength enemy groups continued strongly and determinedly to resist friendly attempts to secure Hill 922 and Hill 743 during the period.

Actions previously reported continuing (INTSUM 3299) in the vicinity 3½ miles southwest of Hoegok remained in progress until 201800I at which time friendly elements withdrew slightly and consolidated positions for the night. Action in the vicinity 3 miles southwest of Hoegok for Hill 922 continued until 201730I when friendly elements formed a perimeter defense for the night. The struggle for Hill 743, located 2 miles southwest of Hoegok, continued until 201700I when friendly elements withdrew slightly and formed a perimeter defense for the night. The battle 2 miles south of Hoegok raged until 201500I at which time friendly elements withdrew approximately 700 yards and dug-in for the night.

A hostile platoon was observed by a friendly patrol 1 mile south-southeast of Hoegok at 201145I. An estimated enemy battalion situated 6 miles north-northeast of Hoegok lost 200 men as a consequence of friendly artillery fire at 201600I.

At 210845I an enemy company engaged friendly elements 3½ miles southwest of Hoegok with the action continuing as of 211400I against moderate hostile resistance. A hostile company employing a moderate volume of small arms fire resisted advance of friendly elements 3 miles southwest of Hoegok at 210915I with the action continuing as of 211400I. At 210830I an estimated enemy company moderately engaged attacking friendly elements 2 miles south of Hoegok with the action continuing as of 211400I. In a heavy engagement starting at 210830I in the area 2 miles south of Hoegok, a hostile company was locked in battle with attacking friendly elements. Heavy action was continuing as of 211400I. An enemy squad probed friendly positions 2½ miles southwest of Hoegok at 210200I but was dispersed following an hour's skirmish. At 211015I an enemy unit of undetermined strength sustained 100 casualties as a result of friendly artillery fire 3½ miles northwest of Hoegok.

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File

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1930 DATE: 21 Sep 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Three developments--two foreign and one domestic--dominated the evening front pages today. Consistently carried in the top half of the page, they were the British Government decision to hold a new parliamentary election on 25 October, the Communist offer to resume cease-fire talks at Kaesong, and the Liberal policy statements on foreign relations and domestic economy. The morning papers generally followed the same pattern, though some subordinated straight news to London speculations on the significance of the Attlee decision. Only MAINICHI came out with a major domestic story that the earlier papers did not cover--the Dodge letter to Finance Minister Ikeda opposing tax cuts.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Liberal Party yesterday emphasized the need for a strong Japan. Bringing its foreign policy up to date, it pointed out that the peace treaty and security pact are not enough to ensure a safe future. "Japan must develop its national power as a strong member of international society and cooperate with all free nations," the Government party said. It contended that before Japan can restore diplomatic relations with Russia "on equal terms," it must find its niche in the collective security setup of the free world. The party strongly opposed Soviet efforts to "wrest" the Kuriles and Sakhalin from Japan and hoped for the earliest possible return of Amami Oshima and the Ryukyu and Bonin islands. The Liberals refused to take a definite stand on future relations with China. But while regarding commitment to either Chinese government as premature, they noted that Japan can get along without Red China trade. On the rearmament problem they said, "It is naturally the right as well as the duty of the Japanese to defend themselves." But they felt that Japan will have to depend on US troops for security until it can finance an army. "Stationing of US troops in Japan," they asserted, "does not restrict sovereignty. Since the security pact aims at preventing war and has nothing to do with rearmament, it does not conflict with Article 9 of the Constitution." The Liberal statement came in reply to opposition demands for a more sharply defined foreign policy. (a)

The Socialist Party, meanwhile, held a series of executive conferences in an effort to iron out left-right differences over the peace treaty. The leftists were set to ask for a showdown convention before the opening of the treaty-ratifying Diet. (b)

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

The Cabinet yesterday took up the personnel cutback plan prepared by Administrative Management Board Director HASHIMOTO. Aimed at improving government efficiency, it called for the dismissal of 170,000 civil service, state railway, and monopoly corporation employees. It would abolish more than 80 percent of the jobs in the Economic Stabilization Board and two other economic agencies. Since the proposed retrenchment may lead to the scrapping of some ministries and the merging of others, some cabinet ministers found it unsatisfactory. (c)

The Local Administrative Investigation Council will send its structural and financial recommendations to the Government today. (d)

FINANCE

Finance Minister IKEDA has received a letter from Financial Adviser DODGE reiterating his opposition to tax cuts. (e) But the Liberal Party still made no change in its tax policy. Political Research Chairman YOSHITAKE told newsmen yesterday that the party intends to go through with its promise to pare taxes 40,000,000,000 to 50,000,000,000 yen this fiscal year and 80,000,000,000 yen in fiscal 1952. (c)

(a) Yukan Asahi Shimbun
(b) Yukan Chugai
(c) Tokyo Shimbun
(d) Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun
(e) Mainichi Shimbun

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BRIBERY SCANDALS

A woman broker in Osaka has revealed that suppliers paid more than 350,000,000 yen in bribes to get orders from the National Police Reserve. NAKANISHI Junko, who dealt with some high-ranking disbursing officials in the NPR, asserted that the latest "brassard scandal" is nothing compared to the bribing that went on when the NPR was formed. "Since there was big profit in any order from the NPR," she said, "textile and leather dealers competed frantically to get themselves designated as suppliers. They spent more than 350,000,000 yen to bribe the officials in charge." She added that later the NPR quietly demoted 72 officials "apparently in an attempt to hush up the case." (a)

At the Showa Denko trial the defense argued that ASHIDA Hitoshi did not take any bribes while Prime Minister. Counsel MIYAGI called the money given to Ashida "a political donation." Citing the prosecution advice that Ashida retire from politics, he said: "This proves the existence of a political plot. Even ONO Bamboku, Ashida's political enemy, has admitted that the Showa Denko case was exploited to ruin Ashida." (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Labor Ministry Drafts Labor Law Revisions: The Labor Ministry, working apart from the ordinance review committee, has drawn up its own recommendations for revising all labor laws except the Labor Standards Law. But the ministry's proposal to include its representatives on labor relations committees has stirred up opposition in both union and management circles. The ministry will try to work out a compromise revision by setting up a council of labor, management, and public representatives. (c)

Government to Send 20 Researchers Abroad: The Government yesterday set aside 13,000,000 yen to send 20 researchers abroad sometime this year to study scientific technique. Fifteen will go to the United States, two to France, and one each to England, India, and Denmark. Most of them will study from one to two years. (d)

Argentina "Welcomes Japanese Immigrants": OSK Line President ITO has received a letter from President PERON welcoming the immigration of Japanese to Argentina. The letter, dated 6 September, said in part: "It is our hope to welcome all those who will cooperate in our mission. We look forward to a further increase in Japanese immigrants to our country." (e)

Rice Delivery Quota to Be 28,000,000 Koku: The Agriculture-Forestry Ministry intends to set the rice delivery quota at 28,000,000 koku, slightly over the originally proposed goal. Although this year's crop will be about the same as last year's 64,000,000 koku, the delivery quota will be raised because of population increase, wheat decontrol, special rations, and dwindling rice imports. (f)

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

-EDITORIALS-

Economic issues--the people's tax burden, the coal shortage, and the Socialist Party's new economic policy--were discussed in three editorials today. Britain's general election scheduled for 25 October was the only other topic that drew more than one comment. The depurge of professional soldiers, local reorganization, return of Occupation-used buildings, Korean cease-fire, and post-treaty Japan rounded out the editorial coverage.

ECONOMY

TOKYO SHIMBUN saw the need for adjusting the inequality of the tax burden in preparation for future increases and as a means to curb the "useless" increase of annual expenditures. "At this time the present income-tax-first policy must be reexamined. Transfer to an indirect tax policy will have to be studied even at the cost of deviating somewhat from an ideal taxation system."

ASAHI feared that the dearth of coal will aggravate the current power shortage and threaten both the living of the people and their economic activities. "If coal is supplied to the power industry, other industries will have to suffer corresponding losses. The hardest hit will be the weak, minor industries. Therefore, some measures will have to be taken to adjust the supply and demand of coal." As other remedial measures it urged the import of coal and heavy oil from the US and India and the use of lignite.

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NIHON KEIZAI considered the Socialist Party's new economic policy "realistic" since it emphasizes social security and welfare. "However, since the new policy aims at establishing social security in a broad sense, industrial programs inevitably become weak...Improving social security and raising the living standard depend entirely upon developing industries, and from this viewpoint much is expected from Japan-American economic cooperation. In short, the new policy points up the weakness of the Socialist approach to industrial planning. This can also be said of the party's financial and monetary policies...We recognize that the 'Socialist Party's policy has become more realistic, but it still has room for improvement. Then, and only then, will the conservative parties be stimulated and party government make sound progress."

BRITISH ELECTION

YOMIURI commented on British Prime Minister ATTLEE's announcement that a general election will come off on 25 October. It attributed this to the serious domestic and foreign situation now confronting the Labor Party. "A scanty margin of six seats over the Opposition can no longer keep the party in power. Moreover, future prospects are even more unfavorable. This, it seems, has forced the Government to make up its mind to hold a general election."

"The fact that the Labor Party is going to stake its social policy in the face of the diplomatic difficulties arising from the Soviet issue fully testifies that Britain is the originator of parliamentary government," a MAINICHI columnist said. "Meanwhile, the Conservative Party has bided its time for the reins of power to be changed by the people's vote. Its refined attitude shows a marked difference in birth and discipline between that party and the political parties in a 'certain country.'"

DEPURGE

JIJI SHIMPO welcomed the depurge of professional soldiers. "We do not doubt that the majority of these former officers are determined to spend a peaceful life as a member of a free and democratic society. But among this group, there are probably many who spurred Japan into war. These are the people who must reflect on their past activities." The journal urged them to realize the one-sidedness of their military education as compared from the viewpoint of democracy and liberalism. "Just because rearmament is being discussed, they must not think that the days of militarism are back. They must try to reeducate themselves."

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

MAINICHI discussed the Local Administration Investigation Committee's plan to reorganize prefectures, cities, towns, and villages. Although the paper approved the reorganization of prefectures "on a reasonable basis," it felt that the plan would not get the people's support nor would it be understood by the general public if population is made the basic consideration. "The question should be reexamined in terms of Japan's industrial structure."

MISCELLANEOUS

YUKAN ASAHI felt that the Japanese should not be merely content with the return of Occupation-requisitioned buildings. "They should try to learn the efficient manner in which the Americans carried out their administration in a well-organized office with relatively few people. The neatness of Occupation offices is in sharp contrast to the disorder in Japanese government and private offices. The Japanese must file their papers instead of piling them on desks and cut down on personnel."

ASAHI's second editorial placed great hope upon the outcome of the Korean truce negotiations with the Communists' consent to reopen talks. "The zeal for peace is the prerequisite for the realization of an armistice. We believe that the zeal for peace will show clearly in future negotiations and that it will lead toward stabilization of the Far East, based upon wise understanding between the two worlds."

A YUKAN CHUGAI columnist was glad that magazines are taking up such questions as the peace treaty and world peace. But he urged careful editing to weed out "claptrap arguments."

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SMUGGLING

Ex-Wang Gov Officials Head Smuggling Ring: The war-goods smuggling case that broke in Nagasaki in August reportedly involves "many" Hongkong capitalists. Meanwhile, on this side, the arrests continue to pile up. By Thursday the score had reached 10.

The smuggling ring is believed to consist of 38 former high-ranking officials in the WANG Ching-wei government. The money they obtained from smuggling they ostensibly meant to use to repair their political and economic status.

Arrested ringleader EN Yu-rin is a veteran politician. During the 30's he served as state minister in the Wang regime. He was later sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of espionage and high treason. In 1949 he was released. Since then he has headquartered in Hongkong, devoting himself to developing useful trade contacts in both Japan and China. SAKURAI Koryu, En's "right-hand man", was ensconced in the Gengen Enterprise Co as Tokyo branch manager. Sakurai was formerly an industrial advisor in the Wang regime. Three of the other suspects--SOTOMA Masatsune, currently president of the Kotai Trading Co, MIZUTANI Bunichi, and KAWASHIMA Kuniaki--were also ex-office holders in the Wang setup. (Tokyo Shimbun, 21 September)

JCP COMMAND

Another High-Communist Roundup Expected: Whether IWATA Eiichi and the seven other arrested Communist Party leaders will be indicted depends upon how much evidence against them the investigators can dig up in the next few days. The detention period runs out on 26 September. The main charge against them is that they staffed the top-level party organs that issued subversive instructions. To date "apparently nothing has been found to link them...with the issuance of those instructions..." Further, the investigators now "doubt" whether all the 18 leaders thus charged were in power at the time the instructions were handed down. They incline to the view that "other Communists...not so far connected with the case were responsible." More arrests are expected. (Yomiuri Shimbun, 19 September)

MISCELLANEOUS

2,000 JCP Friends Plan To Hike Jukkoku: Two thousand Communist Party sympathizers in Tokyo and Kanagawa Ken are outfitting for the projected Sunday-Monday trudge to Jukkoku Pass, Atami police report. Monday is a festival day at Jizo temple, located on the pass, and a big crowd is expected. To avert any collisions between the walkers and the celebrators, Shizuoka and Kanagawa prefectural police will both be standing by. (Yukan Asahi Shimbun, 21 September)

JCP Leaders Said Teaching Policy in Fukushima: Reports persist that several members of the Communist Party guidance section are in Fukushima Ken demonstrating the new party policy. They are said to have entered Hamadori, Fukushima, in late August. The leaders of the two disputing party factions in Hamadori have reconciled since the advisors' alleged arrival. The authorities--mindful of the current emphasis on building a wide revolutionary front--are worried that some secret party-people deals are simmering. (Mainichi Shimbun, Fukushima edition, 20 September)

JCP Believed Involved in Fake Drug Case: One new clue to the source of Japan Communist Party funds was tracked down recently in Yamaguchi Ken: the case of the fake morphine capsules. The prosecutors closed the investigation a few days ago, with the report that the crimes and attempted crimes in the case amounted to over 18,000,000 yen.

About a year ago, the investigators revealed, Communist KAMATA Tetsuro, a member of the Miyazaki Prefectural Communist Committee, made and marketed "tens of thousands of yen worth" of fake morphine. Kamata disappeared last April when he was charged with involvement in an agricultural co-operative embezzlement case. (Chugoku Shimbun, 16 September)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The Government decision to open the extraordinary Diet about 10 October highlighted the domestic coverage today. It ran first in three papers and above-fold in most of the others. Most of the remaining domestic news space went to developments linked to administrative reform and national security. ASAHI turned over a third of its front page to a survey of Japanese reaction to the treaty-signing. A special Washington report on the US-Japan security pact headed YOMI-URI. MAINICHI also led with an exclusive--a Hongkong special on Communist efforts to block ratification of the treaty by Southeast Asian countries. The evening papers emphasized two foreign stories--the Communist request for a liaison meeting at Pan Mun Jom and the Danish stand against NATO expansion at Ottawa.

POLITICS

The Government will convene an extraordinary Diet about 10 October to ratify the peace treaty and security pact. The decision was taken by Prime Minister YOSHIDA and Liberal Chief Secretary MASUDA yesterday. They agreed on a one-month session, but it seems unlikely that the agenda, which includes the supplementary budget as well as the treaty and pact, will be cleared before the regular session. (a)

Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI promised to introduce the treaty and pact at the outset of the extraordinary session. "We will press for their earliest possible ratification," he said. He revealed that the Government will seek blanket authority to make independent decisions on the administrative details of the security pact. (b)

The Socialist Party, announcing its new economic policy, demanded that the US pay the entire cost of stationing troops in Japan. (c) Socialist leftists concurrently opened a drive to block ratification of the peace treaty. More than 10 labor groups, including the State Railway Workers Union and the National Federation of Industrial Organizations, assured them support. (d) Party Chairman SUZUKI, leader of the leftist faction, discounted reports that some right-wing and moderate Socialists have come out in favor of rearmament. "I have not yet personally heard this idea advocated by anyone in the party," he said. (c) At its inaugural meeting yesterday the Socialist committee to fight communism and fascism elected KATO Kanju chairman. (d)

NATIONAL SECURITY

Attorney General OHASHI notified the Prime Minister yesterday that the draft of an internal security bill will be ready by the end of this month. (e) To control Communist gatherings and demonstrations, the National Rural Police will soon redefine "public places." Under the proposed definition, "public places" will include all roads, parks, plazas, rivers, lakes, and empty areas where a crowd can gather. Even mountains and ships at sea will fall under this category if they are used as sites for demonstrations. (f)

Another anti-Communist move also looms. The Government has decided on another Red purge to weed out Communists and fellow travelers still on the public payroll or employed in key private industries. (b)

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

The Government is working on an administrative reform plan that would scrap the National Personnel Authority and turn its duties over to two new agencies--a personnel affairs bureau in the Prime Minister's Office and a personnel affairs commission in the Cabinet. (f)

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

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Foreign Ministry will send to the coming Diet a reorganization bill that will include provisions for an advisory system. The advisers will take part in diplomatic negotiations on such matters as reparations and commercial treaties. (a)

Government officials estimate that reparations demands will add up to 6,000,000,000,000 yen. But they insist that the most that can be set aside for reparations each year is 10,000,000,000 yen--the annual interest on counterpart loans. They hope to pay off the bulk of the debt by such services as processing raw materials and salvaging sunken ships. In this way they intend to give work to idle factories and shipyards at home as well as satisfy such claimants as the Philippines and Indonesia. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

US Forces Ask for Cooperation during Blackout: Attorney General OHASHI disclosed yesterday that GHQ has requested households and factories within 10 miles of Tachikawa and Iruma to cooperate during a 30-minute blackout drill on 26 September. He said the request for voluntary cooperation came to the Government and the governors of Tokyo and Saitama. (c)

Osaka Police Chief Asked to Resign Voluntarily: The Osaka Public Safety Commission Monday asked for the voluntary resignation of Osaka police chief SUZUKI Eiji. The move for his ouster began in mid-January when a city assemblyman charged Suzuki with maladministration and "moral responsibility" for a textile-control violation. (d)

Chinese Report of Emperor's Abdication Denied: An Imperial Household Board official categorically denied a Taipei news agency report that the Emperor will abdicate after ratification of the peace treaty. Finance Minister IKEDA spiked another rumor--that money has been set aside in the budget for the Emperor's abdication. (e)

(a) Tokyo Shimbun
(b) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun
(c) Jiji Shimpo
(d) Nihon Keizai Shimbun
(e) Yukan Chugai

-EDITORIALS-

Papers discussed a variety of domestic problems. Emphasis was on administrative reform and the dissension within the Socialist Party. Revision of the labor laws and tree planting to commemorate the peace treaty were additional subjects. In the international field, discussion dealt with the West European defense system and Korean President Rhee's attitude toward Japan.

SOCIALIST PARTY

YOMIURI analyzed the situation of the Socialist Party. It now faces a split, the paper said, because--with the special Diet session close at hand--it is forced to clarify its stand on the peace treaty and the US-Japan security pact. Signing of the two pacts has frustrated Socialist desires for an overall peace, neutrality, and "no military bases."

"The leftwing leadership knows it would compromise its prestige if it withdrew its three peace principles. Leaders are now trying to retain party control by searching for a way to save face. Meanwhile moderates and rightists have formed a unification group in an attempt to lead the party toward recognition of the peace treaty. All factions of the party, however, fear a split more than anything else. Consequently they have been doing their best to keep up appearances and are taking great pains to find a common meeting ground."

MAINICHI feared that compromise between the right and left wings was almost impossible. But because it believed that a split in the party would have a "great effect upon the future of democratic government in Japan," it hoped that the Socialists would "take a responsible attitude toward ratification of the peace treaty."

The paper also urged the General Council of Trade Unions to exercise prudence because of its important place in the labor movement. "The GCTU should guard against dissipating its energies in the Socialist feud and should concentrate on revision of the labor laws, improvement of working conditions, and other functions of organized labor."

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

The Government must carry out its plan for administrative reform despite all opposition from the ministries, NIHON KEIZAI declared. Such opposition was expected from the beginning, it said, and a compromise by the Government will indicate that it should not have undertaken such a large-scale plan in the first place. The journal believed that most of the opposition was coming from bureaucrats below the ministers. "It is natural for bureaucrats to oppose administrative reform," it said. "But if ministers cannot hold them in check, they are not qualified to become ministers."

YUKAN CHUGAI noted that objections are coming not only from the ministries but also from trade unions and women's organizations. Already the Government has given up its hope of putting the plan into effect by January. While the whole subject is very "delicate" and may affect the life of the Cabinet, the paper illustrated the need for reform by comparing the telephone systems in the US and Japan. "The US has 38,000,000 telephones as against 1,500,000 in Japan, but the number of telephone employees in the US is 150,000 compared with 650,000 in Japan. This is merely one example." Efficiency calls not only for reducing personnel but also for revising many laws and regulations, the editorial said.

A YOMIURI columnist criticized the proposal to abolish the Women's and Minors' Bureau of the Labor Ministry and the Children's Bureau of the Welfare Ministry. He said: "Reform of the administrative machinery must not mean abolishing necessary offices simply because the action invites little resistance. Both these bureaus are of little interest to bureaucrats who only toy with papers, but they are directly connected with the welfare of the people. The future of a nation that fails to take good care of its children is bound to be sad. Politics having little regard for women is one lacking consciousness of the state."

While these bureaus are endangered, the writer noted a tendency to increase certain controls--for instance, those pertaining to public peace and the press code. He warned that such a trend may lead back to the "dark ages" of the prewar regime.

INTERNATIONAL

The current North Atlantic Treaty Organization conference in Ottawa and those scheduled for October in Rome and November in Paris will result in greatly strengthening West European defense by the end of the year, JIJI SHIMPO said. It listed the three principal problems of NATO as 1) extending the scope of the organization, 2) building up its armed forces, and 3) dealing with economic difficulties arising from rearming the NATO nations.

On the last point, the paper pointed out that all representatives realize that lowered living standards and inflation due to military expansion are "no less to be feared than aggression by outside powers." In general, ironing out differences among many member nations makes progress rather slow, but since each country is well aware of the free world's need for armed strength the Ottawa conference can be expected to end successfully.

A YUKAN YOMIURI columnist, discussing the United Nations budget for Korean reconstruction, cited a statement reportedly made by Korean President Syngman RHEE--"I do not wish to aid Japanese economic recovery by purchasing from Japan materials essential to Korean rehabilitation."

"With Koreans still smarting from their subjugation by Japan, we can readily understand the bitterness still in Rhee's heart," the writer said. "He would rather purchase materials from the US though they would cost a little more. This goes against economic principles. It is not sound economics to refuse to buy merely because of personal dislikes."

MISCELLANEOUS

ASAHI discussed the Labor Ministry's draft plan for revising labor laws. "Among other things, the existing Central Labor Committee will be abolished and its place taken by a newly created national labor relations commission and adjustment commissions by industries. They will operate with the help of government labor bureaus under the jurisdiction of the Labor Minister. Trade unions oppose the plan because they say it will place adjustment of labor disputes in the power of bureaucrats."

TOKYO SHIMBUN approved the proposal to commemorate the peace treaty by a national tree-planting program carried out by individual citizens.

Supplement to
SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

RED OUTINGS

"Democratic" Press Plans "Peace Hike": One of Tokyo's "democratic" newspaper guilds is throwing a hiking party this weekend. The "Taishu Shimbun Readers Council" is sponsoring a "peace" outing Sunday at Kamiyo Mura, Tokyo To, to be conducted in the mode of the recent Communist "peace hikes" at Yasunaka and Mitake. As arrangements stand, the hikers will board a train at Shinjuku station at 0830 hours Sunday morning and ride to Shibazaki station. From Shibazaki they will tramp to the Shindaiji temple in Kamiyo and there spend the day "singing and dancing." (Yomiuri Shimbun, 20 September)

Reds Recruited for Mountain "Picnic": The Gumma youth "picnic" slated for Mt Akagi on Sunday and Monday has the earmarks of a Communist "peace" rally, according to police. "Picnic" sponsors are two "democratic" newspapers--the GUMMA BUNKA and the SEINEN GUMMA. Promoter is the Red-front Democratic Youth Organization. Invitations have reportedly gone out to the leftist labor unions and to individual Communists and Communist-sympathizers. (Tokyo Shimbun, 20 September)

Communist Rally at Hakone Expected: Kanagawa youth is gearing for a mountain hike next Sunday and Monday, police learned recently. The hike, allegedly plotted by the same Communists who plotted the Mt Mitake rally, will follow Jukkoku Pass, Hakone. Kanagawa police will be alerted to "watch" the Hakone hikers. This, under the geographical conditions, may be all they can do. Jukkoku Pass straddles the line between Kanagawa and Shizuoka. The border area, deemed a "likely" site for a Red rally, is a police "blind spot." (Yomiuri Shimbun, Kanagawa edition, 19 September)

RAIDS

Tokyo Nursery and Bookstore Raided: A nursery and a bookstore were raided yesterday by Tokyo police, on suspicion that they held clues to the location of the missing Communist Party leaders. At 0630 hours police swooped down on the Communist-operated Hato No Hori nursery in Sendagaya and the Juji-ya bookstore in Kanda, object: to get material evidence against the captured Communist Party leaders and possibly some clues to the whereabouts of the fugitives.

The nursery was considered a first-class prospect. Mrs INOUE Nobuko, in charge, is second in command of the Communist Party women's division; her husband is missing party financier INOUE Morio. The police raked up several inflammatory pamphlets including one called, "The Truth about the Taira Incident," and some magazines--"The Road for the Masses," the "New World," and "Literary Circle." How they fared on clues was not reported. (Yukan Asahi Shimbun, 20 September)

MISCELLANEOUS

Youth's Satchel Contains Code Messages: A young man with a satchel hurried furtively past two patrolmen in Adachi Ku, Tokyo, last Tuesday morning. The police caught up with him and dumped the satchel. They found assorted pieces of anti-American literature and some documents in code. At headquarters the young man identified himself as a local cabinet-maker named FUJISAKI Yoshio. Beyond that he was silent. Late in the day Communist ward assemblyman KOBAYASHI Masako and two attendants arrived at the station and tried to talk the guards into handing the young man over. The request was denied. (Mainichi Shimbun, 19 September)

"Many" Communists Infiltrate Police Reserve: The Communist anti-police offensive is believed to be making headway in Ibaraki Ken. Three registered Communists and 10 or 12 sympathizers were uncovered in a recent batch of National Rural Police candidates. Recently it was discovered that "a considerable number" of Communists had succeeded in penetrating the police reserve. It is reported that the Communists in the reserve camp at Katsuta Machi have been running an inside-the-force indoctrination campaign. It is further reported that some of the low-ranking reservists at the camp have been "meeting regularly" with the prefectural Communist Party bosses. (Mainichi Shimbun, Ibaragi edition, 19 September)

File

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

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1928 DATE: 19 Sep 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

- NEWS -

The emphasis shifted to domestic news today. In the evening papers it fell on the SCAP visit to the Imperial palace. Later a number of other national developments came sharply into focus. National security, administrative reform, and budget policy--the major topic in the morning press--drew bannerlines in ASAHI, YOMIURI, and MAINICHI, respectively. In the foreign coverage the best play went to the Big Three move to bring Greece and Turkey into the North Atlantic defense setup and to the Iranian decision to sign a new barter agreement with Russia.

