Naigai Times 5 April 1950

Sub-Editorial: Japanese Prisoners of War in Chinese Communist Army

It is pretty long since the Chinese Communists have aimed at the agression of Hainan Island. Lately, they tried landing operations several times in vain the suspicion that Japanese soldiers are being utilized in these operations by the Chinese Communists has become deep, for there are traces that Japanese soldiers employed by the Chinese Communists are staying in the Sei-chuu peninsular which is the base for Hainan operations. Some information was sent lately by sevreral Japanese doctors and nurses who are working in a field-hospital in Lei-chuo, There are no signs of the Chinese Communists repatriating Japanese prisoners of war who have been put to compulsory labor. It is a serious problem of humanity that they do not release wretched Japanese girls, using them as nurses or in the army as combat soldiers. It is very strange if Japanese soldiers are actually participating in invading operations of Hainan Island. However, this riddle doesn't look like being solved for a long time.

Naigai Times 5 April 1950

(Centeal News Agency-KYodo)

Japanese Flyers Enlisted by Chinese Communists

"At the beginning of this year Chinese Communist enlisted about one hundred flyers from Japan. Among the Chinese Communist forces there are many foreigners as Russian, Japanese and Korean soldiers" reported military authoriries who fled to Hongkong lately from the northern area of China passing Shanghai. They stated further: "It is a well known secret that there are Russian staff-officers in part of the Chinese Communist forces. The Japanese soldiers who are in the Chinese Communist forces number some 64,000. They were forcibly conscripted. Red artillery units are all composed of Japanese. About one hundred Japanese flyers who were secretly enlisted in various places in Japan already came to northern China about the middle of January. There are also 80,000 Korean soldiers and also

18

-over-

Mongols among them."

S/J
Opb D

Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun 5 April 1950

FURUHASHI'S PARTY CALLED AMERICAN-BORN KOREANS BY BRAZILIAN JAPANESE

The story previously reported by this paper of trainer Yusa of the Japanese swimmers' party being grilled by some Japanese in Brazil who still do not believe the defeat of their fatherland seems to have caused a considerable sensation in Brazil according to San Paulo's leading journal "The Folia Dainote" (March 21) of which a copy was sent by a Japanese there by airmail arriving in Tokyo on the 3rd.

According to the journal, this grilling of Mr. Yusa was staged by 15 Japanese when they suddenly made their appearance at a welcoming party for the trainer sponsored by the Japanese of Sant Andre in the suburb of theCity of San Paulo on the 19th of the month.

They caught Mr. Yusa and asked the following abrupt questions:

"You said your party has come from Japan, but how?"

"If you have come by plane, why didn't you take a Japanese plane?"

"How long will you stay in Brazil and where you intend to travel?"

"Who is now ruling Japan?"

"If it is true that General MacArthur is occupying Japan, the farmers are supposed to be bowing at him when he travels their village, aren't they?"

And they took out and showed to Mr. Yusa a photo they had brought with them. General MacArthur actually has made no such travels, it must have been a forged photo showing some Japanese farmers arrogantly raising their heads before a man resembling the general.

Furthermore, they called the swimmers Koreans born in America and would not believe they were Japanese.

The journal also carries a "statement" which reads as follows:

"Having received many inquiries from our local chapters about the visit of Furuhashi and several other swimmers, this league herevy announces that it

17

- over -

has never had, and will not have, anything to do with them. - All-Brazilian Youth League"

This body is the youth department of "Shindo Renmei," an organization formed by Japanese in Brazil. It is noteworthy that these fanatics are not limited to the aged people.

Marilia, the place where Furuhashi and others set world records in a 400-meter race is most densely populated by Japanese throughout Brazil.

File

Translated from AKAHATA, 28 March 1950

NO INDEPENDENCE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COUNTERPART FUND USED TO STRENGTHEN MILITARY INFLUENCES

As indicated by the plan, the Counterpart Fund is characterized by its use to strengthen military influences. However, this plan is perhaps subject to change in accordance with future policies and economic conditions, because the management plan of the Counterpart Fund is not formulated by the Diet nor the Government but by SCAP. The Counterpart Fund was established by putting aside the amount equivalent to that of the U.S. aid to Japan calculated on the basis of 360 to 1.

It has the following characteristics:

1. The amount of U.S. aid to Japan is decided by the American Congress when the American budget is deliberated upon. Of course the Japanese Government cannot take part in the deliberation. The amount of the Counterpart Fund, therefore, is greatly influenced by the extent of U.S. aid to Japan decided by the American Congress.

2. The American Government and the American Congress decide as to where, what goods, and in what amount should be bought with the U.S. aid fund to Japan. The Japanese people just receive the goods. Therefore, food or other goods such as ammonium sulfate, which is no longer needed in large quantity in Japan, or goods which are not needed, are bought and sent to Japan because of surplus in the United States.

3. Regardless of whether the goods sent to Japan are disposed of or not, about two months and a half after the arrival of the goods, the Japanese Government is required to deposit the necessary amount in the "Counterpart Fund of U.S. Aid to Japan Account" in the Bank of Japan on the assumption that the goods were

16

disposed of. In other words, even if the ammonium sulfate imported with the aid fund is not disposed of by the government, the Japanese Government is required to make deposit to the "Counterpart Fund of U.S. Aid to Japan Account" in yen corresponding to the amount in dollars, if so directed. In that case, the Japanese Government must make the deposit even by borrowing the money from the Bank of Japan.

4. The Counterpart Fund is accumulated in this manner. However, when the government wants to use the money, it is required to obtain the approval of the GHQ with regard to the use, and the amount to be used in each case. In case of loan, condition of the loan, plan of its use, and payment plan have to be indicated in detail, and reviewed. And if it is approved, and the money is borrowed, supervision and check will be made to determine whether the terms of the loan are carried out or not.

The capitalist class makes statements as if the Counterpart Fund is a "savior" of the Japanese economy; however, the Counterpart Fund deprives Japan of her independent character in many respects.

Excerpt from AKAHATA, 26 March 1950

ABOLISH THE COUNTERPART FUND SYSTEM

Following is the gist of a statement by Kawata opposing passage of the Bill for Partial Amendment of The Law for Special Account for Counterpart Fund of U.S. Aid to Japan:

1. "The Counterpart Fund was put aside with the burden for its establishment on the Japanese people. It is not a debt by any means. Minister Ikeda, however, stated at the 22nd Budget Committee meeting that the Counterpart Fund is a debt to America. If it is a debt, that means that the Government, which had not obtained the approval of the Diet, violated Articles 73 and 75 of the Constitution.

2. "The Government is bringing suffering upon the people by abandoning independence of character in management of the Counterpart Fund and mainly is pouring the money into military industries. Furthermore, with this bill, the Government intends to control financial institutions by diverting the fund to financial circles, using it also as the pretext for making preparations to introduce technology. Our party is against the Counterpart Fund itself."

SIS
OJB

Tokyo Nichi Nichi 23 March 1950 (summary)

The New Election Law and the Focus of the House of Councillor Election

The Public Office Election Bill will be passed in the Diet by the end of this month. The new election law is to be put to the test first in the election of councillors this coming June. This law assumes the name of a fundamental election law generalizing all public office elections en bloc, but it is believed to have many drawbacks.

Being drafted chiefly by the Lower House Election Law Reform Special Committee, the Public Post Election Bill was amended in the main for the strengthening of public election management and for the lifting of restrictions on electioneering. Generally speaking, the law is much more moderate than hither to restrictive regulations. Especially it deserves the name of an advanced law in that it prescribes the freedom to impart information and criticism on the part of the press, freedom of campaigning by third persons and making door-to-door visits by candidates' relatives and intimates.

The House of Councillors will amend the bill mainly as follows: (1) in general election expenses by third persons should not be appropriated till after the candidates themselves of person in responsible charge of expenses give their consent. (2) in the coming House of Councillors election in June with a quorum of fifty to be elected and a vacancy of six to be filled those fifty candidates who win the most votes will be installed as six-year term members, and other remaining six candidates who rank next to them in number of votes are to fill the vacancies as three-year term members. If any untoward accident should befall any one of the fifty-six year term members within three months. The bill approved by the House of Representative provides that the fifty seventh ranking candidate to take him place and permits him to become a six-year term member. This is irrational. The bill will be amended by the House of Councillors to appoint the fifty first ranking candidate for the six-year term and the fifty-seventh ranking candidate for the three-year term ; (3) the reduction in the legal minimum number of votes and the point of deposit forfeiture etc.

Next to come into question is legal election expenses. The National Election Management Comission after hearing opinions from all sides will fix the most suitable sum and the administrative ordinance will be revised. According to its estimate, candidates for the House of Councillors must spend ¥1,290,000 in order to be elected in the national constituency and those who desire to be elected in the local constituencies ¥573,400 on an average, while to run for the

14

House of Representative each candidate will have to spend ¥369,200 on an average, excluding auto transportation expenses which will roughly amount to ¥200,000 or ¥250,000. This estimate by the Commission differ considerably from that of the House of Councillors and the House of Representatives. How will this discrepancy be fixed? They say in the coming House of Councillors election a candidate who spends ¥8,000,000 will succeed, while ¥5,000,000 will not be enough to get elected. But stringency of money is so severe that no candidate can afford to spend so much.

Finally it is observed that in this election law much pains were taken in arranging and harmonizing the aspects of public management and of campaigning. This is a hard question. We think the question lies in whereto mark the demarcation line between official superveillance and infringement of the law. The national legislature hopes for intelligent superveillance of the elections and the good-sense controls and judgements that the procuratorial authorities and the law courts will enforce and pass. The coming election being a test for the new law, each political party wants to revise and improve on the law after studying the election results and removing any flaws.

Press √

File

Check Sheet
Subj: Editorial on Re-organization of the Japanese Govt.

From: A.C.Oppler To: Mr. Hauge, GS Date: 21 March 1950

1. Attached is copy of translation of Yomiuri on Reorganization. We have to watch plans concerning the Attorney General's Office, creation, name, and functions of which were suggested in C. in C's letter to Prime Minister of 16 September 1947. The abolition of the Civil Liberties Bureau should in no case be allowed by GHQ. I may remind you of the fact that the establishment of this office was the idea and proposal of General Whitney. In all briefings as well as in the political "Reorientation" we have been pointing out proudly the amazing combination of criminal prosecution and safeguards for civil liberties in one top government agency. The political implications of its abolition would be obvious. Critics will assert that the Japanese Government is trying to put the clock back.

A.C. Oppler
A.C.Oppler

13A

Communications Ministry (Ministries of Transportation, Postal Services and Tele-communications to be consolidated)
To be newly Established; Completion of Draft of Proposed Reorganization
(Yomiuri, 17 March 1950)

The Council on Administrative System has completed an outline of the proposed administrative organization reform (reorganization) and will make a final study of it this month before answering the inquiry of the Government which hopes to present it to the extraordinary session of the Diet after the election of members of the House of Councillors.

Prime Minister's Office:

1. Reparations Bd to be reduced in size and made an organ of the Foreign Ministry.

2. To consolidate all agencies dealing with tourist affairs into a Tourist Board.

3. To transfer the Japan Arts and Science Council, Scientific Techniques Administrative Council and the National Public Opinion Survey Office to the proposed Ministry of Culture.

Attorney General's Office:

1. To rename the Attorney General's Office as the Attorney General's (Legal Affairs) Ministry; status to be lowered.

2. To install vice-ministers and abolish the 3 ass't attorney generals.

3. To consolidate the civil, administrative, and liligation affairs under 1 bureau.

4. To abolish the Civil Liberties Bureau.

5. To make the Legislation and Opinion Bureau an external organ.

Foreign Ministry:

1. To consolidate the Political Affairs Bureau (with the exception of Information Section) and the Treaty Bureau.

2. To consolidate the Information Section and the Examining Bureau into Examining and Information Bureau.

3. To reduce the status of the Entry Control Department into a section.

Finance Ministry:

1. To reduce the size and authority of the Finance Bureau.

Education and Welfare Ministries:

1. To reduce and consolidate into a ministry of culture.

Agriculture and Forestry Ministry:

1. To redesignate it as the Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry.

2. To abolish the Livestock Bureau and the Horse Racing Department.

3. To redesignate the Raw Silk Bureau into a Silk Business Bureau and the Agricultural Administration Bureau into a Agricultural Affairs Bureau.

4. To abolish the Agricultural Land Improvement Bureau and divide its functions between the Agricultural Land Bureau and the Agricultural Affairs Bureau.

5. To reduce the size of the Foodstuffs Agency to 3 departments and to transfer the Forestry Agency to the proposed ministry of National Land.

International Trade and Industry Ministry:

1. To redesignate it as the Commerce and Industry Ministry and reduce its size to the 1932 level.

2. To limit the staff to 6 bureaus and a secretariat. The Industrial Techniques Agency and the Patent Agency to become the only 2 external organs.

Transportation Ministry:

1. To Transfer the Ports and Harbor Bureau to the Ministry of National Land, the Automobile Bureau to local public entities, the Tourist Department to the Tourist Board of the Prime Minister's Office and warehouse affairs to the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

2. Others to be transferred to the proposed ministry of Communications.

Postal Services Ministry:

1. To consolidate with the Ministry of Communications.

Tele-Communications Ministry:

1. To be made into a public enterprise body and the Aeronautical Aids Agency to be Transferred to the Ministry of Communications.

Labor Ministry:

1. Women's and Juvenile's Bureau to be absorbed into the Youth's Bureau of the Welfare Ministry.

2. To reduce the status of the Labor Statistics Department to a section.

Construction Ministry:

1. To be redesignated as the Ministry of National Land.

2. To merge the Housing Bureau and the Capital City Bureau.

3. To transfer utilities (water affairs) to the Ministry of Culture.

E.S.B., Price Board and the Economic Investigation Board to be abolished.

Press C-20, D-3

Violation of press code 7

1. Printing false information. (Kojima will testify under oath that it is false.)

HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

The Akahata, ~~May~~ March 12

Next time "ITO request", witness KOJIMA says TOKUDA case groundless

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(Sapporo Branch) -- At his departure on March 13 for Tokyo Mr. Kiyoshi KOJIMA (28 year old) of Higashi San-chome, Kitasanjo, Sapporo city, Hokkaido, who lived in the 9th Detachment Camp, 99th District, Karaganda, Tashikent, Uzbek Republic with Mr. Zenzo KUBOTA, member of the "Rising-sun Group", which landed at Maizuru from the Karaganda district, Soviet Union, on February 22 and who (Kojima) has been ~~considered~~ included since his repatriation, ~~as one of~~ in the witnesses (44 persons) regarding the summon of Secretary-General Tokuda clanified the following fact based on his mental attitude, remarking that the TOKUDA case was a fabrication without a solid ground:

Indirect slap at Ishibashi

"About the middle of August last there was a gathering of the democratization group in the Karaganda camp. In the course of the meeting we were told by a certain Soviet officer to the effect that the reactionaries would not be repatriated. We were indigant at his remarks on assumption that all of us were regarded as the reactionaries. However, we later became calmed down because it was revealed that,

by

13

by the term "reactionary" was meant war criminal syspects. We never heard anything about the so-called "TOKUDA request" from the Soviet side. We heard, however, rumours prevailing to the effect that Mr. Ritsu ITO, Central Excutive Committee member of the Japan Communist Party, requested the Soviet Union not to return those Japanese who were not democratized. Even these rumors remained within the scope of rumors and were, officially speaking, unfounded. Therefore I have made up my mind to make an affidavit frankly about these facts."

Incidentally, Mr. KOJIMA remarked concerning his summon as witness that he was leaving for Tokyo not by his own volition, but by designation made on him.

Tokyo Shimbun - 21 February 1950

"Too Restrictive"

Strong Opposition To The Public Office Election Bill

The Public Office Election Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives in the early part of February as a Diet member bill. With the aim of enacting the bill into law in the early part of March, the deliberation is expected to be commenced. However, since strong opinions opposing to various restrictions and prohibitive items contained in the bill have come to the fore, it is speculated that this might become a political issue depending upon the condition of deliberation on the bill.

Concretely speaking, the Public Office Election Bill is being studied by the Election Law Revision Special Committee as a nucleus since May of last year, and although its object is to guarantee a fair and just election in accordance with the freely expressed will of the voters, many prohibitive items and restrictions, - found in "Law concerning the Provisional Exceptions to Election Campaign and Others" enacted in July 1947, and in "Special Instances of Writings and Drawings in Election Campaign" enacted in March 1947 to hold fair elections at the time when deficiency of papers and materials was existing, --are inherited in this bill. In some section, it is criticized that the bill is more restrictive than the old Election Law concerning Members of House of Representatives and House of Councillors. It became necessary to amend Article 48 to allow unrestricted comment and reporting by newspapers because of the opposition concerning this point from the information media at the end of last year. Furthermore, there appeared a strong opinion, that the bill contains too many restrictive and prohibitive provisions, especially, in regard to election campaign, and that it might infringe upon the basic human

12

rights.

Both committees, however, are making preparations to submit the bill to the Diet as it is on the ground that if the restrictions or the prohibitive items should be relaxed or limited to the minimum, those having election fund in abundance would be advantageous. Depending upon the circumstances, it is speculated that issues concerning a large scale revision of this bill might be brought about.

PRESS

Sekai Keizai Shimbun 29 November 1949

Sub-editorial: On Formosa

The eyes of the world are focused on Formosa and I would like to say one thing. It is about the theory that Japan stole Formosa from China.

As the result of the Sino-Japanese War, Formosa was returned to Japan fairly and squarely through negotiations between Li Hung-sho and Hakubun Ito at Makwan, and under a formal peace treaty. Therefore, Japan never employed unmanly means in getting Formosa.

It is a great mistake if you think that Japan grabbed Formosa in an aggressive war. Since our childhood we have been told that Japan fought the Sino-Japanese War in self-defense. Even viewed from an impartial standpoint of a third person, it is clear that the Sino-Japanese War was a Sino-Japanese struggle for power over Korea. Therefore, we cannot say which side was aggressive or defensive.

We were opposed from the beginning to the last war since it was apparently aggressive. But that provides no reason for justifying the claim that all wars fought in the past were aggressive and Japan looted territories from other nations.

Is there any big nation on the world which did not grab territories? All nations have looted territories in wars far more cruel than the Sino-Japanese War.

The Japanese forces were defeated in an aggressive war and we are presently placed under occupation. Fortunately, Occupation Forces have granted us freedom of speech. But journalists themselves are inclined to abandon freedom of speech. I am practicing freedom of speech, but I cannot agree to the theory that Japan robbed China of Formosa.

I advocate that the theory be abandoned. While we can tolerate God calling human beings robbers, we cannot let robbers call human beings robbers.

11.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

ote No. 1)	From: CofS To: Govt Date: 28 November 1949
	Copy of attached Associated Press news item forwarded for your information and guidance.
	BY DIRECTION OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF:
	J.H.C.

