

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/09: CIA-RDP82-00850R000100060033-8

18

20

1 OF 1

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/8522

18 June 1979

TRANSLATIONS ON JAPAN  
(FOUO 20/79)



ASIA



U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

COPYRIGHT LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING OWNERSHIP OF MATERIALS REPRODUCED HEREIN REQUIRE THAT DISSEMINATION OF THIS PUBLICATION BE RESTRICTED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/8522

18 June 1979

TRANSLATIONS ON JAPAN

(FOUO 20/79).

CONTENTS

PAGE

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL

Ohira Makes Proposals Concerning North-South Problems at UNCTAD  
(MAINICHI DAILY NEWS, 13 May 79)..... 1

Japan-ASEAN: Experts Analyze Future of Economic Cooperation  
(NIHON KEIZAI SHINBUN, 4 May 79)..... 3

'AKAHATA' Comments on U.S.-Japan Joint Air Maneuvers  
(JPS, 2 Jun 79)..... 10

Okinawan People Protest U.S. Military Training  
(JPS, 1 Jun 79)..... 11

'AKAHATA' on SDF 'Combat' Exercise, Japan-U.S. Security  
(JPS, 31 May 79)..... 12

'YOMIURI' Views IEA Meeting, 'Ineffective' Carter Move  
(Editorial; THE DAILY YOMIURI, 24 May 79)..... 14

JCP Issues Communique on Seventh CC Plenum  
(JPS, 26 May 79)..... 16

JCP Chairman Addresses Seventh CC Plenum  
(JPS, 24, 25 May 79)..... 18

Opening Speech by Miyamoto  
Second Day of Plenum

CP Official on Complaint Against JCP Chairman Miyamoto  
(JPS, 25 May 79)..... 21

JCP CC Plenum Resolution on International Situation  
(JPS, 26 May 79)..... 22

JCP Official at Seventh Plenum Comments on International Affairs  
(JPS, 29 May 79)..... 25

- a -

[III - ASIA - 111 FOUO]

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Central Committee of JCP Youth Body Holds Meeting 31 May-1 Jun (JPS, 2 Jun 79).....	28
JCP Member Demands End to 'Midway' Operations in Persian Gulf (JPS, 1 Jun 79).....	29
JCP Sends Greetings to Portuguese CP Congress (JPS, 31 May 79).....	30
'JAPAN TIMES' Comments on LDP's Nakagawa Faction (THE JAPAN TIMES, 31 May 79).....	31
'AKAHATA' Scores Japan's Support for Pol Pot Regime (JPS, 1 Jun 79).....	34
ECONOMIC	
Ohira Hopes for Broad Trade Accord by Summit (THE DAILY YOMIURI, 26 May 79).....	35
'MAINICHI' Comments on Sino-Japanese Economic Ties (Editorial; MAINICHI DAILY NEWS, 27 May 79).....	36
Briefs	
Thermal Powerplants	38

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL.

OHIRA MAKES PROPOSALS CONCERNING NORTH-SOUTH PROBLEMS AT UNCTAD

Tokyo MAINICHI DAILY NEWS in English 13 May 79 p 2

[Editorial: "Japan and UNCTAD"]

[Text]

Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira returned to Tokyo on May 11 after attending the fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development now being held in the Philippine capital, Manila. While in the Philippines the prime minister outlined the keynote of his government's foreign policy vis-a-vis Southeast Asia.

It was the first time that a Japanese prime minister has ever attended the general meeting of the UNCTAD. Of the leaders scheduled to take part in the forthcoming Tokyo Summit, Ohira was the only one to attend the UNCTAD. In this regard, special attention has been given to the statement of Prime Minister Ohira during his stay in Manila.

The North-South problem is one of the major items on the agenda of the Tokyo Summit. Naturally, the trend of the Manila conference will greatly affect the course of discussions at the Tokyo Summit. It is thus small wonder that the prime minister took great pains in his address in dealing with Japan's relations with the developing countries.

In the first place, the prime minister stated that Japan would introduce special measures concerning general preferential tariff treatment to the "least less developed countries" (LLDCs).

Secondly, the prime minister voiced his support for the proposed Common Fund for primary products. He made it clear that this country is ready to make considerable financial contribution to the research and development. The prime minister also reiterated Japan's determination to double its ODA (Official Development Aid) in three years' time. He declared

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

that Japan will make further efforts to improve its share of ODA in the GNP while increasing Japan's contribution. Japan's assistance, he said, will be improved both in quantity and quality for the best interest of the developing nations.

Last but not the least important was his ambitious plan for a "buildup of human resources." He emphasized that Japan is willing to extend a helping hand for the training of experts and technicians as well as promotion of the educational standards of the respective countries as the primary stepping stones for the "nation buildup" projects.

The prime minister pointed out in his address that the North-South problem can only be solved through mutual awareness of interdependence and international cooperation, adding that the confrontation between the North and South will do more harm than good.

The so-called Manila Declaration made by the then Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda emphasized that Japan has no intention to become a big military power, that Japan will promote mutual trust through heart-to-heart contact with Southeast Asian countries, and that cooperation and understanding with ASEAN countries as well as the Indochinese countries will be promoted. Prime Minister Ohira reconfirmed his government's readiness to abide by the Manila Declaration.

The prime minister pledged to offer new scholarships for students from the ASEAN countries for 10 years with an annual fund of \$1 million. He also called for joint Japan-ASEAN actions for peace and stability in Asia.

It must also be noted that criticism against Ohira's diplomatic posture on the North-South issue and Japan's relations with Southeast Asia still remains strong. Despite his forward-looking attitude, the criticism is that Ohira's statements have so far lacked concreteness.

Southeast Asian countries have reacted favorably to the measures voiced by Ohira. So much so that disappointment will be great in Southeast Asia in case he fails to abide by his words.

Lack of numerical endorsement for his measures, mainly due to domestic financial reasons, may be considered fatal. He would have to push through adjustment of policies with other advanced countries in this regard. In short, what counts most are concrete steps and actions.

Prime Minister Ohira is thus committed to cope with the call of the developing countries for a new international economic order.

COPYRIGHT: Mainichi Daily News 1979

CSO: 4120

2

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL

JAPAN-ASEAN: EXPERTS ANALYZE FUTURE OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHINBUN in Japanese 4 May 79 p 7

[Transcript of Panel Discussion: "With Eyes of World Focused on Asia, Special Correspondents of the Paper Conducted Panel Discussion on Japan's Role in Asia and Pacific Ocean Areas; Panelists Were Special Correspondents Ishizuka in Hongkong, Kitabara in Jakarta, and Watanabe in Bangkok; Discussion Chaired by Asia Bureau Chief Shiro Saito."]

[Text] Chairman: "The general assemblage of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Manila gave a boost to the comparative importance of Asian and Pacific areas in the world of economics. These are the areas which have shown the greatest growth rate since the 'oil shock,' and it is the world's consensus that they will become one of the focal points of world economy in the 80's.

"It must be admitted that problems involving the Indochina peninsula is creating a permeatively oppressive tension causing some anxieties in economic circles. Looking at Japan's involvement in the areas, one senses that its economic actions have political overtones not limited to the Indochina peninsula.

"How Japan could best cope with the situation which involves China-Vietnam hostilities should be a good starting point for this discussion."

1. Utilization of Pipelines to China and Vietnam

A: "When I interviewed Foreign Minister Romulo of the Philippines, he said: 'That Japan with so much reserve economic, political, and diplomatic clout can't move to mediate the China-Vietnam affair is unreasonable.' In truth, isn't it a fact that Japan doesn't realize how much real power it has? Although it may recognize its own strength in economics, Japan seems to feel impotent in political and diplomatic fields. The fact is that China, Vietnam and many other developing nations are awe-struck by Japan's accomplishments in the economic arena, and are vigorously seeking technological, financial and other types of assistance from it."