NATIONAL SECURITY

Attorney General OHASHI yesterday underlined the need for an internal security law before the peace treaty takes effect. He told the Lower House Judiciary Committee that such a law--replacing the ordinances and directives that will become void when Japan regains full sovereignty--is now in the works. In drawing up the bill for submission to the next extraordinary Diet, he said, the Attorney General's Office is taking special precautions to avoid conflict with the Constitution, especially with the human rights provisions. He pointed out that within constitutional limits the proposed measure will aim at guarding the nation against antidemocratic activities and law-and-order violations. He defined antidemocratic activities as "aggressive moves internationally and acts to destroy the Constitution by force, propaganda, or agitation, domestically." He classified the "ferreting out and collecting of secrets on foreign troops stationed in Japan" as a law-and-order violation. (a)

Ohashi revealed that he is negotiating with the Finance Ministry for a bigger appropriation. If he can get it, he will expand the Special Investigation Bureau to 5,500 men. (b)

Early next week the Cabinet will debate the post-treaty validity of cabinet ordinances based on the Potsdam Declaration. Such ordinances as the one setting up the National Police Reserve will come up for discussion. (c)

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

Yielding to strong ministerial protests, the Administrative Management Board sidetracked its personnel cutback plan yesterday. AMB Director HASHIMOTO said the issue would be restudied in its entirety. The revised plan is expected to scale down the present retrenchment goal of 177,000. The delay, while the revision is being worked out, may keep the administrative reform bill from going to the extraordinary Diet. (c)

The Cabinet, meanwhile, established an administrative reform headquarters to improve efficiency in local government. State Minister OKANO will take charge. (a)

At its meeting Monday the Local Administrative Investigation Council worked out its final recommendation for redistributing administrative business. Its plan will go to the Cabinet Friday. (c)

POLITICS

The Socialist right and center took a firm stand against communism yesterday. They will try to enforce their ideas through the committee that will be set up in the party today to fight communism and fascism. At their meeting the right-wing and moderate Socialists of the Upper House urged that the party form an anti-Communist youth action unit, strengthen ties with other anti-Communist organizations, step up propaganda against international communism, and reregister all party members to weed out possible Communist infiltraters. They also weighed the party's peace policy and found it wanting. They not only rejected the three peace principles but demanded that the party launch a rearmament campaign. (b)

(a) Asahi Shimbun (b) Tokyo Shimbun (c) Yomiuri Shimbun

The peace treaty also came under discussion at Liberal headquarters. Prime Minister YOSHIDA and other Liberal leaders who attended the San Francisco conference asked their party colleagues to line up solidly behind the peace treaty and security pact. To gain outside support before the opening of the extraordinary Diet next month, leading Liberals will go on nation-wide stumping tours from 20 September to 2 October. (a)

NEWS BRIEFS

Government May Set Up Reparation Committee: The Government is preparing to open formal reparations talks with the Philippines and Indonesia early next month. Since many technical problems are anticipated, it may set up a special reparations committee, drawing experts from such agencies as the Foreign, Finance, and Trade-Industry ministries and the Economic Stabilization Board. (b)

Overseas Broadcasts Set to Begin November: Overseas broadcasting, suspended since the end of the war, will resume on 1 November. Ending a six-year silence, Radio Japan will go on the air in English, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Malay, and Hindustani. The initial broadcasts will try to introduce "the new Japan" to listeners in Southeast Asia and the US. (c)

Power Restrictions Extended Another Week: The Public Utilities Commission has extended its power-saving program to 26 September. The one-week extension came when present restrictions--covering all areas except Hokkaido, Kyushu, and Shikoku--failed to ease the critical electricity shortage. (a)

Three Years Asked for Ex-Showa Denko Head: The prosecution wound up another phase of the Showa Denko trial yesterday by demanding a three-year prison term for HINOHARA Setsuzo, former Showa Denko president. It charged Hinohara with bribery and economic violations. For suspected bribe-taker NISHIO Suehiro, former chief cabinet secretary and one of the 21 defendants in the Hinohara group, the prosecution asked 18 months and a 1,000,000-yen fine. The Tokyo District Court will hand down its verdict next February. (a)

(a) Yukan Chugai (b) Tokyo Shimbun (c) Asahi Shimbun

-EDITORIALS-

Taxes and reparations combined to place the emphasis today on economics, while the Korean situation was a secondary topic. Two columnists expressed approval of General Ridgway's call upon the Emperor. Additional comment dealt with administrative reform, the school lunch program, and emigration.

ECONOMY

JIJI SHIMPO and NIHON KEIZAI agreed that the Government should carry out its promise to reduce taxes. They believed this should be done despite the outlook for a post-treaty increase in national expenditures, the fact that other countries are generally being forced to raise taxes, and the danger of arousing criticism from countries seeking reparations.

The first paper argued that other nations should be made to understand that heavy taxes are "seriously affecting the national economy," and that the proposed decrease is actually an "adjustment" and will not alter the total revenue. As to the method of reduction, the paper hoped the Government would not raise corporation taxes to offset a lowering of the earned income tax, since it feared that such a step would retard the rationalization and modernization of industry.

According to NIHON KEIZAI, hesitancy to lower taxes because other countries are raising them and because it might cause an unfavorable reaction abroad is taking a "superficial" view of the situation. "The Japanese people are enduring a standard of living that is not more than 80 percent of the prewar level," it stated. "The solvency to be gained by abandoning tax reduction is not necessarily a solvency that will strengthen the nation's ability to pay foreign countries. It is wrong to consider the tax reduction problem in connection with the foreign bond and reparations issues. The tax cuts should be regarded as a purely domestic issue." In the paper's opinion, the increased post-treaty expenditures--aside from reparations--can be met largely by administrative retrenchment.

A TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist also discussed reparations, although not in connection with taxes. He declared that since the peace treaty is one of reconciliation it should not have called for reparations and territorial concessions. "There is a considerable gap between the spirit of the treaty and its provisions."

Heavy German reparations after the first world war helped HITLER to gain power and finally led to World War II, he maintained. This experience led Special Envoy DULLES to omit reparations from the original treaty draft, but he was finally forced to yield to the objections of certain nations.

The writer went on to say, however, that Japan has always been as trustworthy as Finland in paying foreign debts and that it "has no intention of refusing to pay reparations, if it can." "But reparations that endanger Japan's capacity for self-support may bring misfortune not only to Japan but also to all free countries, because the Japanese people, when they are hungry, may not hesitate to call STALIN their comrade."

If Government and economic leaders are to win the people's cooperation in meeting the difficulties ahead, ASAHI said, they must set new standards of "social and economic morality." For example, they should cut down on banquets and do away with excessive entertaining of officials and business associates. The editorial lamented the postwar lapse in moral discipline and said that the nation will be unable to reconstruct itself as long as a situation prevails in which "the honest lose most."

TRUCE TALKS

Speculating on the outcome of Korean truce talks, TOKYO SHIMBUN wondered what the Communists are trying to gain by their accusations of neutrality violations. "One objective may be to gain time to prepare for a new offensive. If they fail to comply with General RIDGWAY's latest proposal, they will show that they do not desire a cease-fire." West European nations apparently believe that negotiations on the diplomatic level may be necessary, but the journal feared that if these took place Russia would resort to its usual obstructionist tactics.

YUKAN CHUGAI could see little chance for concluding the truce talks successfully. In view of the Communist attitude, "Soviet motives in presenting the cease-fire proposal are still a puzzle to the world," it remarked. The paper was concerned about the reported buildup of Communist air power, but predicted that if the Communists begin an offensive against US airbases in Japan and Okinawa, the US will start bombing Manchuria.

VISIT WITH EMPEROR

"It is no doubt pleasing news to the Japanese people that General Ridgway paid a visit to the Emperor," an ASAHI columnist said. He noted that while the Emperor called on Gen MacARTHUR several times, this is the first time that SCAP has visited the palace. The writer regretted that Gen MacArthur did not call on the Emperor before his departure. He continued: "While our Government is still subject to the Supreme Commander, relationships with the US have entered a new phase. It may be due to this development that General Ridgway was prompted by reason and sentiment to pay this visit of courtesy to the symbol of the Japanese nation."

In another comment on the visit, a YUKAN CHUGAI writer said: "The smooth working of the Occupation is largely attributable to the excellent statesmanship of Gen MacArthur, but it is also true that it was made possible by the Emperor's silent cooperation. We regret that Gen MacArthur failed, before he left Japan, to pay the Emperor a farewell visit, as it would have given all Japanese profound satisfaction."

MISCELLANEOUS

YOMIURI denounced the Cabinet ministers who are opposing the plan for administrative reform and personnel retrenchment. Opposition has grown so strong that Administrative Management Agency Director HASHIMOTO feared to submit the plan to a ministers' meeting on Tuesday. Resistance to change is typical of bureaucrats and must be overcome, the paper warned.

MAINICHI gave its support to the school lunch program. Pointing out its value to the children and the inability of many parents to pay for lunches, the daily advised the Finance Ministry that "the question must not be handled from a financial standpoint alone."

Emigration will not solve the population problem, YUKAN ASAHI asserted. Instead of hoping for this outlet, people must think about ways to meet the problem within the country.

KOREANS

Korean Students Evacuated from Building: After over a year of stalling, Korean students yesterday evacuated a building in Shinjuku Ku, Tokyo, that once belonged to the defunct League of Korean Residents. The evacuation came two weeks after police decided to crack down. On 4 September police ordered the building cleared by the 12th, but the students refused to leave. Posting about 50 guards they stayed there until yesterday morning when a 350-man police force finally drove them out and took over the building. At first the 15 students inside the building refused to come out and began singing the "Internationale." But seeing they were overwhelmingly outnumbered, they filed out without causing any trouble. Police found the building front plastered with red-letter posters declaring "Absolute opposition to illegal confiscation of this privately-owned building" and "Seizure of this building is part of the conspiracy to deport Koreans." The building housed the temporary headquarters of the Kanto Korean Students League and a unit of the Korean Democratic Women's League. (Yukan Chugai, 19 September)

Koreans Hold Illegal Anniversary Rally: About 150 Koreans held an illegal rally in Fukagawa, Tokyo, on 16 September to commemorate the third anniversary of the Korean People's Republic. When the crowd became unruly, police ordered it to break up. But the Koreans paid little attention. They dispersed only after police reinforcements arrived. (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 17 September)

JCP DIRECTIVES

Top-Level JCP Directives Found in Raid: In a raid on the home of Communist miner FUSHIMI Tetsuo in Bibai, Hokkaido, on 12 September, police seized top-level Japan Communist Party directives. They dealt with rural districts and the National Police Reserve but were disguised under the respective titles of "A Study of Rock Salt" and "A Study of Short Wave." Organ papers and other documents, such as "Guidance Instructions for JCP Leaders," were also confiscated. Police arrested three Communist miners who put up a fight when officers tried to keep them from burning the evidence. At the police station, where they were charged with resisting an officer, they refused to reveal their names or answer questions. (Yukan Hokkaido Shimbun, 15 September)

Latest Communist Order Seized in Osaka: An unidentified man questioned by police on 11 September near Osaka railway station was found carrying Communist documents in his bag. They included directive from the JCP Central Committee to the Kansai District Committee dated 10 September and anti-American handbills entitled "Peace and Independence." Held for violating Government Ordinance No 325, he refused to answer police questions. Police believed he picked up the directives in Tokyo. The 10 September directive, outlining the JCP's new post-treaty struggle policies, called for strengthening party activities in local assemblies. It also revealed that the JCP liaison station has moved from Tokyo Shobo to Kanda Shobo and set down the basic policy for investigating qualifications of backsliders who wish to return to the party. (Yukan Mainichi Shimbun, 12 September)

MISCELLANEOUS

Nagano JCP Moves to Retain Local Police: Nagano JCP cells in eight towns have recently interfered with the peoples' movement to abolish local autonomous police. Police believe that Communists, while advocating a "peoples police," aim to weaken the present police system by preventing consolidation. Another Red angle, the authorities state, is to use this method to prevent constant surveillance from the prefectural National Rural Police. To press their point the Communists have participated in town assemblies, approached labor unions, and held public hearings. They have also used wall newspapers and handbills. (Asahi Shimbun, Nagano edition, 18 September)

Korean Homes Raided for Antiwar Bills: Aiming to strike at the source of the post-treaty increase of antiwar handbills, Fukuoka city police on 10 September raided 13 Korean places in the city, including the home of KIM Song-nyul, a Democratic Racial Front Unification Council member, and confiscated numerous illegal documents. At one place, six Koreans attempted to burn handbills that read "Crush the separate peace treaty with Japan" and "Support NAM Il-sung's proposals." (Yukan Fukunichi, 10 September)

RESTRICTED

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

File

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1927 DATE: 18 Sep 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

General Ridgway's message to the Communists saying that he is willing to reopen truce talks won the lead in the evening press. Other top positions went to wire news, principally the NATO meeting and Chancellor Adenaur's statement on the urgent need for a decision on West German rearmament. National news was light. The only domestic item to appear in more than two major evening papers was General Ridgway's scheduled call on the Emperor today. Early morning papers continued to spotlight the message to the Communists, but later editions changed their makeup. Leads differed, but emphasis went to Japan-Philippines reparations talks, administrative reform, and the possibility that a Japanese firm will purchase an entire American steel plant.

POLITICS

Prime Minister YOSHIDA will meet this afternoon with peace mission members and Liberal Party executives to ask for coordination in statements on peace treaty matters during their stumping tours. He will reportedly urge prudence to prevent any international repercussions. (a)

Liberal executive board member HOSHIJIMA, en route to Osaka, gave his views on several current problems. He thought HATOYAMA Ichiro would take over the reins of government when his health permits, although for the time being "Prime Minister Yoshida is the proper person for the post since he must wind up pending business following the conclusion of the peace treaty." Hoshijima predicted that the Peoples Democrats will support ratification of the security pact even though they did not take part in the signing. (b)

Meanwhile PDP Supreme Chairman TOMABECHI--also bound for Osaka for speeches on the peace conference--said his party will not take a stand on the security agreement until it learns the details of the pact. He reaffirmed the PDP intention to maintain its opposition status, adding that it has no plans for dissolving to form a new party. (c)

In preparation for the special Diet session, the Socialists will decide their policies on the treaty and the security agreement at a series of four meetings between 19 and 25 September, according to Chairman SUZUKI. (d) Observers doubt, however, that the Socialist right and left wings will be able to compromise on a single party policy before the Diet convenes. (e)

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

Director-general HASHIMOTO of the Administrative Management Agency postponed today's meeting of Cabinet members scheduled to discuss administrative reform and personnel reduction. Because of the strong opposition coming from the ministries, Hashimoto is said to be worried about how to put over the retrenchment program. (a) Meanwhile the campaign by women's organizations to fight the proposed abolition of the Women's and Minors' Bureau is gaining momentum through street meetings, lectures and distribution of handbills. (b)

The Local Autonomy Agency will set up an organization to study simplification of the local government structure along the lines of national reform. (f)

FINANCE

Philippines Ambassador MELENCIO and House of Representatives member MACAPAGAL discussed reparations yesterday with Finance Minister IKEDA. Ikeda said afterward that the PI representatives agreed that reparations should not throttle the development of a self-supporting economy for Japan. The talk included problems of paying reparations through processing goods. (g)

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

RESTRICTED

STATE POWER GENERATION

The Construction Ministry will discuss its proposed bill for state-operated power generation with the Public Utilities Commission today. The PUC opposes the bill, which contemplates building power generating plants into dams for flood control and selling the electricity to power companies. The PUC believes that, since the administrative reform plan calls for abolition of the PUC and transfer of power development to the Construction Ministry, the ministry is already planning to strengthen itself on the pretext of early development of power sources. The PUC states that industry reorganization removed state control from the nation's electric business and integrated generation, transmission, and distribution. The bill will run counter to this reform. (a)

NEWS BRIEFS

Steel Co Offered 1,000,000-Ton Plant: The United Engineering Co of Pittsburg recently offered to sell a 1,000,000-ton capacity steel equipment manufacturing plant to the Japan Steel Pipe Co. Negotiations for the 19,000,000-dollar plant are now underway. (b)

Kyushu Coal Mines to Start Wage Fight: Kyushu coal miners will begin their first post-peace wage offensive on 20 September by demanding that wages from October be based on unified levels by blocs. This was decided at meetings of big coal mine and smaller coal mine blocs respectively. (a)

Retrenchment Will Not Affect Police: Attorney General OHASHI yesterday told the National Rural Police at Gumma prefectural headquarters that the police are not included in the public service personnel retrenchment. He further said, "I will see to it that policemen's salaries will get a raise comparable to other public service employees." (c)

Important Port Designation Revised: The Transportation Ministry will revise harbor ratings and increase the number of "important harbors." It will designate as No 1 -- Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Shimonoseki, and Moji; and No 2--Yokosuka, Maizuru, Kure, Kanda (Fukuoka), and Sasebo. (d)

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

- EDITORIALS -

International issues--the Korean cease-fire talks, Britain's economic crisis, and the arming of democratic nations--were discussed in three editorials today. Economic writers dealt with wasteful spending by businessmen and the prefectural governors' demands for local equalization grants. Treaty-linked topics were the public peace maintenance setup, reparations, and the outlook for post-treaty Japan. The rest of the coverage went to the Democratic Party, the social security system, and the population problem.

INTERNATIONAL

MAINICHI hoped that the Korean cease-fire talks will be resumed. The paper felt that Gen RIDGWAY's latest proposal to the Communists may be the opportunity for the talks to get underway. "The world will be seriously affected, depending upon whether a cease-fire materializes or settlement through military means will have to be sought as a result of the rupture in negotiations. Although there are many difficulties ahead of the talks, it is the desire of the peoples of the world that the Ridgway proposal may pave the way for overcoming these difficulties."

With Britain confronted with serious economic and political difficulties, YOMIURI said, its suffering will have far-reaching effects upon Japan and other free nations. "Britain is exerting concerted efforts with the US insofar as the basic policy to promote the free world's defense power is concerned. It is inevitable, however, that immediate economic requirements will make Britain somewhat digress from its basic policy."

A YUKAN YOMIURI columnist stressed that the democratic nations must speed up the armament program. "Although the national income, in terms of productivity and income, of the democratic nations is three times more than that of the Soviet Union and its satellites, including Red China, the armament of the democratic nations is very meager. Under such circumstances, hopes of a victory in a short decisive war would be slim."

ECONOMY

NIHON KEIZAI welcomed the "new life campaign" being staged by businessmen to reduce unnecessary spending. It saw the need for building up productive capacity and for enterprise rationalization. "The idea of economizing on banquets and other similar expenses may seem a negative approach. But companies, if managed loosely, cannot expect to lower production costs and insure production increases." The daily blamed the increase in banquet spending on controlled economy. "Because of controls and monetary stringency, it is now the vogue to invite out government officials and executives. Accordingly, the first requisite is to abolish unnecessary controls and restore banking to normal." Therefore, the journal said, the new life movement should not be left to a portion of business and industrial circles. "The Government and the people must cooperate in this campaign to make it a success."

An ASAHI columnist also felt that wasteful dinner parties and entertainment should be abolished. "Since the surrender, businessmen believe that squandering is better than saving because all their gains, if any, will be taken away as taxes. To make matters worse, the expenses of such parties are included in the cost of production, with the result that they are eventually borne by the general public. Wasteful parties invite national collapse. If this state of affairs remains unchecked, the Japanese are not justified in seeking reduction of reparations."

A YUKAN CHUGAI columnist criticized prefectural governors for demanding increases in local equalization grants before cutting personnel expenses. "Although they may appear heroic to try to wring subisidies out of the Finance Minister, they are only swarming around the taxes squeezed from the people."

PEACE TREATY

ASAHI observed that the Government and its party plan to strengthen the public peace maintenance setup and to complete public peace legislation following the peace settlement. It attributed the present inefficiency in public peace administration to the lack of cooperation between the various branches. "Unless this is solved, efforts to strengthen the various agencies will fall short of expectations. At least three of the existing public peace agencies--the National Rural Police, municipal police, and the Special Investigation Bureau--should be brought into closer relation with each other."

Regarding public peace legislation, the daily saw the need for adjusting the laws so that the fundamental human rights and the freedom of speech will not be impaired. The paper warned that the Government will not achieve its purpose unless it meets the situation with the intelligence becoming a democratic Japan by discarding the police attitude of the past.

YUKAN CHUGAI urged the Japanese to pay reparations to Southeast Asiatic countries. "If Japan should stubbornly refuse to pay on the grounds that it lacks the capacity to pay, it will mean losing markets for Japanese exports. No matter how painful it is to Japan, it would be better to pay as much reparations as possible and to build friendly relations with these countries." By paying reparations, the paper said, Japan will be helping the development of Southeast Asiatic countries which in turn will help develop Japanese heavy and chemical industries.

JIJI SHIMPO said the Communists opposed the peace treaty, while the Socialists criticized it. But it noted that there is a third group of people who predict an ominous future for Japan. "These people do not oppose the treaty itself. They just want to put a damper on it." The journal stressed that the treaty was the best possible. "To expect more than this ignores the fact of our unconditional surrender. Although the peace settlement will not lighten the people's burdens, the occasion does not call for a wet blanket."

MISCELLANEOUS

TOKYO SHIMBUN welcomed the Peoples Democratic Party's "progressive national party" campaign advocating "welfarism" to rectify the shortcoming of capitalism and socialism. But it said the party must get rid of its past erroneous "half-way policies."

YUKAN ASAHI criticized physicians and dentists for opposing the enforcement of the social security system. "The system is a demand of the times in curing illness created by defects in the social organization."

A YOMIURI columnist said emigration is not an immediate solution to the population problem.

PEACE-AND-ORDER PROBLEM

Tri-Party Bloc Forms To Smash Public Peace Law: A leftist combine aimed at revoking domestic peace-and-order laws has been formed. The Communist Party recently teamed up with the Socialist and Worker-Farmer left wings to establish a "League for Abolishing the Public Safety Regulation." The league is set to force a referendum on the existing Tokyo metropolitan regulation.

According to law the league, after publicly identifying itself as a political pressure group, has the right to circulate a petition against the peace regulation. If over one-fiftieth of the registered voters sign, the Tokyo metropolitan office is compelled to convene the metropolitan assembly to decide on whether to drop the regulation.

Regardless of how the referendum ends up, the Communist Party as co-sponsor of a legitimate signature petition, can peddle its propaganda door-to-door throughout Tokyo with "certain" immunity from the "suppression" it is out to defeat.

The Metropolitan Police Board observes that the regulation, grounded in the Potsdam Ordinance, automatically goes out of force when the peace treaty is ratified. It warns that "conditions require an immediate replacement law." The question is, how to get a replacement law past a three-cornered opposition bloc. (Yukan Mainichi Shimbun, 18 September)

JCP POLICY

JCP Policy Expected to Play Up Labor Struggle: Top emphasis in the Communist Party's fall struggle platform will go to labor objectives, according to some observers. These observers expect the party to relinquish the overall peace fight in favor of a nationwide wage-and-antidischarge struggle campaign. The party will direct this struggle from the underground, they predict, using railroad and electric industry workers as its surface struggle pushers. They base their conclusions on a secret party labor directive issued in late July. The directive, issued in the name of the "Communist Party labor union central group," called attention to the "need for new tactics to fit the new conditions after September."

The Japan Federation of Trade Unions has "weak leaders," the directive pointed out, and the General Council of Trade Unions is "on the verge of splitting." On the other side the "state railway youth division is emerging as a strong propelling force" and the Japan Electric Power Workers Union, "anticipating a mass dismissal in the fall, is grooming...for struggle." "We have a great opportunity here."

The directive discounted the necessity for detailed struggle planning. "Several of the leading independent unions...including the Japan Federation of Coal Mine Workers Unions and the All Japan Federation of Metal Mine Workers Unions...are expected to open struggles during September and October." "It doesn't matter about the form, substance, and time of these different struggles...They will be self-spreading." "This offensive is likely to be the party's last lawful one," it concluded. (Kwammon Nichinichi Shimbun, 13 September)

MISCELLANEOUS

Ex-Union Leader Found Dead on Diet Lawn: The ex-chief of an All Japan Shipbuilding Workers Union local was found dead yesterday in the Upper House compounds. HARA Keizo (25), formerly secretary-general of the AJSWU Tsurumi local and boss of the Federation of Japan Steel Pipe Unions investigation section, killed himself night before last--allegedly because he was thrown over by both the Communist Party and the girl he wanted to marry. Hara was Red-purged from the Tsurumi Shipbuilding Co last fall. Subsequently he was expelled from the Communist Party as an internationalist. (Yukan Yomiuri, 17 September)

5 Red Sympathizers Take NRP Examinations: Five Communist sympathizers were weeded out from a recent batch of National Rural Police candidates. They had already passed the police examinations given at the Hakodate headquarters when they were discovered. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Hokkaido edition, 12 September)

File

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

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1925 DATE: 16 Sep 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

- NEWS -

Two developments shared the news spotlight today. The Ridgway message to the Japanese people headed the late morning editions. Papers publishing too early for the message led with the windup of the Big Three foreign ministers conference in Washington. Of the strictly domestic news the activities of the Liberal Party probably drew the best coverage. Its decision to press for a Diet opening in early October broke above-fold in three major evening papers. The Liberal caucus and welcome-home rally, both featuring speeches by Prime Minister Yoshida, also did well. JIJI SHIMPO gave prominent space to a report that an overseas agency will open in Formosa. A public opinion survey showing that 80 percent of the people favor rearmament ran high in MAINICHI.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Prime Minister YOSHIDA reminded the Japanese yesterday that they can thank US firendship for their return to the world community. Speaking before a Liberal caucus, he recalled that he and the other peace delegates were warmly received everywhere they went in San Francisco. "Such kind treatment clearly shows the goodwill of Americans toward us," he said. "We have returned to the world community of nations through the friendship of the US. We must never forget that." But he pointed out that there was another way of looking at the generous terms of the treaty. "The treaty means that we have regained the trust of the world by getting back on our feet in a manly manner after our defeat in war. More specifically this trust grew out of the fact that we have stabilized our government." But he emphasized that some major problems still remain unsolved. Japan must work out their solution, he said, in a way that will contribute to world culture and freedom. (a)

Later, at a Liberal welcome-home rally, the Prime Minister took up the same theme. "If we can contribute to world peace and prosperity," he said, "we will set the country on the road to a new history--more glorious than anything in the past. We will have fulfilled our obligations to our ancestors and to posterity. I sincerely hope that the people will put new determination into their effort to reconstruct Japan." (b)

The Prime Minister told Liberal executives yesterday that he wants an extraordinary Diet convened early in October to ratify the peace treaty and the security pact. Though Yoshida asked quick Diet action on both the treaty and pact, most Liberal leaders would prefer to hold off debate on the pact until they have had time to study the attitude of the opposition, particularly the People Democrats. (c) Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI indicated that the opening date and the duration of the coming Diet will be fixed next week. He added that present plans do not call for deliberations on the administrative arrangements of the security pact. (d)

On the opposition front the Socialist issued a joint foreign policy statement with the Indian Socialist Party. The statement, worked out by Foreign Policy Committee Chairman WADA and his Indian counterpart now visiting Japan, stressed the importance of a third force. "The world is split into three small worlds struggling against each other. We will moblize the social democratic elements in Asia against the worlds of conservatism and communism." The statement made two other points: 1) world peace cannot be guaranteed unless living standards are raised in backward nations; 2) Japan can best contribute to its own prosperity and to the prosperity of the rest of Asia by supplying technicians and tools to friendly Asian nations. (e)

The Government, meanwhile, took a step that many observers interpreted as an initial move to sign a separate peace with the Chinese Nationalists. It decided to set up an overseas agency in Taipei, Formosa, and named former Foreign Vice-minister OTA, to head it. (f)

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

POLITICS

Peoples Democratic Chief Secretary MIKI invited the Daiichi Club yesterday to join his party in building up a new political front. Miki will next try to line up the Farmers Cooperative Party and the Kosei Club. He intends to broaden the appeal of his party so that all these groups as well as the Shinsei Club can enter without compromising their basic policies. (a)

Socialist leaders, meanwhile, set up a 12-man committee to fight communism and fascism. The committee will elect its chairman on 19 September. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Wheat Controls to Come Off on 1 Jan: The Food Board has formally decided to decontrol wheat, barley, and rye on 1 January next year. The bill authorizing the free sale of these staples--for the first time in 11 years--will go to the coming extraordinary Diet. (c)

Public Opposes Increase in Rail Fare: Representatives of the commuting public bitterly opposed the government plan to boost rail fares by 35 percent at hearings conducted by the Transportation Council between 12 and 18 September. But they were in a minority. Of the 47 persons who came before the council, 32 saw the need for some kind of increase. Ten of these--representing management--unconditionally supported the proposed 35-percent increase; the other 22 wanted to limit the increase to 30 percent. (d)

Shipbuilding Goal to Stay at 400,000 Tons: The Transportation Ministry, announcing its policy for the eighth shipbuilding program, set up a construction goal of 400,000 gross tons for 1953. Ministry officials apparently intends to keep up the 400,000-ton pace even after the 1953 fiscal year. (e)

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

- EDITORIALS -

Two editorials today commented on the Big Three foreign ministers decision to rush a peace pact with West Germany. Most comments on domestic affairs dealt with treaty-linked topics like the US-Japan security pact, rearmament, and reparations. The rest of the coverage went to the newly-acquired right to negotiate directly with diplomatic representatives, Diet dissolution, financial policy, and the population problems.

GERMAN PEACE

NIHON KEIZAI commented on the US-British-French agreement to bring West Germany into the anti-Communist defense setup through a separate peace contract. "It may be said that the contract is a substitute for a treaty until peace with a unified Germany becomes possible. It means that the Western countries have complied with West Germany's demand for the restoration of sovereignty." The German peace contract, it said, will strengthen the anti-Communist defense setup--the Pacificaarm of which is about to materialize. "This makes it clear that the free nations have gradually solidified their position in terms of balance of power with Communist nations. Japan welcomes the proposed restoration of West German sovereignty, but we must watch its attitude closely."