10

AP World Service

Visiting U. S. Senators "Dissatisfied" with Survey Results

by Kenneth Likes

BATAVIA, Nov. 28--(AP)--Four United States Senators, winding up a three day investigation of ECA spending in Indonesia, expressed dissatisfaction Saturday with the "meager facts" they were able to dig up. They said they will ask for an investigation when they get back to Washington.

The Chairman, Senator Allen J. Ellender, Louisiana Democrat, said in a news conference "We do not want to draw conclusions on how the money was spent from the facts provided us."

He said they were not satisfied with information furnished either by the Dutch or American sources.

"We have watchdogs here which are not watching the financial interest of the American people" said Senator Homer Ferguson, Michigan Republican.

ECA money which reached the Indonesians as part of Holland's allotment was cut off by the American Government when the Dutch launched a military offensive against the Republic last December.

Resumption of payments amounting to $37,000,000 was announced recently from Washington.

Some Indonesians in the past accused the Dutch of using the money for military equipment, the Dutch have persistently denied the charge officially. Ferguson said:

"We have been told that 80 percent of the ECA allotment was spent in Indonesia on rice and textiles, but we cannot get corroborative details on exactly how much was given and how it was spent from the Dutch or our own people."

He said his committee will ask the Senate to look into the matter unless details are forthcoming soon.

Ferguson said he heard that a large portion of the ECA aid was used towards reduction of the internal debt of the area.

"That is not its purpose", he said "And I object to money being used that way, whether it is by Holland, Indonesia or Great Britain, while 'merica is going in debt to furnish the aid."

Senator Theodore F. Green, Rhode Island Democrat, said he did not disagree with the other senators but said he had not been able to get enough facts on which he could base a criticism of the spending.

The fourth member of the world touring group from the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, Senator William E. Jenner, Republican, said they were scheduled to leave by plane for Manila enroute to the United States.

# # #

Press

PRESS COVERAGE REPORT

Speaker	Section	Subject	Date
W. Pierce MacCoy	Government Section	Examination of Key Government Officials	26 November 1949.

Newspaper	Date	Covered or not covered	Inch Coverage	Newspapers followed prepared statement (yes,no,practically)	Asterisk if Translation is attached
Asahi:	Nov. 27	yes	36 7/10sq. in.	practically	
Mainichi:	Nov. 27	yes	10 4/5sq. in.	practically	
Yomiuri:	Nov. 27	yes	7 4/5sq. in.	practically	
Jiji:	Nov. 27	yes	34 3/5sq. in.	practically	
Tokyo:	Nov. 27	yes	13 sq. in.	practically	
Tokyo Times:	Nov. 27	yes	13 sq. in.	practically	
Nihon Keizai:	Nov. 27	yes	21 sq. in.	practically	
Shin Tokyo:	Nov. 27	yes	20 4/5sq. in.	practically	
Yukan Chugai:	Nov. 27	yes	20 sq. in.	practically	
Hochi:	Nov. 27	yes	18 1/2sq. in.	practically	
Shin Yukan:		no			

Just report - not complete -
GOB

9

PRESS COVERAGE REPORT

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W. ~~Pieres MacCoy~~	~~Section~~ Government	Examination of Key Government ~~Officials~~	~~26 November~~ 1949.

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Jiji:	Nov. 27	yes	34 3/5sq.in.	practically	
Tokyo:	Nov. 27	yes	13 sq.in.	practically	
Tokyo Times:	Nov. 27	yes	13 sq.in.	practically	
Nihon Keizai:	Nov. 27	yes	21 sq.in.	practically	
Shin Tokyo:	Nov. 27	yes	20 4/5sq.in.	practically	
Yukan Chugai:	Nov. 27	yes	20 sq.in.	practically	
Hochi:	Nov. 27	yes	18 1/2sq.in.	practically	
Shin Yukan:		no			

Press

YOMIURI SHIMBUN - 20 November 1949

File

HUGE TAX EVASION BY KANNON KYODAN

Suit Filed Against a Defense Lawyer by Co-Defense Lawyer in Connection with His Share of 4,500,000 Yen Used to Hush-Up the Case

A day's income of the "OHIKARI-SAMA", the most popular among the newly arisen postwar religions, known as NIPPON KANNONKYO derived from the sale of charms alone amounts to 10,000,000 yen. The NIPPON KANNONKYO has become the so-called "ZAIBATSU". However, an incident exposing its inside come to fore.

When the excitement concerning the tax evasion suspicion against "OHIKARI-SAMA" occurred in November last year, "OHIKARI-SAMA" spent 4,500,000 yen in order to clear itself of suspicion. This fact was exposed through the dissension between defense lawyers who were retained by "OHIKARI-SAMA"to hush-up the case.

Officials of Ministry of Finance seem to be involved in this case where money wasspent freely. This case has elements which might lead to a criminal case.

To change the subject, a suit was file against the "OHIKARI-SAMA" in Atami where its headquarters is located, in connection with the purchase of forests. Rumours are rife in Atami that it is scheming to take over the tourist town of Atami.

Judging from the large sum of money expended for the purpose of covering up the tax evasion, it is assumed that a huge amount of tax has been evaded. The facts of the case occurring from the dispute over the defense fee are as follows:

On 20 November 1949, Lawyer MIKAMI, Hideo residing at 802, 5-chome, Koenji, Suginami-ku, Tokyo filed a suit at Tokyo District Court against tax consultant, HASEGAWA, Toshio, demanding the payment in the amount of 1,000,000 yen which was promised.

According to the complaint, when the NIPPON KANNON KYODAN headquarters in Atami, and churches in Odawara and Setagaya were suddenly searched and their property books were sealed and seized by twenty officials of Ministry of Finance headed by HAYAZAKI on the suspicion of tax evasion in the early part of November last year, the KANNON KYODAN in excitement requested its legal counsel MIKAMI to find a remedial measure. Since taxation problem was involved in the case, MIKAMI introduced his friend HASEGAWA, a tax specialist, to KANNON KYODAN and planned to settle the case jointly.

It was agreed then that the defense fee of 3,500,000 yen (to be paid in five payments), would be divided between the two lawyers.

However, before MIKAMI knew, HASEGAWA whom he introduced to the KYODAN was higherly favoured by the KYODAN because of his skill in handling officials.

8

HASEGAWA monopolized the huge amount of defense fees and attempted to relieve MIKAMI ofthe case.

In December of last year when HASEGAWA stayed in Onoya Hotel in Atami with several Finance Ministry officials and phoned the KYODAN to bring 500,000 yen, the KYODAN, thinking that the money was for the officials, brought that amount in a hurry. However, for some reason, Mr. HASEGAWA said that he would not feel right to accept the money there and designated his office in Nihonbashi for the place where the money is to be delivered. The following day when Mr. MIKAMI, who was present in Atami when the money was brought in, asked for his share of the 500,000 yen, Mr. HASEGAWA said that he did not accept the money. On the other hand the KYODAN claims that the money was delivered, therefore, MIKAMI is suspicious of the disposition of the 500,000 yen. Furthermore, he stated: "HASEGAWA stayed together with Finance Ministry officials all night in Atami playing mah-jong while entertainment and food expenses were being paid by the KYODAN. The actual sum of money received by HASEGAWA from the JYODAN for entertainment and other purposes amounts to 4,500,000 yen. If the money is divided as previously agreed, I should be payed 2,250,000 yen. Even if the sum is estimated at a half of the amount, he should pay me the agreed sum of 1,000,000 yen."

PRESS

Translation of a news item
in the November 18 issue of
the Official Communist news-
paper "Akahata".

The Japan Democratic Women's Congress has recently sent a reply to the headquarters of the International League of Democratic Women in Paris in response to the letter received from Mrs. (?) M.C.V. Quetulier (?), chief secretary of the International League of Democratic Women, informing that the application of the Japan Democratic Women's congress for admission to the international women's organization would be taken up at its council meeting being held in Moscow since November 15.

The ~~letter~~ reply states:

To President Cotton, International
League of Democratic Women.

The Japan Democratic Women's Congress would like to extend its hearty greetings to the Executive Committee of the International League of Democratic Women. It is our great delight that the convention will broaden and strengthen the international

7

friendly relationships which invigorate the struggles for emancipation of women.

We are very sorry that we still are not in the position to attend the meeting at which our application for admission to your League is to be formally discussed. However, we will never give up our hope. We will continue our movement so that we can see and talk with you personally.

We look forward to full discussion of various questions submitted before the meeting, and pledge ourselves that we will fight for the decisions of the meeting with confidence in victory.

Yours sincerely,

November 16, 1949.

Tomoko Ogawa, Chairman,
Japan Democratic Women's
Congress.

Press

Asahi Shimbun 29 September 1949

Sub-Editorial: APPLICATION OF REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROFESSORS' POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

To open the question whether political comments of professors of government universities violate the regulations governing public servants' political activities or not depends upon their contents implies a delicate problem from the standpoint of freedom of thought or of learning. The application of the said regulations will be of greatest importance.

According to Mr. Steward's statement, lectures or essays on political science do not matter, but in making comments on political issues which are controversial among political parties, if those comments are such as to be utilized from the standpoint of party government, the regulations are needless to say applicable.

British and American thinking are mature and the relationship between bureaucrats and politics are going smoothly. But so far as the Japanese Government authorities are concerned, we cannot help but feel somewhat anxious about the application of the regulations.

For instance, in modifying the Election Law, the claims of each party is dependent upon interest. In such a case as mentioned above, the people would like to hear views of political scientists through newspapers andothers. It is unreasonable for professors of government universities to be forbidden from expressing their political views for the simple reason they may be utilized by political parties, while professors of private universities are free to express their views. Of course, professors must not be immature, but on the other hand, it is important to judge with an adult eye whether or not their essays are likely to be utilized. Scholors holding close relationship with the Government or professors sympathetic to particular political parties must be kept from infesting government universities. However, it is desirable for national intelligence to be fully utilized and reflected in the practical phase of government.

In the United States, private educational institutions dominate; there is no government university while there are some state universities. In our country, at present, government universities constitute the main artery of learning. From such circumstances peculiar to Japan, it is necessaryto take adequate steps in the application of the regulations governing professors' political activities.

6

Jiji Shimpo 29 September1949

Sub-editorial:

Luther C. Steward expressed his opinion that if a state university professor reveals his political views, he would be permitted to write a book or make a speech which belongs to the sphere of genuine politics, but if his speech is favorable to a special political party, it should be banned.

Thus the position of a state university professor is being reconsidered by the people ingeneral. However, essentially, it is strange that there are professors who tend to denounce the state itself in state universities which are managed by the state and through state funds.

Hakui and Shukusei disdained to eat millet of Shu, and fed on bracken which they picked up at Mt. Shuyo. However, hearing that the bracken was also of Shu, they died from self-imposed starvation. There is no need to be so particular. However, inner logic seems to result in this conclusion.

Socrates, as shown by his words "Know theyself", turned our attention from the study of nature ot that of human being, and he must be said the founder of social science. It is said that he used to explain dignity of the law to the Atheneans, and so, though he was unjustly punished,he took poison composedly. He delonged to the type of Hakui and Shukusei.

However, there are some professors who are urged to resign but refused saying that they can find no reason to resign. Announcement of academic researchs and convictions should not be confined to the inside of a state university alone. Today is no longer an absurd era when universities were the only organ of research, and speech was worthless if one did not have the title of university professor.

Yet, the tactic of "seeking food from the enemy" is another thing.

Sekai Keizai Shimbun 30 September 1949

Sub-editorial: Political criticism by university professors

The problem of criticism by university professors has been commented on by interested authorities, then discussed by so-called journalism. To say frankly, this writer backs the conclusion of a statement by the authorities.

We think so not at this time but have thought so since long ago. We consider that challenging the intelligence of controlling authorities, instead of discussing the criticism by university professors itself, is a misguided observation based on the traditional subconscious acceptance that university professors are superior.

There is hardly any criticism evern published by university professors that is truly valuable. We can cite actual names here, but we refrain to do so in consideration of the troubles we may cause certain persons. Appreciating criticism by university professors and having them write or speak is entirely due to the student-like sentiment of journalists who have made no progress since their university days and still consider university professors as superior beings.

In other words, the lack of discernment in journalism leads to respect for a worthless manuscript originally intened for students. The true situation is that the country's university professors are neither able nor prepared nor intelligent enough tosee realities -- even ignorant and almost incompetent to judge things in the current generation.

All they can do is read 20 or 30 books written by their predecessors. Such can be done even by unintelligent minds. Rumors that Professor Sakuzo Yoshino has written a fine criticism are false; the book has proved to be no better than an expanded lecture for students and quite undeserving of appreciation by abults. It is a well known fact that the same professor once ventured to lecture without knowing the meaning of the third class. He was questioned by this writer's friend and compelled to apologize.

Prior to control, it is more important for journalism to develop further and come to reject all mediocre theories of university professors.

V Press

Major Napier, 26-6962

Newsprint Control

Govt Sec DGS/SCAP 18 Aug. 1949

Govt Sec file

5

1. The creation of an informal education advisory group to the Prime Minister, with or without prior approval of General Headquarters, appears to be clearly within the authority of the Japanese Government to determine its internal administrative affairs, especially in view of present policy as set forth in SCAP Staff Memorandum No. 28 of 16 July 1949. Its actions would become a matter of SCAP concern only if they led to governmental actions in conflict with policies and directives of the Supreme Commander.

2. The record of the past four years makes it plain that no responsible official of the Japanese Government would deliberately take action in defiance of a SCAP directive. So long as SCAPIN 195, requiring establishment and enforcement of paper rationing procedures remains in force, it is inconceivable that the Prime Minister would order the discontinuance of newsprint allocation on his own responsibility.

3. Government Section believes no action is indicated.

Encls: N/C

---------- C. W. ----------

5

Incidental Intelligence

DCS, SCAP GS 1 August 1949

2. Comment is requested concerning the information submitted in Check Note 1.

3 Incls: a/c

A. P. F.

Lt.Col.Nugent
26-5010

Incidental Intelligence

Chief, CIE DCS (SCAP) 29 July 1949

1 1. Forwarded herewith for information is agenda (Tab A) of recent meeting of the Prime Minister's "education brain trust" (Tab B). Background information on the brain trust is set forth in Memo for Record (Tab C).

2. Apparently the term "education" is construed in its broadest sense, since five items on the agenda concern the information field.

3. Attention is invited to Item 8 of the agenda. The Committee, which has four newspapermen among its members, recommends against the termination of newsprint control in the newspaper field. It considers that controls should be lifted in the field of "publications" (magazines).

4. Apart from the work of the education brain trust, but connected with the matter of newsprint control, reliable Japanese informants have furnished CIE with interesting intelligence. Officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry were ordered to make a survey of the newsprint situation and come up with recommendation for abolitions of controls. The survey was made and the findings indicated that there was no possibility of lifting controls for at least eighteen months. The Minister was furious and ordered different recommendations. The competent officials refused to change their recommendations. Nevertheless, the Minister made the recommendation desired by the Prime Minister.

5. It is generally considered among publishers that Mr. Baba of the Yomiuri is the author of the proposal to discontinue newsprint control. Information from the Yomiuri indicates that the business department thereof is not only convinced that the discontinuance of newsprint allocation would be disastrous for the Yomiuri but that the Business Manager engaged in a verbal battle with Baba for encouraging such a proposal without consulting the business department.

6. A reliable informant in the Japanese Government indicates that the Prime Minister, in order to save face, may order the discontinuance of newspaper allocation on his own responsibility and present the Japanese publishing world and this headquarters with a fait accompli. (This would, of course, be in violation of a SCAP directive.) It is reported that the Prime Minister feels that the headquarters would not dare to let him down after the fait accompli was announced.

3 Incls
1.(Tab A) Agenda of Meeting.
2.(Tab B) List of "brain trust"
3.(Tab C) Memo for Record.

- D. R. M. - - - - - - - - - - - -

Press

9 July 1949

KAWAKAMI Kiyoshi

POSITION: Free lance writer and newspaperman, residing in Washington, D.C.

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not applicable

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS: Unknown

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

Journalist and publicist; formerly guest member (space writer) of Tokyo Nichi Nichi and Osaka Mainichi, now free lance writer residing in Washington, D.C., born 1875, Tokyo; married Mildred Augusta Clarke, 1907. Career: studied law in Japan; Fellow Political Science at Iowa State University, 1904; member Japanese Commission at St. Louis Exposition, 1904; in journalistic work in America since 1905; correspondent New York Herald Syndicate at Washington Disarmament Conference, 1921-22; Naval Conference at Geneva, 1929; Naval Conference at London, 1930; Special correspondent to Washington, D.C., for Tokyo Nichi Nichi and Osaka Mainichi Shimbun; returned to Japan, 1928 and 1932. In 1941 - listed as a Japanese newspaper writer residing in Washington, D.C. Returned to Japan 1941 (?). Author of "Japan's Pacific Policy"; active for many years in establishing better understanding between the United States and Japan. In United States during war with OWI. A member of the Mainichi staff states that Kawakami is a free lance writer who occasionally has feature articles in Japanese papers. He is well connected with Mainichi. He previously was on the staff and is a close friend of TAKAISHI, Shingoro, the purged former president of the paper. Kawakami was not purged and was not among the group of newspaper correspondents in Japan who were screened by SCAP. Subject is the author of a recent article in "World Affairs" in which he states that disarming of Japan and the retention of U.S. bases will inevitably lead to attempted penetration of Japan by Russia.

Mr. Aka, GS, an acquaintance of the subject's son, furnished the following information from his own knowledge and from mutual acquaintances whom he interviewed: Kawakami is reputed to have been a Communist in the immediate period around 1902 following his graduation from college in Japan. Because of a suspected connection with the Kotoku Shusui case (attempted assination of the Emperor), he is rumored to have fled to the United States. He worked his way through the University of Wisconsin, where he met his wife. While a student in the United States and thereafter he wrote articles for the Japanese newspapers and was special correspondent for an American news syndicate.

4A

Through friendship with MATSUOKE Otsuke (diplomat and foreign minister) he had close connection with persons influential in South Manchurian Railroad. Through other friends, IWANAGA, late president of Domei, and SAITO Hitoshi, late ambassador to the United States, Kawakami had entree to influential government circles in Tokyo. In 1931 he went to Europe to report on the League of Nations proceedings relative to the Manchurian incident. Thereafter he became an apologist for the Japanese position in Asia, writing a number of books and magazine articles the best known being Japan Speaks. He was in the United States during the last war, working in Washington with OWI on a psychological warfare program. He contributed to OWI papers such as "Know Our Enemies" and prepared propaganda pamphlets for circulation in Japan. Kawakami is characterized as being pro-Japanese. He is also strongly pro-American, due to his long residence in the United States and the fact that he has an American wife. He is considered to be obstinate and opinionated, and his writings have a flavor of strong personal conviction. Mr. Aka's friend has seen the recent article in "World Affairs", a U.S. publication, and believes that Kawakami wrote it from the point of view of an American newspaper man, expanding a rather limited idea in a salable article. Subject presently resides in Washington, D.C. He has one son now in Japan with ATIS, and two daughters; one of whom is an invalid living with the family in Washington, the other formerly the wife of a State Department official, is now married to a Chicago lawyer. Subject's son, Clarke Kawakami after graduation from Harvard obtained a scholarship to an international school in Geneva. He discontinued his studies there in 1931 when Matsuoka used him as an interpreter at the League of Nations proceedings. He married a German girl. During the 1930s he came to Japan and worked as a newspaper correspondent with Domei. He re-married a well known Japanese actress. Returning to the United States before the war, the son attended Camp Savage and served in the CBI theater as a first Lieutenant, assigned to psychological warfare activities. He is now a civilian employed at ATIS in Tokyo.

