Supplement to
PRESS ANALYSIS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

With the suspension of AKAHATA, the Japan Communist Party continues to publish ZENEI (Vanguard) listed as the official monthly of the JCP central headquarters and ATARASHII SEKAI (New World) listed as a monthly issued by the JCP publishing bureau. Weekly and thrice-monthly organs of JCP committees at the prefectural, city, and ward level continue in existence. In addition, several publications that received consistent approval in the pages of AKAHATA appear at regular intervals. These include RODO SHIMBUN (Labor News), semi-weekly journal of the National Labor Union Liaison Council; MINSHU SEINEN SHIMBUN, weekly journal issued by the education and propaganda committee of the Japan Youth Fatherland Front; and FUJIN MINSHU SHIMBUN (Women's Democratic News) weekly publication of the Democratic Women's Clubs.

AKAHATA SUSPENSION

"Govt Authorities Seal Akahata Office": The Communist organ AKAHATA was shut down yesterday for at least 30 days. Fifteen officers from the Attorney General's Office called at Communist Party headquarters and delivered the suspension order. They took over the editing room, printing plant, dispatching section, warehouse, two trucks, 30-day supply of newsprint, and several copies of the 26 and 27 June AKAHATA. Editor MATSUMOTO Shoji said: "What we expected has come. Whatever happens, there will be no change in our fundamental policy." (Yomiuri Shimbun, 28 June)

JCP Opposes Govt Suspension of Akahata: JCP Central Guidance Section committeeman TANIGUCHI Zentaro issued a statement yesterday opposing the order suspending AKAHATA. He said: "The present Government suppression of the AKAHATA is an out-and-out violation of the Potsdam Declaration. We absolutely oppose the Government measure and are ready to fight vigorously in keeping with our already-fixed course." (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 28 June)

"Police Confiscate Copies of Akahata": A total of 93,009 copies of AKAHATA were seized yesterday according to reports reaching the National Rural Police headquarters as of 1500 hours. Kanto and Shinetsu reported 39,966 copies confiscated; Kinki, 40,016; Hokkaido, 1,370; and Tohoku, 11,657. Figures for Kyushu and Chugoku are not yet available. (Yomiuri Shimbun, 28 June)

In Tokyo 36,000 copies of AKAHATA were confiscated yesterday morning. (Yukan Asahi Shimbun, 28 June)

Police Decide to Seize Akahata Weekly: The Metropolitan Police Board decided yesterday to confiscate the 26 June edition of the AKAHATA Weekly. All police stations were notified yesterday afternoon. (Yukan Asahi Shimbun, 28 June)

Mita Police Arrest Akahata Salesman: Mita police arrested SOEGAKI Yoshiaki yesterday for selling the 27 June edition of the AKAHATA in front of the Shibaura Employment Security branch office. He was charged with violating Imperial Ordinance 311. (Yukan Asahi Shimbun, 28 June)

ARRESTS

"Two Communist Former Police Arrested": Police from the MPB and Setagaya police station arrested KAGEYAMA Yonosuke and HIKIMA Takeo yesterday on charges of posting the "Questionnaire to Gen MacArthur" in front of the Setagaya Ward Committee office in violation of Imperial Ordinance 311. They are both Communists and former policemen in Setagaya. Because of their efforts to bring fellow workers into the party, the Setagaya police station was once called the "red zone" of the MPB. In fact, it was said that the communization of the MPB started at the Setagaya police station. With the arrest of the two ex-policemen, secret police organizations are expected to be exposed. (Yukan Mainichi Shimbun, 28 June)

Leaders of Defunct Korean League Held: Chiba Prefectural Headquarters of the National Rural Police arrested five former leaders of the defunct League of Koreans in Japan yesterday. KYO Ido and other members of the league were charged with violence and fighting with the police during a ceremony on 29 May commemorating the formation of the local chapter of the League of Korean Residents in Japan. Police are still searching for 15 others in hiding. (Yukan Chugai Shimbun, 28 June)

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

18497

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1845 DATE: 28 Jun 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

US reactions to the Malik cease-fire proposal kept in the spotlight. With bannerlines in most scanned papers the Washington report that the State Department has decided its policy on the Malik proposal (but is keeping it secret for the time being) made a better showing than any other single story. But it drew its heaviest play in the evening press. In the morning papers the emphasis fell off. ASAHI stuck fairly close to the dominant evening pattern by leading with a New York dispatch intimating that the US may open direct negotiations with Russia on Korean peace. But the other two Big Three papers looked elsewhere for their lead item. MAINICHI ran a Swiss report on the Iran oil dispute--the day's secondary news focus--across the top of its front page. MAINICHI turned over the best half of its front page to a by-line analysis of US industrial development. In the domestic coverage two stories stood out--the Allison-Yoshida meeting today and the education rescreening committee decision to depurge 298 teachers. Speculation on the Allison-Yoshida talks headed TOKYO SHIMBUN, the only major paper to subordinate foreign news.

PEACE TREATY

Prime Minister YOSHIDA is expected to urge further talks on reparations and Japanese assets abroad when he sees Minister ALLISON today. From reports of the Allison-Iguchi conference on 25 June, he has concluded that there is still room for negotiations on these two issues. At today's meeting the Prime Minister will probably ask that the amount of reparations be set after the peace treaty and that Japanese assets in noncombatant countries be returned. (a)

Foreign Vice-minister IGUCHI, who will accompany Yoshida to the Diplomatic Section, underlined his hopes for a peace treaty that would waive reparations. "I would like to press for exclusion of reparations payment from the treaty draft," he said. Iguchi predicted a mid-September treaty-signing, in Washington or San Francisco. (b)

The Government, meanwhile, is awaiting a joint US-British statement on the problem of Chinese representation at the coming peace conference. Officials have apparently received word from Minister Allison that Washington will release the statement about 30 June. (c)

ORDINANCE REVIEW

The rescreening committee set up by the Education Ministry has recommended 298 teachers for depurge. Of these, 109 spent more than 10 years in the army or navy, though not professional soldiers or sailors. (a) The Government has decided against rushing the clearance of high-ranking officers among general purgees. Even generals and admirals who retired before the Manchurian war have no prospect of early depurge unless they can show contributions to peace. (d)

The Government approach to ordinance review drew fire from the Socialists. The proposed revision of labor and economic laws, they asserted, aims at strengthening management at the expense of labor. (e)

FOOD POLICY

To present its wheat and barley delivery quotas the Government yesterday called a meeting of 32 prefectural governors from Kanto, Tokai, Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku, and Kyushu. The governors opposed the 6,120,000-koku plan and demanded additional payments for last year's crops and immediate settlement of this year's prices. (a)

The governors asked Agriculture-Forestry Minister HIROKAWA to confer with Natural Resources Section Chief SCHENCK on their demands. The meeting was recessed pending the Hirokawa-Schenck talk. (c)

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

LABOR

Private rail workers have threatened to back their demand for a 20-percent wage boost with sporadic 24-hour strikes. The first round of strikes will hit Hokuriku, Kansai, Chugoku, Shikoku, and Kyushu on 23 July. The decision to reject the Central Labor Committee's mediation plan and to fight it out with management was taken yesterday by the Japan Federation of Private Railway Workers Unions at the final session of its national convention. (a)

Civil service employees, meanwhile, stood a good chance of getting more pay this year. The Finance Ministry has drawn up tentative plans to give them a 1,000-yen-a-month raise starting October. (b)

Elsewhere on the labor front, the Japan Seamens Union renewed its plea for the early return of 29 Japanese boats seized by the Chinese. In its second appeal to the Chinese mission, the union emphasized that return of the boats "is a prerequisite to friendly relations between Japan and China." (c)

NEWS BRIEFS

Masuda Wants Early Cabinet Reshuffle: Liberal Chief Secretary MASUDA hoped for an early cabinet reshuffle at a press conference yesterday. "As Prime Minister YOSHIDA will be preoccupied with the peace problem until Minister ALLISON's departure for the United States around 1 July," he said, "the cabinet reshuffle question will come to a head sometime after that date. We hope the reorganization will be completed early next month." (d)

Soviet Patrol Seizes Crab Fishing Boat: The Maritime Safety Board yesterday received information that a Japanese vessel, apparently a crab fishing boat, was captured by a Soviet patrol boat near the MacArthur line, about five miles northwest of Nosappu lighthouse, Nemuro, Hokkaido, and towed in the direction of Kisuri islands. Authorities are investigating the case. (d)

Farm Committee Election Set for 20 July: The first election of agricultural committee members under the Agricultural Committee Law will be conducted nationally on 20 July. Candidacy registrations will open on 1 July. A total of 11,110 committees are expected in 10,455 cities, towns, and villages. (b)

(a) Yukan Yomiuri
(b) Asahi Shimbun
(c) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun
(d) Jiji Shimpo

-EDITORIALS-

The Soviet proposal for a truce in Korea was the leading subject today. The power rate controversy was the only other topic to win comment from more than one paper. Remaining editorials discussed Russian views on the Japanese peace treaty, the need for preventing a further decline in the national standard of living, difficulties in carrying out government personnel retrenchment, and ways to improve Japan's tourist facilities.

PEACE PROPOSAL

It is understandable, JIJI SHIMPO said, that the democratic nations suspect the sincerity of the Malik proposal for a cease-fire in Korea. But since the "purposeless" war should be stopped as soon as possible, the United Nations should try to negotiate; if Russia proves insincere, they can at once stop negotiating. It will be useless, the paper warned, to make the Communists promise not to invade Korea in the future. Instead, the UN must remain prepared to meet any contingency. As long as Korea remains divided there will always be danger that North Korea will repeat its attack of a year ago. "It must be remembered that Red forces will begin aggression at the first favorable opportunity even if there is a treaty concerning permanent security. With the Communists, there is no permanent security guarantee."

Speculating on reasons for the Soviet overture, the paper thought that perhaps "a limit has been reached on the Soviet policy of weakening the power of Red China by making her fight against the democratic nations." Also, while agreeing on a truce in Korea the Communists may be plotting to launch an aggressive move elsewhere.

ASAHI also wondered about Russia's "real intentions," and what attitude the Chinese Communists and the North Koreans will take. Judging from Chinese Communist editorials, it believed Peiping supports Russia's proposal on condition that the cease-fire be for a limited time and that the US accept demands for solution of the Formosa issue and the seating of Red China in the UN. Consequently, since the US and the UN want an unconditional cease-fire, "the chance for a truce is slim."

It was the paper's hope, however, that an immediate cease-fire could be attained "without political maneuvering." "All powers must make some concessions to achieve world peace. It is most important for the world today to stop local wars that might expand into a great war. It is for this reason that the US, satisfied with restoring peace to South Korea, is now ready to accept a peace proposal."

A TOKYO SHIMBUN commentator noted that the Malik proposal caused a slump in world stock markets and prices of strategic materials. This may indicate that the world believes "Russia means business this time." At the same time a YUKAN CHUGAI columnist pointed out it is not clear whether Russia has abandoned its demands on Formosa and Communist China's participation in the UN. Unless these points are clarified, "the West may play into Soviet hands." He also feared that Russia's peace gesture may mean its intention to move into Iran in case the worsening situation there results in British military action.

POWER RATES

In the electric rate controversy, NIHON KEIZAI found fault with both the power companies and the consumers. The companies, it maintained, could cut the rate increase by half through better management. At the same time the paper saw the need for some increase in power charges. "We do not favor opposition to the increase merely to chime in with the cries of the public," it said. "Consumers demand rationalization by the companies without seeing their own need to rationalize. What is worse, they are planning to boost the price of their own products by a wide margin on the strength of the rate raise. Industries should be able to accept a certain rate increase by rationalizing their management, and this may also be said of the average household."

A MAINICHI columnist commented that while public hearings were held on the power rate question, the opposition of the public produced little result. "In these days of democracy, the practice of asking the people's will has become prevalent. However, the people's will is likely to be disregarded."

PEACE TREATY

The Japanese should not approach the peace treaty with any "vague optimism," YUKAN CHUGAI warned, because adoption of the US-British formula will undoubtedly win "bitter counterattacks" from the Soviet-Chinese alliance. The Soviet peace draft appears simpler than the US draft, according to the paper, but contains "nothing to relieve the apprehension that Communist forces might attack Japan or direct a Communist revolution within Japan, taking advantage of a post-treaty military vacuum." The scathing Soviet attacks on the US must be viewed as a threat against Western nations and an effort to divide opinion within Japan. Soviet propaganda tries to mobilize the nationalism of Asian peoples and fan anti-US sentiment, the daily added.

MISCELLANEOUS

MAINICHI hoped that plans for administrative reform and personnel reduction will bring results, but observed that "nothing is easier to talk about and more difficult to execute" than such moves in government offices. The plan will incur opposition from both bureaucrats and labor unions, it predicted, recalling that all past reform programs have been frustrated. "Structural reforms are too often associated with decreased sections and merged ministries," the editorial continued. "But the real issue is an all-out inquiry into the question of how to rationalize and make more efficient the administrative business itself. Since many operations are common to all offices, their unification and simplification should be an easy matter."

TOKYO SHIMBUN was dissatisfied with the Government's efforts to keep down the rising cost of living. Although the Government has said it would absorb price rises by a reduction in taxes, the journal doubted that the nation's "delicate" situation permits any margin for tax reduction. "However, if tax reductions are really desired, in view of the increase in corporation taxes that can be expected from special procurement demands, we want fulfillment of the promise to decrease income taxes. The redistribution of earnings through the tax system is the only countermeasure if measures on prices or controls are not taken."

To promote the tourist industry, YOMIURI urged that more consideration be given to the needs and preferences of foreign visitors. Impressions of travelers gathered by the Japan Travel Bureau indicate that while they are surprised by the rehabilitation of rail transportation, they complain of the poor roads. They also find hotels unsatisfactory.

Supplement to
SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

MISSING COMMUNISTS

Man Who Looks Like Takenaka Picked Up: A "peculiar acting" man who passed himself off as a grain dealer turned up in Nakahyotsu Machi, Hokkaido, in late May. Community curiosity was soon aroused and he disappeared. On 23 June the same man made an overnight stop in Bekai Mura, Nozuke Gun. This time he was pegged as a "deadringer" for TAKENAKA Tsunesaburo, one of the eight missing Communist Party leaders. From that point Nemuro district police shadowed him to Wada Mura. Yesterday they located him at a farmhouse there and hauled him to headquarters for questioning. The man so far has refused to talk. (Yomiuri Shimbun, 28 June)

Red Leaders Thought To Have Fled Abroad: For a time investigation officials thought it "unlikely" that missing Communist leaders would abandon the Japan Communist Party for personal refuge abroad. But piecing together information from former "continental rowdies," they are coming round to the view that two or three of the leaders, including NOZAKA Sanzo, have moved to foreign countries to stay. Several others are thought to be shuttling between Japan, China, and North Korea for liaison purposes. That there is close liaison between the JCP and foreign Communist organizations is, according to one investigator, evident from the "huge secret fund" backing the JCP publishing activities--"a fund far too large to have been collected in Japan."

The National Rural Police rushed inspectors to Hokkaido recently to check on escape lanes. One of these men reported: "As conditions are there, anybody can get away easily to the Kuriles or Saghalin." (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 26 June)

New Speculations on Missing Communists: Latest information on the "missing eight" places NOZAKA Sanzo "definitely" in China, "probably Peiping." ITO Ritsu, formerly known as the "brains" of the JCP, is variously placed in the Kansai, in or near Tokyo, and in Hokkaido. HASEGAWA Ko is said to be in hiding at the home of a Communist sympathizer "somewhere in Japan."

As for the Communist leaders who have submerged this year, ex-AKAHATA editor KIKUNAMI Katsumi is reported to have fled abroad. DOBASHI Kazuyoshi, president of the Labor Research Institute, is said to be inside Japan organizing "Red-purged" communication workers into a revolutionary front.

In examining the smuggling routes, investigators received reports that a "fairly important" group of Chinese Communist organizers recently slipped into Japan disguised as traders. "We are helpless to cope with (illegal) traffic by sea," one of the investigators declared. "Everybody knows the shape the Maritime Safety Board is in." (Yukan Asahi Shimbun, 23 June)

MISCELLANEOUS

15,000 Copies of Korean Newspaper Seized: An anti-American newspaper entitled, NEW KOREA, was noticed lying outside a printing plant in Kita Ku, Osaka yesterday. Police watched as a Korean boy called at the plant for a bundle of the papers. After an hour of trailing, police arrested the Korean for violating Government Ordinance No 325 and confiscated the 15,000 papers he had wrapped up. It turned out to be a Korean war anniversary edition put out by the Fatherland Defense National Committee. The Korean, believed to be Communist TANAKA Shinzaburo, is exercising the "right of silence." (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 28 June)

Police School "Red Spy" Sentenced: Confessed Communist spy FURUSAWA Shin, a former Miyagi Ken Police School student, was tried yesterday on charge of violating the National Public Service Law. He drew 18 months' imprisonment. Trial was held at the Sendai district court. (Mainichi Shimbun, 28 June)

45,000 "Peace" Votes Gathered in Hokkaido: The Hokkaido Overall Peace Patriotic Movement Council announced recently that "over 45,000" overall peace votes had been collected in Hokkaido as of 1 May. (Kowa Shimbun No 34, OPPMC journal, 26 June)

"Peace" Meet at Tokyo Foreign Language School: Two hundred students attended an overall peace rally held on 30 May at the Tokyo Foreign Language School. They agreed to start a school-wide movement for "peace and the Berlin appeal," and to send representatives to the World Youth Peace Festival. Rally sponsors included the Soviet Research Society, China Research Society, and the Communist Party. (Taishu No Nakae, JCP Tokyo-to Committee publication, 18 June)

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

18360

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS

NO: 1844 DATE: 27 Jun 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

News interest centered today on the aftermath of the Malik cease-fire proposal. New York, Washington, and London reports on Korean peace gestation topped nearly all evening papers. JIJI SHIMPO, the major exception, built its main story on the possibility that Upper House President Sato will head the Japanese peace delegation. In the morning press two of the Big Three kept the Malik proposal in focus. YOMIURI led with a GHQ reaction, bannering it "A Smokescreen to Change the War Situation? US Not Considering Withdrawal from the 38th." A New York-datelined roundup of US reaction took top play in ASAHI. MAINICHI, on the other hand, emphasized domestic news. It crowned its front page with a speculative report on cabinet reshuffle. The Ridgway visit to the Korean front ran midpage or higher.

PEACE TREATY

Prime Minister YOSHIDA will probably put Upper House President SATO Naotake in charge of the Japanese peace delegation. The Prime Minister, having concluded that the treaty will be signed outside Japan, has started to select five ambassadors plenipotentiary to represent him at the peace table. He seems to have picked Sato for chief delegate. (a) But some observers feel that Sato will lose out to Lower House Speaker HAYASHI Joji. (b)

The Prime Minister will take up the treaty draft with US Minister ALLISON tomorrow. From Monday's Allison-Iguchi conference the Government reportedly learned that the US draft has become twice its original length, primarily because of British insistence on attaching detailed conditions to the most-favored nation proposal. (c) According to reliable sources, the Government will get back 130,000,000 dollars worth of GHQ-controlled precious metals under the treaty provisions. (a)

At its national convention the Japan Federation of Private Railway Workers Unions went on record against a peace treaty without Russia and Communist China. It swung behind the General Council of Trade Unions' four peace principles--overall peace, strict neutrality, opposition to military bases, and opposition to rearmament. (d)

CABINET RESHUFFLE

Liberal Chief Secretary MASUDA will take a list of cabinet candidates to Prime Minister YOSHIDA this week. Using this as reference, Yoshida is expected to reshuffle his Cabinet about 10 July. (d) The reshuffle will probably affect eight posts. (b)

But Lower House Speaker HAYASHI predicted that the reshuffle would be on a smaller scale. The touring Diet leader told a press conference that the Prime Minister will revamp his Cabinet "early next month," keeping changes to a minimum. "The Prime Minister," he added, "will pick his men without the usual consultations." (d)

ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Kansai businessmen have stepped up their attack on the new anti-inflation policy announced by the Government last week. At a conference with Prime Minister YOSHIDA, Finance Minister IKEDA, and Economic Stabilization Board Director SUDO in Osaka Monday, they charged that the Government approach to economic cooperation with the US lacked "freshness and far-reaching ideas." They especially criticized its failure to consider price fluctuation caused by changing supply and demand. (c)

ESB Director Sudo assured industrialists that US orders will not end with the Korean war. "Peace would mean a drop in special procurement orders," he said. "But the US-Japan economic cooperation program will take up the slack." (a)

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

DEPURGE

The rescreening committee yesterday began going over the cases of war-time leaders purged for relatively minor offenses. It will try to wind up individual rescreening of the first group of 12,000 purgees by its next meeting Friday. HATOYAMA Ichiro, former Liberal president who was purged for his book, "The Face of the World," will not get cleared with the first group. The final decision on his depurge will come in mid-July. (a)

At his press interview in Hyogo Ken, Prime Minister YOSHIDA denied that he will turn over the Liberal presidency to Hatoyama when the latter is depurged. "I have made no such promise," he declared. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Yamazaki Sees 35 Percent Rail Fare Hike: Transportation Minister YAMAZAKI foresaw a 35 percent boost in freight rates and passenger fares. He told Aomori reporters yesterday that the State Railway Corp must increase charges to meet rising costs. He hoped that this problem,"since it involves such questions as new-coach expenses and pay raises," would not be bracketed with the rate-hike moves in the gas and power industries. (a)

8 Officials Sentenced in Bribery Scandal: The Yokohama District Court yesterday found eight Special Procurement Bureau officials guilty of taking bribes in the sale of Occupation-released goods. It handed down sentences ranging from three months to one year with a 170,000-yen fine. (c)

AGO Orders 5 Terrorist Gangs Dissolved: Applying the Organizations Control Ordinance, the Attorney General's Office yesterday broke up five terrorist gangs and barred their leaders from public life. Outlawed organizations included the Genginya gang--headed by MIYAKE Yoshiichi, reputedly the Al CAPONE of Japan. (d)

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

-EDITORIALS-

Criticism of the projected increase in power rates and of the Government's recently announced economic policy occupied the major share of attention today. In addition, one paper speculated on whether the Malik peace proposal will lead to a settlement in Korea, and others discussed methods of carrying out government personnel reductions, the reasons for family suicides, and the causes of the current dysentery epidemic.

POWER RATES

MAINICHI proposed a compromise between the electric power companies' request for a 70 percent rate increase and the consumers' opposition to any raise. It thought a 40 percent hike would be most suitable, on the basis that this would "neither have a decisive influence on general commodity prices nor unduly hamper electric enterprises if their management is competent." An increase of about 50 percent might seem in line with circumstances, but since the power business is a monopoly and such enterprises usually do not run efficiently, a further reduction to 40 percent would spur management to a more economical operation.

Opposition to the 70 percent boost, the paper said, centers on the fact that 25 percent is earmarked for depreciation. This, for example, would give the Tokyo Electric Co a depreciation fund of 5,700,000,000 yen, to be used for construction. This is "unreasonable," because construction expense should be borne by the stockholders through increasing capital or borrowing money.

YOMIURI accused the Public Utilities Commission of sacrificing the public welfare to the demands of the power companies. The PUC, it declared, has popularly been renamed the "Private Utilities Commission" because it "forgot to consider the consumers' interest and sought to advance the interests of the companies! "It ignored the opinions expressed at the hearings on electric charges and called public opposition laymen's arguments. Taking the question of depreciation as an example, the Commission endorsed the 'perfect soundness' of the companies' management, paying no heed to the soundness of the national economy and the stability of the people's living."

If charges for electricity and gas are to be raised in accordance with this type of thinking, the editorial continued, then railway rates should also be raised. "And what effect," it asked, "would this have on the national economy and the people's living?"

ECONOMIC POLICY

Commenting on public criticism of the Government's new anti-inflationary economic policy, YUKAN MAINICHI said the lack of confidence is not surprising when people hear about impending raises in electric and transportation rates, and rice and wheat prices. "The plan calls for improving the national livelihood and suppressing inflation, but it says nothing about how it will be done," the journal observed. "The accumulation of capital is an important task. How to adjust this to the maintenance and improvement of the living standard is the big question, but it is left completely obscure. With the Government itself raising prices, what it says and does are completely opposed. Things are at a pretty pass when the Government does not understand the simple truth that the stability of workers' livelihood is the basis of economic rehabilitation."

JIJI SHIMPO was inclined to feel that fears of inflation are exaggerated. The immediate inflationary factors, it said, are the possibility of a general price rise because of increases in electricity, gas, water, freight and food charges, and the potential danger of excess buying power developing from US-Japanese economic collaboration. "But there is no need for much apprehension on these points if adequate measures are taken."

"Efforts should be made to reduce costs through rationalization, it is true," the daily continued, "but restraint of finance on the pretext of curbing inflation would lead to no other goal than distressing industries, and it might well nullify their rationalization. We should refrain from developing an inflation phobia and making our finance dwindle and our economy stagnate."

PEACE PROPOSAL

TOKYO SHIMBUN wondered if the Malik peace bid may be "only an attempt to play for time," but said that if the Soviet Union sincerely desires an armistice a way can undoubtedly be found. The paper was worried, however, about the kind of terms that may be agreed upon. It hoped for a "true peace and not a false one."

"If the root of the calamity is left uneradicated, there can be no fundamental solution," it stated. "If Korea remains divided at the 38th parallel and is internationally recognized as two separate nations instead of a temporarily divided one until the final settlement of World War II, the cessation of hostilities will only mean spreading the seeds of future trouble. The peace and security of Korea have great bearing upon us Japanese. The view prevails in some quarters that the Japanese peace treaty may be signed but will not be ratified until the Korean conflict is settled. So we must pay closest attention to developments in the situation."

MISCELLANEOUS

Since administrative reform is a "long-cherished wish" of Prime Minister YOSHIDA, the Government is hoping to carry it out before the peace treaty is signed, according to YUKAN CHUGAI. One of the main objectives is to reduce personnel to lighten the public financial burden. The journal suggested that the most effective way to cut down personnel would be to abolish or revise unnecessary laws and regulations to simplify business. "It is a grave error for the government to have too complicated an administrative setup when the nation's economy has not been **sufficiently** rehabilitated. It is urgently necessary to abolish all unimportant business sections, leaving only the indispensable ones." There is danger that officials will not cooperate in administrative reform due to their "sectionalism," it added.

ASAHI believed that family suicides, "which have been occurring like an epidemic," reflect the unstable economic condition of today. Contrasting this trend with the mushrooming of "luxurious" establishments, it was convinced of "growing social discrepancy and the unhealthy direction toward which society today is drifting." "Our constitution is modern in that it upholds human rights of existence. Actual society, however, is far behind the spirit of this modern charter. The need is to establish an economic order under which a cultural life of the minimum standard is guaranteed to those who are willing to work."

The number of dysentery cases is on the way to exceeding a 50-year record, NIHON KEIZAI said. While it placed the blame chiefly on outmoded, inadequate methods of sewage and garbage disposal, the paper also questioned whether health authorities were doing as much as they could to cope with the situation.

Supplement to
SUMMARY OF JAPANESE PRESS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

TAIRA RIOT TRIAL

Taira Hearing Adjourns in Uproar: The reopened Taira riot trial, being held at the Fukushima district court, stalled yesterday morning over the question of whether the defendants are entitled to unemployment insurance benefits for the time they are detained in court. The fireworks started when the defendants demanded that the chief judge pay their losses, if any, from his own pocket. The judge called for order. The defendants reacted by challenging his qualifications to pass on the case, and ordering the police guards out of the courtroom. Proceedings were shuffled to allow the defense attorney to take the floor. His arguments, emphasizing the "unfairness" of allowing police in the courtroom while restricting the size of the gallery, set off another round of complaints from the defendants. (Yukan Mainichi Shimbun, 27 June)

The request of ex-Communist defendant NIHO for a separate trial threw the afternoon session into an uproar. The next trial hearing is tentatively scheduled for early fall. (Mainichi Shimbun, 27 June)

Defendants Agitate at Earlier Session: The first session of the Taira trial, on Monday, opened in disorder with defendant SAKAKIBARA Koji, a former Ishiki District Communist Committeeman, demanding that the judges introduce themselves to the court. The next outbreak came when rollcall commenced. As the names were called the defendants replied with agitation speeches. Further it was found that nine of the 156 defendants were missing. (Mainichi Shimbun, 26 June)

Defendants belonging to the day laborers union prepared to leave the court about the middle of the afternoon hearing, explaining that they had to go back to the job office to register for unemployment compensation. Meanwhile Ishiki district Communists carried on a campaign for release of the Matsukawa train case defendants just outside the court building. (Mainichi Shimbun, 26 June)

"LYNCHING" CASE

"Lynching" Victim Talks: The alleged victim in the Tokyo job office lynching case recently confirmed reports that he underwent a Communist torture session last spring. Former fellow traveler KANAI Hisatoshi (27), a staff member of the Kamata branch public employment office, admitted that 10 Communist co-workers locked him in a room at the Ota District Committee office for two days--from 1 to 3 April-- and starved and beat him until he confessed showing the Communist Party manual, "Guerrilla Warfare," to his office section chief. Police yesterday booked eight suspects, including Ota ward assemblyman YAMADA Iwataro, on charge of using violence. They have spent nearly three months breaking the case because Kanai, "afraid of revenge," refused to talk. (Yukan Mainichi Shimbun, 27 June)

MISCELLANEOUS

Korean Mob Protests Arrests: Three Koreans were arrested Monday morning in Osaka for distributing antiwar bills. In the afternoon 40 Korean sympathizers stormed the police station, demanding their release. Leaders of the mob were said to be Communists. (Nippon Yukan, 27 June)

JCP Minato Ward Committee Raided: Among the anti-US bills distributed in Tokyo on Monday were some signed by the Minato Ward Communist Committee chairman. Police raided the committee office yesterday morning. They removed "numerous copies" of the handbill and other specimens of illegal literature. (Yukan Mainichi Shimbun, 27 June)

Tohoku University Bans "Peace" Meet: The Meizen dormitory of Tohoku University, a journalism department residence, planned to hold a "peace festival" in the university auditorium today. HIRANO Gitaro, head of the Chinese Problem Research Institute, was to be a featured guest. The university authorities banned the use of a school facility for this kind of rally. The students conducted a protest campaign on Monday. They insisted that the rally will go on. The eruption nearly coincides with the first anniversary of the "Eells incident." (Mainichi Shimbun, 27 June)

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

PRESS ANALYSIS

NO: 1478 DATE: 25 June 50

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

- NEWS -

Most lead stories today were built on the impending cabinet reshuffle. Speculation on Prime Minister Yoshida's reshuffle plan ran first in two evening papers and in all morning papers except ASAHI. ASAHI led with the talks between State Department Adviser Dulles and Socialist and labor representatives. The Dulles interviews got steady play, breaking above the midpage fold in nearly all scanned papers. The Supreme Cout decision to punish four erring justices with 10,000-yen fines also drew consistent emphasis. Most of the other frontpaged local stories were tied to economic developments. They were generally overshadowed by the day's leading foreign news--Secretary of State Acheson's affirmation of the no-military-aid-for-Formosa policy.

CABINET RESHUFFLE

Prime Minister YOSHIDA has asked Liberal leaders to submit their cabinet-reshuffle ideas by tomorrow. He made his request at the cabinet-party liaison meeting Friday, at which he outlined his plan for a drastic cabinet shakeup. Yoshida will combine the Liberal Party's proposals with his own plan and try to work out a final reshuffle next week. He is expected to replace all his economic ministers except Finance Minister IKEDA. Other cabinet members certain to be held over include Deputy Prime Minister HAYASHI, Attorney General UEDA, and Education Minister AMANO. (a)

Liberal executive HIROKAWA, talking to reporters after a 90-minute conference with Yoshida, declared that the Cabinet will be reshuffled soon after State Department Adviser DULLES returns to the US. He said the reshuffle would be on a large scale regardless of whether the Peoples Democrats decide to join. (b)

A large-scale reshuffle was opposed by Liberal Adviser ONO. He said the party probably would not accept any change bringing more than one Upper House Liberal and one Ryokufukai member into the Cabinet. He added that the Liberals would definitely reject any plan premised on reshuffling the Cabinet to "benefit" the Peoples Democrats. (c)

PEACE TREATY

Socialist Secretary-general ASANUMA underlined the need for an overall peace treaty in his interview with State Department Adviser DULLES yesterday. Along with outlining his party's foreign policy, Asanuma criticized the Government's attempt to unify national opinion in favor of a separate peace. He said the Socialist Party "cannot understand the proposed nonpartisan foreign policy." He urged Dulles to give "special consideration" to Japan's dependence on Asia trade and to insure the nation's political and economic independence until the peace conference. (c)

FINANCE

At his press conference yesterday Finance Minister IKEDA described the current money shortage as the "most intense since I took office." He cited four causes--failure of production, exports, and bank deposits to increase as expected; rising seasonal demand for loans; delayed government payments; and unsatisfactory collection of government loans. (d)

Ikeda asked Bank of Japan President ICHIMADA to "regulate" financing to counteract the money stringency. He warned that tightening up finances now, when the Government is absorbing credit, "would have a drastic effect on industrial circles." (b)

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

STUDENTS

Thirty students protesting the expulsion of anti-Eells demonstrators broke into the meeting of the General Council of Student Activities at Hokkaido University yesterday. They demanded that university officials rescind the order expelling the students who engineered the demonstration against the SCAP education adviser. The group, including some of the ousted students, declared, "We cannot submit to punishment that we cannot understand." (a)

At Tokyo University the Student Self-Government Association asserted that the peace meeting it sponsored last Thursday did not violate campus regulations. Facing possible punishment, SSGA leaders prepared to take their case to university authorities. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Erring Supreme Court Justices Fined 10,000 Yen: The Supreme Court yesterday punished the four justices who mishandled an appeals case by fining them 10,000 yen apiece. Justices SHIMOYAMA, KURIYAMA, KOTANI and FUJITA drew the fine for overlooking a procedural ruling that they themselves had helped to draft. (b)

Tokyo Police Ease Emergency Ban on Mass Rallies: The Metropolitan Police Board softened its emergency restrictions on meetings, parades, and demonstrations yesterday. But MPB Superintendent TANAKA emphasized that mass gatherings "considered detrimental to public peace and welfare" will still be banned. He included in the ban all public events with anti-Occupation overtones. (c)

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

- EDITORIALS -

Editorial emphasis in today's Tokyo coverage continued to focus upon peace issues. The only journal to peg its discussion on the Dulles visit, however, was ASAHI, while other writers concentrated on the political confusion over the treaty question and the need for unified public opinion. Giving its major consideration to the security problem, ASAHI proposed a guarantee by simple international agreement rather than by the United Nations. Other editorialists turned to a variety of topics for comment, scoring the Prime Minister for his dismissal of a state minister, urging caution in revising the public safety ordinance, approving the draft social security system plan, calling for public cooperation to eliminate the dysentery epidemic, regretting Japan's failure to be included in the International Wheat Agreement, and suggesting that other political parties try to win over students to their views in order to lessen the Communist influence.

PEACE ISSUES

ASAHI proposed that Japan's security be guaranteed by a "simple international agreement" rather than by the United Nations. It would be "much easier" to realize peace by this means, the journal said, since a guarantee of security by the present UN will depend upon the will of the respective Allied nations.

"The possibility that the Soviet Union will again patronize the UN is good, but if the Allied nations which are directly concerned with Japan should mutually agree to a formula to guarantee the security of Japan outside the framework of the UN, in the event the Soviet Union fails to rejoin the UN, there would be no difference in the basic idea." Thus, the idea of a security guarantee by the UN could be "realized in other plans through the same channel," the paper declared.

If the "re-examination of the entire problem," as stated by State Department Adviser DULLES, would be conducted along these lines, the "completely disarmed Japan pledged by the Japanese and desired by the Allied nations would, for the first time, find the path to survival," the daily continued.

Warns Against One-Nation Pact

"However, if a disarmed nation is, for instance, to be protected by means of arms by signing a pact with one nation, the situation would tend toward the opposite direction," it maintained.

Urging the Japanese to be patient a little longer, the journal felt it would be asking too much to hope for an immediate conclusion of the peace treaty if the problem is to be solved by "international agreement" as desired by the people. But, regardless of the progress of treaty, "we hope for the restoration of the greatest amount of autonomy possible" so that the people will not become estranged from Occupation policies because of a prolonged occupation.

The daily appealed to Mr Dulles to meet as many representatives from various circles as possible, regretting that there is no unified opinion on peace issues at this important time. Though this is a serious and vital problem to the Japanese, their opinions are "haphazard and varied," it observed.

Scores Parties for Lack of Unity

A MAINICHI columnist also emphasized the need for unity of public opinion on the peace issue. He scored the "decisive difference" in views among the political parties, pointing out that the Communist Party is the only one with a unified stand. "Our impression is that the Liberal Party is self-conceited to such an extent that persons other than politicians should remain silent with respect to the peace issue," he said.

In the same vein, the MAINICHI editorial lashed out at the Liberal viewpoint, pinpointing its criticism on Prime Minister YOSHIDA and the Cabinet. There are no signs that the Cabinet is trying to unify various opinions on the peace, the paper stressed, condemning the group for leaving diplomatic problems and the peace issue up to the "one-man absolutism" of Yoshida. It strongly opposed any reorganization of the Cabinet that would make it an all-Liberal body, declaring that the more-than-necessary conservativeness of the Yoshida cabinet needs to be corrected and its political sense refreshed by new blood.

PUBLIC PEACE ORDINANCE

It is undeniable that the present public peace ordinance is too lenient, said TOKYO SHIMBUN, calling upon metropolitan authorities to revise the regulation with "firm determination and a clear foresight for the preservation of public peace in the future." Noting that the major attention will be centered on provisions regarding public meetings, the journal cautioned against hindering excessively the cultural activities of the people. But it urged all labor unions and other groups "not to err in their judgment of the revision, which is virtually an anti-Communist measure." Public order is maintained solely for the sake of protecting the people's peaceful life, it stressed.

WHEAT AGREEMENT

The fact that various nations suffering from dollar shortages, particularly the sterling block nations, desire to purchase wheat from non-dollar areas accounts for Japan's being turned down by the International Wheat Agreement participants, according to NIHON KEIZAI.

It regretted the action, pointing to the unfavorable position Japan is placed in now in regard to wheat and staple food import prices. However, it is "most desirable for Japan that she be able to import wheat from any country she likes, no matter whether she is accepted in the international wheat organ or not," declared the economic journal. It felt Japan's failure might be good news to farming circles since it had been feared that the import of cheaper food might adversely affect prices of domestic products.

MISCELLANEOUS

In order to combat the Communists' dominance in the field of student political movements it is necessary for all political parties to try to win over students to their views, a YOMIURI columnist underlined. He urged party leaders to "give consideration to better plans for calling students to their side."

JIJI SHIMPO attributed the "surprising increase" in dysentery to the lifting of control over food, improper use of specific medicines, and unsanitary living conditions caused by the shortage of houses.

Taking Prime Minister Yoshida to task for his "temperamental behavior" in dismissing a state minister, a YUKAN CHUGAI columnist asserted that such high-handed action does not go hand in hand with democracy. "If there is a lord at the top who swings a sword every time he is displeased, it means that the people under him must watch every change in his face," the writer declared.

Supplement to
PRESS ANALYSIS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

An interview with JCP central guidance section chief Shiino on the peace issue headed today's AKAHATA. Second-best position was given to the DPL conference on Diet policies. Struggles against the Public Safety Ordinance "malrevision" and party defense moves also received good play. Extracts from Stalin's essay, "Philology and Marxism," as broadcast from Moscow on 22 June, won below-fold emphasis. Also highlighted was a Tass dispatch from New York on Ickes' blast at Acheson as a "peace interfering diplomat" in the current NEW REPUBLIC magazine. A story on "housewives' difficulties in coping with the rising food prices" topped the back page. Report on the popularity of the Communist-plugged picture, "Listen to the Voices from the Sea," also rated above-fold attention.

PEACE

"Suppression Paves Way for Separate Peace": SHIINO Etsuro, Communist central guidance section chief, yesterday struck out at Prime Minister YOSHIDA's bid for "nonpartisan diplomacy" on the peace issue. The nonpartisan plea, Shiino told the press, aims to win over the "wavering" elements of the opposition parties to the separate peace bandwagon. This would "simulate" unified public opinion behind separate peace and, besides, would provide an out from the pressures of the Far Eastern Commission and the Allied Council for Japan--"the causes of the Government headache." The other purpose of the device, he remarked, is to isolate the Communist Party--not only on the peace issue but on the Local Tax Law revision bill and the other"suppression" measures.

Noting the "mounting number" of overall peace supporters, he said Yoshida is trying desperately to rush through his "fraudulent peace" before the overall peace demand can develop into an "unbeatable nation-wide movement." To this end, Shiino explained, he is "furiously suppressing all democratic influences" and spreading wild rumors of "Communist terrorism." By this suppression orgy Yoshida himself signals the one way to win "true peace," Shiino concluded--through unification of the masses in a Communist-led democratic front. (Akahata, 25 June)

"Toward Strengthening of the Peace Front": A conference on Diet policies was held 21 June under sponsorship of the Democracy Protection League. The meeting drew 57 representatives of "democratic" groups and leftist labor unions. Worker-Farmerite HORI, Communist KAZAHAYA, and reconstruction faction Socialist ADACHI focused attention on the "war preparation" bills set for the coming Diet session. The meeting worked out a peace struggle policy aimed toward establishment of a united peace front, with the DPL as the nucleus. It was decided to continue the peace ballot, to form a powerful peace lobby inside the Diet, and to attack the "wavering" elements of the Democratic and Socialist parties.