"As a defeated nation like West Germany, we are glad to see it return to the Western European community as an equal member," ASAHI said. "Japan will join the Western European camp with the conclusion of the Japanese peace treaty and the US-Japan security pact. If West Germany participates in the defense setup, the Soviet Union will be put in a very disadvantegeous position. Whether the Soviet Union will propose a Four Power foreign ministers conference again or whether it will abandon negotiations with Western European countries and use real force to prevent the rearming of Germany is a serious matter that has considerable bearing on world peace. We cannot predict which course the Soviet Union will take. Since the problem of rearming West Germany is similar to our post-treaty problem we must carefully watch future developments in the international situation."

PEACE TREATY

Commenting on its survey on the US-Japan security pact, MAINICHI said the majority of the people believe that the agreement will eliminate or at least lessen the danger of Communist aggression. The rearmament issue, closely

related to the US-Japan security pact, was also discussed. "The survey disclosed that 76.3 percent of the people favor rearmament. Of those supporting it, however, 51.4 percent want Japan to rearm after its economy revives...Thus, the trend of national opinion supports the Government approach to rearmament and the security pact."

In part three of a JIJI SHIMPO commentary, the writer (ITO Masanori, publisher) estimated the annual cost of rearmament at less than 100,000,000,000 yen. "This calculation, however, is conditioned on two factors--lease of weapons by the US and the use of US aircraft." To start rearmament, he suggested that part of the war termination expenses be used. "This diverted amount plus the fiscal appropriations for the National Police Reserve and the coast guard will be enough to cover military expenses for the initial year."

A YOMIURI commentator set down the drawbacks of a Communist "liberation" of Japan. "Even if such a 'liberation' is achieved, probably after a bloody conflict, the Pacific and the South Seas areas would be controlled by the US and Britain. In that case, where would Japan get its food? It would also be impossible to get a sufficient supply of cotton, wool, petroleum, and rubber from Communist areas on the Asian continent. The Pacific war taught us that we cannot depend solely upon the material resources of the Asian continent for the maintenance of the nation's economy."

The simplest method to raise money for reparations is to issue reparations postage stamps, a YOMIURI columnist said. "We propose that one yen from the postal charges for both sealed letters and postcards be set aside to pay reparations."

DIPLOMACY

JIJI SHIMPO thanked GHQ for granting the Japanese Government the authority to negotiate directly with foreign diplomatic missions in Japan. Although Japan can now conduct its foreign affairs smoothly, the daily said, it is not the "procedural convenience" that makes the move significant. "We must recognize the fact that the Allies, especially the US, have taken into consideration the Japanese spirit of self-respect. Even under the Occupation, the US has always adhered to this policy. The Japanese must duly respond to the respect paid to our spirit of self-respect. This Japanese sentiment--supplemented by respect for others--must form a moral background for Japanese diplomacy."

MISCELLANEOUS

A TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist saw many reasons for an early Diet dissolution. He pointed out that most of the people, while supporting the peace treaty, feel uneasy. "Under such circumstances, the Government should ask the people's opinion on the peace treaty and the security pact by holding a general election. If the Diet is convened in early October and dissolved by some means or other after the passage of the supplementary budget bill, the new Diet can be convened at the beginning of December at the latest. Despite procedural difficulties, we think the Government can dissolve the Diet if it has the will to do so."

"Since we do not have a definite policy for the payment of foreign debts," TOKYO SHIMBUN said, "we cannot start negotiations for foreign capital. As IKEDA and ICHIMADA stated, we must first establish a policy for the redemption of foreign loans and prepare a situation suitable for the introduction of foreign captial. It is absurd to naively anticipate immediate loans by joining the International Monetary Fund or to expect that the yen rate can be revised without trouble."

A MAINICHI columnist pointed out that emigration will contribute very little toward solving the population problem. "Birth control is the only reliable means left. But many super-sensitive persons seem to look on the subject with revulsion. Neither the Government nor the political parties has taken a positive stand on the matter." Noting that even the policy of the Peoples Democratic Party, which emphasizes social welfare, does not refer to the population problem. "Can anyone consider the welfare of the Japanese people without discussing the population issue?"

A YUKAN CHUGAI columnist said that emigration should not be considered the "panacea" for the population problem. "Birth control must be enforced since Japan cannot spare the transportation at this time to emigrants. Nor is there sufficient funds to finance them."

Supplement to
SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

PEACE AND SECURITY

Peace Delegates Get Threat Notes: Threat notes were delivered to all members of the Japanese peace deleg tion immedi tely before they set off for the conference, it has been revealed. The notes varied in text but they were all stenciled on official postcards. No 1 said: "For the sake of your well-being, never return to Japan." No 2, a black-bordered note, said: "The buri l pl ce is...Nagato Cho (the Diet building district)." No 3 warned: "We have decided to use force to secure an overall peace." The Special Investigation Bureau suspects that the notes were sent by the Communist Party. Such a "war-of-nerves" tactic, it declared, would be "entirely in keeping" with the party's "intensifying" anti-treaty campaigns. (Mainichi Shimbun, 16 September)

"Is Old Japan on the Road Back?": Was the peace treaty an end in itself or "only a prerequisite to the security pact?" The security pact "superseded the expected peace objective by...providing for post-peace retention of US troops in Japan" so it was certainly "more important."

The security pact guaranteed that the US troops will leave when "conditions" permit. It is sure that "the party that determines conditions will not be Japan." Just how the costs of this "security" are to be apportioned is "not at all clarified." Meanwhile signer YOSHIDA remarked that when Japan regained "freedom and independence" it should bear the "entire responsibility of maintaining them." By "freedom" does he mean "restoration of Japanese militarism" and "licensing of a one-man dictatorship?" By "independence" does he mean the "status of South Korea under RHEE?" By bearing the "entire responsibility..." does he mean that he is "warming up to rearm Japan from top to toe?" "The new Japan will soon come to resemble the old Japan," the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN said recently, referring to the depurges. The Japanese people have "no guarantee against it." (Fujin Minshu Shimbun, Womens Democratic Club weekly, 16 September)

JCP GUIDES

New JCP Guidance Section Believed Forming: The fl ttened Communist Party guidance section is expected to reorganize right away. Ag in, in spite of the purge dangers, party notables are slated to be pushed into the vacancies--allegedly to "sustain prestige with the masses."

Party administration boss UCHINO Takechiyo is considered a likely bet to replace party chairman SHIINO Etsuro. Finance department chief INOUE Morio, Shikoku regional committee chief TSUKADA Taigan, propaganda chief KOMATSU Yuichiro, and Marx-Lenin researcher IZU Kimio are also believed to be section candidates. The Communist Diet group will reportedly be led by either NASHIKI Sakujiro or KAZAHAYA Yasoji as the replacement for purged leader HOSOKAWA. (Mainichi Shimbun, 7 September)

MISCELLANEOUS

10 More Days of Questions for JCP Chiefs: The eight captured Communist Party leaders face another 10 days of questioning at least before they come up for indictment. The Tokyo Prosecutors Office renewed their detention period to yesterday to allow "further examination." (Mainichi Shimbun, 16 September)

Book of Ciphers Found on Bill Distributor: An anti-US agitator picked up in Nagoya Friday was found to be carrying a sheaf of notes in cipher form. Police suspect, on the basis of the ciphers, th t he is connected with the missing Communist Party leaders. The man refuses to talk. (Nippon Yukan, 16 September)

Rumor of New Communist Leaders in Tokushima: Rumor persists in Tokushima Ken that the present prefectural Communist struggles are being led by "some new unknowns." Whether or not this is true, Tokushima Communists have put on only one energetic struggle all summer--that was the postmortem fight they staged for the party organ, TO KATSUDO SHISHIN. (Tokushima Shimbun, 8 September)

Agitators Arrested in Railroad Mess Hall: Three strike agitators forced their way into the Sapporo railroad mess hall during the lunch period on 7 September. They gave Red-toned speeches and distributed handbills. Two of them were jailed for violating Government Ordinance No 325. (Hokkai Times, 8 September)

Supplement to

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

Prefectural Newspapers

(Period: 2-8 Sep)

The opening of the peace conference in San Francisco drew the unprecedented total of 323 directly related editorials this week in the daily issues of 133 prefectural newspapers. No other single event received comparable coverage, or anything near it. However, the Japanese Government's action against Communist leaders was seen as having some relevance to the international situation, and 27 writers gave space to this subject.

NEWS GOOD AND BAD FROM SAN FRANCISCO

To Japanese eyes nothing loomed larger on the horizon than the peace conference, and when it finally opened in San Francisco, a flood of comment filled the editorial columns of the prefectural press. Remarks on the treaty itself and on problems to arise after its signing gave way somewhat to interest in the meeting as it proceeded. The dominating topic derived from this source was the behavior of the Soviet delegation, but such items as President TRUMAN's opening address, the imminent US-Japan mutual defense pact and the doings of the Japanese representatives also received widespread treatment.

Independence as a Contribution to World Peace

Typical of general comment on the conference was a Kyodo-syndicated editorial published in Wakayama (a), Yamagata (b), Muroran (c), Tottori (d), Tsu (e) and Utsunomiya (f), which said: "The primary significance of the peace conference lies in the conclusion of peace with our former enemies, and in the restoration of complete sovereignty to Japan." Despite the atmosphere of "reconciliation and trust," a "good many" Allied nations "still entertain anxiety" over the "economic advance of the new Japan" and the resurgence of militarism. "Accordingly, we must seize every opportunity to convince the world of our recovery as a peace-loving nation." As for independence, the treaty "expressly provides" for this. "Some people insist that a semi-independent situation will continue to exist in Japan for years to come, due to our reliance on US aid. Nevertheless, Japan, though defeated in war, has a population of over 80 million, and its industrial power and merchant marine rank high in the world. We are to exchange ambassadors with great powers. Such a country will never submit to perpetual foreign intervention in its economy and politics."

An Urawa paper (g), scanning one by one various articles in the treaty draft, observed: "When the peace treaty is studied only from the viewpoint of Japan's interests, there are certainly several reasons for us to be dissatisfied. But when we remember that this treaty will contribute to international peace and cooperation, we should realize we can hardly expect more lenient terms than these in the present world situation, and should express our heartfelt thanks to the Allied powers. And indeed, the treaty is very lenient. National pride cannot allow us to criticize or oppose it too much."

"To face our post-treaty difficulties, we must rouse a strong, indomitable spirit," continued a Nara daily (h). "By this, of course, we do not mean a 'kamikaze spirit,' but rather the motive power to overcome our problems. It is our history and tradition, after all, that can encourage us in our new start. Despite many errors that must not be repeated, we should not deny all that lies behind us. It is the mature motive power of our culture, with which we want to stand up as a nation, that lies in our history and tradition."

(a) Wakayama Shimbun (circ 29,143), 5 Sep
(b) Yamagata Shimbun (circ 79,272), 5 Sep
(c) Muroran Mimpo (circ 21,572), 6 Sep
(d) Nipponkai Shimbun (circ 32,610), 6 Sep
(e) Ise Shimbun (circ 44,374), 6 Sep
(f) Shimotsuke Shimbun (circ 44,230), 6 Sep
(g) Saitama Shimbun (circ 51,357), 4 Sep
(h) Yamato Times (circ 29,544), 5 Sep

Predictions and Misgivings

An Upper House Socialist Dietman's special contribution to a Matsumoto journal (i) emphasized four points that were "not necessarily favorable" to Japan. (1) "The treaty does not limit our sovereignty or economy, but it is not lenient if territories and reparations are considered." (2) "What lenience there is is not due to the Allies' good will, but rather to Japan's population problem, industrial capacity, geographical position, and its weight in the international balance of power." (3) "We oppose the cession of the Kuriles, South Sakhalin, the Ryukyus and the Bonins. Heavy reparations will lower our living standard. These demands of the people should be frankly expressed at the conference. Even if it is impossible to revise the treaty, we have to clarify our diplomatic position." (4) "Japan must inevitably enter a state of cooperation with Western nations through the peace conference. However, we cannot live internationally without Eastern nations' sympathy and support."

An Osaka publication (j) believed the "majority vote system" would ensure acceptance of the treaty by the conference, but added: "Whether this method contributes to world peace is open to doubt. As India has stated, the treaty should be signed in a way convincing to the nations concerned....Many Southeast Asian countries call the treaty unacceptable, and say its purpose is only to protect US rights and interests in the Far East. Quite aside from whether the US really does have this intention, the prevalence of such beliefs is important. If the peace treaty is signed in complete disregard of Asian dissatisfaction, it is highly possible the US will lose the friendship of Asian nations. And what would be the fate of Japan, should it too be forsaken by Asia?"

Four days later, the same paper (k) observed that Soviet maneuvers in the conference had been "rejected by the majority of participating nations. If these nations had represented the majority of world population, their action would have been much more significant." "The treaty is not retaliatory, and it is not hard to understand what is meant by 'reconciliation and trust' when we study the Italian treaty. We do not doubt America's good will," added a Niigata pressman (l). "But the fact remains it is dictated to us, an obligation of the vanquished towards the victor. 'Reconciliation and trust' are based on the premise that there is a certain degree of moral agreement or mutual understanding among the victor nations. The San Francisco parley will surely make a settlement in the form of the so-called 'majority peace.' But even if the greatest possible majority of the Allies give approval to the treaty, mere numerical power will not compensate for an essential imperfection if some dissident nations really do not want peace....Disagreement among the Allies, we fear, may develop into a new and unexpected burden Japan must carry from the very start of its new life."

To The Delegates: How Much Does The World Need Japan?

Throughout the week, advice to the Japanese delegates was a favorite editorial topic. Nagoya's leading daily (m) was pleased to note that Prime Minister YOSHIDA had informal meetings with Indonesian, Filipino, Ceylonese and Pakistani delegates. Desirous that "Japan should become a peaceful bridge" between the US and Asia, the writer stated: "We have repeatedly emphasized in this column that Japan's comeback to international society must start with acceptance by Asian nations, and we have called for prudent behavior by the Japanese delegates....It is to be hoped that Mr YOSHIDA will continue his efforts to deepen the understanding of our friends in Asia after he returns to Japan. In order to have them accept us, we must dispel any of their remaining feelings of distrust." It is also the American purpose "to make Japan a bond" between the US and Asia, and "it is imperative that we answer US good will along this line.... Mr YOSHIDA's conferences with Asian leaders should be endorsed by the sincere efforts of every Japanese."

Early in the week, a Niigata evening paper (n) recalled PETAIN's statement that "France will not perish, because the world needs France," and advised the delegation "always to have at heart the confidence that 'the world needs Japan,' that we are indispensable contributors to world peace and culture." The writer

(i) Shinyo Shimbun (circ 30,366), 7 Sep
(j) Kokusai Shimbun (circ 116,746), 4 Sep
(k) Kokusai Shimbun (circ 116,746), 8 Sep
(l) Niigata Nippo (circ 144,377), 5 Sep
(m) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 952,056), 8 Sep
(n) Yukan Niigata Nippo (circ 38,579), 3 Sep

went on: "It is not enough for our representatives merely to sign the treaty with humility, though they are envoys to apologize for our crimes. We want them to speak boldly" on such matters as territory, reparations and repatriation. "Though it may be impossible to make changes in the pact, yet reason will move world opinion, and our hopes will surely be realized in the end." Six years have passed since the war ended. "It is time the people should recover their confidence."

In sharp contrast to this view was the opinion of a Kanazawa editorialist (o) who doubted the delegates would receive a hearty welcome home. "Delegates to the meetings where we ended our victorious wars with China and Russia were greeted with scorn for their allegedly weak-kneed diplomacy, as was Mr TAKARABE, home from the London disarmament conference. On the contrary, Mr MATSUOKA's flouting of the League of Nations received great ovations. The Japanese blow hot and cold, and are very unskilful at foreign affairs." The contents of this treaty have "long been fully known" to the people, and the Japanese delegates are "strictly limited" in action. "Therefore, how can we expect much of our delegation?"

Economic and Political Instability

Post-treaty problems, too, continued to command attention. A journal published in four cities of Hokkaido (p) noted that before ratification of the treaty it was impossible to discuss concretely the redemption of foreign bonds, reparations, defense expenditures and foreign loans. "It is becoming clear, however, that Japan will encounter greater economic difficulties than at present." The writer regretted Finance Minister IKEDA's "ineffectual" meeting with Joseph DODGE, and cancellation of his trip to Washington, as well as the "apparent impossibility" of immediately obtaining a dollar loan "to alleviate the effect of the discontinuance of special aid funds." The present supplementary budget is adequate to the situation, but "to prevent next year's budget from drastic expansion, it will be necessary to cut social security, education and agricultural funds. This is certain to increase the people's burdens indirectly....Meanwhile, the dollar shortage will offer gloomy prospects for foreign trade. Long-term investments in industries from the counterpart fund will peter out, and the fund will cease to be a guard against inflation." The "only way" to meet and overcome this crisis is "to lower the standard of living.... But the living standard is still far below the prewar level, and Government policies are depressing it further every day. The political independence that we gain from the peace pact will be shaken from its foundations by our failure to attain economic independence."

A Kyodo article printed in Maebashi (q), Yamagata (r), Kofu (s), and Fukushima (t) complained that the Government "has made no announcements" about economic difficulties. "They believe the people's support of the peace treaty might decrease. But our future hardships are bound to be disclosed soon, and then they will lose the people's trust." Tax increase or deficit finance are "the only two alternatives," and "in either case, lowering of the living standard is inescapable....The Government should frankly warn the people. How else can the Liberals expect cooperation in tiding over this future plight?"

A Hachinohe commentator (u) warned that "the peace settlement itself does not put Japan in a stabilized situation," calling it "very troublesome" that a state of war will continue between Japan and the non-signatories, "especially since the antagonism between the Soviet camp and the democracies will increase after the San Francisco parley." If a separate peace is concluded with the Chinese Nationalist government, "it will be a great menace to the USSR. Not even the proposed collective security pacts afford us stability. And can we establish our economic independence without restoring trade with Red China?"

Getting Fragmentary Statements into Realistic Shape

When the conference opened, many editorialists analyzed President TRUMAN's

(o) Hokkoku Shimbun (circ 169,084), 2 Sep
(p) Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 629,753), 8 Sep
(q) Jomo Shimbun (circ 62,145), 3 Sep
(r) Yamagata Shimbun (circ 79,272), 3 Sep
(s) Yamanashi Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 40,177), 4 Sep
(t) Fukushima Minyu (circ 37,500), 8 Sep
(u) Daily Tohoku (circ 20,000), 4 Sep

opening address. A Kyodo editorial appearing in Miyazaki (v), Tottori (w) and Wakayama (x) declared the speech "indicates the seriousness of international circumstances for Japan, and the difficulties restoration of our sovereignty entails." The writer believed "the present treaty is imperative for guaranteeing our security, considering the open aggression now going on and the threat of future armed disturbance in the Pacific." Osaka's largest local daily (y), however, considered the address "of special importance because it officially recognizes the spirit" of the treaty. "The President got into shape the fragmentary statements made heretofore by the drafters of the treaty. He showed that the Japanese peace pact should be a first step towards general peace in the Pacific, rather than merely a document to liquidate the past....The Japanese people earnestly hope the San Francisco conference will offer the nations a chance to dissolve enmity among themselves, and lay the foundation for world peace, as President TRUMAN desires."

"President TRUMAN shows us how to secure world peace, how Japan's treaty is but a link in a chain," continued a Sendai analyst (z). It is "impossible to understand" the true meaning of the treaty "from the narrow standpoint of Japan or even Asia alone," because it is part of a "greater" program. He called the President's speech "extremely realistic." The treaty is intended to "secure peace not abstractly or theoretically, but to realize the recovery of Japan's sovereignty and peace in the Pacific to the greatest extent possible under today's difficult conditions. It is fortunate for us that the treaty is not abstract, but 'one that will work.'" Better yet, "in one sense the reference to Japan's relations with the UN is the nucleus of the document.... Nothing is more suggestive than Mr TRUMAN's statement that the treaty is only one step towards peace, and that there is no other way to lasting peace than a slow and patient progress, step by step."

Nagoya's most widely-circulated daily (aa) called attention to the "consciousness of the Communist delegates' presence running through the speech." The President highlighted the threat of future aggression and "tacitly denied" the Soviet peace offensive. "His strongest statement branded those who refused to sign the treaty as not wishing to make peace but to continue war....Most significant of all, his mention of the US-Japan defense pact shows us the solution to these problems, and the way out of danger."

Rearmament and Security---

A Kanazawa paper (ab) also considered this the most important part of the Presidential address. "It is absolutely necessary that Japan should join in the security network for maintenance of peace in the Pacific." Japan's participation "constitutes an aggressive menace to no nation." On the contrary, "our armed power will become part of the force to combat threats to the independence of all Asian peoples, including ourselves....Looking backward, we can say our basic national policy was always to contribute to world peace by working in protection of peace in the Far East." Even in World War I, Japan limited its military actions to Asia, "conscientiously abstaining from further expansion of its sphere of activity." Later on, however, the "conceited extension of this orbit" brought the "final catastrophe" of World War II. It is "unprecedented" that a defeated nation should be asked to cooperate in maintaining peace. "We deeply thank the President for elevating the international status of Japan, and feel anew our grave responsibility."

"We who have been regenerated as a peaceful and democratic people greatly regret that foreign countries still fear we may rearm with aggressive intentions," asserted an Akita pressman (ac). "We must clear away these suspicions by our actions. If we rearm, it must be within the framework of mutual self-defense." The peace treaty sets no limits, but "the national economic capacity and the people's desire do....As long as it is impossible for us to remain neutral under the prevailing tense world situation, we cannot hesitate to join the Pacific security setup, the only means of guaranteeing our security."

(v) Hyuga Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 45,283), 6 Sep
(w) Nipponkai Shimbun (circ 32,610), 7 Sep
(x) Wakayama Shimbun (circ 29,143), 7 Sep
(y) Osaka Shimbun (circ 684,972), 6 Sep
(z) Kahoku Shimpo (circ 162,276), 6 Sep
(aa) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 952,056), 6 Sep
(ab) Hokkoku Shimbun (circ 169,084), 6 Sep
(ac) Akita Sakigake Shimpo (circ 108,141), 6 Sep

"This impressive and significant speech brings home to us the historic role the US is firmly resolved to assume on the world stage," added Okayama's largest daily (ad). "Mr TRUMAN envisioned a future in which all coming generations can live at peace with one another. Towards this end, Japan is given the right of self-defense, and the right to participate in collective security systems, under the UN Charter." This will "surely mean" a Japanese defense army, and with the US-Japan mutual defense treaty soon to be formalized, the President's suggestions "have grave meaning for us." For the time being, Japan has only to render "non-military aid" to the UN, but this "grave meaning is quite clear to us when we consider the part a rearmed Japan will play in the Pacific defense program."

For a New Era in The Pacific

"Three steps have been taken towards a new era in the Pacific," continued a Gifu commentator (ae). The first is the US-Philippines mutual defense pact; the second, a similar pact among the US, Australia and New Zealand; and the third is the peace treaty with Japan, which is "inseparably identified" with a military agreement. "These are expected to develop in the future into a Pacific alliance like NATO." It "goes without saying" the first two steps are "partly a precaution against Japanese aggression." However, since Japan must rearm in order to participate in this alliance, "many turns and twists are anticipated" before the "positive and unprecedented" intentions of the US finally lead to a large collective security system. "This will also be affected by the future international situation." These US plans do not mean that Asia has been given priority over Europe--"they are only links in US world policy, and a natural development from it."

Nagoya's leading daily (af) said that the three treaties completed the Pacific security program "for the time being," agreeing that distrust of Japan precluded present unity. "However, even if this distrust is dissolved, unity cannot be expected at once. The Pacific nations are too different one from another in living standards, history and culture. Many of them are just entering the stage of nationalism on which ages ago Europe rang down the curtain.... Unity is impossible unless they submerge minor differences for greater common interests. It is only the guidance of the US that can promote this process."

This was also the opinion of Fukuoka's most widely-circulated paper (ag), which foresaw "great complications" before an organization like NATO could be produced. "The three pacts are embodiments of America's desire to protect the free world from armed Communist aggression. The reasons are many why no tighter-knit system of collective security has been advanced. For one thing, Far Eastern countries have no adequate power of self-defense. Their political, economic and military capacities are too weak to allow them to be completely independent. They need a mutual defense network, but are not strong enough to form it. And it is because of the poor living conditions of the peoples of these nations, that they are especially likely to become warrens of Communism." Because the "racial movement calling for 'Asia for the Asians'" is "deeply-rooted" in these nations, "the US must also be careful to avoid the charge of imperialism."

No Yardstick for Kremlin Diplomacy

The most widely-discussed topic of the week, however, was the behavior of the Communist delegates at San Francisco. Just before the conference opened, there was still hope that Soviet representatives would sign the treaty. A Kyodo editorial reprinted in Tsu (ah), Mito (ai), Fukui (aj) and Fukushima (ak) noting that Andrei GROMYKO's press interviews in New York had made it clear he would introduce new proposals, insisted that the possibility could "not be dismissed lightly" that he would sign the treaty even if these proposals were not adopted. "In Kremlin diplomacy every move is based on realistic calculation of Russian

(ad) Sanyo Shimbun (circ 215,300), 6 Sep
(ae) Gifu Times (circ 97,900), 4 Sep
(af) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 952,056), 2 Sep
(ag) Nishi Nippon Shimbun (circ 534,220), 5 Sep
(ah) Ise Shimbun (circ 44,374), 2 Sep
(ai) Ibaraki (circ 50,120), 3 Sep
(aj) Fukui Shimbun (circ 67,490), 4 Sep
(ak) Fukushima Minyu (circ 37,500), 4 Sep

interests. This always takes the world by surprise because formalistic observation with the ordinary yardstick of diplomacy cannot solve such enigmas as the Russo-German or Russo-Japanese non-aggression and neutrality pacts." The same applies to the recent Malik peace overture, the Shvernik letter and Soviet participation in the peace conference. "There is small doubt that this series of diplomatic moves, generally called a 'peace offensive,' is intended to postpone a final showdown with the democracies as long as possible. The purpose of this peace offensive, to alleviate world tension, but only in the interests of the USSR, will be well served by signing the treaty."

A rewritten version of the same editorial published in Hiroshima (al) suggested that since obstruction would "get Russia nowhere," GROMYKO "might as well give in and sign" the document. "Particularly it is advisable for the Kremlin to take this action in order to give a good impression to the Japanese people, who are hoping for an overall peace....It will not do to repeat the blunder that kept Soviet representatives away from the UN when the UN decided to defend Korea."

"If the USSR refuses to sign, after a flood of propaganda and obstruction of conference proceedings, the antagonism between the 'two worlds' will be deepened, baring the fallacy of the Soviet peace offensive," Hakodate readers were told (am). "The isolation of the USSR will become irrevocable....Moreover, the future course of Japan is already determined, and will be unaffected by whether Mr GROMYKO signs the treaty. We are resolved to promote our independence, peace and freedom by cooperating with the free nations. We hope the USSR signs, because we believe it will be best for them, for us and for the world as a whole."

Not Even The Soviets can Stand Alone

A Nagoya business journal (an) concerned itself with the future effect on Japan's economy to result from Soviet tactics at the parley and developments in Korea. "Because Mr GROMYKO will try to alienate Japan from other Asian nations, we shall have trouble negotiating about reparations with various countries, and in our plans for economic cooperation with Southeast Asia." The writer thought it possible the USSR would sign the treaty "to be able to intensify the peace offensive." This might reopen trade with Communist China, which benefit "the Communists must grudgingly give us," but it would also encourage "the world desire for relaxation of the rearmament program," which would cause "a worldwide economic slump that could not fail to affect our economy seriously."

"Before we admit any justice in the Soviet claim that the treaty draft completely disregards Moscow's claims, we must remember that it was drawn up with the specific purpose of hindering Communist imperialism," said a Matsuyama-printed editorial (ao). "By signing the treaty, Japan joins the anti-Red forces led by the US. This is necessary for our security....Asia is our home, and we must respect the ideal of the 'third policy' advocated by Indian Prime Minister NEHRU. However, no nation can stand alone today. Even the US and the USSR must depend on allies and collective security. In this light, it is not only necessary but also proper that Japan should take sides until a time comes when Asia can secure world peace by its own power alone."

