



Parahyangan Catholic University
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
Department of International Relations

Accredited A

SK BAN –PT NO: 451/SK/BAN-PT/Akred/S/XI/2014

Positive Propaganda by The Japan Times Towards
The Act on Protection of Specially Designated
Secrets Law of Japan

Thesis

By

Sumantra Mararumi

2014330090

Bandung

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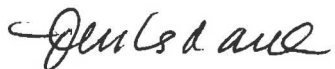
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Hereby stated that this research proposal to be the result of my own writing on scientific paper and has never been proposed to achieve an academic degree by others. Any quoted opinion are written based on the scientific rules that applies.

This statement was written under my full responsibility and I am ready to receive any consequences if this statement would be proven to be false.

Bandung



Sumantra Mararumi

Abstract

Name : Sumantra Mararumi
Student Number : 2014330090
Title : Positive Propaganda by The Japan Times Towards The Act on Protection of Specially Designated Secrets Law of Japan

On December of 2013, the government of Japan passed a bill for an information security system named The Act on Protection of Specially Designated Secrets Law. This law would regulate the accessibility of government information, and enforce the safety of information that are deemed as a secret. Ever since the drafting of this law, Japanese English newspaper, The Japan Times, had been covering the issue intensely. Moreover, the media covers only opposing opinion and argument regarding the law. This research aims to see if the secrecy law drives the activity of news coverage by The Japan Times as a form of Positive propaganda. In order to do this research, writer uses the theory of propaganda, global issues, and the concept of state secrecy as well as Positive propaganda.

From the analysis, this research found that the state secrecy law of Japan had indeed drives The Japan Times into doing a positive propaganda. This answer was concluded through article analysis of news coverage done by The Japan Times using the concept of propaganda and positive propaganda.

Keywords : Japan State Secrecy, Propaganda.

Abstrak

Nama : Sumantra Mararumi
NPM : 2014330090
Judul : Positive Propaganda by The Japan Times Towards The Act on Protection of Specially Designated Secrets Law of Japan.

Pada bulan Desember 2013, pemerintah Jepang meloloskan RUU untuk sistem keamanan informasi yang bernama Hukum perlindungan rahasia. Undang-undang ini akan mengatur aksesibilitas informasi pemerintah, dan menegakkan keamanan informasi yang dianggap sebagai rahasia. Sejak penyusunan undang-undang ini, surat kabar berbahasa Inggris Jepang, The Japan Times, telah membahas masalah ini secara intens. Selain itu, media tersebut hanya menulis pendapat dan argumen yang bersifat tidak menyetujui hukum tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat apakah undang-undang kerahasiaan tersebut menggerakkan aktivitas liputan berita oleh The Japan Times sebagai bentuk propaganda Positif. Untuk melakukan penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan teori propaganda, isu global, dan konsep kerahasiaan negara serta propaganda Positif.

Dari analisis yang dilakukan, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa undang-undang kerahasiaan negara Jepang telah mendorong The Japan Times melakukan propaganda positif. Jawaban ini disimpulkan melalui analisis artikel dari liputan berita yang dilakukan oleh The Japan Times menggunakan konsep propaganda dan propaganda positif.

Kata Kunci: Kerahasiaan Negara Jepang, Propaganda.

Preface

This thesis is finished with the highest form of gratitude, that throughout the process of its writing, writer had always been blessed with strength and persistence. **“Positive Propaganda by The Japan Times towards the Act on Protection of Specially Designated Secrets Law”** is the title chosen for this thesis, and writer has a high hope that this can provide a better understanding on how media plays its role in politics, and open a broader knowledge on propaganda especially in its goals and values that drives it. Of course, the completion for this thesis and its qualification as an academic writing is also a product of effort and guidance from Mr. Albert Triwibowo, S. IP., M.A.

However, writer acknowledges that this thesis is not flawless, and any feedback, input, or comments is open for anyone to submit.

Acknowledgement

For Mama and Paws, who taught me that the most important and impactful things in life are done, not spoken.

For my elder sibling, Abang, a best friend for eternity.

And to me, I made this happen. Thank you.