C R O S S R E F E R E N C E

FILE UNDER: Press

DATE: 14 June 49

FROM: G-2 TO: G-5

SUBJECT: Press Release re: Unrepatriated Japs

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: Repatriation CLASSIFICATION

CABINET # 20 - Drawer # 4

SHELF #

4

Maj Napier 26 6962

New York Times Clipping re
Japanese Juvenile Crimes

GS PHW/WD 27 April 1949

1 The attached clipping is forwarded for information only.

C. W.

GOVERNMENT SECTION FILE

3

✓

Maj Napier 26 6962

New York Times Clipping re
Japanese Juvenile Crimes

GS G-2/PS 27 April 1949

1 The attached clipping is forwarded for information only.

C. W.

GOVERNMENT SECTION FILE

2

GE[illegible]RAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST CO[illegible]AND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

File
McAfee Mercury

AEM
cml

INCOMING MESSAGE

AEM 8

UNCLASSIFIED
PRIORITY

2 Feb 49

FROM : DA (CSPID)

TO : CINCFE (PERSONAL TO GEN WHITNEY)

NR : WCL 40701

Ref Gen MacArthur's letter to the editor of Look in reply to Hallett Abend's article of 18 Jan in Look, fol answer from Mr Abend appears in Look Feb 15.

"To the Editor: One would think from Gen MacArthur's cable about my article in Look that there was not a single statement in it which contained an undeniable truth. Fortunately for me, his rage and unmeasured denunciation show how cor ect was my analysis when I wrote, 'he is super sensitive even to friendly criticism and is naturally inclined to imperious and dictatorial attitudes.' I think it is noteworthy that the General, in his violent reaction, has not had the wisdom to say that this or that particular statement or para or sentence in my article contains an untruth or a half truth. He has studiously avoided details and instead has chosen to issue a sweeping condemnation and denial of all the facts and figures which I presented. Not a single fact or figure as such is challenged.

"It is true that I have not been in Japan since the occupation began. But the General is mistaken in assuming that I have not talked to people who have been there, or to many of those who have participated in the occupation. And he is deceiving and fooling himself if he sincerely believes that everything in Japan is going well today. The General says my article is entirely at variance with the opinions of writers and observers whom he names. That is true. What he does not know is that an equal number of observers, many of them official, have returned from Japan thoroughly disillusioned and lamenting the fact that, under the system of censorship prevailing there now, the news and magazine men assigned to Japan do not dare to write the whole truth.

34789

(over)
PRIORITY
UNCLASSIFIED

1.

UNCLASSIFIED
PRIORITY

FROM : DA _ _ NR : WCL 40701 _ _ 2 Feb 49 _ CONTINUED

"The charge that my article is an attack that follows 'the line of false propaganda put out daily from Moscow,' and that it was designed to undermine public confidence in the efficiency and integrity of the occupation personnel, is shocking. It is an attempt to protect himself by trying to smear me with a red brush. Fortunately, my reputation and my record for the last twenty years entirely confound this attempt.

"The General makes what he would term a 'wild assertion' when he says I was never in Japan before the war. I lived and worked as a newspaperman in the Far East - in China, Japan, Manchuria and the Philippines - for the fifteen years just preceding Pearl Harbor. And in those years, I probably knew more Japanese military and govt leaders than MacArthur did. After a study of General MacArthur's indignant attempt at a rebuttal of my statements and conclusions, I unqualifiedly stand in support of all the assertions made in my article. Signed Hallett Abend."

BROWN

ACTION : GOVT

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF

34789

PRIORITY
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO : 012328 Z
MCN : AUD 30/02

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Lt.Col. Nugent
26-5010

Information on Hallet Abend.

Chief, CIE | GS (General Whitney) | 7 January 1949.

1 1. Further to telephone conversation this date, a search of the files of the New York Times indicates that the review of Mark Gayne's book was written by Foster Haley and not Abend. Files of the New York Herald-Tribune were examined also, but no review by Abend could be found. It is possible that he may have reviewed the book in some other newspaper not available to CIE.

2. The following information was obtained from an official of CIE who knew Abend prior to the war:

> "Abend, who has been in newspaper work since his graduation from Stanford University in 1906, was lured to China in 1926. After a year of free-lance writing, he was taken on as a correspondent by the New York Times, which he represented in China until early in 1941, in which year he published a book titled Japan Unmasked. Returning to the United States, he remained with the New York Times in its Washington bureau until 1942. Since then he has been a free-lance writer and lecturer. He has turned out books on the Far East at the rate of about one a year and has written articles for the Saturday Evening Post, Look, Reader's Digest, American Mercury, et cetera.
>
> Brief encounters with him when he visited Tokyo before the war gave the impression that he was an irrascible, high-strung character, possibly suffering from ulcers and private frustrations. In China, he was at odds with not only the Japanese but also the Kuomintang Chinese. Though prominent in the Shanghai and Peiping foreign communities, he could not accurately be described as held in much affection by other Americans, including fellow correspondents.
>
> Though the details have been forgotten, he accused the Japanese of having broken into his Shanghai apartment and stolen the manuscript of a book he had written. Probably with much justification, he became violently and bitterly anti-Japanese. It is possible that the New York Times recalled him from China in 1941 because it felt his usefulness there was at an end, but it must be admitted that no factual basis for this is known.
>
> Being anti-Japanese is his stock in trade. It is to be expected, therefore, that he will regard Japan in terms of 1938 and 1941 and be unable or unwilling to regard it objectively in terms of 1949."

3. If other information concerning Mr. Abend comes to light, it will be forwarded promptly.

- D. R. E. - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Press

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets) Lt. Col. Nugent 26 5010

File No:

Subject: Press Coverage of C-in-C's letter to Premier Yoshida

Note No.	From: Chief, CIE	To: GS (Gen. Whitney)	Date: 22 December 1948
1	1. Forwarded herewith is Press Coverage, subject as above, for 22 December 1948. 2. A few of the translated editorials are from issues of 21 December 1948. 1 Incl Press Coverage		D.R.N.

AGO Form No. 37

5177-64 ENGR-3-27-47-100,000

24

Lt. Col. Nugent 26 5010

Press Coverage of C-in-C's letter to Premier Yoshida

Chief, CIE | GS (Gen. Whitney) | 22 December 1948

1 1. Forwarded herewith is Press Coverage, subject as above, for 22 December 1948.

2. A few of the translated editorials are from issues of 21 December 1948.

1 Incl
Press Coverage

D.R.N.

9-POINT DIRECTIVE, TOKYO MAJOR PAPERS, 22 December 1948

TITLE	PAGE	CLASSIFICATION AND SOURCES	COVERAGE	TOTAL
AKAHATA *	F	COMMENTS:		
		9-Point Directive affects Political Situation	20 in.	
		Essential Features of MacArther Letter	18 in	38 in.*
ASAHI	F	POLITICAL:		
		Premier expounds Significance of MacArthur Letter	4 in.	
		ECIO issues Statement on 9-Point Directive	3 in.	7 in.
		EDITORIAL:		
		The Time for making up a Grave Resolution	21 in.	21 in.
DAIICHI	F	EDITORIAL:		
		Turning-point for Labor Movements	18 in.	18 in.
HOCHI	F	EDITORIAL:		
		In Reply to MacArthur Letter	18 in.	18 in.
JIJI	F	EDITORIAL:		
		Administrative and Control Adjustments	22 in.	22 in.
MAINICHI	F	SUB-EDITORIAL:		
		Administrative Adjustment and Unemployment	6 in.	6 in.
NIHON KEIZAI	F	EDITORIAL:		
		New Phases confronting Labor Dispute	21 in.	21 in
SEIJI	B	COMMENT:		
		Contents and Significance of MacArthur Letter	43 in.	43 in.
SEKAI KEIZAI	F	EDITORIAL:		
		Stir up a big National Movement	15 in.	
		SUB-EDITORIAL:		
		Practice of 9-Point Directive and Reasonable Freedom	7 in.	22 in.
SHIN TOKYO		NONE		
SHIN YUKAN		NONE		
TOKYO NICHI-NICHI		NONE		
TOKYO SHIMBUN	F	EDITORIAL:		
		The Unique Way and Opportunity for Reconstruction	20 in.	20 in.
TOKYO TIMES	F	POLITICAL REVIEW:		
		Imperative Word saves the Diet from Confusion	23 in.	23 in.
YOMIURI	F	EDITORIAL:		
		People's Feeling awaiting Diet Dissolution	24 in.	24 in.

* to be added:

	B	Whether People's or Zaibatsu's, Secretary-General Tokuda expounds 9 Princeiples in his Speech	17 in	55 in.

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

WD AGO FORM 10-78
1 JUN 1945
Replaces WD QMC Form 375, 2 Feb 39, which may be used.

QUARTERMASTER LAUNDRY

(See AR 30-2135)

Date _____

Name _____

Address _____

MARKS	MARKER	BUNDLE No.	ASSORTER	WRAPPER

MEN'S LIST			WOMEN'S LIST			CHILDREN'S LIST			FLAT-WORK LIST		
No.	Articles	Price	No.	Articles	Price	No.	Articles	Price	No.	Articles	Price
	Bags, laundry Free			Aprons 10			Bathrobes 07			Bars, mosquito 05	
	Bathrobes 15			Belts 02			Bibs 02			Blankets, cotton 15	
	Breeches, khaki 15			Bloomers, plain 09			Bloomers 05			Blankets, wool 25	
	Coats, khaki 16			Bloomers, silk or fancy 15			Blouses 09			Comforts 25	
	Coats, white 20			Blouses, plain 15			Drawers, plain 05			Covers, chair 07	
	Collars 02			Brassieres, plain 09			Drawers, silk or fancy 10			Covers, couch 25	
	Coveralls 10			Brassieres, silk or fancy 14			Dresses, plain 10			Covers, mattress 05	
	Drawers, cotton 05			Collars 02			Dresses, silk or fancy 25			Covers, table, card 05	
	Drawers, wool 05			Combinations, plain 11			Kimonos, plain 10			Curtains, lace, pr 30	
	Gloves, cotton, pr 03			Combinations, silk or fancy 18			Middy blouses 09			Curtains, panel, each 13	
	Gloves, wool, pr 05			Drawers, plain 09			Nightgowns 07			Curtains, plain or sash, pr 12	
	Handkerchiefs 01			Drawers, silk or fancy 20			Overalls 05			Doilies 02	
	Jackets, mess 20			Dresses, wash 25			Pajama suits 10			Napkins 02	
	Knickers, linen 15			Handkerchiefs, plain 01			Pants 05			Pads, crib 02	
	Knickers, wool 25			Hand'chiefs, silk or fancy 03			Rompers 07			Pads, bed or table 05	
	Leggings, pr 10			Kimonos, plain 20			Skirts 10			Pillow slips 02	
	Nightshirts 09			Kimonos, silk or fancy 35			Slips 10			Quilts, plain 15	
	Pajama suits, cotton 15			Middy blouses 11			Socks, pr 02			Quilts, silk or fancy 25	
	Pajama suits, silk 25			Nightgowns, plain 10			Stockings, pr 04			Rags, bath or kitchen 01	
	Shirts, cotton, w/collars 10			Nightgowns, silk or fancy 25			Suits, sun 10			Rugs, bath 10	
	Shirts, cotton, w/o collars 09			Pajama suits, plain 15			Union suits 07			Rugs, square yard 10	
	Shirts, dress 13			Pajama suits, silk or fancy 25						Scarfs, dresser 03	
	Shirts, silk 15			Skirts, plain 18						Sheets 04	
	Shirts, wool 11			Slips, plain 15						Spreads, bed, small 10	
	Socks, pr 02			Stockings, pr 05						Spreads, bed, large 15	
	Sweaters 17			Stockings, wool, pr 06						Tablecloths, large, fancy 75	
	Ties 05			Ties 05						Tablecloths, large, plain 07	
	Trousers 15			Underskirts, plain 10						Tablecloths, small, plain 03	
	Undershirts, cotton 04			Union suits, cotton 08						Towels, bath 02	
	Underskirts, wool 05			Union suits, wool 13						Towels, face 01	
	Union suits, cotton 08			Union suits, silk 20						Towels, kitchen 01	
	Union suits, wool 10										
	Vests 13									DRY CLEANING	

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE, $_____

One copy of this list, *prepared by the patron*, will accompany bundle to the laundry. It will be returned with the finished laundry and should be retained by the patron for checking with monthly statement.

Pertinent data on this form will be entered on W. D., Q. M. C. Forms Nos. 371 and 376 by the laundry before it is returned to the patron.

Claims for shortage must be made within 48 hours, accompanied by this list, or no attention will be paid to them.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—12242-1

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDC #

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 22 December 1948

Editorial: NEW PHASE OF LABOR DISPUTES

The new wage bill, which brought forth scandalous political conflicts with the Diet dissolution near at ahnd, has been at last passed by the Lower House. On the other hand, all coal miners, electric workers, seamen, private railroad employees, after being warned by SCAP to call off their strikes and to strive for peaceful settlement through collective bargaining, decided to change their attitude in accordance with the new turn of events. Seamen's dispute has been reportedly settled already. At this time, when prompt industrial rehabilitation was called for in the US Government's directive to General MacArthur and in the General's letter to Premier Yoshida, and the early settlement of strikes is strongly desired with the year-end in sight, it is indeed a matter for rejoicing that all labor unions began a move towards peaceful settlement of strikes. At this juncture, both the people and those concerned should deeply reflect upon the process of every union's disputes and thereby promote its clear-cut settlement, and thus make it a lesson for the future. Or else, the labor issue will turn unfavorable more and more and economic stabilization will become hopeless.

Although the Government and public workers were prohibited from going on strikes, the almost simultaneous walkout by workers in key industries indicated the approach of a grave situation, both politically and economically. It is undeniable, however, that disputes in key industries this time were rather on the quiet side as compared with the February 1 strike and others last year. It may be chiefly due to the ban on general strikes and also to the fact that the government and public workers, who had formerly formed the vanguard, were prohibited from going strikes, and as a result, could not act in unison with private industrial workers. But, at the same time, changes in objective conditions must be taken into consideration. That is, the so-called three wage principles were definitely pointed out.

Unions heretofore used to demand wage increase in toatl disregard of the ability to pay of the management, and the management accepted such impossible demands overwhelmed by the pressure of unions. On the other hand, the Government offered deficit-covering loans, defray subsidies, and revise official prices to avoid strikes and settle disputes. In other words, settlement of disputes always depended on either deficit-covering loans or government subsidies, or revision of official prices. But the "three wage principles" have resulted in prohibiting all these means, and the management, although still cowardly, is obliged to oppsoe undue wage increase demands in view of its financial condition. Since management is in such a position, it is quite likely that strike tactics of unions will result in merely knocking their heads against a wall. Here lies the great significance of the enforcement of the "three principles," in parallel with the decline of the government workers from the labor front and the ban on general strikes, in determining the future course of labor disputes. Since any lare scale walkouts can never be favored by the general public today, in addition to the prohibition of general strikes, unions must be content with occasional strikes. But such strike tactics have little effect, and even bring about more disadvantages than advantages for the workers.

Today, need for speedy achievement of economic stability is imperative. The three principles are not only principles on wage, but also the basis for economic rehabilitation. Consequently, to oppose the three wage principles is to hinder efforts for economic stability. Both labor and management must realize this. And since this is so, the present labor movement keynoted on the "strike first" principle must undergo a radical change. Especially for economic stabilization, unions must deliverately consider the purport of the recent SCAP letter to Prime Minister Yoshida to the effect: "It will call for the temporary surrender of some of the privileges and the immunities inherent in a free society. There will be no place for interference by management or labor with the acceleration of production." Unions should reflect upon the fact that the radical disputes of the government workers became the direct cause for the revision of the National Public Service Law, and must realize that the future of key industry workers depends upon the actions of unions themselves. "A protruding nail should be hammered down," they say. It is because wages are raised so excessively that need for wage controls came to be so strongly stressed. And since there are the "three wage principles" on the one hand, and the demand for self-control of disuptes obstructive to production on the other, laborers should know that the only way for them to raise their wages and elevate their living standards is for them to boost production.

SUGGESTED EXCEPTION UNDER SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NMBC # _____

WD AGO FORM 1 JUN 1945 10-78
Replaces WD QMC Form 375, 2 Feb 39, which may be used.

QUARTERMASTER LAUNDRY

(See AR 30-2135)

Date _____

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MARKS	MARKER	BUNDLE No.	ASSORTER	WRAPPER

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	Bathrobes 15			Belts 02			Bibs 02			Blankets, cotton 15	
	Breeches, khaki 15			Bloomers, plain 09			Bloomers 05			Blankets, wool 25	
	Coats, khaki 15			Bloomers, silk or fancy 15			Blouses 09			Comforts 25	
	Coats, white 20			Blouses, plain 15			Drawers, plain 05			Covers, chair 07	
	Collars 02			Brassieres, plain 09			Drawers, silk or fancy 10			Covers, couch 25	
	Coveralls 10			Brassieres, silk or fancy 14			Dresses, plain 10			Covers, mattress 05	
	Drawers, cotton 05			Collars 02			Dresses, silk or fancy 25			Covers, table, card 05	
	Drawers, wool 05			Combinations, plain 11			Kimonos, plain 10			Curtains, lace, pr 30	
	Gloves, cotton, pr 03			Combinations, silk or fancy 15			Middy blouses 09			Curtains, panel, each 13	
	Gloves, wool, pr 05			Drawers, plain 09			Nightgowns 07			Curtains, plain or sash, pr 12	
	Handkerchiefs 01			Drawers, silk or fancy 20			Overalls 05			Doilies 02	
	Jackets, mess 20			Dresses, wash 25			Pajama suits 10			Napkins 02	
	Knickers, linen 15			Handkerchiefs, plain 01			Pants 05			Pads, crib 02	
	Knickers, wool 25			Hand'chiefs, silk or fancy 03			Rompers 07			Pads, bed or table 05	
	Leggings, pr 10			Kimonos, plain 20			Skirts 10			Pillow slips 02	
	Nightshirts 09			Kimonos, silk or fancy 35			Slips 10			Quilts, plain 15	
	Pajama suits, cotton 15			Middy blouses 11			Socks, pr 02			Quilts, silk or fancy 25	
	Pajama suits, silk 25			Nightgowns, plain 10			Stockings, pr 04			Rags, bath or kitchen 01	
	Shirts, cotton, w/collars 10			Nightgowns, silk or fancy 25			Suits, sun 10			Rugs, bath 10	
	Shirts, cotton, w/o collars 09			Pajama suits, plain 15			Union suits 07			Rugs, square yard 10	
	Shirts, dress 13			Pajama suits, silk or fancy 25						Scarfs, dresser 03	
	Shirts, silk 15			Skirts, plain 18						Sheets 04	
	Shirts, wool 11			Slips, plain 15						Spreads, bed, small 10	
	Socks, pr 02			Stockings, pr 05						Spreads, bed, large 15	
	Sweaters 17			Stockings, wool, pr 06						Tablecloths, large, fancy 75	
	Ties 05			Ties 05						Tablecloths, large, plain 07	
	Trousers 15			Underskirts, plain 10						Tablecloths, small, plain 03	
	Undershirts, cotton 04			Union suits, cotton 08						Towels, bath 02	
	Undershirts, wool 05			Union suits, wool 12						Towels, face 01	
	Union suits, cotton 08			Union suits, silk 20						Towels, kitchen 01	
	Union suits, wool 10										
	Vests 13									DRY CLEANING	

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—12242-1

Hochi Shimbun 22 December 1948

Editorial: In Response to General MacArthur's Letter

The interim directive from the Government of the United States to General MacArthur regarding Japanese economic rehabilitation can be regarded as similar in substance to the 10 economic principles recently presented by General MacArthur to the Japanese Government. But this time, Japan has to put the directive into practice by all means, and it has an important meaning in that United States aid to Japan will be suspended immediately if Japan fails to put the directive into practice.