Struggle slogans were approved as follows: "opposition to all suppression of democratic organizations," "opposition to a local public service law which will make slaves out of public servants," "opposition to a local tax law which forces war preparation costs upon the people," "opposition to separate peace which interferes with China-Japan trade, "immediate withdrawal of occupation forces after an overall peace." (Akahata, 25 June)

PARTY DEFENSE

"Appeal to Tokyoites for Patriotic Funds": Tokyo Metropolitan Communist Committee issued an appeal to all patriotic Tokyo citizens on 23 June to start a Communist-defense money drive. The Communist Party has long supported patriotic causes, the statement pointed out. It has battled for overall peace, for preservation of basic human rights and freedoms, for higher labor standards. "And now the people are asked to support patriotic fund drives for party defense, which means, in turn, protection from war and colonialization." (Akahata, 25 June)

"Akahata Is People's Weapon; Protect It": The Communist central guidance section yesterday notified all party organs to protect AKAHATA or face a "suspended delivery" order. "Those organs which show no marked progress in distribution and money collection will be crossed off the paper's circulation list," the statement warned. "AKAHATA is in very critical shape...on a nation-wide basis the records have reached bottom." The situation in most of Hokkaido, Shikoku, Aomori, Nagano, Tochigi, Ibaragi, Gifu, Fukui, Nara, Miyazaki, and Kagoshima is specially

bad "as result of the opportunism of all party organs responsible for promoting the paper." Under the present circumstances of "suppression" and purge action, this opportunism amounts to "actual treachery" and thus cannot be ignored. (Akahata, 25 June)

"Socialist Contest for Expanding Akahata": Nanshin local of the National Federation of Metal Mine Workers Unions held a council meeting on 23 June to discuss means of promoting AKAHATA, the LABOR SHIMBUN, and the Democratic Youth League. It was agreed that each member union should stage a "socialist contest." (Akahata, 25 June)

MISCELLANEOUS

Keihin Wrkrs To Strike against Malrevision": The Japan Printing and Publishing Workers Union and the Tokyo chapter of the National Council of Chemical Workers Unions will strike Tuesday in protest to "malrevision" of the public peace ordinance. Meanwhile, the Tokyo democratic front preparatory committee will put out 60,000 protest leaflets. (Akahata, 25 June)

"Roaring Wave Outstanding at Box Office": The motion picture, "Listen to the Roaring Waves" is still packing Tokyo theaters. By this time it has far outstripped every other film in town in box office receipts. In Nakano Ku, six motion picture groups, women's associations, and the commerce-industry association scheduled a "peace movie week" to accompany the local showing. A peace ballot booth was set up at the theater entrance. (Akahata, 25 June)

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

PREFECTURAL PRESS ANALYSIS

(Period: 7-13 June)

NO: 367 DATE: 25 June 1950

General MacARTHUR's 6 June directive to the Japanese government ordering the purge from public life of Communist Party Central Committee members formed the basis or background of a near majority of the editorials appearing in prefectural newspapers during the ensuing seven days. There were, in the daily issues of 97 journals, 153 commentaries on this order and the one subsequently issued including Akahata editors in the purge. In political discussions, writers dwelt equally on the blow at the JCP and the new alignment of parties resulting from the House of Councillors election. These two effects as related to the Socialist Party were the theme of most of the large total of 121 editorials on political developments. Placing a very poor third was the field of peace, with 30 editorials, the anticipated visits of Defense Secretary JOHNSON, Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman BRADLEY and Department of State Advisor DULLES being the principal interest. Yet even here, the problem of internal Communist activities won some mention, as it did to a lesser degree in other miscellaneous comment.

THE PURGE OF COMMUNIST LEADERS

Stimulated by the direct and concrete countermeasure of the purge, prefectural pressmen's interest in the Communist problem continued to grow throughout the second week of June. Some sort of corrective action previously had been seen as inevitable; and most editorialists reexpressed their misgivings of last week as to the evil effects of outright outlawing of the Japan Communist Party. A fear long dormant was revived that suppression of the extreme Left would lead to reemergence of the extreme Right. This fear inspired renewed criticism by many papers that the Liberal Party and the Yoshida Cabinet were still paying more attention to politics than to stabilizing the people's living standard.

Acceptance of the Inevitable Purge

"It was foreseen that some steps would be taken against the JCP, and SCAP's directive can be considered only inevitable" -- thus an influential Osaka newspaper (a) described General MacARTHUR's letter to Prime Minister YOSHIDA. "Mere purge of Central Committee members from public service, however, does not mean the fundamental solution of the problem," the writer judged, in basic agreement with almost all scanned publications. "It is necessary for the Government to convince the people of the significance and necessity for the action, so that the same failures of the past will not be repeated." While "adequate measures for control over Communist activities should be formulated," any revival of the thought police "would threaten democracy," he warned. The majority of the people do not really favor Communism--what votes are given to the JCP simply show dissatisfaction with other political parties. A Sendai paper (b) observed: "The election results show that the people refuted the JCP, and that they approve of the purge."

Unqualified approval was not to be found. While all writers acknowledged the necessity of the purge, many were unsatisfied with it. "If the JCP continues its present policy, it will become necessary to restrict the party's activities by setting legal limits on them," thought a journal printed in four major Hokkaido cities (c). "We believe, however, that problems pertinent to Japan's democracy should be solved not by outside force, but by our people's own will. The people themselves should defend democracy, and strictly and severely punish those who threaten it." This editorial went further than most in considering the purge action inadequate. "It is probably quite erroneous to believe that the party has been cowed into silence. The purged leaders will use every means to pull strings from underground, and may well cause more and greater outrages in the future." A Tokushima daily (d), like many others, made a comparison with the mass arrests of 15 March 1928, but saw another dangerous possibility. "It is easy to imagine the Central Committee's being reorganized with younger and more extreme members. In a sense, the purge has actually contributed to making the JCP more closely related

(a) Osaka Shimbun (circ 604,221), 7 Jun
(b) Kahoku Shimpo (circ 162,100), 7 Jun
(c) Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 655,449), 7 Jun
(d) Tokushima Shimbun (circ 69,297), 10 Jun

to Moscow." A Kyoto paper (e) pointed out that it might well have enabled them "to eliminate undesirable leaders and internal party disputes, and thus have afforded an opportunity to accelerate and invigorate the so-called 'active front.'"

Impossibility of a Communist Change of Heart

"The JCP should become like the Yugoslav Communist Party, led by TITO, and all its troublesome issues would be settled," suggested an Osaka journal (f), at the same time, however, not seeing much likelihood of that development. A Fukushima writer (g) was more hopeful. "Many Red governments--among Soviet satellites, for instance--have come to power by peaceful means; this proves that a communist party itself is not necessarily of violent character. That is why General MacARTHUR took action against only the violent leaders." But no other printed views agreed with this opinion. A Niigata editorial (h) stated: "The Cominform criticism emphasized that the JCP should turn to the 'authentic course of revolution,' and if they dared to do it then, the new Central Committee will not forsake basic Communist principles now." A Kyodo-syndicated editorial reprinted in a Hiroshima paper (i) foresaw that the purged leaders would carry on with underground movements. "They will continue struggles through legally remaining party organizations, as in 1928 the then illegal Communist fraction won an election by completely dominating the Labor-Farmer Party." An Osaka writer (j) expressed a widespread feeling: "Operations of the party will henceforth become more and more insidious. Police must be prepared to maintain public order."

An Asahigawa daily (k) best summed up the general pessimistic outlook. "It is foolish to hope that the JCP will ever give up its destructive attitude for one of cooperation. Only when a Red government is established, and dictatorship by workers and farmers is realized, will the JCP make any real endeavor for Japan's rehabilitation. As long as the country adheres to free and democratic principles, so long will the party continue to engage in lawless and violent activities." It is a grave error, the article continued, to assume that the Worker-Farmer Party is a sort of intermediary between Socialists and Communists -- "the Communist Party is fundamentally different from the parties that advocate democracy." Kyoto readers encountered the most flat statement (l) of doubt as to the efficacy of the purge: "Whatever changes may be made in the Central Committee, the Communist Party will never change its fundamental policy."

The Initial Step Toward Outlawing the Party

An Osaka journal (m) approved the purges of both Central Committeemen and Akahata editors as being necessary and moderate measures. "SCAP kindly taught our Government the democratic way of taking firm measures. We must master this lesson so as not to commit errors in the future. Although some of the Government and the Liberal Party may believe it proper to proceed even further in the conservative direction, the whole tenor of the directive is quite otherwise. SCAP's intention is to adhere to democracy to the last." Indeed, the hidden meaning was that "extreme rightists should be treated the same way as extreme leftists." This editorial did not directly mention the possibility of outlawing the party, but seemed to be against such a step. This theme was taken up more concretely by a Hakodate paper (n), which called the purge "a smashing blow to the party as a legal body, and one that cannot be considered without a reference to the Yoshida statement that the party might be outlawed. We believe that an important initial step in the Government's policy towards Communists has been taken and the subsequent actual steps will logically follow." The writer admitted that if the JCP maintains and develops its existing policy, "the people will approve of some measures' being taken by the Government." But it cautioned that careful examination was first necessary, and that there should be no hasty moves. The dangers are many -- that, by being forced underground, the party would acquire "martyr appeal" as a "sacred social movement beyond criticism in the eyes of youths who have not yet completely forgotten the ultranationalistic spirit of the Special Attack Unit"; and "extreme rightist influences might reemerge in opposition."

(e) Yukan Kyoto (circ 65,689), 10 Jun
(f) Kokusai Shimbun (circ 213,421), 11 Jun
(g) Fukushima Minyu (circ 36,000), 8 Jun
(h) Yukan Niigata (circ 50,919), 8 Jun
(i) Chugoku Shimbun (circ 239,273), 12 Jun
(j) Osaka Nichinichi (circ 163,170), 12 Jun
(k) Hokkai Nichinichi (circ 86,220), 10 Jun
(l) Kyoto Shimbun (circ 152,027), 7 Jun
(m) Shin Nippon (circ 100,000), 10 Jun
(n) Hakodate Shimbun (circ 57,500), 8 Jun

A Sendai daily (o) added other warnings: "It is one thing for the Communist Party to make a great number of its members go underground, and it is quite another thing for the Government, by means of legal procedures, to make all its members go underground. This action would bring about illegal Communist activities similar to those before and during the war; it would turn the Communists into fanatics and enable them to form a greater organization of sympathizers than ever before; a revival of something like the wartime 'peace regulations' might be unavoidable; and in controlling the Communists, it is quite possible that local authorities might go too far and also suppress sound social activities."

"Public opinion seems to be against outlawry, for the reason that it will not be effective in checking Communist activities," declared the influential four-city Hokkaido paper quoted earlier (p). "Moreover, such a policy imposes grave limitations on the freedom of association, which constitutes one of the political doctrines of democracy." As on the previous day, however, the editorialist did not approve of letting the JCP act freely. "We must not confuse anarchy with order, or indulgence with freedom, which is the basis of democracy." But it is "shortsighted to base any argument against outlawry of the party on a 'let-them-alone' attitude or on underestimation of the danger of Communism itself. HITLER's success was promoted by the British policy of appeasement, and the domination of the Japanese militarists was attained because of the conciliatory attitude of the liberals of the time. Compromise is a positive assistance to the Communists." "Irresponsible liberalism" was the writer's term for the indifference of students who allowed a few extremists to act in their name and produce the Eells incidents. "The danger of Communism in Japan, therefore," he concluded, "is synonymous with the immaturity of democracy."

A Fukuoka commentary (q) went further into the political side of the matter. "The Constitution can institute fundamental discipline only when political parties live up to freedom of thought and association as legal parties, and when both the Government and the people support these freedoms. A political party must not trample the Constitution under foot, nor must the Government outlaw a party in its name." The problem of outlawry, therefore, "is not an issue of private conflict between the Liberals and the Communists, but rather a crisis for Japan's Constitution." It is a problem that can lead to the insecurity of liberals as well. "Both the thoughtless JCP and the Government, which invited the current situation, are responsible for this."

A Fukuoka paper (r) expressed a somewhat unusual fear, worth mentioning because no one else seems to have thought of it. "If the JCP is outlawed, it may establish a 'temporary government of the people's republic of Japan,' in either Shanghai or Pyongyang, and direct underground activities in Japan from there."

In Osaka, a leftist Chinese-owned newspaper (s) pointed out that advanced democracies like the United States and Britain had had reason to consider outlawing their respective Communist parties on charges of violence and espionage, but finally decided to leave them as legal parties, mainly because of the national democratic tradition and of full confidence that public opinion would weaken Communist influence. "Although Japan has no such tradition and confidence, this should not be made the excuse for ordering dissolution of the JCP. That would make other nations suspicious of Japanese democracy, and would also recall the tradition of the militarists who suppressed the Communist Party." The common apprehension was voiced over possible terroristic underground movements. "Acts against the social order by individual Communists can be supervised by existing laws, and it is not necessary or desirable to outlaw the entire party. General MacARTHUR's letter, we think, favors this method of control." The Government must fight the Communists in a democratic way. "The recent House of Councillors election results can be regarded as the people's criticism against the JCP, and since the people are thus able to criticize the Communists, the Government should strive to correct the abuses of the party on the strength of public opinion." Thus this article contained as clear an approval as could be found of the purge action. It quoted Brig Gen WHITNEY as saying that the Government should allow the party to elect a new Central Committee if it so wished. "The matter becomes different, however, if the Communists themselves determine to 'die in honor instead of distorting Communist doctrines by electing such a new and more moderate committee.'"

(o) Kahoku Shimpo (circ 162,100), 8 Jun
(p) Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 655,449), 8 Jun
(q) Yukan Fukunichi (circ 134,847), 8 Jun
(r) Nishi Nippon (circ 588,958), 9 Jun
(s) Kokusai Shimbun (circ 213,421), 8 Jun

Minority Approval of More Drastic Action

As has been seen above, prefectural press opinion did not favor complete dissolution of the JCP unless it became absolutely necessary. A few editorials, however, seemed to hint that they advocated extremely severe countermeasures. One in a Tokushima paper (t) stated: "We hate violence, and do not wish to use it to suppress other violence. However, since the Communists intend to destroy almost all systems of a law-governed country, it is natural for them to be handled by state authority, or other strong power." A Sapporo writer (u) warned against procrastination, claiming that "scholars, literary men and journalists are inclined to advocate prudence and oppose the outlawing of the party because they have highly developed intelligence that will prevent them from being deceived by Communist propaganda." But the majority of the people, "particularly young people," are likely to fall prey to the doctrines of the JCP. "The intelligentsia mostly oppose dissolution of the party on the grounds that freedom of speech must be preserved. They totally forget that it is just that freedom of speech that is menaced by the Communists, and that it is their duty to protect young people against it." In the late Taisho and early Showa eras, the commentater went on, due to the too lenient attitude of the intelligentsia towards the principles of MARX and LENIN, these principles prevailed in academic and press circles, and "it was solely as a result of this that reactionary nationalism and state socialism came to power."

One article of all those scanned came out definitely in favor of complete outlawing of the JCP. A Urawa editorialist (v) explained that only in lands where the general level of intelligence was low, had Communist revolutions by force been successfully carried out--Tsarist Russia, China and the Southeast European countries. In Germany, France and England, where the people were better educated, Communism has always been carefully studied, and the public has been critical of and watchful against it. "Japan is not an uncivilized country, although she has become a fourth-rate one. However, as she has never before experienced democracy, the JCP has been taking advantage of this chaotic period, awaiting a chance to carry out a revolution by force under the cloak of democracy." Now that the point has been reached where Japan is politically conscious enough to see through this deceit, the party realizes it can no longer operate without unmasking. "This is the true meaning of the Cominform criticism of NOZAKA. Since the criticism, the party has attempted to bring about a revolution by agitating the masses to violence and riot." The writer speculated that the Communists hoped "pacifists in the United States, disliking disputes and fearing a third world war might break out if troops were mobilized in Japan, would withdraw from Japan and forsake the Far East." Even if the revolution is unsuccessful here, the international Communist Party hoped to "sacrifice Japan to bring about war in Europe." This sacrifice, it appears, has been escaped, "since a clear line is now drawn against the Communist policy. But stronger steps must no longer be delayed. It is rather too late even now. We think it is necessary to outlaw the JCP immediately, since its intrinsic nature is as described above."

The Revival of Reaction

In the minds of most commentators, the danger incurred from the purge or from outlawing the JCP that seemed to be greatest was the possibility that reactionary nationalism might be revived. This was constantly mentioned, and many based their whole editorials on it. The current high leftist activity was seen as a natural result of the purge some time ago of the extreme rightists, and it was felt that a similar swing in a backwards direction might now occur. A Gifu paper (w) exclaimed, "It would be taking an anti-democratic step to safeguard democracy!" It was generally felt that the Government was taking advantage of the objective circumstances to further itself politically. A Kyoto journal (x) pointed this out, explaining, "What is vague should be clarified, but not by opportunism. Because of long experience with feudalistic politics, the Japanese tend to keep silent and express nothing when the situation is unfavorable to them; when, on the contrary, it is favorable, they are apt to express themselves by taking advantage of the circumstances."

"The JCP never was truly a party for the people," admitted a Hiroshima daily (y). "If it had been, it would not have launched radical and destructive activities. But it has performed services to the people's livelihood: we can easily

(t) Tokushima Mimpo (circ 37,720), 7 Jun
(u) Hokkai Times (circ 161,735), 10 Jun
(v) Saitama Shimbun (circ 54,752), 7 Jun
(w) Tokai Yukan (circ 43,788), 7 Jun
(x) Yukan Kyoto (circ 65,689), 13 Jun
(y) Yukan Chugoku (circ 45,396), 13 Jun

surmise that the complacency and arbitrariness of capitalists, bureaucrats and conservatives have many times been checked because of the party's uncompromising attitude and relentless exposure tactics." The Liberal Party "must not make the hasty conclusion that the SCAP directives mean SCAP's complete approval of their policies." The writer hoped that the newly strengthened Socialist Party would resist the forces of reaction, and would carry on the past services of the Communists.

"No one will regard as imaginary the fear that terrorism of extreme rightists may now reappear," wrote a Niigata editorialist (z). "Their ideas are as incompatible with peace and democracy as are the Communists'." He ridiculed the belief that control of local bosses had silenced reaction forever. "It is precisely because no extreme rightists appear on the surface, as do the Communists, that they are more dangerous, and should create more anxiety." Only attention to this problem "will make thorough the significance of the recent purge directives."

"Democracy lies in the fact that the people have control over our politics," observed an Osaka daily (aa). "It opposes control being committed to one party or to a single faction. It is well known that the Communist Party will prohibit criticism against it, once it occupies the governing position. Therefore, to restrict such activities is not to restrict democracy, but to protect it." But the party is a check and balance to conservative forces. "The Liberal Party is now gaining undue influence, probably because the people have come to entertain anti-Communist feelings. This has nothing to do with positive support of the Liberals, but only with preventing the Communists from gaining power. If they mistake it for support, and do just as they please, it is not impossible the people will feel like supporting the JCP in order to check the Liberal Party."

The Heart of the Matter--the People's Livelihood

While the purge directives were accepted as necessary, and at least as much more desirable than complete dissolution of the JCP, most writers felt that the ill to be corrected was something more basic. "Anti-Communist policies will be made effective only if poverty is dispelled from the nation's livelihood, and if a high standard of intellect is developed," was a comment from Niigata (bb). "To give the people such a livelihood and to open their eyes should be the first purpose of politics." "It cannot be assured that the nation's economy and the people's livelihood will be improved by any outlawing of the JCP, now or later," continued a Hiroshima paper (cc). "It would be ridiculous for the Liberals to boast of their success in politics, with one eye on the weakened Communists and the other on their election victory, because the difficulties of the people's everyday economic life cannot be solved by such a superficial political phenomenon." "They must humbly reflect . . . that administration that fails to improve the living standards of the entire people cannot long continue in power." A Nagasaki pressman (dd) wrote a thoughtful essay whose theme was that, with the Communists gone, the responsibilities of the Liberal Party and the Yoshida Cabinet had become even greater. "When the people supported the Communists, they did so in protest against the Cabinet's reactionary protection of large capital, and the overriding of smaller enterprises and the working classes. There was antagonism to heavy tax pressure. These abuses must be corrected, or the degeneration of national thought and improper behavior cannot be eradicated. There is no drastic measure against the Communists but to stabilize the people's livelihood."

"The present action against the JCP cannot be called complete," asserted a Yamagata daily (ee), "if the Government is too much absorbed with depriving the party of its power, and fails to analyze the environment that permitted and produced the activities of the Communists." A Toyama newspaper (ff) keenly felt "the need of creating a society leaving no room or necessity for the policies advocated by the JCP."

A Kyodo-syndicated editorial reprinted in Kofu (gg) insisted that in Diet debates on Communist control "it must not be forgotten to re-examine the nation's social condition, which has so far allowed the Communists to launch their vigorous

(z) Yukan Niigata (circ 50,919), 12 Jun
(aa) Shin Nippon (circ 100,000), 8 Jun
(bb) Niigata Nippo (circ 144,032), 10 Jun
(cc) Yukan Chugoku (circ 45,396), 10 Jun
(dd) Nagasaki Minyu (circ 43,232), 11 Jun
(ee) Yamagata Shimbun (circ 82,947), 7 Jun
(ff) Kita Nippon (circ 101,716), 11 Jun
(gg) Yamanashi Nichinichi (circ 42,020), 8 Jun

campaigns . . . If anti-Communist policies are to obtain success, conservative policies must be reformed and revised to help the people more, and efforts must be exerted to accelerate the development of a healthy labor party." "Mere suppression of the Communists will not suffice," concluded a Nara writer (hh). "We would rather point out the importance of eliminating the hotbed of Communist ideas in the political and economic conditions. We must do more than cut the grass: we must treat the ground it grows on so that Communism will be like grass without roots."

EXIT COMMUNISTS; ENTER SOCIALISTS

Initial comment on the election results, as noted in last week's report (see page 5, Prefectural Press Analysis No 366), was neither overabundant nor profound; however, following the JCP leaders purge directive, which was issued on the second day after the balloting, it could be described conversely as both abundant and profound. The action against the Communists was perhaps not entirely responsible for this, although its influence was patent. A writer could hardly attempt to appraise the political setup without taking into account the situation of the JCP. The effect that the purge had upon political commentators was to crystallize their earlier, rather guarded, hopes for a two-party system with the Socialist Party continuing to grow in strength following its success at the recent polling. A significant attitude, very widely held, showed apprehension over the conservative-led government's alleged tendency toward assuming arbitrary power; and thus a strong Socialist opposition was felt vitally necessary in order to protect asserted endangered democratic institutions. Whether from this viewpoint or not, the great number of writers interpreted the political scene alike, and not only did they describe the time as opportune for the Socialists but they all desired that the Socialists take proper advantage of it.

Approach of Two-Party System

A Kyoto editorialist (ii) started off with the common observation that the gains won by the Liberal and Socialist parties in the election "suggest" the approach of a two-party system. "Furthermore," he added, "since the Communist Party's political influence is certain to be decreased considerably after the strong pressure on its leaders immediately following the Upper House election, it may be said that the road is now open to the existence of two big opposing parties." There will be efforts by "obstinate" old party members to stem this development, it was predicted, but they will be futile, since it is "a matter of course" prescribed by "the current political situation."

Similarly, a Yamaguchi paper (jj) said the voting "heralded" the approach of a two-party system, but evidenced more opinion by asserting "it was indicative of the people's disapproval of the ambiguous middle-course groups under the present political situation . . . The possibility looms that the people's support of the Socialist Party will change gradually from caprice to constancy, so that in time it may rally enough strength to cope fairly with the conservatives." The writer went on with the apparent intent of arguing not only for support of the Socialists but against a too severe crack-down on the Communists. "Although the stiff anti-Communist measures have drastically changed the situation, we should not rush to a conclusion that they have destroyed Communist influence," he warned. "It is not the police but a socialist policy to extricate the people from poverty that can suppress Communist activity."

The Vacuum on the Left

According to the interpretation of an Osaka daily (kk), which ignored the subject of a two-party system, the election exhibited the people's disavowal of the Communist Party. "They are not positively in support of the conservative forces but are taking such a direction out of antipathy for the Communists." In the meantime, the commentator underscored, the Socialists have been "quite inactive" -- a matter of "grave importance for the whole nation." The public was pictured as anxious to support the Socialists, and "in view of the fact that Communist activities will be limited hereafter," it was held that the Socialist Party could expand rapidly into a powerful force.

Most editorialists went beyond merely pointing out the Socialist Party's advantage to claim it actually bears a responsibility to the nation of making

(hh) Yamato Times (circ 29,544), 7 Jun
(ii) Miyako Shimbun (circ 84,007), 8 Jun
(jj) Bocho Shimbun (circ 42,433), 13 Jun
(kk) Shin Nippon (circ 100,000), 9 Jun

itself into a strong progressive organization. A Kyoto daily (ll) defined this responsibility as working for political stability, "which is demanded now more than ever under the existing internal and external conditions." It was clarified however that the stability characterized by a single party commanding an absolute majority is not what is wanted. In the same vein, an Osaka writer (mm) declared that it was fortunate for the country that the Government party failed to win a majority in the Upper House. "One of the main purposes of democracy is to avoid a concentration of force," he affirmed. The Socialists must undertake the role of an effective balancing power against the Liberals' "arbitrariness," while at the same time avoiding the Communists' fate (that is, loss of popularity) by misguidedly limiting itself to anti-Government struggles. Another Osaka daily (nn) added the advice that the leftists "must make their distinction from the Communist Party stronger and enhance their organization's true character as a progressive reform party."

Outlawry of the JCP - a danger to Socialists

The Socialist Party's responsibility was the theme again of an editorial published in Sendai (oo), which was also noteworthy for rather unusual though somewhat obscure observations. The paper applauded the Socialist vote but was pessimistic over attainment of a two-party system, because of "Japan's present international situation, providing bases for multi-party splitting." The writer lamented that "it is the actual state of Japan, which is not fully democratized, that if the Communist Party were put out of existence the anti-Communist Socialist Party would also lose its influence." In former days social democrats and other liberals of whatever color were regarded as Reds, and it was feared that this might be repeated because, as, the editorialist explained it, "there is still something nationalistic at the bottom of Japanese minds." "It is not too much to say," the journal concluded, "that whether or not democratic politics can be maintained in Japan depends solely on the Socialist Party."

On the outlawing of the Communist Party, as was seen, the Sendai writer was not obscure, however. Another journal which incorporated this question in its political commentary was a leftist Osaka daily (pp). "To outlaw the JCP and drive its members underground is not a policy to be taken in light of . . . the spirit of the Japanese Constitution, in which the fundamental rights such as speech, assembly, association and organization are secured." The Government and Liberal Party were accused of "strengthening their reactionary tendency under the name of Occupation policy." With the election results increasing Liberal representation in the House of Councillors, fear was felt that the Government might assume the same "arbitrary" leadership of that chamber as it allegedly has in the Lower House. To prevent this, which "would hinder the rebuilding of Japan's democratic peace," is, then, the task of the first Opposition group. If the Socialists fail here "it may result in the misdirection of Japan's politics."

Can the Socialist Party Meet its Responsibility?

Misgivings underlay this editorial, and many others of the same approach, over whether the Socialist Party is capable of meeting its responsibility. "The Socialist Party has been regarded as founded on internal struggles for leadership rather than public activities," observed a Fukushima commentator (qq). "Without self-criticism, it has indiscreetly shaken hands with what it called an enemy." The paper averred that "intelligent people at home and abroad call for the development of a healthy labor party as one of the important measures for countering Communist influence in Japan." This would be superior to dependence upon police power to cope with the Communists, a Tokushima journal (rr) contended. "It has already been proved by experience that regardless of how large an armed or thought police may be mobilized it is impossible to check their activities completely." Yet it was stressed that a "healthy labor party" does not yet exist here, although all favorable conditions for it are present. The Socialists were exhorted to grasp "the golden opportunity for their party's reconstruction" offered by the election results and the purge of Communist leaders.

(ll) Kyoto Shimbun (circ 152,027), 9 Jun
(mm) Sangyo Keizai (circ 175,925), 12 Jun
(nn) Osaka Shimbun (circ 604,221), 12 Jun
(oo) Kahoku Shimpo (circ 162,100), 13 Jun
(pp) Kokusai Shimbun (circ 213,421), 12 Jun
(qq) Fukushima Minyu (circ 36,000), 12 Jun
(rr) Tokushima Shimbun (circ 69,297), 11 Jun

PEACE TREATY -- IF AND WHEN

As the Tokyo "fact-finding" conference of top Washington and Far East officials drew near, prefectural editorialists continued to be wary and generally somewhat skeptical on the peace issue, their copy often reflecting the sentiment that there is "little possibility that even part of our dream will be realized within this year." While such factors as neutrality, military bases, and overall versus separate peace were touched upon, the general view was that the peace treaty issue involves many complicated problems, the solution of which does not call for active Japanese participation. All that the Japanese can do at this time, some writers pointed out, is to be patient and to indicate by their behavior that most Japanese desire further American aid and abhor the Communist's aggressive policy.

A Fukushima daily (ss) declared that "it would be suicidal for the Japanese to act in such a manner as would force the United States to desert this country. It has become necessary for us to make clear to the Americans that the majority of the Japanese are not opposed to the United States and that, in fact, they desire the perpetuation of a close relationship between Japan and the United States." In handling the problem of the Communists, the writer urged self-reliance, averring that "it is necessary for all the Japanese to recognize that Communist infiltration is not a problem for SCAP authorities but one to be tackled by the Japanese themselves."

"This is no time for anyone to act rashly," a Fukuoka paper (tt) pointed out. "We very much regret that the Communists have engaged in detrimental activities" at this time. A writer in Kumamoto (uu) echoed this theme. Observing that "although the Japanese cannot talk on an equal basis with any of the countries with which a peace treaty is to be concluded, they can influence these countries by expressing their will freely," he cautioned that "it is very dangerous for us to express ourselves at this important moment in an excited, rather than calm, frame of mind."

Many Obstacles to A Treaty

A daily in Mito (vv), utilizing a Kyodo-distributed editorial, emphasized that, in view of many treaty obstacles, the Japanese must realize that a formal peace is still far off. "On this occasion we recall the hopes and disappointments we have had in regard to conclusion of formal peace during the five years since the war ended," the paper stated. It also enumerated difficulties involved in formulating a peace treaty, listing: United States-Soviet disagreement; reported controversy between the Defense and State Departments; the problem of security for post-treaty Japan; unsettled conditions in the Far East; and opposition of the Commonwealth nations and the Philippines to an early peace.

A writer in a Gifu paper (ww), also stressing the fact that many obstacles lie in the way of a peace treaty, held little hope of treaty conclusion this year. Furthermore, he maintained, "we must refrain from arguing about such a problem as whether to choose a separate or an overall peace."

A Kyoto (xx) editorialist thought that formulation of an early peace treaty would depend a great deal on the judgment of Mr DULLES for "the State Department feels that an early peace is the wisest way to save Japan from communism." However, a tone of caution, so often apparent in editorials on this subject, was voiced when the writer said that "we should not jump to the conclusion that Mr DULLES' visit will hasten the formulation of a peace treaty. Hopes for a treaty depend a great deal on international developments, as well as the attitude of the United States."

The American attitude on peace treaties with former enemy nations was criticized by an outspoken Gifu editorialist (yy) who argued that the United States is "the only strong power which does not really abhor war. Does not this attitude manifest itself in the American approach to the Japanese and German peace treaties?" the writer asked. He felt that the Japanese have not been sufficiently vocal in making known their "invaluable war experience to the Americans and to the world. The Japanese must make themselves heard. This is the great debt which Japan owes to all mankind."

(ss) Fukushima Mimpo (circ 81,172), 9 Jun
(tt) Nishi Nippon (circ 588,958), 7 Jun
(uu) Kumamoto Nichinichi (circ 123,400), 12 Jun
(vv) Ibaraki (circ 50,100), 12 Jun
(ww) Gifu Times (circ 108,931), 13 Jun
(xx) Kyoto Shimbun (circ 152,027), 10 Jun
(yy) Tokai Yukan (circ 43,788), 13 Jun

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

PRESS ANALYSIS

NO: 1477 DATE: 24 June 50

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

- NEWS -

Tokyo editors continued to play up talks between State Department Adviser Dulles and Japanese officials. The Dulles-Tomabechi conference headed most papers with Prime Minister Yoshida's remarks on his earlier interview with Dulles following close behind. The main theme of the domestic coverage was non-partisan diplomacy; it ran through nearly all the political news appearing on the front page. ASAHI, however, went off on a cabinet-reshuffle tangent. Its lead story was built on the possibility that new Liberal blood will be pumped into the Cabinet in July, but it noted in passing that the exigencies of non-partisan diplomacy may bring in a few Peoples Democrats. NIHON KEIZAI, also setting its own pattern, led with the Welsh program for democratizing Japan's economy--an item that drew good play in all morning papers. The provost court verdict on the "open questionnaire" case generally topped the second page.

NONPARTISAN DIPLOMACY

Chairman TOMABECHI of the Peoples Democratic Party affirmed the need of a nonpartisan foreign policy after his talk with State Department Adviser DULLES yesterday. He told reporters at PDP headquarters that Dulles had agreed with him that the opposition parties should cooperate with the Government in unifying the nation's stand on the peace treaty and on other diplomatic problems. He quoted the State Department adviser as saying that a "consistent state policy cannot be developed if diplomacy changes with each change of administration." Tomabechi added that Dulles "seemed to approve" his party's demand for an overall peace. (a)

Prime Minister YOSHIDA, who conferred with Dulles Thursday, described the results as "highly satisfactory" at a liaison metting of Government and Liberal leaders yesterday. "Mr Dulles listened earnestly and showed great sympathy for Japan," he reported. After reviewing his conference, Yoshida clarified the Government approach to nonpartisan diplomacy. He agreed with Liberal Chief Secretary SATO that it was still too early to bring the Socialists into the talks. They decided to leave the timing to Lower House Speaker SHIDEHARA. (b)

ASHIDA Hitoshi, former prime minister who has been waiting to talk with Yoshida on the peace treaty, stressed the need of nonpartisan diplomacy. But he admitted he did not know how to make it work should the Socialists refuse to participate. (c)

Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI attacked opposition leaders who equate military bases in Japan with war preparedness. "The US does not consider Japan as a link in its military system," he said. "It looks at the question of military bases from the world security standpoint." (d)

CABINET RESHUFFLE

Prime Minister YOSHIDA is planning to revamp his Cabinet in early July. Informed sources predict that he will replace from five to eight ministers. They say that Yoshida intends to revitalize his cabinet by picking younger Liberals. Yoshida, they believe, will give prime importance to the economic portfolios and try to trade appointments for a cold majority in the Upper House. To unify foreign policy he may also bring a few Peoples Democrats into his reshuffled cabinet. (e)

But the idea of coalition with the Liberals has drawn strong criticism from many Peoples Democrats. The Ashida faction and the Peoples Cooperative clique especially object. They want to confine PDP-Liberal cooperation to treaty policy alone. (a)

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

ECONOMIC CONTROL

With nearly all official prices decontrolled, the Cabinet decided yesterday to bring the Price Control Ordinance up to date. It will issue an order soon abolishing the price-checking system. The system now employs 13,000 workers. (a)

Allocation controls on imported coal will come off on 1 July. At the same time the Economic Stabilization Board will lift restrictions on using imported coal to produce iron under the coalite method. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Rally Ban Expected to Be Relaxed on 27 June: The Tokyo Police Administration Committee passed an amendment yesterday that would focus the rally ban on events "clearly recognized as dangerous to the maintenance of public safety." The revised ordinance, expected to be approved by the city assembly Tuesday, would permit all other types of meetings, parades, and demonstrations. (a)

Economic Ministers to Study Money Shortage: Finance Minister IKEDA was named yesterday to head an economic ministers council formed to counteract the money shortage. Ikeda and his associates will try to find some way of overcoming the crisis brought on by the lag in discounting trade bills and by forced collection of old Reconstruction Finance Bank loans. (b)

Seizure of Japanese Fishing Boats Reported: Maritime officials reported yesterday that Russians seized 19 Japanese fishing boats off Cape Nosafu on 7 June. But they added that all but three of the captured boats had been returned. (c)

Open Questionnaire Defendants Get Two Years: Four young Communists who circulated the "Open Questionnaire to Gen MacArthur" were found guilty yesterday of slandering the Occupation. The US provost court sentenced them to two years at hard labor. (d)

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

- EDITORIALS -

The question of Japan's security in the face of the current international situation continued to occupy the editorial spotlight. Writers urged Japan to turn to the US for security and to offer military bases in good faith, emphasizing that the split-world situation prevents Japan from being friendly to both sides. One editorialist considered that the impending decision of the US in regard to Formosa will provide the key to the Far East question and will largely govern Japan's fate. Elsewhere in the editorial coverage, the Socialists' reaffirmed peace treaty platform came under attack. Other journals scored Hitachi union workers for violent actions against company officials, called for effective government moves to restore the stock market and rebuild faith in securities, advocated unemployment countermeasures that will spur laborers to increase their efficiency, and blamed the British Labor Party for splitting European unity.

JAPAN'S SECURITY

Pointing out that State Department Adviser DULLES has made clear that US policy toward Japan is basically that of seeking the best way to maintain Japan's security, SANGYO KEIZAI SHIMBUN emphasized that Japan must rely on the US in view of the international situation.

"There is no doubt that the US remains firmly determined to protect Japan in accordance with the spirit of the UN Charter," the paper said, underscoring the Dulles statement that all steps to be taken for this purpose should be compatible with world peace.

"In other words," the paper continued, "in setting up military bases or stationing troops in Japan, the intention of the US Government is solely to maintain peace. Without a really effective means of security, Japan will be unable to exist as a nation, to say nothing of her economic prosperity. Such really effective protection can be expected only from a country which is willing to guarantee world peace and Japan's independence in accordance with the spirit of the UN Charter."

Five or Ten Year Lease

Similarly YOMIURI said: "Under the current international situation, it would be most feasible and reliable to depend on the US for our security. We might fix the term of lease of military bases for five or ten years with the provision that an extension could be made later according to circumstances."

The paper believed a security guarantee by the UN is "out of the question in view of the difficulty that may accompany Japan's joining this body under the present world situation." It pointed to the danger of another war. In view of this, it said, Japan must turn to a powerful nation whose security is "connected with that of Japan" and offer military bases if needed.

Unsettled World Situation

YUKAN CHUGAI also felt that "foreign problems facing Japan must be handled on the basis of the unsettled world situation." It warned that since the Soviet Union is prolonging the cold war to gain time for completion of war preparations an early solution to the situation cannot be expected.

A YOMIURI columnist referred to Mr Dulles' "free world" and "captive world" which face each other in the cold war. The writer noted that Japan must now choose sides since she cannot be "equally loved and be secure from attacks by either of the two worlds."

The US decision in regard to Formosa was viewed by ASAHI as the factor on which the fate of Japan will "largely depend." The US is now at a crossroads, the paper said, and "must choose between supporting Communist China by abandoning aid to Formosa or opposing Communist China by furthering aid."

SOCIALIST STAND

MAINICHI flayed the Socialist Party for reconfirming its "overall peace, permanent neutrality, and anti-military base" stand. With this platform the Socialists "may as well ask that our country be continuously placed under US army occupation until the cold war is settled and the international situation is stabilized," the journal declared.

In a point-by-point critique of the Socialist policy, the daily pointed out that top-ranking US visitors have repeatedly said that the course would be either a separate peace or the continuation of occupation. "Are the Socialists determined to stand against both the Allied powers which propose a separate peace and the Government which is willing to accept it, whatever the proposed peace may contain?"

As for permanent neutrality, if Japan "stubbornly demands" this as a condition for peace, "we may as well flatly reject a separate peace," MAINICHI continued.

In discussing the third platform the paper observed that "it is not yet decided" whether to ask Japan for a lease of military bases after a peace treaty. "If we should take a disagreeing attitude before anything is fixed, it would be binding ourselves with a rape of our own making," warned the daily. "We wonder whether the Socialists are resolved to sabotage, in that event, the maintenance of military bases which will be for our security."

Although "we, of course, desire an overall peace," MAINICHI concluded, "we do not necessarily disfavor a separate peace. But, whether an overall or a separate peace, we believe that the powers that enter into peace with our country are properly responsible for our security."

MISCELLANEOUS

In a criticism of kangaroo court tactics used by Hitachi union workers against company officials, YUKAN ASAHI approved the arrest of union members responsible for the "rowdy behavior." Such "poor tactics will only serve to lessen public support and incur public antipathy toward the union," the paper said.

Deploring the "abandoned stock market," TOKYO SHIMBUN called for renewed interest and enthusiasm in stock market measures from the Finance Ministry and Bank of Japan. Now is the time for renewing the public's faith in stocks, the daily stressed. NIHON KEIZAI also urged government action to restore the stock market but cautioned against "temporizing measures."