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List of Abbreviations

CNN	Cable News Network
U.S.	United States
PRC	People's Republic of China
USA	United States of America
MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
GSOMIA	General Security of Military Information Agreement

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

As the power of information has grown really significant in the international activities, media has the option of putting its capability of providing it in ways according to certain interests. This use of media can be used to shape opinion, perspectives, and even affect the process in which decisions are taken. This way of using media is also known as the act of propaganda, whereas in this context is a very necessary part of journalism¹. As described by scholars, propaganda is a planned and systematic uses of symbols and psychological techniques to alter, control, or manipulate ideas or opinions, and ultimately changes the action of others². In term of connotations, scholars sees that propaganda has a lot of negative means in its activity. The discourse that it does is often seen to be not trustworthy, deceptive, and based on a false evident. These characteristics are also seen to be intentionally done by the propagandist making propaganda seen to be a negative term of activity³. Furthermore, according to Kant's second formulation of the categorical imperative, the act of propaganda

¹ Merrill, John Calhoun. *Legacy of wisdom: great thinkers and journalism*. Ames: Iowa State University Press, 2000. Pp. 18

² Azarina, Yücel Ertekin. "The Concept of Propaganda and the Use of Propaganda Techniques in World War 1 and 2." *Turkish Public Administration Journal*: 100-01.
http://www.todaie.edu.tr/resimler/ekler/a4072b7d70a37fc_ek.pdf?dergi=Turkish Public Administration Annual.

³ Walton, Douglas. "WHAT IS PROPAGANDA, AND WHAT EXACTLY IS WRONG WITH IT?" *PUBLIC AFFAIRS QUARTERLY* 11, no. 4 (October 1997): 385.
<https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/8bf3/5cce170290065ebdf61123ff6b69002da506.pdf>.

often degrade the target of population to no more than means to accomplish certain goals, rather than seeing them as a group of individuals with mind and consciousness. Therefore, Kant sees propaganda as an unethical act⁴.

The view of propaganda as a negative and deceptive form of discourse can be mainly seen in the U.S.-Iraq war of 2003. Numerous images of murder and casualties from the U.S. military are seen to be framed, whereas the casualties number are much higher on the Iraq side, but the American media does not provide such images, making the public to see that this is an obvious attempt at propaganda in favor of the American military. The U.S. military commanders claimed that there are few thousands of dead Iraqi weren't showed in the broadcasting by the American media since most of the bombings towards the Iraqi military were not shown and broadcasted at all. Once, a CNN reporter faced a major backlash on angry viewers when his report shown a dead Iraqi body. Readers demand that CNN should not show any gruesome images of dead bodies while the casualties of U.S. military keeps broadcasted, as if they were in denial that casualties come from both sides⁵. Another symbolic news coverage in this war was the statue of Saddam Hussein's destruction by the Iraqi retaliation. A more detailed analysis of the images shows that there are only a few Iraqis present

⁴ Fernandez, Marisa. "The Good, The Bad, & The Unethical: The Ethics of Propaganda." Proceedings of the National Conference On Undergraduate Research (NCUR) 2016, April 7, 2016, 1733. <http://www.ncurproceedings.org/ojs/index.php/NCUR2016/article/viewFile/2011/1107>.

⁵ Kellner, Douglas. "Spectacle and Media Propaganda in the War on Iraq: A Critique of U.S. Broadcasting Networks." 4. <https://pages.gseis.ucla.edu/faculty/kellner/essays/spectaclemediapropagandawariraq.pdf>.

in the process of the statue's destruction, and most of those are the ones who are member of U.S-supported Iraqi national congress⁶.

Further relation between propaganda and the attempt to spread false or radical ideas is supported by the recent activity on the upheaval of Islamic State of Iraq and Syria. In their terrorism attempt, ISIS frequently uses media to recruit, intimidate, and communicate with their targets using the spread of highly graphic images and videos as well as glorifying words for the cause that they are doing⁷. These kind of propaganda activity shows that the media that does propaganda had been seen as a negative part of an issue, moreover in war situation. The public and scholars understands that propaganda activity is biased and full of lies in order to shape an image that is only in favor to the propagandists, rather than providing a well-balanced information regarding certain issues or situation.

1.2 Problem Identification

However, in recent situation in Japan, there had been an unusual form of propaganda activity done by the media. Ever since the state secrecy law was taken into action in 2013, the Japanese daily newspaper that publishes its news in English; The Japan Times had been covering numerous stories revolving the controversial law. Despite this fact, other Japanese online English newspaper does not cover this issue and how it is opposed by the people of Japan as frequently as

⁶ Ibid

⁷ Pellerin, Clara. Communicating Terror: An Analysis of ISIS Communication Strategy. SciencesPo. 2016. https://www.sciencespo.fr/kuwait-program/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/KSP_Paper_Award_Spring_2016_PELLERIN_Clara.pdf.