The point that calls for our special attention is the fact that all policies are to be promoted through securing various conditions to establish a single exchange rate. This can also be said to be the factor that makes the nine principles of extremely high value.

The establishment of a single exchange rate is actually the prerequisite for the reconstruction of Japanese economy. But the great difficulty in creating this single exchange rate under present Japanese economic condition twisted by inflation can be understood by the fact that General MacArthur has especially sent a letter to Premier Yoshida regarding the [illegible] execution of the nine principles, and in the letter urged greater austerity for the people. The extent of such austerity and difficulty can be imagined from the fact that General MacArthur's letter calls for "the temporary surrender of some of the privileges and immunities inherent in a free society." But notwithstanding this, while trusting the Japanese Government and the people, General MacArthur says, "I have faith in their ability, however stern the requirement and great the personal sacrifice, to achieve so worthy a national goal."

We must respond to this trust of General MacArthur. As stated in General MacArthur's letter, "the course ahead may well prove difficult but its impact upon individual life will be minimized if the burden is equalized among all of the people." However, the life of austerity is different from the life that the militaristic government imposed on us. The hardships will have to be evenly distributed on the entire nation, but needless to say, care should be taken to impose heavier burdens on inflation profiteers and lighter burdens on the victims of inflation.

For this purpose, the Government and political parties are of no use in their present state for the execution of the nine principles. In order to execute the nine principles, we must demand great sacrifices and great resolution of the people, but the present Government and political parties do not have the qualification to do so. The Government that has a drunken Finance Minister and cabinet members who are under the shadow of suspicion of bribery has no authority over the people and ask them for great determination or self-sacrifice. The same is true of political parties. If they want to demand something from the people, they should satisfy the demands of the people first. Only a government or political parties that has been wiped clear of disgraces can demand the execution of the nine principles.

According to an AFP dispatch from Washington on the 17th, US officials are afraid that the nine principles may be very unpopular among the Japanese people at first. To be sure, the execution of this program has sufficient severity to wake the Japanese people from their sweet dream. Naturally, this is a hard subject for political parties now entirely occupied in gaining popularity of voters. They cannot indulge in singing praises of liberalism or socialism. Political parties and politicians, who seek the favor of voters by spreading sweet words, must be sternly judged by the people and purged from the political field. This is the best way to respond to General MacArthur's letter.

WD AGO FORM 10-78
1 JUN 1945
Replaces WD QMC Form 373, 2 Feb 39, which may be used.

QUARTERMASTER LAUNDRY

(See AR 30-2135)

Date _____

Name _____

Address _____

MARKS	MARKER	BUNDLE No.	ASSORTER	WRAPPER

MEN'S LIST			WOMEN'S LIST			CHILDREN'S LIST			FLAT-WORK LIST		
No.	Articles	Price	No.	Articles	Price	No.	Articles	Price	No.	Articles	Price
	Bags, laundry Free			Aprons 10			Bathrobes 07			Bars, mosquito 05	
	Bathrobes 15			Belts 02			Bibs 02			Blankets, cotton 15	
	Breeches, khaki 15			Bloomers, plain 09			Bloomers 05			Blankets, wool 25	
	Coats, khaki 16			Bloomers, silk or fancy 15			Blouses 09			Comforts 25	
	Coats, white 20			Blouses, plain 15			Drawers, plain 05			Covers, chair 07	
	Collars 02			Brassieres, plain 06			Drawers, silk or fancy 10			Covers, couch 25	
	Coveralls 10			Brassieres, silk or fancy 14			Dresses, plain 10			Covers, mattress 05	
	Drawers, cotton 05			Collars 02			Dresses, silk or fancy 25			Covers, table, card 05	
	Drawers, wool 05			Combinations, plain 11			Kimonos, plain 10			Curtains, lace, pr 30	
	Gloves, cotton, pr 03			Combinations, silk or fancy 18			Middy blouses 09			Curtains, panel, each 13	
	Gloves, wool, pr 05			Drawers, plain 09			Nightgowns 07			Curtains, plain or sash, pr. 12	
	Handkerchiefs 01			Drawers, silk or fancy 20			Overalls 05			Doilies 02	
	Jackets, mess 20			Dresses, wash 25			Pajama suits 10			Napkins 02	
	Knickers, linen 15			Handkerchiefs, plain 01			Pants 05			Pads, crib 02	
	Knickers, wool 25			Hand'chiefs, silk or fancy 03			Rompers 07			Pads, bed or table 05	
	Leggings, pr 10			Kimonos, plain 20			Skirts 10			Pillow slips 02	
	Nightshirts 09			Kimonos, silk or fancy 35			Slips 10			Quilts, plain 15	
	Pajama suits, cotton 15			Middy blouses 13			Socks, pr 02			Quilts, silk or fancy 25	
	Pajama suits, silk 25			Nightgowns, plain 10			Stockings, pr 04			Rags, bath or kitchen 01	
	Shirts, cotton, w/collars 10			Nightgowns, silk or fancy 25			Suits, sun 10			Rugs, bath 10	
	Shirts, cotton, w/o collars 09			Pajama suits, plain 15			Union suits 07			Rugs, square yard 10	
	Shirts, dress 13			Pajama suits, silk or fancy 25						Scarfs, dresser 03	
	Shirts, silk 15			Skirts, plain 18						Sheets 04	
	Shirts, wool 11			Slips, plain 15						Spreads, bed, small 10	
	Socks, pr 02			Stockings, pr 05						Spreads, bed, large 15	
	Sweaters 17			Stockings, wool, pr 06						Tablecloths, large, fancy 75	
	Ties 05			Ties 08						Tablecloths, large, plain 07	
	Trousers 15			Underskirts, plain 10						Tablecloths, small, plain 03	
	Undershirts, cotton 04			Union suits, cotton 08						Towels, bath 02	
	Undershirts, wool 05			Union suits, wool 13						Towels, face 01	
	Union suits, cotton 08			Union suits, silk 20						Towels, kitchen 01	
	Union suits, wool 10										
	Vests 13									DRY CLEANING	

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE, $_____

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—12242-1

ASAHI SHIMBUN 22 December 1948

TIME FOR MOMENTOUS DETERMINATION

It has been decided that the new Government workers' salary schedule should be fixed apart from the question of administrative adjustments but the fact that such adjustments have been involved in the wage question should have accorded the Government and Opposition parties an opportunity for a vigorous search of their own hearts, after having procrastinated decision on such technicalities as the date of enforcement and the period of retroactive payments. The Opposition parties, as if they had wholly forgotten their cry for inflation control, had adopted a ¥6,300 level against the Government scheme for a ¥5,300 level. That this line of action was entirely unjustified may be seen from the fact that it was pointed out to them from quarters concerned that some sort of retrenchment was necessary to enable the new high level of salaries to be maintained. Without such adjustments the new salary level would work decidedly against measures to curb inflation.

This is all so obvious to any person who has surveyed the Japanese economic situation from an objective point of view. Unless the Opposition parties were wholly ignorant of economic questions, it must be said that they have been extremely lacking in an earnest attitude regarding policies. This lack of necessary zeal is not confined to this one question. So long as we follow the nine principles we shall find the same lack manifest at every turn. Preoccupied by considerations of party interests, they fail to do the obviously necessary and go about it reluctantly only after the quarters concerned have pointed out its necessity to them. Aside from the fact that such an attitude makes one doubt their political competence, it would cause our economy to crumble under the weight of its current difficulties.

Not only administrative retrenchment but all of the nine principles are neither strange nor sudden. If there is a firm determination to restore Japan's economy, they should be carried out without fail and they should long ago have been launched.

With administrative retrenchment in sight, the question of unemployment relief immediately crops up. The field would be small if the matter is confined to Government personnel but we cannot afford to consider general rationalizations or retrenchments in private enterprise as something remote. At least unemployment relief measures should quickly be formulated. This should not be done after the nine principles are launched but should be undertaken in order that Japanese economy may stand independent. It is clear that this will not be easy.

Along with industrial and administrative adjustments, there is in the nine principles an item on "limitation of financing", meaning a deflationary policy. The item on "stabilization of wages" necessarily calls for a certain limit to wage increases and involves an efficient reformulation of the wage system. In order that the "allocation distribution measures" should prove sudcessful, improvements must be made with an eye on promotion of the export trade to the maximum extent. For this it will be required that we be prepared for "starvation exports". If "foodstuffs delivery" is to be vigorously pushed, similar sacrifices would be required of farmers. Strengthening of "price controls" would mean an energetic campaign against blackmarketeering.

If all these measures are to be enforced with a unified exchange rate as the apex of the goal, it will be necessary to quicken the tempo of increase in industrial efficiency. The immediate task before us, then, will be to augment the productivity of our labor which is now in a sorry state from international standards. The easy-going management, employment and work must now be tightened a few notches and our economy that has been watered with waste, surplus and paper currency must be geared to a degree compatible with efficiency. Unemployment must be squarely faced and wages returned to the efficiency basis. In other words, labor must increase its earning power.

This is decidedly a heavy task but it is not for the good of others but for Japan herself, so that she can stand on her own feet and join international economy. To depend indefinitely on the benevolence of other nations would not be conducive to winning independence. But a system is which the burden falls only on labor would not enable the nation to surmount the greatest difficulties we have faced since the end of the war. Equilibrium of burden must be established as a principle, without which workers cannot be expected to endure the low level of living that would be necessitated and the people as a whole to cooperate in the supreme effort.

WD AGO FORM 1 JUN 1945 10-78
Replaces WD QMC Form 373, 2 Feb 39, which may be used.

QUARTERMASTER LAUNDRY

(See AR 30-2135)

Date _____

Name _____

Address _____

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	Bags, laundry Free			Aprons 10			Bathrobes 07			Bars, mosquito 05	
	Bathrobes 15			Belts 02			Bibs 02			Blankets, cotton 15	
	Breeches, khaki 15			Bloomers, plain 09			Bloomers 05			Blankets, wool 25	
	Coats, khaki 16			Bloomers, silk or fancy 15			Blouses 09			Comforts 25	
	Coats, white 20			Blouses, plain 15			Drawers, plain 05			Covers, chair 07	
	Collars 02			Brassieres, plain 09			Drawers, silk or fancy 10			Covers, couch 25	
	Coveralls 10			Brassieres, silk or fancy 14			Dresses, plain 10			Covers, mattress 05	
	Drawers, cotton 05			Collars 02			Dresses, silk or fancy 25			Covers, table, card 06	
	Drawers, wool 05			Combinations, plain 11			Kimonos, plain 10			Curtains, lace, pr 30	
	Gloves, cotton, pr 03			Combinations, silk or fancy 18			Middy blouses 09			Curtains, panel, each 13	
	Gloves, wool, pr 05			Drawers, plain 09			Nightgowns 07			Curtains, plain or sash, pr 12	
	Handkerchiefs 01			Drawers, silk or fancy 20			Overalls 05			Doilies 02	
	Jackets, mess 20			Dresses, wash 25			Pajama suits 10			Napkins 02	
	Knickers, linen 15			Handkerchiefs, plain 01			Pants 05			Pads, crib 02	
	Knickers, wool 25			Hand'chiefs, silk or fancy 03			Rompers 07			Pads, bed or table 05	
	Leggings, pr 10			Kimonos, plain 20			Skirts 10			Pillow slips 02	
	Nightshirts 09			Kimonos, silk or fancy 35			Slips 10			Quilts, plain 15	
	Pajama suits, cotton 15			Middy blouses 11			Socks, pr 02			Quilts, silk or fancy 25	
	Pajama suits, silk 25			Nightgowns, plain 10			Stockings, pr 04			Rags, bath or kitchen 01	
	Shirts, cotton, w/collars 10			Nightgowns, silk or fancy 25			Suits, sun 10			Rugs, bath 10	
	Shirts, cotton, w/o collars 09			Pajama suits, plain 15			Union suits 07			Rugs, square yard 10	
	Shirts, dress 13			Pajama suits, silk or fancy 25						Scarfs, dresser 03	
	Shirts, silk 15			Skirts, plain 18						Sheets 04	
	Shirts, wool 11			Slips, plain 15						Spreads, bed, small 10	
	Socks, pr 02			Stockings, pr 05						Spreads, bed, large 15	
	Sweaters 17			Stockings, wool, pr 06						Tablecloths, large, fancy 75	
	Ties 05			Ties 05						Tablecloths, large, plain 07	
	Trousers 15			Underskirts, plain 10						Tablecloths, small, plain 03	
	Undershirts, cotton 04			Union suits, cotton 08						Towels, bath 02	
	Undershirts, wool 05			Union suits, wool 13						Towels, face 01	
	Union suits, cotton 08			Union suits, silk 20						Towels, kitchen 01	
	Union suits, wool 10										
	Vests 13									DRY CLEANING	

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—12242-1

The matter is not essentially one that is forced on us externally but one which we must voluntarily tackle. The fundamental question we must pose before the people is whether they really want to vanquish ~~the~~ inflation, whether they really want to restore Japan to her former position in international economy and whether they wish to surmount ~~the~~ present difficulties and thereby reach ~~the~~ high ~~shore of ordered~~ standard living. The time is now here to ask for momentous determination of Government and parties on these vital questions.

MAINICHI SHIMBUN 22 December 1948

There should be no ideological opposition to administrative reform, which came in the form of a supreme order so that the Japanese nation may not collapse. However, it is almost impossible for export industries to absorb the vast number of unemployed to follow.

Previously, the Labor Ministry had attempted to devise a plan whereby the building of a great national highway system would be undertaken as a public utility project but it was found to be impossible from the standpoint of maintaining a balance in the budget. Not only that, manual labor was found unsuitable for the so-called intelligentsia class, not only physically but also from the standpoint of efficiency.

However, although there might be some hardships involved, there is no getting away from the fact that roads must be built. Without the modernization of roads, there can be no industrial recovery nor a tourist industry.

The historical "Roman Road" was military road. The most famous Apia Highway was built by the Romans during a war. Swamps were buried, mountains were cut and a roadbed was laid to make possible speed in transportation of armies. Other roads were built from Rome to all her colonies.

The reason for the lack of progress in road construction in Japan also lies in military reasons. From the viewpoint of making Japan a fortress, bad roads were left as it. During the Edo period, lords were reluctant to build bridges across rivers. Despite opposition from the lords, it is said that Iyeyasu bridged the Yahagigawa. The roads in central Tokyo are all results of benevolent rule by Iyeyasu.

Despite talk of "The Way of Constitutional Government," even major cities lack roads that can be called roads. After a rain, present roads become quagmires. This is the symbol of a cultural nation.

CHUBU KEIZAI SHIMBUN 19 December 1948

EDITORIAL: CARRY OUT DRASTIC RETRENCHMENT AND RATIONALIZATION

It is well-known to all that the promotion of export trade to the maximum is the key to the rehabilitation of Japan, and the way for promotion of trade lies in reasonable price cut and stabilization of key domestic commodities; and it is also known that this stabilization can be brought about mainly by wage stabilization as well as the establishment of a single exchange rate as a concrete means for these requirements. The question is that it is feared that the plan will come to nothing because no method has been decided through which the Government, people, industries and enterprises can solve these well-known tasks in their daily life, and no enthusiasm has been raised.

In other words, this fear is one that the Government, enterprises and the working class may not strive to realize the 10-point principle of July or the more recent 3-point principle in their respective work-place, though they were urged to apply the above principles by the United States occupation authorities, the Far Eastern Commission or SCAP. For instance, a good example is the Democratic-Liberal Party, the creator of the present cabinet, which in view of international, the United States in particular, economic situation has wantonly advocated free economy and tried to sweeten the dream of a group of [redacted] commercial and industrial classes notwithstanding the fact that controlled economy must be made effective, and free economy is completely out of the question. Or, this can be found in the repeated helpless struggles of enterprises for the increased wage although deficit-covering loans have been banned.

Now when such selfish dreams, which are theoretically impossible, are being indulged in and the 10-point principle and the more recent 3-point principle have not yet produced satisfactory results, the Fine Mission has again returned today to Japan after its visit to the United States. And the Mission has brought firm views of American political leaders that Japan should realize economic stabilization and the fixing of a single exchange rate by next April notwithstanding present inflationary conditions in Japan. Furthermore, immediately after the GARIOA and EROA funds were included in the greater Marshall Plan, Mr. Paul Hoffman, in whose hands the power of life and death of Japanese rehabilitation is held, came to Japan, although his visit to Japan has no immediate relation with the economic rehabilitation of Japan.

We do not know the internal relations it has with this situation but on the 18th, SCAP issued a third statement on these points, which urges both the State and enterprises to strictly enforce wage stabilization with non-deficits as the ideal in order that Japan's economy may be reconstructed. The content of this statement, the detail of which appears in another column of this newspaper together with the 9-point principle, is nothing but an adjusted and emphasized expression of the 10-point principle and the more recent 3-point principle. There is one fundamentally different point between the present principle and the past ones. This is that while the past principles were presented in the form of advice or instruction so as to save the political face of the Japanese Government, the present announcement was presented as an "order," directing the strict enforcement of an effective program for economic stabilization. The order stated that this program should be one which can achieve "fiscal, monetary, price and wage stability" in Japan as soon as possible and raise export produce to the maximum.