Supplement to
PRESS ANALYSIS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

Leading off today's AKAHATA was a reprint commentary titled, "Soviet Union's Policy for Japan," taken from the 12 June issue of the Chinese newspaper, TA KUNG PAO. The JCP Control Committee statement on "malicious lies about the second front" held top spot in the first edition but was pushed down to second place in the final edition. The Tokyo metal workers strike was the main news item, Ten small stories on labor disputes were carried around it. Submittal of a questionnaire to SCAP by the Tokyo Democratic Racial Front preparatory committee was reported below the fold. A story on the so-called "black-suited soldiers" of Japan won the backpage spotlight.

PARTY DEFENSE

"No Tie between Terrorist Uprisings and CP": "Rumors that the Japan Communist Party is forming a second front or considering guerrilla tactics are nothing but lies," according to yesterday's party Control Committee statement. These rumors are propagated by the reactionary forces "to justify suppression and outlawing of the party," it explained. "Our party is in no way connected with terrorism or rebellion," it said. "Struggle of the masses is the only road to revolution."

Besides issuing inflammatory reports of "second or third Mitaka incidents" and "plots to assassinate dignitaries," the reactionaries are also set on stirring up intraparty confusion, the statement continued. To combat these campaigns, "all loyal Communists must combine to banish the traitorous Trotskyites, the tools of the enemy...This is an urgent revolutionary mission." (Akahata, 24 June)

QUESTIONNAIRE TO SCAP

Comm Resubmits "Questionnaire to MacArthur": Preparatory committee for the Tokyo Democratic Racial Front announced yesterday that the "Questionnaire to Gen MacARTHUR was submitted to GHQ through the Japanese liaison office for the second time...on 22 June." Committee representatives called at the liaison office to learn whether they could publicize the contents of the questionnaire. First Lt MASUDA advised them to make no reports on it until they have the reply letter. But, asked if the subject would be orally discussed at meetings, he answered, "I think so." (Akahata, 24 June)

"Violence Used against 15 Korean Students": The Metropolitan Korean Middle School and the First Korean Primary School sent delegates to the Minami Senju police on 18 June to demand the release of AKIWA and ONODA who were arrested for distributing the "Questionnaire to Gen MacArthur." The representatives also protested the ban on assembly and the JCP "suppression." Forty armed policemen intercepted the students and shouted: "Imprison the leaders!" The clothes of two students were ripped during the scuffle. Fifty students and representatives of the Arakawa Ward Labor Council and the Adachi Public Employment Office chapter immediately filed a protest against "acts of violence." (Akahata, 22 June).

LABOR

AJCMWU, Tokyo Chapter Opposes "Suppression": Over 50 affiliates of the All Japan Council of Metal Workers Unions, Tokyo chapter took part in a general strike yesterday "to realize daily demands and to oppose fascist suppression." Shop representatives councils in all Tokyo districts have resolved on joint struggle with the metal workers. Struggles for wage increases and payment of seasonal allowances have spread to the Toto Steel Manufacturing Co and the Kisha Rolling Stock Manufacturing Co. (Akahata, 24 June)

"Hitachi Wkrs Fed Calls Half-day Walkout": The Federation of Hitachi Workers Unions will call a half-day general strike on Monday to protest the nonpayment of wages. They charge that management suspended the wage payments during the six-week strike period to "smash the labor organizations." (Akahata, 24 June)

POLICE CONDITIONS

"Truth about Japan's Black-Suited Soldiers": The "increasing reports" from democratic policemen expose the fascist conditions in certain police units. Conditions are the worst in the "mobile units," which deal exclusively in "suppression" projects. Largest and best-organized of these units is the Metropolitan Police Board reserve force. This reserve is divided into four ward units, each with its own barracks. Inside these barracks the unit commanders are the generals, the company platoon and squad leaders are the under officers, and the ordinary policemen are the privates. This fascist system demands blind submission to orders and complete subservience to superior officers. For example, one unit member caught yawning during his rest period was disciplined for the "infraction" and ordered to write a letter of apology.

Members of these MPB mobile units are ordered to note down their impressions while carrying out "suppression" projects. This information will form the basis for "thought" lists, aimed at the purge of democratic policemen. In one unit, squad leaders were told to watch for "contaminated attitudes" among the men, and to investigate thoroughly any sign of corruption. (Akahata, 24 June)

Police Chief Follows 'Other Party' Orders": Representatives of the Masashino Shi Livelihood Protection League called at police headquarters on 17 June to protest the assembly ban and to get a permit to hold a taxation rally. The police chief, drunk at the time, stated: "I will act as 'the other party' says. But a rally will be difficult to schedule even after 25 June." (Akahata, 24 June)

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

"Hokkaido Univ Students Oppose Punishment": Students of various departments in Hokkaido University met on 22 June to discuss measures for the defense of students involved in the Eells case. Delegates resolved to oppose the punishment, to vote no-confidence in the university president and the chief secretary, and to oppose the assembly ban. (Asahi Shimbun, 23 June)

Student Moves at Chuo Univ Said on Decline: Student activities at Chuo University have been at a "low ebb" since the beginning of the new school term. Prime reason for this decline are the expulsion of Communist HIRAMATSU Shoji, former chairman of the student association, the restriction on student meetings, and the dissolution of the Chuo University cell guidance section. (Yomiuri Shimbun, 22 June)

MISCELLANEOUS

Police Release Shindo, 3 June Rally Victim: The MPB released Secretary-general SHINDO Shigeo of the All Japan Automobile Workers Union on 21 June. He was "illegally arrested" as instigator of the 3 June Tokyo rally. The release seemingly resulted from the intensified protest campaigns of the AJAWU Tokyo local, the Japan Radiator Workers Union, and the Toyota Automobile Workers Union. They carried out a protest strike on 8 June and collected a large amount of relief funds. (Akahata, 24 June)

Japanese Reds Rumored Landed in Philippines: A press dispatch from Manila said that a secret Soviet submarine smuggled a few Japanese Communists into the northern part of Luzon Island. It added that these Communists were brought to the Philippines after attending a Soviet area conference. (Yukan Yomiuri, 23 June)

YFF Slates First National Committee Meeting: The Youth Fatherland Front has scheduled the first national committee meeting for 7 and 8 July. The Democratic Youth Organization will hold its fifth central committee session jointly with the YFF meeting. (Minshu Seinen Shimbun, 22 June)

AKAHATA EDITORIAL

"Chou Sze-Ti and the Japanese People": The appointment of CHOU Sze-Ti as Chinese representative on the Allied Council for Japan is "a great blow" to the reactionaries. Representing the China People's Republic, he will work for immediate conclusion of an overall peace. His presence will also strengthen the Soviet Union's stand against establishment of military bases in Japan and the production of munitions, and will point the way toward development of independent trade with China. "May the victory in Peiping lead to a victory in Tokyo!" (Editorial: Akahata, 24 June)

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

PRESS ANALYSIS

NO: 1476 DATE: 23 Jun 50

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The Dulles press conference at Radio Tokyo held the dominant spot in today's Tokyo coverage, although later morning editions featured the State Department adviser's meeting with top Japanese officials. Political moves toward nonpartisan diplomacy continued to rate front-page attention. Running midfold or below, the stories were pegged chiefly on the Socialist reaction to the Shidehara proposal for a nonpartisan council to discuss treaty issues. On back pages the lead position generally went to the expulsion of Hokkaido University students involved in the Eells speech obstruction incident. The Communist Party rejection of withdrawal petitions was an exclusive story featured in MAINICHI.

DULLES CONFERENCE

Top Japanese officials expressed their views on peace treaty issues to State Department Adviser DULLES yesterday. In separate conferences with the US foreign policy consultant, Prime Minister YOSHIDA, Lower House Speaker SHIDEHARA, and Upper House Speaker SATO reported on basic problems involved in a Japan peace treaty. They also discussed general Asiatic conditions and political trends in Japan. Opposition parties will have an opportunity to present their opinion on treaty issues today and tomorrow when Peoples Democratic Party Chairman TOMABECHI and Socialist Secretary-general ASANUMA confer with Mr Dulles. (a)

Following his interview with Mr Dulles, Shidehara told newsmen that they did not touch on such "concrete problems as conditions for a peace treaty, security guarantees, or military bases." But "we exchanged honest opinions on the world and Asiatic situations" and "I frankly expressed my views" in answer to questions, Shidehara said. (b)

Upper House Speaker Sato reported, however, that he had discussed domestic and foreign affairs involving the peace treaty with Mr Dulles. Although he declined to reveal the "contents of the talk," Sato said he received an impression that the policy consultant felt "Japan was doing well." "Adviser Dulles said the US would help fully those who helped themselves," Sato added, declaring the Japanese should bear these words in mind. (c)

Adviser Dulles told a press conference yesterday that a decision on the Japanese peace question will not be made until he returns to Washington. He attributed the delay in concluding a treaty to the Soviet Union insistence on a four-power formula. And he revealed that he had come to Japan to study the "question of military bases." (d)

Governor ICHIMADA of the Bank of Japan will entertain Mr Dulles at a reception this afternoon. However, he will welcome the policy consultant as president of the International Christian University construction promotion society, rather than as a government official. (e)

NONPARTISAN DEPLOMACY

The Socialist Party decided yesterday to take a "passive attitude" for the time being toward the proposal for a nonpartisan conference to discuss peace issues. If the party is asked to participate in the conference, it will accept, "out of courtesy to Yoshida and Shidehara," the central executive committee decided. Individual participation will be left to the decision of the persons in question, it ruled. But it warned that such participants must not violate the party's stand and decisions. (a) Elsewhere, former Socialist leader KATAYAMA declared in Saga yesterday that he would not participate in a nonpartisan conference even if personally asked by Yoshida. (b)

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

STUDENTS

Hokkaido University authorities yesterday expelled four members of the student executive committee responsible for the Eells speech obstruction incident. Three of the four students were members of the Communist cell in the university. Of the other six executive committee members, the authorities suspended four indefinitely, suspended one for one year, and reprimanded another. Meeting in emergency session following the official statement, executive committee members reportedly planned to issue a strike appeal. The Hokkaido University Employees Union also scheduled a central struggle committee meeting yesterday to prepare for "struggles against the punishment." (a)

Elsewhere, Tokyo University students gathered for a peace rally yesterday despite the opposition of Communist cell reconstructionists and the General Council of Student Self-Government Associations. The reconstructionists objected to the demonstration on the grounds it was a "Trotskite action" and "would only provoke the enemy." But the GCSSGA voiced only technical objections, declaring its opposition to methods used by the sponsoring organization, the National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations. Although student "peace petition rallies" scheduled for yesterday were banned by an Education Ministry directive, Tokyo University authorities and student representatives agreed to allow the rally to take place in the form of a speech meeting and discussion of peace. (b)

At Waseda University, however, officials yesterday banned a "singfest" slated by the campus affiliate of the NFSSGA. The officials said they took action to prevent the singfest from turning into a peace petition demonstration movement. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Red Committee Restricts Bolting Privilege: The Communist Committee chairman in the Toyohashi district has rejected a bid by four cell members to bolt the party. Although the four submitted their resignations on 9 June, the district chairman refused to accept them and has failed to report the withdrawals from the party as required by the Organizations Regulation Ordinance. (c)

Verdict Expected Today in Open Letter Trial: The prosecution is scheduled to make its demand for penalties in the morning session of the "open questionnaire" trial today and a verdict is expected in the afternoon. Defense witnesses yesterday told the provost court that the four Communists accused of slandering the Occupation were merely giving campaign speeches for Upper House candidates. They did not refer to the open questionnaire--an attack on the plaza case verdict--the witnesses testified. (a)

Labor Unions Protest Police Interference: Ten representatives of labor unions affiliated with the Tsurumi District Labor Council yesterday protested against police interference in union activities. They likened police tactics to those used by former "special thought police" and demanded that the Tsurumi police chief revoke the ban on assemblies immediately and explain the legal basis for the ban. (d)

Police Arrest 11 Hitachi Union Members: Hitachi police yesterday rounded up 11 current and former members of the Hitachi Electric Company Workers Union on charges of carrying out "dawn prayer" punishment against company officials over retrenchment moves. (e)

(a) Yukan Mainichi Shimbun
(b) Tokyo Shimbun
(c) Mainichi Shimbun
(d) Akahata
(e) Yukan Yomiuri Shimbun

-EDITORIALS-

Peace issues again dominated the editorial coverage today. Writers hoped the US leaders in Tokyo will consider the Japanese desire for a "good peace," stressed that Japan must co-operate with the US and offer military bases, urged the Japanese to convey the people's wishes accurately by acting discreetly, warned of the tactics of the "peace campaigners," and urged the Socialist Party to clarify its stand and join the other parties in nonpartisan diplomacy. Other writers exhorted the Government to take measures to aid the unemployed and farmers.

Wary of the international situation, ASAHI hoped that the US leaders now in Tokyo "would arrive at the best solution" after taking into consideration the wishes of the Japanese people. "We know that the US is the most concerned in formulating a peace treaty for Japan, and that the delay in the treaty is caused by the objective circumstances," the paper declared. "However, a good peace is indeed the hope of Japan."

It continued: "If a decisive action is taken on the peace treaty when the East-West conflict is at its greatest intensity, it may touch off violent outbursts. Then, Japan, without strength herself, will be in the center of the disturbance....Since Japan seeks to remain unarmed, it is important that under a "good peace" she does not have any enemies or be a factor in the intense conflict between the East and the West. And there is no other way out but to hope for a strong security guarantee pact with nations which are favorably disposed toward the idea of disarmed Japan, in order to attain this objective."

The paper further warned that measures must not be taken now which would later block the road to neutrality. It stressed that the Japanese should not leave the solution of the peace issue entirely in the hands of others. A peace treaty, it said, may benefit us economically and in other ways, but it may involve the nation in a war in which "life itself would be at stake."

Offering Military Bases

Declaring that the permanent neutrality proposed by contenders for overall peace "lacks a realistic basis," JIJI SHIMPO again emphasized that Japan must "entrust her security to the US" and furnish the necessary military bases. "This is the most practical and safest method of security," it stressed.

Some fear that such bases will "unnecessarily throw Japan into the turmoils of war," it continued. "However, if our land is left completely defenseless, it will inevitably turn Japan into a miserable battlefield by inviting the invasion of dangerous forces, which have already extended their power over our neighboring countries. The offering of military bases is necessary for the very purpose of avoiding this danger.

"Some contend that the establishment of military bases will uselessly irritate the nation's pride. However, unlike the lease of Tsingtao, Dairen, and others, which were disguised aggression, the proposed lease of military bases in the present case will serve to protect Japan's land from aggression. There is no reason why the Japanese should entertain antagonistic feelings."

JIJI SHIMPO concluded, it is "rational that Japan willingly shares the burden of warding off the common danger. The lease of military bases is only too natural."

Core of Security Problem

In a similar vein, NIHON KEIZAI declared that Japan must be ready to cooperate with the US and provide military bases in order to make an early peace possible. It pointed out that there are some "differences in focus on the issue since the Japanese are apt to consider Japan's security alone in regard to this problem.... The problem lies actually in whether the establishment of military bases can effectively defend Japan or not. Instead of the propriety or necessity of military bases, whether or not the program will be thorough becomes an issue. Japan's defense also means that of the US."

Most Important Period

Stressing the importance of the four or five days of Mr DULLES' stay in Tokyo, a TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist urged all true Japanese to act carefully. "From the standpoint of unconditional surrender, Japan has no say about the peace problem," the writer conceded. "However" he said, "it does not seem likely that the US will force a peace against the will of the Japanese. Mr Dulles is the most powerful of those holding that view. If the cries of a portion of the Japanese calling for 'opposition to separate peace' and 'opposition to military bases' are taken by the Americans to be those of the Japanese nation as a whole, the peace issue may come to a standstill."

YUKAN SEKAI KEIZAI warned the people of the "peace campaigners who indiscriminately use the words 'patriotism' and 'patriot.'" It particularly referred to the peace defense movements being led by left-wing students and to the "peace ballot of a certain political party." "Trying to win support by covering up the substance and keeping up appearances is the old trick of totalitarianists," the paper declared.

Approved For Release 2000/08/22 : CIA-RDP78-04007A001400010001-3(E) AND 5(B) OR (E) NMCA 77-3012

Supplement to PRESS ANALYSIS COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

Today's AKAHATA led off with JCP Dietman Hosokawa's press interview. In the earlier editions this story was headlined, "Nothing Can Keep Our Overall Peace Demand Down," while the final edition captioned it, "Realization of Overall Peace Is Fundamental Demand of the People." A seven-column streamer, "Dismissals, Wage Cuts, Overwork Pave Way to Separate Peace," introduced seven items dealing with labor disputes favorable to workers. A frontpage economic commentary emphasized the declining stockmarket and attacked the government policy for linking up with the Dodge program. Report on the "peace ballot" gains among education and art leaders topped the second page.

PEACE

"Nothing Can Down Demand for Overall Peace": In a press interview yesterday, new Communist Diet group chief HOSOKAWA Karoku stressed the "unprecedented importance" of the coming Diet. He viewed the peace issue as the pivotal point of the session. "Overall peace is a fundamental demand of the people and a basic tenet of the world peace camp," he maintained. "Moreover the preservation or loss of the people's fundamental human rights depends on the type of peace established...Dismissal of workers, intensification of labor, collapse of smaller businesses, impoverishment of farmers--these are the conditions of separate peace." And the "intensifying suppression of the people's democratic forces is one of the first-line preparations for it."

By "wavering" on the peace issue, the Socialist Party "is bearing out the 'betrayal' tradition of world socialist parties," he remarked. "Whenever a socialist party faces a grave national crisis it totters and sells out the general masses." On the other hand, he assured that the purge of NOZAKA Sanzo and other Lower House members "will not affect the activities of the Communist Diet group." (Akahata, 23 June)

"Many Well-Known Figures Cast Peace Ballots": Between 15 and 19 June the "peace ballots" scored 250,000 signatures, which brought the total to 1,255,000. A number of famous names showed up in the last voting list, among them: former Education Minister ABE Nosei, physicist HONDA Mitsutaro, Christian pastors ABE Kozo and AKAIWA Sakei, artist ISHII Hakutei, and actress TANAKA Kinuyo. Nine Diet members participated: From the Lower House, Socialists YONEKUBO Mitsusuke and YAMAGUCHI Shizue, Democrats HORIKAWA Kyohei and FUNADA Kyoji, and Liberal NAKAJIMA Moritoshi. From the Upper House, Ryokufukai members KIUCHI Kyo and MIYAGI Tamayo, and Democrats FUKAGAWA Tamae and ISHIDA Ishimatsu. (Akahata, 23 June)

MOVES AGAINST ASSEMBLY BAN

"Raise a Storm of Protests," Urges JCP Comm: The Tokyo Metropolitan Communist Committee yesterday issued a warning against the public safety ordinance "malrevision." The proposed "permission" system for holding rallies is actually a "prohibition" system, it said. And the proposed "extension of authority" will place even small informal gatherings under coverage of the law. "The result," it stated, "will be police domination of basic human rights."

The revision will "ban the right to protest fascist-imposed wage slashes, heavy taxes, and compulsory deliveries," the appeal went on. "All patriots must submit a storm of mass protests to the metropolitan assembly, the metropolitan governor, and the metropolitan police board chief...and unite in the democratic front for independence and against war." "Call for lump-sum payment of 5,000 yen to each worker and wage increases to 12,000 yen," it urged. "Insist on cancellation of the worker discharge program at the Hitachi, Toho, and Tonichi plants." (Akahata, 23 June)

"NLULC Conference Held in Defiance of Ban": Kanto district factory representatives staged a secret convention on 22 June. The meeting, held in protest to the assembly ban, was "unconditionally rejected" by the Atago district police. Participants included Communist Representative DOBASHI and Chairman YOSHIDA of the National Council of Industrial Unions. National Labor Unions Liaison Council representatives were KANEKO Kenta and MURAI Shigeru of the All Japan Communications Workers Union executive committee, MINAMI Shoichi of the

National Council of Government Employees Unions, YAMADA Hideo of the All Japan Shipbuilding Workers Union, YAMAMOTO Eiji of the All Japan Press Workers Union, and WATANABE Michio of the All Japan Automobile Workers Union. (Nippon Yukan Shimbun, 22 June)

YOUTH FATHERLAND FRONT

Youth Fatherland Front Organized in Tsurumi: Eight members of the Tsurumi district Youth Fatherland Front preparatory committee held a policy planning session on 20 June. They set 10 July as inaugural date of a Kawasaki Tsurumi district YFF. Meanwhile, they decided to push workshop struggles toward realization of an offensive-defensive alliance. (Akahata, 23 June)

Yamaguchi YFF Inauguration Held Despite Ban: Inaugural rally of the Yamaguchi prefectural YFF was held on 18 June in Shimomatsu Shi. Two hundred young people representing 30 organizations gathered at the Seikyoji temple in the face of armed police. The police issued a ban on the demonstration the day before and threatened "appropriate measures" if the rally were held. Commerical newspapers announced that the rally had been cancelled. But the youth organizers ignored the "suppression" and assembled as scheduled. (Akahata, 23 June)

MISCELLANEOUS

"Sato Wkrs Beat Suppression, Win Wage Hike": The indefinite strike at the Sato Clothing Company ended yesterday in a carte blanche victory for the unionists. The demands included a 51.6 percent wage raise and a 5,000-yen minimum. At the subsequent "victory" convention, the workers voted to ally with the National Council of Chemical Workers Unions and the NLULC, and to oppose the Public Safety Ordinance. (Akahata, 23 June)

"Nihon Soda Antidischarge League Cheers CP": Three representatives of the Nihon Soda Workers Antidischarge League in Nakago Mura, Niigata Ken, delivered a spurring message to Communist headquarters on 20 June. "In the course of our antidismissal fight we have learned that the Communist Party is lighting the way for us workers," it read. KAWADA Kenji of the party central guidance section replied: "Your protection of the freedom of speech, assembly, and demonstration, and your wage and antidischarge fights are the means to destruction of separate peace." (Akahata, 22 June)

"SRWU Unity Faction Has Success in Nagano": The State Railway Workers Union unity faction made good headway in the recent Nagano Ken elections for central committeemen. In the Matsumoto district three unity faction members were returned to one Democratization Leaguer. Even a better showing is expected in the coming elections for prefectural union delegates. (Akahata, 22 June)

EDITORIAL

"A Frog in the Well": "Open Questionnaire" case prosecutors have rifled Communist Party organs, and many labor unions and democratic organizations in a search for related documents. "Meanwhile, the entire text of the "Questionnaire" has already been circulated around the world through a Tass dispatch from Pyongyang." These "outdated Samurais are the proverbial frogs in the well, who can't see the gigantic forces for peace and socialism." They are using the "Open Questionnaire" as pretext to snatch irrelevant printed matter of all kinds, to trample on every democratic right, and to carry on spy activities--all in violation of the stated policy of the Far Eastern Commission.

Naturally the political organizations in the people's democratic countries are protesting these violations. But they are joined by the New York TIMES, the London TIMES, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Baltimore SUN, and Manchester GUARDIAN. Thus the "unlawful suppression in Japan" threatens to develop into an international issue. All party organs should start a district-by-district protest campaign bound up with daily struggles. This is the prime move in organizing the masses in a united front." (Editorial: Akahata, 23 June)

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

PRESS ANALYSIS

NO: 1474 DATE: 21 June 50

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The US defense talks in Tokyo and the Peiping demand for ouster of the Nationalist delegate on the Allied Council for Japan drew the sharpest emphasis today. In the strictly domestic coverage the best play went to the Government drive to work out a nonpartisan foreign policy. It ran first in four papers and usually high on the front page elsewhere. The heavily speculative foreign policy stories generally pivoted on the proposed Yoshida-Ashida talks. Nothing else rated much frontpage space. The Amano interview on school reform, the "open questionnaire" trial, and the breakup of seven terrorist groups were consistently covered, but nearly always on page two.

PEACE TREATY

Former Prime Minister ASHIDA has accepted Prime Minister YOSHIDA's invitation to talk over foreign policy. Ashida told leading Peoples Democrats yesterday that he will confer privately with the Liberal president on unifying the nation's stand on the peace treaty. He said he is waiting for Yoshida to set a definite date. (a)

Ashida revealed that he was supposed to visit Yoshida Monday night but that the secretly-planned meeting was postponed when the press heard about it. Peoples Democratic leaders approved the impending Yoshida-Ashida conference but emphasized that Ashida will speak only for himself and not the party. They made it clear that whatever the conference decides, the Peoples Democratic Party will not sacrifice its independence. (b)

At the meeting of PDP executives, MIKI Takeo strongly opposed concessions. "I cannot see any reason for so abruptly changing our policy for overall peace," he said. (b)

The secret memorandum setting up the Yoshida-Ashida meeting stipulated that the two leaders should confer as individuals and limit their subject to foreign policy. It especially stressed the need of avoiding the impression that the Liberals were trying to bring the Peoples Democrats into the Government fold. (a)

A Socialist spokesman said his party was ready to discuss a nonpartisan peace policy with the Liberals. But he added that the Socialists would "not budge an inch" from their objections to military bases and a separate peace. (a)

Two top opposition executives will confer with State Department Adviser DULLES this week. PDP Chairman TOMABECHI will see him on Friday; Socialist Secretary-general ASANUMA will go for his conference on Saturday. (b)

PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYMENT

Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI announced yesterday that the Government has not acted yet on State Minister HIGAI's resignation. He disclosed that Prime Minister YOSHIDA, with whom Higai had reportedly clashed over police reform, did not mention the matter at the cabinet-party liaison conference. "His resignation will be kept in my custody for the present," Okazaki said. (c)

The Government appointed former Kyoto Vice-governor INOUYE Seiichi as assistant cabinet secretary yesterday. Inouye took office immediately. (c)

Labor Minister SUZUKI reported yesterday that the number of totally unemployed reached 500,000 in April. He told the Cabinet that 1,110,000 jobhunters applied at employment offices during the same month. (d)

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

EDUCATION

Education Minister AMANO has called for two-year junior colleges to replace "unqualified universities." In an interview yesterday he said inferior universities will be asked to scale down their courses from four to two years. He pointed out that the proposed 6-3-3-2-2 system will parallel the present 6-3-3-4 system. "I intend to set up two-year junior and senior colleges," he said, "while keeping the qualified four-year universities as they are." (a)

Amano compared junior colleges to the old higher schools and preparatory departments of universities. He said his plan would enable junior college graduates in outlying areas to move freely to recognized central-district universities. "Under the present setup," he added, "students cannot transfer freely even after they find out that their local universities are substandard."(a)

NEWS BRIEFS

Open Questionnaire Suspects Go on Trial: Four Communists suspected of slandering the Occupation went on trial before a provost court yesterday. They were charged with distributing the "Open Questionnaire to Gen MacArthur" and campaigning for a "peace vote." (b)

Cabinet to Delay Power Industry Reform: The Cabinet yesterday voted against sending the electric power bills to the coming extraordinary Diet. The reform bills, held over from the last Diet, will go to the next regular session. (a)

Fertilizer Control to Be Lifted on 1 Aug: The Government has decided to take rationing and price controls off fertilizer on 1 August. It will dissolve the distributing corporation at the same time. (c)

AGO Breaks Up Seven Racketeering Groups: The Attorney General's Office outlawed seven terrorist organizations yesterday and barred their leaders from public life. Included in the breakup was the New Japan Youth Party--a group of racketeers in Fukuoka operating behind an anti-Communist facade. (c)

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

-EDITORIALS-

Most Tokyo papers continued to peg their editorials on the Government approach to peace. One paper stressed the need of nonpartisan diplomacy to gain US confidence, while two others urged the Socialist Party to clarify its "peace theory." Another journal, doubting that the Yoshida Cabinet could establish nonpartisan diplomacy, warned the Liberal Party against "petty tricks." Other editorials dealt with the Tokyo defense talks, the Communist Party purge, the ban on assemblies and demonstrations, the Supreme Court misjudgment case, the wage problems of small business, the improvement of livelihood, and the Mitaka defense argument.

NONPARTISAN DIPLOMACY

ASAHI called Prime Minister YOSHIDA's desire for nonpartisan talks on the peace treaty a "drastic change of mind." This is great progress if Yoshida has actually mended his "bureaucratic and self-complacent attitude," the paper said, but "meaningless" if the Liberal Party is making this move to lure the opposition to its side. It felt that "any forced one-sided unification must be avoided at all costs." Urging a "fair and sincere" discussion of the peace problem, it said, "all parties must surmount prejudice and seriously reexamine their past attitude so that the independence and integrity of Japan can be realized.

MAINICHI, in its first editorial, believed that the nonpartisan talks were planned "merely to show to the world that Japan is at least united in the political field." With fate of the nation at stake, the daily said, all "petty tricks" must be shelved. It urged the Government and political parties to present their opinions openly to the people so that other nations can put confidence in Japan.

MAINICHI's second editorial felt that Yoshida would not have sought nonpartisan diplomacy if the Liberal Party had gained a complete victory in the Upper House election. The journal, though favoring the nonpartisan talks "especially since Japan is now under Allied Occupation," doubted whether a truly nonpartisan policy could be established under the Yoshida Cabinet.

The Socialist Party was told by JIJI SHIMPO to quit "quibbling" and join the nonpartisan talks proposed by Prime Minister Yoshida. There is no harm in the Socialists' overall peace theory, the daily said, but when a decision must be made to cope with actuality, "a theory can no longer be upheld in its idealistic form." If the Socialists, Liberals, and Peoples Democrats cooperate in deciding Japan's attitude toward peace, JIJI SHIMPO said, "it will not only speed the peace treaty but strengthen Japan's voice in arranging details of peace terms."

A YOMIURI columnist pointed out that Japan "will become the laughing-stock of the entire world" if the Liberal Party plan for nonpartisan diplomacy should end in "exchanging abstract and impractical opinions on overall peace or separate peace." He emphasized that negotiations should be made on "practical measures on the premise that overall peace is our ideal." If there is any practical way to overall peace, the Socialist Party should clarify it now, the writer said.

TOKYO CONFERENCE

Commenting on the Tokyo Conference of top US officials, TOKYO SHIMBUN surmised that the US Government "will not only repudiate the idea of an overall peace but declare either a separate peace or a technical end of war. It regretted that recent leftist activities against separate peace, and establishment of military bases have only placed Japan in a more difficult position.

"What country other than the US is sufficiently powerful enough to protect Japan at present and in the future?" the paper asked. "We are fortunate enough to be free except in matters which we must be naturally restricted as a nation under Occupation. In return for our liberty to choose a country to befriend us, we must be sufficiently faithful to be a worthy friend."

COMMUNISTS

YUKAN YOMIURI criticized the Japanese attitude toward the Communist Party purge. It asserted that the Japanese mind can never rest until everything is explained and standardized according to a principle. "It is like us to go to the extreme of even banning the Waseda University's comic story study circle, once a ban is placed on assemblies," the paper said. It noted that the British and Americans, though they do not like standardization or formalism, grant freedom to the Communist Party, but are always ready to crack down on it if its misconducts are carried to extremes. Though this method may be somewhat haphazard, the journal concluded, "it is just that much more practical."

YUKAN MAINICHI approved the decision to ban Communist Party assemblies and demonstrations, but it warned that precautions must be taken against excessive control. It is true that the recent demonstrators went to extremes, but it is also true that the authorities exceeded their control, the journal observed. Though the police in Japan, which was dominantly a police state, still "retain some poison in their system," the principle of the freedom of assemblies and demonstrations must be "adhered to at any cost."

MISCELLANEOUS

Attacking the delay in the trial of four Supreme Court judges, a YUKAN CHUGAI columnist said: "The fact that examination lawsuits by the Supreme Court recently has been delayed and extreme limitations placed on the acceptance of cases is a serious infringement of the people's rights." With many important cases to be brought before the Supreme Court, the writer doubted whether this court can handle all these cases. With only 15 judges to tackle more than 200 cases individually, he said, "efficiency has diminished." He stressed the need of finding out the cause of this inefficiency and improving the situation.

While smaller businessmen have managed to tide over the economic crisis temporarily by reducing or not paying wages, NIHON KEIZAI noted, competition among smaller enterprises may be intensified to such an extent that other enterprises will have to cut wages instead of carrying out rationalization. The journal emphasized that wage cuts that hinder industrial rationalization must be avoided.

Warning that present-day Japan is going to lose all the admirable qualities the Westerners have admired, YOMIURI saw the need for "shattering irrationality and fearful feudalism, especially in the family system." The old concept should be replaced by a modern awareness of the individual, the journal said.

DECLASSIFIED: E.O. 12958, SEC. 3.5 NSC MEMO, 11/18/98, STATE DEPT. GUIDELINES, STATE LETTER 4/23/99 By NARA, Date 11/30/99

Supplement to
PRESS ANALYSIS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

Topping today's AKAHATA was a streamer reading: "Ban on Assembly and Demonstration is Road to Separate Peace." Report on the "open questionnaire" trial won the greatest frontpage space, but lead position went to the Mitaka case appeal issued by the Japan Worker-Farmer Relief Society. Foreign dispatches and domestic labor stories received good play in all three editions of the paper. In the third edition, news of the trial date for the Communist suit against Prime Minister Yoshida won top spot. Main foreign item was a 19 June New China News dispatch from Peiping titled, "Chou Sze-ti Appointed Delegate to Allied Council for Japan." The left half of the page featured a Moscow broadcast of 17 June headed, "Terror Will Never Overcome Fighting Spirit of Patriots of Japan." The report on the rumored purge of democratic publishing companies rated above-fold emphasis on the back page. Midfold spotlight fell on the Camacho speech story.

PRESS PURGE

"Demo Publications Purge" Rumored Traced: Twenty or more "democratic" publishers cornered Chairman ISHII Mitsuru of the Publishers Association last Monday and accused him of spreading the press purge rumor. Ishii maintained that he did not know the origin of the purge list, but admitted revealing its contents to YOMIURI, ASAHI, and MAINICHI. Ishii's "sudden change of attitude" on showing the list aroused suspicion. On Monday morning he told a publisher rumored to be on the roster that "no such list exists." But earlier he asked an outside publisher to advise the publishers concerned of their purge designation "as quickly as possible." Pressed to clarify his real stand on the issue, he told the interviewers that he stood ready to "fight to the last for freedom of speech and press." (Akahata, 21 June)

MITAKA CASE APPEAL

"Mitaka Defense Counsel Asks World Help": Japan Worker-Farmer Relief Society yesterday appealed to the "world peace camp" to protest the "extreme sentence" demands for the Mitaka case defendants. The appeal was issued in the name of FUSE Tatsuji, chief defense counsel and central committee chairman of the society. It emphasized that "in spite of iron-clad alibis, innocent workers are about to be sent to the scaffold...because they have fought for freedom, peace, and independence." World labor unions and "democratic organizations" are urged to publicize this "second Sacco and Vanzetti case" and to wire their protests directly to the Yoshida Cabinet. (Akahata, 21 June)

LABOR

Camacho of Civil Affairs Talks to Strikers: Labor Division Chief CAMACHO of the Kanto Civil Affairs team delivered a speech at the striking Mukojima plant of Tonichi Electric Wire on 16 June. The audience consisted of about 500 workers. "Your union is extremely political," he began. "Why is AKAHATA being sold in the plant?" ("It's natural," somebody shouted back.) "Why did Mr NOZAKA come here the other day?" he continued. "In my opinion he is not interested in union movements." ("Yes, yes," said the gallery.) "If the company fails on account of your opposition to the dismissal of excess workers, all the workers will be victimized," he concluded. (Whispers of dissatisfaction.)

A question-answer session followed the address. One unionist asked: "Have you come here to propagate anti-communism and anti-Sovietism and to make us accept the personnel cut?" Camacho replied: "It is within your right to think that way." Later he added: "I hope you don't think I am here to oppress the workers. If you think I am, I will return to the United States and resume my law practice." (Loud handclappings.) "I am going back," he said. "The Communist Party doubtlessly hopes that I go back." (Thunderous applause.)

On 17 June management notified the Tonichi Wire Workers Union that the Kawasaki plant would be closed down. The union was set to hold a dispute committee meeting, composed of delegates from the Mukojima and Kawasaki plants. On receiving the company notification, the Mukojima plant rushed a 10-man action corps to the Kawasaki plant to bolster morale. A corps of 50 was sent to aid the Tobu strike. (Akahata, 21 June)

DECLASSIFIED: E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDB # 775012

"Reject Export Production for W Germany": Daito Veneer Workers Union turned down the management's 25 June deadline for completing a veneer order intended for West Germany. The union, out on indefinite strike, cited delayed wage payments and forced labor cinditions as reasons for the rejection. It decided yesterday to join the Sato Clothing Workers Union in a campaign for up-to-date wage payments. (Akahata, 21 June)

Protest Ban on NLULC Sponsored Conference: Atago police imposed a last-minute ban on yesterday's scheduled Kanto Factory Workers Representatives Conference. Sponsored by the National Labor Unions Liaison Council, the meeting's aim was to protest the ban on assembly and demonstration. Communist Dietman DOBASHI, NLULC official MINAMI, and National Congress of Industrial Unions chairman YOSHIDA immediately besieged the Metropolitan Police Board for explanations. Patrol section chief KURAI answered, "This is a SCAP order." He made no other defenses. (Akahata, 21 June)

Kawasaki Wkrs Reject Motion To Join GCLU: At a 17 June meeting, the Kawasaki union of Higashi Nihon Heavy Industry negated an Executive Committee proposal to join the General Council of Labor Unions. The rank-and-file members saw this as "a move to make them a cats paw of traitors." The motion garnered only 40 votes. About 60 copies of AKAHATA are sold in the plant every day, and the number of regular subscribers is on the up-grade. (Akahata, 21 June)

POLICE POLICY

"Spy Directive" Issued against CP Members: The Okayama Ku National Police headquarters received a "vigilance" order from the Attorney-General's Office special investigation bureau on 18 June. The instructions follow: 1) "Keep all former Communist Central Committee members and all purged leaders of the defunct Korean league under close surveillance. Make detailed reports of any trips taken by these persons. 2) Keep tab on all Communist Party members and fellow travelers. Start a file on each of them containing personal histories, features, speech peculiarities, fingerprints, and photographs, and extend investigations to all their family members." Identical directives were reportedly sent to the city police station, the mayor, and the prefectural governor. (Akahata, 21 June)

"New Style Thought Police Being Trained": The Police College in Tokyo, whose motto is "to produce democratic police leaders," is actually turning out "a kind of streamlined thought police." Its main objective is to imbue police units throughout the nation with anti-Soviet, anti-Communist ideas. To this end the five-weeks training is based on "groundless anti-Communist rumors" and "one-sided foreign propaganda." (Akahata, 21 June)

MISCELLANEOUS

Suit against Prime Minister Set for 26th: The Communist Party "purge revocation" suit against Prime Minister YOSHIDA is set for a 26 June hearing before the Tokyo District Court. IWATA Eiichi, representative for the plaintiff, received the notification of date yesterday. (Akahata, 21 June)

"Denies Request To Reopen Free Hospital": Five members of the Itabashi Factory Representatives Council visited the 22nd Unit (sic) on 19 June to request the reopening of the Free Hospital "to us ordinary people." They presented a petition carrying 1,127 signatures. "You are being incited by AKAHATA," Japanese guard chief WATANABE told the representatives. "The hospital has not been closed. It is in operation for the members of this unit and their dependents." (Akahata, 21 June)

Socialists Suspend JCP-Supporting Officer: UMEZAWA Kyoji, an executive committeeman of the Socialist Party Iga local, faces possible expulsion from the party. The 13 June meeting of the Iga executive committee voted to suspend him from duty and to propose his ouster at the coming convention. Umezawa, a democratic racial front supporter, boosted Communist-approved candidate ITO Mitsuru in the Upper House race. He has consistently fought the "corrupted" officials of the Socialist Party. "The current improper disciplinary action was taken because he bucked 'party custom'." (Akahata, 21 June)

"Understanding of Fascism Leads Man to CP": TAKAHASHI Susumu, whose brother TAKAHASHI Tetsuo of the Hino Diesel Communist cell was arrested for violating Imperial Ordinance No 311, has applied for Communist Party membership. Visiting the Minamitama District Communist Committee Sunday, he remarked: "My mind is made up to join the Communist Party because I now know what fascism means." (Akahata, 21 June)

DECLASSIFIED AUTH: NARA PRESS SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDB # 779012

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

PRESS ANALYSIS

NO: 1473 DATE: 20 June 50

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The Tokyo conference of top US Army leaders dominated the evening press and most of the morning journals today. All but one evening and two morning papers gave top play to the SCAP conferences, with the dissenters subordinating the story to the projected Yoshida-Ashida talks. Domestic emphasis hinged on the supraparty diplomacy issue, although the Mitaka case, the projected student peace appeal demonstration, and the Tokyu strike rated good coverage. YOMIURI gave its back-page lead position to an AP story on the military trial of four Japanese accused of distributing open questionnaires to Gen MacArthur.