The Japan Times. The newspaper even had its own section titled “state secrecy” and several other tags that focused on this law. What is unusual about this media’s coverage is that none of its articles in regard of the state secrecy law has been upholding or supporting towards the law’s implementation. This form of providing information may be an adequate effort of propaganda, knowing that The Japan Times is an old and credible source of information as a media makes it clear that The Japan Times is capable of shaping and manipulating information towards the perspectives of their party.

The government of Japan’s recent acts on its press and media had spread a concern on its press freedom from its own people and the international community. On December 6th 2013, the ruling party of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe; the Liberal Democratic Party had passed a constitutional revision bill on the power of its state to protect their secrecy, named the State Secrecy Law or officially the Act on Protection of Specially Designated Secrets⁸. This bill would then grant full authority towards the government of Japan to remove information from the reach of its public. Any parties whether it is an individual or organized entity that access and/or publicize such information that is removed from the reach of public by the government can and will be punished to as long as ten years of imprisonment. After its first publications towards the bill’s proposal, numerous of Japan’s domestic news organization, human rights groups, and concerned citizens had been condemning the proposal. Certain international organizations

⁸ Umeda, and Sayuri. "Global Legal Monitor." *Apple Computers: This Month in Business History* (Business Reference Services, Library of Congress). January 23, 2015.<http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/japan-act-on-protection-of-specially-designated-secrets/>.

such as Human Rights Watch and Open Society Justice Initiative had also openly and roughly criticize this bill. What made the propaganda by The Japan Times is unusual in this case is that the values and concerns that it spread through the propaganda is actually in line with the public's concern towards the issue. This kind of propaganda is a different form of propaganda from the usual form of propaganda that involves deception and lies only to manipulate the target audience. This research would then further analyze how The Japan Times does its propaganda in promoting their contradiction against the state secrecy law internationally, by constantly covering negative perspective towards the state secrecy law in its online platform of news.

1.2.1 Scope of Research

Since this research analyzes the news coverage of the Act on Protection of Specially Designated Secrets Law that was passed on 2013, the data collection and analysis will be limited to the news coverage of The Japan Times online under its sub-title of publication "state secrets law. This research will analyze articles published in the year of 2014, since The Japan Times had published 56 articles under the state secrets law title and 25 of the articles are published in 2014. Therefore, it is considered to be the most productive year of The Japan Times in doing its propaganda against the Act on Protection on Specially Designated Secrets Law. Other arguments from journals and books may be added

to use for the base of arguments, but the main data will be collected directly from The Japan Times.

1.2.2 Research Question

Based on the analysis of how The Japan Times covers the news regarding the State Secrecy Law, this research will answer the question of **“Does Japan’s state secrecy law made The Japan Times to do a positive propaganda?”**

1.3 Research Purposes and Contribution

1.3.1 Research Purpose

This research aims to see if the Propaganda by The Japan Times in covering the Act on Protection of Specially Designated Law in Japan through its articles is a form of Positive Propaganda. It is hoped that readers may understand that the Positive Propaganda done by The Japan Times is driven by Japan’s state secrecy law that was passed in 2013.

1.3.2 Contribution

This research contributes to scholars, mainly those who take international relations major and focuses on media issues to understand further propaganda, how it comes in various forms and some are not the propaganda that is commonly known. This research will find out the form of Positive Propaganda that is done through one of mass media and show its power in exposing the truth by a sincere act of news coverage.

1.4 Literature Review

The first literature that will be used in this research is titled “Becoming More Realistic in the Post-Cold War: Japan's Changing Media and Public Opinion on National Security” by Tomohito Shinoda under Cambridge’s Japanese Journal of Political Science. This journal speaks briefly about Japan’s shift of perception towards the international security issues, and how it affects the News Media of Japan’s stories coverage. The first few paragraphs of the journal speaks about Japan’s shifting in their government efforts in handling security issues. Ever since the end of the cold war, Japan has been really active in participating and supporting security related efforts whether it is in a form of help or treaties agreements. In seeing this shift, the journal analyzes how the news media of Japan provides its opinion through the news coverage, where there is a variety of perspectives in various media in which some sees it positively, while others seems to object Japan’s decision to participate actively in maintaining international security⁹. The most important point of the journal for this research is that this journal sets a stance for the research where it shows that Japan, as a country has a wide variety of media based on its behavior in seeing things, thus putting Japan’s media such as The Japan Times as a valid subject for an international actor that can do a propaganda based on its stance against the Protection on Specially Designated Secrets Law.