Citing diplomatic precedents for the treaty-drafting method and conference procedure, a Kanazawa writer (ap) reflected on the failure of Soviet obstruction and said that "Mr GROMYKO's assertions must appear quite unreasonable, even to a third party....Soviet motives are all too obvious. Has there been anything indicative of their 'sincere desire' to keep the peace, ever since 1945? The Western-bloc did not crush the Communist proposals by majority strength alone ....In contrast to this sad state of one of the victor countries, defeated Japan has had its position sizably enhanced in spite of our delegation's silence."

Alienating Asia, Isolating Japan

"It is very significant that on the second day of the conference the USSR revealed its intention not to sign the treaty," said Fukuoka's largest daily (aq). "Mr GROMYKO's proposals for definite limits on Japan's rearmament and his call for a reparations conference are aimed at attracting the interest and

(al) Yukan Chugoku Shimbun (circ 53,066), 5 Sep
(am) Hakodate Shimbun (circ 45,223), 5 Sep
(an) Chubu Keizai Shimbun (circ 73,836), 5 Sep
(ao) Ehime Shimbun (circ 115,902), 3 Sep
(ap) Hokkoku Shimbun (circ 169,084), 7 Sep
(aq) Nishi Nippon Shimbun (circ 534,220), 7 Sep

sympathy of the Philippines and Southeast Asian nations. The Soviet desire to alienate Asia from the Western powers and to isolate Japan is evident....It must be concluded that the political rupture between the Anglo-American camp and the USSR has now become decisive." There is "little hope" of the Korean war being settled soon, and the USSR may "strengthen its hand in Asia" by intervening in the conflict, or may "resort to some political strategem by utilizing the wedge it has driven between Asia and the West."

Before the conference began, a Kochi paper (ar) observed: "That Mr GROMYKO has announced he will present an independent Soviet proposal, despite the most unlikely prospects of its being approved, clearly shows the USSR's aim to flood the Asian delegates with peace propaganda." The non-participation of India and Burma may not be due to Soviet intrigue, but "it will certainly profit Soviet moves." Other Asian dissatisfaction will be taken advantage of. "However, the Russian tactics may backfire, for they will certainly strengthen American resolution." The cease-fire talks in Kaesong "seem to have been secretly designed to prevent the 'third force' nations in Asia from signing the treaty by making them anxious about a third world war; and because the US intends to make Japan an anti-Communist bulwark in Asia, it is trying as hard as possible not to cause Asian nations unnecessary anxiety....With the USSR pushing its peace offensive in Asia, Japan's destiny is seriously involved in the vortex of Soviet-American opposition."

"The USSR's aim in introducing the proposal for a reparations conference probably is to give a preliminary alarm against the possibility that China will eventually be paid much less than her due as a result of the struggles of other Asian states over reparations without her," suggested a Niigata journal (as). "Another remarkable thing is the concrete plan for restrictions on Japan's rearmament. Russia must have calculated it was better to introduce it now than to permit unlimited expansion in the future because the peace treaty omits all consideration of rearmament. Italy, restricted by its treaty, is now appealing to the US and Britain for removal of such limitations....In any case, the proposal is completely inconsistent with former Soviet demands that Japan be kept entirely demilitarized. Is it not deliberately planned to neutralize the expected US-Japan security agreement by making it appear unnecessary?....We are forced to believe the USSR is plotting some new steps to cope with the post-treaty situation."

Past The Crucial Stage in the Predicted Course

Kobe's largest daily (at) suspected that India was a prime Soviet target. "India, like the USSR, feels Red China should participate in the peace settlement, and has itself diplomatically recognized the Peiping regime; this is one of the reasons it did not send a delegation to San Francisco, and now proposes a separate peace treaty with Japan. The USSR may have a far-sighted plan to win Asia to its side by taking advantage of this, suggesting that India, Red China and the USSR together convoke a peace conference." India cannot be expected to yield easily to such a temptation, but "may not be able to give a flat refusal," and in any case "the clarification of this attitude by the USSR and Red China will surely have some effect." If India does give in, "there is no doubt that this peace settlement would have the character of 'peace with Asia,' just as the San Francisco meeting is criticized as 'peace with the West.'" This may "greatly embarrass" Japan and the US in the future. "To win over India would compensate the USSR for losing Japan to the democratic camp, for it leads to the possibility of winning over Southeast Asia."

The following day, however, the same paper (au) decided the peace conference had "apparently passed the crucial stage," although there had been only two sessions. "The US procedural rules were adopted, and the Soviet delegate has delivered his speech, of which only repetitions can be expected from the other Communists there." It was foreseen that GROMYKO would "loose a war of words," and his address "contained nothing outstanding. We even feel his actions could be called incompetent....Meanwhile, various other nations, although they must have been under a strain when Mr GROMYKO spoke, are keeping pace in the anti-Red line." It may be said safely that Japan's future course has been determined.

(ar) Kochi Shimbun (circ 106,872), 3 Sep
(as) Niigata Nippo (circ 144,377), 7 Sep
(at) Kobe Shimbun (circ 218,455), 6 Sep
(au) Kobe Shimbun (circ 218,455), 7 Sep

"It has become inevitable the USSR will not sign the treaty, since its amendment proposals will not be accepted, and the peace settlement will be a majority, not an overall peace. Things are proceeding along the predicted course."

"From the beginning Soviet obstruction was blocked more easily than we had expected," agreed a Kyodo article appearing in Fukui (av) and Wakayama (aw). "Whatever efforts Mr GROMYKO may make, it is nearly impossible for him to alter the atmosphere of the conference radically....The US is confident the meeting will end successfully, with a great majority signing, and we too are confident." However, "the occasion of reconciliation" has also proved an "occasion for intensifying world conflict....Whether we like it or not, we too must take sides."

COMMUNISTS DOWN FOR THE SECOND COUNT

The 4 September arrests of 18 JCP leaders were received by the press with only moderate enthusiasm. Admitting the Government's action was "an inevitable step," a Muroran editorialist (ax) nevertheless feared it would only intensify underground activity. "The JCP has lost its legal foothold in the Diet, but nobody thinks that this means the total ruin of the party, which has not been banned and still holds some seats in local assemblies....It is common knowledge, however, that the Communists' strength lies in illegal activity....They will also take advantage of the international situation to accelerate their plots. If ties should be established between them and the three 'peace principles' advocated by the Socialists and trade unions, their actions will really become dangerous."

Kyoto's largest daily (ay) was "discouraged" at this "second best" measure. "The virtual outlawry of the JCP seems a deed of desperation resulting from the failure, despite 20 months' effort, to capture the real party leaders....International Communism is increasing its propaganda against us, and the JCP is reconstructing its organization to prepare for the post-treaty situation. Yet the Government has taken no genuinely effective countermeasures."

"Attorney-General OHASHI says the arrests were for criminal actions only, and not based on political considerations; yet obviously this drastic measure deals a fatal blow to the JCP's legal leadership," said a Kyodo article printed in Hiroshima (az) and Kofu (ba). "It cannot be the right policy against the Communists or the true solution of the issue only to arrest Red leaders in surprise raids, spend huge sums of money to check underground activity or greatly expand police and investigation forces. Depending too much on force instead gives reactionaries a chance to regain power....The right anti-Communist measure is the enforcement of social security measures. In a country like Britain, where national livelihood is ensured from the cradle to the grave, the threat of Communism cannot be a serious one."

How the Government Policy Could Backfire

A Chiba journal (bb), recalling the collapse of the Chinese Nationalists, laid it to "social rottenness in their administration." Corruption in Japan, too, "will offer the Communists their best chance both for infiltration and effective propaganda....Rather than openly fighting the Reds, let us destroy their appealing power by making a clean sweep of rotten politics and administration. Social corruption, no matter how small its examples may be, is just as deadly a threat to democracy as the JCP, and at the same time gives them a distinct advantage in their machinations. Let us kill two birds with one stone."

(av) Fukui Shimbun (circ 67,490), 7 Sep
(aw) Wakayama Shimbun (circ 29,143), 8 Sep
(ax) Muroran Mimpo (circ 21,572), 8 Sep
(ay) Kyoto Shimbun (circ 190,957), 8 Sep
(az) Chugoku Shimbun (circ 226,746), 5 Sep
(ba) Yamanashi Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 40,177), 8 Sep
(bb) Chiba Shimbun (circ 32,593), 8 Sep

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

File

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS *

NO: 1924 DATE: 15 Sep 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

- NEWS -

The big news today pivoted around the return of the peace delegation. Prime Minister Yoshida's press statement and descriptions of the welcome at Haneda dominated the evening papers. The morning press generally switched emphasis to a later Yoshida interview. In the last few editions the Ikeda and Ichimada interviews also drew good play. MAINICHI, departing from the general pattern, bannered a report of an impending SCAP-Emperor meeting. The Emperor's picture was carried above Gen Ridgway's. In the foreign coverage the stress fell on the Three Power meeting in Washington and President Truman's disclosure that he will ask for prompt Senate action on the Japanese peace treaty. But while running high in the early papers, both stories were later shoved below the midpage fold.

DELEGATION RETURN

Prime Minister YOSHIDA urged the Japanese yesterday to live up to the expectation of the other treaty signatories. In a press interview a few hours after returning from San Francisco he declared that the generous terms of the treaty pointed up the "great hope entertained by other nations in Japan's future." He cited a passage in Secretary of State ACHESON's closing address as an outstanding example of the conference spirit of "confidence and reconciliation." The Prime Minister hoped that the Japanese would recognize their increased responsibility and "unite to implement the peace treaty and strengthen ties with other nations through fully developing democracy and liberalism." (a)

Yoshida said he would call an extraordinary Diet to ratify the peace treaty and security pact "as soon as practicable." But he emphasized that his desire for quick Diet action on the security pact does not mean he wants immediate rearmament. "As I have said repeatedly, we won't rearm for the time being." He told reporters that he has no intention of either dissolving the Diet or reorganizing his Cabinet. (a)

Other members of the peace delegation also held press conferences a few hours after their return. Bank of Japan Governor ICHIMADA revealed that post-treaty Japan will keep the economic emphasis on stability. "We will not only leave the Dodge plan unchanged but will execute it seriously," he said. (b) Finance Minister IKEDA indicated that "various treaty expenses" will be financed by the 1952 budget. To the proposed domestic budget of 710,000,000,000 yen, he planned to add expenses for reparations, redemption of foreign loans, and troop-stationing. He disclosed that the first payment (20,000,000,000 yen) to the International Monetary Fund will come out this year's supplementary budget. (c)

POLITICS

Socialist Chairman SUZUKI conferred with KATO Kanju Thursday to adjust intraparty policy differences. Kato, a backslid leftist, represented the unity council--a group of right-wingers and mid-roaders opposing the Suzuki-led leftists. The meeting ended without agreement. (d)

Some of the Socialist leftists refused to go along with Suzuki's effort to mend the policy breach. At a conference Wednesday night they reaffirmed their opposition to the peace treaty and security pact. "If the central executive committee decides to modify the three peace principles," they said, "we will press for a showdown by calling a special party convention." (e)

Peoples Democratic executives met yesterday to decide how far they would go to set up a new and stronger party. They agreed to shift their policies a little to the left but strongly opposed dissolving their present party as prelude to a new synthesis. (f)

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

EMIGRATION

The Government has tentatively discounted the French press agency report that Brazil will invite 600,000 Japanese immigrants within the next six months. The Foreign Ministry emphasized yesterday that no confirming message has come from Brazil. (a) Foreign Vice-minister IGUCHI found the report hard to believe. "If true, nothing would be more welcome," he said. "But the figure of 600,000 sounds too high." (b)

Shipping experts estimated that it would require a fleet of 120 6,000-ton passenger ships to transport 600,000 emigrants to Brazil in six months. Another obstacle to Brazilian emigration, even if an official invitation comes, will be the cost. Each emigrant will have to pay about 200,000 yen for passage --an expense that the Government is now in no position to share. (c)

The Labor Ministry, meanwhile, went ahead with plans to enact an emigration law suited to postwar manpower needs abroad. Ministry officials hope to write in provisions that would help emigrants secure "reasonable" working conditions. (d)

NEWS BRIEFS

Government to Strengthen Overseas Agencies: On getting the go-ahead from GHQ, the Government will empower its overseas agencies to conduct direct diplomatic negotiations. It is now preparing a bill that would raise these agencies to quasi embassies and consulates before the peace treaty takes effect. The bill is set to go to the extraordinary Diet this fall. (e)

Upper House Election System to Be Studied: The Election System Investigation Committee will bring the Upper House under scrutiny next month. It will try to work up a recommendation that will eliminate the most-criticized shortcomings of the Upper House election system. Some critics, it is understood, want to see the system changed so that half the councillors would be Government-appointed. (f)

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

-EDITORIALS-

The return of the peace delegation kept the spotlight turned on peace treaty considerations, with emphasis on the economic and defense problems confronting the nation. A related topic was Japan's newly-acquired right to negotiate directly with diplomatic representatives in Tokyo. Two editorials discussed taxation, and one dealt with reform of the municipal government system.

PEACE TREATY

Welcoming Prime Minister YOSHIDA on his return from the peace conference, JIJI SHIMPO lauded him for "achieving his mission in a completely satisfactory manner," despite the difficulty of representing a defeated nation. Now that he has successfully concluded the peace treaty, the people look to him with "added confidence and courage" as he prepares to meet the many problems of the post-treaty period.

TOKYO SHIMBUN also commended the Prime Minister for the success of his mission. It was concerned, however, over the people's ability to meet the problems ahead. "Why do most of the people seem to be fumbling for something?" it asked. "Is it because they are so completely used to being governed by the Occupation, or because they have lost their spirit of independence through continual aid from the US, or because they are frightened at the thought of future difficulties?"

Aong the same line, a TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist called for a "new life movement" to cope with the "thorny" future. He noticed the "peculiar contrast" between Yoshida's return after signing a treaty in which Japan gives up 45 percent of its territories, forfeits its foreign assets and leaves the reparations question in abeyance, and the return of the Japanese delegate to the Portsmouth treaty conference. Although that treaty gained new rights and territories for Japan, he said, the delegate returned to face criticism.

An ASAHI writer remarked that Yoshida is "truly a lucky man," in that he was welcomed by Americans and Japanese residents in San Francisco and accorded a big reception by the nation when he returned. He hoped that the people who extended this hearty welcome "will not be disappointed later." Similarly, a

MAINICHI columnist thought Yoshida was "fortunate," but added that "political reputation is no less subject to change than autumn weather."

In another commentary, MAINICHI said the most important result of the peace conference is that Japan has joined the Western liberal countries and has "thrown itself into the maelstrom of the cold war whether it likes it or not." "Although Japan is faced with great danger, many people oppose rearmament. Their argument might be justified if Japan could enjoy peace without exerting any effort. But what will happen if Japan stays unarmed in the face of Red burglars?" The paper listed the large financial outlay required by reparations, payment of foreign debts, Japan's share of troop garrison expenses under the security pact, and strengthening of the National Police Reserve. "If the people do not brace themselves to overcome the difficulties, Japan will not be able to regain independence in the real sense of the term. But while the difficulties are great, they are not insurmountable."

According to YUKAN CHUGAI, many people believe that the security pact tacitly implies Japanese rearmament, because the preamble states that Japan "will increasingly assume responsibility for its own defense." The journal pointed out, however, that a treaty cannot alter the Constitution, and that a constitutional amendment requires a referendum. Hence the public need not fear that the Prime Minister committed them to rearmament because any such step must be decided by the will of the people.

In the second part of a JIJI SHIMPO commentary (by ITO Masanori, publisher), the writer speculated on the working of the US-Japan security pact. He disagreed with opinion that Japan will require no naval and air forces. He felt Japan would need small warships for coastal defense and for convoying food supplies, and aircraft for reconnaissance, transport and air defense--even though the US carried the burden of strategic bombing. He estimated that Japan needed a minimum of 1,400 or 1,500 planes and about 12 army divisions.

A YUKAN MAINICHI columnist rebuked the "self-styled pacifists" who advocate demilitarization and absolute neutrality, apparently oblivious to the danger of aggression. The writer said: "However regrettable, freedom and peace must be protected by military strength and political power, and this fact will be true for many generations to come."

DIPLOMACY

MAINICHI discussed the GHQ memorandum giving Japan the right to negotiate directly with foreign diplomatic missions. It pointed out the heavy responsibility this imposes on the Government, citing the necessity for negotiations on reparations, trade, navigation, fisheries, immigration, opening of embassies and legations abroad, and other matters. "The aim of diplomacy in the newborn Japan," the editorial said, "should be to solve the problems of how the 83 million Japanese overflowing the four islands can be fed and how the friendship and understanding of the democratic nations can be won to realize this purpose." Because the diplomatic field has now been greatly enlarged and complicated, the paper declared it was time to have a full-time Foreign Minister.

A YUKAN YOMIURI columnist viewed the return of diplomatic negotiation rights as the "first material effect of signing the peace conference." But he wondered if Japan was prepared for this responsibility.

MISCELLANEOUS

The people are wondering, according to ASAHI, if the Government will be able to make good its promised tax reduction in view of the increased expenditures resulting from the peace settlement. The tax burden for the 1951 fiscal year is estimated at 22 percent, although this "does not tell the whole story of the tax burden." "There have been criticisms in the US that it is too easygoing for the Japanese Government to plan a tax reduction at a time when the US is planning tax increases. But it is not proper to compare the tax burden of Japan with a country whose living standard is high."

NIHON KEIZAI called attention to the fact that while the collection of earned income and corporation taxes is making a good showing, self-assessed tax payments are lagging behind schedule.

YOMIURI regretted that the Local Administration Research Committee will be dissolved shortly without any decision on the municipal government system. Although everyone recognizes the "irrationality" of the present system, prefectural authorities are opposed to any reform, the paper stated.

REVOLUTION

Communists Plan to "Liberate" Hokkaido: The Soviet Union, failing at the San Francisco peace conference, declared that the state of war with Japan would continue and that the two straits bordering its shores and Hokkaido would be is sphere of influence. According to reliable information, the Japan Communist Party--simultaneously with the reinforcing of the Soviet Far Eastern Army units in Kamchatka, the Kurile Islands, and Sakhalin--advanced its secret guidance headquarters to Mombetsu, Hokkaido, to direct secret "liberation" activities. Present chairman NISHIDATE Hiroshi has been appointed chief of operations and deputy chairman ARAI Eiji assistant chief. It is reported that the JCP has collected important data on Hokkaido geography and completed plans for post-revolution personnel organization and for "good citizen certificates." Post-revolution mayors and chiefs of police have been selected and a formula for popular election decided. The good citizen certificate, copied from the Chinese, will contain a picture of the owner and vital statistics, with writing in Japanese on one side and Russian on the other (some samples have already been seized). Other plans include releasing prisoners in Abashiri, Sapporo, and Inaho and mining the strait between Hokodate and Aomori.

The Soviet Far Eastern Army, with general headquarters reportedly in Khabarovsk, is said to consist of the Sixth Army in Chita district and about four divisions in the Maritime Province, centering around Voroshilov. Backing up the Voroshilov army is another strong army composed of 10 infantry divisions, six airborne divisions, and two medium-tank divisions. From this army two divisions, allegedly containing former Japanese soldiers, are on the Kurile Islands and five infantry divisions, two tank divisions, and one airborne division on Sakhalin. Otomari has an army headquarters, supply headquarters, three infantry divisions, and two medium-tank divisions (one equipped with American weapons). Opposite the west coast of Hokkaido, in the Tetyukhe and Olga districts are located about two infantry divisions and airborne units. About 800 planes are assigned to the area, including 200 with four engines. (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 14 September)

Fisherman Says Kunashiri Island Well Fortified: Fishermen GOROMARU Sashiro and SUZUKI Shigeo, among the 31 fishermen repatriated from the Soviet Union on 31 August, reported on the military activities on Kunashiri Island, just a "stones throw" from Nemuro, Hokkaido. They said: "In addition to 2,000- to 10,000-ton transports, coast guard vessels of 300 to 500 tons were anchored off Kunashiri Island. We saw armed soldiers transported about the island and guns and tanks used during target practice. Fighter planes flew overhead. The island looked like a fortified city as it was crowded with soldiers, and among them were many women officers. The island contains several elementary schools, cabarets, and theaters. Food was relatively cheap. (Kahoku Shimpo, 2 September)

DAY LABORERS

Maizuru Day Laborers Storm Job Office: On 11 September, 200 members of the Western Maizuru Day Laborers Union besieged the local job office, demanding an explanation for the dismissal of 20 union leaders, including eight Communists. When the day laborers refused to budge from the office, police came and ousted them. The next day 800 Eastern Maizuru Day Laborers Union members went on a sympathy strike. In another case of violence on 11 September, about 40 day laborers attacked a Maizuru Construction Office official as he was riding a truck near the office. Surrounding the vehicle, they dragged him out and manhandled him. Police on the following day arrested Communist TANIKUCHI Shunichi, a Western Maizuru Day Labor Union leader, charging him with assault. (Mainichi Shimbun, Osaka edition, 13 September)

Kyoto Day Labor Leader Assaults Official: A Kyoto day labor leader, trying to enter the employment office on 11 September, was stopped by the labor section chief. The union leader suddenly assaulted the official. As he was led away by police, 300 day laborers followed them to the police station and demanded his release. Police soon dispersed the mob. (Yukan Kyoto Shimbun, 12 September)

Day Workers Try Peace, Wage-Hike Rally: Five hundred Maizuru day laborers dispersed from their unauthorized peace rally to demand a wage hike on 7 September. They acted on the advice of Red assemblyman NADAI. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Kyoto-Shiga edition, 9 September)

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

File

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1923 DATE: 14 Sep 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

- NEWS -

The conference of American, British and French foreign ministers generally took the lead in evening papers, followed by Defense Secretary Marshall's resignation. YUKAN YOMIURI featured its correspondent's exclusive interview with Financial Adviser Dodge in Washington. The most consistent domestic story was Upper House President Sato's press statement on Japan's security problems, which placed about midpage. Morning papers focused on SCAP's memorandum giving the Government the right to negotiate directly with diplomatic representatives in Tokyo. Return of the peace delegation today led to considerable specualtion on Liberal policies for the post-treaty period.

GOVERNMENT

Immediately after the return of Prime Minister YOSHIDA and the other peace delegates today, the Liberal Party will start a series of conferences to finish mapping out its program for the special Diet session and its economic, political and diplomatic policies in preparation for independence. While plans are already well under way, revisions may be made after hearing the opinions of the Prime Minister and Finance Minister IKEDA in the light of their peace conference experiences. (a) A policy announcement will be made at the party's national convention in early October. (b)

Foremost on the Diet schedule, after ratification of the peace treaty and the security pact, are the supplementary budget, administrative reform and measures for maintaining internal peace and order. (c)

PEACE TREATY

According to Foreign Office sources, the security pact administrative agreement may not be signed by the end of October, as had been expected, because technical discussions will not be completed. The agreement therefore will not be in final form when the special Diet convenes. The Government probably will give only an outline to the Diet, and will present some of its points behind closed doors for security reasons. (d)

Upper House Speaker SATO discussed defense problems in a trainboard interview en route to Hiroshima for a local meeting of the United Nations Association of Japan. He believed that rearmament for defense did not run counter to the Constitution, and that self-defense was an obligation Japan owed to the UN. But if rearmament should be considered unconstitutional, he suggested that UN garrison forces be maintained in Japan and Japanese permitted to join as volunteers. (e)

FINANCE

Financial Adviser DODGE, warning Japan of inflationary dangers, said the balanced budget policy should be maintained to meet reparations and other obligations to follow the treaty. Japan cannot bear inflation because it has no raw materials, and if prices soar Japan will not be able to export, he pointed out in an interview. Any surplus in government revenues should be used to forestall inflation, instead of being used to reduce taxes. Dodge disclosed that he expected to return to Japan, perhaps in October, for conferences on the situation. (f)

The reaction in some financial circles was that if the Dodge program continues in force, the shortage of captial may cause a slack in production with a consequent decrease in exports. They also felt that if national subsidies and credits for stockpiled goods are impossible, high prices will keep Japanese products off the international market. (g)

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

PUBLIC ORDER

Director-general HASHIMOTO of the Administrative Management Agency and Attorney General OHASHI will try to agree on a plan to tighten coordination of public peace agencies. Earlier the ordinance review committee recommended creation of a public security ministry that would absorb all police, including the National Police Reserve. While Hashimoto decided against this in his recommendations for administrative reform, he believes the country is not sufficiently protected against Communist-inspired violence. (a)

Hashimoto consequently wants to unify authority over the autonomous police, the National Rural Police, the Maritime Safety Board, the Immigration Control Bureau and the Special Investigation Bureau by establishing a public peace director under the Prime Minister's office. Ohashi, on the other hand, opposes the integration of public peace agencies for fear of the resurgence of a police state, and would strengthen agencies by increasing personnel and equipment. (a)

Meanwhile NPR Director-general MASUHARA said yesterday that after examinations are completed for selection of 400 former field grade officers, the NPR will recruit 300 depurged former professional army and navy officers of company grade. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

GHQ Authorizes Direct Diplomatic Negotiations: The Government yesterday received authority to deal directly with foreign diplomatic representatives accredited to SCAP, although all treaties and agreements will be subject to GHQ approval. (c) Acting Foreign Minister MASUTANI welcomed the step by saying that it will expedite agreement on many questions that should be settled before the peace treaty become effective. (d)

Government Plans to Police Fishing Industry: The Fisheries Agency has drawn a plan to supervise and patrol fishing operations in a move to win international confidence. The agency hopes to legislate the program before the US-Japan-Canada fishing pact, due to be signed after the peace treaty takes effect. (d)

(a) Tokyo Shimbun (c) Yomiuri Shimbun (d) Asahi Shimbun
(b) Yukan Asahi Shimbun

- EDITORIALS -

The scheduled return of the peace delegation today held the attention of four writers. In addition, peace treaty issues--apprehensions about Communist reaction to the treaty signing, the Soviet proposals, and the US-Japan security pact--were discussed by three others. Economic writers dealt with reparations and inflation. The Socialist Party rift, juvenile delinquency, and Japan's lack of expert athletic directors rated single comment.

PEACE DELEGATION

MAINICHI praised Prime Minister YOSHIDA for his efforts in concluding the Japanese peace treaty and the US-Japan security pact. In his message to Japan, Yoshida stated that Japan should establish democracy at home and international faith abroad. "To attain this," the paper said, "strong resolve and strenuous efforts are needed. It is a prerequisite to secure the people's full understanding of the two treaties. Yoshida and the other delegates signed the peace treaty, but it is the 80 million Japanese people who will it carry out. We urge the Prime Minister and the other delegates to strive to win the people's understanding of the significance of the peace, thus implanting the spirit of self-reliance and independence."

ASAHI said the returning peace delegation must show the nation clearly just where the conclusion of two treaties will place Japan, both economically and internationally. The paper stressed that the most important thing for present-day Japan is the recovery of peace in the Far East. Prime Minister Yoshida declared at San Francisco that in no other section of the world is the determination to make an all-out effort to save future generations from the horrors of war stronger than in Japan. "His words will only be big talk unless it is translated into action. This is the greatest task that awaits the leaders of the Government."

A YOMIURI columnist was "impressed" by Prime Minister Yoshida's efforts at the peace conference, but he warned Yoshida to watch his party. "If your party forgets that it did not conclude the peace pact alone, it will lose its reason for existence as a public political party. Considering future hardships, we believe that your responsibility as the leader of the majority party will become graver. We hope that you, standing on the support, cooperation, and understanding of the people, will strive to ease these hardships."

"Now, when Prime Minister Yoshida is returning home from San Francisco, we have a few suggestion to make," YUKAN CHUGAI said. "First, Yoshida must respect the freedom of speech, otherwise he will not only be unable to implement the peace treaty, but will display before the eyes of the world a nation split by internal dissension. Second, we hope that the treaty will be ratified promptly inasmuch as Japan can neither reject nor revise the treaty. Third, the Government should establish and announce immediately its policies to be enforced after Japan's independence."

PEACE TREATY

JIJI SHIMPO pointed out that the treaty signing has definitely placed Japan in the camp of the free world. "The majority of the Japanese people, whether they approve or oppose the San Francisco treaty, harbor fears that the treaty may offend or provoke the Soviet Union and Communist China." The journal noted that the Communists are trying to capitalize on these fears by conducting political agitation movements. "Some intellectuals are unconsciously playing an important role in helping the Communist moves. But as time passes, we believe that the people's groundless anxiety will disappear."

A YUKAN CHUGAI columnist criticized the Soviet statements at the San Francisco conference objecting to placing the Bonin and Ryukyu islands under trusteeship, while declaring that Sakhalin and the Kurile chains belong to Russia. "The proposal would leave the Tsugaru, Soya, and Tsushima straits unfortified and allow only Soviet warships to sail these channels. This is the same scheme of Tzarist Russia regarding the Dardanelles Straits all over again and gives us the impression that the time has been turned back about one century."