SUPRAPARTY DIPLOMACY

Prime Minister YOSHIDA is reportedly seeking the cooperation of former Democratic Party President ASHIDA Hitoshi in establishing a unified peace policy. Ashida was scheduled to talk with the Prime Minister this evening but the conference was called off by Yoshida late yesterday afternoon. In a statement to newsmen later, Ashida said he would be "only too pleased" to talk with the Prime Minister at any time on the proposed "supraparty foreign policy." At this "important time, we cannot afford to be locked in a mud-slinging fight," the former Democratic chief declared. (a)

Meanwhile, Speaker of the House SHIDEHARA said yesterday he will broach his plan for promotion of "supraparty diplomacy" to Yoshida in the near future. After that he will confer with Socialist Secretary-general ASANUMA and seek approval of the plan which has already been endorsed by Peoples Democratic Party Chairman TOMABECHI. Shidehara has proposed that peace policies be decided at a "supraparty round-table conference." (b)

However, the Socialists are reportedly unsympathetic to the Shidehara plan. They will apparently maintain their firm demand for an overall peace and refuse to participate in any movement to formulate a nonpartisan diplomatic policy. (c) Socialist Party leaders agreed yesterday morning that they would proceed carefully on the issue. (d) But Asanuma said he would not refuse to meet with Shidehara. However, he reaffirmed the party's advocacy of an overall peace and said that such talks would not change the Socialists' stand. (e)

STUDENTS

The National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations declared yesterday it would carry out "peace appeal demonstrations" on 22 and 24 June despite the Education Ministry ban on student participation in demonstrations. Announcing the NFSSGA intention to disregard the ministry's prohibitive measure, a federation representative said: "The latest ban issued by the authorities has no legal foundation whatsoever." (e) The Japan War Dead Students Commemoration Society of Tokyo University filed a damage suit for 20,000 yen against the Kanda police station chief yesterday. The society charged that the police chief had "without any clear reason" ordered the suspension of a film preview, "Listen to the Voices of the Sea," although the students had obtained an earlier permission for its showing. (e)

MITAKA TRIAL

The defense charged yesterday that the Mitaka case is the "outcome of a conspiracy between railway bureaucrats and the prosecution" and that confessions of the defendants were obtained by "coercion and third degree." Defense attorney FUSE presented the arguments in the first day of the defense summation, declaring that the evidence failed to show that the train was deliberately set in motion. (f)

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) MNDC # 179012

LABOR

Collective bargaining efforts in the private railway workers wage-hike dispute hit a snag yesterday. The Tokyo Express Railway Workers Union (Tokyu) voted to go out on strike Thursday after company officials declined to accept the union's wage formula. Decision to stage the second-phase 24-hour walkout was made by the central dispute committee but the door was left open for further negotiations with management today and tomorrow. (a) Elsewhere, settlement of the pay dispute looked more promising. The Keihin Kyuko workers, who are scheduled to go on strike tomorrow, resumed bargaining talks with company authorities yesterday afternoon. (b)

The Democratization League still holds the controlling power in the State Railway Workers Union, results of the central committee election showed yesterday. Dispelling fears of a left-wing advance in SRWU control, the Democratization Leaguers won 68 of the 119 seats on the committee. The Reform League took 33 seats; Communists, one; and neutrals, eight. (c)

Representatives of government workers unions yesterday demanded revision of the wage base and immediate withdrawal of the ban on demonstrations. Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI, replying to the demands presented by the All Japan Communications Workers Union and the National Council of Government Employees Unions, promised that the wage base will be revised next year. "If revision of the wage base is impossible this year," Okazaki said, "we are considering the payment of a bonus by the end of the year." (a)

NEWS BRIEFS

Japanese Group Sends Repatriation Plea to UN: The Japan United Nations Association, a private foundation headed by SATO Shobu, yesterday asked the United Nations to take "appropriate measures to solve the repatriation problem." A copy of a resolution adopted by the association's directors earlier this month was sent to UN Secretary General Trygve LIE yesterday. (d)

Gov't Plans Purchase of Inferior Surplus Ships: The Transportation Ministry will begin negotiation with GHQ soon on a projected plan to purchase approximately 900,000 tons of surplus "wartime standard" ships to be used as scrap. (a)

No Japanese Capital in Domestic Airline Says Abe: Japanese enterprisers will not be allowed to participate financially in the projected domestic airline, ABE Taiichi said yesterday. Abe, who has been making arrangements for the civil air service which will be operated by foreign interests, told newsmen that Japanese will only be allowed to "take part in the handling of passengers and parcels as in the present overseas airline service." (e)

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

-EDITORIALS-

Marking time on the peace issue, Tokyo editorialists turned to domestic topics today. Three discussed the Government's tight money policy, declaring that the circulation volume should be kept above the 300 billion-yen level and prices lowered only for subsidized commodities. Two others considered that the demonstration ban invites danger to the Government and encourages right-wing opportunists. Other writers, taking different topics, commented on the indecisive anti-Communist stand of the Socialist Party, the Supreme Court misjudgment case, the promotion of the social security system, the danger of arbitrary student judgment, the bureaucratic division of the medicine industry, and the slowness of officialdom.

TIGHT MONEY POLICY

Bank of Japan Governor ICHIMADA recently stated at the national bankers convention that his banking policy seeks to maintain the current exchange rate, fix prices in line with this exchange rate, and keep an appropriate volume of currency in circulation. The big question is whether this aim can be realized by a tight money policy or not, asserted NIHON KEIZAI.

The paper noted that some export commodities are priced too high at present, while others are so low that foreign businessmen have complained. "What is needed today," it said, "is not lower prices in general but reduced prices on

specific items, such as subsidized iron and steel. This must be the aim of the tight money policy, or the sound monetary policy."

Reminiscent of Hamaguchi Deflation

JIJI SHIMPO compared the price-lowering policy to the deflationary policy of the Hamaguchi Cabinet (1929-30) following the lifting of the gold embargo. At that time, it said, "the situation was so tight that either exports had to be increased to keep the trade balance or imports reduced by reducing consumption. This is similar to the current situation of Japan which, with the end of US aid in 1952, must by all means balance its income and outgo by increasing exports.

"Moreover, the deflation policy of the Hamaguchi Cabinet was enforced in the face of a world panic. And strangely like the Hamaguchi deflation, the present plan is being developed and enforced in the face of Japan's grave international conditions. It may not be useless today to point out the conspicuous similarity between the two historic deflation policies enforced in Japan," the paper concluded.

Currency Circulation

Pointing out that the Bank of Japan note circulation has dropped below the 300 billion-yen level, with Bank of Japan loans amounting to nearly half the amount of currency in circulation, TOKYO SHIMBUN declared it "reflects an abnormal money market." The journal felt that the Finance Ministry and city banks should gain more independent control of operations.

The paper stated: "Even if an appropriate currency volume could be ascertained by the government authorities, maintaining it would be another problem. This is particularly so since the Government lacks autonomy in the use of the Deposit Bureau and counterpart funds, which form a pool of more than 200 billion yen....Since the framework of government finance is set by the Dodge line with the development of a sound monetary system slated for the second year of the economic stabilization program, it is indispensable for the Government to have autonomy of operation within this framework.

"On the other hand," TOKYO SHIMBUN continued, "it is hoped that city banks will switch over their policy of dependence on the Bank of Japan to that of independent operation. As long as they are dependent entirely upon the Bank of Japan, they will be anxious over the least change in Bank of Japan policy."

DEMONSTRATION BAN

Commenting on the extension of the demonstration ban to the entire country, YUKAN ASAHI feared "the Government is inviting danger from among the people by suppressing public expression." It declared that "the current situation in Japan is by no means so pressing as to require such an extreme step. Rather, the step is liable to create a feeling of ominous uneasiness and imminence among the people. In Occupied Japan," the paper said, "any action or speech that obstructs Occupational objectives should be checked. However, to go beyond necessity in restricting the liberties of the people might impair the prestige of the police itself."

A YUKAN CHUGAI columnist declared that the public feared misuse of the demonstration ban by right-wing elements, who would classify liberals as Communists again. He called on the Prime Minister to act against those who "try to take advantage of anti-Communist measures" and to prevent "the revival of the terrible fascistic period under the secret police."

MISCELLANEOUS

NIPPON YUKAN scored the indecisive anti-Communist policy of the Socialist Party. It warned that "if the Socialist Party does not correct its two-faced attitude and make a clear-cut decision, it may succumb to the attacks of the Communists from within." Its recent announced policy, the paper said, "indicates that the party is still uncertain on the Communist issue. This uncertainty may make the party a sanctuary for the Communists should the Communist Party be outlawed."

The Supreme Court misjudgment case is a self-test of the court itself, averred a MAINICHI columnist. He noted that the misjudgment case will be considered under the Limitations Law, but warned that a mere fine or a reprimand will create the impression that "the higher the position of a judge, the lighter his responsibility for failure becomes."

Supplement to
PRESS ANALYSIS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

Today's AKAHATA gave top play to the opening of the defense arguments in the Mitaka trial. Headed, "Attacks Political Intrigue of Prosecution Board--Demands Not Guilty for All," the story covered the gist of the arguments by defense counsel chief Fuse. The JCP Central Guidance Section statement rated second-best prominence. Strike reports, the Nagasaki ship workers' refusal to tow an American ship, and the JCP Diet members' protest against "transfer" of Japanese ships accounted for the other front-page domestic news. The leading foreign item was an AFP dispatch from Washington titled, "Ninety-year Lease. US High Official Talks about Military Bases in Japan." It reported an unnamed US official's predictions of peace with Japan within the year accompanied by "bases necessary for security purposes." Peace stories led off the back page.

PARTY POLICY

JCP Convention Resolves To Push Struggle: The Communist Central Guidance Section called a national convention of party representatives on Sunday to confirm a united struggle policy. Besides the CGS, participants included candidates for the Central Committee, Control Committee members, and representatives from all parts of the nation. Following a general report by Chairman SHIINO Etsuro, the meeting resolved to push revolutionary struggle through "Bolshevist unity" and "iron discipline" under CGS leadership. (Akahata, 20 June)

SHIPPING ISSUES

"CP Dietmen Attack Plan to Transfer Ships": Report that the Government is preparing to turn over 221 Japanese ships to "a certain country" is "throwing the shipping interests into turmoil." "Attaching great importance" to the rumor, Communist Dietmen DOBASHI and KAMINURA called on Maritime Transportation Bureau Chief OKADA last Thursday to pry out the truth. Okada talked in riddles and it could only be learned that "the matter is under investigation." (Akahata, 20 June)

"Ship Workers Refuse To Tow Foreign Ships": Nagasaki Shipbuilding workers are refusing to tow an American steamer from Fusan to Nagasaki for a company-contracted repair job. With all its plants "practically paralyzed" by wage disputes, this comes as "a serious blow" to the company. At the Mizuura plant, the clerical workers staged a walkout Friday over the opposition of the Democratization League faction. The Tategami district workers followed up with a demonstration against the Democratization Leaguers, the Mukojima district jetty-crane operators stopped work, and the Awanoura district workers went on a half-day strike. (Akahata, 20 June)

PEACE

Peace Fight Termed "High Moral Principle": A peace defense speech meeting was held at Tokyo Education University on 17 June to celebrate formation of the Peace Defense Committee. About 120 students showed up despite the school authorities' ban on the session. Following speaker YANAGITA Kenjuro's advice that "unity and resistance for peace represent the highest contemporary moral principle," most of the group signed the Stockholm appeal.

Metropolitan Bunkyo Sr High School students have launched Plaza incident and Stockholm appeal signature drives. Ringleader is TSUZUKI Shigekatsu, chairman of the students self-government association. A parent-teacher meeting held Friday ordered Tsuzuki to stop these campaigns or leave school. The students have now started a "defend-Tsuzuki" movement.

Led by the Democratic Youth League and the Soviet Union Research Committee, "progressive" students of the Metropolitan Koishikawa Sr High School are urging the general studentbody to oppose the Eells statement and defend world peace. A near-future peace defense meeting is planned. (Akahata, 20 June)

"US Soldiers and Police Sign for Peace": About 150 students affiliated with the Osaka Fu National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations started a Stockholm appeal signature drive on 18 June. Fifteen US soldiers and a number of policemen signed. (Akahata, 20 June)

"Scientists Must Not Produce Atom Bombs": At the 17 June peace rally at Wakayama University, Osaka University Professor FUSHIMI Koji declared: "Following suppression of the Communist Party come restrictions on thought and speech. Just like the eve of war..." He recalled that in World War II "physicists in Western Europe were mobilized to produce atom bombs for the United States and Britain..." But "we scientists must not work out means to annihilate mankind," he warned. (Akahata, 20 June)

International Youth Day "Victim" Released: MAKI Hiroshi, who was convicted of crimes against the Occupation Forces on International Youth Day 1948, has been released from prison. He was formerly chief secretary of the All Japan Communications Workers Union, Kyoto Electric Construction Bureau chapter. Visiting the Kansai District Communist Committee he said: "I hope to use my prison experience to the greatest advantage and contribute to the struggle for defense of peace and against imperialism and war." (Akahata, 20 June)

LABOR

NLULC Schedules Two Conferences in Tokyo: A conference of Kanto factory representatives protesting the ban on assembly and demonstration will be held tomorrow under auspices of the National Labor Unions Liaison Council. It will be followed by a nation-wide struggle conference of NLULC representatives on 29 and 30 June in Tokyo. Both meetings will be attended by all labor unions that are struggling under the banner of peace, independence, and anti-fascism. The main goal of the NLULC is to unify the front, to strengthen the council organization, and to promote the struggle against fascism. The council is planning to crush the General Council of Trade Unions, scheduled to be organized on 1 July. (Akahata, 20 June)

Construction Wkrs to Affiliate with NLULC: At its third regular convention on 12 June, the All Japan Construction Ministry Employees Union decided to join the NLULC. The session adopted the slogans: "Fight the Schismatists," "Front Unification for Day Laborers," and "Let's Unite with the NLULC." (Akahata, 20 June)

Fukuoka Youth Front Holds Organization Rally: The recent Fukuoka District Youth Fatherland Front organization rally drew 60 representatives of 18 organizations. They resolved to wage an "all-out fight against the separatists," to cooperate with the struggle to oppose war, defend peace and realize racial independence, and to oppose Communist Party "suppression." (Akahata, 20 June)

MISCELLANEOUS

Soviet-Japanese Friendship Society Formed: SAITO Sen, in Fukushima Prison on a "false charge of having caused the Matsukawa train derailment," informed AKAHATA that a branch of the Soviet-Japanese Friendship Society has been organized in prison. His letter stated: "Facts prove clearly that we are innocent and that we are winning the trial. However, we cannot be optimistic for political reasons. The enemy is trying to force us into submission... Support us, for while we possess life, we will fight to the last." (Akahata, 20 June)

Ban on Repatriate Orchestra Proves Futile: The repatriates' orchestra was scheduled to play for the patients of the Setagaya National Hospital last Saturday. But hospital authorities called off the performance because of the ban on assembly and demonstration. The band members overcame the suspension by claiming that they wanted to use the hospital auditorium to practice. (Akahata, 20 June)

AKAHATA EDITORIAL

"To Push the Fight for Mass Unification": The Socialists are juggling their pro-election stand for "overall peace" to add up to "separate peace" today. And they are trying to translate this separate peace demand into action among the masses. So the Government is now fumbling for a way to permit these "working-class betrayers" to hold demonstrations and assemblies, while withholding the right from the "fighting working masses." The separate peace demand implies worker discharges, wage reductions, suppression of labor unions, and the arrest of patriots. When the masses see the tie-up between their suppression and livelihood difficulties and suppression of the Communist Party, "the fight for unification will begin to advance." Only "after we realize a genuine struggle to protect the masses will the masses protect our party." (Editorial: Akahata, 20 June)

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

PRESS ANALYSIS

NO: 1470 DATE: 17 Jun 50

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

UP, AP, and INS speculations on the impending US defense talks in Tokyo dwarfed everything else today. With other foreign reports they took up most of the best frontpage space. Domestic news generally stayed below the midpage fold. But there were two major exceptions—Lower House Speaker Shidehara's call for a supraparty approach to peace and State Minister Higai's resignation. The Shidehara proposal was prominently played everywhere, though never at the top. The late-breaking Higai resignation appeared above-fold in the morning finals.

PEACE TREATY

Lower House Speaker SHIDEHARA approached the Peoples Democrats yesterday with a proposal to subordinate party differences to national interest in working out a peace policy. Peoples Democrat Chairman TOMABECHI promised to cooperate if the Liberals would reinvestigate the peace issue. During their 30-minute talk they agreed to seek Socialist help in setting up a supraparty peace council. Reporting on the conference, Shidehara said: "Tomabechi and I agreed to avoid mud-slinging on the peace issue. It is unprecedented that five years after the surrender, Japan still has no peace treaty. I think we should quit quarreling about it." (a)

The Socialists refused to compromise. Political Research Committee Chairman KATSUMATA emphasized yesterday that the party would keep up its fight for an overall peace. He described rumors of Socialist waverings as "Liberal machinations to drag the opposition parties into a separate peace." He said the Socialists will "act in compliance with the public desire for overall peace, neutrality, and independence." Katsumata asserted that the Socialist peace program differs sharply from the Communist one, though both oppose military bases in Japan and coincide on several other points. "The overall peace advocated by the Communists," he said, "is actually international communism's separate peace bid." (b)

ANTI-COMMUNIST MOVES

Police authorities ordered a nation-wide ban on demonstrations yesterday. All police outposts were directed to clamp down on demonstrations and parades, "whatever their aim." The order also outlawed buildup meetings for demonstrations. It will stay in effect until "fool-proof control measures are completed." (c)

Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI liberalized the ban on rallies in Tokyo. After conferring with Superintendent TANAKA of the Metropolitan Police Board, Okazaki announced that Tokyo police have authorized mass gatherings that will "not give rise to social unrest." At the meeting Okazaki suggested that the police interpretation—under which a story-telling performance and a prefectural picnic were banned—was a "little too exacting." (d)

MPB Superintendent Tanaka asked school presidents to report any unauthorized student meetings. His request came after the National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations called for campus rallies on 22 June, timed with the arrival of US defense leaders. (e) The NFSSGA also planned to present a no-war-base petition to the visiting US leaders. (f)

The Japan Publishers Association is expected to issue a sharp warning in a few days to 29 leftist publishing firms. (g)

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

BOR

Two private rail unions wrested some pay concessions from management yesterday with threatened strikes. Negotiations continued last night, and it was expected that the walkouts scheduled for today by the Keio-Teito and Keihin workers would be called off. (a)

The Labor Ministry disclosed yesterday that the number of striking workers has fallen off sharply since the March offenisve. It reported that 1,270,000 workers clashed with management in April—380,000 less than in March. Most grievances stemmed from low wages and delayed payments. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

State Minister Higai Quits Cabinet: State Minister HIGAI turned in his resignation to Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI yesterday. The reason for his quitting was not disclosed, but it was believed to have grown out of differences with Prime Minister YOSHIDA over reorganizing the police. (c)

Kojima Urges Drastic Cabinet Shift: KOJIMA Kazuo, top adviser to Prime Minister Yoshida, has called for a large-scale reshuffle of Government leaders. "The Yoshida Cabinet is unpopular and the Liberal Party seems to have become quite corrupt," he said in an interview Thursday. "It is therefore necessary to revitalize personnel. On this basis I feel that the cabinet shakeup—if it is to be carried out—should be effected on a large scale and at the earliest possible date." Kojima is expected to explain his ideas to Yoshida in a few days. (d)

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

-EDITORIALS-

Today's editorial coverage gave its major attention to financial policies, although peace problems and the impending visit of top US officials also rated multiple treatment. Writers urged the Bank of Japan to adjust its loan-stiffening policy, called for establishment of a credit guarantee system to back up loans, criticized the over-emphasis on banks in promoting industrialization, urged coordination of banking measures with public finance measures, and termed "dangerous" the importance given to maintaining a proper level of currency in circulation. On the peace issue, editorialists felt that the three high-ranking officials would make the final determination of US policy toward Japan, thought that the formation of a coalition cabinet would in no wise hasten the signing of a peace treaty, and cautioned lest public opinion be unified intentionally on the peace issue. Other scanned journals warned the Government against expending too much aid and obtaining inadequate results, and believed that teachers and students should solve the problem of student movements themselves.

FINANCIAL POLICY

Pointing out that the financial deflation was greatly aggravated by the loan-stiffening policy adopted by the Bank of Japan in May, YOMIURI emphasized that the bank should take some steps to now "blend" its policy with the monetary situation. It suggested that the bank first exhort the Government to handle the counterpart fund efficiently and to utilize the Deposit Bureau funds as much as possible and then "adjust the stiffening" of its loan p olicy after surveying the results. It pointed out that this adjustment was the greatest problem today, but believed it could be done "within the Dodge line" for the present.

MAINICHI commented on the city banks' up-and-coming loan program for smaller businesses and urged the Government to take further measures along this line. Admitting that aid to smaller businesses is not spectacular and lacks political luster, the paper reminded the Government that it is "a life-and-death matter" for needy enterprisers.

However, it noted with satisfaction that both Finance Minister IKEDA and Bank of Japan President ICHIMADA indicated willingness to give new aid to smaller businesses. But, the daily said, "it is not a good policy to set up a new government agency handling loans, in addition to the existing facilities. Rather, it would be wiser to establish a credit guarantee system to back up the loans."

Banks Must Not Bear Sole Burden

Although commending in part the financial policy statement of Finance Minister IKEDA, ASAHI termed it "unreasonable" to impose upon banking institutions alone the task of promoting industrial rationalization. Acceleration of this task should be paralleled by such industrial and social policies as centralized production and social insurance, the journal declared.

It considered the redemption of debentures the most controversial point in the policy outline, voicing doubt that banks will "concede to the redemption of national bonds, the stock of which has already run low." In the event of a "worsened economic situation and the curbing of loans by the Bank of Japan," there is much possibility that city banks would divert funds from redemption to stockpile or relief loans, the paper said.

Timing Is Wrong for Normalization

YUKAN CHUGAI felt the timing is wrong for strict emphasis on the normalization of banking operations. "Today when the relationship between public finance and banking is abnormal, it is dangerous to concentrate on restoring banking to normalcy." If restrictions remain on the flow of funds, no matter how much authorities concentrate on putting banks on a sound basis, it will at best be at the "sacrifice of industrial activities," the daily asserted.

Tearing apart the Bank of Japan governor's statement on "maintenance of the proper level of currency in circulation," JIJI SHIMPO labeled it "groundless and unrealistic." The interpretation that too much money raises prices is "quite contrary to the fact," the journal maintained, scoffing at the belief that there is too much money in circulation. "The actual record shows us, on the contrary, that the real volume of currency in circulation decreases as inflation advances," it commented. If the view prevails that the currency volume should not be left to its natural fluctuation and that it must be checked when excessive, it is "very dangerous," the paper underlined.

PEACE

The formation of a coalition cabinet will "in no wise hasten the signing of a peace treaty," averred NIPPON YUKAN. It felt that the first step toward a unified peace policy would have to be an adjustment of the wide difference of opinion between the Government, which emphasizes separate peace, and the opposition groups, which call for an overall peace. An "ambiguous compromise" will be rejected, the daily warned.

Although public opinion may become unanimous on the peace issue, it should not be unified intentionally, in the opinion of a JIJI SHIMPO columnist. He pointed out that the former military clique and government officials called for national unity only when the situation was favorable to them. They also "made political issue of the so-called supraparty foreign policy," the writer said, indicating that this may explain why the public made no response to Peoples Democratic Chairman TOKUDABECHI's election campaign stand for a supraparty foreign policy, especially in regard to peace questions.

Noting that Defense Secretary JOHNSON, Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman BRADLEY, and State Department Adviser DULLES will confer with SCAP soon regarding US policy toward Japan, SANGYO KEIZAI felt that the problem boiled down to "fixing Japan's position in the complicated international situation." It expected the US officials to gather "important data to decide whether Japan should be accorded an early peace or whether occupation should be continued."

MISCELLANEOUS

Delighted by the GHQ release permitting air transportation within Japan, YUKAN CHUGAI hoped that the "benefits of modern civilization" will be restored to the nation. We have been given the freedoms of thought, speech, and association. The only freedom we lacked and craved for is the freedom to fly."

Discussing possible controls over student activities, YUKAN MAINICHI did not believe it necessary for the Government to increase the authority of college presidents or to ban such activities. It felt that the teachers and students could solve the problem among themselves without aid of new legislation.

Commenting on the recent draft plan of the Social Security Deliberative Council, NIHON KEIZAI warned the Government against "expanding aid too much and obtaining inadequate results."

Supplement to
PRESS ANALYSIS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

Today's AKAHATA gave top emphasis to a story on the expected "suppression" of "democratic" publications. The JCP suit against Prime Minister Yoshida demanding cancellation of the purge order against the 17 AKAHATA editors rated a three-column head below midfold. Report on an "offensive-defensive alliance" to support the Tobu railway workers' strike was also given a prominent front-page spot. The third edition of the paper carried a reprint of the 15 June editorial. Mitaka defendant Kiyatake's message to "the comrades outside" held the back-page spotlight.

"EXPECTED SUPPRESSION"

"Suppression Coming for Demo Publications": The Government is reportedly contemplating moves against the publishers and editors of "democratic magazines." These people may even face purge. As many as 30 or 40 publishing companies are said to be under study at present, and "evidence points to full-scale suppression of speech and press as under the Tojo regime." Five persons were asked for their opinions on the subject. Their conclusions follow:

OUCHI Hyoe, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo University, declared: "Cases of suppression of speech, assembly, and publication are on the up-grade in Japan today...From the standpoint of the Constitution...these three rights must be protected." TOMOMATSU Entei, high priest of Kanda Temple, feared that "excess control over thought and speech...might give the young people the idea that the existing freedom is a fake." Recalling his four years in jail for antiwar writings, Communist Councillor HOSOKAWA Karoku paralleled today's "pressure on the Communist Party" with the Tojo suppression. "The intelligentsia was once powerless before fascism," he said. "Unless we resist the current offensive, we will again be powerless."

Author NIWA Fumio reserved judgment on "the purge of certain publishing houses," but thought that "Japanese authorities might capitalize on the situation and take drastic suppression measures against writings." Young Buddhist Socialist League member EGUCHI Shinjun commented: "The present suppression of speech and publication recalls the dark fascism of past days. We must be courageous and protect freedom, or we may be regretting its loss too late." (Akahata, 17 June)

"Incites Suppression with War Base Issue": Metropolitan Police Board Superintendent TANAKA was drawn into a question-answer session with Socialist Representative YOSHIKAWA at the 15 June Upper House Local Administration Committee meeting. Yoshikawa "incited" the police chief by suggesting the "need for a law to restrain such destestable tactics" as the Communists employed in their fight against the Capital Construction Law. He referred to their use of "anti-war base propaganda" which "influenced a great many people against the law."

Tanaka remarked: "We have negotiated with the quarters concerned on whether opposition to war bases can be interpreted as anti-American. And they have ordered us to punish persons who put up anti-American leaflets, pictures, and posters. We are now carrying out this order." (Akahata, 17 June)

"Plan Action against 30 May Demonstrators": "Government authorities reportedly intend to examine all unionists who took part in the 30 May demonstration, with the idea of taking action against them." On 14 June the Marunouchi police again raided the office of the Secretariat of the National Council of Government Employees Unions. They searched for documents relating to the "Open Questionnaire to Gen MacARTHUR," and finally marched out with 13,000 copies of the 81st edition of a union organ paper, KANRO SHIMBUN. (Akahata, 15 June)

PURGE SUIT

Yoyogi Files Suit against Prime Minister: Yoyogi headquarters yesterday filed suit against Prime Minister YOSHIDA. The Communists charged that his purge order against the party Central Committeemen and the AKAHATA editing staff "was issued in violation of the Constitution and is therefore ineffective." On this basis they demanded "revocation of the order" and "provisional disposition to restore the status of the 41 designated purgees."

In the "reasons for the demand" it was stated that Imperial Ordinance No 1 and Cabinet Ordinance No 64 "in no sense concern the Communist Party." On the contrary, "the party program demands strict implementation of these two ordinances to prevent resurrection of the kind of irresponsible militarism which aims at turning Japan into a colony of a foreign nation and into a military base for conquering the world." (Akahata, 17 June)

MESSAGE FROM KOSUGE PRISON

Kiyatake Anticipates "Day of Liberation": Mitaka case defendant KIYATAKE Yuho sent a message to the comrades outside to "keep up the fight."

"We, who have fought solely for the protection of our country's freedom and independence are about to be sent to the gallows only because we are Communists," he began. "But I am confident that the JCP will go on struggling, that the proletariats of the world will not forsake this struggle...and that our day of liberation will come." Remarking that "Kosuge prison has become the ABC of revolutionists," he added that the Mitaka case defendants and the Plaza incident "victims" are successfully boosting each other's morale. "Our only appeal to you is to fight on," he concluded. (Akahata, 17 June)

OFFENSIVE-DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE

Urge Support by Attack-Defense Alliance: An eastern district factory representatives conference was held yesterday in anticipation of the Tobu rail workers' scheduled 18 June strike. Fourteen labor unions, including the Tonichi Electric Wire Workers Union and the Hitachi Co Kameari and Fukagawa plant unions, sent delegates. Resolution was adopted to send "encouragement and propaganda teams" to each Tobu railway station, to distribute 20,000 handbills opposing the assembly ban, and to make preparations for an "offensive-defensive alliance capable of mobilization by telephone." (Akahata, 17 June)

MISCELLANEOUS

Statement on Ouster of Two Party Members: Communist Party Control Committee and Kanto District Committee issued a joint statement on 14 June confirming the expulsion of cell members NARUTOMI Kenichiro and KATO Mutsuo. The statement explained that Narutomi, of the Kanto District Committee office cell, circulated "inflammatory" literature and otherwise aroused intraparty dissension. Kanto, of the Gumma Prefectural Committee office cell, "kept close contact with Narutomi," it added, "and engaged in similar separatist activities." (Akahata, 17 June)

"Even the Sick Arrested in Tokorozawa": Communist cell paper editor YAMABATA Yoshio was yanked out of a sick-bed by Tokorozawa police on 14 June to face charges of violating Imperial Ordinance No 311. Afterwards the police raided the Tokorozawa cell office, seizing newspaper manuscripts and copying machines. Representatives of the Japan Farmers Union, Livelihood Protection Assn, Tenants Assn, and the JCP immediately protested the incidents. As result Yamabata was released and the confiscated presses returned the same afternoon. (Akahata, 17 June)

"Explains Tax Deduction on Deadline Eve": Officials of Toyohira Machi, a town in Sapporo Gun, Hokkaido, called an "income tax explanation meeting" on 14 June. The day before, the Tsukissamu Communist cell passed out handbills protesting this "deadline eve" session as unfair. Prompted by this Communist move, the villagers demanded a 30-day extension for submittal of tax deduction applications. (Akahata, 17 June)

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

PRESS ANALYSIS

NO: 1469 DATE: 16 June 50

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

- NEWS -

The top stories today were tied to the National Bankers Association meeting and the SCAP announcement authorizing domestic airline service. Finance Minister Ikeda's speech at the NBA convention generally headed the evening papers. The morning press followed the same pattern in its early editions but switched later to the airline story, usually coupling it with an interview with Northwest Airline Vice-president King. MAINICHI, in its eighth edition, subordinated everything to another SCAP release--the report on Japanese economy. Besides the Ikeda speech only two domestic items stood out--Attorney General Ueda's views on outlawing the Communist Party and Socialist leader Asanuma's remarks on the peace treaty.

ANTI-COMMUNIST MOVES

Attorney General UEDA said yesterday that the Government is in no rush to outlaw the Japan Communist Party. In a trainboard interview while enroute to Nagoya, he told reporters that barring "some excessively urgent situation," the Organizations Control Ordinance would effectively immobilize the Communists. (a) Ueda pointed out that most Communist have already gone underground. Even if more are driven under by a legal ban of the JCP, he felt that the present police setup could keep them controlled. "I am sure that we need not worry too much about maintaining public safety," he said. Ueda denied that the Government is planning to break up the National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations. (b)

Under Government pressure the NFSSGA shelved its plan for a national rally tomorrow to protest the purge of top-ranking Communists. (a) The Government was prepared to back its order banning the rally with arrests. (c)

Superintendent TANAKA of the Metropolitan Police Board told an Upper House committee yesterday that the ban on rallies in Tokyo may soon be relaxed. "As it is undesirable to enforce the ban on meetings too long," he said, "the plan is to remove it as soon as possible." But he predicted no letup in the drive against "distribution of anti-American slogans." (d)

Police investigating the "Open Questionnaire to Gen MacArthur" raided the Tokyo offices of two Communist-line unions yesterday. (b) In Osaka 60 policemen broke into the local office of the Japan Electric Power Workers Union. They picked up the 8 June issue of DENSAN KANSAI, which allegedly reprinted the questionnaire. Another raiding group went to Osaka University and confiscated copies of the Communist cell organ--also suspected of carrying the questionnaire. (e)

PEACE TREATY

Socialist Secretary-general ASANUMA affirmed his party's stand on the peace treaty yesterday. "We still hold to our previously announced principles of overall peace, strict neutrality, and opposition to military bases," he declared. Asanuma, heading for a Socialist rally in Kinki, also told trainboard reporters that the Yoshida Cabinet has no mandate to sign the peace. He demanded that a "new democratic administration" be set up by dissolving the Diet and holding another general election. (f)

The Liberal approach to peace was clarified by Prime Minister YOSHIDA at a cabinet-party liaison conference yesterday. He agreed that Japan's treaty attitude should be worked out with the understanding of all parties, but he added, "I have no intention of proposing anything as dramatic as a supraparty council." (b)

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

BANKING

Finance Minister IKEDA urged city banks to lower interest on loans so that industry "can stand free competition." Speaking at the fourth convention of the National Bankers Association, he promised that the Government would avoid any measures that might disrupt the money market. He revealed that 100,000,000,000 yen would be left in the deposit department fund even after deducting the debt retirement money. He said the Government is now trying to decide where to funnel this fund and the US aid counterpart fund for greatest economic benefit. Ikeda added that the Government is planning an export finance bank to supply long-term credit to foreign traders and to help finance domestic export industries. He asked the bankers "not to be indifferent" to the needs of small business. (a)

NEWS BRIEFS

Soviet Repatriation Stand Attacked: Families of unrepatriated war prisoners denounced the Russian Government yesterday for stopping repatriation. They challenged the Soviet claim that repatriation was over. "We know definitely," they said, "that there are 300,000 Japanese still unaccounted for in the Soviet Union...We flatly reject the Soviet Government's statement on the end of repatriation and protest its attitude in the name of humanity and international law."(b)

Local Tax Reform to Head Diet Agenda: Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI said yesterday that the eighth extraordinary Diet will concentrate on enacting the local tax reform bill. He added that the session will last "for about two weeks." (c)

(a) Tokyo Shimbun (b) Mainichi Shimbun (c) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun

- EDITORIALS -

Finance Minister Ikeda's policy statement at the national conference of bankers brought a somewhat dubious and uneasy reaction from the Tokyo press. Editorial discussion of the statement featured today's coverage although student and political issues also provoked multiple comment. Revision of the Education Standards Law to prohibit student political activities was considered an "unavoidable step" but editorialists put the responsibility for guiding students into constructive channels primarily on professors and university officials. One writer felt such a revision indicated the ineffectiveness of university autonomy. Elsewhere in the coverage, enactment of the local public service law was seen unnecessary if further steps are taken to ban Communists from public office, the Mitaka trial accused were pointed to as examples of what Japan's youth should avoid, the Socialist and Peoples Democratic parties were scored for vascillating, and Communist China's policies were viewed as having retreated one step from socialism to capitalism.

FINANCIAL POLICY

In a discussion of Finance Minister IKEDA's outlined monetary measures, NIHON KEIZAI expressed uneasiness over the "uncertainty and discrepancy of fiscal policies" which have caused the "unnecessary fear of deflation." It warned that an attempt to put banking operations on a sound basis under the present financial policy would result in deflation. The fiscal policy will "have to be freed of its deflationary trend" if banks are to be operated soundly, the journal declared.

Credit Investigation Is Soundest Method

The major aim this year is to "put out the still smouldering inflation in the field of banking," MAINICHI pointed out. Judging from this stand, Ikeda's outlined policy is "not mistaken in its general purport."

But what is going to be done about the tight money situation, the paper asked. It felt that solution of the current stringency lies more in the conservative plan of having banks "take immediate steps to investigate credit" than in a "spectacular policy." If banks would conduct speedy credit investigations, there should be no necessity for all enterprises, both sound and unsound, to suffer indiscriminately from the money shortage, it noted.

However the best general countermeasure for alleviating the shortage is the hastening into industrial circulation of counterpart funds, in the opinion of

the daily. These funds have previously been used too much to suppress the inflation and now it is "proper" to correct this usage, it felt.

Relief to Bankrupts Needed

A YUKAN CHUGAI columnist called the proposal to facilitate loans and to increase the types of businesses to be helped a "mere drop in the ocean." Action is needed now to "relieve the bankrupts," the writer emphasized, observing that the tight money situation will be aggravated considerably when public corporations are abolished.

Disappointed that the Government has done "nothing more than formulate stopgap measures," JIJI SHIMPO declared that revised budgetary plans will bring about no tax reduction whatsoever. The revised plan is only for the postponement of the added value tax for one year, it commented. This "pays no heed to the much-demanded lightening of tax burdens" since the Government wants to maintain the revenue from local taxes at the level originally estimated.

STUDENT ISSUE

It may be "unavoidable" to revise the Educational Standards Law so that political activities by students will be prohibited, but whether this revised law will be a "truly good law" depends on professors and university officials, underscored TOKYO SHIMBUN. Attaching blame for the radical trend of student activities to university presidents and professors, the journal declared they had evaded their responsibilities by not taking action to improve the situation. "Laws work well when enforced properly," the daily said, and "we cannot help worrying" whether the revised law will be a good law under the present university administrations and faculties."

Pressure for revision of the education law means that "student activities have become so serious that they are now more than the university authorities can handle by themselves," YUKAN ASAHI SHIMBUN asserted. It pointed to the contradiction between such a revision and the principle of university autonomy. If university autonomy is to mean more than just a nominal term, then school authorities should make up their minds to solve their own affairs without the intervention of state power, it believed.

PUBLIC SERVICE LAW

Calling upon the Liberal Party to give "profound consideration" to the projected local public service law, a second TOKYO SHIMBUN editorial declared that the "lack of courage on the part of the Government has made the rights and liberty of all public workers a sacrifice to a group of evil persons." The authorities should have discussed the "propriety of Communists' assuming public posts" before the National Public Service Law was enacted, emphasized the journal.

In view of the present stern measures against the Communist Party, if a further step is taken to ban Communists from public office, there will be no need to enact the local public service law. In fact, the daily added, it may well be that the national law should be "alleviated, although it may be premature to abolish it completely."

In explanation of the reasons behind the national measure, the paper said that public workers were deprived of their right to strike "not because it was improper or unnecessary for them to enjoy this right but because at that time they served as the cat's-paws of a specific political party and spearheaded the destructive and political labor disputes."

MISCELLANEOUS

Assertion by the defendants in the Mitaka trial that "history will decide the case" is absurd, YUKAN SEKAI KEIZAI said. "Do they mean that it is historically justifiable to kill a few innocent citizens if it is for the welfare of the working masses?" Such a concept of social violence cannot be approved in a democratic modern society and should serve warning to the youth of the nation who may be apt to "glorify violence in the name of history," the daily stressed.

In a "we told you so" vein, YOMIURI noted that the Socialists and Peoples Democrats are now vacillating about their stand on an overall peace. However, it urged the Socialists to continue to "insist vigorously on an overall peace" lest a change in policy cause the people to lose confidence in political parties.

Supplement to
PRESS ANALYSIS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

Topping today's AKAHATA was a report on the Kyoto people's rally. A story on the "offensive-defensive alliance" in Kanagawa rated a four-column headline near midfold. On the bottom-left corner of the front page was an announcement by the JCP central guidance section and Control Committee confirming the expulsion of two party members--Kanto district committeeman Narutomi and Gumma prefectural committeeman Kato. A news commentary headed "Crisis in East Asia" discussed the coming visit of the "three American policy-makers." The backpage spotlight fell on a peace ballot interim report. Items on "PD shops" were spotted in all three editions of the paper.

PARTY DEFENSE

Report on Communist-Defense Rally in Kyoto: A Communist Party-defense rally, sponsored by the All Kyoto Democratic Front Unification Council, was held in Kyoto Wednesday. It drew delegates from Kyoto University, the Kyoto chapter of the Japan Electric Power Workers Union, the All Japan Council of Metal Workers Unions, the National Council of Government Employees Unions, and other groups. Opening with a series of Communist-defense appeals by labor representatives, the meeting approved a seven-point declaration headed: "Absolute opposition to imperialistic war and suppression of the Communist Party."