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

B: "The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which was conceived during discussions between President Suharto of Indonesia and Prime Minister Hussein bin Onn of Malaysia, made mediation overtures in the China-Vietnam conflict, but Vietnam failed to pay any heed to them and ASEAN was made to realize how ineffective it was. That experience re-raised hopes for Japanese action."

C: "The time is ripe for Japan to play some role in China-Vietnam hostilities and in the Cambodian situation. In Asia, Japan is the only one which has open pipelines to both China and Vietnam. How Japan makes use of this situation may prove to be a landmark decision on its future diplomatic relations in Asia."

B: "On the other hand Minister of Foreign Affairs Mochtar of Indonesia said to a reporter, 'We have no intention of having Japan change places with the United States in Southeast Asia.' It is a fact that there is a segment of ASEAN that holds the view that no political reliance can be placed in Japan, which disbanded its once mighty military establishment."

2. Incomprehensible 'Ohira Style'

A: "Japan is being criticized in some sectors for acting too coldly in the matter of Indochina refugees. They feel that merely increasing its financial assistance to the UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees] isn't enough and that more empathy should be exhibited. There are the unsavory 'refugee brokers' who upon receipt of money, contract to bring refugees out systematically. Thailand and Malaysia are carrying huge numbers of Indochina refugees, overburdening their social and economic structures. If Japan could relieve them of some of this load, it could be seen as a real 'heart to heart' contact."

B: "In connection with this refugee problem, Japan drew considerable attention from the overburdened ASEAN by announcing that it would accept 500 refugees and would pay for half the cost of building temporary processing centers on Renpan Island in Indonesia, the site of a detention camp for Japanese servicemen at war's end. Can't actions such as these be implemented on a larger scale?"

Chairman: "There are also some complaints that the Ohira administration's Asia policy, more specifically, its approach to ASEAN, lacks clarity."

A: "When Ohira was selected as the new prime minister, the Japanese embassies in Southeast Asia were thrown into mass confusion. They were swamped by queries from the mass communication media on the scene such as, 'What is Prime Minister Ohira's thinking with regard to Southeast Asia?' 'How many times has he visited Southeast Asia?' Most of the questions had to be fielded without definitive information; the catch-phrase, 'Pan-Pacific concept' proved to be an inadequate response."

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

B: "The various countries of ASEAN cannot fully comprehend the relationship between the 'Fukuda Doctrine' pronounced in Manila in August 77 and the 'Pan-Pacific Concept' bannered by Prime Minister Ohira. Pan-Pacific implies the inclusion of Canada, the United States, and even Australia, which would lower, by comparison, the scope of ASEAN. Affected by the Indochina conflict, ASEAN has been placed in a very precarious position. It is essential, therefore, that Japan re-clarify its foreign relations posture as it affects ASEAN. There is also considerable nervousness about how ASEAN will be affected by an increase in economic activity between Japan and China resulting from 'Japan-China' [Peace and Friendship Pact]. There are suspicions that China, strengthened by Japanese technological cooperation, would capture ASEAN's export markets. There could be more to this than mere speculation."

3. Awareness of 'Intimate Japan-China Relation'

B: "When Prime Minister Ohira took over, a high Indonesian official said in all seriousness, 'Though I'm not familiar with Ohira as a person, the fact that Sinophile Fukuda was ousted gave me pleasure!' There seem to be some misconceptions about Japan. From the standpoint of Indonesia, which has as yet to normalize relations with China, any sign of intimacy between Japan and China is suspect, and the tying together of politically powerful China and a giant of economics Japan is a source of considerable worry. Although they may be ASEAN as a group, each member nation has its own stance, differs in national interests, and unless consideration is given to the fine points of each individual national characteristic independently, Japan would only be spinning its wheels in its diplomatic relations with ASEAN."

C: "The basic concept of ASEAN is one of geoeconomic cooperation and strong political and military ties among its member nations have been avoided. But even preferential trade partnerships, joint industrial projects and other intra-ASEAN economic togetherness have not developed smoothly because of dissimilar national interests and suspicions. Paradoxically, with the intensification of the conflict in Indochina, economic cooperation has had to take a back seat while ASEAN as a political entity has been shoved into the lime-light. How to cope with this changed character of ASEAN undoubtedly will become a major subject for Japan's diplomacy. Eleven years after its creation ASEAN has become a firmly established entity--even its monographic arrangement of letters has become an accepted word--and people are apt to talk about ASEAN diplomacy. At this point, however, shouldn't the matter of considering ASEAN as if it were a single entity be reviewed? Just taking the Indochina situation as one example, there is a vast difference in the way Thailand sees it and the way the Philippines and Indonesia view it. In whatever context, we feel that a prerequisite is that each member nation be dealt with independently, while giving due consideration to the fine details unique to each."

4. Political Aspect of Assistance Is Major Consideration

Chairman: "There has been a steady and endless flow of requests from South-east Asian nations to Japan to end the deficit trade situation and to revise

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

the amount and nature of aid. How can their demands be satisfied?"

C: "As for the problem of imbalance in trade with Japan, we have passed the point where we can satisfy them with lip service or sending purchasing missions. The time has come when we must tell them bluntly, 'Your industrial products are not suited for the Japanese market.' Then make it clear that their industrial structure must be reoriented and upgraded and that Japan is willing to put in lengthy periods of time and effort to assist them in making the changeover. Unless this concept is made clear to them, every time some incident arises, the matter of trade deficits will be regurgitated, causing unnecessary and unfavorable friction. Japan must strike a more business-like posture."

B: "At the first meeting of the Japan-Indonesia Joint Economic Conference convened in Jakarta in March, the Keidanren [Federation of Economic Organizations] and Nissho [Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry] clarified this stance for the first time. In effect, they said that if Japanese investments are anticipated, it is up to Indonesia to first put its environment in order. Some sectors in Japan feared that such straight talk could endanger Japan's position, but the actual results were that about a month later, talks involving assistance for losses resulting from the lowered exchange rate of Indonesian currency and policies favorable to making investments were successfully conducted."

A: "If left unattended, trade deficits with Japan will undoubtedly continue forever without being resolved. It is essential that Japan show a new attitude accompanied by bold political decisions. It is doubtful whether the Fukuda doctrine of 77 envisaged making such practical decisions. The statesmen of Japan must think in terms of whether a time will come when the North-South problem will determine the political survival of Japan itself and whether or not Japan will have the will to cope with it in the event it materializes."

B: "Japan's economic aid program is internationally criticized as being insufficient in quantity and unsuitable in nature. This poor performance is attributed to the aid's inadequate philosophical understanding of the aid's foreign relations and the political effects the aid has on the recipient nation's internal politics; that the aid is being given in a haphazard, ad hoc basis."

A: "The U.K. and Italy, whose economic foundations are far more fragile than Japan's, drew wide attention from the various member nations of ASEAN when they wrote off the bonded indebtedness of the depressed countries. Undoubtedly, future Japanese economic aid to and cooperation with the South-east Asian nations will have political overtones. The point of contention is that the aid and cooperation is not being effectively meted out. Yen advancements to Thailand, Indonesia and others have ended with the signing of the papers involved and in many instances, the projects for which the credits were earmarked were left unimplemented. It has come to the point where aftercare follow-up is of more importance than aimless aid fundings."

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

B: "There is nothing which is more prone to broad misunderstanding than the gaps between those who aid and those who receive aid under economic cooperation arrangements. A number of countries, with Indonesia heading the list, have already exceeded the absorbable amount of aid for the whole year."

A: "In oversimplification, we are apt to refer to the 'North-South problem' but doesn't coping with NICS (Newly Industrialized States) present a major problem for Japan? Although 'primary products' is being made the front and center problem, it seems essential that the North-South problem be viewed from the standpoint that Japan is required to purchase manufactured products from developing countries."

#### 5. Regional Understanding Still Insufficient

Chairman: "There seems to be a difference in perspective of Southeast Asia as seen through the eyes of Japan and of those of Europe and America. I got this impression while attending the international monetary related seminar held in Singapore. Is this a subject for discussion?"