Speaking more plainly, Japanese industrial and mine products must be produced on the basis of rationalization of quality and quantity and price, and import of raw materials must be confined within the limit of the amount of exports to dollar and sterling areas; otherwise the United States will stop [redacted] her heteronomous aid to Japan under inflation. To State more concretely, as long as inflationary economy of red-figure Japan continues, the United States federal appropriation program to be worked out next spring will not take into consideration such a tremendous task as to double the amount of the credit granted this fiscal year---GARIOA and EROA loans that amount to $500,000,000, the difference between the $20,000,000,000 (sic) exports and $ 700,000,000 imports. Apart from the $200,000,000, the total for the cotton credit and the import-export revolving fund, if the amount of the rehabilitation aid fund of the United States general account should remain around $ 300,000,000 next year, it is clearly below the level on which credit has been granted to west Germany and Japan's rehabilitation will be delayed just that much.

The United States' judgment on whether she will close or enlarge the framework of foreign capital depends upon whether or not Japan will succeed in overcoming inflation next spring. In order to give favorable effect on this judgment, it is necessary to observe the 3-point principle for the wage stabilization which stipulates that deficit-covering

loans should not be made for the sake of wage increase, that the total amount of subsidies to key industries should not be increased, and that the over-all price revision should never be taken into consideration.

Loans and credit to make up deficits or to accelerate inflation by artificially manipulating price economy, should absolutely not be permitted. Both Government and enterprises should not make defrayments beyond their ability to pay. We should watch against holding stockpiles. Money shortage should be overcome insofar as possible by rationalization. We should avoid raising prices of stock on speculation. Let us tide over hardships today with the light of tomorrow as our goal.

NAGOYA TIMES 19 December 1948

NATIONAL ZEAL FOR ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

Continued confusions can all be attributed to the fact that [redacted] Japanese economic reconstruction has not yet started. Although we have no time to comment on the causes why economic rehabilitation is impeded, it would be needless to say that now it the time when we must spiritually push the economic program with all out efforts.

General MacArthur's directive on the enforcement of the economic stabilization program which was issued under these circumstances suggests how great the United States' aid to Japan is. On this occasion, we should bear in mind that we must devote ourselves in response to the great benevolence of the United States.

Japanese economy since the surrender has progressed but very little. Disorderly economic policies, based on poor politics, have caused general confusion of prices and inflation. National economy has become a deficit; management of enterprises has come to show no commercial profits; and wages are insufficient to maintain livelihood. The so-called vicious cycle of national economy continues. What has been discovered in this economic situation is that in order to tide over the coming economic crisis, there is no other way for the Japanese Government but to resolutely take more thorough measures for economic stabilization than ever before.

What does the economic reconstruction program direct? It urges us to achieve the "stabilization of currency, prices and wages of this country as soon as possible, and to increase production for export as much as possible." We should not forget, however, that whether a comprehensive economic program can save us from a crisis depends solely on national, including the Government, zeal. Application of the measures by the entire nation based on such zeal is the only way to solve all the political and economic problems. Furthermore, this will enable us to expect greater aid from the United States.

ASAHI SHIMBUN 21 December 1948

ENFORCEMENT OF NINE PRINCIPLES EXPECTED BY INDUSTRIAL CIRCLES

Industrial circles hold that the SCAP letter and the nine principles are desirable to enterprise, and earnestly hope for immediate enforcement of the principles. Mr. Ishikawa, Chairman of the economic organization league, expressed his view on the attitude which the Government has taken and especially on the stabilization of wage as follows:

Financial circles have often asked the Government to enforce the stabilization of wages which is regarded as a main object of the nine principles. However no action was taken. This time the Government should enforce it positively.

Mr. Morci, Standing Director of the Japan economic organization, criticized the Government's lukewarm attitude saying that, "as the conclusion is reached, a strong political power is required to enforce it."

Mr. Shigeo Nagano, Managing Director of Japan industry, spoke as follows:

"If we understand that Japan can do nothing without US aid, we should strengthen price and food controls."

In order to realise the nine principles, a labor policy is most important. Mr. Kinichi Aoki, president of Shinagawa brick industry, explained as follows:

"So far as labor unions continue destructive acts, economic stabilization is hopeless. The reason why the US adopted the Wagner Act was because it was necessary to promote purchasing power to meet surplus production. There is a difference between US and Japan which is now suffering from short production. Therefore the Government should revise existing labor union system which is unsuitable for the present economic condition so that operators and labor may cooperate with each other.

Industrial circles are forecasting a so-called "adjustment panic" resulting from the enterprise re-adjustment necessary for the enforcement of the nine principles and the early establishment of [redacted] single exchange rate.

Mr. Morôi of Japan economic organization expressed his expectation as follows:

If we are fully prepared for panic, we will be scarcely affected by it. We should consider how to improve the quality and design of goods and how to attract world demands for Japanese goods.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN 21 December 1948

EDITORIAL: SQUARELY TACKLE HARDSHIPS

General Douglas MacArthur sent a letter to Premier Yoshida on December 19 pertaining to the U.S. Government's directive on the rehabilitation of Japanese economy and called for the people's further efforts and austerity to stabilize our economy. The 9 principles for economic stabilization directed by the U.S. Government are not novel for themselves as their general outline had already been shown in the Ten Economic Principles presented to the Ashida Cabinet by SCAP. The point is not in their contents but in their prompt execution which was demanded with unprecedented emphasis.

The U.S. Government's directive and SCAP's letter clearly reveal current Japanese situation to the people and thereby ask for their deep reflection. Unlike Britain and France, the industrial production of Japan has been restored to only 50% of the pre-war level. In Japan, labor is overwhelmingly in excess of productive means. Such being the case, to stabilize economy in a short time, all the people should resolutely make up their minds to bear hard lives for a long time. In short, much more importance must be attached to the attainment of economic self-sufficiency of the nation rather than to the elevation of the people's lives. General MacArthur said," It will call for increased austerity in every phase of Japanese life and for the temporary surrender of some of the privileges and immunities inherent in a free society."

Should the stabilization of wages and prices be strongly enforced, the people will be obliged to abandon their freedom and privileges to a certain extent, for, "insofar as a nation depends upon the charity of other nations, she will never be able to gain political freedom," as the General said. Even only to maintain our present lives, several million dollars of aid a year is necessary. Political independence cannot be expected by a nation that cannot achieve economic self-sufficiency, even if a peace treaty is concluded in the future. It must be a task common to all the strata and classes of the nation to do away with such a situation that depends upon other nations' mercy and being a burden to them as fast as possible and realize complete economic self-sufficiency. It is a national task of today to "concentrate every effort on attaining economic self-sufficiency."

How can it be achieved? According to the first tentative plan of the 5-year Program for Economic Rehabilitation, exports amounting approximately to $1.6 billion at present prices is required for the people to restore the 1930-1934 living standard and to be economically self-sufficient. Upon viewing the exports for this year, estimated at about $200,000,000, Japanese exports must be increased to at least 7 or 8 times of the current amount.

As for agricultural and marine products, they should be increased by 40% and industrial production by two times. For that purpose, not only raw materials but equipments must be increased. Most of funds and materials required depend solely upon the labor of the people. That is, the people must cut their consumer lives and bear austerity, thereby accumulating funds for economic rehabilitation. It is indeed a great hardship, which requires great effort on the part of the people.

Furthermore, it is problematical whether complete economic self-sufficiency will be attained in 5 years with the people's efforts and austerity. Especially, as export is not a one-sided business but needs stabilized markets. The political situations in Asiatic countries, the market for two thirds of Japanese exports, are quite unfavorable to Japan and there is little hope for them to be restored in the near future. With the revival of West European countries, they will extend their export markets in Asia, and keen competition is predicted. It will require super-human efforts in the true sense of the word to promote our export by doing away with these various obstacles. "Export or ruin" is an iron rule confronting the Japanese people. So far as Japanese goods are demanded abroad, we must export even what is necessary for the people's lives. It may be also inevitable to export first grade goods and divert only second and third grade goods for domestic consumption. To cut costs by rationalizing industries is beyond mentioning.

It is beyond our imagination how difficult the people's lives will be made as a result. But, this hardship cannot avoided to overcome the present situation of depending upon other nations and for the realization of economic self-sufficiency. What we should do at present is to squarely tackle this hardships. All the people should equally share this sacrifice with one another and find a way to utilize the people's efforts most effectively.

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 21 December 1948

EDITORIAL: ECONOMIC SELF-SUSTENANCE OR COMPRADOR SYSTEM

There are many economic problems now confronting our country such as increased production of coal, reinforcement of transportation facilities, encouragement of foreign trade, etc. But in view of the recent FEC directive and the present "nine principles", it is clear that encouragement of foreign trade is the most urgent. One of the members of the Fine Mission now about to return to Japan declared before leaving Washington:

"We want to extend our relief efforts with the purpose of making Japan self-sustaining and removing the burden to American tax-payers who are paying Japanese occupation costs without end."

Here also lies the purport of the "nine principles." The material aid the United States has given us under the GARIOA Fund, EARCA Fund and other arrangements has already reached enormous amount. This is clear in view of the fact that our imports have exceeded exports by 800$ million dollars since 1946. This means that we owe the sum to the United States. To decrease these debts and make ourselves self-sufficient, we must work as hard as we can and increase our exports. Since the middle of November, the Fine Mission has been negotiating with the Army Department in Washington on Japanese economic rehabilitation funds for the next fiscal year and has presented budget demands. The above statement was issued by the Mission to deny rumors that the Japanese Rehabilitation Program may be greatly revised. But even if this budget program is included in the New Year address of President Truman, it must be deliberated by US Congress before it is finally decided. Congress will naturally deliberate on the program from the viewpoint of reducing the tax burden to the American people. In that case, it is easy to imagine that the slow recovery of Japan despite the bulky aid to her at the great expense of the Americans will surely become the focus of discussions. Especially so since our exports have increased but very little since the reopening of our foreign trade one and a half year ago. In the face of such criticisms, we must deliberately reflect upon ourselves. We have not been idle so far, but unless we make more sincere efforts from now, we fear we shall be disqualified to receive aid.

In our private life, we must earn our living so long as we can work. And even when we stand in adverse circumstances and are obliged to receive other's help, we are not allowed to neglect what we can do ourselves. This is the same with a nation or people. If we want independence, we must restore our industry as quickly as possible and export our goods to purchase foodstuffs and other needed commodities in return. Otherwise, we shall become a vagrant in the family of nations. It is easily imagined from common sense that the American aid to Japan will not last long. So, Japan must recover as soon as possible so as to be able to feed her 80,000,000 population on her narrow land without the aid of Allied Na... foreign capital are but means for this end. But some leftist elements dare to criticize this urgent national policy as seeking a comprador system and sound warnings against the colonization of Japan.

Encouragement of foreign trade and introduction of

"Compradors" mean Chinese brokers who played an active part in the commercial world since modern European capital was introduced into China. In this case, the trouble was that these compradors closely connected themselves with foreign capitalists disregarding the interests of their own nation. This is why the Kuomintang once adopted the slogan, "down with compradors", and the Chinese Communist Party also passed the same slogan last August. But the word "compradors" now used in Japan by left-wing propagandist has a wide meaning. For instance, when they oppose the new university bill, they call it an educational comprador system. They also call those cooperating in the execution of internationalistic policies "comprador politicians." Same criticisms are hurled at those seeking the induction of foreign capital and encouragement of foreign trade with the view of restoring our position in the international economic world. They are even called Japanese colonization agents. There is nothing to choose between the claims of such leftists and the advocates of nationalism around 1887 when Saburo Shimada was making efforts to awaken the Japanese. Those nationalists considered borrowing money from other countries as anti-national. Of course, intellectuals will never listen to such absurd theories. But should there be any people who are deceived by such propaganda, we want them to consider how Japan will otherwise be able to reconstruct her industry.

under the present circumstances without the induction of foreign capital and encouragement of foreign trade. The real crisis of our race will come when we are deceived by the propagandists who try to discourage us by speaking ill of the Japanese rehabilitation policies while they have no constructive plans on their side. A nation that has lost the power to work and feed themselves by export trade is a doomed nation. There are some who are fearful of excessive "foreignization" of this country in view of the example of Germany in the past. But since we have been unable to introduce much foreign capital since the days of the Ashida Cabinet despite our great efforts, it is clear that the real situation is free from such fears.

- austerity in Japan

TOKYO SHIMBUN - 21 Dec 48

In purchasing goods and riding a streetcar, we must still form a line and wait. However, conditions have undoubtedly been much improved. Although perhaps the result of decreased purchasing power, we no longer need fear that all desired goods will be sold out.

Now that we can purchase goods and ride cars without jostling, the people have recovered their composure. Heretofore, because of the serious struggle for existence, people have been irritable and everything seemed to go amiss. If the essence of democracy is harmony between individuals and society, and between rights and duties, the hitherto unsound and abnormal mental state of the Japanese people was not suited to the most effective development of Japan's democratization.

We are still faced with austerity, but our composure serves to bright our lives, mentally and physically. It was very fortunate that SCAP's letter to the Prime Minister was issued at this moment when we recovered our composure. We now are able to respond to his trust that he "has faith in the ability of the Japanese people to endure the required austerity". We believe that Japan's rehabilitation and true liberty can be attained by mutual trust in all daily relationships and by self-restraint.

23

Calley

MAGAZINE CONFERENCE 12 February 1948

As a final exposition on the topic of Functions of Political Parties in a Free Society which he has been discussing with representatives of the Japanese press, Guy J. Swope, Chief, Political Affairs Division, Government Section, commented on "Majority and Minority Opinions in a Democratic Society and Government" at a special joint conference for Japanese editors, writers, publishers and newspaper reporters 12 February in Radio Tokyo building. A copy of his outlined discussion is attached.

Mr. Swope concluded by saying, "I'm soon returning to the United States but as I leave you I would like to repeat--I leave with a great deal of optimism about the future of Japan. This optimism is largely based on the fact that you ladies and gentlemen have the future of Japan in your hands. As long as you can write what you want and as long as the newspapers print what you write, the future of democracy in Japan is assured. I will be back in a year to see how well you have done your job."

Major Daniel C. Imboden presided. A copy of his extemporaneous remarks is attached.

Mr. Iwatate with courtesy of Kyodo News Service was interpretor.

QUESTIONS:

Q. (Shufu no Tomo) Will you explain point six--minority reports?

A. In the Diet when a bill is presented by the government or a number of the Diet it is referred to a committee. The purpose of this action is to have a small committee, rather than the whole Diet, examine merits of the bill and make a report to the whole Diet. Finally, when the committee has studied the bill its members vote with responsibility of making a report to the Diet, and those voters recommending passage of the bill submit a "majority report."

In the American congress often there is a minority also making a report to Congress, describing the reason why the bill should not be passed as a law. The purpose of the minority report, since the majority report is to be considered, is to present to the people all over the country both sides of the question. The people will then be in a position to exert pressure on the Diet and if the majority of the Diet is not in harmony with the majority of the people it will be known.

This in reality proves the statement we know, "There are always two sides to a question." By presenting the other side, through the minority report, the people of the country are in a position to study the question further and perhaps at a later session of the Diet the representatives will realize that people are not

in agreement with the majority. Within two years the viewpoint expressed by the minority might become the viewpoint adopted by the Diet.

This same thing holds true in the Supreme Court of the United States which is the same as the Supreme Court of Japan. It is the final body determining whether the laws are constitutional. Oliver Wendell Holmes was a justice in the U.S. Supreme Court for perhaps 40 years. During many years he was frequently in the minority. (The Supreme Court consists of nine members). Very often the decision of five members was against the remaining four members, often led by Holmes. He would write a minority opinion, his report of the group of four differing from viewpoints of the five or six in majority. Holmes' minority opinions, though of no legal force, did bring before the people merits of the other side of the question. As years went on the Supreme Court turned in the direction toward which Holmes had been indicating it should go for many years in his minority reports.

Q. (Horitsu Shimpo) What is the relation between point four and nine of your outline?

A. In part four I intended to emphasize the fact that a minority, even though they must submit to the decision of the majority, still has certain rights which must be preserved and respected. One of the rights is that no action may be taken by the majority which in any way prevents the minority from working and gaining support. Eventually the minority may be the majority.

For instance in 1942 when the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society recommended the Diet have use and full power of government to elect candidates, it prevented independent candidates from being elected. The government thereby improperly deprived the minority the opportunity to gain the same kind of support as the majority.

The second part of number four: In a democratic society and government the machinery of government must provide that some decision can be made and that decision is made by the majority. Therefore we say the majority rule must be respected if opportunity has been left open for the minority to present its case, and a vote taken and the majority passes the bill. The minority may not claim it has been badly treated.

Under point nine I will use an illustration from the U.S. Many years before 1920 millions of women and many men in America believed women should be allowed to vote although it was not provided by law. Time after time bills were presented and defeated in the American Congress. When bills were defeated the women and sympathizers accepted as lawful the decision of the majority but privately continued to work on their ambition. In 1920 through a Constitutional amendment it was provided women could vote. This is an example that the minority must accept the opinion of the majority as legal but it in no way prevents them attempting to upset the decision of the majority, by lawful means, and pass a law giving them what they stand for.

Q. (Nihon Keizai) In the last press conference you referred to the majority rule and the Diet. As a theoretical problem you pointed out the democratic way to elect the next premier of the Diet. In Japan at the present time are three or four different parties in the Diet. There is a question of the majority of the third, fourth or fifth ranking parties getting together to constitute a majority and elect

someone from the third party as premier. To me this seems strange. The Katayama Cabinet represents the Social Democratic party, and upon its failure I believe the premiership should go to the second ranking party. Is this the next legal procedure? In case the second party received the nomination of the premiership and could not form a cabinet is the second party entitled to dissolve the Diet?

A. Almost anything I would say on the question would be considered as having reference to the chance of some individual becoming the next premier. It is obviously improper for me to take a chance like that when the declared policy of the Supreme Commander, as indicated in his statement, is that this problem is completely and solely one of the Japanese people. They must work it out along democratic means as adopted in the new constitution and Diet law.

I wish only to make this statement: The Diet is constituted of 466 members when all posts are filled (there are some vacancies) and each member was elected by the people of the districts. In a representative form of government these members must be considered as speaking for the people in actions taken. Unless anyone is deprived of one of the great liberties we consider fundamental in a free society and unless they destroy these liberties, any action taken by the majority is legal action and subject only to correction of the people who elected them when they come up for election the second time.

Q. (Hyron Shimbun) Now that the Katayama Cabinet has failed what should be done about the suit filed charging the government violated the constitution? Is there record of a similar case in U.S.?

A. I don't know which suit you have referred to. Will you be more specific?

Q. (Hyron Shimbun) The suit charging the Katayama Government violated Article 11 in the new constitution. During October 1947 in the Tokyo and Osaka areas the rations of staple food were suspended 20 days. Article 11 of the constitution says that minimum living is guaranteed. The suspension of rations is also a violation of Article 25 which specifies protection of basic human rights--by this meaning protection of the body, life and freedom. The failure on the part of the government to ration food during an extended period violates these two articles.