OKAMOTO of the Communist Kyoto Fu Committee led off the speech program with a plea for Socialist-Communist cooperation "to stave off possible slavery" for all Japanese. "Nowhere in history has the Socialist Party kept a secure position following suppression of the Communist Party," he stated. He was followed by Ritsumeikan University president SUEKAWA who appealed for "a strengthened united front as ballast for the mayor, the governor, and OYAMA." "I am blazing with courage," Oyama assured the audience. "The masses are the creative force of history...I hope for a fight to the end against suppression. Victory can be gained through unification." (Akahata, 16 June)

"Authorities Check Kagawa Student Movement": Kagawa University Communist cell distributed handbills to students which read: "Oppose the Outlawing of the Communist Party," and "Defend Freedom of the University." The police are now investigating the activities of "progressive" students. Members of the Takamatsu District Prosecutor's Office and the National Rural Police are making a classroom-to-classroom check "under pretense of conferring with the president." (Akahata, 16 June)

Yawata Wkrs Being Investigated by Guards: Company guards have been probing into the ideologies and activities of the Yawata Iron workers. One of the guards remarked: "This plant has too many pro-Communists." Meanwhile "democratization" activities are being staged by youths in the plant. At the workshop rally of 10 June, workers resolved to oppose the outlawing of the Communist Party. (Akahata, 16 June)

Petitions Started against "Suppression": New Japan Literary Society members employed at the Tokyo Light Metal Co met on 11 June to discuss "suppression" incidents. They demanded removal of KURAHARA Koreto and TAKAKURA Teru from the purge list and the immediate dismissal of Metropolitan Police Board chief TANAKA. They also decided to start a signature campaign addressed to "men in all cultural fields in the Keihin area." The Uraga Dock Co Communist cell, Yokosuka Shi, also started a signature campaign for party defense. The petition appealed to the workshop masses. (Akahata, 13 June)

MOVES AGAINST ASSEMBLY BAN

"Offensive-Defensive Alliance" in Kanagawa: Tokyo-Yokohama area labor unions yesterday staged strikes and assemblies in protest to the 30 May and 3 June cases, the purge of Communists, and the ban on demonstration. More than 20,000 factory hands took part. Moves toward an "offensive-defensive alliance" were decided at a meeting of Kanagawa Ken factory worker representatives. It was voted to set up youth action corps, which, "in conjunction with the Youth Fatherland Front, will form an offensive-defensive alliance with the struggling workers in the workshops." Motion for a peace ballot also carried. (Akahata, 16 June)

Communists and Unionists Protest to Ozaki: Communist Dietmen DOBASHI, UMURA, and IMANO called on Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI yesterday to demand "speedy rectification" of the ban on assembly and demonstration. This prohibition "violates the 16 principles of the Far Eastern Commission and the Constitution," they argued. Representatives of the All Japan Communications Workers Union and the NCGEU also visited Okazaki to announce "absolute opposition" to the Local Public Service Law revision bill. (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 16 June)

Yokosuka Shi Bans Assembly, Demonstration: Yokosuka Shi police notified the Communist district committee that "on and after 9 June, Communist Party-influenced assembly and demonstration shall be prohibited, and displaying of the red flag shall be banned." The committee was forced to cancel a scheduled rally. (Akahata, 13 June)

PEACE

Votes for Peace Said Topping Million Mark: The peace votes reached the 1,010,000 mark yesterday, according to the Peace Defense Society tally. With the drive in full swing over a nation-wide front, the grand total is expected to top 2,000,000. Highest vote counts were sent in by the Kanagawa Prefectural Workers Union, the Osaka Democracy Protection League, and the Kyoto United Fatherland Front, which together registered 870,432 of the ballots. (Akahata, 16 June)

Hannah Gives Subway Speech for Peace Vote: Osaka chapter of the National Judiciary Employees Union staged a 10-day peace drive starting 1 June. Finishing up with 3,200 votes, the union is now set to launch an "intensive" sidewalk peace ballot from 20 to 30 June. Heaviest vote count was registered on 3 June in the Umeda subway, where Hannah FUJIKAWA gave a supporting speech. She told commuters: "Workers in America are demanding the conclusion of an over-all peace treaty. We Japanese must not be 'living corpse'." Several "antiwar" judges and about 30 probationary court officers cast peace ballots. (Akahata, 16 June)

Hokkaido Mine Wives Post Peace Pledges: At a 20 May meeting the Akama Mine Housewives Assn, Hokkaido, resolved to start a housewives' peace ballot and to post a peace pledge on every house. By 4 June nearly every house bore the pledge and the peace vote total had reached 700. (Akahata, 16 June)

"OPEN QUESTIONNAIRE"

"Mita Police Search Minato Ku Committee": The Minato Ku Communist Committee was searched yesterday by Mita police because of the "Open Questionnaire to Gen MacARTHUR" incident. The police tried to confiscate a copy of the slogan, "Immediate Withdrawal of Occupation Forces Following an Over-all Peace Treaty." HONMA Teiji, a member of the AKAHATA branch office, explained: "This is just a slogan. It has nothing to do with the incident." (Akahata, 15 June)

Wkr Held for Circulating "Questionnaire": TAKAHASHI Tatsuo of the Hino Diesel Co Communist cell was arrested by Hino Machi police on charge of circulating the "Open Questionnaire to Gen MacArthur." In reply to protests by the Minami Tama Communist district committee and the Hino cell, Hino Machi police chief YAMASHITA said it was "an order by the authorities concerned." The Communist cell decided to start a signature drive for the release of Takahashi. (Akahata, 14 June)

AKAHATA EDITORIAL

Masses Urged to Defend Mitaka Defendants: The "extreme sentence" demand for the ten Mitaka case defendants "is proof of the reactionaries' bald plot to execute the entire working class." The reactionaries are using the Mitaka trial to alienate the Communist Party and labor unions from the masses. And now they are setting the stage for other Mitaka incidents on the Keio-Teito and Tokyo Kyuko railway lines. In their preparations for war, they are doing everything possible to crush freedom and jail all patriots who dare to fight for the benefit of workers and peace.

The Mitaka case can be won only if it is linked to the daily demands of the masses. Through a resolute struggle for peace and independence under working-class leadership "we can deal a smashing blow to the enemy." (Editorial: Akahata, 16 June)

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

PRESS ANALYSIS

NO:1468 DATE:15 June 50

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

- NEWS -

Foreign news continued to get dominant emphasis. Only one paper--YOMIURI--gave domestic news much play. It led with the Higai plan for police reform and followed with several other cabinet-based stories. Its front page featured only one foreign item--the modified British plan for a Japanese peace treaty, which it ran under the headline, "Armed Police Will Be Permitted." MAINICHI, after running the impending visit of US defense chiefs in the lead spot for seven editions, switched in its eighth to a thinkpiece on cabinet policy. But its other major stories--unlike YOMIURI--were pegged on foreign developments. Besides the coming defense talks in Tokyo, it played up the Acheson foreign policy address and the British peace plan--generally day's two top stories.

ANTI-COMMUNIST MOVES

State Minister HIGAI asked Prime Minister YOSHIDA yesterday for a stronger police force to protect the nation against Communist-inspired violence. The Higai plan, if approved by GHQ, would reportedly: strengthen government control over the National Rural Police and the local autonomous police, redistribute local police, and reorganize the two police systems without increasing manpower.(a)

The Government, meanwhile, has decided to prevent the leftist National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations from holding their "welcome rally" for US Defense Secretary JOHNSON and his party. Preventive steps have not been definitely set, but the Government may dissolve the federation or arrest its leaders. (a)

Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI upheld the ban on assembly and demonstration yesterday. He told Socialists who questioned the legality of the ban that it was backed by a city ordinance. But he emphasized that it applied primarily to political rallies. "Assemblies whose aim is demonstration are being banned temporarily," he said, "but there is no need of banning general meetings and assemblies for law-abiding economic struggles." (b)

In line with its mounting offensive against the Communists, the Government has started to investigate 30 publishing firms, including the Japan Communist Publishing Bureau. They are suspected of publishing material inimical to the Occupation and Japan's recovery. (c)

Police repeated their raid on the headquarters of the National Council of Government Employees Unions yesterday. Their search netted 10,000 copies of the 7 June KANRO SHIMBUN, carrying the text of the "Open Questionnaire to Gen MacArthur." (d) KOBAYASHI Shoji, an employee of the Japan Electric Co, was arrested for distributing the questionnaire. (d) Nishiarai police picked up two other suspects in the questionnaire case. (e) In Tokorozawa YAMAHATA Yoshio was jailed for publishing the questionnaire. (f)

OPPOSITION

Socialist leaders set up a subcommittee yesterday to study the peace issue. This led some observers to believe that the Socialists are reconsidering their stand for an overall peace treaty. The move was interpreted as meaning that the realists in the party are gaining ground. (a)

The Peoples Democratic Party also stressed the treaty question at its supreme committee meeting yesterday. It expanded the special foreign policy committee by adding six new members. The committee, under Chairman NARAHASHI, will meet twice a week starting tomorrow. (g)

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

LABOR

The National Federation of Industrial Organizations came out against outlawing the Japan Communist Party yesterday. "We absolutely oppose outlawing the JCP," it declared, "since this step would end not only in suppression of the JCP but would lead to oppression of labor and social movements in this country and bring on fascism." At the same time the NFIO called on constituent unions to defend their autonomy against Communist infiltration. (a)

In the private railways one threatened strike was averted but two still loomed. The Tokyo subway workers signed a new contract yesterday and called off the 24-hour walkout scheduled for tomorrow. But the Keio-Teito and Keihin Kyuko unions kept up their disputes. They planned to strike again beginning Saturday. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Special Deposit Ordinance Promulgated: The Government yesterday authorized a special deposit account to handle convertible yen. The new ordinance, to take effect today, was promulgated in anticipation of the 1 July changeover from traders' scrip to yen. (a)

Verdict Set on Case of Erring Judges: The Supreme Court has decided its penalty for the four justices who misjudged a criminal appeal. Its verdict will be announced later this week. The four erring justices--SHIMOYAMA, KURIYAMA, KOTANI, and FUJITA--are expected to be fined 10,000 yen, the maximum penalty allowed in a disciplinary trial. (b)

Honda Expected to Visit US Next Month: State Minister HONDA will probably leave for the US late next month for a two-month visit. The Local Autonomy Board is now selecting a group of governors and mayors to accompany Honda. (c)

(a) Jiji Shimpo (b) Nihon Keizai Shimbun (c) Yukan Mainichi Shimbun

- EDITORIALS -

Education Minister AMANO's stern admonition to students who follow the Communist line brought approval from the Tokyo press today. But editorialists also took educators to task for their part in promoting radical student movements. The writers maintained that professors and university officials have lacked the courage to take a definite stand on the communism issue and thus have failed to guide students into mature and calm judgment of the current situation and, by their lack of leadership, have greatly aided the spreading influence of the Communists. Other editorial writers turned to political and economic topics for discussion. They expressed concern over the influx of bureaucrats into top political party positions, deplored the Bank of Japan's "tainted" policy which disregards the actual financial conditions, recommended the establishment of a social security system to ease social unrest, noted the "toning down" of the Communist organ AKAHATA, called upon the Japanese to discard the "hero" habit and make their own decisions, and hoped the West European countries would achieve political and economic unity.

STUDENT ISSUE

Commenting on Education Minister AMANO's warning to student agitators, JIJI SHIMPO applauded the "get tough" stand but felt it did not go far enough. "The Education Minister should not forget to also warn the university professors of the necessity of stirring up courage," the daily declared. In a severe criticism of both students and professors for lacking courage to "defend their convictions and conscience," the paper emphasized that Communist elements are taking advantage of their weakness to wield a free hand in students' movements.

It flayed the recent student actions, describing them as activities committed in "open disregard of the laws of the state." Regardless of whether participants in such movements are students or not, "no mercy need be shown in meting out stern measures if they disrupt order in society." It is regrettable, the journal continued, that the majority of students have been "dragged around by a minority group and have cowardly yielded to this outrage without lifting a hand."

But this lack of courage is not confined only to students, it added. Professors may be more guilty than the students because they "fail to formulate independent conclusions regarding communism with conviction and conscience." One

of the reasons why the student Communist movement has gained its present influence is that professors have failed to take a definite stand on the issue in their anxiety to be considered "progressive" by their students, the paper maintained.

Educators Also Responsible

In a similar vein, an ASAHI columnist approved Amano's firm stand on student agitation but felt he should have pointed to the responsibility of educators as well. "The Education Minister has lost sight of one thing--the loss of self-confidence among university educators," the columnist said. This has been shown in the series of campus disturbances and has led the national university presidents' conference to propose that the "prohibition of political activities by students" be included in Article 8 of the Educational Standards Law. Such a step, the writer added, "reminds one of a burnt child dreading fire."

Although terming it "very important" that Amano has committed himself to protect the livelihood of students, the columnist cautioned the minister to note that "students immersed in anti-American struggles are those in easy circumstances rather than poor youths laboring under pressure of outside jobs."

Independent Action Needed

MAINICHI also emphasized the responsibility that educators and university officials must assume. In the past, school authorities took a passive attitude in connection with student political activities, the journal commented. If the incident got out of hand, the schools in most cases relied upon instructions from the Education Ministry and, "as a result, assemblies of students were broken up by the police."

"Presidents and principals of institutions of learning should, on their own responsibility, take a resolute attitude based upon fair judgment" toward student movements, the paper maintained. It stressed that there is no use talking about the freedom of education or the autonomy of educational institutions until schools can properly manage their own affairs.

Turning to the "assurance of every form of guidance for students," the daily wondered what Amano "intended to enforce." A "countless number of things can be done for the students but all of these measures will require money," it pointed out. Therefore, since the budget is involved, the government leaders and Diet members should "seriously study the questions and direct their combined efforts toward solution of the problem," it underlined.

POLITICAL SCENE

Concerned over the growing number of bureaucrats among the Diet members, YOMIURI warned that the "postwar target of establishing party politics is in danger of being emasculated by the accompanying phenomenon of a bureaucratic trend in political parties." The danger lies not in the increase of bureaucrats but in their appearance as party leaders and controllers of policies, the journal stressed. It urged Diet members from private circles to "utilize their popular sense, which bureaucrats lack," and prevent the dominance of bureaucratic politics.

A YUKAN CHUGAI columnist observed that the Communist organ AKAHATA had been "mysteriously moderate in its arguments" during the last few days. This is an indication that the Communists intend to maintain a borderline of legality while extending their liaison activities throughout the country and conducting regional struggles, he believed. Although the Communist leaders were purged, they will continue to mastermind the party activities through their puppets, the newly elected Central Committee members, the columnist declared.

In a comparison of the rise of "heroes" in a democracy and in a totalitarian state, YUKAN SEKAI KEIZAI said that a hero is utilized in fascistic and communistic countries as a means of centralizing dictatorial power around one person. He cautioned the Japanese against a tendency to "invoke the aid of a hero, either rightist or leftist," calling upon them to make their own decisions, politically and economically.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Admitting that the tentative plan adopted by the Social Security System Council was formulated with the limitations of the national finance in mind. ASAHI nevertheless felt the plan lacked a "positive purpose." But it urged the people to cooperate with the plan and meet their obligations to those less fortunate.

Supplement to
PRESS ANALYSIS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

AKAHATA led with foreign news today--Mao Tse-tung's address to the Chinese Communist central committee. It was headlined, "Peace Front Strengthened; People's Struggles in Japan and Germany Catching Eye." A Chinese Communist attack on "suppression of the Japanese Communist Party" ran directly under the Mao speech. Flanking the two Peiping dispatches and occupying the top center of the page was the leading domestic item--a JCP appeal for a "large-scale protest movement against the violent ban of rallies and demonstrations." A six-column logotype banner ran below: "Protect Freedom of Speech, Assembly, and Association." On the second page the main emphasis fell on a Tass report quoting former Reuters correspondent Peet as saying that he intends to seek refuge in East Germany. Next to it and slightly below, AKAHATA reprinted a NIPPON TIMES report on the Hawley case.

PROTEST MOVEMENT

Red Urges Movement against "Outrageous Ban": TANIGUCHI Zentaro of the Communist central guidance section attacked the ban of assembly and demonstration yesterday. He said: "The Yoshida Cabinet's oppression of fundamental rights has reached its limit since the recent purge of Communist Central Committeemen and top leaders of the AKAHATA. All assemblies and demonstrations in Tokyo have been prohibited by a one-sided statement issued by Superintendent TANAKA of the Metropolitan Police Board...The Communist Party will fight the Yoshida Cabinet's tyrannical rule in an effort to safeguard the people's political freedom and human rights. It will demand the immediate withdrawal of the ban, the dismissal of Superintendent Tanaka and members of the Metropolitan Public Safety Commission, the indictment of those responsible for the ban, and the payment of all losses incurred by the ban."

Taniguchi urged labor unions, cultural groups and "conscientious" political parties to "organize a large-scale protest drive backed by the masses." He stressed that "all party members must lead the people and devote themselves to organizing and developing the projected popular struggle." (Akahata, 15 June)

DPL Protests Ban on Assembly, Demonstration: The standing committee of the Democracy Protection League met on 13 June to discuss policies to "surmount fascist suppression." The 30 delegates from labor unions, cultural organizations, and youth and women's groups decided: to take up individual problems from a broad political viewpoint, to open a large-scale campaign to mobilize the masses, to organize a committee composed of labor unions and democratic organizations with the Socialist, Communist, and Worker-Farmer parties as its nucleus, and to establish local organizations. They resolved to protest the ban on assembly and demonstration by appealing to "progressive American parties" and other democratic forces of the world. (Akahata, 15 June)

RAILWAY WORKERS STRUGGLES

Private Railways Begin Second Strike Wave: Keio-Teito Railway Workers Union began its second wave of strikes on 14 June. Since yesterday, it has refused to operate special runs to bicycle and horse races. The central struggle committee at its meeting yesterday directed union members to launch the third series of 24-hour strikes on 17 June, a 24-hour bus strike on 18 June, and a strike for an indefinite period after 19 June. The Keihin, Tobu, and Tokyo Kyuko workers have all decided to strike. They are demanding wage increases for April and June and opposing transfers and the management's new work system. (Akahata, 15 June)

PEACE BALLOT

"Ehime Ken Village Chief Signs Peace Ballot": The Mimaki Mura Communist cell, Ehime Ken, has been petitioning villagers to sign the peace ballot. Village Chief KAJIWARA Sakutaro, after signing his name, stated: "I am absolutely opposed to a war that does not benefit the poor." (Akahata, 15 June)

Police Order "Disbandment" of Peace Drive: Shibuya police ordered "disbandment" of a signatures-for-peace drive conducted on 12 June by the "New System Tokyo University Democratic Organizations." They charged the sponsors with

operating without a permit. The students sent a representative to the Shibuya police station to protest. (Akahata, 14 June)

Kanagawa Peace Ballot "Certain To Top Goal": Kanagawa Prefectural workers' expanded executive committee, meeting on 8 June, reported that the number of peace ballots had topped 480,000. It expected the votes to go over 700,000 when the ballots of various labor union chapters are counted. (Akahata, 14 June)

PARTY DEFENSE

"WFTU Protests Arrest of Nakahara, Shindo": The World Federation of Trade Unions sent a protest to the authorities concerned against the arrest of Vice-chairman NAKAHARA of the All Japan Council of Metal Workers Unions and Secretary-general SHINDO of the All Japan Automobile Industry Workers Union. It stated: "We protest this action as a clear-cut denial of the rights of labor unions. It is completely contradictory to the Constitution which stipulates that 'freedom of thought and conscience is inviolable' and guarantees freedom of speech, assembly, and association. We request that they be released immediately." (Akahata 15 June)

"1st Anniv of Japan Steel Oppression Slated": The Eastern district executive committee of the Hiroshima Prefectural Labor Council met on 12 June and scheduled a rally for 15 June -- the first anniversary of the "suppression" of the Japan Steel Co workers. The slogans adopted for this rally are: "Frustrate, by means of strikes and demonstrations, low wages and mass dismissals which are preparations for war!" "We oppose the suppression of the Communist Party and other organizations!" "Unite under the flag of the National Labor Union Liaison Council and the WFTU!" "Oppose the atomic bomb!" "All patriots! Participate in the Democratic Racial Front!" "Fight to win freedom, peace, and independence!" (Akahata, 15 June)

"6 Reds Expelled from Onoda Cement Company": The executive committee of the Onoda Cement Company Union, Eikoku Mura, Okayama Ken, voted on 8 June to expel Communists. MIYOSHI Goichi and five other Communists who were expelled immediately pressed charges against the committee. (Akahata, 15 June)

"Yamaguchi University Students To Join YFF": The Yamaguchi University Peace Defense Society decided on 12 June to campaign against Communist "suppression" and to join the Youth Fatherland Front. It also planned a rally to investigate students who helped in election campaigns and to attack the guidance section for interfering with the peace movement. (Akahata, 15 June)

AKAHATA EDITORIALS

Communists Urge Farm Land Control Movement: The Upper House election results show that agrarian districts are still the "stronghold of traitorous reactionary forces." The Liberal Party victory attests to the fact that the control of farming districts by land owners, rich farmers, and rural bosses has not been crushed by a fully organized farm land struggle. To realize a "true farm land struggle" the farmers must fight to secure cultivation rights and establish control over all injustices related to farm lands. By using this struggle as the basis on which to unite the working farmers, control of farm lands enjoyed by the ruling class can be broken. Farmers are now demanding that the Government pay all expenses for irrigation and land improvement. By taking up this demand, "we can deal a fatal blow to the reactionary forces--destroying a cornerstone of private ownership." (Editorial: Akahata, 15 June)

Students Urged to Unite to Defend Education: The students of Japan are now facing the serious problem of deciding their attitude toward reactionary forces. Being oppressed by the "wolfish policies of the reactionary Government," these students, who are eager to learn the truth despite hardships and to contribute to the progress of science, are now joining the vigorous movement of the masses for peace and independence. All students should now unite to defend education as well as their own interests. They should unite under the banner of the Youth Fatherland Front and expand local struggles in cooperation with the workers. (Editorial: Akahata, 15 June)

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

PRESS ANALYSIS

NO: 1466 **DATE:** 13 June 50

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

- NEWS -

The Mitaka train case trial usurped the spotlight in today's metropolitan coverage. Evening papers devoted most of their front pages to the prosecution summation, while morning dailies gave top play to the prosecution demand for death penalties--a development anticipated but unconfirmed in the evening press. Another local development rating major play in all scanned papers was the police raid on headquarters of the National Congress of Industrial Unions, main left-wing labor group. In the morning editions the Socialist policy decisions received steady emphasis. The standout foreign story in the coverage dealt with speculation on the Japan peace treaty and stemmed from press dispatches from San Francisco and Washington.

MITAKA TRIAL

The prosecution yesterday demanded death penalties for three of the 10 defendants in the Mitaka train case trial. The three — IIDA Shichizo, KIYATAKE Yuho, and TAKEUCHI Keisuke — were termed ringleaders of the train sabotage incident which resulted in the death of six persons and injuries to others. Chief Prosecutor KATSUTA Seiji also asked for life imprisonment terms for two of the defendants, 15 years for two others, 12 years for one, and eight years for two. (a)

In its summation of the case yesterday the prosecution charged the defendants with plotting and executing the incident to create an opportunity for a strike. From the "viewpoint of maintaining democratic legal order" the accused must be severely punished, Katsuta declared, since the incident was "deliberately carried out" and the "ideology of the accused was based on disregard of laws and affirmation of violence." He attributed the motive for the train sabotage to the "vexation of the defendants with the unsatisfactory progress of struggles against the dismissal program of the State Railway Corporation." (b)

Summation by the defense will begin on 19 June and last for six sessions. A verdict is expected in early August, bringing to an end the nine-month-long trial. (b)

The defense lawyers hit back at the prosecution summation yesterday, calling it "full of deception and inconsistent." The argument of conspiracy, particularly, "cannot be substantiated even with all the evidence produced by the prosecution," they asserted. (c)

ANTI-COMMUNIST MOVES

The Government's drive against Communist organizations gained momentum yesterday as metropolitan police raided the headquarters of the top left-wing labor group. In a surprise move against the Communist labor front, the police searched the National Congress of Industrial Unions hall at Shimbashi and seized evidence concerning the open questionnaire to Gen MacARTHUR on the plaza case. The raiding party encountered no opposition but newsmen were barred from the hall by a group of union members. Included among the offices searched were those of three organizations which signed the open letter. (d)

Elsewhere, police arrested a Tokyo University student, WARAYA Kyuzo, for violating Imperial Ordinance 311. The arrest followed the distribution of handbills and a "peace defense" signature collection drive conducted by eight students in front of Shibuya station yesterday afternoon. Three hundred students gathered near the police station to protest the arrest but were dispersed later by police. (e) Communist Assemblyman TAKAGI Yoichi was also arrested yesterday for violating the ordinance. Object of a nation-wide search, Takagi was charged with publicly exhibiting a copy of the open letter to Gen MacArthur. (f)

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

SOCIALIST POLICY

The Socialist Party yesterday outlined its policy for containment of the Communists. Though voicing "strong opposition" to any Government plan to outlaw the Japan Communist Party by "exercise of power," the Socialists declared they would fight "by all means" against the subversive acts of the JCP. They enumerated special steps they would take to combat Communist influence. Among these were a youth movement "on the principle of social democracy" to cope with the students who are leading anti-American struggles; a movement for the "protection of the unemployed, who form the nucleus of the Communist shock troops;" and a campaign to unite Socialists within trade unions into a powerful bloc. The Socialists also emphasized that they would guard against infiltration of Communists into the party. Compiled by a special committee under the leadership of KATO Kanju, the policy outline will be referred to the Socialist Central Executive Committee for final approval. (a)

NEWS BRIEFS

Special Diet May Be Convened in Late June: Indications point to a convocation of the special Diet on or about 29 June. The session will probably last two weeks, thus allowing time for passage of the local tax reform bills by 15 July. (b)

Gov't Won't Submit JCP Ban Bill Says Ueda: Attorney General UEDA told newsmen yesterday that the Government will not submit a bill to outlaw the Communist Party to the special Diet session. Since Communist leaders have already been purged, the Government will "watch developments of the situation for the time being," Ueda said. (c)

Reports Shows 107,900 Japanese in Red China: A survey conducted by the Maizuru Repatriation Board indicates that a total of 107,900 Japanese remain in Communist China. Publication of the survey results yesterday showed that 62,400 of the unrepatriated Japanese are serving in the Communist army. The survey was based on more than 2,000 letters received by families of the detainees. (d)

Ten Billion Earmarked for Bond Retirement: The Finance Ministry received GHQ approval yesterday to set aside 10,000,000,000 yen from the general account during June for retirement of national bonds. (a)

Communists Bolt Local Cell in Large Group: Eighty percent of the local Communist cell in Morito village, Ibaragi Ken, has reportedly seceded from the JCP. Known as a "red village," Morito had a cell membership of more than 100. (a)

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

- EDITORIALS -

Tokyo editorials today were stimulated by various developments. JIJI SHIMPO started a series on military bases, in view of the coming peace discussions here by top US officials, while another daily exhorted the Diet to build up its Foreign Affairs Committees. Recent floods and landslides prompted two writers to demand afforestation and other government measures. Two other writers urged the Government to finance land development and enlarge social security to ease the plight of farmers and workers. Other topics were the Mitaka case, student control, and unification of Korea.

MILITARY BASES

Reflecting the public interest in the coming visit of top US officials to Japan to discuss reportedly the issues of the peace treaty and military bases, JIJI SHIMPO started an editorial series on "Let's Supply the Military Bases." In Part 1 today, it stressed the Japanese are well-ready for a peace treaty and "cannot wait any longer" for the Soviet Union to "come out and participate," Thus, though imperfect, separate peace "will have to do." This, it said, brings up the matter of national security.

To provide national security, permanent neutrality has been strongly advocated, the journal asserted. But, it said, "permanent neutrality presupposes an agreement among the major powers which guarantees Japan's independence and territorial integrity. As long as the relationship between the two major guarantors, the US and the Soviet Union, remains as it is, it is obvious that no agree-

ment to this effect can be reached between them, and, as a practical problem, arguments of neutrality will prove fruitless. Thus, the question of military bases has become a realistic problem."

The daily pointed out that there were two leading contentions opposing the bases: 1) the fear that Japan may make an enemy of one side and thus be dragged into a war; 2) the sentimental view that Japan will be disgraced if she leases part of her territory to another country. However, the paper concluded, "as long as Japan has no means to defend herself against aggression from outside, no alternative is left to her but to rely for her security on the help of one or more countries that believe that her independence is necessary or have common interests with her."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEES

The interest in peace was also noted in MAINICHI's discussion on fully utilizing the Diet Foreign Affairs Committees to prepare for the peace settlement. It deplored the fact that all Diet committees are not functioning properly, but stressed that development of the Foreign Affairs Committees is doubly important at this time.

"The peace issue," it said, "calls for adequate discussion and understanding between the government and the opposition parites. The strengthening of the Foreign Affairs Committees may be considered one of the necessary steps for this purpose."

Moreover, the journal stated, "the Japanese poeple do not consider that diplomatic problems may be left up to a small number of specialists alone. They realize, especially after the disastrous late war, that international developments directly affect their lives. They look to the Diet to reflect their wishes, and to the Foreign Affairs Committees to take the leadership in the Diet in diplomatic matters."

AFFORESTATION

Aroused by the inevitable landslides and floods at this time of the year, an ASAHI columnist reminded the Government the answer lies in planting trees on hillsides. "If mountains are covered with trees, water drains slowly, but if they are bare of trees, it drains rapidly, causing landslides and flooding the countryside. This is as easy to understand as ABC. But," he chided, "judging from the confusion and dismay of the authorities whenever disasters occur, it seems that they are not aware of this simple fact."

In a similar vein, YOMIURI exhorted the Government to spend more money on preventing disasters. It pointed out that rivers and mountains were neglected before the war when budgetswere directed toward armaments and industries, and more so during the war. And after the war, it said, national and local finances have been "too unbalanced" to appropriate large sums for such work. The present Cabinet has appropriated increased sums, the paper noted, but declared the funds went to restore damages and not to prevent them. Thus, it emphasized that the Government should continue spending more money from the national budget and complete its preventive measures.

LAND DEVELOPMENT

YUKAN CHUGAI urged the Government to carry out its land development plan, under which power sources and hinterlands will be opened up. It believed the Deposit Bureau funds could be best used for this purpose. However, it noted that about 30 to 40 billion yen of Deposit Bureau funds is to be used for establishing an export financing bank. This, the paper said, "will surely increase exports, but it is too optimistic to expect economic rehabilitation from this alone." More direct steps through investments in the nation's resources must be taken, it warned, or "another farm panic as of the early Showa Era will result."

STUDENT CONTROL

Commenting on the police seizure of inflammatory handbills at the Waseda University cell Sunday, a YUKAN CHUGAI columnist urged education authorities to take moral courage and adopt stronger actions against radical students. He noted that Education Minister AMANO has promised "firm measures" on three occasions, and has stated that he may have to call a college presidents conference soon on this matter. But the writer questioned whether such a conference of "timid educators" would be successful.

Supplement to
PRESS ANALYSIS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

A rebuttal statement by defense attorneys in the Mitaka runaway car case topped today's AKAHATA. It was headed, "No Consistency in Procecution Summation: Truth Defeats Prosecutors' Plot." Description of the court scene was carried over to the lead spot on the second page. Besides the Mitaka trial, two other items were played up. One of them concerned the motion of nonconfidence in the central struggle committee passed by the SRWU Osaka chapter convention. The other dealt with the JCP Diet members' interview with Chief Cabinet Secretary Okazaki over the "Government Plot to Declare State of Emergency." A correction note on the front page said that the signature "Akahata main office" attached to the 11 June "Let's Defend Akahata" appeal should have read merely, "Akahata."

MITAKA TRIAL

Mitaka Defense Issues Rebuttal Statement: Chief defense attorneys of the Mitaka case issued a statement refuting the procurators' summation at yesterday's trial session. The statement called the case a "political frame-up to suppress the Communist Party and the State Railway Workers Union." It accused the procurators of making biased fact-finding searches "on the assumption that the accident was caused by Communists." And the argument rejecting the Takaso Conference witnesses' testimonies on grounds that "these witnesses could not speak the truth owing to outside pressure" is "outrageous," it declared.

"The procurators from the beginning have intimidated the defendants with threats of capital punishment or life-imprisonment penalties," the statement went on. Their "extreme sentence" demandsaim to "extend the intimidation to the general public and to give the impression that those linked with the Communist Party 'may be subjected to state suppression and persecution'." As for the conspiracy allegation, "though the procurators failed to establish the charge, they dared falsify the facts to indicate that it could be proved." They allege a joint plot, the rebuttal concluded, "but their arguments do no make clear what the defendants joint ly plotted." (Akahata, 13 June)

Court Employees Cheer On Mitaka Defendants: "Sympathetic" employees of the Tokyo District Court and the Tokyo Superior Court sent a letter of encouragement to the Mitaka defendants yesterday. "We court employees feel profound sympathy for you who are being subjected to indescribable humiliation," it began. "And we are highly indignant at the large-scale political machination connected with this case...

"As you may know, the reationaries are increasingly threatening judicial authority...However...among the court employees and judges there are a growing number who are concerned about the trend toward infringement on basic human rights, freedom, and judicial power. We believe you have the backing of these conscientious people and of the working masses of the world who long for freedom and peace. Justice and truth are certain to win, and a second HITLER or TOJO will surely be destroyed. (Akahata, 13 June)

"NATIONAL EMERGENCY" PLAN

"Govt Plots To Declare State of Emergency": With Tokyo 'looking like a city under martial law" since enforcement of the ban on assembly and demonstration, the Government now reportedly plans to declare a "state of national emergency." Communist Representatives HAYASHI and TANAKA sought out Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI yesterday for details of the scheme. First denying any connection with the matter, Okazaki remarked: "I believe the police are studying whether to declare a national emergency. They may or may not resort to such a step." He adds: "As for the prohibition of assembly, I myself thought it rather odd." (Akahata, 13 June)

MOVES AGAINST ASSEMBLY BAN

5 Unions File Charges against MPB Chief: Five Unions filed joint suit against Metropolitan Police Board Superintendent TANAKA yesterday. The charges read, "abuse of authority and violation of the 16 Principles and Article 21 of the Constitution providing for freedom of assembly, organization, and speech." Plaintiffs were the National Labor Union Liaison Council, All Japan Automobile Workers Unions,

All Japan Metal Workers Unions, All Japan Printing and Publishing Workers Unions, and the Japan Screen and Theater Workers Union. A copy of the charges will be sent to the World Federation of Trade Unions. (Akahata, 13 June)

"Police Threaten To Break Up Festival": A delegation from the Zenshinza, the Shinsei Production Co, and other groups called on the Kanda police and the MPB to discuss yesterday's scheduled "peace and culture festival." The Kanda police told the representatives that "if the assembly is held, police action will be taken to break it up." MPB Guard Section chief HARIMOTO, who stated Sunday that the ban would be lifted after the weekend, refused to be interviewed. The festival sponsors decided to sue the MPB superintendent and Prime Minister YOSHIDA for "compensation for losses incurred as result of this obstruction of enterprise." (Akahata, 13 June)

. PARTY DEFENSE

Mors Oppose Communist Party "Suppression": At its fifth national convention on 11 June, the Japan Federation of Public Office Workers Unions of Kinosaki, Hyogo Ken, decided to oppose Communist Party "suppression." The Yamagata Prefectural Labor Council passed a similar resolution on 7 June and promptly launched a signature collection drive. All Communist organizations in Nagasaki Ken started propaganda campaigns. They circulated about 10,000 leaflets among shipbuilding, steel, and electric machinery industry workers. Central committee of the Japan Chemical Kurosaki Plant Workers Union adopted a resolution on 9 June which stated: "The current oppressive measures against the Communist Party are unconstitutional." At the rally of the Kamitsuki transformer station local, Japan Electric Power Workers Union, workers agreed that "the recent oppression of the Communist Party is a prelude to war." (Akahata, 13 June)

"Fukuoka Youths Organize Action Corps": Fukuoka District Youth Fatherland Front preparatory council formed an action corps and set up an office on 7 June. The corps decided to instigate mass movements for Communist Party defense in the key communications and electric workshops. Pro-party street propaganda and signature collection drives were also approved. The preparatory council is pushing arrangements for a YFF convention today. Executive Committee of the West Japan Printing and Publishing Workers Union met on 6 June and voted to put out antisuppression posters. (Akahata, 13 June)

Akahata Editorial Urges Masses to Unify: "Party suppression will deprive all Japanese of their freedom and ruin their livelihood." The ruling class is taking "undemocratic and destructive" action in defiance of the Potsdam Declaration and the Constitution. "Unable to safeguard capitalism except by war," the reactionary forces are trying to make Japan "the fuse for a war." The way to "smash the war-mongers...is to bring the masses together in struggle against the reactionaries and to align the majority with our party." (Editorial, Akahata, 13 June)

RAILWAY WORKERS STRUGGLES

SPWU Osaka Chapt Votes No-Confidence in CDC: At its regular convention on 10 and 11 June, the SPWU Osaka Chapter voted no-confidence in the Democratization League-controlled Central Dispute Committee. The chapter agreed to struggle for independence under the democratic racial front banner. It opposed establishment of military bases, colonialization, "suppression" of the Communist Party, and the ban on assembly and demonstration." (Akahata, 13 June)

"Sabotage Spreading in Toyoko EP Line": Various chapters of the Tokyo Kyuko Co Workers Union yesterday began propagandizing for a second general strike. Meanwhile a workshop "sabotage" movement is spreading in the Toyoko line. Only one car was repaired at the Motosumiyoshi plant on Sunday. The management's plea to "stop sabotage activities" was ignored. Unionists said they would resume an ordinary work schedule whenver they are granted a 3,000-yen wage increase. At the Motosumiyoshi electric section, workers demanded that the day following night shift duty be designated a "paid holiday." (Akahata, 13 June)

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

PRESS ANALYSIS

NO:1464 DATE:11 June 50

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

- NEWS -

Domestic developments and Japan-based news provided the dominant emphasis in today's Tokyo press. Lieut Gen Walker's Eighth Army anniversary speech topped all evening journals and ran around the midfold in the morning dailies. The latter gave feature play to speculation on some phase of government activity, centering in general on the cabinet reshuffle and a possible third purge of Communists. In the evening papers speculative articles on the Liberal campaign to win over the Democrats rated good coverage. The only journal to give over its lead position to a foreign dispatch was MAINICHI. It top-played a special contribution from Washington by Ozaki Yukio, the "grand old man of Japanese politics" who is now touring the US, in which he plugged for separate peace and the "absolute necessity of having American aids."

ANTI-COMMUNIST MOVES

Speculation is mounting that the Government will move soon in a third-round purge of Communists. The party's control committee and the Communist members of the Diet are believed to be the targets for a third purge. Through such a step, political observers point out, the Government would "enervate the actions" of the Communists without dissolving the party. (a) Cabinet officials and public peace leaders met yesterday to discuss measures for containing the Communists. The conference reportedly agreed to continue the ban on assemblies and demonstrations temporarily until a policy for control is worked out. Such a policy would apparently place emphasis on Tokyo first and would be gradually extended to cover local areas. (b)

The Metropolitan Police Board also met in emergency session yesterday. Investigation and guard team chiefs of the 73 police stations in the metropolitan area were summoned to confer on measures for the control of anti-American actions. As a result of policy decisions by the group, the ban on anti-American literature will be confined to works directly libeling the Occupation forces. Pamphlets implying indirect libel will be left untouched for the time being, the conference decided. However, such writings as the "open letter to Gen MacARTHUR" will be strictly controlled and persons responsible will be punished. (c) Government authorities are reportedly prepared to issue a purge order for Communist Dietman HOSOKAWA Karoku, chairman of the group of Diet members who issued a statement on 8 June slandering Occupation policies and calling for a revolutionary struggle. The purge order may affect others if responsibility for authorship of the statement is divided. (d)

In Yokosuka police officials, acting on insturctions from Rear Admiral DECKER, have banned all open-area meetings and assemblies sponsored by the Communist Party. They have also prohibited the posting of the Communist organ AKAHATA in open areas. (e) Elsewhere, police raided the home of Communist IIZUKA Toichiro in Sumida ward yesterday. Iizuka, reportedly the publisher of a Communist committee organ, is accused of posting a copy of the open letter to Gen MacArthur on a public wall. He escaped the police dragnet, however, and is now in hiding. The police also raided the publishing office of the committee organ and confiscated a printing press. (f)

Education Minister AMANO told newsmen yesterday that he will call upon the National University Presidents Conference to take decisive steps to control illegal actions by students. The conference will open tomorrow. (g)

POLITICS

Prime Minister YOSHIDA and Liberal Party leaders are believed ready to invite Ryokufukai and Peoples Democratic Party members to join the Cabinet as a means of strengthening the Liberals' advocacy of a separate peace treaty.(h) Meanwhile, PDP Dietmen decided yesterday to resist any Government move now toward outlawing the Communist Party. (i)

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

NEWS BRIEFS

Court May Have to Decide Councillor Issue: The Shimane Ken Upper House election dilemna--whether Democrat SAKURAUCHI Yoshio or Liberal KOTAKI Akira should be regarded as the successful candidate--may be taken to the courts for decision. The National Election Management Commission yesterday took the stand that election management commission chairmen have no right to change the decision made by vote-counting overseers on the validity or invalidity of votes cast. Though requested by the Shimane Ken election management commission, the NEMC interpretation has no binding power. (a)

Kitamura to Head Japan MRA Representatives: Peoples Democratic Party leader KITAMURA Tokutaro will leave on 16 June for Europe to serve as head of the 60-person Japanese delegation to the Moral Re-Armament assembly in Switzerland.(a)

Radio Communications Committee Inaugurated: An inaugural ceremony for the Radio Communications Committee was held yesterday, with high government leaders and GHQ officials attending. HASEGAWA Shinichi was tentatively named director of the General Radio Communications Bureau. (b)

(a) Jiji Shimpo (b) Yomiuri Shimbun

- EDITORIALS -

Most editorials today focused on the Government and its administrative policies. The Government was urged to be more conscious of what it does, to reshuffle the Cabinet, to carry out its election pledges, to prepare for fertilizer decontrol, and to raise the civil service wage base discreetly. Other editorials exhorted the school authorities to take misguided students in hand, urged the people to discard violence from their daily lives, and warned all railways of the danger of having other "Kumanodaira" catastrophes.