B: "In looking over the business methodology of Southeast Asia, I find that Europeans and Americans have made more firm inroads than has Japan. One explanation is that the difference is due to the area's long history of operating under colonialism. In any event, whether for good or bad, Japan clings to the 'Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere' era. Take Indonesia for example: The Netherlands, which kept it under colonial status for over 300 years, acts far more boldly than Japan, which claims that it helped Indonesia gain its independence."

A: "Japan's eyes, when focused on Southeast Asia, seem clouded over and somehow lack sincerity. If so, they are vulnerable to missing some important bets. In spite of the fact that the world's eyes are turned to Asia, Japanese enterprises still emphasize Europe and America in such matters as personnel. It can only be said that our thinking is dated."

B: "As an example of our lack of understanding and just plain ignorance of things Asia, the Tokyo home offices complain of lowered operating efficiencies during the month in which fasting is observed in Indonesia. 'Vacance' in Paris and strikes in the U.K. are taken into consideration, but non-recognition of the Islamic fasts is inexcusable. When Indonesia lowers the value of its currency, Japan is critical on the grounds that the 'country risk' factor is upped; paradoxically, overseas Chinese capital is now flowing into the country because--to use the Overseas Chinese's own words--'it is the last paradise.' Impatient with the backwardness of Asia, Japan labels the countries involved as being no good and unsafe."

Chairman: "We have never witnessed Japan throwing its weight around in international organs such as UNCTAD and ASEAN. Admittedly, Japan is not skilled at making grandstand plays, but those organizations do seem like

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

suitable backdrops for Japan to get its thinking and its rationale for its actions across to the nations of the world. It seems that they would be good places for Japan to make itself known. What do you think?"

6. Emphasis on Context of 'North-South' Theme

C: "'Japan will act,' said Foreign Minister Sonoda pompously at the ASEAN Foreign Ministers Conference convened last June in Pataya in Thailand, 'as spokesman for ASEAN at the Conference of Advanced Nations to be held in Bonn, West Germany.' But there were no beneficial accruals for ASEAN resulting from Bonn. Although Prime Minister Ohira claims that the thinking of the 'South' will be woven into a presentation at the upcoming general meeting of UNCTAD which will be reflected at the Tokyo Summit, Thailand's Foreign Office circles sarcastically remark that, 'Japan intends to use ASEAN as a breakwater to blunt the onslaught of the heads of state of the other advanced nations.'"

A: "The various countries of Southeast Asia aren't showing much concern about Prime Minister Ohira's attending the UNCTAD conference primarily because the goals have not been made clear. And it is not anticipated that Japan will make any commitments which might evoke roars from the developing countries on the UNCTAD scene. An attempt is being made to give the impression that Japan is deeply concerned about the North-South problem and is manifesting that grave concern by having the prime minister participate. The focal point of interest, however, is in the context. This fact applies to Japan-U.S. relations, and regardless of whether it be political or financial circles, we should know that there is awareness that the dispatching of leaders or other big names doesn't necessarily mean that problems will be resolved."

C: "It is apparent that the various member nations of ASEAN are not preparing to join forces with other developing nations in the South at the UNCTAD conference. ASEAN seems to be planning to discuss matters outside of the framework of 'North-South Problem,' such as the implementation of the controls to guarantee stabilization of exports of ASEAN primary products with Japan, EC, and the United States. To put it bluntly, ASEAN's interest in UNCTAD is surprisingly small."

B: "Japan sees little difference in the level between those which are classified as 'developing countries' and ASEAN. However, of the developing countries participating in UNCTAD--those in Group 77--ASEAN are classed as moderates, and it is not true that ASEAN equals developing countries. For some time it has been rumored that a conference on geographical problems would be convened, and somehow word got around that Japan would play the leading role in it. Such a development could force ASEAN into a tight spot among the developing countries."

Chairman: "Whether Japan is an Asian nation or is the 'Far West' of the advanced nations of Europe and America as it is sometimes classified, is

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

a yet to be resolved question. It is true that at the first general session of UNCTAD in 1964, the question as to whether Japan should be placed in the AA Group (Asia, Africa) or in the B Group (Western Europe) posed problems. In the posture of modern Japan and in the Japan of the post-war era, there is something of a nation of destiny about Japan. Present day Japan, whose relationship with Asia is shifting from one of economics to one of politics, fogginess in such areas must be cleared away as is manifested in such matters as aid to Vietnam and the refugee problems. UNCTAD's Manila conference should be seized as the opportunity to seriously confront and settle the problem of where Japan should stand."

COPYRIGHT: Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha 1979

8358  
CSO: 4105

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL

'AKAHATA' COMMENTS ON U.S.-JAPAN JOINT AIR MANEUVERS

Tokyo JPS in English 0855 GMT 2 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Jun, JSP--Chief of Staff of the Japanese Air Defense Force, Goro Takeda, on 1 June said at the press conference, "the Japanese ASDF will shortly hold more practical joint maneuvers than ever with U.S. Air Force, with participation in by U.S. B52 bombers and the 7th Fleet, including aircraft carriers."

AKAHATA on 2 June carried a commentary headlined: "Dangerous Escalation of Joint Operation Buildup," and said:

"One of the most important points on which we must place our emphasis is that these planned maneuvers are graded up from the conventional grade, or mere dog fights, to a comprehensive air fighting with a designation of enemy planes."

"It is well known that the SDF had ever elaborated military plans for its exercises by regarding the Soviet Union as a hypothetical enemy." But the SDF has not so far openly put this idea into words. The SDF, however, ventures to speak about it. Herein can be found the seriousness and dangerous feature of the maneuvers to be held shortly."

"A dangerous escalation in respect of allout operation of the Japan-U.S. joint operation buildup amounts to linked moves to the policy of reinforcing military power in line with the theory of 'overwhelming superiority to the military power of the Soviet Union' advanced by the Carter administration. The Carter administration is now pushing ahead with this theory in response to the new situation in the Far East, Indochina, Middle East and other parts of the world.

In this sense, dangerous moves based on the 'guide lines' such as joint operations and intensified military exercises in U.S. bases, are worth paying out attention, as their moves are threatening peace and security of Japan."

CSO: 4120

10

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL

OKINAWAN PEOPLE PROTEST U.S. MILITARY TRAINING

Tokyo JPS in English 0904 GMT 1 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Jun, JPS--On the accident caused by flying shell fragments on 2 May fired from an eight-inch Howitzer using both nuclear and non-nuclear warheads, the Naha Bureau of the Defense Facilities Administration Agency announced on 31 May the result of its finding, saying "it is considerably unreasonable to draw an inference that (the accident) was caused by the flying fragments of shell fired by the U.S. forces on that day."

All political parties, including the Liberal Democratic Party, and democratic organizations are raising voices in strong criticism of and protest to the announcement, saying "it should not be condoned that while causing the accident which endangers life and safety of the Okinawa prefectural people, the U.S. forces are going to get away from the responsibility by leaving the matter as 'the cause unknown'."

The U.S. Marine Corps in Okinawa prefecture admitted on 9 May that the accident was caused by the flying fragments of shell shot out from the eight-inch Howitzers, but they released a "memorandum" on the same day saying that the accident was not related to the firing practice on that day, 2 May. Consequently, the Defense Facilities Administration Agency's announcement on 31 May was made in confirmation of the U.S. memorandum, and the prefectural people are raising voices against the announcement, saying "this is a mystery play written jointly by Japan and the U.S."