Before any action was taken on the suit, the Katayama Cabinet collapsed. It is democratic procedure to file the suit now?

A. Unfortunately or fortunately I am not a lawyer. I can only say in America a suit against the interpretation of a law will stand regardless of whether any individual remains in the government or not.

I can't answer this question. I don't know. I do know the general nature of the suit referred to but I don't know the exact points on which it is based. Therefore it would be very foolish for me to make comments on a specific suit for two reasons: 1. I don't know the details. 2. I am not a legal expert so I couldn't answer anyway.

Q. (Hyron Shimbun) It seems the popular sentiment of the people is to ask for another general election. Will you comment?

A. I have no answer. I don't know if they do or not. I might point out that under the Constitution members of the House of Representatives are elected for a term of four years unless the House is dissolved in accordance with provisions of the new Constitution.

Q. (Yomiuri) Will you explain point three of your outline? In the many government committees, when decisions are made differences of opinion result. In a situation like the present one individual members of one side might be talked over to the other side. For instance, in the Hirano purge the chairman called on a committee member and talked him over to the side of the chairman. Labor union leaders try to persuade members to strike, saying if they don't this or that will happen. Thus persons might feel they were being intimidated. In such a case, the other side would say it had explained the situation and had not threatened or intimidated the individual. There is a fine borderline existing here, either side can say intimidation or explanation was employed. Will you comment on this borderline?

A. You have explained your own question. There is a delicate borderline between the two. I think the individual concerned is the best one to judge whether or not he should change his viewpoint. Therefore it is difficult to say whether he was intimidated or persuaded.

(OFF RECORD) You have made reference to a Cabinet member who made three or four statements. I read all and after reading them I'm sure I couldn't say what happened.

Q. (Jiji Press) In connection with the recent Cabinet failure, there is an opinion that it is the constitutional step to give the next premiership to the opposition party. However if the opposition gets the nomination of the next premiership and doesn't have a majority in the Diet, it is possible they may dissolve the Diet? When the Cabinet failed, without knowing whether it had the popular support of the Diet, is it constitutional to give the next premiership to the opposition?

A. I feel very uncomfortable in trying to answer these questions so specifically associated with possibilities of individuals so I refer back to Gen. MacArthur's statement. I think it is fairly specific as to what he considers the proper course. Certainly I'm so much below Gen. MacArthur in the organization of GHQ that what I might have to say would hardly have the same weight as what he might.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT

Joint Magazine Editors' Conference of Civil Information & Education Section and Government Section. Statement made at 1400 on 12 February 1948.

1. Unanimity, except in rare and unusual instances, is contrary to human nature.

2. A Democratic society charts its course through the means of wide discussion.

3. Intimidation for the purpose of achieving unanimity is the very antithesis of a free society.

4. A minority has rights which must be respected by the majority. But democracy means rule by the majority.

5. All people must obey the laws made by the lawful action of the majority. For instance, taxing authorities have no right to advise non-payment of taxes.

6. Minority reports in legislative bodies and minority decisions of the courts. Oliver Wendell Holmes of the U. S. Supreme Court.

7. In a democracy the majority must refrain from using all the power it can command.

8. Minority representation in government posts; on Diet Committees.

9. The minority must accept the decisions of the majority, but may use all legal means to repeal them.

10. Revolutions and assassinations, illegal and dangerous weapons to use by the minority.

EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS: MAJOR DANIEL C. IMBODEN

I want to congratulate the Japan Publishers Association for creating such splendid ethics of journalism as recently compiled. As the Japan Publishers Association's ethics is superior I am sure magazines following the ethics will achieve total responsibility and serve the Japanese reading public.

Too long have Japanese magazines and publishers been cursed with gorotski magazines and salacious articles. I think it was splendid for responsible publishers to create such superior ethics of journalism. I realize you all have problems on newsprint but these are things that undoubtedly the future will take care of.

I want to report to you that I have had only two Japanese mothers come to me since 1 January 1948 bringing objectionable Japanese magazines. I would offer a word of warning to editors--editors who print novels. Read them before you start printing and don't publish them if they are salacious and absolutely rotten to the core. A very poor piece of editing occurred on a responsible newspaper in Japan recently. It ran a salacious novel serially and this should not have happened. It doesn't injure my tender sensibilities because I can't read the Japanese language but it does injure the tender sensibilities of the readers. They think I'm all-powerful and bring your troubles to me.

One of the purposes of these magazine conferences is to present to writers background material they can use to create a comprehensive story. We don't intend to present spot or bulletin news for newspapers at a magazine conference but when it does happen there is no prohibition against newspapers publishing the news.

A magazine writer has been quizzing me relative to writing a comprehensive article on the International Military Tribunal of the Far East. He is writing for a select group--the intelligentsia--to explain to them the new conception of international law. Where a group of gangsters like Tojo and his crowd start a war they should be punished as common criminals. The writer is getting into a good argument because he contends "thou shalt not kill" and in case a gangster or a gang gets together to kill people the state tries and convicts them if they are guilty. His idea is that the world is so small now, due to air transportation, we are knit into a nation, a united nation, and a family. Where one member or two or three persons represent a nation, through gang leadership, and slaughter other people they should be tried by international law. You probably read in the morning papers the speech Mr. Keenan made to the court. I have asked your magazine officer to obtain copies of his speeech and for those writers desiring such material, it will be made available.

To ask you representatives of Japanese magazines a few questions, do you think the magazines have improved since the end of the war? Is there any reason why readers should object to Japanese magazines? Are you entirely

satisfied with contents of your magazine? Have you made any improvement in your magazine? Have you received letters from readers saying they don't like your magazine? Have any readers asked you to give a certain style of service not now given?

(MAGAZINE REPRESENTATIVE) I would like to reply not as a representative of Japanese magazines but as a student of Japanese magazines. After the end of the war, in my opinion, some magazines made considerable progress. Magazines which showed kindness in responding to readers demands belong to the progressive group. Among Japanese magazines there is one publication, "Composite" which includes all subjects and caters to a limited group--the intelligentsia. The magazine claims to represent the highest level of cultural standards. Most readers of such magazine are proud of the fact they are subscribers. However, I think most articles are empty and lacking in practical value. I do admit that a selected group of intelligentsia is necessary to raise the general standard of culture in Japan but the contents of this magazine are not helpful. In my opinion this magazine could be edited in such a way as to explain subjects in an easier way and the general public could understand it. In this way it would have a higher value.

(MAJOR IMBODEN) What are some of the subjects discussed in an empty fashion?

A. In discussions of politics, economics or philosophical problems the magazine uses terms difficult to comprehend. Writers are mostly well-known professors approaching the problem from a scholarly point of view.

Magazines represented at the conference were Economist, Shin Nippon, Hokkai Hyoron Sha, Chuo Rodo Jiho, Nippon Rumour, Shimbun no Shimbun, Gaikoku Kotsu Chosa, Chugakusei Shuho, Tosho Jiho, Rodo to Kagaku, Gokkan Yomiuri, Teishin Rodo, Junkan News, PAC, Yomiuri Weekly, Nippon Sanshi Shimbun, Sekai Shuho, Sekai Bunka, Chiryo, Iye No Hikari, Rodo Kijun, Sangyo Tembo, Sekai, Horitsu Shimpo, Minshu Daigaku, Sekai Shonen, Chugai Shuppan Sha, Shufu no Tomo, Sozo, Sekai no Ugoki, Kogyo Shunju, Kyodo Tsushin Sha, Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo Times, Yomiuri Shimbun, Nippon Keizai Shimbun, Jiji Shimpo, Yoron Shimbun, Chubu Nippon, Tokyo Tsushin, Jiji Tsushin, Mainichi Shimbun, Jiyu Shimbun, Tokyo Shimbun and JOAK.

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

00262

94 77

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: Daily Worker Article Attacking SCAP Censorship

Note No.	
1	From: G-2 To: Government Section Date: 15 JAN 1948 CIS/OD/CNS/lc 1. Reference your telephone call of 4 January 1948, forwarded herewith Department of the Army radiogram regarding subject article. 2. It is believed that this article was written by Hugh DEANE, currently Tokyo correspondent for Telepress, the Allied Labor News and the China Weekly Review. A Summary of Information on Hugh Deane is also attached herewith. 2 Incls: 1. DA Radio dtd 4 Jan 47 2. S/I, Hugh Deane Bethune for A.W.

AGO Form No. 37

21

5177-64 ENGR-5-27-47-100,000

SECRET

SECRET

Daily Worker Article
Attacking SCAP Censorship

G-2

Government Section

5 JAN 1948

CIS/CM/CMS/le

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2 Incls:
1. DA Radio dtd 4 Jan 47
2. S/I, Hugh Deane

C.A.W.

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

CWH
jwd

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
PRIORITY

3 Jan 48

FROM : CSPID

TO : CINCFE (PERSONAL TO MACARTHUR)

NR : WCL 49103

For your information the following article appeared in todays Daily Worker under heading: "Tokyo brass censors news on Wallace and Eisenhower. Tokyo, 1 Jan-An unofficial censorship is suppressing all news about Henry A Wallace from Stars and Stripes, daily newspaper published here for American troops. Chief censor is Brig Gen Courtney Whitney, one of Gen MacArthur's top aides. The ban on Wallace was imposed 4 months ago and news stories reporting Gen Dwight D Eisenhower's presidential prospects were also killed. Lately, however, a slight amount of Eisenhower coverage has been appearing.

Although a recent Stars and Stripes editorial alleged that neither MacArthur nor any of his officers have ever dictated or tried to dictate to the paper, the fact is that all so called news policy stories are referred to Whitney. Now editing the paper are Hanson H Hathaway and George W Hurd, both formerly employed by the Washington Times Herald, the Capitol's cousin of the Chicago Tribune and the New York Daily News.

VICKERS

INFORMATION: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF

ADDED DIST: GENERAL WHITNEY (4 Jan 48)

91214

PRIORITY
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO : 022323 Z
MCN : HUG 29/3

Incl. 1

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division, S/A

APO 500
5 January 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

SUBJECT: DEANE Hugh

1. Subject is currently Tokyo correspondent for the following news agencies and publications:

a. Telepress: a news agency with headquarters in London. The agency has close Communist connections, and takes a strong pro-Soviet attitude on all international issues. (Tab A) Telepress supplies news for British Communist Party publications.

b. Allied Labor News: a news agency with headquarters in New York. This agency is believed to be the American counterpart of Telepress, and it is unquestionably closely connected with the London agency. It is a supplier of news to U.S. Communist Party publications, particularly the Daily Worker. It also feeds pro-Communist and pro-Soviet stories to the Labor Herald News, a left-wing U.S. publication.

c. China Weekly Review: an American-owned weekly published in Shanghai. Although this publication is not necessarily Communist in its sympathies, it is very critical of SCAP and the Japanese Occupation and as a result frequently runs critical, pro-Communist stories by Subject and David CONDE (formerly of Civil Information and Education Section, GHQ, an unaccredited Reuters correspondent in Tokyo) whose membership in the U.S. Communist Party has been established by the Department of the Army.

2. Subject also writes occasionally under his own by-line for the Daily Worker, official organ of the U.S. Communist Party. In the Daily Worker of 28 April 1947, Subject had a signed article entitled "Fascism Over South Korea", which was a bitter attack on U.S. Military Government.

3. Subject is a Consultant for the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern policy (111 West 42nd Street, New York). The Department of the Army has classified this organization as "Communist dominated", and having close connections with both the Chinese Communists and the Soviets. (Tab B) The "Communist sympathies or connections" of most of the organization's Consultants, including Subject, have also been verified by the Department of Army. (Tab C)

4. As a pro-Communist propaganda mouthpiece, the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy publishes a monthly, Spotlight on the Far East. Subject is known to contribute to this magazine. In the issue of October 1947, he had an article under his own by-line attacking SCAP's "Thought Control" in the use of censorship.

5. Subject has been in correspondence with Anna Louise STRONG, well-known American woman Communist, now in Moscow. On 15 and 21 August 1947, STRONG wrote Subject from Vladivostok, forwarding him a colored propaganda account of her visit to Northern Korea. Subject attempted to evade censorship and plant the material STRONG had sent him in the Japanese press. The articles were condemned by censorship as in violation of Article 1 of the Press Code, and Subject made a vigorous protest, demanding an explanation, and declaring that the Japanese press was filled with propaganda by the "other side". Subject made further protest on this issue to Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, in letter dated 24 October 1947. (Tab D)

6. Subject was born 28 November 1916 in Springfield, Massachusetts. During the war he served in the U.S. Navy (Lt. j.g.) as a Japanese

SECRET

Ind. 2.

language officer (Serial No. 292563), and first came to Japan with the Presidential Naval Technical Mission in the fall of 1945. On leaving the Navy, he secured the Telepress assignment to Tokyo.

7. Investigation of Subject in this theater for Communist activities has thus far had inconclusive results. At the Tokyo Correspondents Club, he is known to associate closely with a small leftist clique which at one time included Mark GAYN, arrested by the FBI in 1945 in the State Department Espionage Case, and David CONDE (now in Shanghai), whose membership in the U.S. Communist Party was established by the Department of the Army. Subject has also associated closely with Mrs. Hannah FUJIKAWA, U.S. Ex-patriate, whose husband, FUJIKAWA Yoshitaro, active in the National Congress of Industrial Unions, is believed to be a secret member of the Japan Communist Party. (CIC Area #25, M/R, 19 Mary 1947, Subj., DEANE, Hugh). Investigation of Philip Olin KEENEY (DAC who was returned to the U.S. because of Communist activities of both KEENEY and his wife) revealed that he was in close contact with Subject.

8. Investigation of Subject by CIC is continuing with particular reference to verifying an unconfirmed report received in November 1947 that he has regular secret meetings with NOSAKA Sanzo (one of the top Soviet-trained leaders of the Japan Communist Party) for the purpose of exchanging intelligence information.

SECRET

INCOMING MESSAGE

ROUTINE

11 June 47

FROM : WAR (PID)

TO : CINCFE (PIO)

NR : W 99817

COPY

For your info and guidance following secret report from European Theater on Telepress Limited News Agency represented your Hq by Hugh Deane is furnished:

"Confidential check Agency Telepress Limited indicates pro-Soviet attitude probably agency rather than individual policy. Press Dept British Foreign Office state Agency not positively identified with Communists but thought fellow travellers to extent of siding strongly with Soviets on actually all international issues. This is strongest statement of this type that Foreign Office in self protection ever makes unless subj is self nominated Communist (Agency writers are all same view and are noted apologists for Soviet Foreign Officer). Most agency writers signed resolution endorsing view that Bulgarian elections held under democratic circumstances with freedoms of speech and press. Editor named Vallance.

"Informal conversation with London Correspondent Edinburgh Scotsman indicates Vallance extreme Left Wing journalist once with LCD Chronicle (Independent Liberal) discharged because of scandal, details of which unknown to Soviet. He then became Foreign Editor Evening Standard (Beaverbrook Conservative) but retained Left tendencies and views. Source thinks Vallance only nominal editor to give agency British flavor and actual editor Jugoslav named Reno Buhler. Buhler was Secretary of Jugoslav Emergency Committee which has worked to raise funds for Jugoslav relief for several years. Significant fact states sources is that agency distributes releases only in countries of Eastern and Southeastern Europe. London USIS reports agency known as Allied Labor News until several years ago."

PARKS

COPY

TAB A

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

WAR DEPARTMENT
M.I.D.
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

31 October 1947

Subject: COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC FAR EASTERN POLICY
111 West 42nd St., New York 18, New York

Summary of Information:

Subject, a Communist dominated organization, formally organized approximately 11/1/45 with assistance and possible instigation of TUNG PI-WU, Communist delegate to United Nations Conference on International Organization, and his two secretaries, CHANG HANFU and CHEN CHIA KANG. All three Chinese apparently acted as agents of Chinese Communists in contacting high government officials and in making speeches and contacts in New York City. GRACE GRANICH (registered agent of Russian principals) made appointments for them. GRANICH, FREDERICK FIELD and MAX YERGAN, Communist sympathizers, apparently principal organizers of Committee. HAROLD A. FLETCHER, Jr., Husband of MARTHA FLETCHER, Communist Front youth leader, is executive director of subject. Aims of Committee listed in statement of policy as providing information to those who influence public opinion, mobilizing pressure in District of Columbia to make United States aid to China conditional on unity and democracy therein, lending encouragement to democratic government in China, and preventing return of Fascism to Japan.

Spotlight On The Far East is published monthly by the subject organization. MAUD RUSSELL is Executive Director and Board of Directors are: Norman APPLEZWEIG, Arthur BEHRSTOCK, Frederick V. FIELD, Mrs. Welthy Honsinger FISHER, E. Franklin FRAZIER, Rev. Stephen H. FRITCHMAN, Charles S. GARDNER, Ira GOLLOBIN, Mrs. Charlotte HONIG, Freda KIRCHWEY, Julia KRENWINKEL, Jack R. MC MICHAEL, Arthur Upham POPE, Martin POPPER, Nathaniel L. ROCK, Mrs. Henry A. RUSCH, Jr., Mrs. Edgar SNOW, Leland STOWE, Rose TERLIN, Chu TONG, J. Raymond WALSH, Richard WATTS, Jr., Fred WORKMAN, Tom WRIGHT, Max YERGAN, Fred ZESERSON. Consultants are: Charles Bidlen, Israel EPSTEIN, Phillip J. JAFFE, Bernard SEEMAN, Ilona Ralf SUES, T. A. BISSON, Kumar GOSHAL, Kate L. MITCHELL, Gunther STEIN, Howard WILLARD, Hugh DEANE, Harrison FORMAN, Edward Rohrbough, Maxwell S. STEWART

Evaluation B-2

TAB B

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

SECRET

PRIORITY

1 Nov 47

FROM: WAR (CSGID)

TO : CINCFE

NR : W 89551

Reurad C 56332. Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy is Communist dominated. Communist sympathies or connections verified for individuals mentioned except Lindsay, Seema, Stein and Willard. Reference secret meeting unconfirmed to date. Letter with details follows.

NO SIG

ACTION: G-2, CIS, OD, SA

70400 PRIORITY TOO: 010217 Z
MCN: 64864

SECRET

"Paraphrase not required. Handle as SECRET correspondence per para 51 i and 60 a (4) AR 380-5".

TAB C

COPY

c/o PIO, GHQ, APO 500
October 24, 1947

Brig. Gen. C. A. Willoughby,
Asst Chief of Staff, G-2
Dai Ichi Building, 525

Dear sir:

At the suggestion of Col. R. S. Bratton I am sending to you, through PIO, this inquiry regarding the suppression by CCD of a series of articles on north Korea written by Anna Louise Strong.

Informal explanations of the suppression were given me by Mr. Costello of CCD and Lt. Col. C. M. Myerick of G-2. Since I am unable to quote either gentleman, I would appreciate an explanation for the record.