In a JIJI SHIMPO commentary, ITO Masanori, publisher, stressed the need for rearmament. "From the viewpoint of national defense, the US-Japan security pact is welcome since Japan is unable to stand alone at the present. The question is, how long will US forces stay in Japan?" The writer noted that the US wants to withdraw its troops as soon as possible because of the expense involved. "The realization of a self-defense structure for Japan is the desire of the US and, at the same time, provide an opportunity for Japan to show its true worth as the other party in the security pact."

MISCELLANEOUS

NIHON KEIZAI pointed out that reparations should be conducted to give claimant nations maximum satisfaction, but without hindering Japan's economic independence. "In this sense, the relation of reparations not only to public finance but also to normal trade should be carefully watched."

Japan has many new burdens to overcome before it becomes truly independent, YOMIURI said. It pointed out that the most important problem is inflation and urged the Government to adopt an anti-inflation policy from the standpoint of public finance and banking. "We must avoid inflation and try to attain economic independence, while executing our post-peace duties on a stabilized basis."

A YUKAN YOMIURI columnist felt that the one good point of the Socialist Party is its difference in political theory from other parties. But he criticized its constant intrparty bickering. "A split is inevitable when there are different theories in one party. At this rate, the party will lose its one good point."

TOKYO SHIMBUN attributed the increasing number of juvenile crimes not to desperate livelihood circumstances, but to unhealthy amusements. "Amusements, no matter in what form, must perforce be directed toward improving life. Therefore, we must exert strict controls over corrupt amusements that are now prevalent."

Regretting the illness of a women athlete, who was preparing for the Olympics, MAINICHI's second editorial criticized sport circles for their "reckless ambition to push the sports level above the world standard." It added that Japan also lacks expert athletic directors, such as those in US colleges.

CHINA MAIL

Letters from China Carry Anti-American Plans: Recent letters from Japanese held in China are filled with anti-American propaganda, most of it centered on the peace issue. The propaganda line spells to police "collaboration between domestic and foreign anti-treaty blocs." Some of the letters enclosed anti-treaty activities plan called, "The American Scheme To Arm Japan." This pamphlet, widely sold in China," gives the location of Japanese munition factories and the disposition of US army, naval, and air units in Japan. The letters themselves carry such messages as, "Communist China's peace formula is just" and "the Communist Party is the only political body that understands world conditions." They usually end up touting the "happy life" in China where "censorship and confiscation are unknown." (Asahi Shimbun, Miyagi edition, 6 September)

Communist China Publications Reach Sapporo: One Red China internee recently mailed his family in Sapporo a bundle of his "favorite periodicals." Sender TOKUKURA Takashi, now in medical service with the Chinese Communist Army in Sinkiang province, included some Japanese-language weeklies and a magazine called, ZENSHIN. In an accompanying letter he promised to keep up the flow.

The periodicals, all issued by the Shenyang Democratic Press, appear to have been edited by Japanese internees. Headline articles carried such titles as, "Counter-revolutionary Suppression Movement Stepped Up" and "More Traitors Arrested." Editorials usually contained anti-American slogans. The ZENSHIN, a splotchy 100-pager, pooled together everything from odes to essays as long as they expressed the Red ideology. Authors ranged from Stalin literary prize-winners to unknown coolies. (Hokkaido Shimbun, 29 August)

NARCOTICS CASE

Foreigners, Communists Mixed Up in Drug Case: A Japanese woman, a British-made gun, some Koreans, and several ex-Japan Communist Party members have been raveled from a tangled narcotics case in Kobe. The woman, IWAMOTO Toshi, was carrying the gun, a British-made revolver, when she was arrested on 29 August. She explained that she had bought the revolver for one OKUMURA Katsuyoshi, a former convicted narcotics agent. Following her tips, police uncovered three Kinki district "stimulant" dens. They arrested drugmaker CHI Pyong-wu (alias ISHIHARA), a former JCP prefectural committeeman, and 21members of his gang and seized incriminating laboratory equipment. They are still in the dark on the gun-collecting angle of the case. (Osaka Shimbun, 2 September)

RED RECREATION

Youth Groups To Picnic on Gumma Mountain: An "All Gumma Youth Picnic" is slated for 23 and 24 September at Mt Akagi. According to the promotion literature, the program will consist of singing and dancing on the shores of Lake Daido. The sponsors identify themselves as the "Gumma Cultural Newspapers" and the "Gumma Youth Newspaper"--front names, police suspect, for the JCP Kanto organization. (Jomo Shimbun, 12 September)

LABOR

Communists Hold Top Posts in Day Worker Unions: Many Communists fired in the industrial Red purge last year are now holding top positions in Hokkaido day laborer unions. Of the 92 main day laborer unions in Hokkaido, 15 now have Communist tieups. These 15 have lately been using "violence tactics" to realize their demands. And their Communist membership is rising. Police have been informed that jobless Communists from all over Japan are moving north. Investigators expect a "malicious offensive" to open in the various Hokkaido factory centers during the late fall. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Hokkai edition, 11 September)

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: 1922 DATE: 13 Sep 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The homeward-bound peace delegation held the spotlight in the evening press. Communist refusal to change the site of the Korean truce talks and the Washington conference of three foreign ministers also appeared high on front pages. Best-played domestic story was administrative reform. Morning papers gave good space to Prime Minister Yoshida's arrival in Honolulu but reserved the lead for features. These included a MAINICHI symposium by recent depurgees on Japan's future course, a YOMIURI analysis of Japan Communist Party strategy, and an article on UN collective security plans in ASAHI.

PEACE TREATY

Prime Minister YOSHIDA and his party will arrive home about noon tomorrow and will promptly pay visits to the Emperor and to General RIDGWAY. (a) On the following afternoon the Liberal Party will sponsor a meeting at Hibiya hall to welcome the peace delegation and hear a report on the San Francisco conference. The party plans to send the delegates on a two-week tour of the nation beginning 20 September to report to the people on their mission. (b) Stress will be placed on explaining the US-Japan security pact, since the Liberals expect this will receive more criticism than the peace treaty when the special Diet convenes in mid-October. (c)

Since the treaty signing the Government has received many inquiries from property owners hoping for release of office buildings, houses and other facilities requisitioned by the Occupation. Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI made it clear that such property need not be relinquished until the treaty is ratified, and even then a 90-day period is provided for the return of Occupation-held facilities. (d)

Italy may end the state of war with Japan in the near future, according to an unofficial statement by an Italian diplomatic representative. He intimated that the peace declaration would differ from India's, since the Italians are not entirely disposed to "let bygones be bygones." (e)

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

With study of administrative reform completed, Director General HASHIMOTO of the Administrative Management Agency is drafting a plan to show Prime Minister Yoshida and to submit to a Cabinet subcommittee on 18 September. A bill will be submitted to the special Diet. (f)

The plan reportedly calls for the elimination of about 170,000 government jobs between January and June 1952. It provides for abolition of the Economic Stabilization Board, merger of the Telecommunications and Postal Administration ministries, and "drastic reorganization" of the National Personnel Authority. The Personnel Committee would be retained to administer fair employment policies. The suggested scheme for a public security ministry--to assume jurisdiction over the various police forces--has been scrapped. (f) For the time being, a public safety administrator would take over this function under direct control of the Prime Minister's office. (g)

According to a statement Hashimto made to reporters, the NPA would be abolished outright rather than merely reorganized, and much of its business placed directly under the Cabinet secretariat. He said that the number of ministries will be reduced to about nine by combining some functions and abolishing others. And he added that the amount of personnel reduction is not a fixed figure but may change as a result of further study. (g)

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

FINANCE

The Finance Ministry reported yesterday on the status of tax collections as of the end of August. Total collections amount to 44.6 percent of the 444,504,000,000-yen budget compared with collections of 29.7 percent for the same period last year. Corporation tax collections are in particularly good shape--101.8 percent of the budget allocation. Last year at the same time these collections were 39.2 percent. Income taxes show the poorest results, collections having reached only 12.1 percent. (a)

In drafting next year's budget, the Finance Ministry wants to make numerous revisions in the national and local tax system. The changes would represent an overall revision of the Shoup recommendations. (b)

The Imperial Household has submitted its budget request to the Finance Ministry. It estimates next year's expenses at 260,000,000 yen, more than double the present appropriation. (c)

NEWS BRIEFS

Socialist Factions Agree on Unification: At a meeting of Socialist factional leaders yesterday, Chairman SUZUKI sought to iron out intraparty differences. The right and left factions reportedly agreed to follow a more or less unified line on peace treaty policies in debate during the forthcoming special Diet. (b)

Record Rice Crop Seen If Weather Good: The Agriculture-Forestry Ministry estimates that paddy rice has reached a normal level of development after a questionable start, but upland rice is subnormal. Total output is placed at 64,146,000 koku--193,000 below last year's postwar record crop and 1,035,000 below this year's goal. But if good weather prevails the ministry predicts last year's record crop may be topped. (a)

Islanders Want Early Return to Japan Rule: The Council for Restoration of Amami Oshima to Japan received a telegram from the island Tuesday, reading: "A rally for the early restoration of this island to Japan will be held on 13 September. Please inform us on the views of the Japanese." Council executives will approach each political party and ask that US trusteeship be limited to a short time. (d)

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

-EDITORIALS-

Editorial interest today focused on international topics. Writers dealt with the Southeast Asia development program, trade with Red China, and the Big Three foreign ministers' conference. Two others discussed economic issues--fisheries agreements and the proposed hike in railway and freight rates. Other coverage included Diet dissolution, the proposed new political party, Japanese rearmament, and company entertainment expenses.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

TOKYO SHIMBUN felt that Japan now has the opportunity to cooperate as a member of the community of free nations by helping to stabilize the economy of Southeast Asia. "In these areas where industries are still in a primitive stage, we must bear in mind the need for making known our sincerity and enthusiasm in cooperating and assisting in raising their standards of living. We, who must help develop these areas, cannot dispose of the problem by merely securing them as markets and sources of natural resources. We must meet the issue by improving the livelihood of the natives and preventing communism." The daily believed that Japan could supply the Southeast Asian countries with industrial machinery, machine tools, agricultural implements, electrical equipment, chemical fertilizers, and textiles of which Japan has a surplus.

JIJI SHIMPO stressed that the signing of the peace treaty has paved the way toward amicable relations between Japan and the anti-Communist countries of Asia. It said the apprehensions that Japan would be left an "orphan" in Asia were dispelled when the Philippines, Indonesia and other Asiatic nations signed the treaty. "Japan can confidently exert efforts to develop its good neighbor policy with Asiatic nations."

YUKAN ASAHI pointed out that Japan wants to resume trade with Red China. "Japan believes that the two countries are at odds with each other just for

the present. But Red China may not have the same idea. According to Chairman MAO those who do not join the Communist camp are all enemies." The journal added that the reported move in Peiping to increase the number of Japanese language schools does not indicate that Red China wants to resume friendly relations."

Commenting on the Big Three foreign ministers' conference, MAINICHI said the free world, headed by US, Britain, and France, must strengthen its military preparedness even at the sacrifice of its living standards to protect the peace and freedom of mankind. "Since the Communist front now extends all over the world, we must consider the defense of Western Europe as a matter directly related to Japan." The paper believed that Western Germany is probably the most capable of contributing substantially to the defense of Western Europe. "But Western Germany wants an independent army of its own. France, Italy, Belgium, and Luxemburg, however, are opposed to it and have proposed to establish a supranationalistic European army absorbing German forces as a component. Comparing its position to that of Japan, we cannot but sympathize with it. Therefore, fully recognizing Germany's efforts and suffering, the US, Britain, and France should allow the nation to recover its sovereignty to the largest possible extent. Otherwise, the projects of rearming Western Germany and of West European defense may end in failure."

A SANGYO KEIZAI commentator said: "The Soviet proposals at the San Francisco conference were all rejected, but we should remember that the Soviet revision draft bears witness to Russian designs on Japan when the time comes."

ECONOMY

ASAHI was concerned about the restrictions that will be placed on Japan in fisheries agreements since they will have vital bearing not only upon Japan's fishing industry but also upon the livelihood of the Japanese. The journal urged the Japanese to realize that many countries do not trust Japan because of its past fishing activities. It felt, however, that restrictions on fishing should be placed on all the nations concerned on an equal basis.

NIHON KEIZAI opposed the State Railway Corporation's proposal to raise passenger and freight rates by 35 percent. Although the SRC faces price hikes in iron and steel and other materials in constructing rolling stock, there is no reason to boost rates for this reason, the daily said. "The SRC should reexamine its budget system." The paper also doubted whether both the freight and passenger rates should be raised uniformly. It said a freight hike will have an indirect effect on the people's livelihood since it will cause commodity price rises. "From this viewpoint, the SRC should consider the Finance Ministry's plan for a 20 percent hike in passenger fares and a 30 percent hike in freightage."

GOVERNMENT

Although Japan has regained its independence, YOMIURI said, there is no reason to insist upon a Diet dissolution at this time. "Diet dissolution is unrealistic. It is apparent that the situation that will result from a general election will not differ greatly from the present. It will merely end in strengthening the Yoshida Government and the Liberal Party." The daily pointed out that a political force that will be a match for the Liberal Party has not arisen, nor has the Yoshida Cabinet been guilty of any serious maladministration. "Under these circumstances a Diet dissolution will only end in throwing the movement toward a sound constitutional government into confusion. Only when the Yoshida Cabinet loses the people's confidence...will Diet dissolution become practical."

While a new party is being planned around the Peoples Democratic Party, a YUKAN CHUGAI columnist said, the main question is leadership of the party. "A leaderless party is like a cart without wheels. The weakening of the party is inevitable. It is a prerequisite to find a leader who appeals to the people and has political ability."

MISCELLANEOUS

An ASAHI columnist stressed that rearmament of Japan is "easier said than done." He stressed that people cannot afford to pay for the high cost of rearming when they are already groaning under a heavy tax burden. "If Japan can afford to pay for rearmament, some nation may demand reparations."

A YOMIURI writer called for the elimination of excessive entertainment for business purposes. "For the sake of economic independence, company officials should stop holding banquets and try to economize on expenses."

RAIDS

Hokkaido Probed for Underground Communists: Wherever the missing Communist Party leaders are, Hokkaido police now know 300 spots where they are not. Simultaneously, at 0500 hours yesterday, the district prosecutors of Sapporo, Hakodate, Asahikawa, and Kushiro opened a search for them. By the end of the day police had raided 300 suspected agitation points. They uncovered "many" illegal documents but "not one reliable clue" to the location of the men they were hunting for.

Sapporo, Asahikawa, and Hakodate police spent the day rummaging through Communist homes. The homes of Hokkaido University geology professor MINATO Masao and labor council leader KAWAGUCHI Takeo were on the Sapporo suspect list; the home of Hokkaido Science and Art University lecturer HIRATSUKA Suematsu was among those raided in Hakodate. Kushiro police included 18 points in the coal mine zones in their search. They came up with three notes believed to be Soviet-issued and four messages that looked like code telegrams. Muroran and Otaru police raided suspect offices as well as homes. No results were reported from Otaru; Muroran raiders found an antipolice post card. The National Rural Police of Iwate Ken followed up with an independent search yesterday. Their score, after raiding 60 Red dens, was one arrest and 21 antiwar bills. (Mainichi Shimbun, 13 September)

RED PROSPECTUS

JCP Said Tooling Up for Revolution: The welding of the severed Communist Party is going slow. The party compromise plan of late August was accepted by the internationalist faction chiefs, but it was not accepted by the lower-level party organs. The compromise, drafted by the mainstream leaders, proposed to do away with the "self-criticism" requirement for party re-entry. The mainstream rank-and-file protested that the requirement should not only be kept but "stiffened." Further they wanted to legislate a "rigid checkup system...to prevent the infiltration of spies."

The internationalist faction has meanwhile divided over the re-entry issue. The first group wants to return to the party "on any terms." This group includes the Japan Repatriates League and the followers of YAMADA Rokuzaemon in Kansai. The second group is willing to go back, but on the understanding that there will be no mainstream "domineering." Most of the members of the National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations belong to this group. The third group will consider returning, but it holds that the internationalist secession "benefited" the party and it therefore refuses to "regret" it. This group speaks for most of the internationalists in Kanto and Chugoku. The fourth group wants to keep its separate status. The Gumma Ken internationalists staff this group. The last two "radical" groups are reportedly trying to get foreign party backing for a projected "liaison council of outside-the-party Communists."

Most internationalists oppose "skim-milk revolutionism." They foresee "virtual surrender of the Communist Party to the Government unless the party improves its unlawful activities." They demand "quick strengthening of underground units for self-defense and armed struggle." Their opinion is evidently seconded in the mainstream itself. The party is said to be carrying out guerrilla training in Gumma Ken. Further it is believed to be setting up "partisan units" in farming and fishing communities. These units are expected to be the "nucleus of the future people's liberation army." Meanwhile, in the urban areas it is slanting labor struggles toward a worker-farmer alliance. (Yukan Chugai, 13 September)

KOREAN MEMORIALS

20,000 Handbills Scattered in Osaka: Twenty thousand anti-peace treaty leaflets were scattered in Osaka on 8 September, the anniversary of the founding of North Korea. The bills were flung from top-floor windows of two department stores. Anti-American bills were scattered in the suburbs. (Shin Osaka, 10 September)

Himeji Koreans Stage "Entertainments": Himeji Shi Koreans held "entertainments" at several Korean schools on 8 September. There was no violence. (Mainichi Shimbun, Osaka-Hyogo edition, 9 September)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS 26558
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1921 DATE: 12 Sep 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Two foreign stories stood out in the evening and early morning papers--the opening of the Big Three foreign ministers conference in Washington and the British decision to take economic action against Iran. In some late morning editions the main news emphasis shifted to the UN admission that a FEAF light bomber strafed Kaesong on 10 September through a "pilot error." Other stories occasionally took top play, but never in more than one paper. The best domestic coverage went to the Socialist executive meeting and the proposed merger between the Peoples Democratic Party and the Shinsei Club.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Japanese Socialists will issue a joint statement on Asian problems with Indian Socialists. The decision to strengthen ties with the Indian Socialist Party was taken at the central executive committee meeting yesterday. (a) Socialist executives will work on the statement today with the chairman of the Indian Socialist Party, who is now visiting Japan. The statement is expected to embody a common approach to redistributing land, nationalizing industries, and raising Asian living standards to the world level. (b)

At the central executive committee meeting the Socialist youth department came under fire for taking an unauthorized stand on the peace treaty. MATSUOKA Komakichi and others attacked the youth leaders, charging that their recent resolutions and decisions went against party policy. (b)

Socialist executives also talked about setting up a policy committee to fight communism and fascism. They intend to align the party with the third force, teaming up with their counterparts in India, Burma, and Indonesia. Through these countries they hope to build up trade between Japan and Communist China. (c)

In San Francisco Prime Minister YOSHIDA, preparing to lead the peace delegation home, regretted the absence of China at the peace conference. "We are in a position where we must cooperate with China economically," he said. "Since Japan and China must stand or fall together, I am not pessimistic about future economic relations." But he thought it would take time. "China is a strange country. Despite defeats in war, it has frequently won in the long run by swallowing the victors. I don't think the present situation in China is any different." (d)

Bank of Japan Governor ICHIMADA, who will return to Tokyo with the other delegates Friday, disclosed that he will make another trip to the US this year. He told newsmen in San Francisco that he is planning to go to Washington about the time of the treaty ratification. (d) Prompt Diet action on both the peace treaty and the US-Japan security pact was urged by Transportation Minister YAMAZAKI. He predicted that reparations and troop-stationing expenses would cut sharply into domestic spendings. (b)

The Foreign Ministry, meanwhile, turned a cold eye on the efforts of some government agencies to assign technicians to the consulates and embassies that will soon open abroad. "Leave matters foreign to us," said a ministry spokesman. "We are afraid that officials untrained as diplomats will lower the prestige of the Japanese Government." (e)

MERGER MOVE

Chief Secretary MIKI explained his plan for broadening the appeal of the Peoples Democratic Party at a conference with Shinsei Club members yesterday. He proposed a progressive people's party, including those with leftist leanings. The new party, he said, will center its policy on social welfare, backing such projects as state control of fertilizer. But he emphasized that he would not dissolve the PDP to lay the groundwork for the new party. (d)

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

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

The Administrative Management Board emphasized yesterday that it will not modify the main points of its plan to improve government efficiency. "We want to stick to the established principle of reforming the administrative structure next April and retrenching personnel between January and June," AMB Director HASHIMOTO said. "We still intend to send the implementing bills to the extraordinary Diet convening this fall." Though opposing changes in the retrenchment schedule, he indicated that certain agencies, like the Tax Administration Board, may get a few weeks' reprieve if they can show that the proposed dismissal time coincides with the busiest period. (a)

NEWS BRIEFS

Minimum Revision of Labor Standard Law Seen: Labor Minister HORI stated unofficially yesterday that the Government will keep the Labor Standard Law substantially intact but will revise the Labor Union and Labor Relations laws in line with the ordinance review committee recommendations. The ministry notified the Labor Standard Council to restudy the LSL revision. (b)

Government to Store Emergency Relief Goods: The Welfare Ministry has appropriated 100,000,000 yen to stockpile emergency relief goods. To have supplies on hand in event of a disaster, it will store enough clothing, candles, and blood serum for 50,000 persons in Japan Red Cross warehouses in Sendai, Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima, Takamatsu, and Fukuoka. The measure was also taken to avoid paying emergency prices to profiteers. (c)

PUC Extends Power Restriction for 1 Week: The Public Utilities Commission yesterday announced the extension of its one-week power restriction for another week due to the coal shortage and insufficient rain. (a)

MITI Reports Drop in Exports during August: The Trade-Industry Ministry revealed yesterday that August exports dropped to 34,132,000,000 yen from July's 44,744,000,000 yen. Ministry officials attributed this to decreased export of cotton cloth and yarn, synthetic fibre, iron and steel, and portland cement. (d)

(a) Yukan Asahi Shimbun
(b) Jiji Shimpo
(c) Asahi Shimbun
(d) Yukan Chugai

-EDITORIALS-

Peace treaty issues continued to dominate the editorial coverage. Writers dealt with India's decision to end the state of war with Japan, reparations, the pro-Japanese feeling in the US, and rearmament. Others commented on post-treaty politics and economy and on the death of Central Labor Committee Chairman Suehiro.

PEACE TREATY

YOMIURI welcomed India's offer to end the state of war with Japan. "At a time when India's position in Asia is high, we hope it will sign a peace treaty that will foster restoration of sovereignty. Today when the Japanese peace treaty has already been signed by Indonesia and other Asian countries except Burma, we do not expect the Indian decision to bring about a big change in the Asian situation in the near future. However, we hope that restoration of relations between Japan and India will help solve problems between Japan and other Asian countries."

TOKYO SHIMBUN was grateful to India for its move to give Japan a place in the international community. "India's attitude will greatly influence such countries as Burma, Italy, and Portugal in favor of Japan. If the nonsignatories of the San Francisco treaty make separate peace with Japan, we will be able to resume normal relations with the greatest number of nations we could hope for under the circumstances." The paper felt that Japan should take special care to maintain close ties with the Asian and Pacific nations. "This is the best way to express our gratitude for Indian friendship."

Japanese Urged to Cope with the Reparations Problem

With the treaty signing, ASAHI said, the reparations problem will not only influence Japan's relations with southeast Asia but will seriously affect the daily life of the Japanese. Although Japan's economy is not stabilized and its living standard is still below the prewar level, the paper added, "we must be fully prepared to cope with reparations. We must fulfill our obligations so as to keep our friends in southeast Asia. We must refrain from extravagance both

in private and public life. While seeking the understanding of other countries, we must tackle this problem with firm determination. To prevent the lowering of our economic level and the standard of living, we must try to pay reparations with surplus created through our efforts and diligence."

A YOMIURI columnist also urged the Japanese to consider the reparations problem seriously. "Come what may, we must make good for the damage we did. Japan has to take care of reparations before thinking about prosperity."

Pro-Japanese Sentiment Growing in US

NIHON KEIZAI attributed the friendly US-Japan relations to Japanese efforts to become democratized under Occupation and to carry out economic reconstruction. But the daily pointed out US amity is the by-product of a strong anti-Communist feeling. "This is the point which we should not overlook in considering future relations. We must bear in mind that the friendship will wane if US-Soviet relations should improve and that the US and Japan will not always agree on anti-Communist policies. Thus we must not allow ourselves to be lulled by the amicable feeling that the Americans now show toward us. To establish permanent friendship, we must foster an amity not based solely on anti-Communist feelings. This cannot be done unless both Japanese and Americans try to understand each other instead of considering their own stand alone and requiring the other to conform to it."

A TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist was "relieved" that off-limit signs have come down with the treaty signing. The fact that some Japanese were using the words "By Order of the Occupation Forces" for their own purpose, the writer said, reflects the frame of mind of the Japanese. "It is easier to lean on something than to stand on one's own two feet and simpler to take orders than to act on one's own discretion." He stressed: "Although a twelve year-old cannot become twenty overnight, and a fourth class power cannot develop into a first-class power immediately, we must learn, first of all, to stand up on our own feet and decide for ourselves."

Noting that Prime Minister YOSHIDA is now at the peak of his career, a MAINICHI columnist hoped, "for the sake of Japan, that his star will continue to shine."

Need for Japan's Rearmament Discussed

Despite mounting cries for rearmament with the signing of the US-Japan security pact, YUKAN CHUGAI said, "it is impossible to carry out full-scale rearmament with Japan s present economic power. Unless Japanese economy is placed on a secure footing, Japan's rearmament will be nothing more than a mere picture." The journal urged the Government to draw up an economic recovery program in preparation for the post-treaty situation.

A YUKAN YOMIURI columnist observed that Russia recognized Japanese rearmament in principle when it demanded restrictions on arms at the peace conference. "We do not like to rearm because it uses up a lot of money, but since other countries have armies, we need one to defend ourselves from aggression."

MISCELLANEOUS

MAINICHI urged both the Government and the opposition parties to grapple earnestly with the numerous difficulties ahead. "Looking at the current political situation, however, we cannot but feel uneasy as to which party is directing its machinery and efforts in compliance with our expectations. It is certain that Prime Minister Yoshida intends to continue in power after returning from the peace conference. With a special Diet session slated for next month, there are rumors that some Liberals may try to win over the Upper House Democrats. We advise the Liberals against such petty tactics. Policy is the life of the political party. Insignificant strife for party hegemony or 'pluck out' campaigns should be stopped. They should be supplanted by a determination to develop a conservative party dedicated unswervingly to policies."

JIJI SHIMPO saw no reason for so many pessimistic views about Japan's post-treaty economy. It admitted that expenses for reparations and defense will increase Japan's economic burdens. "But when the sum of these expenditures is decided, our financial capabilities will be taken into consideration." The daily pointed out that the pessimistic views are aired mainly "by scholars, critics, and Socialists who advocated overall peace and whose predictions of a postwar economic catastrophe proved false." A YUKAN CHUGAI columnist agreed that such pessimistic views will not help Japan's economic progress.

An ASAHI writer regretted the death of SUEHIRO Itsutaro, Central Labor Committee chairman, especially now when Japan's labor movement is at a low ebb.

MISSING COMMUNISTS

Tokyo Police Give Up "Hot Pursuit" Tactics: Ten of the 18 Communist first-stringers named in last week's roundup are still at large. After seven days of round-the-clock raids on Communist hangouts with "disappointing" results, Tokyo police have decided to settle down to a prolonged search plan. (Jiji Shimpo, 12 September)

Young Reds Shadowed by NRP Investigators: Young Communist Party members, who are often assigned to active duty, throw out the best clues to underground activities, according to National Rural Police investigators. By tracing their movements the Yamanashi NRP have exposed "several previously unsuspected pipelines" to Yoyogi. Their findings indicate that the party is conducting most of its activities through its low-level branches, a conclusion strengthened by the "thin yield" of publications at the prefectural Communist offices last week.