LIBERAL PARTY

Declaring that the Liberal Government fails to understand "the seriousness and difficulty of current problems," ASAHI hoped the Administration will "at least become more conscious of what it is doing." Its easygoing and indiscreet actions, the journal declared, are "the result of its lack of understanding as well as its reliance on others."

"We are now confronted with an increasingly difficult economic situation," the paper warned. "The Government's conclusion that our economy is on the road to stability is based on its foolish misunderstanding of the effects of the Dodge Plan. Japan's economy is such that the stability of currency, when realized, will inevitably be followed by a serious economic instability. After the adjustment of smaller enterprises, rationalization of large enterprises will follow. At the same time, unemployment will rapidly increase in the near future. In other words, an economic stagnancy of long duration is coming."

It added: "Whether the Government is conscious of this situation we do not know, but the Government remains easygoing without even trying to work out an unemployment measure, while the opposition parties also fail to prod the Government into action or to offer some effective measures themselves. To overcome the present difficulties, the Government must give full consideration to all quarters and work out measures which will win the approval of the people and unite their will into firm strength."

Conservative Merger Needed

In view of the political instability, TOKYO SHIMBUN approved the reported Liberal plans for cabinet reorganization and coalition or merger of conservative parties. "It is the first duty of the Prime Minister to strive for a better cabinet structure, and the Upper House election results show that the coexistence of two conservative parties is meaningless for present-day Japan, both practically and theoretically," the paper declared.

"Moreover," the paper continued, "the election has shown that the people still support the Yoshida Government. The Government, therefore, is entrusted with the important task of dealing with the peace settlement problem, economic rehabilitation, and many other problems closely connected with the people's lives. However, the Yoshida Cabinet, as it is at present, is not powerful enough to fulfill this heavy duty. This is why the cabinet reorganization is hoped for.

"In the Upper House the balance of power between the government and the nongovernment parties is almost the same as it was before the election. This means that the Upper House still remains a storm center of Japanese politics. For this reason, it is proper for the Liberals and the Peoples Democrats to merge or coalesce. These two parties have the same political character, although they have been claiming otherwise."

Party Pledges

YUKAN CHUGAI called on the Liberal Party to fulfill its recent election pledges. "The party must uphold its prestige as a public party and not make its promises mere scraps of paper. This is so because party politics is maintained by the people's trust in parties."

The journal acknowledged that the party had started on one of its commitments--the civil service wage increase--at last Tuesday's cabinet meeting. But it believed this would make the promised tax cut more difficult. However, it saw hope for a tax cut through abolition of industrial subsidies.

The paper concluded: "The Government should curtail new expenses of a non-urgent nature and especially refrain from increasing the number of its employees. Though the adminstrative adjustment was carried out last year, various government offices have recently begun to employ new workers. In this respect, the Cabinet should keep strict watch over the various ministries."

ECONOMIC

NIHON KEIZAI stressed that the Government, in increasing the wage base of its employees, must consider the "public cry" for tax reduction. "The Government has less leeway than private enterprises for increasing or decreasing wages according to the financial situation," it stated. "Thus, it is appropriate for the Government to give more political consideration to fixing a wage standard than it is for private enterprises. It may be too much to demand this of the National Personnel Authority and, if so, it is open to question whether the NPA plan recommended last year should be put into practice as it is."

NIHON KEIZAI also noted that "various conditions must be met" before the government wage standard can be raised. "For instance, the allowance system must be revised, and the administrative setup simplified and minimized. These steps," it concluded, "must be executed first or at least concurrently with the wage revision."

Fertilizer Decontrol

Commenting on the expected decontrol of fertilizer by the end of July, MAINICHI urged the Government to take thorough preparatory steps to tide the industry and farmers over the transitory period. Certain temporary shocks are expected, it said, but pointed out that "the ultimate goal of decontrol is to strengthen the fertilizer industry and all other related fields."

The paper feared that farmers will have difficulties meeting their needs after decontrol, not because of supply shortages but because of increased prices. The stockpiles, it believed, will take care of the supply. It suggested that the Government adopt a stop-gap financial policy.

MISCELLANEOUS

Noting that measures are being studied to deal with radical student activities, SANGYO KEIZAI recommended that school authorities act more decisively. It asserted that "school authorities should feel their responsibility toward those students who have voluntarily forsaken their rights of being protected by society as students, and endeavor to lead them back to the regular course. If, even then, these students do not mend their ways, there will be no alternative but to deal with them, not as students, but as ordinary citizens."

YUKAN ASAHI urged the people to abolish all forms of violence from their daily life. "It is unreasonable for some people to voice opposition to war or defense of peace and yet resort to violence in domestic conflict over this issue," the paper said. "Nevertheless, there have been a number of cases recently--the power workers convention disturbance and the people's rally incident--in which this unreasonableness was approved and violence recognized or at least tacitly admitted. Too, the Communist Party is regarded with suspicion by most people because it has never clearly and definitely denied the use of violence."

Supplement to
PRESS ANALYSIS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

A statement by the AKAHATA main office calling on "our comrades and readers to protect the AKAHATA" got top emphasis in today's AKAHATA. Two foreign dispatches were spotlighted on the front page. A Tass dispatch from New York reported "progress" in the American peace drive, and a New China News Agency dispatch from Peiping quoted a Peiping PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial urging "Japanese patriots to fight against Communist suppression." News of wage struggles rounded out the front page. Today's cartoon showed a "Liberal Party politician" riding on a truck labeled, "Rice Price Hiked." The caption read, "Thanks for your votes." Tacked to this cartoon was a brief item on Government decisions to raise gas rates and the sugar price. Topping the second page was a story on the repatriate band concert in Tokyo.

SUPPORT FOR AKAHATA

"Defense of Akahata Is Defense of Nation": AKAHATA's main office issued a bid for the "defense of AKAHATA" on 9 June. "The purge of 17 AKAHATA editors, following the purge of the 24 Communist Central Committeemen will prove that the Communist Party grows strong through every attempt to suppress it," the statement began. Although "the purge robbed AKAHATA of many able staff members," the resulting paper will be "more refreshing than ever." All party organs and agencies were asked to back up the paper as follows: 1) start a correspondence network "through which the masses will be able to express their needs in the AKAHATA," 2) set up a system for organized distribution, 3) establish a permanent "money-collection" system, 4) start a campaign to redouble the number of readers.

"As long as the Communist Party collaborates with the patriots, it will not perish," the call concludes. "Defense of the AKAHATA -- link between the Communist Party and the people -- is defense of the party itself and of the nation." (Akahata, 11 June.)

ELECTION VIOLATIONS

"People Must Clean Up Corrupt Politicians": The "authorities concerned" are carrying out their ususal postelection probe. Upwards of 3,200 election violation cases have been reported to the National Police Headquarters since the close of the Upper House race. "And the most flagrant ones, it appears, are yet to come in...These include the vote-buying cases involving Liberal candidate MATSUMOTO Noboru, President of Shiseido Company, and Independent candidate HORIKI Kenzo, head of the Railway Relief Association." To leave the probe to the procurators would be "a great mistake in view of the loopholes under the existing police system and laws...For a thorough clean-up of these corrupt politicians, the people themselves must take the action." (Column: "Marching Forward," Akahata, 11 June)

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Tohoku Univ Students Hold Protest Rallies: United Struggle Committee of Tohoku University held a rally yesterday opposing the suspension of two students. Recently the economic department students voted to strike, the literature students issued a protest resolution, and rallies formed at the first cultural department and at the Sanshimpo and Meizen dormitories. The Humanism Supporters Society backed these "rising-up" tactics in an appeal stating: "The society does not support the movements of radical students. But it believes that the students have to rise up against the recent action of the school authorities if an orderly university is to be established." Along with this Dean AKIBA of the first cultural department denied any connection with the suspension order: "The decision was made arbitrarily without consulting me," he remarked. "I regret that it was published in my name. It is not the students but the council heads who are disturbing the school order." (Akahata, 11 June)

Form Prep Comm for Antiwar Student League: At Kyoto University news of the 6 June Communist purge touched off discussions on "the approach of another war." Preparatory committee for a students antiwar league was immediately set up. By 7 June more than 200 students in the economic, literature, technology, medicine, and law departments had joined. Starting a petition against "suppression of Communist Party," the committee collected 1,000 signatures in a day's time. The signers included professors and university employees as well as students. (Akahata, 10 June)

PARTY DEFENSE

Tsurumi Labor Peps Slate Protest Walkouts: The Tsurumi district council of labor unions has announced "antisuppression walkouts" to precede the scheduled 15 June prefectural-wide general strike. The "walkout" resolution was drawn up at the 9 June expanded committee session. Representatives of 15 plants joined the huddle, which focused on means to protest "suppression" of the Communist Party and the 30 May and 3 June incidents. It was also decided to send the Communist Party a "cheering note." (Akahata, 10 June)

Round-up of Protests in Nagano Prefecture: News of the 6 June Communist purge set off a series of protest demonstrations in Nagano Ken. In Nagano Shi the All Japan Metal Workers Union, Yanagihara subchapter, retorted with a strike and a protest signature drive. On 7 June the Kawagishi Workers Union, affiliate of the Federation of Tokyo Shibaura Electric Workers Unions, called an "indefinite strike" for "freedom of assembly and demonstration" and against Communist "suppression." The Teikoku Piston workers followed with a one-hour strike against the "suppression of democratic organizations." The Nagano Committee of the All Japan Communications Workers Union adopted a "rise-up" resolution on 9 June, on the basis that "suppression of the Communist Party is suppression of the AJCWU." (Akahata, 10 June)

Korean Soc Urges "Unity vs Suppression": The newly-established Unification Comrades Society issued an open letter to all Koreans in Japan on 8 June urging "a united front to fight suppression." "The recent purge of Red leaders means that pressure has been brought on us Koreans in Japan," the letter stated. "Let us present a united patriotic front against suppression of the Communist Party and the leasing of military bases in South Korea and Japan." The UCS was formed by members of the Korean Residents Association and the Korean National Construction Youth League. (Akahata, 10 June)

"Appeal to the Nation's Young Patriots": National Committee of the Youth Fatherland Front and the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League on 6 June issued a joint appeal for Communist Party defense. Addressed to the nation's young patriots, it stated that "foreign and domestic reactionaries are now trampling on the Potsdam Declaration and the Japanese constitution..."Suppression of the Communist Party means suppression of all the democratic forces and peace lovers, and is a precursor of war," it went on. "The only way to smash the crazed challenge of the warmongers is to rally around the democratic racial front and fight...lose no time in starting mass protest movements. Launch them in every workshop, school, and area...And extend and strengthen the YFF under the antiwar banner." (Minshu Seinen Shimbun, 8 June)

MISCELLANEOUS

"Star of People's Art" Makes Tokyo Debut: The Soviet repatriates band called "Star of the People's Art" made its Tokyo debut at Kyoritsu hall Friday. At first frowning on it as a "possible political assembly," the "authorities concerned" eventually approved the performance. The song-and-dance program warmed up with a chorus of the "Peace Defense" song. The stage was festooned with placards reading: "We hate war!" "Defend freedom, peace, and independence." (Akahata, 11 June)

Communist Ito Seeks Reemployment at Factory: Purged Communist Dietman ITO Kenichi called at the Kamata plant of the Ishii Tekkoho works on 8 June to seek reinstatement at his old job. Receiving an evasive answer from the management, he dropped in at a plant rally and asked for the workers' support. (Nihon Keizai Shimbun, 10 June)

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

PREFECTURAL PRESS ANALYSIS

(Period: 24-30 May)

NO: 365 DATE: 11 June 1950

In the week prior to national balloting for the House of Councillors seats, editorial columns were largely taken up by election comment. In the daily issues of 97 newspapers there were 82 editorials on the election during the seven-day period. As a consequence of this concentration, plus a paucity of outstanding news developments in other fields, non-election commentary was relatively light and diversified. The quick return of Finance Minister IKEDA from his trip to the United States with attendant political talk prompted 39 critical essays. In the week's discussion of Japan's peace problems, taken up by 23 writers, the forthcoming mission to Japan of State Department adviser DULLES, was the principal news emphasis. International affairs came in for an unusual share of attention, with 27 commentaries, as a result of United Nations Secretary-General LIE's visits to Moscow, Paris, London and Washington to seek a solution to the world body's existing deadlock.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN -- NO PARTISAN STANDS

As the election campaign entered its final week, there was nothing significant in the editorial commentary which could be related concretely to the results of the 4 June balloting. The most noteworthy fact about prefectural comment was that, despite vigorous protestations in behalf of the press' right to discuss elections freely raised at the time of the proposed unfavorable amendment of the Election Law last December, up to 30 May no newspapers were observed directly and unequivocally to have advocated or supported any candidate for election. In only a few cases did papers advise certain groups that their best interests would be served by support of a specific party. About equal support was voiced for the "candidate first" and "party first" principles; and if the prefectural editorial comment did have any effect upon the election outcome and the marked successes of the Liberal and Socialist Parties, it probably lay in the late advocacy, promoted by Kyodo News Agency, of voting for parties rather than for individuals, on the basis that such voting would clarify the status of the Government and the degree of its support among the people.

In the main, however, the week's political editorials consisted of appeals for popular interest in the elections and instructions couched in general terms as to how voters should make their decisions. Elect those candidates who will work honestly for the best interests of the nation, those who make only such promises as are realizable under current conditions, and those whose electioneering campaigns are free of the pecuniary excesses which would indicate unsavory alliance with "boss" or big business interests, electors were told. What direct comment there was dealing with specific election issues consisted almost entirely of warnings against allowing the Liberal Party to gain such Upper House strength that it will be able to operate "dictatorially," and criticisms of the Liberals' political exploitation of Finance Minister IKEDA's trip to the United States.

Diversity -- Issues, Impressions, and Instructions

Election comment was diversified and sometimes contradictory. One Osaka daily (a), for instance, declared itself impressed by the "deep interest of the citizens of Osaka in politics" as manifested in the "sober and earnest" attitude of those attending a joint Political Meeting under the auspices of the paper itself. But only a day earlier another Osaka paper (b) had complained that "Osaka has been too indifferent toward politics" and found it strange that "Osakans should not care about politics which bear upon their lives."

"Don't give a majority to the Liberal Party" advised another Osaka paper (c). Although some people believe that the Government party should have majority strength in both houses in order that "political stabilization" may be created, such a condition would be "stabilization under the dictatorship of the Liberal Party" and would destroy the sovereignty of the people, the writer averred. "As we have

(a) Osaka Shimbun (circ 604,221), 25 May
(b) Osaka Nichinichi (circ 163,170), 24 May
(c) Shin Nippon (circ 100,000), 27 May

repeatedly emphasized," declared a Sapporo daily (d), "a person should never be hesitant about voting for a party. . . Unless the Liberal Party holds more than a two-thirds majority in the Lower House, the decision of the Upper House is an absolute factor. Thus the line-up of political parties in the House of Councillors is important." Irresponsible campaign statements were attacked by an Osaka economic daily (e), which charged that "parties and politicians, once in power, try to remain regardless of how serious is the compromising of their policies." They should become more sincere and conscientious, said the editorialist; and "the people must be careful not to be duped by campaign speeches full of empty promises. . . We are well aware," he acknowledged, "of the difficulties in the fields of economics and politics for a Japan without autonomy. However, if parties have confidence and responsibility in their own policies, there will be a proper way for us."

THE IKEDA MISSION - A FAILURE?

Finance Minister IKEDA's return from Washington occasioned much adverse comment in the prefectural press. Not only was the mission generally considered a failure but its aftermath, that is, IKEDA's and Prime Minister YOSHIDA's attempt to make political capital of it, was derided on various grounds. Some writers insisted that the idea of sending the Finance Minister to Washington had been engineered as an election trick, with the results, if favorable, to have been utilized by the Liberal Party in the Upper House election campaign. This theory led to the belief that IKEDA had accomplished nothing except to antagonize General Headquarters and waste the taxpayers' money.

While most of the editorialists seemed to be much in the dark both as to the objectives of IKEDA's mission and its actual accomplishments, a few attempted to deal with this subject, touching upon such economic factors as the yen-dollar rate, foreign capital investment, the balanced budget, reduction of income taxes, restriction of bank credit, Japan's participation in the International Monetary Fund, and definite acceptance of the fact that Japan's road to economic stability will be a difficult one. It was thought by a minority of writers that one of the prime objectives of IKEDA's Washington visit was to secure US approval for Japan's participation in the International Monetary Fund. However, the general consensus was that it was much too early even to entertain such a hope, for the unstable yen still is far from being "qualified for acceptance among international currencies." Both the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister were criticized for their "ignorance" in this matter, and it was emphasized that internal economic stability would have to be achieved before Japanese participation in the IMF could even be considered. In addition, several of YOSHIDA's imprudent acts in his haste to utilize the results of the IKEDA mission to the best advantage of the Liberal Party were seized upon by commentators and used to provide the basis for charges of strained relations between the incumbent Government and GHQ.

A Campaign Fillip

Many of the editorials maintained that the prime objective of the IKEDA mission was to increase the Liberal Party's prestige just prior to the Upper House election. A daily in Kumamoto (f), while admitting that it was not yet clear what IKEDA had accomplished by his trip, nevertheless cautioned the voters that the matter could well be considered as a possible instance of selfish politics. The writer managed to insert a somewhat paradoxical twist by saying that "the opposition parties, desiring a revision of the DODGE Line, would be glad if IKEDA's 'souvenir' had turned out to be as had been expected; yet they seem to be glad that his 'souvenir' is contrary to expectations."

Also interested in what the opposition parties thought of the matter, an Osaka paper (g) paraphrased their opinion on the matter as follows: "IKEDA made the people look like fools. It has become clear that his visit is, after all, the Liberal Party's cunning trick to enhance the party's election chances. There is nothing new in his talk and we can expect nothing in the future. It is no more than an outline of the DODGE plan and the SHOUP tax system."

A Wakayama journal (h), utilizing a Kyodo-distributed editorial, illustrated the confusion of the situation which was reflected in many of the editorials. It

(d) Hokkai Times (circ 161,735), 25 May
(e) Sangyo Keizai (circ 175,925), 25 May
(f) Kumamoto Nichinichi (circ 123,400), 24 May
(g) Kokusai Shimbun (circ 213,421), 25 May
(h) Wakayama Shimbun (circ 28,921), 30 May

pointed out that "it had been rumored that if IKEDA returned before the election, he would bring some 'souvenir'; if he came home after the election there would be no 'souvenir.' Since he returned before the election, it is only natural that the public would think that the 'souvenir' would be a good one."

The editorialist of a Hokkaido daily (i) with editions in four cities berated the Liberal Party for placing party interests above the people's interests, contending that the people's expectations of the Finance Minister's visit to the US differed from the Liberal Party's objectives. The writer urged the Liberal Party to "reconsider what result will be produced by politics which places a party's expectations above the people's, and which values bureaucratic diplomacy above national diplomacy."

No Drastic Economic Changes

Several papers stressed their conviction that there would be no important changes in the economic policy for Japan as a result of the IKEDA trip. A Kobe (j) writer thought that the Finance Minister had expected to gain approval for tax reductions of 20 billion yen during the current fiscal year. He apparently failed in this attempt, said the commentator, for, "upon returning to Japan, he declared that further mitigation of taxes was not being contemplated." The writer stressed that the people should accept the fact that the Finance Minister's trip would bring about no drastic change in the nation's economic situation and policies. "If all the people had fully recognized this," he pointed out, "they would not have been so excited about the so-called 'presents' from the US, and IKEDA's trip would not have been made a weapon for political strife."

An editorial in an Osaka daily (k) maintained that the 360 to 1 exchange rate and the balanced budget would not be radically altered. The writer felt that the Government could now do nothing more than "rely upon trade and foreign capital to overcome the present difficulties." Also seeing little possibility of changes in economic policies, another editorial in the four-city Hokkaido journal (l) "guessed that some measures will nevertheless be adopted to help business, in place of subsidies." The writer wanted to know the attitude of US authorities on Japan's economic condition so that "we will not be deceived by hints or political gestures."

This problem of frankness in connection with the Government's handling of the IKEDA mission also concerned a journal published in Asahigawa (m). "Would it not be more convincing to the people to publish the results frankly, even though this might, on the surface, appear to be an unfavorable move just before the election? Under the present vacillation - a sort of idiotic blankness - the people are at a loss as to what to do."

International Monetary Fund

Two prefectural papers dealt primarily with the problem of Japanese participation in the IMF, and both agreed that stability of Japan's economic structure should be the primary concern of the YOSHIDA Government, the problem of Japan's acceptance as a member of the IMF being relegated to the future.

An editorial in a Nagoya journal (n) gleaned from IKEDA's report on his trip the fact that "there are bright prospects of Japan's participation in the IMF." However, it noted, "the internal economic structure should be stabilized before Japan can participate in the Fund. The authorities must not present to the people an ideal, which is actually far away, as though it were an actuality."

A writer in another Nagoya daily (o) elaborated on this theme, pointing out that "participation in the IMF requires the approval of the Fund itself. Without approval from the majority of the member nations of the Fund, Japan cannot join, even if she gains US approval." Furthermore, the editorial noted that participation in the Fund imposes strict obligations upon the participant, "such as the contribution of shares and resolution and preparation to maintain the exchange rate. Is the Japanese economy today prepared to bear these obligations?"

(i) Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 655,449), 24 May
(j) Kobe Shimbun (circ 294,913), 24 May
(k) Sangyo Keizai (circ 175,925), 24 May
(l) Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 655,449), 28 May
(m) Hokkai Nichinichi (circ 86,220), 25 May
(n) Chubu Nippon (circ 913,657), 25 May
(o) Chubu Keizai (circ 58,201), 26 May

Haste Makes Waste

In their anxiety to make political hay before the 4 June election, YOSHIDA and IKEDA gave editorial writers a golden opportunity to cast sarcastic barbs at the two politicians. Some took advantage of the situation to hint that there was some basis for the rumor concerning strained relations between GHQ and the Yoshida administration. An Osaka paper (p), branding the maneuvers of the Prime Minister and Finance Minister as "careless," warned that YOSHIDA and his administration must be more careful in dealing with Occupation authorities. "IKEDA," the paper stated, "should have called on GHQ, together with the Prime Minister, immediately upon the former's return to Japan. He behaved impolitely toward Maj. Gen. MARQUAT who had come out to greet him at Haneda airfield, and he thus created an unpleasant feeling between GHQ and the Government." The editorialist concluded that "the Premier, the Finance Minister, and the Liberal Party must deeply reflect on their habit of making fools of the general public."

Another writer felt that the IKEDA faux pas showed up the incompetency of the Yoshida Cabinet to the extent that its downfall is in sight. A Gifu daily (q) pointed out that "the Yoshida Cabinet has either forgotten or deliberately ignored the fact that Japan is under occupation. Even 'non-politicians' know that no key policies can be enforced without GHQ's agreement, and that the materialization of the IKEDA 'present' requires discreet negotiations with the authorities concerned. Secondly, there is the issue of hastily making a statement denying any IKEDA 'presents,' after it became apparent that the authorities got out of humor."

The same theme was echoed by an Osaka paper (r) which maintained that "The Prime Minister should have tried to crystallize IKEDA's 'souvenir' immediately, in Tokyo, after paying a visit to GHQ, accompanied by IKEDA."

THE PEACE SETTLEMENT -- NEW HOPES AND FEARS

The discussion of the peace settlement for Japan continued to focus mainly on the subject of overall versus separate peace, but general enthusiasm for the matter was revived and encouraged by the impending visit from General BRADLEY, Defense Secretary JOHNSON and Mr DULLES. Of the three men, DULLES most interested the press. Optimism, or rather hopefulness, was influenced by the eager international voyages of UN Secretary-General LIE, typical Japanese idealism seeming to rally to the side of an overall peace. For once, however, unusually thoughtful opinion straddled the issue and came closer than ever to reaching a compromise between the two extremists, YOSHIDA and NAMBARA, for the basic topic of post-treaty security for Japan had finally emerged as what men of both types were striving for, each in his own fashion.

The Approaching Mission from Washington

Foreign dispatches speculating that the JOHNSON-BRADLEY visit could result in "establishing some troops in Japan under a long-term plan" alarmed the writer of a Kyodo-syndicated editorial appearing in a Kanazawa paper (s), who pointed out the difference between the Japanese situation and the two rival "police forces" being built in divided Germany. Any such step would "cause the Japanese to lose a feeling of reliance on the peaceful Constitution, which should be their proud contribution to world peace." A Kyoto editorialist (t) agreed that "the people will raise opposition to it," and advanced the possibility that the United States "might simply have been sounding out public opinion."

Interest was concentrated on the mission of Mr DULLES, all scanned writings agreeing that it signified progress in the situation. A Toyama paper (u) was most sanguine, calling the affair a "great stride," and anticipating that complete reconciliation between the State and Defense Departments would soon "put a Japanese peace treaty plan on the right track." Moreover, "once America's basic policy is decided, Britain will act in concert with her." "Although taking a zigzag course," chimed in a Maebashi daily,(v), "certainly the problem is being pushed on. It cannot be assured that the coming Tokyo conference will accelerate conclusion of a treaty, but the reports of DULLES, JOHNSON and BRADLEY to Washington will bring about a turning point. Whatever happens, their visit will promote Japan's sovereignty, whether through a treaty itself, or through a peace without any treaty."

(p) Sangyo Keizai (circ 175,925), 28 May
(q) Tokai Yukan (circ 43,788), 30 May
(r) Osaka Shimbun (circ 604, 221), 28 May
(s) Ishikawa Shimbun (circ 51,480), 28 May
(t) Kyoto Shimbun (circ 152,027), 28 May
(u) Kita Nippon (circ 101,716), 30 May
(v) Jomo Shimbun (circ 57,530), 30 May

Sounding a more serious note, a Wakayama journal (w) advised that enthusiasm be restrained. "It is unlikely that the problem will take concrete shape as easily and immediately as the YOSHIDA Cabinet desires." The Japanese people "must specify their desires and opinions, thereby affording as much material as possible to be of value to the judgment and resolution of Mr DULLES." An Osaka paper (x) was even more sober: "Mr DULLES will be disappointed that the Japanese themselves are so undecided over the issues confronting a peace treaty." The editorial went on to see hope for Japan's security in DULLES' idea of a "joint European defense army" being applied to Asia, "a means of guaranteeing safety for Japan without a single soldier of her own."

New Attitudes towards the Old Controversy

Dissatisfaction appeared with the prolonged argument of overall versus separate peace, and new specific problems of the peace settlement were cited. "The substance of a treaty rather than its formula is the gravest concern," noted a Kanazawa writer (y), "the essence, not the number of parties with whom a peace treaty is signed. It is quite possible that formal independence of sovereignty could conceal virtual colonial dependency." A letter to the editor of a Miyazaki daily (z) suggested that if Japan's post-treaty security was the primary question, it was indifferent whether protection came from the United States or the Soviet Union; but some kind of Occupation is necessary, he claimed, "as long as Japan cannot rearm." An editorial from Kobe (aa) took a more partisan view: "We must ask who are our really best friends. To insist on an overall peace would be ungrateful." The writer encouraged resistance, however, against any kind of intimidation, as did a Yokohama journalist (bb) who said: "What we desire is a peace in the name of humanity and culture, and not a peace based on unilateral protection and benefit of either the Soviet Union or the United States."

"Will World War III really break out?" asked an editorialist in Osaka (cc). Although this is a "gray age" in history, he voiced the usual hope for Japanese participation in world affairs. Leaders and politicians in every land "cannot neglect the people's desire for peace," a chorus in which Japan can join, voiceless though she be in normal diplomacy.

Many recognized that agreement between the US and the USSR on a Japanese treaty depended greatly on the former's diplomatic recognition of Communist China, which would also of course solve the current impasse concerning representatives in the United Nations and the Far East Commission. Optimism ran high in an influential Osaka daily (dd), which felt the international situation was moving toward this goal, and thus towards an overall peace. Britain, for example, it was believed, was especially bent on this direction. A Kochi writer (ee) expressed even stronger hopes, that Washington might be able to send a peace proposal to the FEC in July or August, but conceded that "any compromise with the Soviet representative will be a most delicate move." A third eager advocate of overall peace, in Kumamoto (ff), criticized Prime Minister YOSHIDA's "undue, early acceptance of a separate peace." He cited LIE's remark on his recent journey to Moscow -- "Every door remained unclosed." "Perhaps the doors to an overall peace are closed, but Mr YOSHIDA should at least try knocking on them."

The Principal Concern -- Post-Treaty Security

"The election campaigns have made the peace problem a concrete one," claimed a Hiroshima paper (gg). "Arguments till now were abstract, and not thorough enough in examining the basic question of how to protect the peace of the Far East, including Japan, with calm judgment of the ever changing world political situation." Thus the main theme was recognized, and a Takaoka journal (hh) added that security was not a matter of arms and military forces alone, but that "the

(w) Wakayama Shimbun (circ 38,921), 28 May
(x) Shin Nippon (circ 100,000), 29 May
(y) Ishikawa Shimbun (circ 51,480), 27 May
(z) Hyuga Nichinichi (circ 48,127), 28 May
(aa) Kobe Shimbun (circ 294,913), 25 May
(bb) Kanagawa Shimbun (circ 93,026), 26 May
(cc) Osaka Nichinichi (circ 163,170), 30 May
(dd) Osaka Shimbun (circ 604,221), 27 May
(ee) Kochi Shimbun (circ 109,228), 29 May
(ff) Kumamoto Nichinichi (circ 123,400), 27 May
(gg) Chugoku Shimbun (circ 239,273), 25 May
(hh) Toyama Shimbun (circ 57,966), 26 May

penetration of communism" must be guarded against, "the favorite and strongest device of the Reds, aided by internal political corruption of their victims." Thus China fell, and thus Formosa may fall.

A Kochi writer (ii) went against the general trend, sympathizing with the prime minister's difficulties, and criticizing NAMBARA for having taken irresponsible advantage of his position. "There are disadvantages, perhaps, in a separate peace, but not dangers; if we indulge in constant apprehension, we shall never get any practical results."

From Aomori (jj) came an old point and a new one. "Japan cannot obtain a peace treaty: it is to be given to her by the victor nations, and its contents are to be determined by them." The writer did not voice the usual hope that the peace-makers would at least take Japan's desires fully into consideration. He was appalled by sudden realization of the "cold reality" that "even if peace is finally obtained, the Japanese will have to face many more difficulties than under the Occupation." A Niigata paper (kk) crystallized one of these "difficulties" and warned against "forcibly making peace by taking advantage of premature public opinion," bitterly attacking "secret diplomacy, not through the sovereign national channel of diplomacy, which may well distort from the beginning our normal international relationships once their privileges are regained by a peace treaty." Japan could come to grief in other ways than military debacle. Since at present no question is of greater national importance than the peace settlement, its solution must be "non-partisan, democratic and free."

A Hakodate editorialist (ll) summed up the matter by asking, once Japan had secured an overall peace and permanent neutrality, whether she could preserve them if another war came. He pointed out the fate of the neutral European nations in World War II, and stated baldly, "Control of Japan would be most desirable for either the USSR or China, both in war and peace. We must face reality squarely. Can Japan maintain her neutrality by issuing an eloquent declaration of her pacifism?" Thus postwar security is the basic point to be assured by the peace treaty. "Yet, by adapting ourselves to the reality, we do not have to lose sight of the ideal. We say only that the people must study the peace problem more deeply, and have conviction and foresight, firm yet flexible enough to keep them ready to face any changes in the situation in order to defend the neutrality and peace of Japan."

THE UN AND WORLD PEACE

United Nations Secretary-General LIE's peace negotiation mission to the capitals of the Big Powers was the first development in many months to draw editorial attention to the international scene -- aside from matters connected with a peace settlement for Japan. The commentary provided a variety of views on the ramified world situation with no definable consensus. It did show, however, a strong solicitude over the UN organization, in which the Japanese writers wanted to be able to put complete faith for the maintenance of global security. They generally wished that a solution to the cold war could be attained through the framework of the UN and that power politics become outlawed. This sentiment was underscored with apprehensive remarks on the existing "arms race" between the east and west, and it was sometimes hinted that the North Atlantic Military Alliance is to be deplored. Still, there was no doubt but that the democratic bloc of nations was favored, and pessimism over the outcome of LIE's efforts was based on a recognition of the Soviet Union's characteristic uncooperativeness.

Importance of LIE's Mission

"Increasingly greater expectation and concern are being hung by the world on UN Secretary-General LIE's brisk activities," an influential four-city Hokkaido paper (mm) declared. The evident intention of the UN official is to find a way out of the cold war "within this international organization of peace born amidst the late war. . . . It should not be forgotten," the journal warned, that the UN was created "through deep reflections on how dangerous power politics had been to international peace." While the fact is acknowledged that political realities and ideals do not always coincide, "if anyone thinks of the UN of today as something quite isolated from actualities, we dare say his thoughts are akin to those of Hitler and Tojo." With this manifested faith in the UN as a workable agency for preventing war, the writer went on to provide a definition of the immediate

(ii) Kochi Shimbun (circ 34,273), 25 May
(jj) Too Nippo (circ 112,890), 29 May
(kk) Niigata Nippo (circ 144,032), 26 May
(ll) Hakodate Shimbun (circ 57,500), 25 May
(mm) Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 655,449), 25 May

problem. "We are only anxious about how LIE will manage, for all his exertions, to adjust the complicated relationships of alliances among the Big Powers, for already we are witnessing a tendency toward concluding international treaties outside the UN."

A Kyodo-syndicated editorial published in a Tsu daily (nn) advised that it may be unreasonable to expect too much from the world statesman's trip. "However, in the light of the existing situation, with the eastern and western camps blaming each other for unfaithfulness and, by holding their atomic weapons, making the entire world disposed to a war menace, we are not wont to underestimate the significance of his talks." For the sake of both world peace and the survival of the UN -- seen as the interrelated purposes of the trip -- the writer hoped for LIE's success.

A commentator in Asahigawa (oo) added a singular note, which sounded like an echo of oft-repeated aspirations for Japan's taking the role of a world peacemaker. Secretary-General LIE's efforts "to find a way out of the difficulties through negotiation were what we Japanese who relish peace have wanted to do." Inferring a hope for Japan's eventual participation in the world body, the writer affirmed his desire to see the UN "make a steadier and sounder growth as guardian and protector of peace." Prerequisite for this is increasing support of the organ through "the good sense and wisdom of the various countries who do not close the door to peace." The tone of the editorial was optimistic, as signs were professedly seen that the concrete problem of Communist China's membership in the UN will be solved "in some way."

The Question of China's Representation

According to a Yonago paper (pp), if the UN is expected to function at all, the recognition of Communist China by all member nations, "whether willing or not," will be inevitable. Japan's direct interest in this question was brought forth, for, it was reasoned, universal acceptance of the Peiking regime should cause the USSR to reapproach the UN, and "this would give a ray of hope to an overall peace treaty." But there was little expectancy of such a development. The real problem of the world, the writer averred, is how to reconcile socialism and capitalism so that all nations could "amalgamate."

Though differing in content, a Hakodate daily (qq) began on the similar premise that if the United States, France and Britain should agree on admitting Communist China the USSR would give up its boycott of the world organization. To accomplish this is LIE's purpose in talking with the various national leaders, but his failure was predicted as likely. Yet even if the question of China were solved to the satisfaction of both camps, "that would not serve to strengthen the UN," it was avowed. "What the United States demands is the respect of international faith by the USSR and Red China," and the success of LIE's mediation was said to depend on the answer to this point that he may have gotten from STALIN. A Kyoto editorialist (rr) shared this view, devoting the major part of his column to an exposition of American policy. While anxious for the UN to recover its functioning state, the United States nevertheless cannot "expect good results from any talks so long as conditions for the realization of this hope are not accepted by the Soviet Union. The United States is rather cautious against the Soviet's peace movement, regarding it as a tactic for expanding her influence. In short," the writer summed up, "the cold war in actuality is not so simple as to be solved by LIE's peace seeking travel, and it will grow even more tense. We must realize that the Japanese peace question too is being handled under this reality."

Similar pessimism ran through an editorial appearing in a Niigata journal (ss), which at the same time displayed a completely anti-Soviet opinion. Although STALIN has said that the capitalist and communist nations could coexist, from his standpoint if the western countries refuse to accept this terms in toto it means they have no desire to coexist. For the USSR to submit to western terms would mean her "abandonment of the postwar harvest. . . . It is not disadvantageous for the USSR that political unrest is continuing in Europe." The paper virtually accused the Communist camp of preparing for war, alleging that its current "peace offensive" is a time-winning device. The editorial concluded with a statement to complete

(nn) Ise Shimbun (circ 52,916), 27 May
(oo) Hokkai Nichinichi (circ 86,220), 27 May
(pp) Sanin Nichinichi (circ 25,207), 29 May
(qq) Hakodate Shimbun (circ 57,500), 29 May
(rr) Kyoto Shimbun (circ 152,027), 29 May
(ss) Yukan Niigata (circ 50,919), 27 May

the picture of dilemma: "To defeat the USSR in a real war would be no solution from the standpoint of the western nations, for the confusion and destruction resulting from war would rather create a new hotbed of communism."

The North Atlantic Military Alliance and the "Arms Race"

Commenting on the North Atlantic Military Alliance, a widely circulated Nagoya daily (tt) perceived a state of defeatism among the west European countries and interpreted United States "advocacy" of an international army to protect the peace as intended to counter this spirit. A so-called "Third Force" movement in France to establish a "neutral area in the cold war," was criticized as based on this defeatism and the "selfish" idea of accepting United States aid while claiming neutrality; "mutual confidence and joint responsibility" were called for. On the following day, the same journal (uu) noted the London foreign ministers conference decision to permit the sale of arms to Israel and the Arab nations "to promote the formation of a common front against the Soviet Union." The writer connected this with the fact that the United States has appropriated increasing funds for armaments and concluded with this terse remark: "We must not forget that this enthusiasm for defense, whether right or wrong, reflects the present state of world politics."

The writer of a Gifu-published editorial (vv) professed to "shudder" at the news of the recent decisions for implementing the North Atlantic Military Alliance. "If the Cold War Cabinet is to be merely an organ to step up political, economic and cultural cooperation among the west European nations, there is no question about it." Such is not the case however, as it was shown by describing the military preparedness plans of the Atlantic nations. "It is obvious that with such moves by the west European camp, the east European camp will take new counter-steps," the commentator claimed. "Of course, which of the two is the provoker of an arms race does not much count. The matter of grave concern to us is the realities of the international situation, in which the 'armed peace' has been increasingly strengthened. 'Armed peace' is akin to a time bomb whose clock is out of order. An army is force."

THE DEPARTURE OF DEREVYANKO

Only three prefectural newspapers devoted complete editorials to the sudden and unexplained departure from Japan of Soviet Lieutenant General Kuzma DEREVYANKO and his top advisors, but other papers rendered pungent observations in columns allotted to briefs or editorial jottings. None could do more than hazard cautious guesses as to the causes and implications of the departures.

A Toyama editorialist (ww) surmised from the extent of DEREVYANKO's diplomatic activity up to the present that "his return home does not mean any demotion for him. Thus his withdrawal with his subordinates can be regarded as presaging the Soviet's adoption of new tactics in her policies for Asia." Noting the USSR boycotts of other international agencies and then pointing out that the Soviet Union has never raised the issue of Chinese representation in the Allied Council for Japan, the writer ventured the opinion that "herein lies the riddle of the new tactics," but added that "this is only a conjecture." Readers were reassured that "ruptures in diplomatic dealings with the Soviet Union have been experienced at various times and places," and hence there is no cause for alarm in the general's departure from Japan at this time. A Nagasaki paper (xx) saw an impending change in the Soviet Union's policy toward Japan brought about largely as a result of American peace treaty preparations. This journal expected the Soviet representative to return and anticipated the USSR's Japan policy taking "rather definite shape" when he does.

(tt) Chubu Nippon (circ 913,657), 27 May
(uu) Chubu Nippon (circ 913,657), 28 May
(vv) Tokai Yukan (circ 43,788), 24 May
(ww) Hokkoku Shimbun (circ 169,048), 29 May
(xx) Nagasaki Minyu (circ 43,232), 30 May

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

PRESS ANALYSIS

NO: 1463 DATE: 10 June 50

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

- NEWS -

The mounting Government offensive against the Communists drew the most extensive coverage today. Reports on impending anti-Communist measures and raids on Communist offices overshadowed everything else in number. But the top stories were pegged on other developments. The sharpest emphasis fell on the landslide tragedy in Gumma Ken; it ran first in four evening papers and generally topped the back page elsewhere. Two other local items--the Cabinet's new local tax plan and its study of pay raises for civil service workers--were consistently frontpaged. The best foreign coverage went to President Truman's University of Missouri address, the Allied decision to widen West Germany's negotiating powers, and the US rejection of the Soviet complaint about the parole system for Japanese war criminals.