CSO: 4120

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL

'AKAHATA' ON SDF 'COMBAT' EXERCISE, JAPAN-U.S. SECURITY

Tokyo JPS in English 0923 GMT 31 May 79 OW

[AKAHATA 31 May Editorial: "Joint Exercise of SDF and New Moves to Aggravation of Japan-U.S. Security Treaty"]

[Text] Tokyo, 31 May, JPS--AKAHATA carried an editorial on 31 May entitled "Joint Exercise of Self Defense Forces and New Moves to Aggravation of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty," and gave a warning to the "1979 joint exercise" of the ground, maritime and air SDF, which took place from 24-30 May. The gist of the editorial follows:

"Since the adoption of the 'guidelines' for the 'Japan-U.S. defense cooperation' in the autumn of last year, various military exercises have been taking places and unusual moves in relationship to the Japan-U.S. security treaty have also been continued. Because of this, we cannot help but pay serious attention to joint exercises of the SDF.

"The military exercises at this time have serious substance on which we must place emphasis.

First, in addition to the conventional exercises on the map, the SDF, for the first time, held actual combat exercises of the ground, maritime and air SDF. Through these exercises, the three forces will be strengthened as comprehensive combat units. This indicates one of the details of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's commitment to the U.S. made at the recent Japan-U.S. summit talks.

Secondly, the joint exercises aiming at the combat-readiness of the SDR were a preparation for the beginning of the full-scale Japan-U.S. joint exercise of the ground, air and maritime forces, based on the 'guidelines' for Japan-U.S. defense cooperation.

"It is apparent that the joint exercises of the three forces of the SDF at this time were linked to the implementation of the 'guidelines' in response to the U.S. request.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

"Since the drafting of the 'guidelines', the joint aerial combat training of the U.S. Air Force and the air SDF, based in Misawa Base in Aomori Prefecture, began to take place, the maritime SDF are carrying anti-submarine training to assure safety of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, and the U.S.-South Korea joint military exercise '79 team spirit' took place. The joint military exercises between Japan and the U.S., or between the U.S. and South Korea have been held one after another, and the military integration of the U.S., Japan and South Korea is accelerated noticeably. Needless to say that the recent joint training of the SDF is heavily linked to this plan.

Thirdly, what to be regarded seriously is that acceleration of the combat-readiness of the SDF, the full implementation of the Japan-U.S. joint operational setup, and the acceleration of the military integration of the U.S., Japan and South Korea will guarantee free military actions of the U.S. forces and the Japanese SDF on one hand, and on the other hand, this acceleration will inevitably lead to the emergency legislation, the war-time legislation which will drastically restrain the people's property rights and human rights.

"At present, especially, we must look straight at the very serious development of the situation that on the pretext of an 'anti-Soviet strategy' China is actively giving support for the full implementation of the Japan-U.S. joint military operational setup, the combat-readiness of the SDF, and the drafting of the emergency legislation based on the 'guidelines' for the Japan-U.S. defense cooperation.

"The Carter administration sees the Japan-U.S. military alliance as the key point of its strategy in Asia, and is strengthening the policy of defeating one enemy at the time against the anti-imperialist forces, by making the maximum use of China's pro-imperialist line. Japanese reactionary forces supported by China, can openly push for the strengthening of the SDF, and the full implementation of the Japan-U.S. joint military operational setup, 'without any worries.'

"The Ohira government is actively attempting to entangle Japan into the perilous setup called 'triangular alliance' of the U.S., China and Japan, geared to the Japan-U.S. military alliance, the root cause of the present intensification of the tension in Asia. We give a strict warning to Ohira government. Some quarters, at the same time, argue that 'the Japan-U.S. security treaty has become ineffective,' after the conclusion of the Japan-China treaty for peace and amity, and the normalization of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and China since last year. But the situation is really moving opposite, and it is more essential to carry out the task to break away from the Japan-U.S. security setup in the course of genuine peace and security of Japan and Asia."

CSO: 4120

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL

'YOMIURI' VIEWS IEA MEETING, 'INEFFECTIVE' CARTER MOVE

Tokyo THE DAILY YOMIURI in English 24 May 79 p 2 OW

[Editorial: "Curb Oil Use First"]

[Text] The third ministerial meeting of the International Energy Agency (IEA) emphasized proposals to cut oil consumption and expand the use of coal but this may be difficult to accomplish, particularly since the U.S. cannot seem to control its appetite for petroleum.

The IEA, which set the guideline for oil saving at five percent this year, decided to maintain the same guideline next year. And a glance at the international oil market tells us that oil prices are on an upward trend despite the resumption of Iranian oil exports.

It would seem that rising oil prices resulted not so much from short supply as an increase in demand by oil-using nations. These nations are stepping up their imports in anticipation that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is likely to raise prices again in its meeting next month. What is necessary, therefore, is to curb demand and thus cool off the oil market.

U.S. Promise Doubted

But we are worried that the U.S. will not keep its promise to reduce the use of oil. Oil imports by Japan and Western European countries dropped substantially after the oil shock of 1973. Japan's annual crude imports, which reached nearly 290 million kiloliters in 1973, dropped to between 270 million and 260 million kiloliters in subsequent years, including last year.

In contrast U.S. oil imports have been increasing over these years. The total oil imports of the U.S.--including both crude and oil products--showed an increase of nearly 50 percent in 1977 over 1973. And according to one forecast, U.S. oil imports, which were 8.4 million barrels a day in 1978, will increase further to 9.2 million barrels a day this year.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Carter's Move Ineffective

President Carter recently decided to gradually raise the controlled prices of domestically produced crude oil to the level of international prices under his policy of cutting oil consumption. But we doubt that Carter's plan or the IEA appeal to save oil will stop the oil gluttony of the U.S. The U.S. Congress is balking at Carter's decision. But if the U.S. does not stop using so much oil, the ministerial council of the IEA will lose its significance.

As for the proposed expansion of the use of coal, Japan has no choice but to expand the use of coal by thermoelectric power stations. But this will cause problems since Japan's coal output is limited and it will have to import more coal. However, Japan will have to first find a stable supply of coal from abroad, and also the use of coal for power stations is more expensive than oil.

Although the world knows now that it must use less oil and more coal, the shift to this alternative energy source will not be accomplished easily.

COPYRIGHT: DAILY YOMIURI 1979

CSO: 4120

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL

JCP ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SEVENTH CC PLENUM

Tokyo JPS in English 0935 GMT 26 May 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 26 May, JPS--The secretariat of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party on 25 May issued a communique on the Seventh Central Committee Plenum. The communique reads in full as follows:

The Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party was held 23-25 May, 1979 at party headquarters.

Sanzo Nosaka, chairman of the Central Committee, declared the plenum open, and Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium, gave the opening address on behalf of the presidium.

Tomio Nishizawa, vice chairman of the presidium, reported on the proceedings and results of the preliminary talks with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The plenum expressed satisfaction with the steps taken by the standing presidium and unanimously approved the report.

Eizo Kobayashi, member of the standing presidium, reported on the mean attack on Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, launched by the Liberal Democratic Party by bringing up the "dispute related to the qualification of a DIET member." Following the discussions, the plenum unanimously adopted with indignation a special resolution, "We denounce the outrageous rejection of the principle of parliamentary democracy under the name of the dispute related to the qualification of a DIET member."

On behalf of the presidium, Kichiro Akeda, director of the election policy bureau, delivered a "report on the review of the ninth simultaneous local elections."

The "Resolution of the Seventh Central Committee Plenum" (draft) was presented by Comrade Tetsuzo Fuwa, chief of the secretariat, on behalf of the presidium. Fuwa gave the party work report, centering on the interpretation of the presented draft resolution.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

In his report, Secretariat Chief Fuwa proposed setting "months of great advance for victory in the general election" for June-July, and called on the whole party to launch a campaign to achieve the four tasks, 1) expansion of party membership; 2) expansion of the readership of the party organ paper; 3) further distribution of pamphlets produced to get rid of anticommunist poisonous matter, and 4) establishment and reinforcement of the supporters association.

Lively debates were held on the opening speech by Chairman Miyamoto, the party work report by Secretariat Chief Fuwa, and the report by election policy bureau director Akeda. Enthusiastic discussions continued, all the more because two national elections are expected to be held. A total of 60 central committee officials spoke in the 3-day session.