⁹ Shinoda, Tomohito. "Becoming More Realistic in the Post-Cold War: Japan's Changing Media and Public Opinion on National Security." *Japanese Journal of Political Science* 8, no. 2 (August 2007): 171-90.

<https://search.proquest.com/docview/210119460/1E489A69EF2B4809PQ/1?accountid=31495>.

The second literature is titled *Media and Conflict Resolution: "Toward Building a Relationship Model"* by Noshina Saleem and Mian Hanan Ahmad. This literature speaks of how media uses its capability to play a role in a conflicting political situation. In this journal, there are three kinds of roles for a media in conflicting situation, and describes how media can position themselves in certain situations. The three roles are media as an escalation agent; where media's propaganda provides false information and its news coverage always provokes certain parties in a conflict¹⁰. The second is media as a de-escalation agent where it acts completely the opposite of escalation agent, to promote action against false information regarding certain parties in a conflict, and promotes peaceful resolution in its coverage¹¹. Lastly, media as a mirror where the media promotes on thing only, it is objectivity where it provides everything as it is, information regarding any parties that is true and without any kind of distortion¹². This journal is useful for the research as it describes a detail explanation on what and why media acts a certain way, and defines its type of propaganda as an escalating or de-escalating form of news coverage towards a certain situation. Although Japan's situation might not be adequate to be called conflicting, but a contradiction between the government and the people in its situation regarding the state secrecy law can be a good subject to be applied in this journal's concept of media's role.

¹⁰ Saleem, Noshina, and Mian Ahmad Hanan. "Media and Conflict Resolution: Toward Building a Relationship Model." *Journal of Political Studies* 21, no. 1 (2014): 179-98.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/1518254103/CDF38BA75AEF42D0PQ/1?accountid=31495>.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

Lastly, the third literature that is useful for this research is “Communicational Positive Propaganda in Democracy” by Oprea-Valentin Buşu of University of Bucharest, Mirela Teodorescu of University of Craiova, and Daniela Gîfu from Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iaşi. This literature defines a form of propaganda, one that is deemed necessary for a democratic country. A propaganda may come in many form, and this literature speaks the one that is moved by facts, not passion. This journal explains why a positive propaganda is a rational thing to exist since propaganda is commonly known as a negative form of information manipulation and deceiving public into thinking in a certain way towards something¹³. The relevance of this form of propaganda is further explained in comparing it to the well-known concept of propaganda; the propaganda model. In the last section of this literature, they gave a brief explanation on examples of successful positive propaganda, making the relevance of this article even further showing how successful a positive propaganda can be.

All these literatures helps this research to briefly set the situation where Japanese media such as The Japan Times can play a role as an agent of international propaganda, and seeing how the issue it is against is seems to be an issue of humanitarian freedom of speech, these literatures also helps to strengthen the argument of how The Japan Times is actually doing a propaganda in a form that is different than a usual propaganda; the ones that are used and controlled by the government for its own advantage through controlling certain media.

¹³ Buşu, Oprea Valentin, Mirela Teodorescu, and Daniela Gîfu. "Communicational Positive Propaganda in Democracy." *International Letters of Social and Humanistic Sciences* 38 (August 26, 2014): 82-93. <https://www.scipress.com/ILSHS.38.82.pdf>.

1.5 Theoretical Framework

To find the answer of the research question of this thesis, writer will analyze the issue through the Perspective of Jacques Ellul on his Propaganda theory. In his book, "Propaganda : the Formation of Men's Attitudes" he compiled several definition of Propaganda. One of them, referring to Harold D. Lasswell's definition is that a Propaganda is a deliberate act delivered in expressions by an individual or group, aiming to affect or manipulate the opinions and actions of other individual or groups to get to a certain predetermined goals¹⁴. An important thing that Ellul stresses in his book is that propaganda happens in a way that trends and social phenomenon happens. It is not only defined by a set of acts that is deemed to be a propaganda; acts that involves persuading public's opinion through a repetitive deliverance of certain framed information, but it is a natural form of a men's action. It is highly related to the presence of education whereas those who receives higher level of education, is a potential propagandist of the future; propagandist of the very education that they received themselves. Propaganda is even closely related to the concept of democracy. In a democratic system, public opinion is an important factor of parties that are striving for power and compete to gain the public's trust against other parties.