ANTI-COMMUNIST MOVES

Prime Minister YOSHIDA stressed the need of keeping the Communists on the run at a liaison conference with Liberal officers yesterday. "Now that the Communist strategy is clear," he said, "we must turn all our efforts to preparing proper countermeasures." The conferees agreed that the Government should couple its immediate anti-Communist moves with safeguards against a Communist renascence. (a)

Cabinet officials have already started exploratory talks on expanding the Special Investigation Bureau of the Attorney General's Office. They feel that raising the SIB to board status and freeing it from AGO jurisdiction would help it keep a sharper watch on Communist purgees. (b)

Attorney General UEDA and other law enforcement officials reportedly discussed Communist control at a five-hour conference with GHQ representatives yesterday. They were said to have focused their discussion on how to minimize Communist-inspired disturbances. (c) The presence of Education Minister AMANO at the conference touched off speculation that leftist students would be the target of the next crackdown. It was believed that the Government would order the breakup of the National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations--the Communist-line group that set up the recent anti-Eells demonstrations. (d)

The Metropolitan Police Board will brief its station chiefs today on the "policy for controlling anti-American propaganda." (a) Meanwhile, the police raids on union and Communist Party offices continued. Forty policemen searched the Toho office of the Japan Screen and Theater Workers Union yesterday for evidence of Occupation policy violations. They picked up two copies of the open letter to Gen MacARTHUR criticizing the arrests in the 30 May incident. (a)

Police investigating the open letter still searched for some if its principal signers. After an all-night hunt, Marunouchi police reported that Secretariat Chief NAKAGAWA of the National Council of Government Employees Unions had eluded them. (e) Communist TAKAGI Yoichi, wanted in the open letter case, was also still at large. (f)

Three Communists were arrested in Osaka yesterday on charges of slandering the Occupation by publicizing a protest to the plaza case verdict. They were suspected of posting a wall-newspaper that criticized the verdict as "unjust."(f)

SOCIALISTS

The Socialists clarified their policy for the eighth Diet session yesterday with a published appeal for a united opposition. They called on the non-Communist opposition parties to launch a coordinated attack on the Yoshida Cabinet. Specific targets included shelving of the bill to reorganize the electric power industry and revamping of the local tax reform plan. (a)

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

FINANCIAL POLICY

Finance Minister IKEDA has advised the Government to raise civil service wages. He reportedly wants to put the raise into effect on 1 July if GHQ approves. His plan, now under cabinet study, would funnel the expected budget surplus into salaries. But his proposal has run into trouble; some cabinet ministers point out that since living costs are coming down, wage hikes should be held off. They think that the money the Government saves by cutting subsidies and trimming administrative costs should be used first to offset further tax slashes. (a)

The Cabinet, meanwhile, approved a new plan for reforming local taxes. It proposed that the added value tax be deferred for a year and that the business tax and special income tax be revived to take up the revenue slack. The plan would exempt farmers and fishermen from the business tax. (b) The Cabinet also decided to tax the non-yen income of foreigners doing business and drawing salaries in Japan. The new tax, which will hit such companies as Coca Cola, will go into effect on 1 July and bring an estimated 500,000,000 yen into the treasury in fiscal 1950. (c)

NEWS BRIEFS

Police Take Over Korean League Property: Tokyo police seized a building yesterday that formerly belonged to the defunct League of Koreans in Japan. To prevent confiscation LKJ leaders concealed the Minato Ku building when their organization was outlawed last September. They sold the building later but could not keep the news from reaching police. (d)

660,000-ton Limit Set on Steel Subsidy: Government officials have decided to subsidize 660,000 tons of iron and steel during the current production period. It was estimated that the decision would cost the Government an extra 748,000,000 yen. (e)

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

- EDITORIALS -

The Communist purge received less emphasis today. The AKAHATA purge, Japan's susceptibility to communism, and the need of a stronger police force drew single editorials, while a columnist blamed "Marxian professors" for radical student activities. Nothing else came into comparable focus. Two writers, discussing the coming visit of the US "big three," expressed confidence in the peace principle of regional unification and hoped the fate of Japan will be "seriously considered." Two editorials warned against exporting inferior goods and cutting prices; two others blamed the Government for bringing on the money stringency.

COMMUNISTS

Pointing out that the Communist organ AKAHATA had "outrageously violated the press code, NIPPON YUKAN stressed the purge of the publication's editors was not "suppression of the freedom of press." AKAHATA's "inflammatory articles" gave the public the impression that the paper had "special extraterritorial protection of a certain nation," it declared.

"The only way the AKAHATA benefits the public," NIPPON YUKAN continued, "is that outsiders can get behind the iron curtain and learn of the party's internal affairs. Otherwise it is nothing but a propaganda sheet fomenting social unrest and violence."

Susceptibility to Communist Infection

YUKAN SEKAI KEIZAI warned that Japan is more susceptibile to Communist infection than the US or Britain where capitalism has matured in both thought and productivity. It exhorted the people to take a "distinct stand against the enemy of democracy--communism--and attack it from all angles of politics, economy, and thought."

"It is mistakenly contended," the paper declared, "that communism is the stage reached after the absolute growth of capitalism. But Communist revolutions

have always occurred in countries where capitalism was weak or backward. In both Soviet Union and China capitalism was far from mature."

Strengthening of Police

"Now that the Communist picture has changed and preparations must be made for a peace settlement, a larger and stronger police force is urgently needed," JIJI SHIMPO asserted. With the purge of Communist leaders, it said, greater underground activities are expected. Moreover, should the peace treaty be signed, "maintenance of domestic order will be entirely left to the Japanese police." In that case, "we doubt if our police force with its meager strength can ever be counted on to secure public peace."

"But the Communists," the paper added, "are always against strengthening the police, which they denounce as 'reappearance of police state' or as 'oppression of human rights.' This is natural propaganda for the Communists, who are intent upon destroying the legal order of the state."

Professors Responsible

Though the Communists tried to blame "some Trotskyist students" for the radical student outbreaks, a YUKAN CHUGAI columnist felt the "Marxian professors," as well as the Communists, should take the responsibility. "Expounding Red ideas, they confine themselves to their ivory towers and look on with folded arms while their students are wasting the best years of their lives," the writer said.

PEACE

Commenting on the coming visit of Defense Secretary JOHNSON, Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman BRADLEY, and State Department Adviser DULLES to Japan, an ASAHI columnist hoped their talks with Gen MacARTHUR on the peace issue will "seriously consider the fate of the country." The writer expected the talks to "outline the fundamental US policy regarding the question of peace as well as the relevant questions of security guarantee and military bases."

YOMIURI expressed confidence that "the US total diplomacy is not so nearsighted as to ignore the ultimate goal of peace." It endorsed the opinion of leading European statesmen that "the tendency of judging international affairs from the viewpoint that war is inevitable must be abolished."

The journal felt that Japan is facing a great decision in view of the world trend toward regional unification. " It is beyond doubt," the paper stated, "that the special mission of Mr DULLES has a close connection with the US Far Eastern policy of unifying Japan with Far Eastern Asia."

TRADE

To the Anglo-Japanese trade conference now in session, NIHON KEIZAI proposed a larger trade volume, easier account settlement, a two-year agreement, and import quotas. These will be beneficial to both countries, it claimed.

However, it believed that restrictions and unfavorable trade conditions must also be removed if trade agreements are to be successful. "For instance, opportunities to visit foreign countries must be provided businessmen, more overseas agencies must be established, and shipping and custom problems must be solved."

On the other hand, MAINICHI felt that the traders and export manufacturers could do more to aid foreign trade than the Government by not exporting inferior goods or cutting prices. "To export goods of inferior quality is a traitorous deed," it stated. "To sell unreasonably cheap is not only a loss to the exporters themselves and the Japanese economy, but it harasses foreign merchants, who must sell at lower prices the goods they bought previously."

FINANCE

To correct the abnormal banking situation, ASAHI advised balancing national finance and banking by redeeming government bonds and releases from the counterpart fund. TOKYO SHIMBUN recommended more loans from the counterpart and Deposit Bureau funds. "If the flood gate is adjusted properly and funds are permitted to flow into private circles," it stated, "the wrinkles in national finance will not be shifted to banking organizations."

Supplement to
PRESS ANALYSIS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

Today's AKAHATA gave top play to a press statement by SHIINO Etsuro, who heads the provisional "central leaders' council." A JCP Tokyo committee resolution placing "absolute confidence in the new leadership" flanked the Shiino statement. Boxed in the middle of the page was a detailed analysis of the Formosa offensive "now being planned by the Army of Liberation." A Tass dispatch from Moscow, appearing under the editorial with a four-column head, claimed Japanese repatriation is completed and cited figures. Other front page items dealt with labor disputes. The second page played up a letter from a "happy" Japanese woman in Red China. Also featured was a Nagoya report saying that Communists are circumventing the ban on "wall newspapers" by pasting them on the sidewalk. The AKAHATA masthead carried MATSUMOTO Shoji as editor and publisher, replacing purgee SHIMADA Koichi.

SHIINO STATEMENT

New JCP Leader Urges "Closer Ties with People": Central Committee Chairman SHIINO Etsuro clarified his views yesterday on Communist Party "suppression," the Upper House election, and "disruptionists." He said: "The fact that members of the Central Committee and leading comrades of the AKAHATA have been purged tend to foster the misunderstanding that the reactionary forces both inside and outside Japan are very strong...It should be noted, first of all, that ...policies of international monopoly capital have failed and that Japanese domestic problems are becoming more complicated. Therefore, the current suppression indicates that the Yoshida Cabinet is blocked in every direction. By this action, monopoly capital is preparing for another war and planning the colonialization of Japan...We must further strengthen our ties with the people...to achieve racial independence and peace and to bring about stability and a higher standard of living...

"During the election campaign, despite wide-scale propaganda for racial independence and peace, our efforts were not tied closely enough with people's concrete demands...The negligence of daily struggles was our greatest defect. For this reason, our propaganda could not act as pointers for class movements. We failed to teach the people what to do; we even failed to organize the simple movements to win votes for the party...

"Our second defect was to underestimate the strategy for organizing the masses toward the objective of racial independence and peace. The removal of these drawbacks should be considered an important goal of our future activities. To this end, the experience we have garnered through long years of struggles, both in theory and practice, should be fully exploited. We should especially eliminate the petit bourgeois and frivolous trend of being carried away by big talk.

"These defects showed up most clearly during the recent election campaign in the thoughts and moves of schismatic elements. The election campaign has clarified that underestimating daily struggles will isolate the party and ruin its ability to mobilize the masses. At present the reactionaries both at home and abroad are moving ahead with their policy of oppression and at the same time, are attempting...to undermine the party from within by using schismatic elements as their cat's paw. The faction indulging in schismatic activities is unquestionably the vanguard of ruling class oppression. We must strengthen our party if we are to develop the currently mounting struggle and fulfill our mission. Our first step should be to wage a merciless war against schismatic elements. To advance toward victory, the thoughts and activities of the whole party must be unified under the new leaders." (Akahata, 10 June).

TOKYO COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

JCP Tokyo Comm Announces "Faith" in New Leaders: At an expanded committee meeting on 7 June, the JCP Tokyo Commitee decided to place "utmost faith" in the Shino-led Central Committee. The Tokyo Communists declared their faith in the following statement: "All comrades of the metropolitan and ward committees, the cells and groups have fully...put into practice all party decisions...The revolutionary influence has developed to the extent that the ruling classes are struggling helplessly and revealing their true nature. We ask you to devote yourselves to further promote revolution...

"We hold highest expectations that our comrades throughout the nation will fight jointly with us, putting fullest confidence in the indestructibility of the party and in the success of the revolution." (Akahata, 10 June)

PARTY DEFENSE

"Kobe Communist Committee Holds Street Rallies": Immediately after the purge of Communist Central Committeemen was announced, the Kobe Shi Communist Committee formed a propaganda squad with Diet Representatives TACHIBANA and TANAKA assuming leadership. Visiting various districts, they appealed to the citizens, declaring, "Communist Party suppression in defiance of the Potsdam Declaration is an attempt to turn the Japanese into cannon fodder for aggressive war." At a Kobe steel factory, the workers encouraged the Communists with, "Don't worry, Communist Party! We're all with you!" (Akahata, 19 June)

Yawata Iron Workers Oppose JCP "Suppression": Yawata Iron Workers Union held an executive committee meeting on 7 June in compliance with the demand of North Kyushu District Communist Committee. The session passed a resolution opposing the "suppressive" measures against the Communist Party. At a youth department convention of the Yawata second pig-iron refinery, the delegates decided that "the current suppressive measures against the Communist Party affect all workers."

The youth conference of the Hitachi Tohata plant was attended by 150 delegates from the Yawata Iron Workers Union, Hitachi Workers Union, State Railway Workers Union, Democratic Youth Organization, and the Youth Fatherland Front, and other organizations. Conferees adopted the following resolutions: Carry out joint struggles by taking up workshop issues, oppose Communist Party "suppression," demand immediate release and retrial of the 30 May plaza case victims." (Akahata, 10 June)

"Encouragement Rallies Held by Korean Children": One hundred eighty-five members of the South Tokyo District Korean Childrens Group demonstrated on 6 June in protest to the purge of Communist Central Committeemen. To encourage the Meguro and Shinagawa District Communist Committees, they carried posters bearing the slogan, "Defend the Communist Party." At the Tokyo To Communist Committee office, one Korean child said: "If the Communist Party is eliminated, we shall be chased back to South Korea where Syngman RHEE is waiting for us with machine-guns...We beg our big brother, the Communist Party, to stand fast."

Ten Korean children visited the Setagaya District Communist Committee and declared: "We will do anything we can, so let us help you." Fifteen members of the Kawasaki Korean Childrens Group went to the Kanagawa Prefectural Communist Committee to offer their help to the Communist Party. (Akahata, 9 June)

Labor-Farmer Relief Association Issues Appeal: The standing central committee of the Labor-Farmer Relief Association published an appeal on 7 June for a signature campaign to cancel the purge of 24 Central Committeemen. It urged all "patriots who do not want to become slaves to participate in this campaign." (Akahata, 9 June)

MISCELLANEOUS

Sugiura Sentenced to 3 Yrs by Military Court: Chiyoda Ku Communist Committee member SUGIURA Yasushi, who was charged with "violating Occupation orders," was Sentenced to three years by a military court on 7 June. Sugiura was arrested for distributing an "Appeal to All the Masses" to Hitachi Federation of Labor Unions demonstrators. (Akahata, 10 June)

"Imposter" Visits Communist Party Headquarters: Communist headquarters announced that KURIHARA Sei, who visited there on 6 June, does not represent the "Japan People's Public Hearing Association and the Japan Public Office Association Report Co." He was labeled a "spy and instigator" who is actually chief of the "Tokyo Metropolitan Administration Investigation Section." Noting numerous cases of attempts to "instigate and undermine," party headquarters urged all district committees and cells to be "extremely careful." (Akahata, 10 June)

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

PRESS ANALYSIS

NO: 1462 DATE: 9 Jun 50

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

-NEWS-

The emphasis shifted to foreign news today. The two best-played stories--the Acheson press conference and the Dulles interview--originated in Washington. Secretary of State Acheson's outline of cold war policy ran first in most evening papers and usually high on the front page elsewhere. Headlines were often keyed to his disclosure that Adviser John Foster Dulles will head for Japan on 14 June. Several papers featured special interviews with Dulles himself. On the domestic front the major stories were tied to some phase of the Government drive against the Communist Party. ASAHI and TOKYO SHIMBUN led with the possibility that the party may be dissolved. Chief Cabinet Secretary Okazaki's views on the Communist problem were also prominently covered. The arrest of a left-wing labor leader for allegedly working against the Occupation dominated the back pages.

ANTI-COMMUNIST MOVES

Cabinet ministers have decided that the Japan Communist Party still clings to a strong anti-Occupation line despite the purge of its top leaders. After reviewing the statement issued yesterday by the Communist Diet group, they concluded that the party has not softened the policies that brought on the purge. They apparently agreed that outlawing of the party is inevitable, though not immediately necessary. The ministers also debated whether to purge the editorial staff of SHINSO. But action was withheld until Attorney General UEDA could report on the JCP-Shinso link. (a)

Ueda told the special cabinet session yesterday about current measures to control the Communists. The Cabinet is expected to supplement these measures today by working out a definite plan for a third and fourth purge of dangerous Communists. It will also try to draft an expansion program for the local autonomous police. (b)

Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI emphasized that the JCP will be outlawed "only when Prime Minister YOSHIDA deems it necessary." He declined to guess when this would be. He felt, however, that any step to outlaw the JCP should be taken with Diet sanction. Okazaki regretted that newspapers have exaggerated the imminence of a dissolution order. "I am told that the press is all keyed up," he said, "but I cannot understand why. At present the Government has no specific measure prepared against the JCP, nor do I know of any measure that SCAP may have prepared." (c)

Liberal Chief Secretary SATO urged the Government yesterday to crack down harder on AKAHATA. Charging the Communist paper with printing "irresponsible and fictitious" reports, Sato demanded that it be suspended for breach of the Press Code. He announced that the Liberals would set up an anti-Communist program of their own. "We will not assume a half-hearted attitude," he promised. (c)

Leaders of the Peoples Democratic Party called for "legislative measures" against the JCP. But they underlined the need of deferring any moves to outlaw the JCP until all the facts are in. The PDP executives endorsed the Communist purge but added, "We cannot overlook the administration that gave rise to such a situation." (d)

Tokyo police arrested Chairman SATO of the Communist-line National Council of Government Employees Union yesterday on suspicion of working against Occupation objectives. He was charged with signing the open questionnaire to Gen MacARTHUR on the 30 May plaza case. (e)

The office of the Chiyoda Ku Communist Committee was raided yesterday. About 30 policemen seized copies of the questionnaire and related documents after scuffling with Communists guarding the entrance. (a)

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

Police also cracked down on several AKAHATA newsboys who tried to combine politics with business. In Nakano some newsboys were dispersed Wednesday for standing at the rail station with placards urging mass action and general strikes. On the same day four AKAHATA salesmen were driven from the Toritsu-Koko station platform for soliciting signatures for a Communist petition. (a)

STUDENT STRIKE

The National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations has ordered its chapters to strike on 20 June in protest to the SCAP-directed purge of Communist leaders. The left-wing student group also planned to campaign against the expected move for its dissolution. It intended to appeal for help to Louis JOHNSON, Gen Omar BRADLEY, and John F DULLES when they visit Japan. (b)

Federation policies have drawn heavy criticism from some chapters. Moderate students at Kansai Gakuin and Kansai University are reportedly preparing to secede. Ryukoku University students withdrew from the federation last Monday. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

National Repatriation Rally Called Off: The 12 June national rally to speed repatriation was canceled yesterday by its sponsors. But the sponsoring committee ordered families of unrepatriated prisoners of war to keep up pressure with local rallies. (c)

Agriculture-Forestry Vice-minister Named: The Cabinet has picked a new agriculture-forestry vice-minister from within the ministry. It appointed Farmland Bureau Director YAMAZOE to fill the vacancy created last March when KATAYANAGI Shinkichi quit to run in the Upper House election. (d)

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

-EDITORIALS-

The editorial spotlight continued to focus on the Communist issue. As the immediate reaction to the purge directive wore off, writers turned to broader aspects of the problem. Fear that added restrictions against Communists might mean a corresponding loss of freedom for the people and a tightening of power by the extreme right proved a developing trend among the press. Though some journals implied that outlawing the Communist Party was the only sure way to protect the nation, others flatly opposed such a step, pointing out that rash suppressive moves will serve only to invite counterattacks. Speculation on the future direction of the labor movement occupied the attention of several writers, while others recommended that the ban on assemblies and demonstrations be lifted soon. Elsewhere in the coverage, editorialists considered the Ryokufukai as the key group in the Upper House despite the shift in party lineup since the election, hoped that the British-Japanese trade conference would set up an international account clearance program, urged that equipment funds be made available for the modernization of Japan's heavy and chemical industries, called for unceasing effort to promote repatriation, and recommended that the Government reexamine the price policy for farm products.

COMMUNIST ISSUE

Disappearance of Communists from the Diet will have a deeper influence upon politics than the rise and fall of other political parties, MAINICHI declared. It feared that a "heavy blow struck at the core of the Communist Party might result in the lack of completeness in Japanese politics." The weakened Communistic forces, in addition to the favorable position won by the Liberals in the Upper House, may serve to "increase the arbitrariness of the Yoshida Cabinet," the journal warned. Critical of the Cabinet's and Liberal Party's "illusion that they have done away with the Communists on their own power," the paper feared that they may move in "mistaken self-conceit" to handle the political situation at their discretion.

It may be advisable to reorganize the Cabinet at this time, the daily said. In view of the election returns, the Yoshida Cabinet should consider that the overwhelming majority it holds in the Lower House "does not exactly reflect the will of the people at present." Warning that the Communists may counterattack

in the form of a sharpened labor offensive, the journal doubted that the present Cabinet would be able to handle the situation.

A YUKAN CHUGAI columnist also indirectly opposed the outlawing of the Communist Party. Cautioning against "rash suppressive moves," the writer believed they would only invite "counterattacks and eventually failure." The Japanese are "cursed with a temper that flares up regardless of consequences" and, "once started along some line, they are apt to go to excesses." He called for more calmness and composure in speech and thought--the "very bases of democratic politics." And he asked the authorities to take heed lest the present suppression of demonstrations and assemblies "becomes the cause of needless trouble."

NIHON KEIZAI concurred on this point. It advocated the lifting of restrictions on assembly and demonstration, pointing out that the danger of suppression under this order is that "law-abiders might be driven to take violent action." It is for the Japanese to use their common sense and settle this matter domestically, the journal underscored. In this way the "international cold war will be prevented from being waged in our country."

Avoid Restricting the Public

If the resistance of the Communist Party becomes violent and illegal, rigid supervisory measures will become unavoidable, the paper admitted. But, it added, the authorities must avoid suppressing the public's activities as much as possible. In order to prevent reasonable labor and social movements from being subjected to rigid restrictions, the "wisest action for us to take is to break our relations with communism," it concluded.

It is unavoidable that the crux of the Communist Party policy will center around an anti-imperialism and anti-American struggle, in the opinion of TOKYO SHIMBUN. It felt that the new party leaders would find it impossible to establish and enforce "autonomous movement policies" since the party has bowed to Cominform criticism. On the other hand, legal activities of the Communists will probably "penetrate into union and student movements," the daily observed. And it is the effect of these activities on labor unions that "not only holds the key to the success or failure of the Communist revolution movement but will also decide on the fate of labor unions themselves." If unions are faithful to the principles of the Communist Party, they "may lose various rights they have won." Because of this, it is up to the unions to demonstrate that "democracy is brave enough to fight destructionists," the paper stressed.

No "Third Road"

YOMIURI criticized those who are emphasizing the magnanimity of democracy and warned that there is no easy "third road" between democracy and communism. "To be elated over the magnanimity of democracy or to hope for a change in the policies of the Communist Party is to provide an opportunity for the party to deliver an unexpected blow," the journal asserted. It underscored that there is no "third road" and declared the day has arrived when such "face-saving words as 'a line of demarcation' should be cast away." Recent action against the Communist Party is a signal that the turning point has arrived, the daily added, and the time has come when "deeds should show the line of demarcation."

YUKAN SEKAI KEIZAI leaned toward the outlawing of the Communists. Noting that the Japanese "have not awakened to their responsibilities" as individual citizens in a democratic nation, the journal indicated that the Government must move for them. If the people won't stop others from smoking on a train, then a public safety official must. In the same way, the Government should exercise its power to control the Communists, the paper felt.

A YUKAN YOMIURI columnist considered the restrictions on leftist elements a "natural consequence of their blind attempt to monopolize the word patriotism." Patriotism is a belief that is neither leftwing or rightwing, the writer declared.

A MAINICHI columnist voiced concern over the suggestion of mass purge in the second SCAP directive and cautioned the Government to "think deeply" over such a step.

MISCELLANEOUS

Concerned that West European countries have been given Marshal Plan backing for modernization of heavy industries and that they were 20 or 30 years ahead of Japan to begin with, YUKAN CHUGAI urged the Government to make equipment funds available in the next fiscal budget to modernize Japan's heavy and chemical industries.

Although the Ryokufukai tumbled to third place in the Upper House lineup, they hold the deciding vote and will be able to swing the Upper House, JIJI SHIMPO said.

Supplement to
PRESS ANALYSIS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

Lead article in today's AKAHATA was the 7 June Moscow broadcast on the purge of high-ranking JCP members. The broadcast stated that "the attack on the party is an attack on the Japanese race and on the political rights granted by the Potsdam Declaration." Also spotlighted was the JCP Diet members' statement which appeared in an above-fold box. The raid on the Chiyoda Ku Communist Committee topped the third edition of the paper. Report on the purge of the AKAHATA editorial staff was shunted to a below-fold position. The story merely listed the purgees, with no comment. Also played up were reports on the donation fund drives for party defense. The only front-page foreign dispatch called for unification of North and South Korea in the August election. "Antisuppression" strike news accounted for most of the rest of the coverage. A story on John Bennett, visiting American theologian, won the back-page feature spot.

JCP DIET GROUP STATEMENT

Communist Diet Members Issue Statement: Communist Diet members group issued the following statement in a press interview yesterday: "All members of the Central Committee and 17 editors of the central organ have been purged without clarification of which law has been applied. This outrageous action is adequate proof that the plot to outlaw the Japan Communist Party is now in the offing. It is clear...that the pressure on the JCP is an intrigue to revive black politics on the eve of war.

"The Upper House election was conducted amidst threats, interference, and briberies. Despite the enemy propaganda that the JCP met a miserable defeat, 2,800,000 ballots were cast for Communist candidates. This fact bespeaks the political development of the Japanese and the deep faith they have in our party.

"Under such circumstances, Communist Diet members feel a sense of responsibility toward the masses. Amidst oppression and persecution, we have been elected by the people who desire peace and independence. Though deprived of the Central Committee members, we renew our pledge to exert all-out efforts to crush the Yoshida Cabinet policies which call for reduction of Japan to colonial status, establishment of military bases, and preparation for war. With HOSOKAWA Karoku as the new leader of the Diet members group...we intend...to wage all-out struggle against the plot to outlaw the Communist Party, oppress the people, institute the local tax program, reorganize the electric industry, and destroy the Potsdam Declaration...

"We look forward to a resolute struggle by those who yearn for peace and independence, and we appeal to them to extend their support and encouragement to our party in its fight against odds." (Akahata, 9 June)

PARTY DEFENSE

"Statements Put Up on Main Thoroughfare": Various Fukuoka Ken labor unions issued a joint statement on 6 June opposing "Communist suppression." The co-signers included the All Kyushu Labor Council, Fukuoka Ken Labor Council, District Labor Council, Peace Defense Society, and the Fukuoka Motion Picture Circle Council. Meanwhile the newly-organized Youth Fatherland Front action corps began distributing Communist-defense handbills.

Wall newspapers proclaiming "the true details of the 30 May incident" and placards reading "Opposition to Communist suppression" were posted in front of several labor union offices. And on Nishi Nakatsu, main street of Fukuoka Shi, appeared a Communist billboard-statement 20 feet long. "The sign attracted such big crowds that a special police patrol had to be called in to control traffic." (Akahata, 9 June)

Ex-Labor Bureau Rep against "Rashness": Fukuoka District Democracy Protection League preparatory council staged a Communist-defense speech meeting following news of the 6 June purge. Held under peace banners, the meeting attracted about 1,500 people. Among them was SUGI Matayoshi, ex-management representative on the Fukuoka District Labor Committee. Commenting to speaker HAYASHI Isamu, he said: "The government action is exceedingly rash. Although I stand opposed to the Communist Party, I thoroughly oppose this Government step."

The Japan Farmers Union, Fukuoka prefectural federation, issued a "fight suppression" edict. "Dissolution of the Communist Party means dissolution of the JFU," it stated. "This is the road to poverty and serfdom for farmers." (Akahata, 9 June)

30,000,000-Yen Target for JCP Fund Drive: A joint appeal for party financial defense was issued by the Tokyo To Expanded Communist Committee, the Tokyo To Financial Chiefs Conference, and the Tokyo To Expanded Financial Department Chiefs Conference on 5 June. They announced decision to push a 30,000,000-yen donation fund drive "to prove the party's indestructibility." Resolution for a fund drive was adopted at the 18 May meeting of the Tokyo To Expanded Communist Committee. This move was seconded by the party Nakanoka Committee at its 20 May session.

On 10 May the Ota Ku Communist Committee declared that "since the pyramid formula was established, party finance has never been on a sounder footing." But in further comment it denounced the "lack of awakening to party expenses." The regulation providing for "one percent of the revenue to be obtained through donation drives is not thoroughly observed," it pointed out. It also charged that "the payment-in-advance system has been poorly executed, and that "misappropriation of funds goes on even in the upper organs." (Akahata, 9 June)

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

TIUEU Urges Students to Unify for Freedom: Tokyo Industrial University Employees Union held an emergency meeting on 6 June to discuss the purge of the Communist Central Committeemen. The session issued an appeal to all the students. "The present situation reminds us of prewar conditions," it began. "We consider this a problem involving more than the Communist Party...The Metropolitan Police Board ban on mass meetings and demonstrations indicates that trade union movements, will face growing difficulties in the future. Let us... band together to protect freedom and peace and fight future suppression." (Akahata, 9 June)

23 Univ Students Apply for CP Membership: Twenty Ritsumeikan University students applied for Communist Party membership upon receiving news of the 6 June "Communist suppression." Three Doshisha University students also applied for entry into the party. "We will join the Communist Party to fight the enemy who violates the independence and freedom of Japan," they declared. (Akahata, 9 June)

MISCELLANEOUS

Police Raid Communist Committee Offices: Approximately 70 Chuo Ku police raided the Chiyoda Ku Communist Committee offices yesterday. The police seized three printed copies of the "Open Questionnaire to Gen MacARTHUR," one copy of the appeal to labor called "Fight by Means of General Strikes," and 500 copies of the "Appeal to Patriotic Policemen." (Akahata, 9 June)

Hitachi Plant Set To Fight Suppression: The Nishiarai police are reportedly planning to arrest militant leaders of the Hitachi Kameari Plant Workers Union. They are "falsely contending" that the struggles staged by the union on 19, 24, and 29 May were "acts of violence." The union is expected to call a two-hour strike today against this move. It is also arranging to send representatives to all police stations and village offices concerned "to oppose the suppression of unions through the ban on assemblies and demonstrations." (Akahata, 9 June)

Bennett Speaks on Christianity, Communism: John BENNETT, a visiting American theologian, spoke on "Christianity and Communism" at the Shinano Machi Church on 4 June. Remarking on the anti-Communist moves, he said: "I do not think it proper to punish Communists by law... It is wrong to point out the evils of communism and to reject Communist cooperation." He declared that "since communism also holds spiritual significance, Christians should not consider the Communist way of life inferior." (Akahata, 9 June)

JCP Tokyo Comm Vows To Protect Akahata: JCP headquarters sent a letter to the Tokyo Metropolitan Committee praising the committee for implementing AKAHATA's 3-edition publishing schedule. In response to the letter, the committee passed a resolution pledging "to safeguard and develop the AKAHATA as a decisive weapon until such time as we achieve a revolution." (Akahata, 9 June)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NND # 775012

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

PRESS ANALYSIS

NO: 1740 **DATE:** 15 Mar 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

- NEWS -

National news generally stayed in the background today. Special features like YOMIURI's pre-election survey and a few stories pegged on US-Japan economic cooperation edged into the top half of the front page, but other domestic items usually ran below-fold. The leadoff spot in most papers went to foreign news. The Washington prediction that the Japanese treaty will be signed this July took the heaviest play. Its closest rival was another foreign story--the deadlocked deputy foreign ministers talks in Paris.

PEACE TREATY

The Foreign Ministry yesterday asserted Japan's right to the Habomai islands. Parliamentary Vice-minister KUSABA pointed out that no nation has so far objected to the Government contention that the islands belong "historically and geographically" to Japan. Kusaba, speaking to the Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee, noted that while the Kuriles are mentioned in the Yalta agreement, the Habomai and Shikotan islands are not. Treaty Bureau Chief NISHIMURA told the committee that the two US National Guard divisions are coming to Japan "in line with Occupation policy." But he declined to comment on foreign reports that Japan has abandoned claims to territory below the 29th parallel. "I don't think it proper to express views on this question at present," he said. (a)

In Sendai Socialist Chairman SUZUKI reiterated his party's opposition to rearming Japan. He declared that the Ashida proposal for a 200,000-man army is not only financially infeasible but "will only result in provoking Russia and Communist China." (b) Suzuki emphasized that the Socialist Party will not depart from its three peace principles. He said the party will send three delegates to the COMISCO convention on 18 and 19 June to gain support for its ideas. (c)

Socialist differences over the three-point treaty policy were ironed out by the foreign affairs committee Tuesday, according to Secretary General ASANUMA. He said the right-wingers have shelved their proposal to modify the party's treaty stand. In his Sendai press conference Asanuma indicated that the Socialists will step up their effort to mobilize workers, farmers, and intellectuals behind the party drive to attain overall peace and strict neutrality and to prevent the leasing of military bases. (c)

ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Business leaders favoring closer economic ties between Japan and the US have underlined the need for a special agency to handle the expected step-up of raw material imports. A subcommittee in the Federation of Employers Associations will draw up a detailed plan and submit it to GHQ and the Government. (d)

Director General SUDO of the Economic Stabilization Board warned against premature planning for economic cooperation. He stressed that the Government has neither received any instructions nor talked officially with US representatives on this question. The proposal to set up a development bank, he said, is not linked with economic cooperation. (e)

At the Upper House Budget Committee meeting yesterday Bank of Japan Governor ICHIMADA declared that the economic emphasis should fall on securing imports. "Bringing in foreign capital has no great value in itself," he said. "We should instead concentrate on importing raw materials and goods." (f)

Agriculture-Forestry Minister HIROKAWA said he is studying a Bank of Japan plan to build up farming areas with foreign capital. He estimated that loans equal to 700,000,000,000 yen will be needed to boost food production by 19,000,000 koku. (e)'

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

DECLASSIFIED AUTH: EXEC. ORDER 12356 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) MNO # 775012

WAR CRIMINALS

A Demobilization Board official has disclosed that 2,066 Japanese war criminals are serving time or awaiting trial or execution. Administrative Officer NOJIRI told the Upper House Repatriation Committee Tuesday that of this number—a sharp drop from the 9,000 in 1947—over half are in Japan. Of the 1,346 war criminals in Sugamo prison, two are sentenced to death and 292 to life imprisonment. Nojiri added that the Sugamo prisoners are getting better treatment than those overseas. He reported that of the 711 convicted war criminals overseas, 75 are awaiting execution and 114 are serving life sentences. (a)

NEWS BRIEFS

Socialists to Announce Slate Monday: The Socialist Party will announce its list of gubernatorial candidates on Monday. Secretary General ASANUMA told newsmen in Sendai yesterday that the party will put up 15 or 16 candidates of its own, recommend seven or eight others, and support another seven or eight running as joint opposition candidates. (b)

10,700 Koreans Sent Back to Homeland: Immigration Board Director SUZUKI revealed yesterday that Japan has deported 10,700 Koreans since early 1949. Replying to a Communist interpellation in the Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee, he gave the following breakdown: 8,000 sent back in 1949, 2,300 in 1950, and 400 so far this year. (c)

1 out of 4 Rail Police to Get Pistols: The Government yesterday authorized a pistol for every four rail guards. The pistols—coming from the National Rural Police—will arm 1,000 guards and help the state railways stamp out robbery and sabotage. (d)

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

-EDITORIALS-

Discussion centered on problems of national finance—status of the Foreign Exchange Control Commission, tightening of monetary controls, the public relations campaign of securities dealers, and the need of foreign capital to develop electric power. Other comment was varied, including the situation of Yugoslavia, the possibility of Japanese emigration to South America, and the depletion of Japan's forest resources.

FINANCE

Because of the "temporary lull in the economic upheaval caused by the Korean war," YOMIURI considered this a good time to reexamine the foreign exchange control system and the credit setup in general. It deplored the lack of coordination among various financial agencies and recommended abolishing that "useless organ," the Foreign Exchange Control Commission, and dividing its functions between the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan.

The period following outbreak of the war, when exports and special procurement demands rapidly increased while the securing of raw materials from abroad was difficult, provided a test of the foreign exchange control and monetary policies, the paper said. "The results obtained were scarcely on a level to be commended. The business for which the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan were responsible before the war does not seem to have been improved a whit by the presence of the Foreign Exchange Control Commission and the Bank of Japan Policy Board."

JIJI SHIMPO also spoke of confusion in monetary policies but pointed its criticism at tightening of controls just when funds are needed for industrial expansion. Since the start of the Korean war, "it has become urgently necessary for the free world to increase production, and for this funds must be plentiful." The paper conceded that worldwide price rises have caused fear of inflation, which in turn induced a tight money policy. But it questioned whether "price hikes can be retarded merely by currency operations when the prices are chiefly due to the recent rapid increase in demand." "It is logical that the best means of preventing price rises is to increase production to meet demand."

NIHON KEIZAI noted that the Tokyo Securities Dealers Association has started a public relations movement. This has aroused criticism, it said, because some

DECLASSIFIED AUTH: EXEC. SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDB 779012

regard it as a mere advertising campaign to sell stocks. In the journal's opinion, however, the move is "both desirable and necessary." "Enterprises not only belong to the shareholders, the management, and the workers, but are linked with the people as a whole," it stated.

"Progress toward US-Japan cooperation makes us foresee a marvelous improvement in Japan's economy and it is natural for the stock market to reflect it," the editorial continued. "Although the public relations movement may turn into sales propaganda, it can retain its true purpose if securities dealers understand the importance of protecting investors and increasing their confidence."

The greatest obstacle to US-Japan economic cooperation, according to YUKAN CHUGAI, is Japan's shortage of electric power. So long as industries suffer seasonal power shortages, they cannot meet the "huge munitions order reportedly to be placed by the US."

Emphasizing the need for foreign capital to develop power resources, the daily said that Bank of Japan Governor ICHIMADA consulted US financiers on this matter during his recent visit and that Prime Minister YOSHIDA included it in his talks with Special Envoy DULLES. According to Public Utilities Commission estimates, Japan will need foreign capital totalling 200,000,000 to 500,000,000 dollars every year to the end of 1955, to expand power generation capacity by 6,000,000 kilowatts.

YUGOSLAVIA

MAINICHI interpreted the recent white paper issued by Yugoslavia as a bid for additional US and British aid and stressed the seriousness of the country's situation. It cited opinions that Yugoslavia may be the next nation invaded by the Soviet Union and that in view of the country's food shortage the attack may take place before the harvest.

"There are divergent views on the extent to which the Western nations should aid Yugoslavia," the paper said, "but increasing Soviet pressure has apparently overruled any negative view of the problem. The importance of Yugoslavia lies not in the character of its government but in its geographical position. If it falls into the Soviet camp, the US-British defense line south of Germany and Austria will be gravely threatened and the defense of Greece, Turkey, and Italy will be impossible."

MISCELLANEOUS

TOKYO SHIMBUN discussed the reported statement by Brazilian President VARGAS that he "welcomed Japanese immigrants" and "was thinking of bringing in about a million." Without knowing how serious Vargas' intentions were, the daily was nevertheless "impressed" by his attitude toward the Japanese. And since overpopulation and shortage of food are Japan's biggest problems, it was encouraged that "some signs of hope for emigration have appeared."

Recent overcutting of forests has not been checked but has increased, according to ASAHI. It pointed to the fact that consumption is already three times the rate of forest growth and anticipated a steady increase in timber demand. The paper claimed that Japan still has 7,990,000 chobu of unexploited forest--"more than 20 percent of the total national territory"--and advised that this be utilized. At the same time it urged the Government to push the general reforestation program.

A MAINICHI columnist commented that in the paper's recent opinion survey on the local elections, a 41.6 percent majority approved a reduction in membership of local assemblies. He recalled that in a "Man on the Street" radio program some time ago, those who opposed reduction believed that a smaller number would make it easier for bosses in elections. "Fresh and respectable candidates" would have a better chance if the number of seats were larger, they thought.

Some approve reduction in numbers simply for economy, the writer continued. "A Tokyo ward assemblyman is paid about 300,000 yen annually. Therefore the reduction of 10 seats would mean an economy of 3,000,000 yen. But we must remember that the taxes saved in this way would not necessarily go to the construction of bridges and schoolrooms."

Discussing national holidays, a YUKAN CHUGAI columnist agreed with Prime Minister Yoshida that the anniversary of the nation's founding should be respected as a festival day. But he saw difficulty in fixing the day, since the "Jimmu era has been discredited," and declared it necessary to have a "scientific history of Japan." Unless this is done, "reestablishment of founding day would be mere nonsense."