Mr. Costello's expressed theory of censorship rests upon a distinction between "opinion" and "propaganda." He told me that CCD permits all types of "opinion" but deletes "propaganda." Miss Strong's articles, he affirmed, fell into the latter category. What is the official conception of "opinion" and of "propaganda"?

Col. Myerick declared that Miss Strong's articles were suppressed because they were not based on fact. What criteria, if any, are employed by CCD in determining whether or not reports on foreign situations are based on fact or error? Or does evaluation rest upon the personal opinion of a CCD official?

Mr. Costello claimed that "AP, UP and British agencies" had determined the character of the north Korean regime beyond question. Are these agencies considered definitive authorities?

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Hugh Deane
/t/ Hugh Deane
Telepress, Ltd

TAB
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

WLH
wbb

Newsweek Magazine 461

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

27 Nov 47

FROM : WAR (CSPID) (CONLIN)

TO : SCAP (FOR PIO)

NR : WCL 41036

Following appears in Newsweek Magazine dtd 1st Dec distributed today 26 Nov:

A report giving a critical analysis of American occupation policies in Japan is now under serious consideration by high War and State Dept officials. It was prepared by James Lee Kauffman, a prominent New York lawyer, who visited Japan late last summer on behalf of business clients. Mr Kauffman was professor of American and English law at Imperial Univ, Tokyo, from 1913 to 1919. He was one of five American businessmen suggested to Gen MacArthur as an Economic Cabinet last spring in one of the unsuccessful efforts to strengthen SCAP.

Mr Kauffman made his report in a private capacity and so far govt officials have not discussed it publicly. However, since it is being officially considered and since it deals with a vital but little known phase of American occupation policies, Newsweek HW presents excerpts from it. Mr Kauffman's opinions, naturally, are his own.

"Heretofore the purpose of an occupation has been to demilitarize the occupied country, restore order, and protect and conserve property until a peace treaty could be concluded. Demilitarization was deemed to have been accomplished when the conquered nation was physically disarmed. In Japan, however, it was decided that demilitarization included the complete reformation of the nations ideology. One of the means for bringing that about has been the imposition of an economic theory which has, I believe, no counterpart anywhere else in the world. It is not communistic but it is far to the left of anything tolerated in this country.

"Voice of inexperience: This experiment is being carried out by Army officers, former Army officers, economic theorists,

79594

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ROUTINE
UNCLASSIFIED

20

RECEIVED
28 NOV 1947

and a few persons with some business experience. Army officers found upon arrival in Japan that there were many civilian positions in SCAP more renumerative than their majorities or colonelcies, so a large number changed their clothes to their monetary advantage. The higher echelons are therefore Eighth Army or former Army, and are not qualified by knowledge or experience for the work they are trying to do.

"The economic advisers to those in authority are for the most part either former instructors at universities who have also served some years in one of the many bureaus in Washington, or recent college graduates. Few of these men have had any practical experience. The few businessmen in SCAP with real experience are not on the policy making level.

"Democracy redefined: SCAP proposes to create in Japan what it terms as 'Democratic Japanese Economy' and 'to this end, it is desirable that the Japanese economy be reorganized and concentrations of economic power be eliminated at the earliest possible date.' There is no definition in writing, as far as I have been able to learn, of what is meant by a 'Democratic Japanese Economy' but whatever that term may mean, in this instance it is proposed to distribute the wealth of Japan to the workers, farmers, and small traders through the medium of taxes, sales of valuable properties at nominal values, financial assistance, regimentation, and regulation. Mr Kauffman's report goes on to analyze FEC 230, a highly important document setting forth American economic objectives in Japan. At the end of Mr Kauffman's report Newsweek prints pertinent excerpts from FEC 230.

"This policy (as outlined in FEC 230) has been implemented by SCAP sponsored Japanese laws such as the Enterprise Reconstruction and Reorganization Law, (Oct 18, 1946) and the Labor Standards Law, (Apr 5, 1947). SCAP also intends to have the Japanese Govt enact several other laws, one of which is sweeping and general in it's terms and provides for breaking up companies on the ground of 'excessive concentration of economic power.' The policy has been further implemented by instructions, directions, and explanations given by various members of SCAP.

"Undemocratic overtime: For example, take the Labor Standards Law. This forces on an impoverished Japan the same high standards enjoyed by American labor.

"At present, the labor situation in Japan is chaotic. The country is in desperate need of coal and yet miners even at time and 1/2 or double time refuse to work overtime because they claim that working overtime is 'Undemocratic.' Actual Work in many mines

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

FROM : WAR NR : WCL 41036 DATE : 27 NOV 47 CONTINUED

is not over 5 hrs a day and the working days each month are considerably less than 25. The miners work until they have made what they consider enough for the support of their families and themselves, and then take the rest of the month off. Extra food which is sold in the black-market helps to supplement the income and reduce the days of work.

"Many labor contracts go far beyond such agreements in this country. The agreement between the Japanese company in which a well known American company had controlling interest in the company union. In addition to the usual provisions for a closed shop, hours, rights of dismissal, cost of living, wages, etc, states that part of the profits (not stating what part) shall be paid to the union, and the election and removal of directors, inspectors, and advisers of the company may be accomplished only after consulting the union.

"Broken economy: But is is largely through the medium of the Enterprise Reconstruction and Reorganization Law and the law dealing with concentrations of economic power that the existing economy is to be destroyed and one radically different from ours is to be substituted.

"These new laws require that Japanese corporations be broken into many small units. At first, the idea of dividing companies into many small units was confined to the Zaibatsu (family) holding companies and those in which the Zaibatsu had substantial interests. Now under the theory of an 'excessive concentration of economic power' the Antitrust and Cartels Div of the Economic and Scientific Sec of SCAP has the power to destroy any single Japanese company. This is true even though the Zaibatsu has no connection with such corporation.

"Of course, the family holding companies should have been dissolved and their hold on Japan's economic life broken. But the manner in which this is now being done makes one wonder whether for Japan and the world, the remedy may not prove worse than the disease.

"Broken men: This purge is being used by US as a lethal weapon in the socialization of Japan. It is estimated that upwards of 200,000 Japanese have already been purged and over another 100,000 will shortly be added.

"Note that many of those who have been and are to be purged are not members of the Zaibatsu. Thus Count Aisuke Kabayama, more than 80 yrs of age, a graduate of an American college, and considered to be America's greatest friend in Japan, was purged. Count Kabayama came under the purge because he was President of the

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Imperial Steel Company, although it was reported he was made president at the insistence of the English Vickers Interests when they became investors in that company. The story goes Vickers insisted upon someone friendly to English interest, who was not allied with what is now called the Zaibatsu. Count Kabayama was chosen because he met these requirements. He was most intimate with Joseph C Grew, our last ambassador and his predecessors and is reported to have assisted them by interpreting Japanese policy and action.

"Because of this purge both the Japanese Govt and businesses have been stripped of older men of ability and experience. Japanese banks are being run by former cashiers and assistant vice presidents while business concerns are being directed by former plant managers and clerks. Young men hold the key positions in govt. They are hard working, sincere, and intelligent but lack the experience so desperately needed at this time.

"The purge is tragic for those who come under it. I talked with 2 or 3 of the purgees, as they are called, and found that all their funds are blocked and nothing can be done by them without the consent of SCAP. They are forbidden to work for their old companies and any others are afraid to employ them.

"Second thoughts: There is grave danger that the entire Japanese economy may collapse with a sacrifice of a substantial part, if not all, of the good which the occupation of Japan from a military point of view has accomplished. The Japanese had been told by their military leaders that American troops would loot, rape, and kill. When they arrived and this did not happen and instead they conducted themselves in a truly admirable manner and showed a disposition to help, there was a complete reversal of feeling on the part of the Japanese. This fear quickly changed to enthusiasm for the occupation. As they began to realize how much better off they were in our hands than they would have been in those of Russia, they showed a real desire to cooperate and to carry out what the Occupational Govt directed.

"The restoration of law and order, the demilitarization and repatriation of troops were all most ably carried out under the most skillful intelligent, and sympathetic leadership of General MacArthur. But the military phase of the occupation was completed months ago and was succeeded by the necessity of restoring the Japanese economy. In this respect the occupation to date has not only been a failure but it has sought to impose on the Japanese an economic system which is distinctly un-American.

"Some Japanese have already lost their enthusiasm for the

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

FROM : WAR NR : WCL 41036 DATE : 27 NOV 47 CONTINUED

occupation and this number is being constantly increased by those who are beginning to doubt our good will and sincerity, because of our economic policy. As the existing chaos and confusion continue and the Japanese people enter another hard winter with practically no heat, few warm clothes, and little food, the number of doubters will grow and the good will recently engendered by the occupation will disappear.

"Japanese real desire to be friendly and do our bidding should not be lightly tossed aside. It is still the leading oriental nation in ability, respect for law and order, and desire to work. It is not communistic and while Communism is growing, Japan will embrace it only as a last resort.

"On the cuff: Japan is costing the American taxpayers millions of dollars a year. Theoretically Japan is paying the costs of occupation. A military operation, at least with US, is always expensive, and in this instance it is particularly so on the basis that Japan is paying for it. Houses with large staffs of servants are demanded for officers and their families at rentals far below their cost to the Japanese Govt. Clubhouses and servants are supplied without cost to the members on the supposition that it is all on the Japanese, so why worry? Innumerable other extravagances of a similar nature constantly occur. It is true that most of these are paid for directly in yen by the Japanese Govt, which is given a corresponding credit against future reparations payments. But, in fact, the American taxpayer is paying in the form of millions of dollars worth of food and other necessities to Japan.

"Were economic conditions otherwise, I am convinced Japan would be a most attractive prospect for American industry and a fertile field for American capital. Whether Japan can be made such a place depends in my opinion on the willingness of our govt to do 2 things: First,put an end to the economic experiment being conducted in Japan. Second, replace the theorists now there with men of ability and experience who can restore Japan's economy. The troublesome FEC 230.

"One of the basic objectives of the American Occupation of Japan has been to break up the Zaibatsu, the great family monopolies

79594

that controlled most of the country's economic life and were used to finance Japanese agression.. However, it has never been the purpose of the American Govt to weaken the Japanese economy to the point where the maintenance of Japan would become a continual charge on the American taxpayer.

"Last spring - against this background - State Dept economists drew up an amazingly detailed document known as FEC 230. It was submitted to the FE Commission on May 12 and communicated to General MacArthur's Hq. It was classified as confidential and its contents thus kept from the American public;

"In Sep the new Under Secy of the Army William H Draper Jr visited Japan. Draper, who gained an outstanding reputation as Economic Adviser to General Clay in Germany, became aware of FEC 230 during his visit. He and other officials found FEC 230 not only provided for the abolition of the Zaibatsu but also for a virtual destruction of Japanese business and the sale of its assets at nominal prices to selected purchasers, including Japanese labor unions, of which about 1/2 are Communist dominated. On his return to Washington Draper warned the State Dept that the application of the directive would make Japan a permanent ward of the US.

"A heated discussion on the future of FEC 230 is now going on between the Army and State Depts. For the time being the document has been withdrawn from the FEC. 'For redrafting.' Its application in Japan has been ordered suspended.

"Newsweek has obtained a copy of the FEC 230. Although the legal language of the following excerpts makes heavy reading, they reveal, as no condensation can, why FEC 230 has now been shelved and why it was kept secret in the first place.

"Dissolution: FEC 230 was based on the thesis that 'the dissolution of excessive private concentrations of economic power is essential to the democratization of Japanese economic and political life.' Such excessive concentrations were then defined as:

"Any private enterprise or combination operated for profit is an excessive concentration of economic power if its asset value is very large; or if its working force... Is very large; or if, though somewhat smaller in assets or working force, it is engaged in business in various unrelated fields, or if it controls substantial financial institutions or substantial industrial or

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

FROM : WAR NR : WCL 41036 DATE : 27 NOV 47 CONTINUED

commercial ones; or it controls a substantial number of other corporate enterprises; or if it produces, sells, or distributes a large proportion of the total supply of the products of a major industry...'

"Divestment: FEC 230 continued: 'Excessive concentrations of economic power should immediately be dissolved into as many nonrelated units as possible...' Creditors, stockholders, managers, or any other individuals who have 'exercised controlling power' in any excessive concentrations will be:

"A. Divested of all corporate security holdings, liquid assets, and business properties;

"B. Ejected from all positions of business or governmental responsibility;

"C. Forbidden from purchasing corporate security holdings or from acquiring positions of business or governmental responsibility at any time during the next 10 yrs.'

"Sale: In order to liquidate excessive concentrations FEC 230 provided for a 'holding company liquidation commission, a wholly public agency of the Japanese Govt operating under close supervision of SCAP... Special care should be taken not to allow representatives of large scale business, large scale trade, or large scale finance... To have any place on this commission.' The individuals whose holdings are liquidated 'shall be indemnified.' However, FEC 230 carefully stated that no effort would be made to obtain a fair price for their holdings: 'The overriding objective should be to dispose of all the holdings in question as rapidly as possible to desirable purchasers; the objective should be achieved even if it requires that holdings be disposed of at a fraction of their real value.'

"Furthermore, 'a decided purchase preference, and the technical and financial aid necessary to take advantage of that preference, should be furnished to such persons as small or medium entrepreneurs and investors, and to such groups as agricultural or consumer

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF

800.7

4 August 1947

Translation of an article appearing in the pro-Soviet Russian-language newspaper "News of the Day" (Shanghai Edition), 10 June 1947, page 2, column 1.

TRIP OF WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS COMMISSION TO JAPAN - Impressions of M. Tarasov, a member of the commission.

Moscow, 9 June (TASS). "Trud", the newspaper of the Soviet labor unions, published a long interview which one of their correspondents had with one of the foremost leaders of the Soviet labor movement, M. Tarasov, member of the executive committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions, who w as a member of a commission which recently visited Japan.

"The intention of sending a commission to Japan, for the purpose of the study ing the position of the working classes in that country and the work of the labor unions, was expressed as early as 1945", stated M. Tarasov. "But only in March 1947 did we succeed in accomplishing this intention, and even then with much labor and many obstacles, one of which was General MacArthur's withdrawal of permission to visit Japan, which had previously been granted. And only after persistent efforts was permission granted again."

The commission was composed of four members: Louis Saillant, General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Bell (Great Britain), Townsend (USA), and Tarasov (USSR).

Tarasov stated the commission's report on its trip will be discussed at a meeting of the executive committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Prague in June, 1947.

M. Tarasov said, "The workers of Japan impatiently awaited the commission's arrival in Japan. The Japanese labor unions formed a joint welcoming committee, which worked out a schedule for the commission during its stay in Japan . The committee's representative daily visited the American General Headquarters to learn the commission's time of arrival. But at the headquarters it was stated that the commission was coming not to the labor union s but to the American military administration."

Tarasov continued, "At our very first meeting with the representatives of the Japanese unions we dispelled their doubts as to whom we had come to see. We drafted our own schedule of meetings and visits, refusing the schedule offer ed us by the American authorities, which included too much sightseeing. We also refused the services of American military interpreters and insisted on the right to invite interpreters of our own choice."

Tarasov told about a meeting with Japanese labor leaders and union membe rs in the capital city.

19

Govt. Sect. copy BMF/fs

"Participants of the meeting expressed deep gratitude for the commission's visit. They were very interested in learning the conditions under which the Japanese labor unions would be accepted into the World Federation of Trade Unions. He stressed that the labor movement in Japan was still very disunited, and that it would be necessary to purge the reactionary militaristic elements and to better the living conditions of the workers. The commission recommended that all Japanese labor organizations be united into one, and that they be organized as industrial unions. The participants in this meeting unanimously declared themselves in favor of uniting into one organization. This rightly expresses the aspirations of a broad section of Japanese labor toward a united labor organization.

"However, from this one cannot conclude that the problem of unification will be easily solved. Leaders of the Japanese Congress of Industrial Unions completely and undevistingly support the idea of unification. This cannot be said of the Japanese Federation of Labor. It must be emphasized that some of the leaders of the Japanese Federation of Labor are under pressure from the American headquarters, in which certain persons in the capacity as advisers on labor questions work against unification in the labor movement.

"In Japan", Tarasov points out, "many independent labor unions still exist, not having joined either of the previously mentioned organizations. This disunity of the working class is extensively used by reactionary circles in their struggle against the democratization of the country, against peace and security."

In his interview with the "Trud" correspondent, Tarasov further described the impressions he got from the commission's visits to several factories, mills, and mines, as well as workers' dormitories and living quarters. From this he drews an ugly picture of the working and living conditions of the working class.

"At the Tshenga factory of electrical equipment in Tokyo, the workers complained to us about excessively low wages and poor food. Particularly striking was the difference in pay between male and female workers. Beside each other in one workshop, doing the same type of work, were a girl of 22 and a boy of 16. The boy received one and a half times as much pay as the girl.

"Another characteristic of Japanese industrial practice is complete disregard for the safety of the workers. In the assembly plant of the factory for electrical appliances, there was absolutely no ventilation. Caustic dust from the glass melting furnace made it impossible for us to stay in this shop for more than a few minutes. In the foundry and forge of a railroad workshop which we visited, we also found no trace of ventilation equipment. At an aluminum factory in Osaka, we learned from talking with the workers that they worked 12 hours a day without overtime pay, although the representatives of the factory administration accompanying us said that the workers worked only 8 hours a day. Study of graphs there showed that the workers were telling

the truth. Exploitation of child labor in Japanese factories is far from being extinct."

Tarasov brought up a very characteristic fact showing the state of democratization of the country:

"We visited a large chemical factory in the city of Fukuoka. In a conversation with the chairman of the management committee, we asked him if any militaristic elements had survived in the factory management, who had worked there during the war, and what had been done to uncover such persons and bring them to trial. The chairman euphemistically stated that they had no militarists, now only democrats. We asked him to name one of these. The chairman answered, 'The very best democrat is the director of our factory'. It appears that 'the very best democrat' was the right hand man of the former director and took the lead in developing this giant chemical factory.

"This and a few other episodes show us how 'the management' even now directs Japanese industry and how little had been done toward the demilitarization and democratization of Japan. In conversations with us, the workers pointed out that Japanese labor unions, despite the recommendations of the Allied Council for Japan and the Far East Commission, are not interested in purging their staffs of militaristic elements, and that the labor unions are definitely not taking part in the democratization of Japan."

Tarasov added that the Japanese government did not hesitate to resort to unmerciful beating of workers when labor troubles arose, when workers protested against unbearable working conditions, utterly inadequate food, clothing shortages, and so forth. Tarasov said, "They gave me several photographs showing police brutally beating workers".

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY:

R. H. Hewson
1st Lt., AGD
G-2, General Sixteen

FILE UNDER: Newsweek

I N D E X S H E E T

DATE: 8 July '47

FROM: C.A. Willoughby TO: Gen Whitney

SUBJECT: Memo for Gen Whitney

Statements by Maj. Wallace H. Smith,
C-2, CIS, RSD.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: CLASSIFIED FILE:

Memos to C/S.