Propaganda that is featured in a democratic situation is called a communicational positive propaganda and it is based on a sociological and psychological phenomenon. It revolves around the specific needs and requirement

¹⁴ Lasswell, Harold D. "The Theory of Political Propaganda." *American Political Science Review* 21, no. 03 (1927): 627-31. doi:10.2307/1945515.

of the life of human being in a social system. On this base, a propaganda should be supported by knowledge of groups, masses, and crowds on backgrounds of laws and basic social terms or norms. All of this is done through the consciousness of social boundaries¹⁵. Propaganda is also a conscious action, meaning that propagandists, should have a consciousness that is oriented or directed towards something¹⁶. Eventually, through these variables propaganda in a democratic system, the one that is deemed as communicational and positive propaganda has its own form. Just like a wisdom, it is not differed by the various definition it has. Propaganda also has its many forms, and each forms does not decline the others, only making it valid in its own way¹⁷. Such is a propaganda that is called Positive Propaganda. Positive Propaganda is an alternate form of propaganda that differs in the means of it. The usual Propaganda often uses negative images of authority and lies, although the technique used to deliver message works. The propaganda that is commonly known usually does it in a way that truth and fiction becomes hazy and merges together¹⁸. However, Positive Propaganda would not mislead any kind of information, only informing the truth to the public in a manner that both propagandists and the people are on the same team and facing the same issue. This kind of propaganda will not inherent any of

¹⁵ Buşu, Oprea Valentin, Mirela Teodorescu, and Daniela Gîfu. "Communicational Positive Propaganda in Democracy." *International Letters of Social and Humanistic Sciences* 38 (August 26, 2014): 82-93. <https://www.scipress.com/ILSHS.38.82.pdf>.

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ Camelio, Frank. *One last hope: strategies to prevent imminent national decline and create a better future*. Xlibris, 2008. Page 108

the five negative characteristics of propaganda that is simplification, disfiguration, transfusion, unanimity, and orchestration¹⁹.

These five characteristics of a propaganda are briefly explained by Norman Davies in his book "Europe: A History" as five rules of propaganda. The first rule, simplification, is a technique of reducing complex data of a certain concepts into a brief confrontation between good or bad, friend or foe²⁰. The next technique, disfiguration is used by discrediting the opposition using specifically parodies and jokes of the opposition²¹. The next rule, transfusion, manipulates the consensus of values believed by the target audience into the propagandist's favor²². The next rule, unanimity, presents the propagandist's point of view into the form of unanimous opinion of all the majority of people that are considered credible such as public figures. This rule forms a social pressure into the majority into thinking the same way as the major unanimity presented by the propagandist²³. Lastly, the rule of orchestration uses the repetition of certain words and messages in different combinations and ways of representation²⁴. These rules and characteristics in doing propaganda should not appear in a positive propaganda according to Frank Camelio. On the contrary, a propaganda can be considered as a positive propaganda if it is free of the characteristics of these five rules stated by Norman Davies.

¹⁹ *ibid*

²⁰ Davies, Norman. *Europe: A History*. London: Bodley Head, 2014. Page 500.

²¹ *Ibid*, page 10.

²² *Ibid*.

²³ *Ibid*.

²⁴ *Ibid*.

To explain the flow of propaganda done by The Japan Times, writer uses concept of how to analyze propaganda by Johnnie Manzaria & Jonathon Bruck in their concept of War & Peace: Media and War²⁵. This concept uses ten stages of analysis on how propaganda is done. However, the analysis will only use three stages among the ten. The first one is context in which the propaganda is done²⁶. The next stage is the propagandist, where writer analyze which party is the side that does the propaganda²⁷. Lastly, the third stage is the target of the propaganda, where the party that is aimed by the propaganda activity and the goals of the propaganda is identified²⁸.

In the book written by Ken G. Robertson, a definition of State Secrecy Law referring to Sissela Bok defines the concept as an act of hiding, concealing, or preventing certain information from other parties may it be individuals, groups, or the public in general from obtaining and making use of those information²⁹. Referring to the same person, this book took a further philosophical perspective on state secrecy in two points. These points are the individual right to claim secrecy, and the concern on legitimacy in exercising secrecy as a mean of achievement of power. The first point, Bok used an analogy of a bus driver. A bus driver who is currently having a severe heart attack that can incapacitate him at any time, could not claim for the right to secrecy. In this point, Bok speaks of an