Chairman Miyamoto also took part in the debates.

The proposal for "months of great advance" was warmly welcomed in the light of the experiences in the local elections.

The discussions were followed by concluding remarks by Secretariat Chief Fuwa summing up the discussions on the draft resolution and the party work report, and concluding remarks by election bureau director Akeda summing up the discussions on the review of the elections.

The resolution of the Seventh Central Committee Plenum was unanimously adopted; the party work report, the report on the review of the simultaneous local elections and concluding remarks were unanimously endorsed. The plenum pledged efforts for achieving the four tasks in the "months of great advance" to win victory in the general election. Then, the plenum adjourned.

CSO: 4120

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL

JCP CHAIRMAN ADDRESSES SEVENTH CC PLENUM

Opening Speech by Miyamoto

Tokyo JPS in English 0900 GMT 24 May 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 25 May, JPS--The following is the gist of part of the opening speech given by Presidium Chairman Kenji Miyamoto at the beginning of the first day, 23 May, of the Seventh Central Committee Plenum of the Japanese Communist Party. It refers to the question of "the agreement on the concord between the JCP and Soka Gakkai (Buddhist organization)," and on the "proposal on new cooperative relations with the Japan Socialist Party" presented by Mitsuo Tomizuka, secretary general of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO).

Reactionary Forces which hated and antagonized "JCP-Soka Gakkai agreement."

The line of the national consensus on the three objectives of the progressive movement, or the line for forming a progressive united front if it takes the strategic view, will surely win eventually. Needless to say that it is not an unruffled road, which was evidenced in the destiny of the "agreement" reached in compliance with the national consensus between Soka Gakkai and the JCP.

Viewing it from international examples, the "agreement" was significant in representing the hope for peace and anti-fascism, taking in the wide views of religionists and communists. The undercover forces scheming night and day to align Japanese politics into reaction and fascism, particularly hated and antagonized the "agreement."

It must be said at this time that although advocating the separation between government and religion, motivated by the issue on freedom of speech and publication, Soka Gakkai has eventually turned away from it, due to their continuation of support for the Komei party. Not to say of the irresponsible attitude taken by Soka Gakkai to shelve the "agreement," it is on this point (laying aside the "agreement") that many

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

intelligible people, including members of Soka Gakkai sincere in their religious belief, are becoming suspicious and critical. It agrees with the course of development of the modern society, to have every religionist adhere to freedom of religious belief, and deny the shackle to support a specific political party, and the religion and the government will make advances on the basis of separate interior rules.

It does not contradict the freedom of religion for religionists and religious organizations to join in the effort to establish a broad national consensus for peace and anti-fascism. It is a matter related to the political freedom of religionists.

Tomizuka Statement and SOHYO's Future

It needs no argument to say that the compulsory voting for a specific political party, held for a long time by the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) and the Confederation of Labor Unions (DOMEI), is the greatest obstacle to the unity of the labor front. This indicates the backwardness of Japan's labor movement, and also the deep-rooted backward character of Japan's progressive movement. It is a well-known fact that although SOHYO leaders have frequently mentioned the need to re-examine the point since more than ten years ago, they were shelved one after another.

I regret to say that it was my plain first impression that it will follow and end on the similar course, this time too. If my impression misses the points, for the better, it should be said that the future of SOHYO is assured.

Second Day of Plenum

Tokyo JPS in English 0919 GMT 25 May 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 25 May, JPS--On 24 May, the second day of the 7th Central Committee Plenum of the Japanese Communist Party, delegates discussed the opening speech given by Presidium Chairman Kenji Miyamoto, the presidium's draft resolution, the report on party affairs, and the review of the recent local elections.

Standing presidium member Eizo Kobayashi, on behalf of the standing presidium, gave a report at the beginning of the afternoon discussion, on the "complaint on qualification of DIET member" presented by Kazuo Tamaki, Liberal-Democratic Party member of the DIET, against JCP Presidium Chairman Miyamoto. Kobayashi gave a detailed explanation on the process and the proceedings of the case, saying that attacks on the democratic legal order, and the anti-communist offensive have entered a new stage. Kobayashi proposed that the 7th Plenum should adopt a special resolution calling for the development of the struggle in and out of the DIET in



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

opposition to the "complaint," and to call on the people to raise their voice against it. The plenum unanimously adopted the standing presidium proposition.

All delegates who took the floor unanimously welcomed the "months of advances for victory in the general election," proposed on the first day of the plenum by the presidium, expressed their determination to do their utmost to make "months of advances" successful.

Takeshi Hama, director of the Party Organization Bureau, referred to the significance of the months, pointing out that the distinctive feature of the months is that the party effort to recover the lag in the recruitment of party members, is being pushed to the forefront.

Tadato Miyamoto, director of the organ paper BUREAU, appealed that the expansion of the readership of the party organ and magazine is essential for the success of the months. He stressed that the target of increasing the readership at more than 130 percent must be attained by the end of July.

CSO: 4120

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL

CP OFFICIAL ON COMPLAINT AGAINST JCP CHAIRMAN MIYAMOTO

Tokyo JPS in English 0949 GMT 25 May 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 25 May, JPS--Koichiro Ueda, vice presidium chairman of the Japanese Communist Party and the head of the JCP House of Councillors group, issued a statement on 24 May, on the question of Upper House speaker Ken Yasui asking advice of the directors board of the Upper House Steering Committee on the handling of a "complaint" presented to the speaker by Kazuo Tamaki, the Liberal-Democratic Party member of the House of Councillors, dissenting the qualification of Kenji Miyamoto, presidium chairman of the JCP, as the member of the Upper House.

The statement reiterated the JCP claim that the Tamaki complaint "does not comply with the due process of law on the dissension of the qualification, and the speaker must not accept it." The statement points out the unconstitutionality and the unfairness of the "complaint" as follows:

"The core of Councillor Tamaki's claim lies on the point that the reinstatement of Councillor Miyamoto in 1947, which was effected by the Japanese Government, is 'unconstitutional and ineffective'. This reasoning totally disregards the great change in the Japanese legal system for democratic one in acceptance of the Potsdam declaration, the steps for the democratization of Japan, such as the abolition of the fascist law for the maintenance of peace and public order, and the restoration of freedom to political prisoners, and the promulgation of the Japanese constitution based on those measures. This is an anachronistic argument deduced solely from the old imperial constitution and the old legal order typified in the law for the maintenance of peace and public order, which are clearly excluded from the present constitution.

"It is simply clear that such a complaint heavily relying on the outrageous 'reasoning' denying the democratic legal order under the present constitution, is not entitled to bring a dissension of the qualification provided in Article 55 of the constitution."

CSO: 4120

21

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL

JCP CC PLENUM RESOLUTION ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Tokyo JPS in English 0930 GMT 26 May 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 26 May, JPS--The Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party on 25 May unanimously adopted a resolution. The following is part of the resolution referring to the international situation:

As for the international situation relating to Japan, it must be noted that both U.S. imperialism and the Chinese leadership supporting each other are carrying out the policy of aggression and hegemonism in Asia.

The Carter administration of the United States has formulated a grand design for the 1980s, according to which the United States strengthens the "policy of strength" and its setup to intervene militarily in any place of the world. In Asia it establishes the Japan-U.S. military alliance as the core of its military and political strategy and carries out the "U.S.-China alliance" strategy which aims at making best use of the pro-imperialist line of China for its offensive against anti-imperialist forces. The serious manifestations of this design are the U.S. military intervention in Yemen, sending of a U.S. fleet to the Indian Ocean, the scaling-up of "team spirit" military maneuvers and preparations by U.S. forces in South Korea for a nuclear war, and the stepping up of war preparations on the Korean Peninsula. The moves toward an all-out Japan-U.S. defense cooperation, including the attempt from last year to enact an "emergency legislation," are also another dangerous manifestation of the design.

It is still the most important task of peace and democratic forces to fight against the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war for the cause of peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world, and for the cause of national determination.