The NRP looks for the low-level party branches to provide the hideouts for the missing top Communists, or to lead them to some of the "well-off" Communist sympathizers suspected of sheltering them. The Kyoto district is believed to be the current base of Communist chairman SHIINO Etsuro. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Yamanashi edition, 7 September)

POLICY

Hijackers After JCP Policy Transcripts: Transcripts of the Communist Party's new action policy seized by police at the Tottori Ken Communist headquarters narrowly missed Red reseizure during their transit to Tokyo. A Special Investigation Bureau man set out for Tokyo with the papers right after they were removed from the Communist office on 15 August. Wary of a Red retrieve play, he locked himself in the conductor's compartment. A snatch was attempted between Onomichi and Kasaoka stations. Some unidentified men tried to kick the compartment door in. The lock held. (Mainichi Shimbun, 12 September)

"Don't Let Japan Be Sold Out to Foreigners": "Suppression" in Japan has come to the point that "conscientious citizens are locked up for distributing leaflets opposed to war." On the eve of the war end anniversary--a day ostensibly marking the end of fascism in Japan--the "democratized" Special Investigation Bureau outlawed a whole press service (Rengo Tsushin) and 30 Communist Party publications. On the anniversary itself "armed police patrolled every street and corner in Tokyo ...to prevent demonstrations for peace."

"But no matter how frantically the Yoshida Government, at the order of the blue-eyed capitalists, tries to push for war...it will lose." The Government cannot wipe out the fact that the "world liberators...have built an iron wall of peace...around half the world. The aggressors have proven that they cannot pierce it." The "dollar kingdom" failed in its Korean invasion and "because of its failure can summon no further support from other UN members." This is why it started hammering through the separate peace with Japan. "It foolishly believes that the Japanese 'who have the minds of 12-year-olds'...will welcome being the 'yellow' replacements for its own negro cannon-fodder." The "dollar capitalists" misjudge the Japanese people's sentiments toward the "labor intensification, low wages, farm impoverishment, spiraling utility rates...and other abuses they have learned to know." "Get the foreigners out of Japan!" "Oppose the separate peace which will turn Japan into...another Amami-oshima!" "Overthrow the traitorous Yoshida Cabinet!" (Taishu No Tomoni No 1107, 23 August)

Socialists Warn against "Wholesale Suppression": The Government has failed to announce any "detailed charges" to back up the recent wholesale suppression of Communist Party activities. '"The leaders of a recognized political party were arrested last week en masse without warning and then purged from public office, with no explanation from the Government except that the measure was 'based on criminal evidence'."

"To repeat 'such suppressive measure merely on general grounds would come close to being suppression for suppression's sake." It must also be pointed out that "fear and hatred are continually being spread against the Communist Party by those carrying out the suppression...This raises the possibility that police action against political forces will become standard,...a misuse of police authority." "This kind of opposition to communism...under certain conditions...can turn into outright fascism." (Editorial: Shakai Shimbun, Shakai Rodo Tsushin Sha, 10 September)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

26451

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1920 DATE: 11 Sep 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

- NEWS -

The heaviest play today went to India's intention to end the state of war with Japan. The Chettur note informing the Japanese Government of this desire topped four evening papers and kept that position through most of the early morning papers. But in the late editions of the Big Three it dropped out of the leadoff spot. ASAHI, while running the Indian notice high, subordinated it to a wrap-up of the San Francisco peace conference. MAINICHI also led with a conference resume; YOMIURI, however, preferred a Tokyo-centered story on when and how the Government intends to ratify the peace treaty and security pact. Of the strictly domestic news, party reactions to the Indian notice generally rated the best coverage.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Government yesterday welcomed India's offer to end the state of war simultaneously with the coming into effect of the San Francisco peace treaty. (a) In its reply to the Indian Government, the Foreign Ministry called the offer "a matter for great joy." Recalling that the Indian boycott of the San Francisco conference caused deep concern in Japan, the ministry statement said, "The Japanese Government heartily welcomes the prompt step taken by the Indian Government to end the state of war with Japan and re-establish normal diplomatic relations between the two countries." (b)

But privately ministry officials speculated on the reason for the prompt step. Some have concluded that India, motivated by political considerations, wanted to wipe out suspicion that it is teaming up with Russia and to reaffirm its position as a "third force." (a)

"We regret that India did not take part in the peace conference," said Liberal Chief Secretary MASUDA. "But we fully understand that its absence was prompted by goodwill toward Japan. We are grateful to the Indian Government for informing us of its readiness to end the state of war, thereby establishing a precedent for certain other countries... We hope that India will sign a separate treaty with us at the earliest possible date." (c)

The opposition underlined the importance of India in Japan's future. "Adjusting relations with India," said Peoples Democratic Chief Secretary MIKI, "is the great mission of Japan's diplomacy." Socialist Secretary General ASANUMA viewed the Indian offer as big step toward peace in Asia. He hoped that Burma, Yugoslavia, and the Russian satellites will follow suit and "grant Japan real independence and peace." (c)

Socialist Chairman SUZUKI foresaw a "notable increase" in trade with India if Japan can "clearly show that it is not a tool of foreign capital." If the Japanese play their cards right, he said, "Indian Prime Minister NEHRU will probably work not only for restoration of our diplomatic relations with Burma and Indonesia but also for an economic tieup between Japan and Communist China." (d)

The Government will send a technical mission to India in mid-October to help out on the five-year economic program. (e) Government planners also began preparing for negotiations with the US to conclude treaties of commerce and navigation. (f)

To ratify the peace treaty and security pact as quickly as possible, the Government may convene the next Diet in the middle of October instead of at the end as originally proposed. (c) The Liberal Party promised to press for quick ratification. "In America," said Chief Secretary Masuda after a phone conversation with one of the peace delegates, "there seems to be a strong demand for quick Diet action on peace treaty." (g) The Government and its party will start working on the ratification process as soon as Prime Minister YOSHIDA and the other delegates return. (f)

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

TEACHER DEPURGE

The Education Ministry rescreening committee published its third depurge list yesterday. It contained the names of 17 reinstated educators, including former Tokyo University professor SUEHIRO Itsutaro. Of the 17 only Suehiro was originally purged by the Education Ministry; the others were banned from teaching posts by local governments. (a)

The committee has now rechecked the qualifications of all purged teachers except those who also served as professional soldiers. Of the 3,109 cases reviewed, it turned thumbs down on 179. It will soon report the results to GHQ and concurrently seek permission to rescreen certain purgees in the soldier-educator category. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Nation Votes to Abolish Autonomous Police: Voting on the autonomous police referendum officially ended yesterday with 80 percent of the towns and villages that maintained local police units deciding to abolish them. The National Rural Police, which will take over the policing job in 1,050 communities on 1 October, will reorganize and increase its force to 49,000, including 14,000 former local policemen and 5,000 new recruits. (a)

Special Food Control Fund to Be Retained: Agriculture-Forestry Minister NEMOTO disclosed yesterday that the rice price will be kept at 7,000 yen per koku and that free sale of rice will probably begin with next year's crop. He said in order to checkmate wild fluctuations in rice and wheat prices after their decontrol the Government will continue the Special Food Control Account. (c)

Ban on Public Funeral for War Dead Removed: The Education Ministry and the Repatriation Relief Board notified prefectural governors yesterday that the ban on public funerals for the war dead--in effect since 1 November 1946--will be lifted after the peace treaty. (d)

(a) Yomiuri Shimbun
(b) Asahi Shimbun
(c) Mainichi Shimbun
(d) Nihon Keizai Shimbun

-EDITORIALS-

The peace treaty, the US-Japan security pact, and India's intention to sign bilateral peace terms dominated editorial discussion. The only other subjects were the foreign ministers' conference in Washington, retirement allowances for Tokyo metropolitan assemblymen, and the power industry's request for priority in coal supply.

INDIA

MAINICHI welcomed India's statement that it will conclude a peace treaty with Japan. While India was dissatisfied with some of the provisions of the treaty signed at San Francisco, the paper believed that "its stand differed fundamentally from Communist objections to the treaty," and this is the main reason why it has quickly signified its desire for a bilateral treaty. At the same time India is trying to avoid actions that may aggravate the rivalry between the two worlds, the editorial pointed out.

Similarly, ASAHI said: "India's position requires that it give special consideration to relations with Communist China to keep on friendly terms with its neighbors in view of the complicated world situation. However, India's memorandum seems intended to let the world know that India is as anxious as other treaty-signing nations to restore peaceful relations with Japan. We are thankful to India for its goodwill. We hope that Burma will follow suit."

PEACE TREATY

"Deprived of the military power to protect ourselves from Communist forces, we had no alternative but to rely upon the US and to conclude the security pact," JIJI SHIMPO said. "The security pact is not free from objections in Japan, and there is some apprehension as to provisions of the accompanying administrative agreement. But one thing is certain: nobody can possibly deny that the pact is indispensable if we are to maintain peace without being armed."

A YUKAN CHUGAI commentator made the same points. The peace treaty and security pact are part of the Pacific structure aimed to fill the military vacuum

in Japan and to strengthen anti-Communist defenses in the Far East. All the Pacific pacts are "inevitable and indispensable measures." The critical part of the security pact is the administrative agreement. The writer hoped the joint committee will work smoothly and that there will be no interference in administration of domestic affairs or infringement on sovereignty.

A YOMIURI commentator said that the "treaty of reconciliation" actually reconciles Japan with only one of two opposing forces and also exacts a rather "dear price" in terms of territories and reparations. While admitting the necessity of the security pact, he foresaw trouble in working out administrative details and expected Japanese Communists to make it a special cause for agitation. At the same time he called Soviet objections to the pact "impudent and selfish," particularly in view of the Sino-Russian alliance, whose aim is "to exert a military threat against Japan, separate the US and Japan, and incorporate an isolated Japan into the Soviet orbit."

TOKYO SHIMBUN criticized those who think that the signing of the peace treaty and the security pact means Japan's automatic recovery of its international prewar status. "Even if the responsibilities charged to the Japanese are moderate, we cannot ignore Japan's weakened economic power. To fulfill its foreign obligations and to recover defensive power to maintain sovereignty are not easy matters."

YUKAN MAINICHI feared that unless the Japanese have the determination to overcome all difficulties at home and abroad by themselves, Japan will be unable to reconstruct itself into an independent nation.

YUKAN ASAHI felt that the Japanese should accept the treaty of "reconciliation" in a real spirit of friendship. But it regretted that the Japanese, as individuals, are less appreciative of favors than formerly. Attributing this to "callousness" resulting from the war, the paper believed that it could be corrected by teaching people good social manners from childhood.

A YUKAN CHUGAI columnist warned the Japanese against a haughty attitude just because they have been granted independence. He also urged the Japanese to stop rushing to GHQ whenever disputes arise to seek mediation by superior authority.

Although Japan has been readmitted to the community of free nations, a MAINICHI columnist pointed out, it faces many difficulties in building up good diplomatic relations. "In treaties and agreements, Japan can no longer rely on Special Envoy DULLES to create friendly relations between Japan and other countries."

A TOKYO SHIMBUN writer regretted that some people are calling for the adoption of a new national flag at this time. Although the rising sun flag was used in the "van of aggressive war," he said, the flag itself is blameless. "No flag of any country is clear and pure, if the memories and experiences surrounding it are taken into consideration." The writer also felt that the national anthem should not be changed, but that the words could be rewritten to suit a democratic Japan.

YOMIURI urged each household to plant one tree to commemorate the peace settlement. Thus when the present youth grow up, they will not fail to recall the day of independence attained for Japan after six years. A YOMIURI columnist criticized peace delegates and Diet representatives for allegedly sending thousands of postcards to their constituents from San Francisco.

A JIJI SHIMPO writer said: "The report that flags draped in black were hoisted throughout Amami Oshima after the treaty signing merits our sympathy." Although he regretted that the island was not returned to Japan, he hoped that wishes of the islanders will be met in time. He then brought up the Kurile Islands, hoping their inhabitants would also realize their desires in time.

A JIJI SHIMPO columnist commented on the continuing rift between Socialist left-and right-wingers over the rearmament issue.

MISCELLANEOUS

In a second editorial, ASAHI noted the Washington meeting of American, British and French foreign ministers. With Pacific defense now strengthened by various pacts, the three ministers are turning to discussion of methods to include West Germany in the defense of Europe, the paper said.

NIHON KEIZAI denounced the renewed attempt of Tokyo assemblymen to win retirement allowances for themselves in the metropolitan budget. In another editorial, the paper criticized the electric power companies for asking the Government to give thermal power plants priority in coal supply, saying they should not expect the Government to help them out of every difficulty.

Supplement to

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

"PEACE" OFFENSIVE

"Peace" Movers Expected To Step Up Activities: The "peace" offensive in Hokkaido is settling into two clear patterns: When the drive features signature petitions and public opinion appeals it can be marked off to Socialist or Worker-Farmer sponsorship; when it urges strikes and sabotage Communists are usually at the bottom. Labor soundings confirm the borderlines. Socialist strongholds are holding to the "five-point peace program" and the "three-point peace treaty principle" in line with a late August edict from the Hokkaido Socialist Party federation. Communist labor is trying to link all demands with "opposition to rearmament" and "opposition to fortification." Both camps are expected to step up activities after the peace conference, when, "due to the labor law revision, tension between labor and captial will tighten." (Asahi Shimbun, Hokkaid edition, 9 September)

ANTI-POLICE CAMPAIGN

JCP Issues Directive for "Operation NPR": The Communists are turning the full heat of their antirearmament campaign on the National Police Reserve. According to a recent Communist Party directive "Operation NPR" is slated for top emphasis after the peace conference.

The directive, issued in mid-August by the Communist Party guidance section, ordered shadow warfare tactics. It proposed to slow the NPR recruiting by conducting a "discouragement campaign" among youths and parents in the backwoods areas, and to plant NPR dischargees in youth roundtables. The campaign is "too big" for party organizers to handle by themselves, it announced. "Workers...and the United Youth Front...have to be marshalled in as organizers." As top slogans it listed, "Don't join the NPR...servant of the foreign troops" and "Don't join the NPR and point guns at your family and use up the nation's taxes."

Evidence of an invigorated drive is beginning to show up. Communist youths distributed anti-NPR leaflets at a recent youth rally in Osaka. And in Katori Gun, Chiba, Communist clubs are reportedly badgering civic leaders to stay clear of all police recruiting campaigns. (Nishi Nihon Shimbun, 5 September)

RED WRITINGS

Otsu Koreans Put Up Anti-American Posters: Last week a Korean primary school teacher was caught in the act of putting up anti-American posters in Otsu Shi. Teacher CHAL Kyong-nan was booked for violating Government Ordinance No 325 and the alien registration law as well. At about the same time two unemployed Koreans were found distributing the same poster in another part of the city. One of the pair attacked the arresting officer. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Kyoto-Shiga edition, 9 September)

Subversive Literature Confiscated in Raids: Over 6,000 copies of seditious literature were removed on 7 September from a Communist home and six other places in Hodogaya, Kanagawa Ken. Police reported 35 copies of the KANAGAWA TOHO in the lot. (Asahi Shimbun, Kanagawa edition, 8 September)

Pro-North Korean Poster Found in Kokura Shi: A poster reading, "Stop the Korean war in accordance with General NAM's proposals" was found in Kokura Shi on 4 September. It was signed by the "Fukuoka Prefectural Committee of the United Korean Democratic Front." (Yukan Nishi Nihon Shimbun, 5 September)

Korean Moonshiners Possess Anti-US Leaflets: Korean caves on the Tochigi-Gumma border were raided on 28 August by revenue officers. While searching for illegal stills, the investigators discovered several copies of anti-American handbills. (Shimotsuke Shimbun, 29 August)

MISSING COMMUNISTS

Former JCP Leader Reported in Peiping: Former Japan Communist Party leader NOZAKA Sanzo reportedly showed up in China in August. According to the Hongkong Chinese language paper, HSINWEN TIENTI, of 1 September, Nozaka attended the Southeast Asiatic Military Alliance meeting held in Peiping on 11 August. (Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun, 9 September)

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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: 1918 DATE: 9 Sep 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Prime Minister Yoshida's speech to the San Francisco conference topped the evening papers. Nearly all of them carried the speech in full, under subheads keyed to his protest against Soviet retention of the Kuriles. The San Francisco UP report saying that GHQ would move from Tokyo to Tachikawa also rode high on the evening front pages. The Yoshida speech continued to highlight the coverage in the early morning papers. The Big Three held up their final editions for the day's biggest news--the signing of the peace treaty itself. The heaviest domestic play--nearly all of it on page two--went to reactions to the Yoshida speech.

PEACE TREATY

Political leaders in Japan greeted Prime Minister YOSHIDA's peace conference speech with mixed reactions. Liberal Chief Secretary MASUDA, speaking for the Government party, gave it full endorsement. "The Prime Minister boldly and frankly expressed the views of the people," he said. "His assertion that sovereignty over the Ryukyus, Bonins, and Amami Oshima rests with Japan and his stand on the Kurile islands especially made us happy." The opposition, however, found major flaws in the speech. Socialist Secretary General ASANUMA criticized Yoshida for playing down the peace and territorial desires of the people. "His speech," said Asanuma, "was not pointed enough." A Peoples Democratic spokesman felt that Yoshida did a good job in projecting the people's views on territorial and reparations problems. But he added: "The Prime Minister should have attached conditions to placing the Ryukyus, Bonins, and Amami Oshima under trusteeship. Also, with regard to the population problem, he should have asked foreign countries to open their gates to peaceful emigration. In his remarks on security the Prime Minister seemed to beg too much for US help. This hardly jibes with our intention to become independent after the peace treaty." (a)

Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI called it a "powerful speech." Citing the "bold presentation" of Japanese views on territories, repatriation, and reparations, Okazaki said, "The Prime Minister covered all the points we wanted him to cover." (b)

The Yoshida speech drew cries of "banzai" from Kurile refugees in Hokkaido. A spokesman for the group thanked the Prime Minister for asserting Japan's right to former island possessions in the north. "Both South Sakhalin and the Kuriles were cultivated with the sweat and blood of our ancestors," he said. "We must launch a national campaign to speed their return to Japan." (c)

The US-Japan security pact will come up for signing in San Francisco this morning. But as of last night no one seemed to know whether any delegates besides Yoshida would sign for Japan. Peoples Democratic Delegate TOMABECHI was understood to have declared that he would not sign under any circumstance. (d)

The Liberal Party, according to Chief Secretary Masuda, will try to bring up both the peace treaty and the security pact at the extraordinary Diet slated for next month. He considered it "politically wise" to seek Diet approval of the treaty at the next session. (e)

FINANCE

Finance Minister IKEDA told Japanese newsmen accompanying the peace delegation yesterday that he wants to keep the 1952 budget under 800,000,000,000 yen. He hoped to limit reparations spending to 160,000,000,000 yen. (f)

A government source predicted, meanwhile, that Mr DODGE will make his fourth visit to Japan this fall to draw up new recommendations on banking and finance.

(c)

(a) Asahi Shimbun
(b) Yukan Mainichi Shimbun
(c) Mainichi Shimbun
(d) Tokyo Shimbun
(e) Yukan Chugai
(f) Yomiuri Shimbun

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TRADE

After the peace treaty Japan will draw heavily on Southeast Asia for coking coal and iron ore instead of relying wholly on the US as before. The Trade-Industry Ministry plans to import 2,400,000 tons of the 4,200,000 tons of iron ore needed this fiscal year from the Philippines, Malay, and elsewhere in Southeast Asia. To conserve dollar funds it will order only 1,800,000 tons from the US. In fiscal 1952 the ministry intends to fill the 5,500,000-ton iron ore requirement by importing 2,500,000 tons from the US and 3,000,000 tons from Southeast Asia. Nearly all the coking coal has so far come from the US, but next year India will provide 510,000 tons of the required 3,300,000 tons. (a)

Foreign cigarettes will go on sale to Japanese beginning 1 January, but the Public Monopoly Corp will allow only enough finished tobacco imports to meet the needs of foreign residents. Though the 355 percent duty now imposed on privately imported cigarettes will come off, the PMC will try to keep prices from falling below the present OSS level. Any drop in foreign cigarette prices, PMC officials feel, would hurt the sales of such Japanese brands as Peace and Hikari. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Thought Police Purgees Win Clearance: The Government gained GHQ permission yesterday to depurge 336 former thought police and prosecutors. Such prominent wartime figures as YAMAZAKI Iwao, ANDO Kyoshiro, and MACHIMURA Kingo promptly received notices releasing them from the purge. But 14 others, including ABE Genki, TOMITA Kenji, and KAYABA Gunzo, stayed on the purge list, and it seemed unlikely that their status would ever change. (c)

Shinsei Club Pushes Merger with PDP: Leaders of the Shinsei Club, an organization of Minseito depurgees, will meet with the Peoples Democratic representatives Tuesday night to work out the details of a merger. If the talks go smoothly, the two groups are expected to unite formally at the special Peoples Democratic convention scheduled for late October. (d)

(a) Tokyo Shimbun
(b) Asahi Shimbun
(c) Yukan Asahi Shimbun
(d) Yukan Chugai

-EDITORIALS-

All discussion today focused on the peace treaty. Major papers dealt with Prime Minister Yoshida's conference address and their reactions were almost entirely favorable. Criticism of Russia, gratification with the unity of the free nations, and awareness of the problems an independent Japan will face were secondary themes. Columnists urged display of the national flag and discussed other appropriate ways to commemorate the treaty signing.

PEACE TREATY

YOMIURI was pleased with Prime Minister YOSHIDA's "simple and straightforward" address at the peace conference. "It revealed the actual sentiment of the Japanese and was a public and dignified promise to the world. Presumably this plain speech won the confidence of the listeners. Our delegate dealt simply but clearly with the problems of territory, reparations, repatriation, India's and Burma's non-participation, and the China problem. He said the Japanese feel pain and anxiety over certain points in the treaty, but that they will carry out their obligations. This is the most that can be said by this nation today." The editorial concluded with a warning that Japan must not forget the bitter experience of defeat and must not revert to its former ways.

The Japanese people were "deeply impressed" by the Prime Minister's speech, according to ASAHI. It mentioned his reference to the generous treaty as well as to the "points that cause us pain and anxiety," and reviewed his statements regarding territories, reparations, repatriation and his hope that the Allies will "assume a fair and impartial attitude on trade matters."

While Yoshida did not discuss the US-Japan security pact, the paper observed that "it is natural for Japan to take measures to guarantee its security, even if this was not explained by the delegate." The editorial also intimated that Yoshida might have done well to stress Japan's desire for a solution of the Korean problem because of its vital importance to a peaceful Japan.

MAINICHI believed that the Prime Minister's speech reflected the feelings of a majority of the nation as far as specific problems are concerned. But it

felt that it was lacking in one respect--it failed to emphasize sufficiently that "what we Japanese desire most of all is peace in Asia and the peace of the world." "The peaceful intentions of Japan are not accepted by all nations," the paper said. "A serious problem for us is how to dispel suspicion and promote friendship with these nations. We regret that this subject was referred to very briefly."

NIHON KEIZAI, on the other hand, thought that Yoshida, in expressing his regret over the non-participation of India and Burma, "clarified Japan's earnest desire for resuming friendly and close relations with other Asiatic nations." It hoped that the reparations problem could be settled on a friendly basis with Burma, Indonesia and the Philippines. On the problem of China, the journal advised a "wait and see" attitude. Speaking of the US-Japan security pact, it pointed out that the purpose is to guarantee the security of two nations and that it is not directed against any nation. "It definitely differs from the Sino-Russian military agreement, which regards Japan and its allies as enemies." The paper added: "The Japan that will have its security guaranteed should be a new Japan that will strive to contribute to world peace, democracy and freedom."

Says Conference Shows Unity of Free Nations

JIJI SHIMPO said that adoption of the conference rules by all the participating nations except Russia and its two satellites--Czechoslovakia and Poland--shows that outside the Iron Curtain "there is not a single nation that supports the Soviet attitude." If Russia's unexpected participation in the conference was intended to weaken the unity of the free nations, it has failed, the paper declared.

Communist China's inability to win recognition from the free world, it continued, is the natural consequence of its own misdeeds. "It has missed every opportunity for compromise by depending on force rather than reason and by attempting to save face." The paper believed that the world's unfavorable reaction to Red China's actions contributed to the early conclusion of the Japanese peace treaty.

A YUKAN YOMIURI columnist remarked that Russia's demands at the conference are incongruous in view of the fact that it was in the war against Japan for only six days. "Although the Soviet Union seized a great deal in Manchuria and took the Kuriles and South Sakhalin, it is now demanding that the US--which played the main role in the Pacific war--return its war gains to Japan. The moral standards of the two worlds are so fundamentally different that we can never expect a true reconciliation."

A TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist said that the Soviet delegates could not have been very comfortable at San Francisco in view of the frankness of the other delegations and the obvious unpopularity of the Russians with the general public.

People Must Realize Significance of Treaty

TOKYO SHIMBUN stressed the need for thorough public understanding of the treaty's significance. "For instance, regaining sovereignty is a joyous occasion for the Japanese, but it will be meaningless unless they know how to exercise this sovereignty. It is useless to lament the loss of territories. Although the road ahead is very rough, we must face it with the determination to overcome all difficulties by ourselves. We must remember that other nations have recognized us as capable of fulfilling the responsibilities and obligations imposed on us by the peace treaty."

With the signing of the treaty at hand, YUKAN CHUGAI's editorial was chiefly an expression of gratitude for the welcome shown the Japanese delegates--"a welcome that made us forget our position of being the defeated"--and President TRUMAN's reassuring words. "And we again want to express our thanks to Gen MacARTHUR and Delegate DULLES, to both of whom the peace pact owes its existence."

A JIJI SHIMPO columnist discussing reparations, recalled that before the war Japan was considered a good credit risk by other nations and said that it would try to continue meeting its obligations. At the same time he hoped that countries would understand that Japan is "actually leading a life of semi-starvation." A MAINICHI columnist suggested that a national savings campaign might be a suitable way to commemorate the treaty signing--intimating that the savings may be needed to meet reparations.

A YOMIURI writer welcomed the first postwar international appearance of the Japanese flag and urged its general display at home on this occasion.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 713012

Supplement to

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

STRATEGY

Kremlin Said Architect of New JCP Strategy: At its 3 September meeting in Tokyo the Communist Metropolitan Committee was reported to have studied the new party strategy. The new strategy, decided at the 20th meeting of the Expanded Central Committee, contains features appealing more to the masses than previous policies. Strongly influenced by the Kremlin and Peiping, it aims at unifying the party for brisk post-treaty activities with the fugitive central committeemen taking the lead. The Kremlin allegedly supervised the drafting of the strategy by summoning representatives of the JCP's main current and international factions to Peiping in early June. NOZAKA Sanzo, it is said, represented the main current (some say it was TOKUDA Kyuichi) and HAKAMADA Satomi the internationalists; they talked over Japanese affairs with Soviet officials and got a line on the JCP's duty. Then--the story goes--the conference moved to Moscow, where it continued with the Russian politburo members attending. After heated debate the strategy was decided in the form of "immediate requests of the Japanese people."

It stresses four things: 1) the US Occupation is working great hardship on the Japanese; 2) the Yoshida Government is the spiritual and political pillar of the Occupation; 3) racial liberation and democratic revolution will inevitably come; and 4) the party must recognize the power of revolution. The new approach reportedly revises several points in the 1950 Tokuda strategy, including the substitution of a "new national government" for a "new democratic peoples government" as the goal of revolution and the new emphasis on helping farmers rather than worker through such proposals as confiscating land and giving it free to farmers. The revised policy emphasizes that Communists must use force to make Japan free. (Yukan Chugai, 9 September)

MISCELLANEOUS

JCP Centrists Move to End Factional Fight: Communists have stepped up their efforts to settle the serious intraparty dispute between the centrist and international factions. In Fukuoka, the two factions met on 25 August and though not in complete accord, they worked out basic lines of unification. Authorities believe that this is the general feeling among Kyushu Communists, but because of "sentimental discord" between the two factions, little hope is seen for a quick armistice. (Nishi Nihon Shimbun, 3 September)

JCP Committee Goes All-Out for Resistance: The JCP Tochigi prefectural committee is expected to go all-out in its attempt to regain influence by tying in their "peace struggle" with such issues as low rice price, decontrol, revision of the three labor laws, and suspension of wages. It also plans "peace" talks to win over religious circles--Christian as well as Buddhist. By building up its obstruction campaign the committee hopes to sabotage the US-Japan economic cooperation program. (Shimotsuke Shimbun, 31 August)

Local Assemblymen Vote for Unified Front: "With separate peace in sight, it has become more and more important to recognize the concrete demands of the people and build a united front on a local level among self-governing bodies. Conditions are fully ripe for such a move. In its fight for peace and independence the Democratic Local Assemblymen's Roundtable Conference on 16 August pledged to strengthen the united front and overthrow the Yoshida Government. It also promised to push reopening of trade with Soviet Russia and Red China." (To Katsudo Shishin No 100, 29 August)

Miyagi Communists Reaching Out to Farmers: The ideologically innocent farmers in Okahara, Miyagi Ken, have become the target of Communists for the first time. A group of agricultural technicians in Sendai, on the pretext of wanting to learn certain agricultural techniques from a prominent local farmer, repeatedly sought his aid and at the same time sent him pamphlets and other publications. The farmer found that the literature consisted mainly of leftist attacks on the Government's agricultural policy. Later the group planned a lecture by YOSHIOKA Kinichi, known as the "Red professor of agriculture," but was denied the use of the public hall. Shortly afterward another Communist organization, the "Direct Planting Research Society," tried unsuccessfully to gain permission to use the high school on 10 September for a Tohoku conference. (Mainichi Shimbun, Miyagi edition, 28 August)

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Supplement to

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

Prefectural Newspapers

(Period: 26 Aug-1 Sep)

The eve of the Japanese peace conference arrived, and 128 writers in the daily issues of 133 prefectural newspapers offered ample discussion of the significant event, focussing on the departure of the Japanese delegation for San Francisco, but not neglecting other matters connected with the treaty signing. Among these, economic problems got off to a good start, but in the middle of the scan period were badly outdistanced by the news that India was not going to participate in the peace parley. This unforeseen development occupied the attention of 55 surprised editorialists.

A TIME OF WAR AND A TIME OF PEACE

Towards the end of the scan period, the Japanese peace delegation left by air for the San Francisco conference, and prefectural editorialists, convinced that the treaty signing was a sure thing at last, devoted most of their writings to advice on how Prime Minister YOSHIDA and his associates should behave at the meeting. Before this, however, and throughout the entire week, the main subject of discussion was the economic burdens Japan would have to shoulder after the peace settlement, and especially those to result from possible rearmament.

Diplomatic, Economic and Psychological Pressures

"The treaty is aimed at restoring a state of peace, and the San Francisco conference will see the expression of hope for realization of world peace," observed a Matsue daily (a), "but the grim actuality is that it may also see the start of a world war." It is "not exaggerated or improper" to say this. Gen MacARTHUR, writing to Prime Minister YOSHIDA, stressed that Japan, "which is to join the democratic camp," should possess "an adequate defense force" to meet the menace of Communist attacks. "Apparently, the present treaty is entirely unsatisfactory to all Communist nations. In other words, Japan's signing it means, as the Red Chinese radio and newspapers have said, Japan's 'turning against' Peiping and Moscow, and, as Gen MacARTHUR has said, joining the democracies. On this premise the US-Japan security pact is to be concluded. The people must fully realize that the result of this will come in the form of a remilitarized Japan as advocated by Gen MacARTHUR. The die is cast. We are about to cross the Rubicon."

"Even if the peace conference is a relative success, if such great powers as China, India and the USSR do not sign the treaty, Japan's future will bring no easy sailing--we must prepare ourselves for expected psychological pressure from abroad," continued a Kyodo-syndicated editorial reprinted in Miyazaki (b), Yamagata (c), Kofu (d), Fukushima (e), Tsu (f) and Utsunomiya (g). "It has become very clear that national expenses for public order and defense are going to increase drastically, greatly oppressing the living standard." It has also become very clear that the Government's plan for personnel readjustment "is not to allow reduction of taxes, but to cover these defense costs--for which this plan is entirely inadequate. The expenditure will require tax increase, or deficit financing." Some Government officials "nonchalantly declare" that rearming will not affect the people's livelihood "because Japan has been accumulating capital these six years. As for our foreign currency holdings totalling 500 million dollars, which they call accumulated capital, it is urgent business to increase it if Japan's trade situation is to be improved, and absurd to use it for military expenses....Although Mr YOSHIDA only recently said in the Diet, 'This is no time to talk about rearmament,' in reality rearming is being pushed by the drastic increase in public security expenditures. It is altogether wrong for the Government to seek popular approval after a policy is enforced. With the time drawing near for the people's living standards to be lowered, should not the Government tell them the truth and seek

(a) Yukan Sanin (circ 31,348), 28 Aug.
(b) Hyuga Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 45,283), 30 Aug.
(c) Yamagata Shimbun (circ 79,272), 30 Aug
(d) Yamanashi Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 40,177), 31 Aug
(e) Fukushima Minyu (circ 37,500), 1 Sep
(f) Ise Shimbun (circ 44,374), 1 Sep
(g) Shimotsuke Shimbun (circ 44,230), 1 Sep

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their cooperation?"

The Reality Preceding the Discussion

Another Kyodo editorial published in Kofu (h) and Maebashi (i) similarly said: "That post-treaty discussions will be held concerning rearmament is a prediction wide of the mark. The reality is preceding discussion." The writer expected a budget deficit of "at least 130 billion yen," and indignantly stated: "Deficit financing is a synonym for inflation in full swing, with which the people are already fed up." A Sapporo paper (j), "shocked" by the estimate of 20 divisions given as the necessary minimum in the opinion of Earnest HOBERECHT, UP general manager for the Far East, guessed at an even higher total for ground forces alone--300 billion yen. "Rearmament is accompanied by tremendous danger from the viewpoint of international politics, and is certain to create inflation in the domestic economy. But with the world as it is today, we cannot dispense with rearmament. The problem has reached the stage at which we must discuss the extent to which we should rearm, and Mr HOBERECHT's opinion is of vital significance."

A larger Sapporo journal (k) added: "If the Government is to speed up rearmament in line with the US-Japan defense treaty, to meet increasing international tension, expenses for this purpose will reach an enormous sum, and economizing on expenditures in the next fiscal year will become almost impossible, despite the Finance Minister's promises; or if any economizing is managed, it must be at the sacrifice of funds other than those for security." Even Britain has had to modify its social security program under rearmament pressure, and Japan too will probably have to "slash heavily" funds for welfare, labor, education and "perhaps even" industries. "To prevent the social unrest that would come from this, there is no alternative but tax increase....When so many difficulties are expected for the Japanese economy after the peace settlement, it is ominous that we are forced to rely on tax increase or foreign loans for balancing the budget."

Fukuoka's leading daily (l) believed that tax reduction now was possible, but that next fiscal year was the real problem. Analyzing the new supplementary budget, it agreed with Finance Minister IKEDA that reparations, security expenses and other costs to arise immediately after the peace settlement would "probably not" exceed the annual war termination expenses, to be removed by the treaty. "Of course, it seems somewhat improper that this nation, considered incapable of paying full reparations, should lower taxes despite the general tendency among the Allied powers to increase them. But it is also evident that Japan must play a stable role in the economy of the free world, and if the livelihood of the Japanese people is lowered by heavy financial burdens, we cannot carry out this task. Therefore we urge tax reduction, for the lower-income brackets, at least, not because the Government has publicly pledged it, but upon consideration of the people's actual living conditions."

Additional Burdens to Finance and Industry

Turning to other post-treaty expenses, Nagoya's most widely-circulated paper (m) discussed the Allied Powers Property Compensation Bill, simultaneously released in Washington and Tokyo on 29 August, and provided for in Article 15 of the treaty. Indemnification, it was expected, would run to almost 27 billion yen, "and this is not a light additional burden for our already harassed finance." Nevertheless, since the treaty fully recognizes Japan's sovereignty and imposes no economic restrictions, "it will benefit Japan in the long run to fulfil completely the terms of indemnification, which at present seem harsh....However, in our attempt to be fair, we must request fairness in return. We cannot pay everything at once, and the Allies should consider our actual fiscal condition. Also, indemnities must be distinguished from reparations. It is possible to fulfil the former requirements 100 percent, but not the latter."

Shizuoka readers were urged (n) not to be so "easy-going" about post-treaty economic burdens. "Reparations are a serious problem--the countries that demand

(h) Yamanashi Jiji Shimbun (circ 28,287), 1 Sep
(i) Yukan Jomo Shimbun (circ 32,630), 1 Sep
(j) Otaru Times (circ 30,350), 28 Aug
(k) Hokkai Times (circ 104,255), 26 Aug
(l) Nishi Nippon Shimbun (circ 534,220), 26 Aug
(m) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 952,056), 30 Aug
(n) Shizuoka Shimbun (circ 87,576), 27 Aug

them most insistently are important parties in our foreign trade system. Even more difficult is the redemption of principal and interest on foreign bonds, which will easily reach 100 billion yen. Then come indemnities, and the moral debt of US aid, which, if we pay it, will be more than 600 billion. Besides this, it is absolutely necessary to shoulder responsibility for mutual defense. Finally, we must establish embassies and legations abroad."

A Kyodo editorialist writing for a Wakayama publication (o) stressed the necessity of industrial development. "We can count on an abundant supply of textile materials from the US and Australia, but we can no longer import low-priced materials from China, such as coal, iron ore and others for chemical and heavy industry." Japan and China are "now separated by an iron curtain," and there is "no great hope" for restoration of trade, so that henceforth Japan "must rely solely on Southeast Asia, which has rich resources of iron, bauxite, petroleum and tin, most of them yet to be exploited." Exploitation will take time and money, however, and Japan must invest its own capital as well as relying on the Colombo plan and US funds. "More important, we must establish friendly relations with Southeast Asian countries, which fear our rearmament and demand reparations from us. If they recognize our sincerity, a development program can advance to mutual profit on the basis of friendship and cooperation."

Stony Land and Fertile Soil

The same theory was advanced by another Kyodo article, published in Nagasaki (p) and Hiroshima (q), whose writer felt "uneasy" about the "awkward and unstable Japanese economy," and saw "many barriers" to the development of foreign trade. "The US and British plans to integrate Japan's industrial potential with the natural resources of Southeast Asia are welcome indeed, since there is no hope for future trade with Red China unless the US-Soviet tension is eased. Moreover, unless the problems of reparations and opposition to Japan's rearmament are settled to the satisfaction of such countries as the Philippines and Burma, the development plans will not work smoothly....Our foreign trade must cross rough and stony land to find some fertile soil where it can take root."

"One of our greatest expectations in regard to the peace settlement has been the resumption of foreign trade with Asian nations," said a Kyoto commentator (r), "and to our regret, the possibility of this favorable contribution to our economic prosperity is apparently going to fall short of our expectations." A setback "has already been suffered" concerning China, the most important country in Asia; India and Burma will not attend the peace conference; and the Philippines and Indonesia will not sign the treaty unless their demands are satisfied. "Japan is an Asian nation, and the Japanese are an Asian race. Conclusion of the treaty without participation of the Asian nations can only increase the difficulties of solving the already complex problems we are certain to face."

A paper published in four cities of Hokkaido (s), however, saw one bright spot on the foreign trade horizon--satisfactory conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese payment agreement. "The dollar clause was never actually applied. In order to prevent undue increase in Japan's pound holdings, Britain tended to restrict imports from Japan. If this obstacle has been removed with the abolition of the dollar clause, we have obtained a real profit by forsaking a nominal one." The agreement is welcome as an aid to "boosting our trade level," which is "essential" for economic independence. This approach to the sterling bloc, while it does not necessarily mean leaving the dollar sphere in the future, is still a "turning-point" for the Japanese economy. "However, this new agreement does not mean that all issues concerning trade with the sterling bloc have been settled. It is conceivable that increased export to sterling areas will cut down trade with dollar areas, and aggravate the dollar shortage; and some nations, under the transferability system, may refuse purchase or payment in pounds....In order to overcome these difficulties, management based on the good will of the Anglo-Japanese joint deliberative council is necessary, and friendly relations with Britain are imperative. As seen from the British attitude towards the problem of giving Japan most-favored-nation treatment, these relations are in a delicate position."

(o) Wakayama Shimbun (circ 29,143), 31 Aug
(p) Yukan Nagasaki Nichinichi (circ 9,500), 26 Aug
(q) Yukan Chugoku Shimbun (circ 53,066), 28 Aug
(r) Miyako Shimbun (circ 81,055), 30 Aug
(s) Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 629,753), 1 Sep

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The Duties of the Japanese Delegation

Aside from economic problems, the prefectural press was mainly occupied with the actual departure of the Japanese delegation, and what lay in wait for it at San Francisco. "The aggregate population of those countries quite certain to sign the treaty accounts for less than half the total of those who fought us," noted a Kyodo editorial appearing in Fukui (t), Hiroshima (u) and Miyazaki (v) papers. "The peace treaty includes many important provisions, but this is only one example of how many important problems it does not cover, and it shows how complex Japan's position will be after the peace settlement." Consequently, the "mere signing" of the treaty "does not mean that the peace delegates have fulfilled their responsibility towards the Japanese nation....Even if the Government insists that our future path is a smooth one, the delegates should realize that the San Francisco conference does not completely clear the road. Economic problems are only one phase of the matter. Which China shall we recognize? What about our security? Naturally we must maintain a close relationship with the US from now on, but this should not isolate us from Asia."

Fukuoka's largest daily (w), while calling the conference "an epochmaking event in Japanese history," opined that, "because the treaty contents are fixed, and the meeting is more of a ceremony than a conference, the only matter really left unsettled is the US-Japan security pact....The people are greatly concerned about this", and since they have given the Prime Minister carte blanche in the matter, "Mr YOSHIDA, keeping this fact in mind, must act most cautiously." Since statements and the manner of delegates from the defeated country will be "closely observed," any speech by the Prime Minister addressed to the delegates at large should be most circumspect. "It must not be forgotten that many nations are anxious about the rebirth of Japan as a militaristic and aggressive state. Mr YOSHIDA must first of all express Japan's repentance for past misdeeds and pledge they will not be repeated. He must dissolve suspicion and secure understanding about Japan's position. At the same time, although representing a vanquished country, he should not be subservient. Indeed, it is his duty to take this occasion to demonstrate to the world the independent spirit of the Japanese people."

Carte Blanche for Expressing "True Desires"

Hokkaido's four-city journal (x) likewise urged the delegates "to express frankly to the participating nations the true desires of the Japanese people, with an honest and unstudied attitude, avoiding servility and flattery." During and before the war, the people had no "correct and impartial" information on movements in the outside world, but under the Occupation they have been "fully supplied" with this, and are now "adequately aware of the attitudes of other nations and of the steepness of the road we face" after regaining independence. "The objective of the treaty is plainly to make Japan join the democratic camp. It is our firm conviction that our nation, while belonging to the free world, should take the role of promoting understanding between the democracies and the Communist lands. Under the current international situation, this secret conviction may appear a daydream impossible of realization. Yet, if we must abandon it, sad will be the fate of the world. This is why we urge the peace delegation to act with every precaution, while refraining from being servile, despite the obvious complexities this advice entails."

Nagoya's leading daily (y) feared that the Prime Minister's pre-departure advice to the delegates, that they must be "sincerity itself," was not enough. "None of them must say or do anything to widen the gap between free Europe and free Asia. They must make sure what interpretation other countries will make of the technical points of the treaty, and of problems not covered by it. They should circulate with humility among the other delegates, chiefly to clear away distrust and misunderstanding of Japan. And finally, they must accurately grasp the Asian and world policies of the US, Britain and other signatories in relation to our own peace treaty."

(t) Fukui Shimbun (circ 67,490), 31 Aug
(u) Chugoku Shimbun (circ 226,746), 31 Aug
(v) Hyuga Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 45,283), 31 Aug
(w) Nishi Nippon Shimbun (circ 534,220), 31 Aug
(x) Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 629,753), 31 Aug
(y) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 952,056), 31 Aug

A large Osaka business journal (z) directly stressed the expected speech of the Prime Minister as the focus of world attention. "He must boldly announce Japan's ideal from a general standpoint. It is not capriciously that we have renounced war in our Constitution, and we still stand on this spiritual basis, still determined to be a peaceful nation contributing to the welfare of the world community." Further, it will be quite proper to appeal for the future return of the Ryukyus, Bonins and other islands to Japanese sovereignty, for "from a historic and ethnic viewpoint," this demand is reasonable, and stands good chance of being complied with "if the powers concerned show good will and understanding." The writer also hoped for international cooperation in the matter of emigration. "Finally, when the pact is concluded, there will still remain many nations technically at war with Japan. We wish it announced that the Japanese people are most eager for a quick recovery of normal and friendly relations with these countries."

INDIA BOWS OUT BEFORE THE CONFERENCE

Scarcely having recovered from their surprise at the Soviet acceptance of the US invitation to the San Francisco conference, prefectural pressmen were shocked once again this week, even more violently, by India's "completely unexpected" refusal to attend. Many regretted or condemned it as playing into Communist hands; many considered it unrealistic or unnecessary. A few believed that NEHRU's decision was forced by the Kremlin's machinations rather than by Indian dissatisfaction with the treaty itself. Fewer still admired India for "going it alone."

Regrettable Neutrality--Prelude to an "Asian Tragedy"?

"Having expected little of the USSR from the beginning, we shall not be surprised if it refuses to sign the treaty," said a Kyodo article reprinted in Miyazaki (aa), Yamagata (ab), Fukui (ac), Tsu (ad), Kofu (ae) and Wakayama (af). "But India's decision not even to attend the conference is a great shock to us." It now seems certain that the Big Three in Asia--China, the USSR and India--will continue technically at war with Japan. Neither will Burma sign, "and Indonesia may now be decisively influenced by the New Delhi announcement. India's boycott will not only deal a direct blow to the San Francisco conference, but will also exert various indirect influences on the future political situation in Asia. It may be too early to call this a tragedy, but it is certainly the prelude to a possible tragedy." The writer was comforted somewhat by the knowledge that "the reason for India's action is at least no unfriendly feeling towards Japan. India hopes, like America, for permanent peace in Asia, but the two have different views on how it should be realized. We are in no position to judge which is right, but we are confident of the friendship of both peoples."

Another Kofu paper (ag), calling the action "extremely regrettable," traced its cause to India's desire "to maintain Asian peace by holding a neutral position between the US and the USSR....While world peace is India's greatest aim, Asia's development and reconstruction through the reconstruction of Japan is its practical and immediate aim. The two offer each other vast markets, but mutual cooperation will be difficult unless the Colombo plan and US aid continue steadily. Surely India is not so foolish as to expect aid from the USSR! Mr NEHRU should realize that Asia's reconstruction can be accomplished only by cooperation with West Europe and the US." As for India's objection to the presence of US troops in Japan, "what about the Kashmir situation? India would do well also to recall its surprise when the Chinese Communists suddenly invaded Tibet."

Recognizing that India's decision was not "out of spite, but really pro-Japanese, because it intends to sign a separate treaty with us as soon as possible," a large Osaka business journal (ah) said: "However, signing the Anglo-

(z) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun (circ 578,290), 28 Aug
(aa) Hyuga Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 45,283), 27 Aug
(ab) Yamagata Shimbun (circ 79,272), 27 Aug
(ac) Fukui Shimbun (circ 67,490), 28 Aug
(ad) Ise Shimbun (circ 44,374), 28 Aug
(ae) Yamanashi Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 40,177), 29 Aug
(af) Wakayama Shimbun (circ 29,143), 29 Aug
(ag) Yamanashi Jiji Shimbun (circ 28,287), 27 Aug
(ah) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun (circ 578,290), 28 Aug

American treaty will bind us legally and politically in respect to separate peace treaties to be later concluded. Therefore, India cannot realize any special claims by a separate treaty." The writer continued: "Frankly speaking, we Japanese do have several complaints about the treaty. Non-attendance of China and India will exceedingly strengthen the Westernized character of the conference. This can hardly be called profitable to the West, let alone Japan and Asia."

Snapping Fingers after a Rainbow-Chaser

Kyoto's largest daily (ai), noting that "India maintains the most friendly relations with Red China among the nations who have recognized the Peiping government, and stands aloof from the antagonism between free and Communist nations," explained that "Mr NEHRU seems to believe peace in Asia is possible only if Red China and the USSR sign the treaty....Politically and geographically, India has extremely close relations with these two countries. Consequently, this policy of neutrality seems to reflect India's actual situation much more than its vaunted idealism. If so, India should alter its attitude towards other Asian nations in accord with actual circumstances." Since the Japanese peace treaty is the product of these circumstances, and "at least in principle satisfies" all of India's demands, there is "little reason" for India to oppose it. "India's decision, we feel, is contrary to its own desire for peace in Asia."

"India wants a Utopia," decided a Sapporo publication (aj). "Its ideal, characterized by the personal coloring of Prime Minister NEHRU, is backed by attractive reasoning, and is as magnificent as a great rainbow bridging the world from east to west. But India must know it is impossible to demand that the nations of the world chase rainbows. NEHRU must have been aware from the start how the Americans would smile ironically, and STALIN would snap his fingers." Upon India's winning independence, NEHRU declared the country would take sides with no one. "As a matter of fact, India is sandwiched between the two worlds. Economically weak, it badly needs aid from the democracies, but if it allies itself with them, it will instantly fall prey to the Red wolf. Yet India cannot afford alliance with Communist nations either, for US aid would at once be discontinued, and ruin would follow."

An Osaka editorialist (ak), however, called the Indian decision "perhaps the best way to assure continued smooth, if not amicable relations with the USSR and Communist China, countries that, it must always be remembered, for all practical purposes, have India surrounded." Though always a land ranking high in philosophical and religious attainments, "and now too as a great political power," India "still has far to go." The writer believed, however, that the prime Indian hope of reconciling world antagonism was the right path to follow.

The True Motive: To Avoid "Unilateral" Neutrality

The evening edition of Nagoya's leading daily (al) stated: "We can understand the Indian desire to mediate between the two great powers. However, what if some action taken by India for that purpose turns out, after all, to be favorable for only one of those two powers?" "That India has approached the treaty from the viewpoint of Japanese sovereignty and Asian stability in contrast to those countries that are clamoring for reparations is to be fully appreciated," added a Takaoka analyst (am), "but that Mr NEHRU contradictorily wants the Ryukyus and Bonins returned to Japan and the Kuriles and Sakhalin retained by the USSR gives the unfortunate impression that India is speaking on behalf of the Communist world. Participation in the conference would show this even more clearly, and it is in order to live up to its avowed neutrality that India has decided not to attend."

Hokkaido's four-city journal (an) believed that India primarily feared the treaty would allow Japan to be taken advantage of. "We prefer to accept frankly the statement in the US note to India, that 'the US does not want to

(ai) Kyoto Shimbun (circ 190,957), 27 Aug
(aj) Otaru Times (circ 30,850), 29 Aug
(ak) Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 149,580), 27 Aug
(al) Yukan Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 314,047), 28 Aug
(am) Toyama Shimbun (circ 60,864), 29 Aug
(an) Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 629,753), 28 Aug

be a party to colonialism or imperialism in Asia.'" Further, the US openly admits the treaty is not in every respect perfect. "We cannot understand Indian objections to this best possible compromise....It must be noted the Anglo-American proposal is diametrically opposed to the Soviet peace formula, and India has a right to its own ideas. But it will not attend the conference because these ideas bear a superficial resemblance to Soviet ones, and the neutral Indian stand would thus be hard to keep up." However, whether Indian nonparticipation is a favorable factor for world peace and Japan's future is another question. "We fear it will encourage the USSR's peace offensive, and aggravate world tension between the two camps."

"We had believed the USSR would not attend, and that India certainly would," observed a Hiroshima pressman (ao), "but the reverse was the case. India's decision compels us to assume that the true crux of the matter is not the mere contents of the treaty, but rather the subtly moving international situation." India has voiced objections to US garrisons in Japan, trusteeship for the Ryukyu and Bonin islands and the non-attendance of Communist China. "But basically, India wishes to avoid getting into an awkward position. It is generally believed that Russia's purpose is to block the peace settlement by making other proposals, pretending to espouse the cause of various nations discontented with the treaty. India would be forced to support this obstruction, in order to be consistent with past policy. This is surely what prompted Mr NEHRU to stay away."

Communist Exploitation--More Significant Than the Treaty

The following day, the same writer (ap) pursued this theory, adding: "Since obstruction is the aim of the USSR, it can be said that already part of its objective has been attained merely by announcement Soviet representatives would attend. If they did not, Indian ones might, and might even sign the treaty, despite India's objections to it. That India has been forced to refrain from participating is favorable for the Communists and unfavorable for the West." India's nonparticipation will further affect other Asian nations, of whose dissatisfaction the USSR is already planning to take advantage. "If the USSR fails in its obstructionist tactics and still does not sign the treaty, the cold war will become colder, and the Korean cease-fire talks will be unfavorably affected."

An Okayama journalist (aq), however, believed the decision was an independent one, and did "not indicate success or progress of the Soviet plan to drive a wedge between nations of the free world." But he admitted there was a possibility of future Communist exploitation of India's refusal. "It would not be such a seriously complicated matter if it were a question of India alone, but we fear there will be strong repercussions throughout Asia because of India's influential position." The "last ray of hope" is the separate treaty India proposes to sign with Japan, but even this presents problems: "It may include provisions regarding the Chinese question, and this makes its success dubious."

Kobe's most widely-circulated paper (ar) remarked: "Japan may find itself in the embarrassing condition of having concluded peace with nations far away and with none of its neighbors. In that case we shall be in no position to enjoy the fruits of peace." The gravest result, the writer believed, would be the effect on the USSR. "It is not impossible the Kremlin had secretly intended to sign the treaty, after a good deal of propaganda, of course, in order to gain the friendship of the Japanese and to be able to keep a lookout post in Japan. But the non-participation of India makes this feint unnecessary, and further, the USSR undoubtedly prefers to favor India's desires more than Japan's." Citing the famous words of LENIN to the effect that "socialist world revolution is impossible without China and India on the Communist side," the writer concluded: "Possibly STALIN has decided that now is the time, at all costs, to lure India into the Communist camp. If so, this attempt to get India to cooperate in the spurious Soviet peace offensive is of greater significance than the peace conference itself."

(ao) Chugoku Shimbun (circ 226,746), 27 Aug
(ap) Chugoku Shimbun (circ 226,746), 28 Aug
(aq) Sanyo Shimbun (circ 215,900), 28 Aug
(ar) Kobe Shimbun (circ 218,455), 28 Aug

"Even Worse than Soviet Participation"--

A Sendai-printed commentary (as) offered an extremely different opinion, that "Russia's hope to draw Asian nations to its side has been frustrated" by Indian non-participation, which has also "given rise to British dissatisfaction, and as a result the Anglo-American ties have become closer than ever ....This of course will help prevent rather than stimulate confusion at the conference."

A Takamatsu editor (at) returned to the gloomy strain, worrying mainly about the future effects on Japanese trade with Asian nations and its participation in economic development programs. "These factors are what will determine our true independence, an economic one. India's action will also affect the feelings of Asian nations towards Japan, as well as the composite economic picture." It was at least good to know India was dissatisfied only with the treaty itself, and harbors no ill will towards Japan. "We can count on friendly relations with India, and indeed we must count on them, for our future depends to a great extent on cooperation with this leader of Asia. We hope a separate peace treaty will be concluded as quickly as possible."

"Japan's economy is threatened with the danger of being cut off from Asian markets, both in exporting industrial products and in buying raw materials," asserted a Kanazawa writer (au). "The non-participation of China alone dimmed economic prospects to a low flicker, and India's delaying resumption of normal diplomatic relations will have equally bad political and psychological effects." It is understood that Japan will be allowed to choose which Chinese regime to recognize. "If India is obliged to remain in a no-treaty state with Japan until we have settled the Chinese issue, then India's non-participation will turn out to be even more disadvantageous than Soviet participation."

--But the "Third Force" Goes Its Own Way

A more friendly view was presented by a Fukushima publication (av), which paid tribute to "India's dignified resolve to adhere to a consistent policy based on the ideal of international justice....We must respect this idealism, however regrettable the action it has led to....However, idealism is impossible today unless it is backed by power--power, as opposed to force and violence. Moreover, it may even be necessary to waive ideals temporarily in order not to lose everything in the face of greater power." It is too bad that American and Indian attitudes are "so much at odds on the participation issue when they have so much in common on the fundamental principle." But this difference may grow greater, and ultimately affect the fundamental principle itself.

"India Goes Its Own Way" was the title of an editorial printed in Nagoya's leading daily (aw). "We believe," the writer said, "there is something worth respecting in the sincere attitude of the Indian government, which is going to do its utmost to make its beliefs clear and to act autonomously according to its own judgment. Prime Minister NEHRU must have been very sorry he felt obliged to assume a negative attitude, for he desires close relations with both the US and Japan." At any rate, India has now clearly demonstrated there is a "third force" in existence besides the Communist and democratic camps, and "this may exert considerable influence" on international politics in the future. The US, too, has made clear that it intends to push its policy to the last, "whatever obstacles may be faced," and this will have "just as grave significance" for international politics. "From the practical viewpoint, India's boycott seems no serious problem, for it intends to sign a separate treaty immediately. What makes Japan's future position difficult is that our sovereignty is to be restored under the complicated and critical world situation that has forced India to take the stand it has taken."

(as) Kahoku Shimpo (circ 162,276), 29 Aug
(at) Shikoku Shimbun (circ 54,500), 27 Aug
(au) Hokkoku Shimbun (circ 169,084), 27 Aug
(av) Fukushima Minpo (circ 90,444), 28 Aug
(aw) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 952,056), 28 Aug

File

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

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1917 DATE: 8 Sep 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

News from San Francisco took up all the front page and 10 to 20 percent of second page in today's Tokyo papers. The early coverage emphasized the speeches delivered by various delegates on the third day of the peace conference. But in some of the late morning papers the emphasis shifted to the coming Yoshida speech. YOMIURI and MAINICHI led with staff reports on what the Prime Minister will cover. ASAHI top-played a symposium featuring the reactions of Delegate Tomabechi and three alternate delegates to conference speeches and Occupation policies. Japanese reporters filing from San Francisco agreed that the treaty will be signed as scheduled on Sunday morning (Tokyo time).

PEACE TREATY

Prime Minister YOSHIDA is supervising the rewrite of the speech he intends to deliver to the San Francisco peace conference. He has ordered the two Foreign Ministry officials who worked on the original draft to amend certain points in the light of conference developments. (a)

The Prime Minister stayed away from the plenary session of the conference yesterday to work on his speech. He will speak in English, presumably to avoid the translation time-lag. (b) After making his speech and signing the treaty Yoshida will head home promptly with the rest of the peace delegation. The delegates, including Finance Minister IKEDA and Bank of Japan Governor ICHIMADA, are scheduled to arrive at Haneda on 12 September. (a)

Foreign Ministry sources revealed that exploratory talks on reparations will open in Tokyo immediately after the peace conference. (c) They also announced unofficially that even if the Bonin and Ryukyu islands go under trusteeship, their residents will remain Japanese. (d) The Government consensus is that the US, after sending an inspection team to the Bonin and Ryukyus, will submit a trusteeship agreement for UN approval at the beginning of next year. (c)

The Foreign Ministry said it has received no official news about a delay in the signing of the US-Japan security pact. "We think that the pact will be signed about 9 or 10 September as originally scheduled." (d)

NATIONAL SECURITY

Attorney General OHASHI disclosed yesterday that the Government may enact laws to immoblize the Communist Party after the Occupation ends. He told cabinet members that his office is now studying the feasibility of making the organizations control and purge ordinances into law. At the cabinet meeting Ohashi also explained in detail why the Government purged 19 members of the Communist central guidance section on Thursday. He indicated that the reasons will be made public in a day or two. (d)

The National Police Reserve has laid down a two-year plan to improve communications. It will probably place its first big order this month--for 400 portable two-way radios. Its 1951 communications budget, now approximately 1,000,000,000 yen, may go up as high as 5,000,000,000 yen if its supplementary requests are approved. In fiscal 1952 the NPR intends to spend 6,000,000,000 to 7,000,000,000 yen on communications equipment. Manufacturers of mobile radio equipment are expected to get the biggest orders, but there is some doubt whether they can satisfy the NPR's insistence on US standards. This has given support to rumors that US communications equipment will be imported. (e)

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

FINANCE

Government offices have asked for 1,300,000,000,000 yen to cover operations in fiscal 1952. But in drawing up the budget the Finance Ministry will try to cut this down to 750,000,000,000 yen. Ministry officials hope to work up the budget draft this month and submit it to the 10 October cabinet meeting. (a)

The Government has received a letter from the US State Department offering Export-Import Bank credit to finance raw cotton imports. The overseas agency in Washington is now looking into the details. If the terms are right, the Government will probably seek a 40,000,000-dollar loan to import about 170,000 bales of raw cotton. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Government Depurges 10,649 Career Officers: More than 10,000 former career officers sloughed off restrictions on their activities when the Government came out yesterday with its fifth depurge list. The latest announcement cleared 6,561 army officers (captains to colonels) and 4,088 navy officers (ensigns to captains). (b)

Wheat, Barley, and Rye Purchases Top Goal: The Government announced yesterday that it has bought 7,111,393 koku of wheat, barley, and rye--nearly 200,000 koku over this year's quota. The Agriculture-Forestry Ministry announcement, based on purchases up to 31 August, indicated that the 1951 crop will be the biggest since the end of the war. Noting that quota deliveries were completed about a month earlier than usual, food officials predicted that purchases will run 15 percent over the quota by the end of this month. (a)

GCTU Right-wingers Unite in Research Group: Right-wing leaders representing 14 unions formally set up the Democratic Labor Research Group within the General Council of Trade Unions yesterday. They resolved to put up a united front against the "peace struggles of the leftists." (a)

(a) Yomiuri Shimbun (b) Tokyo Shimbun

-EDITORIALS-

Peace treaty comment centered on criticism of Russian moves at the conference. Japan's economic situation and the status of the Kaesong truce talks were secondary topics. One editorial discussed measures for controlling the Japan Communist Party.

PEACE TREATY

JIJI SHIMPO was relieved that the Russians had been unsuccessful in obstructing the peace conference, commenting that their 13-point proposal disclosed that they "had no new ideas." At the same time the paper was interested to note that even Russia seemed to accept the inevitability of Japanese rearmament. "In this respect, the Russian viewpoint is far more practical than that of Japan's Socialist Party and some of the Japanese intelligentsia," it added. The editorial went on to say that since every independent country should have a defense army, Japan must proceed to rearm despite the difficulties of the task. "The present-day international tension permits no military vacuum. Under the circumstances, rearmament is a duty Japan owes to the world."

YUKAN CHUGAI also noticed the Soviet concession on Japanese rearmament, but declared that all the Russian proposals were designed to leave Japan a prey to invasion. If the US-Japan security agreement and the various Pacific pacts displease the Soviet Union, the paper asked why Russia does not "give us security by abandoning the Sino-Soviet friendship alliance and concluding non-aggression pacts with the Allied powers."

TOKYO SHIMBUN's comment was that the Soviet tactics merely exposed Russia's ambitions in the Far East and served to strengthen the solidarity of the anti-Communist nations. The Russians obviously want to gain control over the Japan Sea and make Japan an eventual satellite. Their intentions make clear the need for early conclusion of the US-Japan security agreement, according to the paper."

The peace conference is a school for Japan, which is being readmitted to the international community," YOMIURI said. "But the Soviet tactics have left us with a puzzled feeling. From the outset it was known that amendments to the treaty draft could not be taken up. Why, then, did Soviet diplomacy launch such a clumsy move? We need not discuss its proposed amendments because they are full of inconsistencies and not very convincing. Obviously, the Soviet Union

aims to draw Japan away from the defense setup being consolidated by the free world. But if Russia is truly in pursuit of peace, it is high time that it recognized the principle of collective security."

NIHON KEIZAI acknowledged that there are differing opinions on the peace treaty, some people fearing that Japan's subsequent rearmament and its security agreement with the US may lead to war. While admitting the danger, the journal declared that it would be reckless and unrealistic for the country to remain completely disarmed. "The world situation forces us to take some measures for security instead of standing idle with folded arms." The paper emphasized that such precautionary measures would not in the least alter Japan's eager desire for peace.

In a similar vein, a YUKAN CHUGAI columnist rebuked the "unrealistic" intellectuals who still call for an overall peace and claim that the treaty will lead to war. Since many of the objectors are university presidents and professors, the writer feared they would try to indoctrinate their students. He hoped the students would be wise enough not to respond; in fact, he thought they might even "enlighten their professors."

ECONOMY

Development of economic relations with Southeast Asia requires a comprehensive Government policy, ASAHI said. The area should be carefully cultivated because it affords a supply of raw materials as well as an export market for Japanese machinery, consumer goods and skills. Japan should consider not only expanding trade, but also sending technicians to countries that need them and even helping to train technicians in those countries.

A YOMIURI columnist stressed the gravity of Japan's economic situation, pointing out that the country has been almost completely supported by US aid. He spoke of the "luxury goods" flooding the market and the well-dressed people on the streets, but maintained that this appearance of well-being is superficial. "It is nothing but the result of special procurement orders and profits gained from aid funds."

Speaking of Delegate DULLES' reference to Japan's population problem, a MAINICHI writer observed that if Japan had not lost 45 percent of its territories, the problem would not be so serious. He warned that the unbalance between Japan's population and economic capacity will continue to increase despite any efforts at birth control.

TRUCE TALKS

YUKAN MAINICHI was pessimistic over prospects for resuming the Kaesong talks. Unless the Communists comply with the UN proposal to shift the site of the talks, it will be almost impossible to find a way out of the deadlock, it said, and in view of the Communist military buildup the fighting "will inevitably become more severe." The paper saw a close connection between the truce talks and Russian maneuvers at the San Francisco conference.

An ASAHI columnist agreed with this view, believing that the Soviet Union may give its answer to the peace conference on the battlefield in Korea. But no matter how the situation progresses, the writer said Korea stands to lose all if it remains divided into North and South.

COMMUNIST CONTROL

Discussing the latest purge of Communist leaders, MAINICHI agreed that it was legally justified. It also agreed that Communist efforts to mislead the people concerning the peace treaty are harmful and that the banning of Communist publications is proper. The paper did not occur, however, in the advisability of introducing a bill at the next Diet session to outlaw the party, as the Government reportedly plans to do.

"It is useless to outlaw the party unless the step is backed up by means to control underground activities," the editorial said. "The capacity to control may be increased by expanding the police forces, but it is absurd to add to the tax burden for this reason. The best way to counteract communism is to make the people realize its true character. In this sense, it has been beneficial to leave the Communist Party in lawful existence. Communist activities during the past five years have been largely responsible for the party's loss of popular support."

COMMUNIST ROUNDUP

26 Suspected JCP Hideouts Raided in Tokyo: Continuing the search for Communist leaders, police carried out simultaneous raids on 26 suspected hideouts in Tokyo early yesterday morning. Though making no arrests, they seized large quantities of material evidence. The search list included Red leaders WADA Ichizo and SUZUKI Ichizo, newly purged on Thursday. The latest raid was conducted 1) to locate the missing leaders believed hiding in Tokyo by searching secret meeting places and distribution points of anti-American literature, 2) to collect evidence for the trial of arrested Communist leaders, and 3) to track down party members who seem closely linked with the missing leaders. (Yukan Asahi Shimbun, 8 September)

Red Purgee Iwamoto Said Hiding in Osaka: Communist Control Committeeman IWAMOTO Iwao, one of the newly purged Communist leaders, is hiding in Osaka, according to reliable information received by the Metropoliten Police Board. A special search team has been dispatched to locate him. As his wife Fusako is the younger sister of SHIDA Shigeo, another purgee, Iwamoto and Shida are believed hiding together. (Mainichi Shimbun, 8 September)

PURGEE REPLACEMENTS

JCP Said Considering Purgee Replacements: Communist Diet members who lodged a protest with the Government on the recent Communist roundup hinted at the establishment of another leadership organ. The Japan Communist Party directorate was supposedly smashed by the recent Government action. But the arrests and purges hit only the provisional central guidance section, a legal organ of the JCP; the recently completed illegal organization or so-called second front led by the former eight underground leaders remains almost unaffected. It is generally expected that the JCP will continue its anti-American activities through a new lawful organ and the underground apparatus. The real leaders will still be the eight underground executives. Likely candidates for the new organ include Diet members KAZAHAYA Yasoji, HAYASHI Hyakuro, YOKOTA Jintaro, and KONNO Takeo. (Nanshin Nichinichi Shimbun, 6 September)

SMUGGLING

War Goods Being Sent to Red China Confiscated: The Gengen Enterprise of Hong Kong, branch office located in Chiyoda Ku, Tokyo, has bought war goods such as copper wire and optical instruments under the pretext that they were going to Formosa. But maritime investigators found that the company was purchasing for Red China. On 17 August they confiscated a shipment valued at 10,000,000 yen as it was about to leave Nagasaki for Communist-held Tientsin. Up to yesterday officials had arrested five persons on suspicion of smuggling, but their Chinese leader was still at large. (Yukan Yomiuri Shimbun, 7 September)

REPATRIATES

Returnee Tells of Conditions in North Korea: A man identified as SUGIYAMA Takashi of Tokyo was found lying on a street in Odawara Shi on Tuesday with two sticks of dynamite and under the influence of adorumu, a sedative. Questioned on Thursday, he stated that he had joined the Chinese Communist army at war's end and wandered through Manchuria, North China, and North Korea. He escaped to Japan from Rashin, North Korea, aboard a smuggling ship on 27 August. In Tokyo he was unsuccessful in his search for his parents, and he came to Odawara, where he attempted to take his life. He revealed that in North Korea food is scarce but that the shortage is not yet critical. Of the many different types of currency he found there, he reported that Japanese notes are the most valued because secret trade with Japan is now rampant. He said that the highly disciplined Red Chinese soldiers have a good reputation, while Soviet soldiers are hated for their violence. (Yukan Asahi, 8 September)

Repatriated Soviet PW Wants a Communist Japan: SHIBUYA Kiyomitsu of Miyagi Ken, a Soviet PW repatriate, declared on his way home at Yokohama on 5 September: "I desire to help make Japan a democratic nation based on communism." (Yomiuri Shimbun, Miyagi edition, 7 September)

File

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ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1916 DATE: 7 Sep 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

Peace conference news, which took over all but a small fraction of today's front pages, emphasized the Russian treaty proposals, the defeat of Soviet attempts to prolong the proceedings, the Dulles explanation of the treaty, and speculation that the signing may take place on schedule. Otherwise papers left front page space only for Korean developments--General Ridgway's proposal that the truce talks move to another site and indications that a big Communist offensive is in the making. The main domestic story--the purging of Communist leaders--was pushed to the back page.

PEACE TREATY

Prime Minister YOSHIDA was the guest at a San Francisco meeting of some 700 Japanese and Americans of Japanese ancestry. He departed from his prepared address to express his gratification over the changed American attitude toward Japan as compared with prewar days. He gave credit to General MacARTHUR, to members of the Occupation, to the accomplishments of Nisei troops, and to the record of Japanese residents in the US. Yoshida pledged that Japan would strive to develop the "good diplomatic sense" that it formerly lacked. (a)

Finance Minister IKEDA told a reporter that he thought the conference was going very well and apparently would end on schedule. He disclosed that he had cancelled plans for a trip to Washington and will return to Japan immediately. (b)

The Liberal Party, expecting the delegation back by 14 September, will hold a meeting of its Diet members on that date to hear a report on the conference. Later the same day it will sponsor a public meeting at Hibiya hall. (c) To commemorate the treaty, the party is discussing several projects--such as encouraging display of the flag, a savings movement, an afforestation program, and a movement to improve roads and rivers. To raise funds, the party would promote the sale of a new cigarette, "Hope," and issue peace memorial stamps. (b)

COMMUNIST ROUNDUP

The Government has purged the 18 Communist leaders for whose arrest warrants were recently issued. It also purged NISHIDATE Jin, former chairman of the party's Hokkaido district committee. The move disqualified for office three Lower House members, one Upper House member, and a member of the Tokyo education board. (d) Communist membership in the Diet is now reduced to two seats in the Upper House and 22 in the Lower House. (c)

Liberal Chief Secretary MASUDA said he hoped the Government will continue to take firm steps against acts that "violate Occupation policy and hinder the democratization of the country." He explained that the present action was taken in accordance with the purge directive. While this will remain valid even if it is left as it is, the Government will undoubtedly enact a law to take its place after Japan regains independence. (c)

Socialist Secretary General ASANUMA failed to understand the Government's "real intention in its latest suppression of the Communists Party." "If the Communists have violated Occupation policies and government ordinances as reported, the Government should make clear what points were violated," he said. "The Socialists censure the unconstitutional attitude of the JCP, but anti-Communist policy should aim at stabilizing the people's living rather than at suppressing the party." (c)

Attorney General OHASHI reviewed recent activities of the JCP at an Upper House committee meeting yesterday. He said that in the past six months it has strongly consolidated its underground organization of "action units." He estimated the number engaged in illegal activities at 20,000 to 30,000. (e)

(a) Mainichi Shimbun (c) Yukan Chugai (e) Asahi Shimbun
(b) Jiji Shimpo (d) Yukan Asahi Shimbun

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

The Agriculture-Forestry Ministry objected to the size of the personnel slash mapped out for it by the Ordinance Review Committee. The Committee proposed a cut of 49.8 percent, or 41,560 persons. The Ministry, maintaining that this is unacceptable, countered with a plan to cut five percent in non-administrative and 20 percent in administrative employees--provided other ministries accept a comparable reduction. (a)

The Ministry took exception to the idea of creating a national land ministry to which certain forestry and civil engineering works would be transferred. It also disagreed with the Committee's view that officials concerned with food control and crop reports will be unnecessary after rice goes on free sale. According to the Ministry, these services cannot be entirely abolished. (a)

Telecommunications Minister SATO referred to popular demands for independent accounting in the Postal Administration Ministry, which he also heads. Even more urgent, he said, is the problem of reducing expenditures. Since wages comprise 70 percent of the total outlay, he foresaw an unavoidable cut in personnel. At the same time he spoke of the need for improving the telephone service and said he intends to ask for 50,000,000,000 yen in the next fiscal year. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Repatriate Reports on Japanese in Soviet Areas: KONDO Ryozo, a recent repatriate, said he knows from personal observation of about 10,000 Japanese remaining in Soviet-controlled areas. They are not war criminals, but mostly technicians. (c)

60 Amami Oshima Residents Arrive as Stowaways: Police at Tanegashima reported the landing of about 60 "stowaways" from Amami Oshima. The police arrested 24 of them, including 15 women. The group wants to return to Japan because they are discontented with the trusteeship status of Amami Oshima according to the police. (d)

(a) Mainichi Shimbun
(b) Yomiuri Shimbun
(c) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun
(d) Jiji Shimpo

-EDITORIALS-

The peace treaty continued as the leading topic, comments dealing chiefly with Soviet delegate Gromyko's attack on the Japanese treaty draft. In addition, two writers discussed President Truman's address opening the conference, while another wondered about the "efficiency" of Japanese delegates. Japan's dollar shortage and the population problem rated single editorials.

PEACE TREATY

"The fact that Russia's proposal about the procedure rules for the conference was voted down draws our attention," MAINICHI said. "We had been told that there was dissatisfaction with the treaty draft among some countries, particularly among Asian-Arab countries. But it is encouraging to see that non-Communist countries always unite in a fight against Communists despite minor differences of opinion. It had been feared that the Soviet delegation might make a counterproposal that would be 'better' than the Anglo-US treaty draft for Japan. But Russian delegate GROMYKO's proposal was not substantially diferent from what the Soviet Government had been advocating. It will not be able to draw the interest of the majority of nations attending the conference."

Pointing out that some people expected the Soviet Union to subordinate its own interests to win favor with Japan and to satisfy the desires of Asiatic nations to some extent, NIHON KEIZAI said the Soviet Union made no such surprise proposals. "It tried to secure its own interests by defining Russian sovereignty of the Sakhalin and Kurile islands, to please Japan by recognizing its sovereignty over the Ryukyus and the Bonins, and to support the Asiatic countries by calling for a reparations conference. As the result of the attempt to please all parties, the Soviet's counterproposals lost the attractive quality they otherwise might have had."

The journal continued: "Soviet delegate Gromyko stressed that the treaty draft would accelerate preparations for war instead of prevent the revival of Japanese militarism and guarantee the security of other countries. This may

be construed as an objection to Japan's participation in the family of free nations. The Soviet proposal is nothing more than an attempt to bring back the problem to the starting point. What we desire is a new way to a solution."

ASAHI stressed that Russia's amendment plan clearly indicates that it does not intend to sign the treaty. "Russia's intention seems to be to register its objection to the treaty in the conference records and also to weaken the effectiveness of the treaty increasing dissatisfaction on the part of nations in the Far East and the Pacific. The real intention of Russia, however, still is not easy to understand."

Although the second day session of the peace conference shows that the peace will be concluded by an absolute majority, YOMIURI said, some of the Asiatic countries are still dissatisfied with it. "Unless Japan is linked to the Asiatic countries, its future will never be politically and economically stable. In this sense, while paying attention to the peculiar position of Asiatic and Arab nations at the conference, we believe it is extremely noteworthy that these countries almost unanimously are going to support the peace treaty. The stand of nationalism in Asia has definitely parted from the Soviet's global policy."

"As was expected," JIJI SHIMPO said, "Soviet delegate Gromyko proposed the discussion of Communist China's participation in the conference and together with satellite delegates made obstinate and drastic demands on the procedure rules." "Although the US has won the support of the majority of nations regarding the rules of procedure, we can expect the Soviet delegates to continue submitting proposals to cause confusion. But no matter how favorable a proposal they may make in the future, it is important that care be taken so that the Japanese people will not play into their hands."

President Truman's Address Discussed

A TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist observed that the Russian delegation was the only group that did not applaud when President TRUMAN opened the peace conference. "Even when Russian delegate Gromyko and President Truman shook hands, they only said hello. Neither even smiled. That is why President Truman had to say at the conclusion of his speech that 'the conference will show who seeks to make peace and who seeks to prevent it; who wishes to put an end to war and who wishes to continue it.'" The writer stressed that Japan desires peace more than any other nation and an end to war since it experienced the destruction caused by the atom bomb. "That is why Japanese delegate YOSHIDA quietly applauded the President...But we should never forget that there was a country that did not applaud."

A MAINICHI columnist observed that the Japanese people have been shown only the good points in the treaty or reconciliation. "President Truman, however, clarified that the US has not forgotten Pearl Harbor or Bataan. He tried to get the Japanese to understand that the new Japan will not find the world entirely friendly and trusting. The President took particular care to warn the Japanese against feeling disappointed in the future execution of the treaty." The writer added that Yoshida will have to thoroughly explain the President's remark about Japan's rearmament to the Japanese people. The writer regretted that this important problem was not explained before the conclusion of the treaty.

An ASAHI columnist criticized Japanese delegates who complain that they have nothing to do at the peace conference. Pointing out that Chief Delegate Yoshida called on delegates from the Philippines, Indonesia, and other nations to create better foreign relations, the writer felt that the other delegates should not merely affix their signatures perfunctorily and leave everything to the "one man."

MISCELLANEOUS

YUKAN CHUGAI urged both the Government and the people to seriously try to overcome the dollar shortage. It believed that the best way to do this is to import from areas other than the dollar bloc. "Going easy on spending the dollar may sound like a conservative policy, but a part of the interest on foreign loans will be saved by this step."

TOKYO SHIMBUN was concerned about Japan's overpopulation. Since there are no countries that will receive Japanese immigrants limitlessly, the daily said: "We must rely on reclamation projects. If the land development program for Japan proper is completed, in parallel with the work in Hokkaido, the four islands of Japan will feed 20,000,000 more than the present population. Japan can solve the increasing population problem in the next 15 years."

JCP POLICY

JCP Reconstruction Program Believed Hard Hit: The smashup of the Communist Party central guidance section is believed to have knocked the fire from under the party reconstruction program. The section had reportedly drafted a new thesis to dovetail with the Kremlin "peace offensive." The crackdown came, it is reported at the time the thesis was scheduled to go into effect. Allegedly the thesis dangled "racial liberation" as the overall objective. Toward this end it recommended reform of the "democratic racial front" into a "democratic people's front" and "establishment of a republican form of government...with the president serving a four-year term." (Asahi Shimbun, 5 September)

Thesis Said To "Recognize" Free Enterprise: It is "reliably reported" that former Communist Party boss TOKUDA Kyuichi and four other members of the purged hierarchy emerged in mid-August to attend a party policy conference. This source holds that Tokuda wrote the new policy thesis.

The thesis has four points, according to this version: 1) "to unmask the Yoshida Cabinet and overthrow it...by massing foreign and domestic forces against it;" 2) "to establish a democratic government aimed at racial liberation--a coalition government in which the Socialist Party would take part;" 3) "to abolish the emperor system and set up a republic;" 4) "to recognize the principles of free enterprise and private ownership of land." (Kobe Shimbun, 2 September)

LABOR FOCUS

Tochigi Underground Said Geared for Violence: The Communist Party underground in Tochigi Ken is expected to break into a campaign of violence during the peace conference. The underground began cementing ties with the 1,500 regular party members and the 5,000 Japanese and Korean secret members in the prefecture last winter, it appears. By September, according to the schedule, the ties should be thick enough to permit opening guerrilla training exercises "disguised" as soccer games. "In event the party is outlawed, the plan is to fire up a series of district revolutions." The Pine Sewing Machine Co, Utsunomiya Rolling Stock Co, Utsunomiya Day Laborers Union, and various chapters of the State Railway Workers Union are slated to be the "revolutionary bases." (Mainichi Shimbun, Tochigi edition, 2 September)

Telecommunication Workers Prodded To Strike: Twice during late August handbills urging the workers to strike and commit sabotage were scattered at the Nagoya branch telecommunication office. Police on 1 September arrested three suspected distributors. They were all Red-purged from the telecommunication office last fall. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Chukyo edition, 2 September)

STUDENTS

Communists Extend Activities to High Schools: Leaflets blasting the peace conference have been circulated, at the rate of "about 1,000 a day," at Sapporo Shi high schools ever since the opening of the fall term. They are signed by the "Hokkaido University chapter of the Democratic Youth Organization," a secret society that the authorities have not been able to penetrate. Each morning two youths wearing university insignias appear outside the schools and openly distribute the bills as the pupils file in. The bills are headed, "Is 4 September dedicated to peace or war?" (Hokkaido Shimbun, 2 September)

NFSSGA Decides To Launch Student "Peace" Poll: The new struggle platform of the National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations is said to be modeled after the "peace" resolution drawn up at the International Student Federation conference in Peiping last spring. The platform incorporates "struggle for peace and independence," "struggle for economic demands," "struggle for the protection of democratic rights," and "struggle for culture." It is demanded that the separate peace be "analyzed critically in classes," and that students be allowed to conduct a treaty-vetoing ballot; also that campus "democratic groups" be "freed from suppression." (Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun, 1 September)

File

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

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1915 DATE: 6 Sep 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The big news continued to flow out of San Francisco. In the evening press President Truman's speech and other highlights of the peace conference opening shoved everything else off the front page. The Truman address stayed high in the early morning papers, but later it gave way to speculations on the second-day session, especially to guesses on when the Russians would start obstructing. The late editions also carried details of the Truman-Yoshida meeting--a story that the earlier papers missed or could only cover sketchily. Domestic news seldom appeared on the front page. About the only national items to make any kind of showing were reactions to the Truman speech.

PEACE TREATY

Socialist Chairman SUZUKI declared yesterday that the Truman speech at the opening session of the peace conference will "aggravate conflicts in Asia and make the signing of peace with other Asian nations more and more difficult." The left-wing Socialist told newsmen in Sendai that the US President seemed to assume that Japan would rearm. "The decision on such an important matter by a foreign country suggests that Japan is not going to get full sovereignty after the peace treaty," he said. "Asian nations will receive the impression that Japan is being forced to stand in the front line of defense for a certain country." (a)

Earlier Suzuki released a statement timed with the opening of the peace conference in San Francisco. "It is a mistake to expect Prime Minister YOSHIDA and the other delegates to make any demands and improve the peace terms," he said. He predicted that if the conference goes as expected, Japan will wind up as "the orphan of Asia." He asserted that the San Francisco treaty would restore "only nominal sovereignty" since the accompanying US-Japan security pact would station military forces in Japan with extraterritorial rights. "We must not forget," he added, "that signing the treaty will put us under obligation to take part in war." (b)

Another opposition leader, Chief Secretary MIKI of the Peoples Democratic Party, called Japanese rearmament the most controversial issue of the peace conference. "President Truman stressed the critical situation in the Pacific and assumed that creation of a Japanese defense force," he said. "At this time, we would like to commit ourselves unequivocally on the side of the free world." (c)

High praise for the Truman speech came from Liberal Chief Secretary MASUDA. "It was a great speech and I was deeply moved," said the Government party executive. "I agree wholeheartedly with his views...The speech is full of moral courage and points out the aggressor. I think that it represents not only the views of the US but of all the democratic nations." (d)

COMMUNIST ROUNDUP

The Government will purge the 16 Communist leaders whose arrests were ordered Tuesday. The Attorney General's Office is expected to disqualify them for public office today by invoking Clause G of the purge ordinance--the same clause used against another group of top Communist executives on 6 June last year. (e)

Liberal Executive Board Chairman HIROKAWA underlined the need for post-treaty laws "to back up anti-Communist measures." He also called for safeguards against the extrrme right as well as the left. (f)

(a) Tokyo Shimbun
(b) Yukan Asahi Shimbun
(c) Asahi Shimbun
(d) Jiji Shimpo
(e) Mainichi Shimbun
(f) Yukan Chugai