²⁵ Johnnie Manzaria, Jonathon Bruck, "Media's Use of Propaganda to Persuade People's Attitude, Beliefs and Behaviors", *ethics of development in a global environment*, https://web.stanford.edu/class/e297c/war_peace/media/hpropaganda.html

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Robertson, Ken G. *Secrecy and Open Government: Why Governments Want You to Know*. Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1999.

individual aspect in a matter of secrecy³⁰. The next point, is an important discussion on a wider view of state secrecy law; it is the collective relation to the implementation of the state secrecy law. Bok expresses a concern in regard of secrecy law that are exercised by people who are in power of a government. Such exercise of secrecy without the proper safeguards mechanism that are pre designed for such decisions can make those in power become more powerful to an extent in which they can exploit their power for a misuse and get away with it³¹. Although there is a debate in which there is a good and bad secrecy that defines how some secrecy are actually ‘good’ secrecy, necessary for the mutual security of nations and people, Bok found it difficult to find a good secrecy in terms of collective good or things regarding secrecy that involves government and power³². It is important to note that the state secrecy law is an international issue, that to see it this way, writer would describe it as a global issue. According to the fourth edition of “Introducing Global Issues” by Michael T. Snarr and D. Neil Snarr, there are two types of condition that describes a global issue. One is an issue that happens transnationally, that it crosses national borders and it directly affects individual within those borders. The second type of global issue is an issue that does not directly crosses national borders, but it happens and affect individual across borders.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

1.6 Research method and Data Collection Technique

1.6.1 Research Method

The method that is used for data collection in this research is a qualitative method. Qualitative research seeks an answer to a research problem that is aimed to provide an in-depth understanding of a social situation, experience, perspective, and history through the eyes of a social participant. This method uses an analysis that is open to development of ideas that can produce description and typological explanation of social issues.³³ Furthermore, to do the analysis and answer for the research question, this research uses Discourse analysis method. Discourse analysis in print media is used by analyzing the words used in headlines and its content. This includes analyzing which words used and which are not, and in what order are these words used³⁴. Doing this analysis reveals the goals and means of media by doing a certain manner of news coverage, including manipulation or propaganda. The analysis for this research is done through a compilation of articles published by the chosen media as a subject in a time limitation according to the propaganda framework. This compilation of article would then be analyzed using the discourse analysis method.

1.6.2 Data Collection Technique

The technique used for collecting data of this qualitative research is through interpretation of data. This method uses the theoretical standpoint of the researcher to interpret data that are obtained through literature research including

³³ Dowding, D. (2013). Best Practices for Mixed Methods Research in the Health Sciences John W. Creswell, Ann Carroll Klassen, Vicki L. Plano Clark, Katherine Clegg Smith for the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research; Qualitative Methods Overview Jo Moriarty. *Qualitative Social Work: Research and Practice*, 12(4), 541-545. doi:10.1177/1473325013493540a

³⁴ <https://dspace.mic.ul.ie/bitstream/handle/10395/1681/O%20?sequence=2>

journals, books, and news articles³⁵. These data would then be interpreted accordingly to the theoretical framework that is used in the research, meaning that interpretation of the data is summarized through the framework of theory used for the research.

1.7 Thesis Structure

This research will be divided into five main chapters whereas each chapter will analyze the issue deeper and respectively to answer the research question. The first chapter consists of research background, problem identification, scope of research, research question, research purpose and contribution, theoretical framework, and Research method as well as data collection techniques.

The second chapter will briefly analyze how the state secrecy law is an international issue as the debate on its implementation across countries remains to be an issue of national security versus the public interest regarding transparency and freedom of speech. This chapter will analyze the state secrecy law in general, and brings it as an issue in several countries and what form of debate has been happening in its implementation. Contradiction and dilemma in the secrecy law implementation will also be discussed in this chapter.

The third chapter will bring the discussion of state secrecy law into the context in which it is implemented in Japan. The country's response and concern regarding the law will be discussed further in this chapter. Furthermore, this chapter will get into The Japan Times as a media and its tendency in news

³⁵ Sutton, Jane, and Zubin Austin. *Advances in Pediatrics*. 2015. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4485510/>.

reporting. Relation between the public opinion, The Japan Times as a media in historical view, and Japan's state secrecy law will be discussed in this chapter. The fourth chapter will analyze the propaganda conducted by The Japan Times regarding Japan's state secrecy law. Variables and reason on the propaganda will reflect on data provided in the second and third chapter, providing arguments why it can be categorized as a propaganda and further as a positive propaganda. Lastly, the fifth chapter will conclude the research by answering the research question.