What we, peace and democratic forces in Japan, cannot overlook is that socialist China, using the "Soviet-is-the-major-enemy" argument, is giving all-out support to and even actively cooperates in the U.S. imperialist

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

policy of war and aggression, especially the attempt to increase the aggressiveness of the Japan-U.S. military alliance. Commenting on the "defense problem" of Japan, the PEOPLE'S DAILY recently appreciated the LDP government's efforts to enact an "emergency legislation," bring Japan-U.S. operation in full swing and embark on the new reinforcement plan to build self-defense forces equipped with "defense strength with threatening power," as "new moves to break up the postwar taboo for Japan," the paper gave allout encouragement to these efforts. It must be regarded very seriously that the argument of the Chinese leadership in favor of the Japan-U.S. security treaty has gone as far as to praise and encourage the "hawkish" line of Japanese fascists.

In spite of the unreasonableness of the argument of "punishment" and the clear fact that the war was a barbarous war of aggression, both governments of the United States and Japan took the attitude of actually approving the Chinese large-scale war of aggression against Vietnam. While maintaining a number of strongholds for aggression in the territory of Vietnam, the Chinese leadership is expressing its intention of reinvasion under the pretext of "punishment," on the grounds that the Vietnamese side has not yet yielded to the onesided demands of China. It is a wellknown fact that the attitudes of the governments of Japan and the United States have become a strong encouragement to the aggression and hegemonist actions of China.

As a matter of course, a relationship of mutual support between two hegemonisms or aggressionisms has been formed, in which the Chinese leadership gives allout support to the U.S. imperialist policy for war and aggression and to the revival and strengthening of Japanese militarism, while both governments of Japan and the United States approve the Chinese aggression. We must look squarely at the reality that this relation has become the greatest root cause of threatening peace in Asia and the sovereignties of the Asian peoples. This attitude of the Chinese leadership means in a dual sense its degradation to "social imperialism" (Lenin: In which on one hand it supports U.S. imperialism, calling itself "socialism," while on the other it is resorting to the means of imperialism and aggression against other countries).

Since the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty was signed, China has been pushing ahead with exchange programs between the two countries. And now a Chinese group led by Liao Chengzhi, on board the "China-Japan friendship ship," is visiting various parts of Japan. The movement of "exchanges and friendship," with the support and promotion of dually hegemonist acts as its precondition, can be taken to mean as a movement aimed at spreading among the Japanese people the tendency of supporting and following China's hegemonism and its position of affirming the Japan-U.S. military alliance. It will inevitably become hostile not only to the cause of progressive change in Japan, but also to the cause of defense of peace in Asia as well as to genuine friendship between the peoples of Japan and China.

23

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The party severely points out that an immediate and serious task now for all the Japanese peace, democratic and progressive forces is to reject all the tendencies subservient to foreign forces and maintain the independent position of the people in Japanese movements, so that advances will be made in their own struggle for the realization of a Japan of nonalignment and neutrality, the defense of peace and the right to self-determination, and against war of aggression.

The currents in the domestic and international situation, as stated above, confirmed again at home and abroad that the party line which is based on the party program and the decisions of the party congress has been correct and that the role of the JCP is becoming increasingly greater. The role of the JCP is decisive in marking the coming 1980s as an era in the people's history of advances and progressive change in the real sense of the word. Because of this, the Japanese forces of reaction are continually concentrating on fierce attacks on the JCP. The whole party must defeat all anticommunist attacks and win party advances, so that a progressive perspective for the 1980s will be opened by our own strength and efforts.

CSO: 4120

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL

JCP OFFICIAL AT SEVENTH PLENUM COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Tokyo JPS in English 0853 GMT 29 May 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 29 May, JPS--The following is the latter half of the part referring to international issues in the party affairs report given by Tetsuzo Fuwa, secretariat chief of the JCP, in the Seventh Central Committee Plenum.

Double Degeneration to "Social Imperialism"

Two hegemonisms, or aggressionisms have become visible in the development of the strategy of defeating enemy one by one at the time and Chinese war of aggression against Vietnam,--two hegemonisms, or aggressionisms which are placing major emphasis on Asia. The major feature of today's situation can be found in the fact that two hegemonisms are supporting each other, and linking together, and that is creating serious danger to peace in Asia and the world. It is well-known that China is openly pushing ahead with the alliance with the U.S. in accordance with an "anti-Soviet strategy," which is based on the so-called "theory of three worlds." This can be endorsed by the fact that China openly stands on the side of the U.S. in all troubles not only in Africa, but also in the Middle East, which are caused by the U.S. The most typical example of the Chinese policy line, or the alliance with U.S. imperialism, is the Chinese attitude in giving all-out support to, praise for and promotion of the revival of Japanese militarism. I made public this matter in detail in my statement on 18 May which was carried by the 19 May issue of AKAHATA. The Chinese attitude is something conspicuous in the following reasons: Because of its excuse for "anti-Soviet strategy," China is supporting all aspects of recent fascistic militarization policy, such as the guidelines for Japan-U.S. military operations, emergency legislation, buildup of Japan-U.S. operation and other issues: China has a concrete plan aimed at strengthening its buildup for "anti-Soviet strategy" and "aggression against Vietnam" with the collusion of Japanese militarism.

In the meantime, the U.S. and the Japanese Governments did not openly support Chinese invasion of Vietnam, but this is only superficial.

25

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

These governments are actually supporting China by stepping up economic, diplomatic and political ties with China, or the aggressor. Right before the Chinese war of aggression against Vietnam, Japan signed a treaty with China, and the U.S. restored diplomatic relations with China. This had such significance that these countries consolidated China diplomatically. This is the point of feature of nowadays's situation, that two hegemonisms are supporting each other and encouraging respective aggressionisms.

Concerning the revival and strengthening of Japanese militarism, international criticism of it has reached us only from the side of the Soviet Union, but China praises it. How is this situation encouraging the Japanese group favoring militarism? How is this situation helping the middle of the road parties which made a turn for approving the Japan-U.S. security treaty and the Japanese self-defense forces? This is indeed beyond our imagination.

The "draft resolution" characterizes this line of China as a degeneration to "social imperialism." Seven years ago, concerning the situation that China was carrying on intervention in Japanese affairs in an attempt to place Japanese movements under its control, the JCP characterized it as "social colonialism," in the sense that it is a "neo-colonialism" under the guise of socialism. China's degeneration has further deepened, and has become so serious that what Lenin termed "social imperialism" or "socialist on one's lips, but actually imperialist" can be applied directly to China. In connection with this problem, Lenin made two points. First, in World War I, when major parties of the second international shifted to supporting the imperialist war under the guise of "the defense of the fatherland," he criticized the opportunists for changing their position to the side defending the imperialist bourgeoisie, and called them "social imperialism" as a new phase of opportunism. Secondly, also in the arguments during World War I, when debates went on over the right to self-determination of nations, Lenin made deep analysis of the question that national oppression might occur, if democracy is not implemented on the infrastructure of a socialist economy which is to be established after a socialist revolution, thus making an analytical approach to the question of the possibility that national oppression and imperialist tendency could arise in a socialist country.

Recall what Lenin thus pointed out. The present attitude of China can be said to have committed dual betrayal, viz., it is a degradation into "social imperialist" policies in the extent that it has gone so far as to defend U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, and at the same time, it conducts war of aggression against other countries, under the guise of socialist country. This is just what the draft resolution says.

In discussing the present stage of development, the resolution of the 14th Party Congress pointed out that socialism is "still in the

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

process of formation in view of world history," and made analysis and defined in a very broad perspective the background to various negative phenomena that deviate from the fundamental principles of socialism. China's degeneration into the "social imperialist" policies is one of the examples of extreme degeneration which has occurred in an era of "formation" of socialism. In this sense I would like to emphasize that the present situation can be viewed correctly only when the position of the resolution of the 14th Party Congress is maintained.