12

FAR EAST COMMAND
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ~~U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

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INCOMING MESSAGE

Restricted
URGENT

URGENT

3 July 47

RECEIVED
3 JUL 1947

FROM : WAR

TO : SCAP (FOR POLAD)

INFO : WAR DEPT (CHIEF OF STAFF)

NR : WAR SVC 7057 (PASSES TOO 07030002 Z FROM STATE DEPT)
(STATE SERIAL 252 JULY 2, 8 PM SIGNED MARSHALL)

Press release quoted below will be released 12 noon 3 July. Number of entrants per country listed in press release may be accepted by SCAP as official allocations for his guidance. Cables relating to neutrals already in Japan and to traders entering from Russia have been given War Dept for transmission and press release below does not obviate need for SCAP's answer to cables. Press release follows:

The Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan today announced its unanimous agreement on the allocation of the initial 400 private traders which the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers announced on 8 June would be permitted to enter Japan for trade after August 15.

In reaching its agreement the board gave consideration to such factors as the prewar trade patterns and volume, the possible contribution to Japanese trade, and the number of traders from each country who were in Japan in prewar years. The board said that it would keep the distribution under review in the light of the actual development of trade with Japan.

Inquiries being received from businessmen are far beyond the accommodations immediately available and all members of the board urged that, in view of the widespread interest in restoring private trade with Japan, the accommodations available should be expended at an early date. The number of entrants permitted each country are as follows:

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Restricted

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"Paraphrase not required. Handle as RESTRICTED correspondence per para 51 i and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."

URGENT

Handling and transmission of this plain text of this message as correspondence of the same classification has been authorized by the War Department in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 16-C, 18-E, 53-A, 53-D (1) (2) (3), and 60-A (1) (2) (3) (4), AR 380-5, 6 March 1946.

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FAR EAST COMMAND

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ~~U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

Restricted

URGENT

FROM : WSD NR : WAR SVC 7057 (PASSES TOO 07030002 Z FROM STATE DEPT) (STATE SERIAL 252 JULY 2, 8 PM)

United States 102, China 64, United Kingdom (and colonies) 64, India 39, Netherlands (and NEI) 27, Australia 23, France (and French Indo-China) 16, Canada 8, New Zealand 6, Philippines 6, other 45, total 400.

No allocation has been made to the USSR; the provision to be made for representatives of Soviet trade organizations is still under consideration.

Entry permits will be issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers but traders should make application to their own governments.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, AG, GOVT, ECON & SCI, DIPLOMATIC

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URGENT
Restricted

TOO : 03 NFT
MCN : 56781

"Paraphrase not required. Handle as RESTRICTED correspondence per para 51 i and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."

Handling and transmission of literal plain text of this message as correspondence of the same classification has been authorized by the War Department in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 16-C, 18-E, 53-A, 53-D (1) (2) (3), and 60-A (1) (2) (3) (4), AR 380-5, 6 March 1946.

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COPY NO.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

30 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION

SUBJECT: Statement in Newsweek's Article of 23 June 1947.

1. Introduction. The weekly magazine "Newsweek" in its issue of 23 June has published a lengthy article by Foreign Editor Harry F. Kern on the occupation of Japan. This article, entitled "Trouble in Japan: How the Struggle to Win the Peace...", is concerned in item 3 with the purge and specifically refers to the activities of Government Section in this field of occupation policy (p. 24). It contains the following statement:

"There is also a curious leftist and anti-capitalist tinge to the way the purge is conducted. A great many Americans in Tokyo feel that fellow travelers-or worse-in the Government Section have been able to infuse their ideology into the purge."

Courts and Law Division has been asked to express its legal opinion as to whether this statement constitutes an actionable defamation which would justify a complaint of individual members of Government Section. Due to lack of research facilities, it is impossible to check on court decisions in the various State jurisdictions and this Memorandum must necessarily be limited to certain elementary conclusions on the basis of the general trend of libel law in American Jurisprudence.

2. Venue. As to venue, it would seem safest to bring action in New York City where Newsweek is printed and issued. Some courts, however, have taken the view that the suit can be brought in any county wherein a newspaper or other publication circulates. This situation would require a thorough-going study of the statutory provisions with regard to libel in the State of New York. If the result of such study is not favorable, a further study with regard to other States might be helpful in finding out the State the law of which appears most favorable. This could be done on the basis of the theory that Newsweek as a nationwide magazine circulates in all States.

3. Interpretation and Construction. The sentence: "There is also a curious leftist and anti-capitalist tinge to the way the purge is conducted" cannot be interpreted as implying a defamatory statement on the officials conducting the purge. It is impersonal at face value and criticizes the method of the purge. Moreover, the mere characterization as leftist and anti-capitalist has no defamatory meaning in itself. However, undoubtedly this first sentence illuminates more clearly what the author has in mind when he speaks of "fellow travelers or worse" in the second phrase. This second phrase certainly constitutes a most unfair and vicious attack against members of this Section.

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all the more vicious as it is worded with great caution, obviously to escape legal consequences. First, the author of the article does not assert himself that fellow travelers or worse in the Government Section have been able to infuse their ideology into the purge, but writes that a great many Americans in Tokyo feel that way. Thus he puts himself in the role of a mere reporter who tells his readers what impressions he had with respect to the opinions of other people here. It might be argued that the words "fellow travelers-or worse-in the Government Section" are not covered by the statement that many Americans feel, etc., and that the author of the article treats the existence of fellow travelers in the Section as something generally known for the statement of which he takes direct responsibility. That would come down to an interpretation like the following:

"A great many Americans in Tokyo feel that those fellow travelers-or worse-who, as is known, are in the Government Section have ....." However, this interpretation does not appear convincing, because the phrasing is much easier explained as meaning that many Americans feel that there are fellow travelers in the Government Section who have infused their ideology into the purge.

4. Defamatory Character of Words Used. For the sake of analysis, we may, to begin with, treat the case as if Kern had made his statement directly without referring to the feeling of Americans in Tokyo. The primary question arises: would this be a libelous statement? In other words, does the publication expose members of Government Section to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule and thus blackens their reputation? I have no doubt that it would. A fellow traveler may be defined as a person who without being an official member of the Communist Party sympathizes with its ideas and aims and who even gives it secret support. Since an intermediate stage between fellow traveler and communist cannot very well be imagined, an individual worse than a fellow traveler must necessarily be a communist. It has been held libelous to publish falsely that a person is an "anarchist". When a publication refers to a person as a "Red" and the word is understood by the readers as referring to a person who believes in disobedience to law and is intent on forcibly appropriating all the property of others, the publication has been regarded as defamatory. The Oklahoma Court, which made this decision, held that the question should have been left to the jury whether the word "Red" was understood by the public in the sense ascribed to it in the petition. In the present case the aggravating fact is that the marking of a public official as a Communist or fellow traveler affects his reputation in connection with his employment status because the assertion is of such nature that, if true, it would be cause of his removal from office. While in the past there could have been doubt as to the certainty of such consequences, under the recent Executive Order of the President of the United States Communists as well as "sympathizers", in other words fellow-travelers, are clearly subject to dismissal. The assertion that these fellow travelers have infused their ideology into the purge is also defamatory, because it implies lack of impartiality in office and disloyalty to the Government.

5. Words Libelous Per Se. While the libelous character of the statement, always under the assumption that it would have been made directly by the writer of the article, appears to be undeniable, the law distinguishes between defamations actionable per se and those actionable per quod. The difference lies in the proof of the resulting injury. In the case

of words actionable per se their injurious character is a fact of common notoriety, established by the general consent of men, and in such cases general damages need not be pleaded or proved, but are conclusively presumed to result, nor need special damage be shown in order to sustain the action. Moreover, malice is presumed as a matter of law. On the other hand, words actionable only per quod are those whose injurious effect must be established by due allegation and proof. It must be shown that the language was defamatory and that special damage has been suffered. In the present case the decision as to whether the terms fellow travelers or worse are actionable per se or per quod cannot be foreseen with certainty; however the majority of Courts and Law Division hold that the recognition of these words as actionable per se is highly improbable in the light of authoritative precedents. The same is true of the assertion that the members of the Section thus characterized have infused their ideology into the purge. If this opinion is correct, the complaint of an individual member would, beside showing the defamatory character of the publication, also have to show that he has suffered special damage from it. As long as he has not been removed from office as a consequence of the defamation or rejected when applying for another office, he will not be in a position to claim special damage and his action would be regarded at least as premature.

In a recent decision it was held that, while one might maintain his cause of action, he is not entitled to recover for any possible damages or imagined danger to his status as a civil service employee of the United States Government, as the law never assumes that one will be penalized for misconduct of which he is not guilty.

6. <u>The Indirect Form of Assertion</u>. The legal situation becomes even more unfavorable to the prospective plaintiff by the fact that Newsweek did not make its defamatory statements directly, but camouflaged them in the form of a belief of a great many Americans in Tokyo. To be sure, the use of words, such as "it is reported", "it is alleged", has been declared equivalent to the assertion that there is a well founded report which the publisher after due inquiry and investigation believes to be true, and hence to amount to a direct charge. It is understood that a complaint would have to deal with the words "many Americans ...believe" in a similar way and assert that this indirect form is especially vicious and cannot obscure the factual identification of the author with the believers. However, it is extremely doubtful whether the courts will follow such argumentation and even admit the evidence that the belief is not true, in other words that fellow travelers have not infused the purge. They might only admit the proof that it is not true that many Americans in Tokyo believe so. The reason for this pessimistic view lies in the reluctance of American courts to consider political criticism, particularly against public officials as malicious. There is a very outspoken tendency in the United States to allow holders of public office to be exposed to sharpest and even violent censure. I may remind of the innumerable unfair statements which were published about Presidents of the United States and other holders of high office. Under these circumstances, it is probable that because the courts dislike libel suits of public officials in general, a privileged right of a political magazine like Newsweek will be recognized to report about the feeling of a great number of Americans with regard to such an important matter as the political attitude of SCAP's Government Section.

The old excuse that the statement has been made in the public interest would certainly be advanced by the press. If, as might be assumed, the court will only admit evidence as to whether the statement, as to what a great many Americans in Tokyo believe, is true or false, the falsity of this statement would be very difficult to prove. Regardless of the fact that the burden is always on the plaintiff to prove his case by a preponderance of the evidence, it could reasonably be expected, from recent trial technique of the press, that Newsweek would offer and introduce the testimony of a great number of witnesses - Americans in Tokyo - who would at least meet plaintiff's testimony if, in fact, they did not confirm Kern's statement.

7. Defamation of a Group. The case is also weakened, though not decisively, by the fact that the publication is not directed against any specific individual, but against a group of persons. While the question as to the right of an individual to recover damages for a defamation of a group or class of persons of which he is a member is by no means clear, it seems that the courts are usually disinclined to allow a recovery if the group or class is a large one and the defamatory publication has no particular application to the person who is seeking relief. The situation is different when it appears that the defamatory publication is directed toward a restricted subdivision of a particular class or against a comparatively small group or association of persons, such as a society or a board of public officers. In such cases it has been held that any individual member thereof can maintain an action against the defamer. In the light of these precedents, Courts and Law Division has arrived at the conclusion that the group against which the defamation is directed can be identified without too much difficulty. Those members of Government Section who were particularly assigned officials tasks connected with the purge could bring action individually. Some of us go even so far as to maintain that any professional member of Government Section would be entitled because he could have influenced policy with regard to the purge.

8. Conclusion. Although the viciousness of the offensive statement is readily apparent, the members of the Courts and Law Division unanimously concur in the opinion that legal action thereon should be dissuaded. The various legal weaknesses of the case, the question of venue, the varying requirements of proof, the lack of any direct or special damage, and the negative attitude of most American courts toward libel suits of the type in question, are so speculative as to preclude the bringing of any action the adverse result of which would seriously impinge on the prestige of the Government Section and SCAP policy.

ALFRED C. OPPLER
Chief, Courts and Law Division

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DRN/es

Press Interview with Dr. Bunce

CIE General Whitney 6 June 1947

1 1. Forwarded herewith for information is signed statement by Dr. Bunce concerning his interview with Mr. Hennessy.

2. Chief, CIE, has every reason to believe in Dr. Bunce's judgment and integrity, as well as his sympathy for Christianity and Christian principles. It is considered that Mr. Hennessy, by omission and by implication, took facts and statements made by Dr. Bunce out of their frame of reference in order to achieve a sensational story.

3. The headlines, which are the most vicious part of the story, are believed to be the creation of Stars and Stripes. Not only are they vicious, but they are not supported by the body of the story, even as distorted by Mr. Hennessy.

4. The treatment given by Mr. Hennessy to this interview will be considered in connection with any future requests for interviews.

1 Incl.
Statement

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CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

Religions Division

6 June 1947

MEMORANDUM TO CHIEF, CIE SECTION:

SUBJECT: Article Appearing in Stars and Stripes of 5 June 1947, Entitled "Japan's Sincerity in Christianity Said Questionable"

1. A very brief conference was held on 3 June 1947 with Mr. Duane Hennessy of Associated Press in which information was sought and given concerning the Christian movement in Japan.

2. General information was furnished on the status of the prewar Christian Church, on the disabilities under which religious bodies were formerly forced to operate, and on what has been done under SCAP to remove those disabilities and to establish and promote freedom of religion. Policy in relation to the return of missionaries to Japan was explained, and statistics concerning missionaries and membership of Japanese Christian bodies were given.

3. It was pointed out that religious statistics are unreliable and that figures on formal church membership cannot be considered an accurate measure of the strength of the Christian movement or influence.

4. Paragraphs 4 and 5 of Hennessy's article are substantially correct, though the meaning of the latter part of each paragraph is not clear. A somewhat different emphasis would have been justified by the information given.

5. Paragraph 3 is substantially correct as far as it goes, but it fails to mention a fourth type (which was emphasized during the interview) comprised of persons sincerely seeking spiritual enlightenment through Christianity.

6. There is no justification for the quotation marks in Paragraph 2. What was actually said is that there is undoubtedly great interest in Christianity, but the extent to which that interest will be transformed into church membership is yet unknown.

7. Paragraph 1 is purely Hennessy's creation.

8. There is absolutely no justification in what was said by the Chief, Religions Division, for the column heading used in Stars and Stripes.

9. The style and tone of the article are not those of the Chief, Religions Division.

14

(sgd) W.K. BUNCE,
Chief, Religions Division.

Post 1947

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EXTRACTS FROM JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS

"Not Criticizing Emperor"--Pres Mibuchi
(Jiji Shimpo-28 May)

In commenting on a New York broadcast of the 26th in which it quoted a Melbourne broadcast that he had criticized the Emperor, Pres Mibuchi of the Supreme Court denied it as being unfounded, saying:

"It seems to be reported in foreign dispatches that I had discussed the question of responsibility of the Emperor at a conference with judicial officials. That is entirely unfounded. I believe that the article by Sasaki Soichi in the Weekly Asahi dated 16 May was an error and was misunderstood. Concerning the Emperor, I have said that he cannot act on his own volition. If, however, the Emperor, at the time of termination of war, had issued an Imperial Edict on his own free will, how deeply impressed the people would be and thereby contribute to the recovery of Japan."

13A

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

10 May 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT : Conference with Newsweek Editor.

Mr. Kern, foreign editor of Newsweek, called on General Whitney at 0920 hrs. to-day. Present with General Whitney were Colonel Hodes, Lt. Colonel Darnell, Major Rizzo and Mr. Hauge, all of Government Section.

General Whitney rose, greeted Mr. Kern, and had him introduced to the others present. He then asked Mr. Kern what he could do for him, to which the latter replied that he had come to spend about a month in Japan to look over the occupation; that upon his return to the United States he would make a private report to the War Department and State Department -- "the people who facilitated my trip to Japan"; thereafter, he said, he intended to write on the occupation.

General Whitney expressed surprise at Mr. Kern's visit, noting that it was the first time a representative of Newsweek Magazine during the twenty months of the occupation had visited the Government Section, or, he added, as far as he knew, any part of General Headquarters.

General Whitney then addressed Mr. Kern: "I intend to speak to you with the utmost frankness, as that is the manner in which we deal with all correspondents, that is those who come to this section with the honest purpose of checking their facts or otherwise ensuring accuracy in reporting. We give them all the help we can, show them the pertinent records, and discuss freely with them the aims, purposes and activities within the sphere of our responsibility. Whatever their philosophy may be, whatever be their attitude toward the occupation, we inform them in utmost frankness concerning the phase of the operations in which they are interested. All that we want to know is that their purpose in coming to us is honest and forthright and in the interests of truth, and Mr. Kern, all that I want are assurances that your visit is so motivated."

General Whitney then referred generally to numerous Newsweek articles as completely misrepresentative of the truth. He stated that "on three occasions the misrepresentations were so grave that the Supreme Commander felt it necessary to issue public statements in refutation and correction." Other articles, General Whitney added, although not publicly answered, had shown a complete lack of objectivity and truthful basis. He pointed out that at no time had the Newsweek correspondent shown sufficient concern for the truth of his public statements to verify the accuracy of his reporting, even though much of it dealt with matters peculiarly within the responsibility of the Government Section.

13

Mr. Kern interrupted at this point to state that, as foreign editor, he was responsible for every line concerning Japan published in Newsweek and for the activities of Newsweek correspondent in Japan. He added that he would be pleased to hear the General's frank opinions, and that he too would speak without reservation. General Whitney then pointed out that having strong bearing upon the inaccurate reporting of Newsweek was the fact that its local correspondent was an Englishman who appeared to be violently anti-American and no less firmly pro-Japanese. He referred to him as one of a relatively small group known as "Old Japan Hands", composed of men who had spent much of their lives in Japan prior to the war. He explained that a few of these men were so deeply rooted in Japan's past that it seemed almost impossible for them to refocus their thinking to the realities of the present. He added that the few exceptions were so thoroughly indoctrinated with preconceived concepts, notions and prejudices, and such strong influences from long-held friendships, that they seldom became useful to the requirements of the situation now prevailing.

To emphasize his point, General Whitney added that the prejudices of some of these people were so deep and unshakeable that he had little doubt one might see them through the early morning mist, standing before the Imperial gates, bowing deeply as they rededicated themselves to every possible effort to preserve the old order of Japan. He added that some of these people did not appear to even realize that the war had been fought — did not understand that feudal concepts had been uprooted, nor that the nation was undergoing a vast transformation into a democratic society.

At this point Mr. Kern interrupted to assert that he was not present to listen to anything said against Newsweek's correspondent in Japan, to which General Whitney replied that he had a whole stack of misrepresentations written by Newsweek's correspondent, and his purpose was to develop the background which might well be responsible for such misrepresentative statements — reasons why they were written without verifying their truth and accuracy. Then he added: "If you are unwilling to hear these things on my terms, then this interview might as well end right now", to which Mr. Kern reiterated that he would not hear anything said about the Newsweek correspondent.

Thereupon General Whitney closed the interview by simply saying: "In that event, good-day, Sir." Mr. Kern left General Whitney's office at 0930 hrs.