Supplement to
PRESS ANALYSIS:
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

EXPLOSIVES

Dynamite Hoard Found at Home of Kyoto Red: One hundred sixty sticks of dynamite and 98 percussion caps were removed from the home of Kyoto Communist KIN Eki-san by police raiders on Tuesday evening. Kin was arrested for illegal possession of firearms. Police are probing his background for a clue to his supply channels. (Tokyo Shimbun, 15 March)

POLICE AGITATION CAMPAIGN

Police Agitators Picked Up in JCP Office: In late January Gumma Ken police were bombarded with handbills charging them to "Neglect your duties!" After several weeks of checking, investigators settled on day laborers SAKAUCHI Kyoichi and KONISHI Goichi as the probable distributers. On 12 March search squads ploughed through three Communist offices suspected of shooting out subversive literature. At the Kiryu Communist District Committee office they flushed up Sakauchi and Konishi. The pair were booked for violation of article 98 of the National Public Service Law and article 37 of the Local Public Service Law. (Asahi Shimbun, Gumma edition, 13 March)

Arrest of Beautician Leads to Leaflet Cache: The Communist Party started shoveling police-agitation propaganda into Izumo Shi early last month, a drive that investigators came to link with the "suspicious conduct" of beauty parlor worker HAYAMURA Kanchiko. On 9 March they put Hayamura in jail and then proceeded to explore his quarters--the Izumo Communist District Committee office. There they turned up a batch of Communist-issue leaflets entitled, "An appeal to police leaders throughout the country." (Shimane Shimbun, 10 March)

HANDBILLS

Inflammatory Bills Slipped to Aomori Pages: All 90 members of the Wakakusa-Kai, Aomori prefectural government pages league, were recently slipped handbills decrying "the officials' animal-like treatment of pages simply because of their youth and poverty." In the event of personnel cuts, the bills said, "the pages will starve but not the governor or section chiefs, who have outside incomes." The pages were urged to bring their grievances before the prefectural office workers union. Be smart, the bills said: "Oppose dismissals; don't work overtime unless paid for it; demand an immediate upping of pay grades; compile a blacklist of the officials who send you out on personal errands; and, by all means, boost an overall peace." Police tend to connect "a certain political party" with the agitation. (Daily Tohoku, 9 March)

Two Pass Out Anti-American Bills in Yokohama: Communist cell members SHIMADA Yasu and SHIMAZU Moto distributed anti-American leaflets in Gamyoji Machi, Yokohama, on 7 March. Both were jailed on charges of violating Government Ordinance No 325. (Yomiuri Shimbun, 9 March)

OVERALL PEACE DRIVE

Underground Student League Exposed in Osaka: Osaka high schools were deluged on 6 March with advance notices of an overall peace rally allegedly to be held under auspices of the High School Teachers Union and the "All Osaka High School Representative Council." Overall peace ballots were printed on the reverse side of the notices. The teachers union promptly denied sanctioning any such meeting. Investigation revealed that the self-styled "council" was an undercover league of left-wing students doing some sideline agitating for the National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations. Chairman of the "council" turned out to be HIGASHIDA Hirobumi, a night school student who was recently purged from a newspaper office. (Osaka Shimbun, 10 March)

Reds Build Peace Drive Around "Open City": Nara Shi Communists recently focused a "peace protection" drive on the scheduled local showing of the Italian film, "Open City." On 7 March they scattered advance announcements of the picture all over town. The next day a band of Worker-Farmer Relief Association Reds launched an overall peace fund-collection campaign in the theater entrance. (Nara Nichinichi Shimbun, 9 March)

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

PRESS ANALYSIS

NO: 1701 **DATE:** 4 Feb 51

Today's Tokyo Newspapers

- NEWS -

Wire stories pushed domestic news far down on morning front pages. Eisenhower's plea for speedy mobilization, Communist China's rejection of peace talks, and the Gross statement on no change in policy on crossing the 38th parallel competed for headlines. On the national scene, Lower House Budget Committee sessions got the best play although usually below midfold. Morning papers generally turned to peace talk speculations for their main story, but continued to emphasize the budget meeting. Chou's peace rejection led the morning foreign coverage.

ECONOMY

Detailed interpellations on the budget began in the Lower House Budget Committee yesterday. Finance Minister IKEDA said he opposed the floating of public bonds at present. He believes adoption of the "tax at source" system on bank deposit interest will serve to accumulate capital. The Government does not contemplate controlling the floatation of debentures by general banking houses. (a)

The Finance Minister will announce the amount of foreign currency on hand within a day or two. At the end of December, foreign currency amounted to about 520,000,000 dollars, including pound sterling. At the end of 1949, foreign currency, including pound sterling, was less than 200,000,000 dollars. (b)

Although freight rates have recently increased two- or three-fold, Ikeda believes this will not endanger the 3,200,000-ton food import program. Nor did he see the likelihood of an increase in the price of rice and wheat. (c) Explaining the seventh shipbuilding program, Ikeda said that 11,500,000,000 yen from counterpart funds will be appropriated for this purpose. The program calls for constructing 200,000 tons of new shipping, refitting two vessels, and converting 20 war-standard ships. (d)

To promote imports, allocation of foreign exchange for each quarter-period from last July has been raised to about 500,000,000 dollars from about 150,000,000, according to Economic Stabilization Board Director-general SUDO. The value of trade agreements with sterling areas has been increased from 50,000,000 pounds to 85,000,000 pounds. As a result of these measures, imports in the 1950-51 fiscal will probably reach 1,100,000,000 dollars. (a)

National Personnel Authority Director-general ASAI said that while the cost of living has risen an estimated 3.5 percent in recent months, the Government is not ready to ask for an increase in the wage scale of public servants. (e)

Since considerable time may elapse before signing a formal peace treaty even if negotiations are completed this year, the Government is considering sending abroad leading financiers as "special envoys." They would serve as Prime Minister YOSHIDA's personal representatives. Such envoys would go first to the US. In general, they would lay the groundwork for economic cooperation following the treaty, aiming especially at the introduction of American capital into Japan. (c)

The Japan Management Association called upon the Government yesterday for a clearcut policy on economic controls. "Lack of a definite policy is causing an undue increase in commodity prices and hoarding of some goods," it stated. The organization demanded a speedup in imports and urged the purchase of foreign ships. (f)

TREATY REQUESTS

The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the US Chamber of Commerce in Japan plan a joint request to Special Envoy DULLES for the post-treaty return of frozen Japanese overseas assets to individual owners. (c) The Transportation Ministry will petition for removal of all remaining restrictions on private aviation. (f)

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

LABOR

Labor Minister HORI told the Lower House Budget Committee that increased special procurement demands have stepped up employment in foreign trade and in spinning and metal industries. He estimated that as of November the number of totally unemployed was 729,000. He based the figure on the number of regular applicants at public employment security offices. (a)

Local units of the Shikoku District Engine Shed Council began bolting the State Railway Workers Union in line with a decision reached on 26 January. The action came after the SRWU rejected a Council demand for independent collective bargaining rights. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Liberals Again Clash on Inukai Issue: In a stormy session of the Liberal Party Executive Board yesterday, the Ono faction again opposed admitting INUKAI Ken, former Peoples Democratic president, to the party. By the end of the meeting, however, Inukai's admission seemed assured in the near future. (c)

To Cut Number of Special Committees: Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI decided, following a survey of the various mihistries, that about half of the present 200 special deliberative committees and councils should be discontinued. The vice-ministers' conference on 6 February will act on the plan. (d)

Socialists Plan Education Bill Changes: The Socialists will submit revisions to the educational public service bill now before the Diet. The revisions would allow teachers concurrently to hold the office of local assemblyman, extend the teachers' two-year tuberculosis recuperation period to three years, and make investigations into teachers' transfers and discharges open to the public. (e)

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

- EDITORIALS -

Economic issues came sharply into focus in today's editorial coverage. Two dailies, pegging their comments on Dulles' speech, discussed Japan's economic rehabilitation. One paper dealt with the Government policy to turn over the sale of wholesale and retail rice to private management. Other topics--police law revision, Chinese Communist rejection of UN peace terms, extrance examinations for junior and high school students, and the people's desire to talk with Dulles--rated single editorials.

ECONOMY

A YOMIURI commentator said that Special Envoy DULLES' "message of hope" must be accepted as a "serious problem of economic rehabilitation rather than as a benediction." He said that the "industry, talent, and inventiveness" of the Japanese as pointed out by Dulles is bound to help rehabilitate Japan's economy no matter how poor her natural resources. "Particularly, if political and social conditions essential to economic rehabilitation and industrial production are realized, the only thing lacking is a reconstruction formula for a national economy that can stand on its own feet." Noting that Japan's rehabilitation has entered the second stage with the people's living standard raised to 70 percent of the prewar level, the writer said there are two more phases ahead.

"First, Japanese economy will have the opportunity to join the family of world nations and to develop rationally through trade and commerce." Since Japan has been devoting herself to building up a self-supplying economy, "Japan must assume a new historical role in Asia and shift to a progressive formula of boosting industrial production." "Unless industrial production increases," he said, "there is no hope for increased agricultural production or a higher living standard."

The second phase is security guarantee and the establishment of a "sound and strong Japanese society, the writer continued. "Without sufficient economic strength, the nation can neither protect herself against criminals nor build up a wholesome society."

NIHON KEIZAI said that the Japanese must be "positive" and must be "backed up by cogent reasons" in presenting justifiable claims to Dulles. On economic problems, the journal considered it "only natural" that Japan should hope for the removal of all restrictions. Observing that some nations believe that the peace

treaty should impose economic restriction on Japan, the daily attributed this mainly to the fact that Japan may intensify international competition in the future market. It believed that such apprehensions are warranted in view of Japan's past monopolization of markets and her disregard for international aggreements. "However our only desire is for participation in international competition to the extent commensurate with our economic strength. If we lack such strength, we shall have to drop out of the running." The journal feared that Japan may be placed in an unfavorable position even after the peace settlement. Therefore, it hoped that the US and other nations would understand Japan's desire for the removal of economic restrictions, as well as for equality in the arena of trade."

Urges Government to Reinvestigate Food Policy

TOKYO SHIMBUN welcomed the Government policy to turn over the sale of wholesale and retail rice to private management. But it noted that the policy for enforcing the plan has not yet been decided. "Under such circumstances, the private wholesale system may serve to disrupt rice distribution. We have no objection to Liberals advocating a liberal economy. But we are not happy about top Agriculture-Forestry Ministry officials, under the pressure of the Liberal policy, assuming an ingratiating attitude without looking into the future." The paper criticized Government officials for submitting a food report to Financial Adviser DODGE that was presumably in accord with all concerned when wide differences in opinion had actually existed. "Making an outward show of accord will never solve the food control administration problem." The Government was urged to reinvestigate its food policy. "Some changes in the domestic food policy must be expected with the changing food situation abroad," it said. "Even if it is ideal to return to a free economy by removing economic controls, we must not dream of free economy by disregarding actual economic conditions."

POLICE LAW REVISION

Commenting on the proposed revision of the police law, MAINICHI felt that the Government and the National Rural Police should give more consideration to the views of autonomous bodies. They should also strive to work out the best plan based on mutual cooperation. It said that autonomous bodies oppose the Government plan to abolish smaller autonomous police forces, merging them into the NRP. The daily believed that the NRP should limit its functions and transfer as much business as possible to the local police. In return all cities with populations of 50,000 to 100,000 and all towns and villages should create a prefectural autonomous police force. Though the journal noted that this plan is counter to local government policy, it said the plan is the "most realistic and will prevent criticism of strengthening the NRP."

MISCELLANEOUS

Chinese Communist rejection of UN overtures for a peaceful settlement of the Korean war "indicates that the chances of mediation are just about hopeless," JIJI SHIMPO said. "It is high time that the UN recognize this and soberly consider imposing sanctions on Communist China." But it said that if the UN does not have the power to enforce such sanctions, a spontaneous cease-fire may be the only solution. Whatever the case, the paper felt that it will be a long time before the Korean situation is stabilized and the misfortunes of the Korean people ended. "While sympathizing with the Korean people for their predicament, we feel that Japan should make preparations so as not to suffer the same misfortunes."

ASAHI criticized the entrance examinations given to junior and senior high school students desiring to go to higher educational institutions. It pointed out that entrance examinations are based on achievement tests and progress reports. Some schools offer special classes to prepare for the achievement tests, the paper said, adding that this creates discrimination between those taking such courses and those who do not. Also students cram on subjects which are likely to be given in the examinations. The daily said "it is imperative that junior and senior high school education be prevented from becoming a preparatory course for higher schooling." It doubted whether Tokyo officials, who plan to give examinations on all subjects, can draft a fair test.

Commenting on the 500 Japanese who attended the Dulles speech, a TOKYO SHIMBUN columnist questioned Prime Minister YOSHIDA's choice of Liberal representatives. "Does it mean that since 'one man' Yoshida attended, it did not matter who the others were?"

Supplement to

PRESS ANALYSIS

COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

KOREAN ACTIVITIES

Ex-Korean League Counsel Accused of Gun-Running: KIN Tokuko (alias MORI Yukazu), former adviser to the Hakodate chapter of the League of Korean Residents, was jailed yesterday for suspected gun-running. The tip-off came from Korean JO Yuso, in jail for robbery in Nemuro. In his confession Jo mentioned that Kin, along with Communist leader KIN Tenkai and "a certain" town assemblyman in Ibaragi Ken "smuggled many weapons during late January for the formation of a North Korean volunteer army." Moreover "five or 10 volunteers have already left Maizuru for the Korean front," he said. The National Rural Police at Sapporo searched the house of ex-LKR adviser Kin and six others early yesterday morning. Kin was one of three hauled in for questioning. (Yomiuri Shimbun, 4 February)

Korean Pack Marches on Sendai Prosecutor's Office: A Korean mob 100-strong, with a heavy mix of women and children, bore down on the Sendai District Prosecutor's Office on 1 February. The uproar was an aftermath of the tax collectors' clampdown on Korean moonshining operations. The mob demanded the immediate release of rice distiller KIM Hyo-po and five others jailed on 26 January for tax evasion. Former Miyagi LKR prefectural committeeman KIM Sa-yong was one of the demonstrators. (Yomiuri Shimbun, Miyagi edition, 2 February)

Former LKR Bigshot Reported 6-Months Underground: Report has come into the NRP Chiba headquarters that former top-loft LKR member YUN Kon dropped out of sight last June. Yun, former chairman of the LKR President's Council and highest-ranking Central Committeeman, was purged from public office at the time of the LKR dissolution. (Chiba Shimbun, 1 February)

Korean Rice Stealers of Mie Scuffle with Police: Ten Koreans loaded up with a bag of rice apiece were about to board a train at the Miyamachi station in the Doai district of Mie Ken, when police pounced. Just as the police were taking over the rice, 20 more Koreans came out of ambush and recaptured it. "What undemocratic police not to let us know about this seizure beforehand," they scolded. With that the grappling began. The rice changed hands for the next hour and a half until Ujiyamada City police arrived and arrested five of the Koreans for interfering with the execution of public duty. (Yukan Ise, 31 January)

INTIMIDATION

Threatening Post Cards Sent to Morioka Tax Office: Two unsigned post cards warning tax collectors to watch their step or face kangaroo court "justice" were delivered to the Morioka tax office during January. Both were addressed to the indirect assessments section. The first, postmarked 3 January, read: "The day of revolution is near. On that day, which the common citizenry will greet with new hope, you are earmarked for a people's trial in a kangaroo court. Section chief ABE had better be specially careful. The Red sun will rise soon." The second card was postmarked 23 January. "Tax officers, make up your minds," it said. "Either turn over a new leaf or be prepared to face torture in a kangaroo court." (Shin Iwate Nippo, 2 February)

Death Threat Made Against Koriyama Job Office Chief: A day worker mob stormed the Koriyama public employment office on 31 January in protest against the job rotation system. The office went ahead and enforced the rotation system on 2 February as scheduled. On the same day a job application card was turned in with the message: "We expect to kill the employment office chief at 2300 hours tonight. Let him be prepared. Bring 600,000 yen to Sakura Sanbonme sharply at 2300 hours." The card was handed over to police. (Yomiuri Shimbun, 2 February)

PEACE POSTERS

Two Ex-Waseda University Students Post Bills: HORIKOSHI Minoru, a former Waseda University student who was suspended for involvement in the student-police clash last October, and fellow-purgee ISHIGAKI Tatsuo were caught posting inflammatory bulletins on the peace treaty issue on 1 February. Both were jailed on charge of violating Government Ordinance No 325. (Mainichi Shimbun, 2 February

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

PREFECTURAL PRESS ANALYSIS

(Period: 17-23 Jan)

NO: 399 DATE: 4 February 1951

Domestic affairs again drew the greatest editorial coverage this period. Statistical predominance in the daily issues of 115 scanned newspapers went to an assortment of unrelated political and economic topics. These comments, however, may have been induced by the great interest in peace treaty preparations. Specifically, the return visit of Ambassador DULLES was the key topic, with 42 editorials devoted to messages to the peacemaker and advices to the public. Of strong second interest was the related topic of rearmament (52 items). On the international scene, President TRUMAN's budget message (16 items) and the Korean situation in general (47 items) were the leading topics. Discussion of local Communist and police activities (16 items) rounded out the coverage.

TO MR DULLES: AMBASSADOR OF PEACE

Prefectural writers this week turned to more specific requests to be made to Ambassador DULLES, with the chief concern as ever revolving around the nation's security. Writers were worried lest a peace treaty with the Western world provoke the anger of the Communists. Others sought consideration of post-treaty emigration privileges and economic aid as well as the further depurge of wartime leaders. However, many dailies continued to emphasize the "proper" public attitude and urged political parties and leaders to do their part.

Fears of Communist Antipathy

A Kyodo-syndicated editorial reprinted in Akita (a) expressed the general wish of the press, hoping that Mr DULLES "will correctly grasp the trend of public opinion here" and that the people "will endeavor to acquaint him with their views." It asserted that "any further delay in our peace settlement will be disadvantageous to the world and Japan," referring particularly to peace in the Far East. Most of the people, the writer believed, would support a regional or Pacific defense bloc agreement "to safeguard our national security," which issue "cannot possibly be separated from that of the treaty....We believe national unity can be achieved on this formula. We hope Mr DULLES, as well as our statesmen, will concentrate on this."

Several writers expressed concern that a peace treaty without the Soviet Union and Red China would create Communist antipathy. A Yamaguchi editor (b) pointed out that the peace settlement "may serve as the starting point of a new war under the present complicated international situation. The Soviet Union has its eyes on both Germany and Japan. It can hardly be expected that a settlement, which was blocked in Germany, would be permitted here," he argued pessimistically.

A Nagano analyst (c) endorsed this fear, suggesting a "strong appeal" to Mr DULLES not to provoke the Soviet Union or Red China "unnecessarily". "If the peacemaking nations know of our uneasiness, they may act so that the Communist nations may participate in the treaty later." A Nagoya daily (d) also felt that the peace treaty may bring new dangers. "Japan will be imperiled by the treaty rather than provided peace." It looked for collective security in the UN, but reminded "it is asking too much to expect insurance without paying premiums. We must at least have a ground force capable of checking an invasion." Yet it claimed the people's wish is that the issue be settled after the peace treaty. "In the interim period, we can ask the strong US forces to stand guard."

Territories and Emigration

A post-treaty agreement was hailed by another Nagoya publication (e), which had two requests to make to Ambassador DULLES: (1) an agreement on national security apart from the peace treaty; (2) eventual sovereignty over the Ryukyu and Bonin islands. These requests, it stressed, were based on mutual interests of the

(a) Akita Sakigake Shimpo (circ 103,694), 22 Jan
(b) Bocho Shimbun (circ 19,059), 17 Jan
(c) Shinano Mainichi Shimbun (circ 140,173), 23 Jan
(d) Nagoya Times (circ 126,900), 17 Jan
(e) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 913,853), 22 Jan

US and Japan. "We are of the opinion that any agreement to be made concerning national security must be made among completely independent nations, just as in the North Atlantic Security Pact. But we wish Mr DULLES to know that Japan is determined to share the responsibility within its means....We are not opposed to UN trusteeship of the islands, but we hope the territorial rights will be reserved for Japan. It must be strongly considered that this may become strong propaganda material for international Communism."

This was the only direct reference to territories this week, though there were other singular requests. Osaka's largest evening paper (f) sought emigration privileges. Taking heart that the US House of Representatives recently introduced an immigration law amendment bill, it said: "Mr DULLES predicted on his previous visit that no restrictions would be placed on Japan's economic independence in the peace settlement. However, such an independence is difficult to establish so long as the population problem remains unsolved. While we feel grateful for the amendment bill, we think that removal of the numerical restrictions would be of greater help than any economic aid. The people, too, rather want places to work in a world of freedom and equality."

Nonetheless, a Kyodo editorial, contributed by a university economics department head and appearing in Tsu (g) and Gifu (h), still sought US aid. "We request assurance of continued importation of raw materials required to fill special procurement orders and aid in increasing our shipping. If there is anything we need, it is backing of our economic independence."

Another "wish" was that of a Matsumoto writer (i) for a mass depurge of anti-Communists, patriots and leaders. "What Japan lacks most today," he asserted, "is men of caliber. Although some leaders have been released, most of those in top roles are third-raters. If we are to relay Japan's intentions truly to the Allied nations and cooperate in maintaining world peace, we will need our best men. Our lack of trustworthy leaders is a tragedy for Japan as well as a disadvantage for the Allied countries."

"And the Buddha Frowned"

Together with these requests to the peace emissary were reminders to the people and their political leaders on how to meet this occasion. Kyoto's leading newspaper (j), asserting that Mr DULLES had lamented on his previous visit that not a single Japanese, even out of courtesy, had offered to cooperate with the UN or reciprocate the goodwill of the US, exhorted the people to forego their "beggarly attitude." "Even the Great Buddha would be sickened by our selfish requests. To eradicate our seemingly traditional policy of 'all take and no give' should be the first step in preparing for the peace settlement."

Kobe's largest evening paper (k) urged on its readers the "wonderful opportunity for 'popular' diplomacy. Though Mr DULLES is here as a formal representative, we will be able to speak to him in an informal capacity." But, reminding that the opportunity entailed responsibilities, it urged the people to "speak their piece without inferiority complex." "We must make him aware that we realize our responsibility in sharing the burden of maintaining world peace," added its sister morning paper (l).

"Since the primary purpose of Mr DULLES' visit is to survey public opinion, each individual, regardless of occupation, should closely study his own attitude on peace," suggested a letter to the editor in a Suwa daily (m). Expanding this idea, a Tottori editorialist (n) stated: "The people are requested to revise their past attitude of blindly following directives from above and form their own opinions on the international situation."

What the Leaders Do

Others turned to the responsibility of the political leaders. A Gifu columnist (o) reiterated that Japanese leaders "must express the people's feelings and uneasiness frankly." More specifically, a Matsumoto writer (p), declaring it

(f) Osaka Shimbun (circ 630,078), 17 Jan
(g) Ise Shimbun (circ 45,639), 22 Jan
(h) Gifu Times (circ 99,033), 22 Jan
(i) Shinyo Shimbun (circ 29,043), 19 Jan
(j) Kyoto Shimbun (circ 159,593), 21 Jan
(k) Yukan Kobe (circ 97,292), 23 Jan
(l) Kobe Shimbun (circ 212,391), 21 Jan
(m) Nanshin Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 28,526), 22 Jan
(n) Nippon Kai Shimbun (circ 31,713), 19 Jan
(o) Gifu Times (circ 99,033), 19 Jan
(p) Shinyo Shimbun (circ 29,043), 17 Jan

"unpardonable" to play politics with the all-important peace issue, called on the Government to present Japan's position openly from a nonpartisan viewpoint. "This is no time to be skirting such related issues as rearmament. If the Administration cannot take the lead in unifying public opinion, it should give way to others."

In this light, a Toyama commentator (q) felt it "natural" that there should be renewed interest in a Liberal-Democratic coalition and in nonpartisan diplomacy including the Socialists. But he, too, warned that these "preparations" should represent the nation's "intelligence and sense of justice," and not be "unwholesome political machinations" with an eye to the April elections. An Akita journalist (r) beseeched all political groups to "consult in earnest," and particularly urged the Democrats to accept the Liberals' proposal and join in studying "these hundred-year issues."

However, confidence in the present Government was openly expressed in northern Japan. A Sendai daily (s) was "glad" Prime Minister YOSHIDA, as well as other Liberal and Democratic leaders, "are proceeding cautiously," since "this may be our last opportunity to express our wishes." It attacked the Socialists' "idealism" as being "harmful" to national unity. A Tokushima evening journal (t) praised the Prime Minister as being the "most competent" among the present politicians. "The people cannot place full confidence in KATAYAMA (Socialist) or ASHIDA (Democrat). Thus, the best way for Japan is to let the Liberal Party, led by YOSHIDA, conclude the peace treaty."

REARMAMENT AND THE CONSTITUTION

Whether as a reflection of renewed confidence in the UN forces as they fought back in Korea, rearmament seemed less urgent to some prefectural editors this scan period. Perhaps the recent statement by ASHIDA Hitoshi that the Constitution could be circumvented to permit rearmament had rubbed against the grain. But the recent minority view against rearmament appeared stronger this week, in attacks against Dr ASHIDA as well as on the issue itself. However, reality could not be denied, as most continued to endorse the "inevitability" of rearmament.

"Others Have It Too"

Nagasaki readers found comfort in a Kyodo editorial (u) which assured them that the trouble they are experiencing in settling this controversy is "shared by all other free peoples. We may well remember," it declared, "that members of the UN are still hesitating to brand Red China as an aggressor and to enforce appropriate sanctions." An Imabari pressman (v) believed that the "great debate indicates that party politics is functioning on its rightful course....YOSHIDA's optimism and ASHIDA's rebuttal are simply views of an administrator and an opposition member."

Although it could not predict whether the people will approve rearmament for self-defense, a Gifu publication (w) definitely opposed the view that rearmament is possible under the present Constitution. "When we look back upon the circumstances under which the Constitution was written, it is obvious that Dr ASHIDA's interpretation is based on opportunistic twisting of phrases." A Kyodo editorial appearing in Wakayama (x) and Miyazaki (y) agreed that the Constitution holds, but emphasized that it is revisable "should the nation so decide."

A Toyama journalist (z) conceded that rearmament "may be necessary," but denounced ASHIDA's opinion on the Constitution as "contrary to the people's common sense. We cannot consent to making loopholes for rearmament. The people believe that rearmament is prohibited by the Constitution. If they are told that rearming is possible if for self-defense, they will feel they have been deceived." Concurring in this was a Yonago newspaper (aa): "Giving the impression that its

(q) Kita Nippon Shimbun (circ 101,254), 18 Jan
(r) Akita Sakigake Shimpo (circ 103,694), 17 Jan
(s) Kahoku Shimpo (circ 165,414), 19 Jan
(t) Tokushima Maiyu Shimbun (circ 10,007), 20 Jan
(u) Yukan Nagasaki Times (circ 18,570), 22 Jan
(v) Shin Ehime (circ 35,360), 23 Jan
(w) Gifu Times (circ 99,033), 23 Jan
(x) Wakayama Shimbun (circ 35,361), 22 Jan
(y) Hyuga Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 42,535), 22 Jan
(z) Kita Nippon Shimbun (circ 101,254), 17 Jan
(aa) Sanin Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 24,842), 22 Jan

provisions can readily be revised according to changes in the international situation is a death-blow to the people's faith in the Constitution." It suggested further study of the issue from all angles.

Upholding the Constitution

A widely circulated Nagoya paper (ab) warned against "hazy interpretations that lower the dignity of the Constitution," and hoped for "more comprehensive views, politically and economically.....Considering the current sentiment and the country's actual conditions, it is obvious that the Japanese want neither war nor armaments." "Armament is not the only method," a Kyoto evening journal (ac) chimed in, agreeing with the Prime Minister and attacking ASHIDA's "undemocratic" attitude. "What shocks us most is his argument that it is desirable to revise the Constitution in rearming ourselves, but since the people are expected to vote down this motion, rearming should be carried out by other means. This is counter to the basic principles of democracy." It maintained that achieving economic independence would be Japan's best contribution to world peace.

"Let us observe the Constitution," wrote a Takamatsu reader to the editor (ad), fearing that militarism "seems to be sprouting again in the minds of some Japanese." A Nagasaki resident (ae) similarly declared: "We must not rearm. It will only lead to another and far more terrible disaster. The next global war will devastate the whole world in a minute." A third letter to the editor, appearing in a Chinese-owned Osaka paper (af), said: "I absolutely agree with your editorial that rearming is suicidal. If we resign ourselves to fate, it is evident that Japan will once again be turned into a battlefield....We must abide by the peaceful Constitution."

Japanese "Spirit" Versus "Wolves"

In contrast were two other letters to newspapers. A Kochi reader (ag) asked: "Can we fend off the 'wolves from the north' by merely displaying the so-called Japanese spirit?" An answer was given by a Yamagata businessman (ah) who wrote: "The Korean conflict teaches us that the principle of nonresistance does not necessarily protect a nation or maintain peace....If the Allied nations should be kind enough to propose rearmament, we must gladly consent."

To support this was a Mainichi-distributed article reproduced in Maebashi (ai), Kofu (aj), Fukushima (ak), Nagoya (al) and Morioka (am) that called for a "realistic" interpretation of the Constitution. It pointed out that Dr ASHIDA, as chairman of the Diet Constitution Committee, had made important revisions which, in effect, "precluded warfare for settling international disputes but not for self-defense....Even Dr MINOBE Tatsukichi has suggested in his book that with the change in objective circumstances appropriate measures may be taken....After all, the Constitution is a product of human effort. In other words, the question boils down to whether any nation can remain aloof to realities because its Constitution says this and that."

In this light, a Kobe journalist (an) asserted: "This is no longer the time for discussions. The nation's rearmament is already becoming a real problem....Some people hesitate to amend the Constitution, but provisions for this purpose have been made. As long as the ideal does not coincide with the actualities, if we stick to ideals alone, we cannot survive." Moreover, "We cannot count too much on the UN," contended a Shizuoka writer (ao). "This is evident when we consider the veto power of the major powers and the past record of the world organization."

"If Japan is to maintain her neutrality," concluded a Nagoya daily (ap), "she will require armaments sufficient for her own defense as in the case of Switzerland

(ab) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 913,853), 20 Jan
(ac) Miyako Shimbun (circ 81,800), 18 Jan
(ad) Shikoku Shimbun (circ 54,500), 23 Jan
(ae) Nagasaki Minyu (circ 34,188), 22 Jan
(af) Kokusai Shimbun (circ 119,094), 22 Jan
(ag) Kochi Shimbun (circ 108,084), 23 Jan
(ah) Yamagata Shimbun (circ 83,417), 23 Jan
(ai) Jomo Shimbun (circ 61,545), 20 Jan
(aj) Yamanashi Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 40,742), 21 Jan
(ak) Fukushima Mimpo (circ 89,903), 21 Jan
(al) Tokai Mainichi Shimbun (circ 55,620), 22 Jan
(am) Iwate Shimpo (circ 39,515), 22 Jan
(an) Yukan Kobe (circ 97,292), 17 Jan
(ao) Shizuoka Shimbun (circ 86,765), 22 Jan
(ap) Nagoya Times (circ 126,900), 21 Jan

and Sweden. But as long as her international position and domestic economic conditions restrict this, she can only do what she can. Of course, this will be limited to a passive force required for defensive purposes."

FOR DOMESTIC DISORDER: A STRONGER POLICE

"Watch our own back yard" was the warning sounded by the nation's local press, which feared an internal uprising by Communist instigators while the nation argues over bigger issues such as rearmament, revising the Constitution etc. This rising concern over domestic unrest came hand in hand with mounting demands for a more efficient police system and in some cases for the strengthening of the police reserve. Only one journal came out in a tone of restraint with a mild suggestion that funds to be used for machine-guns might be better utilized for the improvement of living conditions and the consequent elimination of domestic unrest.

The Communist Trojan Horse

A Matsumoto commentator (aq) minced no words in flaying inaction and delay and urged immediate strengthening of the National Police Reserve. "While we are fruitlessly discussing the Constitution and rearmament," he pointed out, "an incendiary may suddenly touch off a violent revolution by so instructing the Communist elements within the country. In such an emergency, how can we resist without armament?...Of course we should be deliberate in discussing the rearmament issue, but in the meantime it is proper that the power of the National Police Reserve be strengthened. If possible, the Police Reserve should take over all phases of internal defense and release the Allied forces for an all-out retaliation against the Soviet Union and Communist China. This is an indirect way for Japan to cooperate with the UN."

The same theme of danger from within aroused an Asahigawa editor (ar) to declare: "The Communists would strongly work upon Japan to create an anti-American and pro-Soviet condition within this country in the form of a civil war instead of a military invasion. The series of riots which occurred last year-end is a manifestation of this tactic. In anticipating an invasion, we will be committing a great mistake if we think that an invasion from the outside alone is an invasion. We must guard against what is passing under our very noses."

Pointing specifically to the existence of a fifth column in Japan, a Kyoto editor (as) noted with incredulity "the fact that some Japanese filed a petition to the UN Headquarters, asking that all future repatriation of Japanese from the Soviet Union be stopped." "This," the writer declared, "means sacrificing our compatriots for the sake of Soviet ambitions. This should be regarded as a manifestation of loyalty to the Soviet Union...The urgent need of the day is to take measures against this invisible domestic enemy, the second front or the fifth column, rather than foreign invasion...To attain this end, we must stabilize the people's livelihood on the basis of democracy so that the enemy will have no chance to hit our weak point. Under present conditions, preparations for self-defense, particularly for rearmament, may be necessary. However, the tightest defense will crumble from within unless we stabilize national living and lay the groundwork for our self support."

A Gifu reader (at) contributed a letter denouncing the Soviet Union and attacking the Japanese for their apathy. "It seems that the Japanese do not care who occupies their country just so they can live," he said. "There must be many people who, like myself, know from experience how disgusting Communism is and how hateful the Soviet Union is. If the present strained situation is considered, this is no time for idling. It is Japan alone that can fight against Communism in the Far East!"

A Strong and Democratic Police

Past fears of the revival of a police state in Japan seemed to be giving way to the more immediate need of bolstering internal defense, as the nation's editors gave more attention and some backing to revitalizing the police system. Typical was an Asahigawa daily (au) which noted: "The old police state has been completely

(aq) Shinyo Shimbun (circ 29,043) 22 Jan
(ar) Hokkai Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 85,800) 21 Jan
(as) Kyoto Shimbun (circ 159,593) 18 Jan
(at) Gifu Times (circ 99,033) 18 Jan
(au) Hokkai Nichinichi Shimbun (circ 85,800) 18 Jan

dismantled with the enforcement of the new police system which divided the police force into the national and the municipal police and scattered small municipal police units all over the nation. But this idea of breaking up and weakening the police structure proved to be inadequate to Japan's need soon after the new system was introduced. The police personnel amounting to 200,000 is far bigger than that of prewar days, but its actual strength is deplorably small. As a result, our daily life has been threatened with extreme unrest, not to mention violations involving the Communist Party. In view of the increase in crimes, we look forward to a reform in the police system." Echoing similar sentiments, an Osaka evening journal (av) argued that the policy for weakening the police force went to extremes. "We should not stop at merely revising the Police Law," it argued. "It is up to the Government to ask the Allies to reconsider the entire police system. As for the dangers of a police state, there are many measures by which we can eliminate the evils of a political or bureaucratic police under the democratic system."

A little on the wary side was a Hiroshima publication (aw) which saw nothing wrong in equipping the Police Reserve with machine-guns but suggested that better use might be made of this outlay. "Common sense will admit the need of weapons of this type for peace preservation in present day Japan," it admitted. "However, the expenses required for the maintenance of the various police must be enormous. Couldn't the cost be reduced if a part of the outlay were directed toward the stabilization of the national livelihood? It is easily imaginable that the number of subversive elements joining in domestic disturbances increases in direct proportion to the difficulties in living. We fear that a perpetual see-saw game may arise between police power and destructive influences."

KOREAN CEASE-FIRE: HOPES SAG

The prefectural press, which last week looked expectantly for a favorable reply from Red China to the UN cease-fire proposal, this week turned to the UN for the next move following a flat rejection by the Chinese Reds. None of the journalists saw much hope for a cease-fire, but many felt that the UN still could and should salvage its prestige and authority by "firm unity among free nations." A few still opposed branding Communist China an aggressor, not so much from conviction as from fears of another world war, while the majority looked for strong action US-style, with several analysts taking some comfort in the fact that the free world still had CHIANG Kai-Shek as a minor trump card to upset the Red Chinese bid for a grand slam.

UN Dignity at Stake

"Practically hopeless" was the verdict reached by a Matsuyama paper (ax) on the chances for a successful cease-fire. "With Red China rejecting the United Nations' proposal, cease-fire has become practically hopeless...The wishful observation that the recent lull on the Korean front may be the forerunner of a Chinese withdrawal has been completely dispelled...We only hope that the various free nations, apparently in discord, will push through with solidarity toward the successful settlement of the Korean issue and will maintain the dignity and authority of the UN."

The same feeling of gloom pervaded the editorial of the leading Nagoya publication (ay): "Communist China's refusal casts a dark shadow over the world. It is natural that the US expressed her resolution to impeach Red China as an aggressor. The question is whether or not Britain, France, and others will act in concert with the United States...The UN is now standing at the crossroads of whether it can maintain its authority and execute its important mission as the world's only peace organization. Steps must be taken to maintain that dignity."

Other newspapers were not quite so passive. The Hokkaido paper published in four cities (az) warned Red China that "there is a limit to the generosity of the free nations." The journal declared: "Communist China's new reply, in principle, has not gone a single step further from the recent statement of her Foreign Minister CHOU En-Lai. She has proved herself to be a member of the Soviet bloc solely devoted to Russia...Should she continue to insist on the principles of Communism,

(av) Osaka Shimbun (circ 630,078), 18 Jan
(aw) Yukan Chugoku Shimbun (circ 57,636), 21 Jan
(ax) Ehime Shimbun (circ 115,811), 20 Jan
(ay) Chubu Nippon Shimbun (circ 913,853), 20 Jan
(az) Hokkaido Shimbun (circ 645,485), 20 Jan

she would eventually have to follow the unfortunate path of conflict with her Asiatic kindred. To be frank, Red China may be trying to take advantage of the goodwill of India, British Commonwealth members, and other nations which have not yet given up hope of cooperation with her. In other words, she may be labeled as playing a kind of political trick. Granted that she did not really mean absolute devotion to the Soviet Union, it would still be unwise for her to act on such calculations. She should know there is a limit to the friendship of the free nations." Similarly, an Osaka editor (ba) attacked Red China with this comment: "Her refusal to make concessions indicates her utter lack of sincerity and endeavors for peace. Moreover, this makes even more remote the chances of Red China's entry into the UN."

A Niigata writer (bb) felt that the Chinese rejection would have repercussions on Japan's rearmament and peace treaty. "The Chinese rejection of the cease-fire appeal threatens to aggravate and complicate the Far Eastern situation," he declared. "It will doubtless have some effect upon Japan's peace treaty and rearmament." A prominent Osaka daily (bc) also noted "with keen interest" the attitude to be taken by the UN toward the Chinese rejection of the cease-fire. "The UN response will decide the fundamental question of whether or not Red China will have a voice in the peace issue and other problems pertaining to the Far East. The next UN step is a matter of great concern since developments may force the Japanese to change their views on the peace treaty."

The Door is Still Open

A leftist Osaka journal (bd) led the few hopefuls who refused to believe that the door was slammed, urging India and Britain to keep prying even if they got their toes pinched in the attempt. "As the Indian Premier says, if the West European countries should brand Red China an aggressor because of her rejection of the cease-fire proposal, it would close the door not only to a peaceful solution of Far East problems but also to the peace of the world. Therefore, India and Britain should avoid such a development at any cost for the sake of peace."

Another hopeful from Kanazawa (be) interpreted the Chinese counter-proposal not as a blunt rejection but as an attempt to keep "at a negotiable distance." It argued: "Comparing the UN cease-fire proposal and the Red Chinese response, it does not appear totally impossible to find some better ground for discussions. We must not overlook the fact that Red China's decision to offer a countermeasure instead of a blunt rejection implies a lot...We almost feel sorry for the Chinese mentality, which is trying desperately to bluff its way through by setting a high price, fully expecting a big reduction in the price they have offered. We sincerely wish that all nations concerned will try to coordinate the UN proposal with the Chinese plan and discover a clue to the peaceful settlement of the whole issue."

Enter Chiang

In the opinion of a Hakodate journalist (bf), CHIANG Kai-Shek and his island retreat of Formosa once again figure prominently in the Asiatic picture. "The existence of Formosa has risen in importance in the political imbroglio of Asia. America is taking this opportunity to invest heavily in Nationalist China aid, and US authorities say more is forthcoming as a result of Peiping's rejection of the cease-fire offer. To the Nationalist Government, this is a godsend. If the Nationalist army forms a second front and forces a landing on the mainland, the Red Chinese army will be placed in the uncomfortable position of having to fight two battles simultaneously."

Another headache for the Communist camp, this time Russia's, was pointed out by an evening journal published in Kobe (bg). "Some observers," the paper noted, "feel that if the Soviet Union embarks on war now, not only her satellites but her own nation will split...The more important problem is Communist China. If Red China succeeds in Asia, it is not necessarily impossible that she will assume toward the Soviet Union the same attitude taken by Russia toward the US and Britain

(ba) Sangyo Keizai Shimbun (circ 415,642), 19 Jan
(bb) Niigata Nippo (circ 145,842), 19 Jan
(bc) Osaka Shimbun (circ 630,078), 21 Jan
(bd) Kokusai Shimbun (circ 119,094), 20 Jan
(be) Hokkoku Shimbun (circ 169,096), 19 Jan
(bf) Hakodate Shimbun (circ 49,915), 21 Jan
(bg) Yukan Kobe (circ 97,292), 20 Jan