Practically speaking, it is now important to deal correctly with the campaign launched by the Chinese side for friendship with Japan. This problem was taken up in an AKAHATA editorial on 16 May entitled "What is the Mission of the China-Japan Friendship Ship?" Basic points of this problem are dealt with by the "draft resolution."

The last paragraph of the "draft resolution." The correctness of the JCP line, its significance and role are being proved in practice by facts with each passing day. This is the most important point we must firmly grasp, in understanding the present situation. In connection with this, I would like to add a few words to some international affairs. Vice-Presidium Chairman Nishizawa reported in this plenum that the problem of Y. Shiga and his group, which had existed over 15 years in the relations between the Japanese and Soviet communist parties was solved in a correct direction. This is an epochmaking event in the history of the international communist movement.

This provides evidence that maintenance of the position of self-reliance and independence, and the position and the correct attitude based on scientific socialism, helps activating "power of recovery" with reason, and contributing to the international cause of scientific socialism.

CSO: 4120



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF JCP YOUTH BODY HOLDS MEETING 31 MAY-1 JUN

Tokyo JPS in English 0915 GMT 2 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Jun, JPS--The 5th Central Committee meeting of the Democratic Youth League of Japan [DYLU] was held on 31 May-1 June. The purpose was to sum up the activities in the recent unified local elections, analyze the present situation surrounding young people, and to decide on the tasks to be tackled from the viewpoint of winning victory in the coming national elections and holding the successful 16th National Congress.

Takeshi Hama, Japanese Communist Party standing presidium member, attended and addressed the meeting.

The meeting adopted a resolution: "Let us organize all the energy of youth for transformation, for victory in the national elections and for the holding the 15th National Congress." It also decided to set June-July for "special campaign months for greater advances of the league."

In his closing speech, DYLU CC Chairman Taijiro Fukushige said that youth masses and league members have come to become more convinced of the victory of the JCP in the local elections and that tens of thousands of young people who joined the league activities in the local elections are becoming more conscious. In this regard, he stressed, there is the possibility for the DYLU to attain its present target of the expansion of the membership and the readership of the organ paper.

CSO: 4120

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL

JCP MEMBER DEMANDS END TO 'MIDWAY' OPERATIONS IN PERSIAN GULF

Tokyo JPS in English 0912 GMT 1 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Jun, JPS--Kemejiro Senaga, communist member of the house of representatives, in the cabinet committee on 31 May took up the operation action of the aircraft carrier "Midway" in the Persian Gulf, which belongs to the U.S. Seventh Fleet, and makes Yokosuka in Kanagawa Prefecture its homeport. Senaga questioned the government that this is a serious matter in the light of a stipulation in the U.S.-Japan security treaty.

American affairs bureau chief Nobuyuki Nakajima of the foreign ministry said, "the clause in Article 6 of the security treaty saying the preservation of peace and security in the Far East indicates the purpose of employing the bases in Japan, and does not refer to the sphere of action of the U.S. forces," and "if one aircraft or one naval vessel has operated outside the Far East, that does not violate the security treaty." This indicates that the Japanese Government approves the Seventh Fleet--making Japan its strongpoint--extending its sphere of operational action to the sea area of the Middle East.

Senaga demanded that (1) the operation in the Middle East area of the "Midway," which makes Yokosuka its homeport, must stop, and (2) the U.S. forces in Japan must report the action taken by the "Midway" to the Japanese Government. But Foreign Minister Sonoda said "the 'Midway's' action is not a combat operational action, and in the light of the security treaty, the U.S. forces are not required to make a prior notification to Japan."

AKAHATA took this up on 1 June, and giving criticism of the Japanese Government's attitude, said that this lends hands to the U.S. military intimidation in the Middle East.

CSO: 4120

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL

JCP SENDS GREETINGS TO PORTUGUESE CP CONGRESS

Tokyo JPS in English 0936 GMT 31 May 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 31 May, JPS--At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party sent Choju Ugai, CC member and JCP permanent representative to the editorial board of the "Problems of Peace and Socialism" in Prague, to the 9th Congress of the PCP, which began on 31 May.

The JCP also sent a message to the congress. The message says: "We sincerely hope that you will win success in the congress and thereby it will contribute to the struggle of the Portuguese working class and working people advancing on the road to democracy and progress by defeating the vicious aim of the forces of reaction at home and abroad to check the process of democratization."

CSO: 4120

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL

'JAPAN TIMES' COMMENTS ON LDP'S NAKAGAWA FACTION

Tokyo THE JAPAN TIMES in English 31 May 79 p 12 OW

[Article by Minoru Shimizu in "Politics Today--And Tomorrow" Column entitled: "Fukuda's 'Flying Column' Formed"]

[Text] Seirankai is a political group formed by hawkish young Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Dietmen once known for their extremist views.

When the 30 or so conservative young Turks grouped together in 1973 during the Tanaka cabinet days, they sealed their bond with blood, a ceremony rarely used since ancient times. The group was sharply critical of the government and the ruling LDP executive in everything from foreign policy, such as Japan-China relations, to domestic issues. Their words and deeds drew grave interest in political and other circles.

Seirankai Group

In the past year or so, however, this most rightist group within the LDP has not been very active. Indeed, its very existence is now at stake with its membership reduced to scarcely more than 10 persons. Recently, one of the Seirankai leaders, former agriculture, forestry and fisheries (AFF) Minister Ichiro Nakagawa, has even formed his own policy group, Jiyu Kakushin Doyukai (Liberal Reformist Associates). In addition to Shintaro Ishihara, Eiichi Nakao and several other Seirankai members, this 17-member policy group also includes members from the Fukuda, Nakasone and neutral factions of the LDP. Nominally, the group is led by a man from one of the LDP's neutral factions, former AFF Minister Shiro Hasegawa, but everyone in the LDP agrees that Nakagawa is the real leader.

With the inauguration of this new policy group, Seirankai has all but ceased its activities.

Nakagawa's move to set up his own policy group partly stems from a split within Seirankai during last year's LDP presidential election.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Nakagawa's all-out support for former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda during the election was opposed by some Seirankai members, and the upshot was that Nakagawa's hold within the group weakened. To make up for this loss of support, Nakagawa set out to bring together his other supporters outside the Seirankai ranks. Hence, these 17 lower house LDP members who joined his new group are not only close to Nakagawa but are also pro-Fukuda.

A protege of the late Banboku Ohno--one of the party-politician leaders in the postwar conservative party, Nakagawa is widely regarded as a future leader of the LDP right wing. But having spent 10 years or so in LDP politics without affiliation with any major intraparty faction, Nakagawa knows only too well the extent of power wielded by factional groups. Hence, in recent years, he has vigorously campaigned for the abolition of intraparty factions, arguing for its necessity in the name of party reform.

Not Factional Organization

Like Seirankai, Nakagawa's newly-formed group has also called itself a policy group and not a factional organization. But few people within the LDP and elsewhere will take such protestation at its face value.

Such skepticism is not altogether unreasonable. After all, when Fukuda, the candidate he had campaigned for so actively, was edged out by the present prime minister, Masayoshi Ohira, during last year's LDP presidential election, Nakagawa himself said, "we were defeated by the combination of the Ohira and Tanaka factions. Without a powerful faction, winning a party presidential election is impossible."

Commenting on his own newly-formed group, Nakagawa said, "I don't have that much money to form and maintain a faction. Therefore, the new group should be regarded as a policy-oriented grouping of like-minded friends in the LDP."

What is more, he said, "those people who form their own faction invariably aim at the party presidency and the prime ministership. But as for myself, I don't think I have the potential to become a prime minister."

Nakagawa Group

While Nakagawa has brushed aside the allegation that his policy group is another intraparty faction, he has made no attempt to deny categorically the view held by other people in the LDP that his group is a de facto Nakagawa faction.

Anyway, it is an open secret in political circles that both Nakagawa and his close allies want to turn the group into a formal Nakagawa faction in the near future. Nakagawa's present reluctance to call a spade

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

a spade is perhaps due to the fact that it was he himself who had called for the abolition of factions. Furthermore, it would be inappropriate for Nakagawa to declare openly that his new policy group is in fact a faction since some of the young LDP Diet members who joined his group are also currently affiliated with other factions.

The past three years or so have witnessed the emergence of one policy group after another within the LDP. In fact, it was almost fashionable to set up such policy groups, which were supposed to replace intraparty factions as part of the LDP reform program. But factions continued to exist in fact, if not in name.

Party Presidential Election

Following last year's introduction of a party presidential election participated in by all party members, the faction system has been revived completely and openly within the LDP. As a result, the various policy groups have been swept out of action.

Given such a situation, it is highly unlikely that Nakagawa, who is known for his shrewd reading of political winds, would not set up a policy group in the true sense of the term.

What is his objective then? Nakagawa is known to be very close to former chief cabinet secretary Shintaro Abe, heir apparent to the largest LDP faction now led by former prime minister Takeo Fukuda. Both Nakagawa and Abe are now allegedly cooking up a plan to bring all right-wing forces into their fold in order to capture the party leadership. According to this scheme, Nakagawa would let Abe be party president with himself serving as deputy.

There is strong indication that Nakagawa's policy group is actually a flying column of Fukuda's faction. If that is the case, the present LDP leadership faction under Ohira cannot afford to ignore what Nakagawa has been doing recently.

COPYRIGHT: THE JAPAN TIMES, 1979

CSO: 4120

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL

'AKAHATA' SCORES JAPAN'S SUPPORT FOR POL POT REGIME

Tokyo JPS in English 0901 GMT 1 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Jun, JPS--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda in the house of representatives cabinet committee on 31 May said that the Japanese Government is going to recognize the non-substantial "Pol Pot Regime" as the legitimate government of Cambodia. On the request for aid, including medicines, from that regime, Sonoda said, "we would like to meet the request immediately."

Reporting it on 1 June, AKAHATA said:

Aid to the Pol Pot clique, which is now a mere handful of stragglers of the Pol Pot forces, is a blatant intervention in internal affairs in Cambodia, helping the maneuver to subvert the established government of the People's Republic of Cambodia, led by Premier Heng Samrin.

There is a move, on the other hand, to make an international intervention by calling "an international conference" on Cambodian question. Foreign Minister Sonoda's remark is an announcement to work out the position that Japan takes more positive part in such an international conspiracy, on the basis of the discussion carried in the recent Japan-U.S. summit talks, and this is an unpardonable attitude, which endangers the fundamental principle of Japanese diplomacy.

CSO: 4120

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

ECONOMIC

OHIRA HOPES FOR BROAD TRADE ACCORD BY SUMMIT

Tokyo THE DAILY YOMIURI in English 26 May 79 p 1 OW

[Text] Prime Minister Ohira Firday told a press conference that he wanted to reach, by the time of the Tokyo summit, a broad accord (with Western countries) on the problem of giving foreign suppliers an opportunity to supply goods to Japanese public corporations.

Ohira said that he was taking a two-step approach to the problem: He wanted to reach a broad accord by the Tokyo summit on 28-29 June on the procedure and method for making the Japanese public market accessible to foreign suppliers, and to give detailed substance to the accord by 1 January 1981, when the Tokyo round takes effect.

Ohira said, however, that opening the Japanese market to the rest of the world should be done on a reciprocal basis.

Asked by a reporter if a reciprocal basis meant demanding that the U.S. too, should open its market, Ohira answered that all the world, including the European Communities (EC), would be asked to open their markets.

He said that it would take about a year to reach accord on the substance of foreign participation in supplying goods to public corporations.

Ohira also clarified that he was willing to discuss the problem with Robert Strauss, President Carter's special trade representative in early June.

COPYRIGHT: DAILY YOMIURI 1979

CSO: 4120

35

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

ECONOMIC

'MAINICHI' COMMENTS ON SINO-JAPANESE ECONOMIC TIES

Tokyo MAINICHI DAILY NEWS in English 27 May 79 p 2 OW

[Editorial: "Sino-Japanese Trade Relations"]

[Text] Japan's contracts with China for plant exports have been stalled for some time, mainly due to changed Chinese circumstances both at home and abroad. The Chinese, however, recently proposed restarting negotiations on revision of contract terms.

Most of the Japanese companies concerned, including Nippon Steel Corporation, have already sent representatives to Beijing to settle the issue satisfactorily. Although conclusion of the contracts may require some time, we consider it a good sign the talks are underway, indicating the Beijing regime has completed its readjustment of new economic policies. Resumption of the talks is in itself a good omen for future economic cooperation between Japan and the People's Republic of China.

Contracts for Japanese plant exports to China which have so far not been followed through amount to \$2.3 billion, including a contract for an iron and steel plant in Shanghai. Some Japanese companies which received orders have already started procuring the necessary materials to speed up production. In this regard, an early settlement on the contract revision is earnestly desired.

The Chinese reportedly explained they have frozen the contracts in order to "consider means of payments." China has begun pushing through its four-point modernization program--centering on agriculture, industry, defense and science and technology--but has given top priority to heavy industry. As a result, progress has been rather slow in related industries and agriculture. A case in point is the rolling mill newly constructed with cooperation from Japan and West Germany. Due to a shortage of electric power, and the lack of trained personnel capable of managing the plant, the new plant has not been in full operation up to date.

36

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Since early this year, Chinese authorities have been reappraising their economic policies, and Chen Yun was recently named deputy party chairman. He won a reputation for outstanding performances during the first five-year economic plan following the emergence of communist China. His policy of balanced development of various industries achieved effective results at that time.

It is reported Chen Yun has played an important role in realizing the initialing of a Sino-American trade agreement, and resuming talks on revising the trade contracts with Japanese firms. There is no knowing exactly what adjustments have been adopted.

In essence, it appears China has shifted emphasis to agricultural development, while promoting such industries as coal, electricity and transportation. It is also believed most likely the country has decided to mark time in giving priority to heavy industry while promoting light industry for quick returns. If so, chances are high the scale of plant imports will be trimmed and delivery dates will be postponed.

Although it is too early for real optimism over the negotiations for contract revisions, we call on the Chinese leaders to support an early conclusion.

The Japanese, too, should reflect on their past approaches to the vast Chinese market. It is true a market of one billion people is alluring to trade-minded Japanese firms; but they should remember that rapid advance, in disregard of the domestic situation in the country concerned, is least effective in producing lasting results.

Japan's modernization was achieved on the basis of the introduction of advanced technology, sacrifices by farmers and advances into overseas markets. On the other hand, China is still on the threshold of its four-point modernization program. China, primarily a less-developed agricultural society, has been eager to push improvements in the living standards of its people, and the modernization of industries. From the outset this was a very difficult goal.

Against this background, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping was quoted as saying that in adjusting policies, the primary purpose at present is to realize modernization in a Chinese manner. Chairman of the Sino-Japanese friendship association Liu Desheng now visiting Japan also described the adjustments as a "one step retreat for a two-step advance." Both aired determination to promote well-rounded economic development.

Rough going is ahead for China, but we should cooperate with its efforts to our fullest capacity.

COPYRIGHT: Mainichi Daily News 1979

CSO: 4120

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

ECONOMIC

BRIEFS

THERMAL POWERPLANTS--TOKYO (Reuter)--The Japanese Government has decided to build more thermal power plants using coal in Japan and boost imports of coal necessary for the plants, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Wednesday. It said the ministry would create a new joint Government and private committee for promotion of coal utilization soon to discuss concrete measures. Oil-burning power plants now in operation or near completion are estimated to need 19.95 million kls of crude oil in fiscal 1979, down from 22 million kls used in fiscal 1978, it added. This accounted for about seven percent of the nation's oil import total. [Excerpts] [Tokyo ASAHI EVENING NEWS in English 24 May 29 p 5]

CSO: 4120

END

38

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY