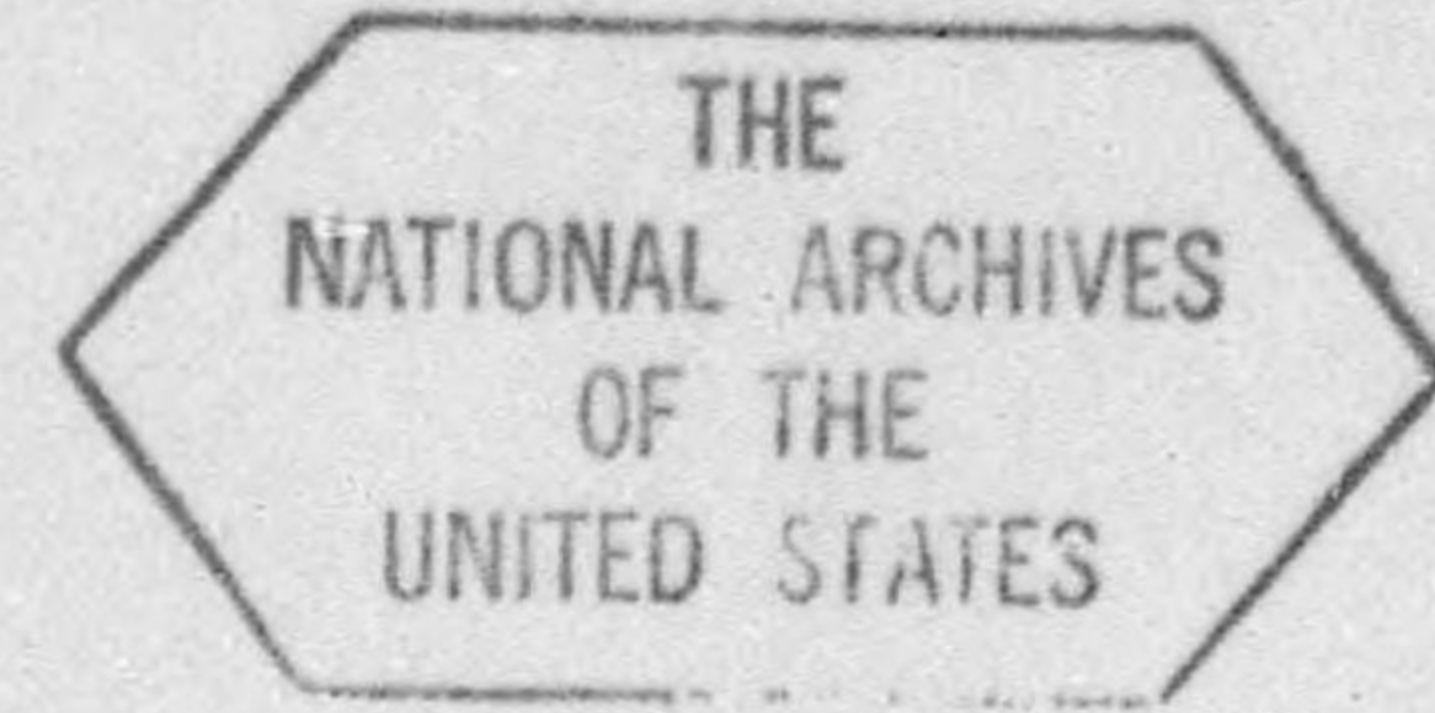


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ITEM 4 NCIU, Communists, WFP Confer on Labor-Political Unity - Mainichi -  
4 Feb 49. Translator: U. Futonaka. (WM)

Full Translation:

412.1  
 A conference was held at NCIU Hall at 1400 hours yesterday among representatives of NCIU-affiliated unions and neutral unions, as well as those of the Communist and Worker-Farmer parties. This conference was sponsored by the NCIU to discuss the unification of labor and political fronts together with various immediate problems. Socialist representatives were invited but did not attend.

Worker-Farmer representative OKADA declared: "Although a joint struggle is likely to be launched by the Socialist, Communist, and Labor-Farmer parties, an organizational merger is not envisaged at present."

Communist representative NOZAKA then took the floor and asserted that he had not given up the idea of the merger. This was followed by demands from union representatives concerning another revision of the National Public Service Law and the improvement of various labor laws.

ITEM 6 Hokkaido Socialists to Co-operate with Communists - Akehata -  
4 Feb 49. Translator: E. Okajima. (WM)

Full Translation:

412.1  
 Despite Socialist Party rejection, the Communist proposal that the Socialist and Worker-Farmer Parties fight jointly or merger with the Communist Party has aroused great interest and response in various districts and among labor unions. Preparations are being pushed for the unification of the front, as is witnessed in HOKKAIDO. In many other districts of the country, as well, this is becoming one of the big current problems. Various labor unions are also making decisions on the unification of the political and labor fronts.

Representative of the various labor unions visit our party headquarters every day to express their determinations and to urge the early unification of the front. This shows that this problem is of the greatest and most urgent concern to the working masses.

HOKKAIDO -- Following the general election, the movement for the unification of the democratic front has been progressing rapidly in HOKKAIDO. The movement was given further impetus when the Hokkaido Labor Council called for "a single party of the working people." The second political front unification conference was held at 1200 hours, Tuesday, at the Mitsukoshi Hall in SAPPORO Shi. Attending were 50 representatives from 40 organizations such as the National Liaison Council of Government and Public Office Employees Unions, Japan Farmers Union, Japan Federation of Trade Unions, Worker-Farmer

Party, Socialist Party, New Farmers Party and the Communist Party.

Representatives of the Communist Party were EZAWA, member of the House of Representatives, NISHIDATE, chairman of the District Committee of the Communist Party, and MIYAKAWA and ARAI, District Committee members. Discussions were centered on the unification of the front.

The Hokkaido Federation of the Socialist Party declared, "Whatever the decision of the Party Headquarters in TOKYO, we will establish a democratic front in HOKKAIDO in collaboration with the Communist Party."

Both the Socialists and the Worker-Farmers admitted in principle the 13 points previously set forth by the Communist Party. Practical measures for implementing these 13 points will be discussed at the next conference. The Hokkaido Democratic Front Council (tentative name) was established. It was reported that the Communist Party would put up one candidate in SAPPORO Shi and one in each of the other districts in the coming by-election to fill the vacancies in the prefectural assembly. It was also reported that the Socialist Party would put up one candidate in SAPPORO Shi but none in the other districts. The New Farmers Party will put up one candidate each in the SHIRISHIRIBE and IBURI districts, and the Worker-Farmer Party will not put up any candidate. It was agreed that the line-up of these candidates will be adjusted by the Democratic Front Council.

It was decided that the third political front unification conference will be held next Sunday. This development is worthy of notice in view of the fact that the Socialist Party Headquarters in TOKYO has rejected the Communist proposal.



ITEM 11 Communists and Parliamentary Politics - Tokyo Times - 2 Feb 49.  
 Translator: E. Okajima. (WM)

~~4/12.1~~ Full Translation:

4/12.1  
 The Communists made a great advance in the recent general election. This is a historical event. Their advance, however, has not enabled them to secure more than 30 seats in the Diet. It is not worthy of notice insofar as they are still far from holding the reins of government. Furthermore, 30 is the maximum number of seats that the Communists can hold in the Diet. Some people believe that the Communists have attained their peak. This development of the Communist Party, however, has produced a problem in the political history of JAPAN. This is the best time to criticize the Communist Party itself.

Frankly speaking, the existence of Japanese Communists in the Diet is strange. Although the Communist Party ranks lawfully with other political parties, its partisanship is fundamentally different from that of the others. This is illustrated by the fact that, even if it succeeds in obtaining a majority in the general election, the Party would not constitutionally carry out parliamentary politics after taking over the helm of administration, as the other parties would doubtlessly do. It is true that the Communists are participating in parliamentary government, but they deny the present form of parliamentary government. Should they obtain a majority in the Diet, they would decide to discontinue parliamentary government, announce the abolition of the present Constitution and declare the establishment of a "people's government" upon which they have always insisted or the start of a dictatorial government, including Communist Party members alone.

We do not know what the Communist Party thinks or intends to make of JAPAN. It can safely be said, however, that they deny democratic politics as is being born in JAPAN and that they intend to establish their own political structure on the framework of Communist ideology.

Diet members from the Communist Party have often declared that the purpose of Communist action in the Diet does not lie in helping to promote parliamentary politics but in winning new members and expanding party influences. They have said the same thing in the recent general election. It is generally believed that the sole purpose of Communist action in the Diet is to draw as many people as possible into their fold and to destroy the parliamentary government.

No other political party participating in the government has such a view in mind. This is why we have stated that the existence of Communists in the Diet is "strange".

TOKUDA Kyuichi declared that his party would fight the reactionary Yoshida Cabinet to the last and Democratic Liberal leaders, including Premier YOSHIDA, also made public their intention to go all-out against the Communist Party. The fight may not go beyond the pale of party policies nor lead to discussions over whether or not constitutional democratic government should be maintained. However, it should be remembered that this "all-out fight" is to be fought between a party which protects democracy and a party which attacks it.

Therefore, it is imperative that the people not only criticize apparent policies but carefully observe fundamental matters such as this.

ITEM 4 Worker-Farmer Party Favors Joining Communist Front - Nihon Keizai -  
 3 Feb 49. Translator: R. Ishii. (WM)

4/12.1 Full Translation:

The Worker-Farmer Party held a meeting of executives residing in TOKYO in the Diet yesterday at 1400 hours. They decided that merger with the Communists would still be premature under present circumstances.

However, on the problem of forming a joint front with the Communists, the executives unanimously agreed to actively push the movement by asking for the co-operation of conscientious Socialists and also mobilizing all local chapters of the party.



412-1  
ITEM 10Contributing Factors of Communist Advance - Part IV (concluding) -  
Yomiuri - 2 Feb 49. Translator: F. Mitsuhashi. (MJF)

Full Translation:

(Following is the fourth and concluding installment of a round-table discussion held by the YOMIURI reporters on the Communist victory in the last election.)

Chairman: Let us analyze the psychology of those who voted for the Communist Party in the current election.

Y: Many of those who voted for the Communist Party did so upon rather trifling motives. One housewife, a next-door neighbor of mine, said, "We ought to let the Communist Party, too, have a crack at running the government. Actually I am opposed to the Communist Party, but I am going to vote for it because I want to see it try to run the government and fail." (Laughter.)



POLITICALITEM 10 (Continued)

C: One reason given by those who voted for the Communist Party is that the Democratic Liberal Party is involved in the coal-mine lobby scandal, the Democratic and the Socialist Parties are both mixed up in the Showa-Denko case, and only the Communist Party is innocent. Another reason is the attractiveness of the political chastity of the Communist Party which has never handled the reins of government before. The masses do not realize that should the Communist Party once gain power it would never release it and would establish a dictatorial government by suppression of the other parties, for the Communist Party never was based on parliamentarism in the first place.

A: Because of the many scandals, a large number of people voted for the Communist Party as a means of combatting the corruption of conservative parties although, actually, they were opposed to Communism.

O: Believing it necessary to have about 15 Communist candidates succeed in order to put a brake on the conservative parties, I confess that I, too, voted for the Communist Party. However, I was flabbergasted when I learned that 35 Communist candidates had been successful.

D: Businessmen in OSAKA, in consideration of CHINA's imminent fall to the Chinese Communists, believe they must prepare for friendly relations with the Chinese Reds in order to trade with that country, and thus have formed a society for the support of NOZAKA.

K: There are some who voted for the Communist Party because they felt that if the Communists should become a more formidable threat, the UNITED STATES would send more aid to JAPAN.

Chairman: Hereafter, what kind of movements will the Communist Party launch, both within and outside the Diet?

E: It will persistently propose a joint struggle with the Socialist Party, both in and out of the Diet, and will endeavor to draw new members away from that party.

N: The Communist Party will strengthen its unique propaganda, taking advantage of democracy. A Communist spokesman told the foreign press that the party's Diet activities will consist of assuming leadership of the opposition parties, of advocating the early withdrawal of the Occupation Forces, prompt conclusion of the peace treaty, collaboration with CHINA, and abolition of the earned income tax.

R: Of late, the Communist Party is extremely averse to answering questions about the overthrow of the Emperor System. It is being careful not give people reason to say that should the party come into power, it would overthrow the Emperor System.

H: Since there are as many as 35 Communist Diet members, the Lower House Speaker to be selected from the Democratic Liberal Party must be a man of strong character. It is rumored that SHIDEHARA may become Speaker, but that he lacks the necessary ability.



POLITICALITEM 10 (Continued)

Chairman: Will the Communist Party be able to further expand its influence from now on?

A: No. Its present influence is the peak, I think.

B: There is a theorem that bad money drives away good. Under a democracy, the masses must have a good understanding of politics, or they will be overruled by the Communist Party.

H: I fear that if the Democratic Liberal Cabinet should fail in economic reconstruction, Communist Party influence would be further expanded.

A: No. The Communist Party's recent victory was the result of an unnatural jump caused by independent, protest votes. The votes will be back to normal next time.

I: A government official said yesterday, "The intelligentsia who sit around writing essays or making speeches are the most harmful. They have no definite stand or belief. Students and other intellectuals are influenced by them. Such 'clever' men are spading the hot-beds for the expansion of Communist Party influence."

T: The Japanese are accustomed to militaristic regimentation, and they are easily led this way or that by whoever is strong. They should know that the Communist Party intends to take advantage of this characteristics.

F: Each party must nominate good candidates. A negative yet effective way to combat the Communists is always to have at least two or three good candidates in each district, who can speak intelligently on the current international situation.

Y: If conservative parties continue to act with their present indifference, and if the Socialist Party is unable to rise up again, the Communist Party might further expand the influence. The Socialist Party must become steadier and more mature. I think whether or not the Communist Party can advance depends upon what the Socialist Party will do from this time on.

T: The Socialist Party should be encouraged and fostered.

Chairman: Let us close the discussion at this point.



ITEM 5 Contributing Factors of Communist Advance - Yomiuri - 1 Feb 49.  
Translators: F. Mitsuhashi and K. Yasutake. (JJY)

4121  
Full Translation:

(This is the third of a series of round-table discussion by Yomiuri reporters on the Communist victory in the current election.)

Chairman: What influence did the newly-revised Election Law have upon the votes won by the Communist Party?

J: When the measure on special election campaign cases was being deliberated in the previous Diet, the strongest opposition to the measure came from the Communist Party. Yet, in the recent election, the Communist Party made better use of this new law than any other party judging from the results of the election, it can be said that this party profited the most by the new law.

Specifically, as soon as the Diet dissolution became inevitable, the fractions of the local chapters as well as headquarters executives called on the national local election supervision committees and very seriously studied the interpretations and applications of the new election law. Thus, they boldly conducted election campaign activities which seemed illegal but were technically within the law, and they succeeded. Although conservative parties also conducted similar activities they were far inferior to the Communist Party on the points of organization, efficacy, and rationality.

B: It was the Socialist Party that sponsored the revision of the election law, but the revision adversely contributed to its defeat. Although the Socialists are greatly resentful of the new election law which restricts the freedom of expression, the plan of KATAYAMA and ASANUMA, who devised such an election law, is the cause of the Socialists' own ruin.

#### Mass Appeal Utilized

E: Those who want to win over the masses in an election must act with much publicity and pomp. The Nazis did so. In the SOVIET UNION, too, vast, impressive ceremonies are held at the plaza in front of the Kremlin. Even NAPOLEON said, "Speak loudly!" He pioneered this field (laughter).

Nothing is more grand and impressive than Catholic ceremonies. With it, Catholicism ruled over the world in the Middle Ages. In CHINA, too, everything is conducted ceremoniously with beating of gongs and drums.



POLITICALITEM 5 (Continued)

The Japanese have run things under a militaristic organization in the past. However, since old-time rightist bosses like SHIMIZU Jiro have now been suppressed, the Communist Party has now the greatest organized power. This fits the feudalistic nature of the Japanese people.

L: It is said that the medium electoral district system currently in force is advantageous to the Communist Party, because the Communist vote is rather scattered. What is feared by the Communist Party is the adoption of the small electoral district.

B: The small electoral district is not necessarily disadvantageous to the Communist Party. What should be feared is the lack of effort on the part of other parties.

I: The Communist Party utilized the campaign speech radio program to the maximum: The first speaker and the last speaker of the day's campaign speech program were both Communist, thus leading the greatest impression on the public.

B: On evenings whenever a Communist sponsored lecture meeting was scheduled, a girl would go from door to door reminding and inviting the occupants to come and hear mister such and such speak. This is a new form of door-to-door canvassing.

G: Election regulations permit barkers to circle the auditorium and call out to people in the immediate vicinity. Many observed the spirit of this regulations conscientiously, but Communist barkers circled far out from the auditorium calling from house to house and repeating the speaker's name. This was not so much to solicit a turn out to the meeting but to sink the candidate's name in the people's mind.

Communist candidates stumping in the streets went right up to the front of each house and presented their compliments. Of course, as long as the candidates do not cross over the threshold, such action does not constitute a house-to-house visit, which is restricted. Later, they courteously went around to each door again announcing that the speech meeting was over. The Communist Party studied the Election Law closer than any other party.

#### Hooting of Opposition Speakers

Chairman: Have you seen any new Communist election campaign tactics?

S: The Communists staged first-rate hooting tactics to pester other speakers at campaign speech meetings. The hooters were chiefly students, and their catcalls covered anything and everything.

A speech meeting in the Tokyo Fourth District opened with such a violent barrage of hoots and catcalls between the Socialist and Communist rooters that the speakers could not be heard in the din.

T: They also frequently adopted the tactics of embarrassing opposition candidates before the masses. For instance, when questions from the floor were solicited after the speeches, the Communists fired rapid questions at the speakers which were sure to embarrass him. They would ask questions on the rice price or on legal problems - such special and technical questions as cannot be answered simply.



POLITICALITEM 5 (Continued)

S: There was also an undisguised attempt to obstruct the other speaker in a dialogue debate. The voice amplifier would be turned up loud for the Communist candidate but low for the other speaker. The technician in charge of the amplifier must have been a Communist. The party's planned tactics covered even these small points.

A: A certain high official who was with the Communications Ministry until recently told me that the role played by the All-Japan Communications Workers Union cannot be underestimated. He said that, although only 5,000 out of the 400,000 AJCWU members are Communists, they hold very important technical posts, and are always communicating by telephone to every part of JAPAN, of course free of charge, from 2400 hours until 0400 hours, the next morning. They are said to listen on telephone conversations, although he did not venture to say where the information gained is sent. He said that he could well imagine how this service proved useful in the election, since no official secret can be kept under such conditions.

F: While the election measures committees of other parties merely selected the official party candidates or gave them a little campaign funds and did not conduct any nationally organized tactics, the activities of the Communist election measures committee was very highly organized. For instance, it secretly instructed each regional chapter to assign three to five men to follow each of the other parties, working in three continuous shifts of eight hours each. These shadows followed the other candidates with camera in hand to gather evidences of any breach of the election law.

Communist members were constantly maintaining watch in front of hotels and campaign offices of other candidates. In the last lap of the campaign, non-Communists found themselves caught in a tight corner, for, there are Communists among the police detectives too.



ITEM: 24 Fight alongside Central Committee - Mahata - 8 Feb 49.  
Translator: S. Katagiri. (GS)

412.1

Full Translation:

"The greater the victory that our party wins, the greater must be its modesty as far as the masses are concerned. However, it must resolutely fight the enemy. Herein lies the specific character of our party. Our party should be kind and humble towards the Socialist Party, Worker-Farmer Party, and other democratic organizations, thereby realizing the formation of a united front and the projected amalgamation with the two parties."

Secretary-general TOKUDA, representing the Political Bureau, opened his general report with these words at the outset of the historic general meeting of our party's central committee, held after the general election, in which our party made a great advance.

After 27 years of desperate fighting, our party has won the support of 3,000,000 people and now holds 35 seats in the Lower House. Our party's responsibility has never been heavier than at present.

The Democratic Liberal Cabinet, which commands a majority in the Diet, has already launched a destructive offensive which is dangerous to our country. How should our party fight this offensive?

Our party carried on a general election campaign with all its energy and in proper appreciation of the situation both at home and abroad. Our party has decided upon a new disposition and set of plans, in view of its vivid experiences in the general election campaign and the stormy amalgamation struggle.

This paper will report all the historic decisions of the central committee meeting tomorrow. All party members, take your stations in compliance with the new plans!

However, the new plans are not altogether different from past struggle plans. The general meeting of the central committee reaffirmed the propriety of the past party policies, especially the decisions of the sixth convention and other meetings, and formulated these new plans as a basis for the new stage opened to our party.

The past several months' struggles, especially the general election struggle, proved the rapid revolutionization of the working masses and other people. At the same time, they revealed the following weak points of our party:

The three faults of high-handed action by organizers, over-emphasis on experience, and suicidal behaviors; and also adherence to theory, arrogance, vanity, egoism and inefficient clerical work.

On the other hand, our party has learned from its political experience that the modest attitude of party members and organizations towards the masses, intra-party education, publication of local political newspapers, and the operation of the literary corps and publications are indispensable to party development.

We have discovered this through the close investigation of our party by the masses in the recent general election and in the amalgamation struggles. This is also the greatest lesson taken from the great achievement of the Chinese Communist Party, which has enforced discipline in close contact with the Chinese people.

The dictatorship of treacherous monopolistic capital or the victory of the people's democracy? The general meeting confirmed that our party is facing a decisive class antagonism over this problem.

What are the objectives of the popular struggle which will lead the people to liberty, peace and independence?

The meeting made a clear-cut decision after heated discussion. It is noteworthy that the general meeting emphasized that the time has come to unify all the people, except traitorous elements, into a common



EDITORIALS .....ITEM 24 (Continued)

front in order to protect racial capital which is not connected with foreign capital.

In order to achieve this important purpose, the people must form a united front. TOKUDA stated that he made the general report for this purpose. Our party must therefore be enlarged and strengthened, and the projected Communist-Socialist amalgamation must be realized.

We have never seen such a lively and earnest general meeting of the central committee. Those in attendance were moved to tears by the speeches of those who had joined our party in advance of the Communist-Socialist amalgamation. This is an expression of the propriety of our party plans and of the gigantic growth of our party. Moreover, it means a remarkable advance of the working masses.

All party members must be confident that our party is growing up into a force capable of bearing heavy responsibility for the people and the revolution. At the same time, they must resolutely join the approaching great struggle, in accordance with the new plans. Translate the decisions of the CC general meeting into action!



412-1  
Effects of Communist Advances on Japan's Position

SANO Manabu, writing in the labor journal KUMIAI UNDO, tells readers that Communist expansion in Europe is being blocked by the Marshall plan and states that Communist efforts consequently have been directed increasingly toward the Far East. Sano criticizes the Marshall Plan mildly for "not sufficiently understanding socialism, which is a fundamental influence in Europe currently. Nevertheless, he contends "American aid has had much success. . . in economic rehabilitation of Western Europe." As a result the Soviet Union "has been obliged to direct her main power toward the Far East."

"Weakness of the Japan Communist Party is a condition unfavorable to the Soviet Union," Sano avers. He then surveys the extent of Communist strength in China and North Korea. "Both these countries are near Japan geographically and have been our neighbors historically. Events there affect us a great deal. Russia's power is drawing close to us." The writer warns the Japanese people that control by Russia is undesirable, charging that "countries dominated by the Soviet Union are unhappy. Their peoples have lost their freedom of speech, workers are deprived of their right to strike and are forced to accept the wages of slave labor, and unions have become mere government instruments." If Japan should succumb to Communist domination, living standards would be lowered, political freedom would disappear, and "racial independence would be lost," Sano states.

Japan should, he concludes, "1) remain in the ranks of western democracies, 2) work toward organization of an Asiatic democratic front with other Asiatic countries, particularly India, 3) fight against external forces -- both communist imperialism and capitalistic imperialism --- while reforming domestically along socialistic lines, and 4) seek to secure racial independence, through conclusion of an early peace treaty. \* \* \* Labor unions should furnish the main support for Japanese democracy and socialism, following reforms effected by the labor union democratization movement; and a Socialist party must be established firmly with popular support."

412-1  
Communist Gains

Writers thought various reasons were responsible for the amazing advance of the Communist Party in the election. A Kyoto editorialist (j), for example, attributed Communist gains to the "strong unity" of party members, increase of supporters among the nation's youth, and its poll campaign strategy of "one candidate for one electoral district." The writer felt that the party could be most effective if it joined forces with the Socialists and minor groups to form a strong Opposition body that would closely watch the moves of the Government. According to a Kobe commentator (k), the "startling penetration" of the Communists into the Diet -- especially in view of their having been regarded as being out of harmony with the current international situation, the political state of affairs, and the racial feeling of the Japanese -- was due to their "smart policy" of criticizing the administrative and social measures of the Government and defining future policies of the party more comprehensively to the people, instead of flourishing "ideological interpretations." A Hakodate writer (l) also attributed the Communist gains to "clever campaign tactics."

A Nagoya journal (m) said that in a poll conducted by the paper it was assertedly revealed that "most of those in their twenties supported the Communists," and that "more young women than men" voted for the Communists. The paper also noted that "many private enterprisers supported the Communists," while the number of adherents among the unemployed, farmers, and fishermen was "unexpectedly small." The journal did not think that the heavy youth vote, however, meant that the "Communists would rule Japan 30 years from now."

The substantial advance made by the Communists showed that Japan was in the orbit of the "storm of communism" that is blowing over Asia, in the opinion of a Nagoya commentator (n). The Communist gains were considered more important and significant than the notable victory of the conservatives. Some writers did not view the Communist increase in the Diet with apprehension. The Communist extension of power was natural in the "light of the influence of Japan's feudalism," claimed a Kobe editorialist (o), while a Kyoto writer (b) said the Communist gains should not be a "matter of surprise" in view of the fact that they have won "only 35 seats out of the 466." With the considerable weight of their supporters behind them, the Communists are required to act fairly in accordance with the axiom that "sound progress of politics can be effected by the fair balance between conservative and progressive elements," declared the commentator.

8 FEB

412-1 Urging full support of the Communist Central Committee's plans for the approaching "great struggle", AKAHATA declared that the Communists' "responsibility has never been heavier than at present". The daily said a "new disposition and set of plans" had been formulated recently by the committee which emphasized the immediate need for a united front, an enlarged party, and Communist-Socialist amalgamation. A modest attitude of members toward the masses, intraparty education, and publication of local political newspapers are indispensable to party development, the paper averred.

8 FEB



ITEM 10: Comment on Intellectuals Joining the Communist P. - Jiji - 20 Feb 49.  
Translators: K. Murakami and R. Abe. (TK)

412-1  
Summary:

A foreigner who visited JAPAN in the last days of the Shogunate had stated that the Japanese are a very "womanish" people. I find this very true. It is brought out in the people's attitude toward the Communist Party. With typical feminine logic, one must either like it or hate it. Anything else said thereafter is only said in defense of the stand taken.

It is reported that many artists and intellectuals are joining the Communist Party. When such events are reported in the papers, public reaction manifests this feminine logic: it is either strongly favorable or strongly unfavorable.

Two Reactions to Communists

In JAPAN today there are two widespread reactions to news of someone becoming a Communist: one admires the fact that he should dare to join the Communist Party at this time despite the prospects that the party will face persecution hereafter, while the other charges that he only hopped on the band-wagon because he expects the Communists to become the ruling power in the future. Unhappily, both these reactions reveal the warped disposition of the Japanese.

I am sure the artists and intellectuals who joined the Communist Party had no such thoughts, and they would not think that their colleagues who do not become Communists are cowards. Nor can I believe that they secretly aspire to be appointed the education minister of a Communist Government. Their motive in joining the Communist Party must be much simpler than generally believed.

It is a great misfortune not only for the Communist Party but for JAPAN herself that the great majority of the people should be blindly prejudiced either in favor of or against the Communist Party, and further that the people should speculate on whether or not joining the Communist Party will prove a good investment in the future. Therefore, it is hoped that these new Communist artists and intellectuals who know this best will explain to the people, their true motive for joining the Party.

Strong Paradox

I feel that one of the factors which make the Communist Party misunderstood is the strange paradox that although the Communists are excellent theorists they tend to become emotional. This is opposite the DLP paradox that, although it is very emotional, it is outwardly cool and indifferent. This can be seen from listening to a radio forum of various party spokesmen.

I hope that the artists and intellectuals joining the Communist Party will do excellent work, not as party members but along their profession. They must have joined the party with more or less hesitation and reluctance, for as artists and intellectuals, busy with non-political subjects, they must have been very unhappy about the compulsion to join the party for the sake of forming an anti-fascist front.

Of course, the Communist Party leaders must understand this, and I am sure these leaders dream of creating quickly a world in which these artists and intellectuals no longer find it necessary to belong to the Communist Party for the reason they joined.



ITEM 27 Are We Ready? - Akahata - 23 Feb 49. Translator: S. Katagiri. (EIE)

Full Translation:

4121  
Monopolistic capital has launched an impertinent offensive. On 18 February, the Holding Company Liquidation Committee, in the name of Chairman SASAYAMA, ordered the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company to discharge 6,000 workers in its 28 factories, including the Amihoshi and the Kawagishi factories, in accordance with the Economic Deconcentration Law. In response to this order, the company on 19 February attempted to force a surprising labor agreement upon its workers. The drafted agreement is aimed at depriving 5,000 workers of their right to join a labor union and securing the company's right of management. Moreover, the agreement is intended to deny the management conference, to limit collective bargaining to two times, to force the company's union to insert into the agreement articles regarding peace and the dispute conciliation committee, and to prohibit union activities during working hours. Furthermore, the company, in this draft, intends to shut out the union offices from its factories, to limit union officials to the rate of 1 to 1,500, to peg the wage base for one year, and to forbid the union to conduct all sorts of political activities within its plants. If the union does not accept this agreement by 10 March, the company will force the drafted contract upon the union without taking into consideration the union's views. The company is scheduled to hold a formal hearing on 11 March in compliance with the deconcentration law and to close the 28 plants forcibly. Moreover, the company intends to use the



EDITORIALSITEM 27 (Continued)

drafted agreement as a weapon for the execution of its second retrenchment plan.

First, the deconcentration law is being used apparently for the erroneous purpose of closing factories and not for the purpose of liquidating monopolistic enterprises. On the contrary, the HCLC permitted the company to annex the Tokyo Shibaura Truck Company in order to strengthen monopolistic capital. Smaller factories of 200 to 1,500 workers, with the Amihoshi factory as the largest, are expected to be affected by the dismissal plan of the company. We can smash such mass dismissal plans only by conducting a great struggle for the protection of industry.

Secondly, this draft is extremely fascistic. The freedom of laborers and labor unions is not reflected in this draft. The draft is aimed at restricting laborers' freedom to join a labor union, freedom of union activity, right to conduct collective bargaining, and right to strike. It is thus aimed at depriving workers of their freedom to conduct political activity.

This arbitrary attempt which is in violation of the Constitution, is closely connected with high-handed monopolistic capital. The conservative and reactionary camp is maneuvering to revise adversely the Constitution, as well as labor laws, by holding two-thirds of the Lower House seats.

Fascistic domination and the crisis of national industry is latent in all part of the country. Similar disputes have already taken place in the other electric companies.

In the iron and steel industry also, the concentration of production upon large enterprises, the restriction of production to a half or one-third by many factories, and the closing of many factories are being steadily carried out.

Now, all party organs and members must grasp the seriousness of the situation. The underestimation of this serious situation will slacken the working masses' precautions against monopolistic capital, prevent the mobilization of the masses and their systematic anti-capital activities, and pave the way for fascistic domination.

We have entered a new stage where we must fight monopolistic capital in companies and workshops to protect the freedom of production and life.

The antagonism between monopolistic capital and racial industrial capital and between monopolistic capitalists and the laboring and farming masses has been intensified by the arbitrary pressure of authority. This will promote the growth of democratic influences and will create a new power for the people.

Launch a resolute campaign with renewed courage and determination! In companies and workshops we must launch a vigorous campaign to make known to the working masses the seriousness of the situation, the danger of fascistic control, and the crisis of the people's livelihood and industry. We must mobilize all laborers' meetings and propaganda agencies to urge the working masses to fight monopolistic capital.

Fascistic elements always maneuver to estrange the vanguard of the masses from the masses. The Communist Party must co-operate with the masses in carrying on various campaigns and must positively strengthen its union with the masses. In full co-operation with the masses, it must launch a great struggle for the protection of the people's freedom, livelihood, and industry.



ITEM 1 A Brief for the Communist Party (DOBASHI Kazuyoshi) - Magazine:  
Hataraku Fujin (Monthly) - Feb 49. Translator: I. Suzuki. (MJF)

4121

Extracts:

Working women! When addressing you, I am reminded of the telephone operators at the Central Telephone Exchange, the housewives who work from early morning to late at night on the farms in SANTAMA, and the girl operatives who work for astonishingly small wages in cotton spinning mills at HACHIOJI.

You must know about the 17 and 18-year-old girls at the Central Telephone Exchange who were handcuffed by 40 policemen and beaten and kicked. Who is responsible for tiring these girls out with continuous overwork, and for paying them so little that practically nothing is left after they purchase their commutation tickets? Why did the Government have to cause such a commotion to oppress those girls?

I have become a member of the Japan Communist Party. As you must know from experience, my four years of union activities have taught me who our friends are and who our foes. I joined because I believe there can be no happiness for the working people unless the Japan Communist Party is strengthened and becomes the nucleus of a government for the working people. There must be many of you who fear the Communist Party. From morning till night, the radio blares out anti-Communist program, while newspapers blame the party for hindering the nation's recovery. However, the newspapers and radios have provided no information regarding the widespread fusion of the Communist and Socialist Parties in AOMORI, NAGANO, FUKUSHIMA, and other parts of the country. People who are really struggling for world peace and JAPAN's independence have learned that the only means is through consolidation of the Communist Party. As chairman of the All-Japan Communications Workers Union, I have struggled for four years against the Government, which has shown so much corruption.

I have always maintained that I must not lean toward any one political party or faction and have practiced this, but I know now that the livelihood of the working people and the independence of our nation cannot be protected in this way. Unless the corrupt political parties and Government are eliminated, and a Government for the working people established, there can be no emancipation of women.

If among you there are those who still fear the Communist Party, then please consider how the complaints and grievances in your homes and at your work can be decreased. Kindly recall who caused the war which took away your fathers, brothers, husbands, and lovers. Who is it that is trying to bring about another war? Then remember who it was that opposed that war from beginning to end and remains opposed to wars.

The world's democratic forces, centering around the working people, is the only power which can defend peace! I entered the people's party to defend peace with courage.

Courage! Youth! Courage to face the truth! (This article was written by the reporter who heard DOBASHI speak.)



ITEM 9 Should We Reject the Employment of Communists? (Subeditorial) - Shin Yukan - 18 Feb 49. Translator: W. Hayashi. (TY)

Full Translation:

412.1  
Those who are seeking employment are now undergoing various examinations. They are without exception obliged to undergo a "thought investigation" because the employers want to reject the Reds. The same thing can be said for school teachers. Since there were Communist agitations in Nagano and Akita normal schools last year, it is certain that there will be some Reds among the normal school graduates this year. Consequently, the school authorities and the PTA are apprehensive about employing new teachers.

Alarmed by this trend, some circles contend that such discriminatory treatment of Communists or pro-Communists ignores the principle of "freedom of thought" guaranteed by the Constitution. This is logically true. However, the viewpoint of an employer is different. He feels that the Communists by their familiar methods will plunge his company into confusion or the principal will feel that the Reds will teach school pupils that everybody except MARX and LENIN are stupid. This is intolerable for the employers. "Freedom of enterprise" means to employ or not to employ.

When labor unions emerged first in ENGLAND, many circles argued that the irrational increase of wages by labor unions was against the principle of liberalism. Labor refuted the argument stating that as long as workers are authorized to organize, the labor unions are not against liberalism. Heated arguments developed in political parties and among scholars regarding this issue at that time.

The problem of employing Reds is similar to this issue. How would the Japanese political parties and scholars answer this problem?

ITEM 9 The Reason for Communist Gains (Sub-Editorial) - Chuka Nippo - 21 Feb 49. Translator: H. Furukawa. (MJF)

Full Translation:

412.1  
Premier YOSHIDA told the chief of the Tokyo branch of United Press that he believed the Japanese Communists could win 35 seats in the Diet, not because of their real strength but because of popular disappointment with the Socialist Party. His contention is partly true. The greatest reason for the Communist Party gains, however, was that many people, unable to find shelter and jobs, gave it their support. The most important problem confronting Japanese politicians today is how to stabilize the livelihood of repatriates, war-sufferers, and the needy who are leading wretched lives. Is Premier YOSHIDA really unaware of the plight of these people who constitute the majority, or does he only pretend ignorance? Politicians must be far-sighted and generous in recognizing a condition frankly, and must do their best to remedy it. It is simple to say that the voters merely switched their support from the Socialist to the Communist Party. The change in the people's way of thinking which caused the Communist gain, is, however, a very serious matter.

Present-day JAPAN does not need a premier who relaxes in his chair, wearing white TABI, and smoking a cigar. The people want a premier who will share the joys and sorrows with them.

ITEM 4 Four Communists Jailed for Selling Tax Review Forms - Mainichi (Chiba Ed) - 17 Feb 49. Translator: A. Kawamura. (JJY)

Full Translation:

412.1  
The Chiba District Prosecutor's Office on 15 February raided the homes and offices of four Communists. The prosecutors confiscated documentary and other evidence, and arrested the four and handed them over to the Chiba Municipal Police Station for questioning.

The four are TSURUOKA Masao, 30, chairman of the Japan Communist Party South Chiba District Committee of TATEYAMA Shi; ASANO Minoru, 40, city councilman of KISARAZU Shi; and AMANO Kazutoshi, 32, and TOKIDA Yoshiro, 24, labor union secretaries of Shimizu Construction Company, both of KISARAZU Shi.

They are suspected of having sold tax assessment review application forms at 20 yen a piece and distributing pamphlets entitled "How to fight against unjust taxation" when the revised income tax and transaction tax were recently decided, and of having opened an unauthorized taxation agent office for the public.



ITEM 19 For the Sake of Ideological Front - Akahata - 29 Feb 49.

Translator: J. Wada. (VM)

## 412-1 Full Translation:

The general meeting of our party's Central Committee placed great emphasis upon the ideological front and decided that it should be reinforced by struggles for the protection of racial culture. The ideological front concerns all ideological fields including political ideas, social and natural science, technique, art and culture.

The mental foundation upon which the reactionary rule of the

fascistic and comprador-like practices since the general election; the fascistic idea of "democracy" which is represented by text book "Democracy", which was provided by the Education Ministry; the comprador like outlook of Japanese economy which prevents it from being maintained without dependence upon a certain foreign country; the pseudo-Marxist theories of the Advance Group (ZENSHIN-HA); the anti-Communist disunionism of the Socialist rightwingers and the rightist democratization leagues; the remaining efforts to justify the latest aggressive war despite the execution of TOJO and his colleagues; and the glut of erotic and grotesque cinemas and the resurgent popularity of YOSHIKAWA Eiji. All these are designed to halt the advance of democratic ideas centering around Marx-Leninism and to befuddle the masses into destruction of the state.

The necessity of fighting each of them, for example the reactionary legislation by all preceding Cabinets, the distorted history of JAPAN as was represented by the war-time book "Progress of Our Country", and the Nishida school of philosophy, with systematic criticisms, as was rendered by the democratic camp centering around our party, has never been felt so keenly as today. However, this critical and systematic struggle has hardly been organized.

By fighting these reactionary ideologies, the democratic ideological front can be strengthened. Development of the theory of Marx-Leninism and the democratic front cannot be expected if actual struggles against reactionary and traitorous ideologies are slighted. At the same time, these struggles must be conducted in line with a policy which is broad enough to muster all democratic and patriotic forces in the ideological front. The struggle to safeguard the culture of the race can be strongly organized only when all thinkers, scientists and artists who are in favor of peace, freedom, progress and independence are united in a major front. The recent conference on literature, attended by various groups, as well as the Japan Literature Association, and the struggle to save TAKAKURA Teru are examples of this sentiment.

Hereafter, our party must try to move in this direction along with the Association for the Protection of Japanese culture and other democratic organizations. However, this task cannot be properly promoted unless positive results are derived from the creative activities of these progressive thinkers, scientists and artists or unless these creative activities contribute something to the cause of freedom, peace, progress and independence, which constitute the fundamental aims of democratic revolution in JAPAN. And these results must be properly evaluated. If we fail to understand the democratic significance of these creative activities owing to limited outlook, these creative workers will feel that they have been mobilized and organized for mobilization and organization's sake and will lose the zeal for a unified front. Our party-members must take the leadership in this front.

Besides struggles against reactionary ideas, however, we must make more effort to place our party's policies upon a more positive and theoretical basis. A more vigorous study of the postwar change in class relations, a group of problems concerning world politics and the prospects of Japanese revolution, and another group of problems concerning national finances, inflation, wages and labor legislation is desired. Further, creation and dissemination of democratic culture and art along the lines of the subjects of democratic revolution is needed.



EDITORIALSITEM 19 (Continued)

However, this must be done on the basis of proper evaluation of past achievements and as a development from them. A small segment of our party assumes a dogmatic, sectionalistic and noncommittal view that our party has political but not cultural authority. This is a very harmful attitude. It is neither the Advance Group nor bourgeois thinkers and artists but active members of our party who have played with great success the leading part in democratization work in ideological and cultural fields.

Faced with a new reactionary offensive motivated by the formation of the Yoshida Cabinet, we must fight all reactionary ideas, evaluate all democratic ideas and unite these democratic ideas in the phase of research and creation. Thus, we must overthrow the ideological foundations of reactionary rule.



412-1 Several other journals also offered advice to the Communists. An Osaka paper (k) told them to realize that their increased strength was due primarily to public "dissatisfaction with corrupt conservative parties," and therefore, they should strive to maintain the masses' confidence by adopting policies "befitting a mass party." In order to become a powerful factor in the nation's political life, the Communist Party must recognize the peculiar circumstances of present-day Japan and try to mold an attitude consistent with those circumstances, the journal advised. Moreover, it must become more "comprehensive and generous" in its policies and refrain from applying Marxist principles too rigidly. The people expect much from the Communists as a progressive party, the paper declared, but they approve neither dictatorship nor a revolution. A Nagoya journal (l) remarked that if the Communists interpreted their election gains as a manifestation of the people's love for communism, "they were bound to fail." A large portion of their votes came from those who were "tired of half-way policies and obscure party platforms," and from those who entrusted the Communist Party with the responsibility of serving as the watch-dog of the conservatives, asserted the paper. Thus, the Communist advance was said to represent the "delicate sentiments of the people," and under no circumstances must the Party presume that it is "unconditionally liked by the people."

15-FEB

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412-1 A warning against the agitation tactics of Communists in labor disputes was sounded by an Oita writer (j l). The time has come when the "struggle principles" of extremists must be scorned and the people required to act with prudence, declared the editorialist. Charging that the Communists were opposed to directed policies of reconstruction and were not cognizant of the existing "grim realities," the commentator scored their "puerile formalism of contending merely for the sake of contending." Although they conducted vigorous movements protesting against heavy taxes and discharge of workers, actually they were "maintaining fantastic ideals and disregarding realities," the writer thought. Taxes admittedly were high and many workers were unemployed, the editorialist averred, but these were unavoidable in view of the present condition of the nation's transitional economic set-up. Communist views, although seemingly rational, were "obviously intended to oppose Japan's reconstruction, or, stating it more plainly, to destroy Japan," contended the commentator. Emphasizing that "reckless activities" had no place in the rehabilitation program, the writer cautioned the people against succumbing to Communist propaganda.

15-FEB

412-1 During the period when success of Japanese economic rehabilitation was entirely dependent on US aid, advocacy of idealistic policies in complete disregard of the actual state of affairs must be avoided, cautioned a Kyoto commentator (j). Unless the Communists launched their offensive against the conservative forces on the basis of this recognition, they will lose the people's support.

15-FEB

412-1 Communist leader ITO Ritsu said yesterday that the impending absorption of the Democrats into the DLP would eliminate the "second anti-Communist bulwark of the ruling class" and weaken rather than strengthen the conservative front. (c)

16-FEB

412-1 Communist executive SHIGA Yoshio charged Wednesday that YOSHIDA's real motive for organizing the coalition Cabinet was to gain a two-third Diet majority so that he could succeed in "wiping out the fundamental human rights guaranteed in the Constitution." (c)

18-FEB

412-1 The new coalition Government, meanwhile, prepared to launch an anti-Communist offensive in parallel with the execution of the nine-point economic stabilization program. Premier YOSHIDA was reported to be contemplating four steps to immobilize the far left. They include revision of Imperial Ordinance 101 to ban "undemocratic organizations," setting up of an investigation committee patterned after the Un-American Activities Committee in the US Congress, and establishment of a propaganda agency to publicize the "true nature of Communism." (c)

17-FEB

COMMUNISM

412-1 Chief Cabinet Secretary MASUDA defined "un-Japanese activities" as any action "designed to destroy legally existing government organs." He told an eight-man Communist delegation which visited him Saturday that the Government does not intend to restrict or bar Communists from organizational activities solely on the basis of their party affiliation. Replying to the delegation's request for clarification of the Government's attitude toward the Communist Party, MASUDA said, "To prohibit such activities is impossible under existing laws." (d)

Attorney General UEDA advocated a vigorous educational campaign "to awaken the people" to the danger of communism. "If the people understand the final objective of the Communist Party," he said, "and the dictatorship necessary to accomplish this objective, they will not support the party." (e)

21-FEB



412-1 Fears that the Communist Party might eventually dominate the entire country were unfounded, according to at least two editorialists. A Nagoya writer (k) said that the unexpectedly good showing of the Communists at the polls did not necessarily mean that they would attain favorable results in the next election. Decline always follows prosperity "in every phase of human life, the commentator remarked. However, the same would hold true for the victorious Democratic-Liberals, the writer added. Although the Communist Party strength in the Diet increased by eightfold, it was too early to conclude that the future political field would be divided into two camps -- conservative and progressive -- and that after the fall of the Democratic-Liberal Cabinet -- which was expected to last one year -- a people's front group, centering around the Communists, would assume control of the government, according to a Tokushima editorialist (l). This belief was based on the fact that "objective situations" would not permit such an occurrence and on the existence of a wide gap between the Socialists and the Communists. Instead of fearing that the Communist Party would make additional gains, the DLP should concentrate its energy on controlling its "bloated strength," advised the commentator.

412-1 Papers reminded the Communists that with their increased strength in the Diet they had acquired new responsibilities which they were expected to assume with dignity and courage. A Matsuyama journal (i), for example, hoped that the Communists, instead of becoming elated over their victories at the polls, would strive to fulfill their duty to "rescue the people and attack the reactionaries." The paper was convinced that the Socialists and the Communists should work together to make Japan a peaceful and independent country. The Communist Party was asked by a Yamaguchi journal (j) to maintain their "pure and consistent platform" and assume the responsibility of protecting the political circles from corruption. The paper said that since the proper development of the Party was one of the major issues for the future it must "behave like a grown-up party by improving its struggle tactics and political conduct."

412-1 The Communists branded the government move to organize an investigating committee for un-Japanese activities as "nothing but an attempt to destroy democracy and give birth to a new form of fascism." In a statement issued Sunday the Communist Central Committee denounced the Yoshida Cabinet for "hoisting the anti-Communist banner" to suppress the people and called on "all democratic forces" to work for its overthrow. (c)

#### Communist Party

412-1 Warnings against Communist strategy in the political field were sounded by editorialists, most of whom felt that the Communist proposal for a joint struggle with the Socialists was merely a tactic to strengthen their own influence. A Yonago writer (d) said it was natural for the Communist Party to suggest formation of an opposition with the Socialists and Farmer-Laborites, since it was confident it could rule such an opposition group. "Needless to say," the commentator said, "the joint struggle of Communists and Socialists was impracticable due to fundamental differences in their policies and attitudes." Although the proposal for collaboration originated with the former, they had no "intention of proceeding hand in hand with other members of the opposition," but sought to dictate under the pretext of democracy, "while trampling it under their foot." It was their purpose to bolster their influence under the "cloak of a people's front unification," claimed the editorialist. Despite the Socialist rejection of the Communist bid for a common struggle against the Administration, declared a Toyama writer (e), the Communists were said to be repeatedly calling upon the Socialists to collaborate, and it was feared that, willingly or unwillingly, the latter would be affected by the obstinate Communist Party.

412-1 While DAI ICHI did not oppose annihilation of communism, it nevertheless saw danger in setting up an un-Japanese activities committee as it might choke out democracy which is just beginning to grow in JAPAN. With feudalistic remnants still strong in the nation, such a committee might be used to stifle freedom of thought and political activity, the daily believed. On the other hand, SEKAI KEIZAI favored creation of the committee but felt that it should be a Diet committee, not an administrative agency as Premier YOSHIDA seems to want. For the people to be convinced that certain activities such as Communist tactics to seize the Government are truly un-Japanese, the journal observed, the committee must be fair and open in its investigations as well as representative of the people.

#### Anticommunism

412-1 TOKYO SHIMBUN warned the people against voting for the Communist candidates in the approaching by-elections for prefectural assemblymen. "A vote thoughtlessly cast for the Communist Party may in all probability be a vote which serves to deprive the people of sovereignty and freedom," the paper declared, since once Communists gain control, they immediately deny the existence of any anti-Communist party, thus extinguishing parliamentarianism and replacing it with a farmer-labor dictatorship.



ITEM 5 Japanese, Take Courage - Magazine: Kokutai Sensen (Monthly) - Feb 49.  
 Translator: S. Matsumoto. (MJF)

412.1  
 Summary:

A friend once told me about a former army staff-officer who, fearful that JAPAN would become communized in the near future wanted to enter the Communist Party just to be on the safe side. Assuredly he would be safe in the event RUSSIA should gain control of this country and slaughter all the ex-officers, a likelihood he believed quite probable; on the other hand, he would still be safe even if American influence should prevail and action should be taken on the Communists because Americans would not be apt to indulge in such individual slaughter.

Such cowards exist even among former Japanese army officers. Much more spiritless are the school teachers, with the exception of the leftists. This is not only because they are ill-paid and ill-fed, but also because they are ideologically diffident and easily swayed by petty affairs; in addition, they lack firm conviction. They have a particular horror of being assailed by petty controversialists, if not Communists, and are perpetually worried about trivial matters of the moment. They greatly lament their loss of a firm guide in the Imperial Rescript on education and the lack of a replacement for it. Pushed around by this and that misconstrued democratic interpretation of education, they are, as it were, sitting on pins and needles. Furthermore, they live in constant fear of being discharged, as they are now considered public servants. Why could they not have a little more spirit and act with more confidence?

It is said that Premier YOSHIDA caused a turmoil among some Dietmen when he said "Japanese Empire," though he retracted the phrase without hesitation. GREAT BRITAIN, one of the Allied Powers, is called the BRITISH EMPIRE because it is ruled by a king or emperor, although its political principle, as the world knows, is democracy. JAPAN, too is a democracy, in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration. Yet it cannot be denied that she has an emperor and, in this sense, is obviously an empire. An empire is a state in which the ruler, in addition to the people, forms a part of the state structure. Thus, there is no reason, why, simply because JAPAN was called an empire in the past, this term should now become the object of censure and have to be retracted. Is it not shameful to make such a fuss over such a trifling matter?

I believe it high time for the Japanese to develop more self-determination. The reconstruction of this country is the rehabilitation of JAPAN, not of RUSSIA nor AMERICA. To fall into that despicably servile spirit as soon as they are deprived of their arms will in no way be conducive to reconstruction. The Communists are advertising the

the slogan "racial independence or enslavement by foreign capital," yet it is doubtful that the "racial independence" advocated by them is sincerely believed by them. The Japanese must reconstruct JAPAN through their own initiative and in perfect accordance with the Potsdam Declaration. Most essential for fulfillment of this aim is firm resolution.

ITEM 1 Niigata AJCWU Accepts Communist Proposal - Akahata - 13 Feb 49.  
 Translator: S. Emoto. (MJF)

412.1  
 Full Translation:

(NIIGATA) - On 3 and 4 February, the Niigata District Headquarters of the All-Japan Communications Workers Union held a conference of all chiefs of prefectural chapters to discuss the prefectural Communist Party's proposal for a joint struggle on 15 issues, to include opposition to arbitrary appointment of local labor relations committeemen by the governor, to the order restricting demonstrations, to certain prefectural regulations, etc. The 15-point proposal was unanimously accepted.



ITEM 1 Anarchist Attacks Two-Faced Communist Party - Heimin Shimbun -  
14 Feb 49. Translator: N. Tachibana. (EB)

4121  
Full Translation:

The fifth general meeting of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee on 5 and 6 February at the Communist headquarters in YOYOGI, attracted public attention as the first general meeting following the unexpected Communist victories in the recent general election. After reading through the full text of the report of the meeting, we have concluded that, regardless of party platforms and ideologies, the Communist Party intends to win political power and take over the government by fair or foul means.

One of the greatest changes in Communist policies is that in order to unify a broad front, not only smaller enterprisers, landlords and rich farmers but national capitalists will also be embraced. In order to overthrow monopolistic banking capital and its agent, the Democratic Liberal Party, the Communist Party intends to assemble under its leadership all other elements.

Other paragraphs in the report urge Communist Party members to thoroughly criticize social democracy and point out the special character of Bolshevism. Needless to say, the final aim of Bolshevism is to establish a proletarian dictatorship. Considered in this light, the Communist Party will include landlords, rich farmers and capitalists in an attempt to use them and not to emancipate them as human beings. Should the Communists accomplish their purpose, they would not tolerate such classes. The Socialist Party has rejected the frequent Communist proposals for a joint struggle because it is aware of this fact.

The Communists believe that once they take over the government, they will be able to do as they please. With this in mind, they are willing to admit capitalists, landlords and social democrats as long as they can be used. Taking an honest view of their policies, is there any difference between the policies of the Socialist and Communist Parties? The difference lies in the means and not in the objectives.

A plainer expression of Communist policies can be found in the paragraph concerning women and children, which states, "Once the children are won over, housewives and young men and women can be speedily taken in."

The Communists will thus try to attract, with picture dramas and stories, children who have no will of their own. This will net them the mothers of these children who will follow because of their most irrational parental affection. The mothers will then influence other family members. Is this not identical with the hostage tactics employed in ancient feudalistic wars?

Perusal of lengthy Communist self-criticisms reveals that the crux of what they are trying to achieve is how to conceal their real aim behind a pleasant facade. Such slogans as "Do not adhere to theory!" "Abstain from egoism!" and "Be kind to the masses!" are only tactics for gaining public favor and not sincere means to help the masses. If the Communist Party did not cling to its revolutionary theory, it would cease to have a reason for existence. To veil revolutionary theory and take advantage of everything available is the spirit of the long and boring report. We will, however, interpret the Communist report literally

and say that in aspiring for political power, the ideology of the Communist Party of JAPAN has degenerated into a complete bourgeois democracy in collaborating with capitalists, landlords and rich farmers.

(TN: The HEIMIN SHIMBUN is the official organ of the Japan Anarchist Federation. Address: BUNKO KOGYO KIKAN, No 12, SHIMBUSHI 7 Chome, MINATO-KU, TOKYO To.)



ITEM 18 Parliamentarianism and the Communist Party - Tokyo Shimbun - 22 Feb 49.  
Translator: H. Arai. (EIE)

Full Translation:

412.1  
 By-elections for the members of local assemblies who resigned their seats to stand as candidates for the recent general election will be carried out throughout the country. The by-election of members of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly is scheduled for 2 March.

The Communist Party seems to put up its candidates for these elections with a firm conviction of ultimate victory. Considering the fact that the Party's painstaking tactics produced successful results in the recent general election, the advance of the Communists in local assemblies will probably be more conspicuous than in the National Diet.

We believe that a step forward for communism means a step backward for democracy. Nevertheless, 3,000,000 people voted for the Communists in the recent general election. What are the reasons? Direct reasons are the Communist Party's variegated, skillful, and valiant tactics on the tax problem and other problems. Indirect causes are the people's livelihood in needy circumstances, political corruption, and the Government's incompetence. We would like to discuss the people's understanding of the relationship between the Communist Party and parliamentarianism, which can be regarded as one of the great reasons.

Parliamentarianism, the parliamentary system of democracy, is a form of people's government based on relation which permits the existence of all political concepts and parties. According to this system, a party which holds a majority in the Diet assumes the reins of government and decides everything by majority, and, if any dissatisfaction arises against the majority party, the people may hold another general election in order to form a new majority party and endow it with political power. On the contrary, the Communist Party aims at the establishment of a labor-farmer dictatorship based on absolutism which does not recognize the existence of any political concepts and parties other than communism and the Communist Party. Therefore, communism is entirely incompatible with parliamentarianism.

The reason why the Communist Party of each country tries to advance in the national assembly is that it first uses the national assembly as a place for propagation and strife to gain an absolute majority, carry out a revolution by force, and establish a labor-farmer dictatorship. In other words, if the party should obtain as many seats in the Diet as to revise the Constitution, they will amend the Constitution, create a labor-farmer dictatorship, and simultaneously establish legislation which strictly controls "anti-communism" activities as being against the State. Under labor-farmer dictatorship the people cannot change the government by elections. Accordingly, in the event that the people are disappointed in the Communist Party, the only way to escape the latter's dictatorship is to carry out successfully a revolution against the latter. It is only natural that revolutionary struggles are incessant under communist government.

The characteristic traits of the Communist Party being what they are, the relationship between communism and parliamentarianism cannot be otherwise. If a communist party faithfully follows the parliamentary course and acknowledges the transit of power to another party, it is no longer a communist party but a social democratic party. Though we cannot know the ultimate relationship between the Japan Communist Party and parliamentarianism, we do not believe that the party can avoid assuming the above-mentioned character so long as it supports Marx-Leninism.

We think some of the 3,000,000 people who voted for the Communists in the recent general election considered that, even if the Communist Party should come into power, they could shut it out in another general election if it failed in state administration. However, this is a very dangerous idea.

So far as the coming by-elections of members of local assemblies are concerned, the people must keep in mind the aforementioned facts.

Although the authority of local assemblies is far less than that of the National Diet, the people must realize that a vote thoughtlessly cast for the Communist Party may in all probability be a vote which serves to deprive the people of sovereignty and freedom.



ITEM 4 Communist Central Comm Denounces Yoshida Cabinet - Akahata -  
22 Feb 49. Translator: N. Kobayashi. (GS)

4121) Full Translation:

The Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party issued a declaration on Sunday denouncing the Yoshida Cabinet, which aims at the destruction of the freedom, peace, and independence of JAPAN, as the enemy of the Japanese race. The declaration also expressed the party's determination to fight vigorously to overthrow the Yoshida Cabinet. The declaration reads as follows:

"The Yoshida Cabinet has clarified its intention of creating an un-Japanese activities investigation organ, and is planning an adverse revision of the Constitution. This is nothing but an attempt to destroy democracy and give birth to a new form of Fascism.

"The Cabinet's true intention in accusing 'the activities of the Communist Party as anti-national in substance' lied in its attempt to make it easy, even under the existing National Public Service Law, to carry out a mass dismissal of workers who are the most democratic people of the nation, and to put into effect the despotic 'scorched earth' tactic of monopolistic capital.

"It has been proved by past experience that should the Communists, who fight at the vanguard of the working class and the people, lose their freedom, they would then be incapable of protecting the general masses, even if a nominal right to strike should be granted them.

The reason why the Cabinet criticizes the Communists' struggle relative to taxes as an illegal action is that, by means of this maneuver, it intends to carry out forcibly its suppression of the people. This method of hoisting the anti-Communist banner was ostensibly the old trick used by HITLER and TOJO, and is an attempt to revive militarism in JAPAN.

"What is 'un-Japanese' at present? The conservative and reactionary elements, who trample on the Potsdam Declaration, conspire with foreign capital, destroy the freedom of the people and the stability of their livelihood, and maneuver to revive a traitorous Fascism, are without a doubt 'un-Japanese' elements of the worst form.

"The ringleader of these elements is the Democratic Liberal Party, headed by Premier YOSHIDA. He is again attempting to deprive the people of their liberty by issuing an Imperial ordinance based on the Potsdam Declaration.

"The entire nation is well aware that he attempts such a step in order to carry out a traitorous policy at the expense of the people and of our race, and in order to force the general public to yield to mass dismissal and heavy taxes. It was because they realized that the story of the 'spy case' was put into circulation merely for the purpose of reviving the old Public Peace Preservation Law that the general masses were indifferent to this false report.

"In order to break down the Yoshida Cabinet, which betrays the Potsdam Declaration and destroys the freedom, peace, and independence of JAPAN, our party will carry out a determined struggle. Our party, which is engaged in a determined fight to bring about racial independence and a people's democracy, herewith appeals to all democratic forces, workers, farmers, citizens, medium and small-sized enterprisers, cultured persons, honest democratic capitalist forces, and all other people to fight hand in hand with us for the stabilization and improvement of the people's living conditions, and to safeguard the nation's industry, as well as to overthrow the Yoshida Cabinet--the enemy of the Japanese race.

"Victory will surely be on the side of the people who unite for a common fight. Victory will shine over our struggle for freedom, peace and independence."



ITEM 3 A Question to the Communists Dietmembers (Letter to the Editor) - Yomiuri - 12 Feb 49. Translator: T. Horikawa. (UG)

Summary:

4121 Communist Diet representatives now number 35 as a result of the recent election. However, we hear that all Communist policies and activities are decided by its political bureau and that the actions of its Diet members are subject to the directives of the Central Committee.

To you Communist Dietmen who claim to truly represent the people as members of a genuine democratic political party, we ask:

Will you open your parliamentary meetings to the public from now on? You are no longer an insignificant group of three or four. The people's attention is now focused upon your Diet policy. If you stick to your secretive ways, hold meetings behind an iron curtain, act at the beck and call of a handful of supreme politburo officers, ignoring the freedom of rank and file, you are nothing but a dictatorial political party and we shall have to renounce you as a democratic party and strongly oppose your dictatorial philosophy.

(TOMIKAWA Shizue, Stenographer, TOKYO)

ITEM 2 Who Helped the Communists to Advance? - Provincial Paper: Chuka Kokusai Shimbun (Osaka) - 15 Feb 49. Translator: T. Horikawa. (JJY)

Summary:

4121 Although the recent Communist gain in the Diet, from the pre-election four to 35 seats, shocked some segments of the public; it is not so surprising as it first appeared. In the first place, the people's sentiments toward the Communists have greatly changed. Up until the surrender they dreaded the Communists because the military taught them to do so.

However, when the Communists came out into the open and proved themselves to be ordinary and very progressive, the people began to think differently of them. It was only natural for the people to begin liking the Communists, who helped them directly in reducing taxes and in correcting the wrongs of officials.

Many women voters, especially housewives, supported the Communist Party in the recent general election because they felt that political parties of older standing would not rescue them from their plight. This tendency will stay unless the people's livelihood is drastically improved, to leave no room for Communist propaganda.

Thus, Communist influences will further advance, either precipitously or gradually. However, this is no cause for fear since communism will develop into a different form in the future. Sociologists have pointed out that the ultimate form of communism will combine the merits of both capitalism and communism.

None foresaw the decline of great ancient empires in their prime. Yet they collapsed as the world changed. Meanwhile, the ceaseless advance of the masses has evolved society as it is.

The same applies to communism. It is unreasonable to apply the original principles of MARX and ENGELS of 100 years ago to the present. Hence, the Japan Communist Party is upholding national independence and supporting the Nine-point Economic Stabilization Program. It is no fantastic dream to expect an eventual sublimation of capitalism and communism into one novel system. It is recalled that the Chinese Communist Party is more of a Chinese farmers party.

It therefore behooves us, the masses, to be on our guard not to let the Japan Communist Party dash directly to Marx-Leninism. Abrupt changes should be avoided. If a flood is inevitable, let it come slowly. A break in the social levee is disastrous for mankind.

It is still a question whether the Communist Party will rise or decline in the next general election. But it depends largely upon the future Democratic Liberal administration, in the same way the recent Communist advance in the Diet was due to the "efforts" of the conservatives as well as the attractiveness of the Communist Party itself.



ITEM 9 Communists Seek Tie with Former Enemies - Seikei Joho (Newsletter) -  
9 Feb 49. Translator: N. Tachibana. (TK)

4/12/1  
 Full Translation:

The first postelection general meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee was held on 5 and 6 February. In attendance from all over the country were Central Committeemen, new Diet members, chairmen of local committees, national organizers, responsible Communists within worker-farmer organization, and new members from the Socialist Party. They discussed and unanimously approved the following three reports:

(1) Criticism of general elections and future general policy (reported by TOKUDA Kyuichi).

(2) Socialist-Communist merger and party Bolshevism (reported by ITO Ritsu).

(3) New Diet policy (reported by NOZAKA Sanzo).

Secretary-general TOKUDA's report on future general policy is particularly noteworthy. Highlights of his speech follow:

(1) In order to form a broader unified front for the purpose of destroying the conservative camp, the Communist Party will push joint struggles together with workers and farmers unions and other popular organizations as well as the Socialist and Worker-Farmer parties.

(2) In order to protect national capital the Communist Party will win over capitalists and landlords, who are under the pressure of monopolistic capital, to the side of the populace.

Noteworthy is Paragraph (2) above. According to the Communist line the enforcement of the nine-point economic program will lead to the control of our economy by American capital. As a natural development of this line the Communist Party is even trying to team up with capitalists and landlords, whom it looked upon as enemies in the past, in an effort to protect national capital. In other words the enemies facing the Communist Party in the present stage are American capital and Japanese capital subservient to it. It is said that Secretary-general TOKUDA enumerated the subservient enterprises as the automobile, alkali, electrical, fertilizer and shipbuilding industries.

Such being the case the true aim of Communist tactical change is very clear. It is to form a broad national front excluding Japanese monopolistic capital under the control of foreign capital to combat the American control policy for JAPAN and to mobilize the Japanese people as a Russian bridgehead in the cold war.

ITEM 10 Nozaka Warns Communist Diet Members - Sekai Joho - 9 Feb 49.  
Translator: M. Ota. (TK)

4/12/1  
 Full Translation:

After introducing the 35 Communist members of the Lower House to a Diet press conference on 7 February, NOZAKA Sanzo stated:

"If the 35 Diet members present here think that just because they have become Dietmembers they can do as they please, they are mistaken. The Communist Party shall not tolerate it. Although they may be Dietmembers, they are still and first members of the Communist Party, and there is no difference between them or any other party member. This is the fundamental difference between the Communist Party and the conservative political parties.

"Hereafter, these men will undergo strict primary training and then advanced training as party leaders, with which to perfect a unity of steel of all Communists. From the point of this major policy, Communist Diet members and other Communists are no different."



ITEM 1 Influence of Chinese Communist Party on Japan (Nakamura Tetsu)  
Magazine: Jiyu Koron (Monthly) - Feb 49. Translator: M. Takagi.  
(UC)

412-1  
Summary:

The southward advance of the Chinese Communist Party will invariably influence Communist movements in Southern areas and will have some effect on emancipating INDIA. Needless to say, when Southern countries become communistic, a silent political influence will be exerted upon JAPAN. Above all, it will affect Japanese economy through trade relations.

With the encouragement of exports for the rehabilitation of Japanese economy being advocated today, JAPAN can no longer regard Communism with contempt, what with CHINA and the Southern countries already embracing its ideology. JAPAN must attempt to promote trade relations with these backward countries even by making concessions in her political and diplomatic fields. This will undoubtedly change the attitude of the Japanese people toward Communist influences in ASIA, and the anti-Communist trend will become weaker. In this way, the Communist influence upon the entire Japanese people will become most powerful.

In the first place, the influence of the overwhelming victory of the Chinese Communist Party upon the Japanese Communist Party can be divided into two phases. First, the Japanese Communist Party both implicitly and explicitly, will make the best of the oppression by the Communists in Eastern countries, and will capitalize on the friendly attitude of the Japanese people toward the Chinese Communist Party. The feeling that Communism is something similar to the strong power of the times and that it is not just a problem existing in the SOVIET UNION and Eastern EUROPE, is beginning to be realized by the Japanese people as a whole. The Communist Party, capitalizing upon this sentiment, is attempting to absorb the pro-Socialistic classes, and Socialists who now face dissolution and unrest.

The scandals in the Socialist Party, the advance of the Chinese Communist Party and the Fascistic trend of state authority have elevated the stand of the Communist Party to a favorable position. Since the NCIU Democratization League was formed in opposition to the sectionalism of the Communist Party, there is a possibility that the subordinate organizations under the influence of the Democratization League will incline toward the Communist Party. That is, if the strategy of the Japanese Communist Party adopts a more broadminded attitude as in the case of the Chinese Communist Party. This is one of the influences exerted by the Chinese Communist Party over the Japanese Communist Party.



POLITICALITEM 1 (Continued).....

With the increasing tendency to protect JAPAN from the prevalence of Communism in ASIA, our national labor movements have been suppressed to some extent through the revision of the National Public Service Law and labor laws. The purpose of establishing armed police is, as has been reported by the press, the suppression of possible riots by the Communists. It is clear that under such international pressure, the conservative cabinet will oppose the labor front on the strength of the nine-point Economic Stabilization Program.

Upon this, the confrontation between the conservative and democratic camps will become clear. In such a case, the left-wing factions of the Socialist Party will be placed in an unfavorable position, for they can neither advance toward the merger of the Socialist and Communist parties, nor participate in the conservative government. The Socialist Party, however, will support the conservative government from behind the scenes and will serve as a barrier against labor offensives.

Among the leaders of the Socialist Party, a few will undoubtedly affiliate themselves with the democratization front along with the Socialist-Communist merger, and the subordinate organizations of the same party will in all probability join the democratic front one after another. Furthermore, the organized workers will assume leftist tendencies in opposition to the rise of this new Fascism. The fact that the Japan Farmers Union has veered toward the left will undoubtedly deal a heavy blow to the conservative parties.

At any rate, the direct influence of the Chinese Communist Party problem upon Japanese politics is seen in the change in strategy of the Japanese Communist Party and the mental influence exerted on the Japanese people in general. However, as a political problem, some indirect influence will infringe upon the actual life of the people through the strengthening of the conservative forces, concurrent with the fortification of JAPAN as a base for operations against the SOVIET.

If a Communist government should be established in CHINA, the control of JAPAN will be affected by the voices of the Chinese Communist Party as well as those of the SOVIET. In such a case, the ultimate decision will lie with AMERICA as was seen in the decision of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, but it must be acknowledged that some pressure will be applied on the system of managing JAPAN.

Finally, what attitude will the Conservative Government, composed of the Democratic Liberal and Democratic Parties, assume toward the Chinese problem? Apart from the international policy of the Allied Powers, these political parties would undoubtedly adopt a policy, superficially at least, not to offend the Chinese Communist Party in order to export Japanese goods to CHINA and the Southern countries.

The Chinese Communist Party, however, will not appreciate any international relationships with the conservative government, for in CHINA the Nationalist Government has never trusted the Democratic Liberal Party regarding its aggressive elements. It is expected that the Chinese Communist Party will demand that the Japanese government promote the development of Japanese democratic elements within JAPAN. It can be said that the Chinese Communist Party has now obtained sufficient international influence to apply silent pressure upon the Japanese conservative government through the boycott of Japanese goods. Furthermore, it is certain that the Japanese Communist Party will take advantage of the trade relationships with CHINA to promote the development of the democratic front in JAPAN.



POLITICAL

ITEM 1 (Continued)

The invariable domestic problem to be faced by JAPAN is that the Japanese conservative government will be placed in a dilemma by the Chinese Communist Party and the democratic forces in JAPAN, centering around the trade problem.



ITEM 11 Ueda: Knowledge of Communism Means Less Communists - Tokyo Shimbun -  
20 Feb 49. Translator: H. Akutsu, (GS)

412-1 Full Translation:

The second Yoshida Cabinet, which was formed following the Showa Denko scandal, came forward with a slogan to enforce discipline. The third Yoshida Cabinet, which was organized after the phenomenal advance of the Communist Party as an opposition, adopted an anti-Communist policy as one of its major political objectives.

A reporter of the TOKYO SHIMBUN asked Attorney general UEDA, who remained in office as a result of the recent cabinet reorganization, to explain the basic principles concerning the Party's anti-Communist policy. Following is the exchange of questions and answers made during the interview:

Q: Let us hear your views on Communism.

A: The Communist Party is an officially recognized Party. Communists may freely advocate Communism. Therefore, thought must be opposed by thought.

Q: What, then, are your measures to oppose them?

A: What I regret is the fact that the people do not truly understand Communism. The present Communist Party has shelved Communism and, instead, is busy trying to secure sympathizers. If the people completely understand the final objective of the Communist Party--that is, the utopia of Communism--and the dictatorship necessary to accomplish this final objective, they will not support the party. I believe it necessary to start a movement to awaken the people. I also believe that such a movement will be the anti-Communist policy.

Q: What do you think of the Communist's practical strategy, including the anti-taxation struggle?

A: I will sternly deal with it if it is conducted illegally. If the Communists try to illegally reduce taxes which have been levied legitimately, and if political confusion result, because of this, they must be dealt with properly. I do not think that the anti-taxation movement has gained very great momentum as yet.

Q: Please explain other Communist tactics.

A: The Communist Party has its own platform and policies. It doesn't matter what policies it will attempt to practice. But if they should plot intrigues in the execution of their tactics, or abuse rights, they must be placed under control. It is inadvisable for the people to decide on their political stand by watching Communists carry out their surface policies.

Q: What will be the organization of the Un-Japanese Activities Committee?

A: I think it proper for the Diet to become the center of the activities. If, however, the problem can be met in the administrative phase, the Government should lay out the necessary measures. It is most advisable for the Diet, the Government, and the people to ponder the problem in order to work out the best policy. The Attorney general's Office is studying this.

Q: Let us hear your views on the enforcement of discipline.

A: The committee entrusted with enforcement of discipline has prepared a draft which will be submitted to the Diet, upon approval by the authorities concerned.

Q: What methods will be taken?

A: In the first place, investigations will be made on concrete problems. When results of the investigations are obtained, suggestions will be issued to the public offices concerned. Reports will then be prepared and published.

Q: What meaning has the enforcement of discipline for the new Cabinet?

A: In a word, it is "Self-discipline of the Government." In this sense, I intend to conduct the movement extensively on the basis of the new idea.

Q: What is the significance of the revival of the Appeal Committee?

A: The Appeal Committee was abolished last May, but the designation of purge was taken over by the cabinet. Consequently, the principal aim of the committee's revival lies in the relief of the purgees designated after the abolition of the committee. Moreover, even the purgees designated before the committee's abolition may request re-examination if they believe their designations were unfair. It is intended that if the committee finds its previous judgment unfair it will withdraw the designation. Because the committee's reactivation prior to the last general election was liable to incur suspicion, its revival was postponed until now.



ITEM 10 Cause and Effect of Measures for Communist Party - Jiji Shimpo -  
21 Feb 49. Translator: K. Hirata. (VMM)

4/12.1  
Full Translation:

The Communist Party's strength in the Lower House suddenly increased nine times when it acquired 35 Diet seats compared to the four which it held before the recent general election; while the Democratic Liberal Party acquired a majority of Diet seats although it held only 152 before. Both facts represent equally remarkable advances. It cannot be denied that some persons feel uneasy or fearful about the remarkable increase in the Communists' strength. Neither can it be denied that others feel relieved at a similar increase in the conservative Democratic Liberals' strength.

In other words, these contrasting public feelings are in evidence now that the general election is over. Democratic Liberals who, like the Communists, have made a remarkable advance most keenly feel the necessity for checking or minimizing the unexpected increase in the Communists' strength.

Considering that Communist radical thought may spread if left uncontrolled, the Democratic Liberals suddenly planned to execute an anti-Communist policy. The Government is now reportedly considering the establishment of the Un-Japanese Activities Committee after the pattern of the Un-American Activities Investigation Committee. Let the Government try it. It is beside the point to execute an anti-Communist policy, even if the Government intends to do so earnestly.

In the recent general elections the Communists acquired about 3,000,000 votes, this figure being three times the number of votes which they acquired in the previous election. This may, on the surface, indicate that the Communists have made an abnormal advance in only two years. However, each of the 3,000,000 votes does not necessarily represent a Communist. A considerable number of voters presumably cast votes in favor of Communist candidates for different reasons, motives, hopes, caprices of the moment or as a joke. It is improper to judge quality by quantity. However, it is easy to imagine, from the fact that the Communists had a large number of supporters in addition to genuine Communist sympathizers, that the voters cast votes in favor of the Communists in expectation of something or at least for revenge. Indeed, the people throughout the country are suffering from hard living and they are complaining about heavy taxes. It is not surprising that they are fooled by clever and systematic Communist propaganda. Contradictory as it may sound, the recent advance by the Democratic Liberals also stemmed from similar public feelings. It merely expressed numerically the fact that the voters, feeling disappointed in the Socialists and the Democrats and hoped that the Yoshida Cabinet would employ, in one way or the other, countermeasures for difficult living and heavy taxes. Therefore, briefly speaking, the recent increase in strength of both the Democratic Liberals and the Communists, although they differ in policies, may also be ascribed to a change in the people's thinking. This is the point for the Democratic Liberals to reconsider, for they intend to employ anti-Communist measures.

A riot once occurred in SHIMABARA, KYUSHU. It was led by the Christians who rose against the oppression by the Government. It was also caused by the unhappy farmers who suffered for many years from heavy taxes and extortion by MATSUKURA, feudal landlord. A majority of these farmers were Christians. Their grievance over the suppression by the feudal landlord gave them an indomitable spiritual force. Aided by the farmers in AMAKUSA who cherished similar grievances, they began looting. In other words, the direct cause lay in the grievance of farmers in SHIMABARA and AMAKUSA over the maladministration of feudal lords. All 3,000 rioters were not necessarily Christians. They were in high spirits when they remembered their pastor's prophecy, "Raise the Cross and hoist a white banner on the fields." Presumably the Communists can now be compared to the Christians of that time. That the voters recently cast votes in favor of the Communists to satisfy their grievance over hard living and heavy taxes can be compared to that riot 300 years ago in SHIMABARA which led to the conspiracy of farmers charged with heavy taxes and the suppressed Christians. This will provide a good lesson for employing anti-Communist measures.

There is the people's common hope behind the recent unexpected advance by both the Democratic Liberals and the Communists, although they differ in policies, both conservative and radical. If the Yoshida Cabinet is cognizant of the people's will as expressed in the recent general election's statistics, it should exert efforts to execute, honestly, steadily and successively, the policies which it pledged to the public. To do so is to execute the most effective anti-Communist policy. It is entirely beside the point to establish the Un-Japanese Activities Committee at this time.



ITEM 3 Comment on Communist Advance in Japan - Seikei Joho (Newsletter) - 4 Feb 49. Translator: F. Mitsuhashi. (TY)

412.1 Full Translation:

Needless to say, JAPAN is under the overall guidance of the UNITED STATES, and it is quite clear what the UNITED STATES' position on communism is. Accordingly, the great advance made by the Communist Party in the recent general election is a surprise.

That the party has won only 35 Diet seats or less than ten percent of total Diet seats is no valid reason for lightly regarding it. Since the Communist Party negates (rather than ignores) the National Assembly, its 35 Diet members assume more significance than the same number of Diet members of any other party.

What the Communist Party places importance upon is its organization outside the Diet rather than the number of Diet members. It believes that the Diet can be moved by the force of its organization. The significance of Communist Diet members is that behind each is a considerable number of organized party members. Voters for the party, even non-party members, are a group apart from those who vote for other parties.

Considering the 35 Communist Diet members backed by 3,000,000 voters, the advance made by the party cannot be dismissed lightly. There are instances in many nations where the Communist Party with about 30% of all Diet seats, has forcibly taken over the government.

Naive as the Japanese voters are, they all know what stand the Communist Party takes and what it avows. Knowing this, the people voted heavily for the party. The world as well as the Japanese must carefully consider this fact. It is quite natural for Premier YOSHIDA to have expressed his determination to fight communism to the last. However, it is doubtful to what extent YOSHIDA and his Democratic Liberal Party can suppress the Communist Party,

because the latter has now developed into a powerful unit of the international Communist Party and has become a permanent reality directly backed by the big Communist Party.

ITEM 6 DLP Scheming to Crush Communist Party - Akahata - 11 Feb 49. Translator: Y. Terasawa. (TY)

412.1 Full Translation:

Diet Representatives of the Democratic Liberal Party held their first general meeting on the afternoon of 8 February in the House. Stressing the struggle against the Communist Party, DLP Secretary General HIROKAWA stated: "The first of our public promises is to combat Communism. Our biggest problem is to decide what action we shall take against the Communist Party's plan to bring about a revolution through its struggles in the Diet.

"We must fight the Communists to the last, at committee meetings as well as at plenary sessions of the Diet. Moreover, outside of the legislature, too, we must meet their action teams with our own action teams and their struggles for livelihood with ours."

One of the items on the agenda, "On the establishment of a committee to supervise planning of party activities," was approved on the spot. This committee is to form organizations of the masses and others under the influence of the Democratic Liberal Party for the purpose of combatting the Communist Party. Organizations which are expected to be set up by the party in and outside the House are a committee on un-Japanese activities, a committee to combat communism, a free farmers league, a free merchants league, a free manufacturers league, a livelihood consultation office, a management consultation office, and an information and liaison office.



ITEM 1 Communists Enemy of Democracy - Rodo - 11 Feb 49. Translators:  
K. Murakami and Y. Terasawa. (JJY)

Full Translation:

Peace Offensive Restarted

412.1  
The recent peace declaration by Premier STALIN of the SOVIET UNION suddenly brought about a new phase in the current Soviet-US cold war situation, which had just been in a most critical stage with RUSSIA's Berlin blockade and opposition to the Marshall Plan.

As if in accordance with this, the Communist Party declared at a foreign press interview after the recent general election, "We welcome the introduction of foreign capital, although how it should be handled is still a question. As for the nine-point economic program, we are in accord with its spirit."

Really, it is shocking to see the Japan Communists make such a sudden change of attitude from their heretofore oft-chorused slogans of racial independence and opposition to the introduction of foreign capital. However, such an about-face is nothing new actually; it is an old trick common in all Communist-controlled countries of the world.

Formerly, when FRANCE, BRITAIN, and the other Allies were fighting GERMANY in the Second World War, the Soviet Union directed the French and British Communist parties through the Comintern to oppose the continuation of war; and, at the same time, the Soviet herself concluded the Russo-German Nonaggression Pact, thus driving BRITAIN and FRANCE into a critical situation. Nevertheless, as soon as she herself was attacked by GERMANY, RUSSIA hastily declared "Down with HITLER", and directed the British and French Communists to aid in the fight against GERMANY.

This time, as soon as Premier STALIN made the declaration of peace, the Communist Party in every country switched over to the offensive. The Japan Communist Party also made such a declaration that it is opposed neither to foreign capital nor to the nine-point program. This is enough to astonish anyone, even if it comes from the Communist Party, which is unscrupulous about means when it comes to accomplishing their purpose (violent revolution).

Communist-Socialist Merger Tactics

Since before the general election, the Japan Communist Party has ceaselessly called for a Communist-Socialist merger. This, however, is obviously the importation of the tactics of European Communists, by which they succeeded in splitting up and absorbing the Socialists in the fair name of a Communist-Socialist merger. It is needless to say that such tactics is one of the official tactics decided on by the Cominform.



POLITICALITEM 1. (Continued)

5 The Communist Party's argument that the Communist and Socialist parties should be merged into one body because both of them are parties of workers and farmers is an argument which wholly disregards the actuality. While social democracy fundamentally chooses a peaceful democratic revolution, communism, on the other hand, essentially takes the course of revolution through violence despite its oral assurances. Labor unions, farmers organizations--all of these are regarded as nothing but tools by the Communist Party.

Especially, there is neither theoretical nor practical basis behind the Communist Party's obstinate insistence that communism is democracy. Current world history clearly shows that the Communist Party is a despotic and undemocratic party.

It is ridiculous to think of a joint struggle of Socialist and Communist parties, or to cry for their merger by disregarding such a fact. One look at how the Socialist and other democratic parties in Eastern EUROPE were deprived of their freedoms by the dictatorship and violence of the Communist Party and how even their existence was wiped out under the name of merger with the Communist Party, and further explanation becomes unnecessary.

## CP Uses "Hounding" Tactics to Win Members

At any rate, the Japan Communist Party rose to fourth place in the recent general election. Victories gained by the Democratic Liberal and Communist parties show that there are still many difficulties in the path of JAPAN's democratization. Wearing a mask of peaceful revolution and declaring with a straight face that it is a democratic party, the elated Communist Party will rush faster and faster toward violence and dictatorship, its original mission.

As one means of propaganda, the party is feverishly trying to draw into the party the so-called socially prominent people, give this loud publicity, and make it appear that the party is a true and interesting party.

As one means of securing new members, the party seems to employ what is called "nervous breakdown" tactics. Persons targeted by the party are visited continually by party members who stay until late in the night, persistently urging membership in the party so that the besieged cannot sleep at night. The members of the family of the person sought are also worked on. Hounded and harassed to the point of irritating bother, the prospective member finally breaks down and joins. As soon as he joins, the Communist Party gives it grand publicity in the AKAHATA, saying, "Welcome! We were waiting for you".

It is reported that Chairman KATO of the National Federation of Government Railway Workers Union and former Chairman MATSUMOTO of the National League of Coal Mine Workers Union are being persistently urged to join the party. We must thoroughly criticize such policies of the Communist Party, which seeks to accomplish its purpose by fair means or foul, and disclose its undemocratic character. Moreover, we must protect the truly democratic labor unions and fight resolutely against the Communists for the sake of building democratic JAPAN.

Further, we must at this juncture, with a still greater determination and looking to neither right nor left, launch a big fight against the Communist Party in order to protect democracy. We must clearly recognize that it is the Communist influence which hides under the mask of democracy, and that it is the conservative influence that seeks to deprive us of our human rights and freedom.



ITEM 6 Hokkaido and the Japan Communist Party (Staff Writers) - Magazine: Sempu (Monthly) - Feb 49. Translator: K. Sugawara.

Summary:

4121 HOKKAIDO is a large coal producing center. The Communist party is concentrating upon the control of coal-miners in this province.

HOKKAIDO is also the greatest source of forest products in JAPAN. The paper output for newspapers and magazines in TOMAKOMAI and KUSHIRO amounts to 90 percent of the total output in our country. If anything should happen in HOKKAIDO, the cultural activities in JAPAN will be immediately affected, a matter of vital importance to the Communist Party. If the importance of HOKKAIDO and its geographical conditions are taken into consideration, one can realize why the Communists thirst for this province.

It has been rumored since last summer that in the event of a crisis, the Japan Communist Party would move its headquarters to IWAMIZAWA, HOKKAIDO. This rumor was at any rate convincing due to the fact that in this city vigorous labor movements have taken place for years.

However, according to later reports, the plans of the party lie not in the removal of the headquarters but in the establishment of independent headquarters in HOKKAIDO. It is said that not only IWAMIZAWA but three other cities, namely, SUNAKAWA, SHINTOKU and OBIHIRO, were selected as the suitable places for this purpose, and considerable preparations have already been made.

In each of these cities are stationed two men, recently repatriated from RUSSIA, possessing bolshevistic ideas. These men maintain close liaison with one another, relying not on the postal services, but on train conductors and engineers to convey their messages. The so-called "fraction" members of the party who lie concealed within the Government railways take charge of this important liaison business. It is said that a certain YAMADA is the responsible party head for this post. It is reported that there are party members who secretly returned from the USSR and are now engaged in behind-the-scene activities to perform their secret mission.

Besides the two leaders in each of the four independent headquarters, there are 10 to 15 officials and an action corps consisting of about 150 party members formed as a subordinate organization. These action corps are given such names as KUROSHIO KAI (Black Current Party) or SAKURA KAI (Cherry Party), which brings back to one's mind societies similar to the old militaristic period.

ITO Ritsu, a prominent member of the party has flatly denied the report of the establishment of the independent headquarters. However, despite his denials, evidence points in another direction. Do the Communists dream of running a spectacular play when the situation becomes advantageous to their party? Objectively speaking, this can only be a dream, but it is a serious problem for the party leaders.

According to latest reports from HOKKAIDO, the Communist Party has 21,000 regular members, which includes the young Communists and sympathizers of this province. In comparison with the total population of 4,000,000 in HOKKAIDO, this figure seems quite small, but the strength of the Communist Party must not be underestimated, for they are well trained.

In HOKKAIDO, the National Communication Workers Union leans farthest to the left, and is permeated by communistic influence. The number of Communists in the union is considerably greater. They are skilled in the tactics of guiding the noncritical masses under the leadership of their small "fraction". Although temporarily, 40 percent of the union members have come under this influence.

Although many workers of the National Railways Workers Union deserted their jobs, leftist influence is weaker than generally believed. It is commonly estimated that 6,000 workers, ten percent of the union members in HOKKAIDO, are under the influence of the Communist Party. Communist influence is also increasing in the All Japan Coal Industrial Union and the Japan Electrical Industrial Workers Union. At the same time, the activities of the NCIU Democratization League, and other anti-Communist movements are showing gradual development.

At present, they are pointing their arrows mainly toward the National Railway Labor Union. With snowy HOKKAIDO as the stage, the two influences, namely the Communist Party and the Democratization League, are struggling furiously to attain their objectives. In parallel with the effort to defeat the Democratization League groups, the Communist Party is concentrating its energy upon the establishment of an independent headquarters.



ITEM 4 In Criticism of the Communist Party (Sub-Editorial) - Toyo Keizai -  
10 Feb 49. Translator: H. Furukawa. (UG)

412.1  
 Full Translation:

The Communist Party is so devoted to daily propaganda campaigns that it may well be called the Daily Propaganda Campaign Party. It never ceases its propaganda activities even after a general election, and endeavors to infuse its doctrines into the minds of the people. The other political parties cannot compare with the Communists in regard to this sort of activity. They seem to be ignorant of the necessity of propagating their doctrines among the general citizenry. It is natural that these political parties cannot beat the Communists in propaganda campaigns.

The real strength of the Communist Party, however, is not so great, despite its energetic campaigns. Although its membership in the Diet has jumped from only four to 35, this gain is by no means remarkable, considering its concentrated propaganda. It merits attention that in HOKKAIDO, where the Communist influence seemed to be strong enough to set up a separate regime, Communist gains in the latest general election were amazingly small.

If the Communist Party is sincere in their love for the people and will not enslave them under its rule and if freedom of speech is to be recognized and opposition parties are allowed to exist under Communist Party rule, it is certain that it will soon become the largest party.

However, there is no such Communist Party in the world. In all the countries which are governed by Communists, from the SOVIET UNION down to CZECHOSLOVAKIA, neither freedom of speech nor opposition parties exists, and all the people, except party members, are slaves in some form or other.

It is reported that popular criticism is being raised against the Communists in HOKKAIDO where the Communist Party is supposed to have increased in strength. This is a matter of rejoicing because it denotes JAPAN's advance toward democracy. JAPAN's democratization can be measured most accurately by the people's criticisms toward the Communist Party.

ITEM 12 I Am Not Communist (Letter to the Editor) - Yomiuri - 15 Feb 49.  
Translator: I. Hotta. (MJF)

412.1  
 Full Translation:

Recently, many of my friends have written for my verification of the handbills proclaiming, "ISHIZAKA Yojiro enters the Communist Party", reportedly posted along the Toyoko and Odakyu Railway lines. It must be the work of a prankster, or else the Communists of the district have used my name in their election campaign.

About two months ago, a Communist of our district committee came to my house and asked me to contribute toward electioneering funds. As I was then very busy with a visitor, I gave 500 yen, which was half the sum he requested. I made the donation partly because I believed it desirable for the reconstruction of JAPAN to have Communist watch dogs over Diet activities.

However, I was astonished to learn that the same person called on our neighbor and told that I contributed a large amount in gratitude to the Communist Party for enabling me to dodge the purge as a literary war criminal. I can appreciate the difficulties involved in

collecting money for any purpose, but it is wrong to tell lies. I would have no complaints against such a Communist as Mr TOKUDA, who stuck to his principles despite the ten-odd years of his imprisonment, if he should denounce me as a war criminal. However, the campaign worker's story is nothing but pretext for gaining his end. Moreover, I think that among the members of the Japan Communist Party, which greatly expanded its ranks after the war, are many whose "war crimes" are equal to mine.

As for corrupt politicians, I consider them products of the uncivilized Japanese conditions and not the result of conservatism or capitalism. This low state is often revealed by the Communists in their tactics and actions; for illustration, I can point to the lie concerning my contribution and to the hand bills. Under current conditions, I cannot approve of imbuing the people with such an absolute ideology as Communism. Yet, I hope for the sound development of the Communist Party as a political group organized by fellow Japanese; to this end, it must quickly rid itself of unreasonableness and forced tactics. This letter is written to clarify my attitude.

(By ISHIZAKA, Yojiro, writer in OHTA-Ku)



ITEM 4 Reds Claim Yoshida Wants 2/3 Majority to Amend Constitution - Akahata - 18 Feb 49. Translator: Y. Takahama. (WM)

Full Translation:

4127  
The Political Bureau of the Communist Party Central Committee, on 16 February, immediately after the informal decision had been reached on the line-up of the third Yoshida Cabinet, issued the following statement. Central Committeemen SHICA explained the statement to the Worker-Farmer Press Association at the Central Labor Hall, in Shiba Park, MINATO Ku, TOKYO, at noon the same day:

"The Yoshida government has finally been formed. This is a cabinet supported by the Democratic Liberal Party, the first party to gain a majority in the Lower House since the war. This cabinet will force low wages, heavy taxes, unemployment and destruction upon the people in a much blunter and less merciful way than any coalition cabinet has in the past. Even at the time of the election, the Democratic Liberal Party carried out the 48-hour system and the reduction of the wage standard.

Even before the formation of the cabinet, the Labor Ministry thrust the adverse revision of labor legislation on the workers. This is not only an attack upon the laboring class, but also an advance announcement of coercive action against farmers and smaller merchants and industrialists with heavy taxes and bureaucratic controls.

As the National Public Service Law, which was opposed by even the AFL, led to the bill for the adverse revision of labor legislation, if neither labor nor the rest of the nation oppose and reject the adverse revision of labor laws, it may lead to the revision of the present Constitution. This is neither the Communist Party's unfounded apprehension nor counterpropaganda. As proof of this, Premier YOSHIDA, who was not fully satisfied with the Democratic Party alone, is attempting to absorb the Democratic Party in order to unify the conservative front. Premier YOSHIDA's true intention is by no means to advocate the two-major-party system, the DLP versus the Socialist Party, an ideology which ignores the real conditions of this country. He aims at expanding the influence of the reactionary forces by wiping out the fundamental human rights guaranteed in the Constitution with a two-thirds vote in the Lower House.

Furthermore, Premier YOSHIDA thought up the Unjapanese Activities Committee following the pattern of the Unamerican Activities Committee, which is about to be discontinued. Moreover, he is trying to stop the reopening of the Illegal Property Transactions Committee so as to hush up the coal mine scandal which is so closely connected with the Democratic Liberal Party. Such conspiracy will open the road to fascism which causes wars and enslaves the people.

Premier YOSHIDA declares that the government railways may be sold to private companies and that the tobacco enterprise may be operated by foreign interests. These are examples which most clearly reveal the characteristics of the new Government. The Democratic Liberal Party has already broken promises it made at the time of the general election by imposing heavy taxes, lowering wages, stopping payments and mercilessly discharging employees.

The masses are already learning the real character of the Democratic Liberal Party. YOSHIDA's announcement that he would like to crush the Communist Party arises, from the fact that he is afraid of the Communist Party which is the only party standing at the head of the masses.

The Japan-Communist Party will exert an all-out struggle both within and without the Diet during the fifth session against the reactionary Yoshida Cabinet for the sake of peace, independence and democracy.



4/2-1 JIJI SHIMPO yesterday denounced the Socialists for backing their own man for premier, interpreting the action as the start of a gradual swing to the left. The Communist-led popular struggle against the "reactionary government of comprador-like monopoly capital" was plugged by yesterday's AKAHATA.

#### Reasons for Communist Gains

4/2-1 Strenuous opposition to high taxes, corruption in the Socialist and Democratic Parties, and changes in the international situation contributed toward the marked gains of the Communists in the general election, according to an Imaharu editorialist (e). In addition, the Communists were said to have secured a large number of votes through their "claptrap propaganda" on the imminent problems of rice delivery and rationing of staple foods. However, if the Communist Party does not strive to effectuate its plans, the writer predicted it would lose the support of those who bolted from the Democratic and Socialist Parties in the election. The growth of Communists members in the Diet gives the Democratic-Liberals "much food for consideration," the commentator believed, for it meant that the latter would not be able to cling to their conservatism as before, and thereby lay the chief significance of the Communist emergence in the Diet.

4/2-1 A Nagoya paper (m) thought that Yoshida's reported determination to fight the Communists since he regarded them as a "destructive political force" was logical in view of the differences in ideology and policies of the two groups, but maintained that it was "exceedingly rash" for the president of the leading political party to brand the Communist Party as destructive. Recalling that YOSHIDA had once enraged labor by calling it "rebellious," and thereby stirred up serious conflicts, the journal feared that similar unnecessary conflicts might ensue this time. YOSHIDA's intrepidity cannot be translated into powerful or rational politics without the backing of the people, declared the paper, and mere numerical predominance in the Diet cannot long dictate public opinion.

4/2-1 A Nagasaki paper (f) was of the opinion that the support of organized labor, intelligentsia, unemployed, war victims, repatriates, veterans, and students was responsible for the Communists' remarkable showing at the polls, and that it was not due to "floating votes," as some observers allegedly have insisted. Each of the 2,490,000 votes, far from being a floating vote, was a solid one, the journal argued. The paper attributed Communist successes mainly to the deadlock in national life -- and not to the Party's principles or ideologies -- disappointment over socialism, and public disgust over scandals among major party politicians. Also contributing to the Communist rise in power were said to be the Party's tactic of running one candidate for each electoral district, ample funds for campaign purposes, and the psychological effects of the Chinese Communist victories. Although YOSHIDA reportedly had indicated that he wants to "break up" the Communists, the paper said that instead he must recognize the tremendous advance scored by them and make plans to cope with the new situation. The journal warned that enforcement of reactionary capitalism by the Democratic-Liberals would only serve to make the Communists grow in strength.

4/2-1) Meanwhile, an Utsunomiya writer (g) maintained that a large segment of the Communist votes came from "floaters." The editorialist did not think that strength built upon such votes was strong or stable, since they would "easily shift from left to right," depending upon the parties' fulfillment of pledges and also upon changes in domestic and international circumstances. The commentator felt that if the Democratic-Liberals succeeded in implementing the rehabilitation program, "no one would take notice of the Communists." Contrary to the opinion expressed in many prefectural editorial columns, a Niigata editorialist (h) did not ascribe the Communist success to the decline in popularity of the Socialists. Rather, it was attributed to the strenuous and self-sacrificing efforts of party members in daily campaigns, rapid growth in party organizations, and sincerity displayed by followers in tax-reduction campaigns, which was said to have won many votes from farmers, small and medium enterprisers and "even the petit bourgeois."

4/2-1) Attempting to allay fears that stemmed from the Communist gains, an Osaka journal (i) contended that so long as "democracy remains the common possession of the Japanese people there was little likelihood that any revolution would take place." For this reason, even though the Communist Party achieved heavy gains, it was not to be feared. As a matter of fact, declared the paper, the Communists should prove instrumental in encouraging the Government not to become too conservative.



ITEM 8 Profile: Communist Kazahaya Yasoji - Seiji - 5 Feb 49. Translators: K. Murakami and Y. Terasawa. (TK)

412.1  
Full Translation:

KAZAHAYA Yasoji was elected on the strength of his refrain: "What shall we do for the host of vagrants; what should we do to relieve them of despair and decadence!" He joined the Communist Party many years ago. Despite this long service in the party, he has not become a dyed-in-the-wool Communist. May not this be an illustration of his merit?

In the previous general election, he failed to get elected in spite of the extraordinary popularity of his speeches. He finally won in this election. It is said that his speech has charm because of its delicate feel for humanity. Indeed, it does not seem like a Communist speech. These days, he is immersed in a scientific analysis of democracy as the chief of the Party Investigation Section.

KAZAHAYA became a Communist in 1930 after he was indicted for an article and forced to resign his professorship at Kyushu Imperial University. Since then he has proved his fidelity to Communism through long participation in the Communist movements. He has been in prison for a total of six years. His tasks in the party have usually been thankless.

Among his works are such books as "History of Social Policies in JAPAN", "Structure of Social Science" and "Theory of Japanese Finance". His old specialty was the criminal code, but his ideas gradually changed due to indictments, oppressions and imprisonments.

He studied in FRANCE and GERMANY after graduating from Tokyo University in 1922. A former professor at Kyushu University, since the war's end he has been a lecturer at Waseda University. The Democratic Science Association established by him appears to be a good guide to learned circles. From his outward appearance he seems to be a gentle-mannered scholar. Despite his 51 years it is said he still visits the poor and needy in the vicinity of Ueno Station.

He says, "I will use my knowledge, acquired after 30 years of trial, for the nation's welfare." He is now indispensable to the Communist Party. TOKUDA and NOZAKA acquire glamour as well as inspiration for their theory from his intellectual faculties. It is said that he is scientifically and democratically studying Communism and the national liberation movement.

That the Communist Party increased its seats ninefold in the last election should not be attributed only to such bold figures as TOKUDA Kyuichi. It should not be forgotten that men like KAZAHAYA who "study Communism as a science" are steadily laying the foundation for the party's development.

ITEM 2 The Communist Diet Members and Newspapers (Sub-Editorial) - Hochi Shimbun - 10 Feb 49. Translator: W. Hayashi. (TK)

412.1  
Full Translation:

When the Lower and Upper House Communist members held the first press interview at the Diet building on 7 February, reporters from a certain major newspaper and an evening paper were not admitted. This was an unexpected exercise of the veto power. The reason seems to be that they are anti-Communist papers. However, is there any pro-Communist newspaper in present-day JAPAN?

As the Communist organ paper "AKAHATA" has pointed out, all commercial newspapers are against communism, as evidenced by their editorials. We cannot understand the reason why the Communist Diet members regard the two barred newspapers with hostility in particular and refused to give interviews to their reporters. If these two newspapers are known to attack the Communists most openly, then their discriminatory action is a direct abuse of the veto power. A public party should not interfere with the free activities of newspapermen. To return evil for evil is the act of hooligans.

A newspaper will criticize severely, make cynical remarks, and will sometimes even make mocking statements in accordance with its belief. At the time of the first Yoshida Cabinet, all newspapers attacked its conservative, reactionary character, and denounced its leading members. However, even these reactionary and conservative politicians have never resorted to such childish actions as to discriminate newspapermen or to use the veto power. Politicians should be so broad-minded as to accept men of all shades.

The Communist Diet members are recognized as fighters. However, they should be politicians before being fighters. There is danger in allowing those who are not politicians to use the veto power.



ITEM 20 Communists Not Involved in Sorge Ring, Shiga Says - Akahata -  
11 Feb 49. Translator: H. Miyoshi. (WMA)

41211  
 Full Translation:

Communist leader SHIGA Yoshio denied in a statement issued yesterday that the Japan Communist Party had been involved in the Sorge-Ozaki affair, one of JAPAN's sensational wartime espionage cases.

The Communist leader issued his statement in response to the report by the TOKYO TIMES on 8 February that the Democratic Liberal Party, at the general meeting of its Diet members, had agreed on the establishment of an Un-Japanese Activities Committee. This case has been under extensive investigation by the Communist Party since the war's end. SHIGA's statement:

1. The Sorge-Ozaki case is a typical example revealing how our wartime Imperialist Government devoted its efforts to anti-communist and anti-Russian propaganda through its thought and military policy by collaborating with the Nazi German Administration.

2. The Japan Communist Party had nothing to do with this case. This has been made clear as a result of the party's probe since October 1945. The militarist cabinet created this fabricated story by taking advantage of the fact that those involved in this affair were no longer alive. Rumors that Central Committee Member ITO Ritsu had been implicated in this case were, after close investigation, proven in March 1946 to be a story fabricated by the thought police as a result of their malicious conspiracy and delusions and their desire to be rewarded. ITO had no official liaison with Mrs KITABAYASHI.

3. The report that Communist Upper House member NAKANISHI Ko was implicated in the case as a party member is also quite groundless.

4. Thinking people had already predicted last year that the Yoshida Cabinet, which is a representative of the nation's reactionary forces, would utilize such rumors and set up such an anti-communist organization as the Un-Japanese Activities Committee and thereby conspire to destroy the faith and unity of our party. Our party and the awakening people will fight and destroy such a plot.

ITEM 9 Communists Win New Support in Nagano Ken - Akahata - 10 Feb 49.  
Translator: M. Cta. (JJY)

41211  
 Full Translation:

(NAGANO) - With a Nagano Prefectural Assembly by-election scheduled for 16 February in HANISHINA Gun, the five candidates have entered the busy final stretch of their campaigns. Communist candidate MATSUBAYASHI Kosuke, School Principal TAZAWA Sanji, backed by agricultural co-operative unions and the Peoples Co-operative Party, and Dr ADACHI Osamu, Democratic Liberal candidate, are considered strong candidates.

Candidate MATSUBAYASHI has campaigned in all towns and villages around MATSUSHIRO Machi, beginning with his native village TOJO Mura. His campaign has produced very good results.

One result is that a number of people in this district, where Communists have hitherto been inactive, are streaming into the Communist Party. More than 70 residents of SAIJO Mura attended a meeting on 2 February where Communists ITO Tomio and HAYASHI Kokichi appeared.

At this meeting five youths, including MIYAZAWA, KOIKE, and KISHIDA, joined the Communist Party and a Communist cell was immediately established. On the following day, two young men of TERAJO Mura and

certain youths of TOYOSAKA Mura, including SEKIYA, applied for entry into the Communist Party. There are others in TOYOSAKA Mura who are determined to join the party.

In the meantime, Matsushiro Town Councilman YASUKAWA Katsutoshi, 44, labor union official ISHIKAWA Yukio, 40, and TSUKADA and other labor union officials of TOJO Mura have also joined the party. Because of the party's tax struggle, smaller merchants visit MATSUBAYASHI's election office at MATSUSHIRO Cho to consult him about their taxes.



ITEM 5 Anti-Tax Struggle and Communist Tactics - Provincial Paper: Sangyo Keizai Shimbun (Osaka) - 5 Feb 49. Translator: M. Minato. (UG)

412.1  
Summary:

It is commonly acknowledged that much of the success of the Communist Party in the recent general election was due to its daily livelihood struggles. That every party is now taking up the livelihood problem seriously is evidence that, heretofore, there was little direct connection between politics and livelihood. The Communists alone have been actively launching livelihood struggles in the various localities.

For example, a certain station on a suburban electric train line was rebuilt after the end of the war, but because it lacked waiting rooms the passengers were greatly inconvenienced. Although they approached the company to build such facilities, the company refused. Then the Communists entered the scene and resorted to their tactics.

As a result, the company approved the request. The Communist candidate who ran in the recent election representing this district ranked first among all candidates.

Political parties which have not taken interest in such daily livelihood struggles should seriously examine their past attitude. The people are swayed by direct interest rather than by sound argument.

Although we appreciate highly the value of such livelihood struggles, we cannot but view the struggles staged by the Communist cells as detrimental to the interests of the nation. This is why the Communists are criticized as being destructive.

Of the Communist livelihood struggles, the most effective in the recent general election was the one against unreasonable taxation. Although other political parties also stressed the need for reasonable taxation, they were all too abstract. The Communist struggle formula, on the other hand, was concrete and practical. Their struggles attained satisfactory results everywhere. However, they failed to reveal how such individual results would affect the whole program of the nation or how the effects should be adjusted.

If the Communists are struggling for the interests of the people, there is no reason why they should be criticized. However, we cannot but doubt their tax struggles, for it is rumored that only the protests submitted through the Communist Party are accepted while those made by individuals are ignored. Although we are aware that it is a difficult task to adjust taxes and sympathize with the tax officials who must meet grumbling the tax payers, the taxes, in many cases, are not computed accurately.

The rumor that protests through the Communists are readily accepted carries the danger of incurring public suspicions that there is a connection between tax officials and the party, in view of the character of the National Finance Workers Union. Although we believe that such a practise does not exist, it will be necessary for tax officials to assume a fair attitude, in order to nip the aforementioned rumor in the bud.

ITEM 1 Communists Gains and Political Responsibility (Sub-Editorial) - Diamond Nippo - 7 Feb, 49. Translator: T. Horikawa. (UG)

412.1  
Summary:

Secretary of the Army ROYALL pointed out the "psychological influences of the China situation" in connection with the remarkable gains of the Communists in the recent general election. Indeed, many merchants, especially, the shrewd merchants of the Kansai District voted for the Communists in the expectation that some connection with the Communist Party will become necessary for JAPAN's international trade with CHINA after a complete Communist reign is established there.

However, ex-Socialist Dietman HARA Hyo's following observation is more pertinent.

"The Communists employ the magic of words cleverly and apply their unique agitative propaganda later. This succeeds where people are ignorant and destitute." That privation and confusion are the nutrients of Communism goes without saying. But ignorance that fails to grasp the essence of anything is to be dreaded most. This keenly reminds us of the need for political and social education. It is not sufficient for the politicians to go round the constituency speaking only at elections. They should always be in close contact with the masses, letting them know and criticize politics. They should also realize that the decline of the Socialists and the rise of the Communists depended upon whether they had been alienated from the masses or not.



ITEM 4 Communist Party Beset by Factional Trouble - Seikei Joho (Newsletter)  
1 Feb 49. Translator: M. Tachibana. (JJY)

Full Translation:

412.1

The Communist Party has won 35 Diet seats at a stroke, creating a sensation at home and abroad. Thus the Communists are elated now.

However, a big issue lies concealed on the other side of their elation. It is because 17 out of the 35 elected Communists have been regarded by party headquarters as heterogeneous elements who cannot necessarily be trusted absolutely. This is a fact explicitly revealed by one of the top-ranking leaders who was elected from a certain ward of TOKYO.

Within the present Communist Party, the real power lies within the so-called liberated convicts faction led by Secretary-general TOKUDA. Its influence is very solid. On the other hand, there is a strong opposite influence centering around NOZAKA Sanzo. This faction has gradually gained in influence so that it cannot be disregarded.

With the election of SHIGA Yoshio (OSAKA), the Nozaka faction is expected to become stronger yet. SHIGA has been long regarded as being critical of TOKUDA. If SHIGA ties up with NOZAKA, they will form a formidable power.

The sore spot of the Tokuda faction is that TOKUDA still has not gotten away from the type of thinking that was current when the Communist Party was an outlaw organization. There is strong criticism within the party that the strategy and tactics of the liberated convicts faction led by TOKUDA are absolutely of no use in meeting the new situation. This atmosphere has caused the Nozaka faction to rear its head. In view of the existence of the two confronting influences, the future of the Communist Party will be interesting.

On top of this situation has come the election of heterogeneous elements. This group does not necessarily hold the same thoughts as the Tokuda faction. The inflow of these heterogeneous elements will, it is feared, thin the blood of TOKUDA's group, as shown by the fact that the aforementioned criticism has already come to be heard.

The liberated convicts faction is strongly critical and is trying to subjugate this heterogeneous elements faction. As an inevitable result, the latter faction is expected to approach the Nozaka faction hereafter. If so, the Nozaka faction's voice in the party will become increasingly stronger.

Moreover, the voters and the people have begun to become weary of TOKUDA as shown by his recent poll score. This is also true among the party members in general. Many of the party members are gradually leaning away from TOKUDA toward NOZAKA, it is reported.

In this manner, the situation within the Communist Party is very complicated. There are many difficulties, both domestically and internationally confronting the Communist Party.

Under these conditions, the question of which is more suited to reality--TOKUDA's method or NOZAKA's--will come to the fore. Anyway, the Communist Party will be watched with keen interest by the public. In connection with the fact that Gen MacARTHUR and Secretary of State ACHESON have clarified their anti-Communist stand, it will be interesting to see which path the Communist Party of JAPAN will take.



ITEM 1 Communists Desire Misunderstandings Be Corrected - Akahata -  
4 Feb 49. Translators: F. Mitsuhashi and F. Noda. (SS)

4/2.1  
Full Translation:

On 2 February, a luncheon party was given by the foreign press at the Tokyo Correspondents Club building in MARUNOUCHI for five Communist Diet members. The hosts comprised almost all Allied Nation correspondents, including BEECH (Chicago Daily News), CRANE (New York Times), COSTELLO (Columbia Broadcasting System), KALISCHER (United Press), PROU (Agence France Presse) and TILTMAN (London Daily Herald). The five Communist guests were TOKUDA, NOZAKA, SHIGA, KIKUNAMI and DOBASHI. An amicable talk regarding Communist policies continued for about two hours.

Secretary-general TOKUDA reported the gist of the talk as follows: "At the luncheon party, questions were asked about various misunderstandings and distortions of Communist policies. A question was also put about a recent incorrect UP report in the NIPPON TIMES that a Communist spokesman had stated that the party would demand the early withdrawal of Allied troops from JAPAN. Of course, this is utterly groundless.

"As for the nine-point Economic Stabilization Program, I explained that JAPAN's economic rehabilitation could not be achieved by the present capitalistic policies of the Democratic-Liberal Party and that only through Communist policies could her economic rehabilitation be achieved by the people and for the real benefit of the people.

"Various newspapers of 3 February made erroneous reports of this talk. For instance, some newspapers reported that I had stated the third Yoshida Cabinet would collapse within three months. What I actually said was that the policies of the Yoshida Cabinet will collapse within three months because of contradictions in its economic policies. The YOMIURI SHIMBUN, particularly, made a bad mistake. This was probably intentional. The paper reported as if I had said that the Communist Party had never advocated "national independence" or a "national front". This is a surprisingly malicious report; the Communist Party has called for "national independence" and a "democratic, national front". In the talk with the foreign press, I merely pointed out a mistake of JAPAN's English newspapers which substituted the term "JINSHU (race)" for the term "MINZOKU (nation)", which we used.

#### Racial Front Not Advocated

"The Communist Party does not advocate so-called "racial independence". We demand "national independence". Thus, needless to say, we do not advocate a racial front of Far Eastern Asiatics. Such a front is in accordance with the doctrine, defined by TOJO, and is erroneous.

"Regarding the problem of the Emperor System, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN stated, 'Since the system was modified by the new Constitution, the Communists have eased their fight against it! However, I said to the



POLITICALITEM 1 (Continued)

foreign press, "Inasmuch as the problem of the Emperor System has already been fairly well understood by the people, it is no longer important." I cannot but believe that the YOMIURI SHIMBUN maliciously misinterpreted our remarks and that it misreported matters which need not have been misreported."

On 3 February, the Communist Party Central Committee sent letters to both the NIPPON TIMES and the UNITED PRESS, informing them of errors in reporting. The erroneous report in the NIPPON TIMES appeared in its 26 January edition. The error was contained in a UP story with the head, "Reasons for (Communist) Gains" appearing on the second page. A false report also appeared in the 2 February Yomiuri front page story under the heading "Why did the Communists make their gains?"

At the same time that it sent the letters, the Central Committee issued the following statement:

## News Story Repudiated.

1. There are no official Communist announcements other than that made by Secretary-General TOKUDA at a press conference for both foreign and domestic correspondents on 25 January.
2. The first half of the article, "Communist Gains" appearing in the NIPPON TIMES is in no way the opinion of the party. Nor was such an opinion ever expressed by anybody.
3. In the latter half of the same article appeared a statement by Spokesman YAMABE Kentaro. The statements given by him are in general not included in the party platform. Moreover, YAMABE is not a spokesman for the party. When the Secretariat asked him if he had made the statements, he positively said that he had not referred to such a matter.
4. Item 1, which states, "The early withdrawal of all Occupation troops--a policy advocated by no other political party", and item 2, "A democratic peace treaty giving no nation preferential treatment in military or economic matters", especially are total misinterpretations. On no occasion has the party approved such policies.
5. It has been announced by the Communist Party that it would bend its efforts toward the holding of a peace conference as soon as possible for the conclusion of a democratic peace treaty. This intention is compatible with the policies enunciated in the Potsdam Declaration and it means nothing more than that. (Secretariat of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee, 2 Feb 49)

ITEM 5 Central Comm Approves High Speed Press in Akahata - Akahata -  
10 Feb 49. Translator: M. Okajima. (CS)

412-1  
 Full Translation:

In the second-day session of the Fifth Central Committee General Meeting, Chief KAMEYAMA of the party's Financial Department, adding to Chief Secretary TOKUDA's general report, stressed the necessity of establishing a printing office with a high speed rotary press to ensure the future progress of the party's newspaper. The proposal won unanimous approval, and it was decided to start a full-scale drive to collect a total of 50,000,000 yen from among all party members and all workers. Particulars of the fund drive are expected to be announced soon.



ITEM 5 Red Diet Members Group Decide Future Policy - Akahata -  
9 Feb 49. Translator: S. Katagiri. (UG)

## Full Translation:

4/12.1  
The Communist Party Diet members' group held its first general meeting in the Diet building at 1100 hours, 7 February, in compliance with the decision of the recent general meeting of the central committee.

Thirty-four new Representatives and four Councillors met in the ninth lobby of the Lower House. (Representative DOBASHI was not present because he had to attend a meeting of the Central Committee of the All Japan Communications Workers Union.)

With NOZAKA, member of the central committee, as its chairman, the meeting discussed the rules of the Communist Diet members' group, and made the following decisions regarding the structure and activity of the group:

1. The group shall be placed under the guidance of the central committee.

2. A guidance section shall be set up within the group. The section shall be composed of central committee members (TOKUDA, NOZAKA, SHIGA, ITO Kenichi, KASUGA and KAMIYAMA) and a candidate for the committee (SUNAMA). This committee shall direct the activities of the group.

3. All the plans for activity of the group shall be determined by the Diet members' council.

4. A responsible person of the steering section shall announce the official views of the party to news agencies. Other Diet members must refrain from expressing their personal views.

In addition, the meeting made the following decisions:

1. All Diet members shall be attached to the special section of party headquarters.

2. All Diet members must act as party members without slavish adherence to their constituencies.

3. All Diet members must make special efforts to improve themselves so that the various special privileges they now have will not cause them to become corrupt.

ITEM 6 Communist-Socialist Front Proposed for Election - Mainichi (Miyagi Ed) -  
2 Feb 49. Translator: Y. Terasawa. (TK)

## Full Translation:

4/12.1  
MAKI and ODAJIMA, members of the Communist Party's Prefectural Committee, formally proposed to Chief Secretary TANAKA of the Socialist Federation on 31 January that the two parties form a united front in the gubernatorial election. TANAKA replied that a decision will be made at a party executives' meeting.

The following is a gist of the proposal: "The victory gained by the Democratic-Liberal Party in the prefecture is mainly due to the split of the democratic front and the cross-purposes at which its factions worked. We hereby propose the formation of a united front in the gubernatorial election on a nonpartisan basis. We are prepared to discuss with the Socialist Federation and democratic organizations the selection of a joint gubernatorial candidate and other problems."

Meanwhile, on the same day, the Gubernatorial Election Policy Committee of the Socialist Federation entreated Principal MIYAGI Ootogoro of the Sendai First High School to stand as a candidate. However, he strongly rejected the earnest request, saying, "I want to devote my whole life to education".

As a result the Socialist Party is in a quandry over the election of a candidate. It will hold a Standing Committee meeting on 4 or 5 February to discuss this problem. However, apparently resigned to the loss of some of its support to the conservatives and the Communist Party, the Socialists appear to have decided to concentrate on rebuilding the party without taking any party in the gubernatorial election. Moreover the party intends to reject the joint struggle proposed by the United Prefectural Council of Labor Unions and the Communist Party.



ITEM 1 Red Advances Shake Labor-Farmer Front - Mainichi (Yamanashi Ed) -  
27 Jan 49. Translator: B. Ishibashi. (JJY)

412.1 Full Translation:

The show of Communist strength and the decline of the Socialist Party in the election has greatly affected the labor-farmer movement in YAMAGATA Ken. It has particularly affected the anti-Communist factions. These groups are already attempting to reorganize its battle array against the Communist Party.

But these groups are in a very unstable position, particularly because the Yamanashi Prefectural Teachers Union, which was the nucleus of the Democratization League faction seceded from the league at the time of the election. Thus the job of rebuilding anti-Communist forces will be very difficult, it is said.

The situation in the farmers' unions follows: The Japan Farmers Union will inevitably become Communist-dominated. Socialist leftists are considering a Socialist-Communist merger. The National Farmers Union, which is based on anti-Communism, is now split into the Social Reform and Socialist leftist factions. Some persons, including Prefectural Assemblyman NAGASAKA of the Social Reform Party, are planning to solidify the anti-Communist influence through a merger of the two factions.

The situation in the labor unions is: The National Congress of Industrial Unions is dominated almost entirely by the Communist Party. In view of this, the Democratization League is now concentrating on the formal establishment of an organization as the first step in the plan to counter the Communists. The league will be inaugurated in February with TAKENAKA Eitaro as executive committee chairman. It plans to take the initiative in the anticipated struggle against personnel cuts.

Secretary-general ITO of the Yamanashi Regional Committee of the All Japan Communications Workers Union said: "We will hold a regional committee meeting on 28 January to discuss the question of unifying labor-farmer fronts. I think that the most effective means will be to use the influence of a Socialist-Communist union to check personnel cuts. The unification of labor-farmer front as advocated by the Socialist Party prefectural federation is based on the limited principle of anti-Communism. We are diametrically opposed to this."

Secretary-general MOCHIZUKI of the Socialist Party Prefectural Federation said: "Our party should reflect on its past activities and reject the complacent idea that labor unions unconditionally support it. In view of this, we will decide our fundamental policy by heeding well the advice of labor unions."

Secretary-general NAGASAKA of the Social Reform Party Prefectural Federation said: "Our party and the Socialist Party are based on the same ideology. We split due to personal differences. This fact made possible the rise of the Communists. Now, the Socialist and Social Reform parties believe that they should proceed to effect a merger by frankly accepting public criticism."

ITEM 3 Many Ishikawa Union Leaders Join Communist Party - Akahata -  
6 Feb 49. Translator: A. Kido.

412.1 Full Translation:

(ISHIKAWA Branch Office) -- Due to Mr NASHIKI's election to the Lower House in ISHIKAWA Ken, the tide of the Socialist-Communist merger is running high.

Vice-Chairman HOSOKAWA Niji of the ISHIKAWA NCIU (local chapter chairman of the All Japan Lumber Workers Union), Chairman KIMURA Kiyonaka of the local All Japan Metal Workers Union chapter, and Chief Secretary TAKENAKA Koshin of the local Electric Metallurgical Workers Union sub-chapter have joined the Communist Party.

Moreover, many union members of the AJCWU's ISHIKAWA Regional Savings Bureau chapter, a stronghold of the Democratization League, will very likely join the Communist Party.



ITEM 1 New Figures of Socialist Party--Tokyo Shimbun - 6 Feb 49.  
Translators: N. Tachibana and F. Mitsuhashi. (MJF)

Full Translation:

442-1  
OKA Ryoichi--OKA Ryoichi is a unique figure among the six new Socialist Dietmen. He was long active in KANAZAWA Shi as a municipal councilman and prefectural assemblyman.

This man graduated from the Kanazawa Medical College in 1929 and studied at the psychiatric laboratory of the college. In September 1931, however, he became a Central Executive Committeeman of the SHAKAI TAISHU TO (Social Masses Party), and quit his studies at the laboratory. Now the manager of a hospital, he participates, at the same time, in proletarian movements. He gives working men free medical treatment in the belief that medicine is a humane art. Having the disposition of a social worker, he enjoys the confidence of his broad supporters, which center around young men.

He is still an unknown in central political circles. Although his political lineage traces to the former Japan Labor Party, his position is near that of the left-wing faction. This man's politics are clarified in his book, "Program for Building a Democratic Japan". During the war he was conscripted into the army; because of this he was purged after the war and thus was forced to vacate the political arena. However, he was released from the purge in April 1948. Although he is at the peak age of 45, he is in poor health, and, for this reason, may wish to continue his activities in the local district rather than in central political circles. Central political circles, nevertheless, require men of ability for the sake of JAPAN's and the Socialist Party's reconstruction. We earnestly hope for his full participation in national politics.

MIYAKE Shoichi--MIYAKE Shoichi is the highest spirited of the Socialists, who have been much depressed by their crushing defeat in the recent general election. This is his third election to the Diet. At one time, he was so popular that he was elected even without the endorsement of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. On this occasion he narrowly escaped defeat because of the Socialist Party's unpopularity. Although his high spirits may be a false front, due to the party's defeat, he is, by nature, a man of cheerful disposition.

He is 50 years old. After graduation from Waseda University he went into the farmers' movement and has remained one of the stalwarts of these movements since organization of the Japan Labor-Farmer Party in 1926. He has courage, daring, and composure, along with an enterprising head. He established medical facilities for an industrial union in his native place, NAGAOKA Shi, which marked the beginning of labor union hospitals in JAPAN. Since the war he has been leading the agricultural industry of extracting oil from rice-bran.



POLITICALITEM 1 (Continued)

He is well-known as an agitator. When Communications Minister NAGAI was severely attacked by the SEIYUKAI and the MINSEI TO over the electric power state control issue in 1937, MIYAKE, then a member of the SHAKAI TAISHU TO, delivered a speech in support of NAGAI revealing the electrical ZAIBATSU's irregularities. At that time TSUCHIKURA Somei, a Dietman of the SEIYUKAI, interrupted MIYAKE by gripping his throat from behind.

In the troubled Japan Farmers Union MIYAKE belonged to the headquarters faction and always advocated unification of the farmers front. However, he, personally, was not on bad terms with the right-wing faction of the JFU, and he also maintained amicable relations with the National Farmers Union. It is not impossible that he will try to win over the left-wing faction. As he has been out of central political circles for some time, due to purge, he should accurately diagnose the current situation first and exert his primary efforts toward reconstruction of the Socialist Party. Then he will be one of the candidates for the post of Agriculture-Forestry Minister in the event the Socialist Party takes over the political reins again.

KATO Ryozi--KATO was the sole Socialist Central Executive Committeeman, and held no Diet seat up to the recent general election. He failed in the 1947 general election but succeeded in this year's election, despite the party decline. As evidenced by his success despite the conservative offensive, he is an able man in the party. After election, he said, "I am unpretentious by nature. I will immediately move to the Diet members' billet to work at party's headquarters."

Though modest, he is a brilliant, hard-working man. Born in GIFU Ken, he graduated from Nagoya Middle School and engaged in agriculture in his native place. After he became a Central Committeeman of the NIHON TAISHUTO (Japan Masses Party) in 1929, he devoted himself to the proletarian movement. Later, he worked for the RONO TAISHUTO (Labor-Farmer Masses Party), then, for SHAKAI TAISHUTO (Social Masses Party). Since the formation of the present Socialist Party in 1946, he has been a member of its Central Executive Committee.

After working in the local political field, he was elected to the Diet in April, 1937. During the time the Diet was under control of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, he retreated to his native place where he continued to lead labor unions. There, he expanded his influence modestly but steadily. Although he was elected in the first postwar general election, he failed in the second such election, held in 1947. Nevertheless, the party appreciated his wisdom and appointed him chief of the Organization Department after TABARA's purge. This post, however, was not necessarily right for him because he had little political power. He is better suited to deal with the problems of the party's Political Affairs Investigation Committee. Inasmuch as he has abundant knowledge of labor and farm village problems, he is expected hereafter to play an active role in the Political Affairs Investigation Committee.

Although he was a member of the former Japan Labor Party and has intimate connections with the National Farmers Union, he is not a follower of HIRANO. Instead, he, together with former Agriculture-Forestry Minister NAGAE, from the same province, belongs to the rightist faction of the Japan Farmers Union.

In making its difficult comeback, the Socialist Party needs men like KATO who study diligently and develop steadily; and the task that awaits them is very important to the party.



ITEM 9 Why Newspapers Ignored Pastors' Entry into CP - Shimbun Kyokai Ho -  
2 Feb 49. Translators: N. Tachibana and K. Murakami. (JJY)

4121.  
Full Translation:

The AKAHATA reported that Rev AKAIWA Sakae of the Yoyogi-Uehara Church in TOKYO, who has been active in the periodical field since last year, had clarified his intention to join the Communist Party. This created a sensation in the magazine field as a completely new attack on the fixed view that materialism and religion are mutually incompatible.

With regard to this question, magazine offices sought to have Rev AKAIWA debate this issue with SHIMIZU Ikutaro or to have him write of his ideology as a christian which led to his joining the Communist Party.

On the other hand, there were no repercussions among the press. According to AKAIWA, no newspaper reporter had visited him as of 28 January. After investigations into why newspapers made no comment, these facts have been ascertained:

Neither the social department nor the art and science department of "A" newspaper office were aware of AKAIWA's entry into the Communist Party. The social department said, "That is definitely news.

However the danger of serving Communist propaganda must be avoided. We will start investigations at once."

The art and science department said, "True, that is a newsworthy issue. But the limitations of space will not allow us to handle it fully. If the Communist Party will write an article for us entitled 'Religion has changed' and Rev AKAIWA Sakae an article entitled 'Communism has changed,' it will be interesting."

The art and science department of "B" newspaper office said, "That is a revelation to us. A religious debate should be held on Rev AKAIWA's conclusion that in view of his realistic attitude toward human society he is best fitted for mission work within the Communist Party without abandoning his faith."

The social department of "C" newspaper office stated: "Of course, the social department was aware of it. However, we remembered that Rev AKAIWA had once before decided to join the Communist Party but was forced to give it up due to opposition from within the party. When his entry is confirmed we might report it. However, since many people are successively joining the Communist Party, we do not expect to report every new case."

On the other hand, the art and science department of the same newspaper declared that they did not carry the news because it was not of general interest. When they was asked why they reported the joining of IDE Takashi, they explained, "Because he was the first noted man of culture to join the Communist Party."

Regarding these views of the press, AKAIWA commented: "I was surprised to hear that newspapers were not aware of my action. At a time when they point out the sharp opposition between the conservatives and progressives, can they possibly ignore the AKAHATA?"

"All leaders of the Communist Party, headed by Mr TOKUDA Kyuichi, well understand my resolution. My formal entry is only a matter of time after I settle the complex issue that has arisen over whether I should be expelled from my church or not.

"There has been the comment that the masses would not understand my action. However, the majority of the people in my parish well understand what led me to my action. Politics has not excluded religion, but religion has denied politics. I feel I am happy now."

According to a member of the denominational board which screens pastors, 30 percent of the members of the denomination want to oust AKAIWA, 20 percent support him, and 50 percent have no opinion.



ITEM 11 Profile of Communist Dietman Kamiyama - Seiji - 4 Feb 49.  
Translator: Y. Kawamura. (JJY)

4127  
Full Translation:

Communist KAMIYAMA Shigeo, the revolutionary fighter, was elected with the highest vote in TOKYO's Fifth District over such influential men as KATO Ryutaro, SUZUKI Sempachi, and ISHIDA Ichimatsu. KAMIYAMA comes from an impoverished samurai family formerly loyal to the Kuroda clan of FUKUOKA Ken. Extreme poverty early awakened in him an ideological struggle and made him conscious of the contradictions of capitalism. This finally led him to throw himself into the revolutionary movement.

Although imprisoned for about 15 years, he has remained unchanged, his faith in himself never wavering. "Give me life to fight, or give me death," this man has said.

He has often disputed with SHIGA Yoshio and others on theories to such an extent that he has at times incurred antagonism. The right to air his views has been well earned, however. He has devoted himself to revolutionary strife at the risk of his life since he was 17 years old. He has been in the forefront of such strifes as the Kawasaki strike, Noda Soy Sauce strife, and others despite the authorities' oppression.

His formal education is limited. He attended but failed to complete high school in YAMAGUCHI, his birthplace.

Of his childhood home he spoke warmly in an election broadcast. "Nothing is dearer to me than the hills and brooks in my native place. I was born to a poor family in an out-of-the-way corner of YAMAGUCHI Ken" said he. There was something exceedingly appealing in his voice.

As to his factional allegiance, he belongs by nature to the Nozaka faction. By his pet saying that love for a birthplace not only warms the working masses but gives them vital inspiration for their struggles, he means that man's love and sympathy is a weapon for struggle.

There are, of course, many Communists who have suffered great trials in life. But his trials have included those directly derived from the contradictions of society. He is, therefore, not to be confused with a "Marxian" who is apt to emphasize theory.

Even regarding the impressive Communist victory at the recent election, he urges prudence among party members, pointing out that while the marked gains might be regarded as indicating a good opportunity for a bold leap by the proletariat, they must realize that they are at their most important crossroads.

With the proposal for a joint struggle with the Socialist Party rejected, the Communist Party may make overtures to the Peoples Co-operative, the Social Reform, and the Labor Farmer parties in that order. Before it undertakes this, however, the party must re-examine its platform to see to what extent it can accommodate other groups.

The Communist headquarters at YOYOGI is now in high jubilation over its election success. NOZAKA and TOKUDA, needless to say, as well other members newly elected from the metropolitan electoral districts, are too busily engaged to see any visitors.

Strict observance of party regulations is in order and matches ill the slovenliness of party members' attire and behavior. This

discipline may be justified in a sense, but we get the feeling when we call at the headquarters that their call for "freedom of speech" and use of other pat phrases were only campaign oratory. For instance, KAMIYAMA Shigeo, who was plain KAMIYAMA Shigeo before the election, is now addressed as Mr KAMIYAMA, and the rank and file are now unable to get near him. This may make the public forget him.

Dietman KAMIYAMA looks much younger than his 45 years. He is a man for whom the working masses have much expectation, and is widely hailed as a future party leader. We hope he will come to the fore as expected.



ITEM 7 Reject Treacherous Joint Struggle (By Saito, Isamu) - Rodo -  
4 Feb 49. Translator: W. Hayashi. (TY)

4121  
Summary:

Much to the surprise of the public, the Communists succeeded in gaining 35 Diet seats in the recent general election. For both foreign and domestic circles to express amazement this remarkable showing and for the Communists to claim that the majority of the votes of the laboring class and farmers went to them is only natural.

In our opinion, however, the number of votes from organized labor which went to the Communist Party this time was less than in the last general election. We ascribe this to the fact three million workers are now concentrating on the democratization of their unions in protest against the Communists' destructive unionism as is evidenced by the organization of the All-Japan Labor Council. Moreover Socialist candidates garnered the same number of votes from organized labor in the recent election as in the last general election.

We admit nevertheless that because of the Communists' constant anti-tax struggle, the government workers' dissatisfaction with the 48-hour week system, and the public's antipathy toward the four "rotten" parties, many votes of the farmers, small and medium entrepreneurs, and the wage-earners went to the Communists.

The Communists have been attacking the Socialist Party as one of the four "rotten" parties or even as "the enemy of the people." Nevertheless, immediately after the general election they proposed a joint struggle with the Socialists on the ground that the two parties should fight against the Fascist offensive of the Democratic Liberals. The Socialist Party flatly rejected this proposal. We heartily approve their attitude.

The Communist Party is advancing similar proposals to labor unions in the form of "Socialist-Communist cooperation" or "unification of the labor front." They will concentrate on expanding their influence within the labor unions by mobilizing the NCIU and Communist factions in this manner. By the enforcement of the Nine-point Economic Stabilization Program, such problems as the revision of labor legislation, wage control, the adjustment of enterprises, and unemployment, will affect the very existence of the workers.

Furthermore, the political influence of the reactionary conservatives is increasing, the power of the Socialists has been greatly diminished, and the labor camps have lost their strength due to splits. Under such circumstances, it is only natural that the masses will become uneasy and will not accept the belief that their desires will easily be realized by the Communist-proposed unification of the labor front or by the joint struggle. Conscious workers, however, should not fall into the Communists' trap.

Let us recall the fact that the Communist-sponsored 1 February general strike, wild cat tactics, job desertions, and the regional struggles have imposed only sacrifices of the Japanese laboring class. Although the Communists are claiming that the Communist Party is a party of the laboring class and is fighting for racial independence and democracy, their intentions are nothing but to deceive the masses.

Immediately after the recent labor-capital conference, the National Congress of Industrial Unions proposed that the Japan Federation of Labor Unions issue a joint statement. The Central Executive Committee of the JFLU unanimously decided to reject the proposal and to reject any Communist-sponsored joint struggle hereafter.

All labor is now obliged to co-operate sincerely in carrying out the nine-point Economic Stabilization Program. Its actions should be constructive, with hopes for peace. The workers should demonstrate their acumen and sincerity, but should not co-operate with those who support the power struggle directed by the Communist Party.

Both on the political and labor fronts, the Communist Party will hereafter attempt to form a false joint front by resorting to all possible means, even from within the democratic labor camp. We must destroy their conspiracy by our decisive attitude and calm judgment, and push vigorously our already fixed constructive course.



4/12.1  
ITEM 2 Youngest Dietman Is Confirmed Democratic Liberal - Seiji- 3 Feb 49.  
Translator: K. Yasutake. (JJY)

## Full Translation:

The usual parry to any question put to AMANO Kimiyoshi is "Let me study it", despite the fact that he must have studied considerably in the course of running for office on three separate occasions. This man was returned by a vote well above 50,000, a result which neither DLP President YOSHIDA nor Secretary-general HIROKAWA had expected. He made more than 1,000 campaign speeches and more than once passed the night on his truck--evidence that he campaigned very hard indeed.

He is now 29 years old and the youngest successful candidate in the last election. He has been highly ambitious in political circles ever since he was 26 years old. After failing twice, on the third time, he fulfilled his long-cherished desire.

He modestly expressed his so-called rank and file opinion: "I want to promote smaller enterprises and the export industry. I also want the political circles purified. In a word, I will be a devoted party man." What he emphasized at random betrays that he is a dyed-in-the-wool DLP man. On the other hand, in saying, "I am a humanist", he showed the effect of graduation from Tokyo University in literature.

He is a 1942 graduate of Tokyo University and has something of the Bohemian in his make-up. It is necessary for many such sprightly young man to come out of the DLP to cope with the newly rising Communist offensive. In this respect, his emergence has significance for the DLP.

When the writer sounded his view on the labor offensive, he asserted that co-operation on a higher level of the Communists, Socialists, Labor Farmers and Social Reformists with the Democratic Liberals and the Democrats was necessary. He maintained that perfect harmony between labor and capital was all-important.

The people in his constituency, including the Arakawa, Adachi, Edogawa, Katsushika, Sumida, and Koto districts, were struck with his youthfulness and ardour in running repeatedly as a candidate. All his support is said to have come from the laboring class. His motto was "Purification of the political world".

Frankly speaking, however, he is politically immature. He may even be too immature. However, the younger he is, the more we may expect from him. He reiterates that he will work hard. But he would do well to develop his boldness. As a sportsman (captain of Tokyo University's championship soccer team) we hope he will bring the ideal of sportsmanship to the political world.

His family consists of his wife Kinoeko (age 26) and a little daughter.

Regarding the relation between the Socialist and Communist parties, he remarked, "If the Socialist Party ties in with the Communist Party, the former will never again be able to stand independently. Their relationship is well worth the attention of the conservative camp."

There are already enough indications of the battle to come between the Communist Party and the DLP. It will be particularly interesting to watch the activities of political newcomers of both the Communist and Democratic Liberal parties. The question is to what extent veteran leaders will be willing to give reign to the newcomers as a step to reform the political world. In any event young AMANO Kimiyoshi, who is only 29 years old, shows great promise.



ITEM 8 Advice to Communist Party - Provincial Paper: Chuka Kokusai Shimbun  
(Osaka) - 3 Feb 49. Translator: S. Yokoyama. (JJY)

4121  
 Summary:

The spectacular advance of the Communist Party in the recent election is significant inasmuch as it was made by a progressive force. Although it is undeniable that the Communist Party polled three times as many votes in this election than it did in the previous election, it must not be overlooked that the sudden increase in the number of its supporters is chiefly due to the people's dissatisfaction with the corrupt conservative parties. It must be frankly admitted that such protest votes are floating votes which will easily go to other parties when circumstances change.

The Communist Party must realize this fact. It is incumbent that it endeavors to maintain the people's confidence. It is true that the impoverished masses have no party other than progressive parties to rely on. The Communist Party should, at this juncture, adopt policies and attitude which are befitting a mass party.

The Communist Party has hitherto placed emphasis on activities outside the Diet such as organizing the masses. Now that it has captured considerable power in the Diet, it should adopt tactics which will be appropriate to its new position. It should realize that it cannot keep the people's confidence by subversive struggle tactics.

In this connection, the Communists should reconsider whether it is proper to believe that Communism can only be realized by revolution or dictatorship. Is it not unreasonable to try to apply the principles of the proletarian revolution of almost a century ago, to present JAPAN?

If the Communist Party is bent upon adhering to the Marxist principles of a century ago, we can expect neither theoretical development nor effective policies from the Communist Party, for blind believing is sterile, producing no good results. In order to become powerful, the Communist Party should recognize the peculiar circumstances of JAPAN and adopt an attitude befitting the present national situation.

In this sense, it is justified in advocating the unification of the democratic front. However, to attain this end, it will be necessary that it become more comprehensive and generous in its attitude and refrain from too rigid an application of the Marxist principles.

Although the people are expecting much from the Communist Party as a progressive party, they approve neither dictatorship nor revolution. The Communist Party should bear this in mind.

ITEM 2 The Victory of the Communists - Sekai Keizai - 4 Feb 49.  
Translator: I. Hotta. (SS)

4121  
 Full Translation:

The Communists made great gains by increasing their Diet membership from four to 35 in the recent election. The general situation, no doubt, took a turn favorable for them, but it is undeniable that they were extraordinarily earnest in their daily struggles and election campaigns and that they devoted themselves to the activities of their party.

The recent victory of this party is due to the indomitable spirit of the members, who bravely fought for their principles despite the various oppressions in the more than 20 years since the party was organized.

In the face of this great success, Communists should give thanks to their fellow-thinkers who died as martyrs to their cause. We cannot forget the slogans written or engraved on prison walls, praying for the victory of the Communists. We also confess that even the liberals, who were against war, were moved by their indefatigable spirit.

It is widely admitted that the Communist representatives who were recently elected are superior to those of other parties. Moreover, it will prove advantageous to the Communists to proceed with their activities now that the foundation and policies of the capitalistic camp are being threatened. The opinion among newspaper columnists and political critics that capitalistic parties are lacking in unity is also an encouragement to the Communists.

If the Communists are truly desirous of reconstructing JAPAN, the party will surely become the leading party in the next election.



ITEM 5 Politics and Ideology - Shin Yukan - 4 Feb 49.  
Translator: S. Yokoyama. (SS)

412.1 Summary:

It is expected that the Communist Party will demonstrate vigorous activity in the Diet. Now that it has captured enough seats to become a negotiating body in the Diet and has a voice in the Diet steering Committee, its political activities will become vigorous both within and outside the Diet.

In radio forums, Communist speakers always outshine others. Either theoretically or in the field of tactics, the Communist Party is victorious because other parties completely lack the ideological stand to refute. In view of these facts, it is generally expected that the Communist Party will be able to attract many intelligent young people in the future.

National politics in the past were characterized by their complete lack of intelligence. It was generally believed that politics were too practical to allow any ideologies. Both the Democratic-Liberal and the Democratic Parties are successors of parties which had no intellectual background. Such a deplorable tradition survives even today in these parties.

Needless to say, politics cannot be merely ideological as they are related to actuality. Today, politics must have some firm ideological basis. Now the world is divided into the Communist and capitalist blocs. The cold war is exerting a strong influence upon the ideological and political situations of the nations of the world. In JAPAN, too, there are various factions. Even among those who advocate socialism, there are some who believe in the inevitable collapse of capitalism and others who seek to modify capitalism. Without understanding these problems, one cannot decide his political attitude today.

The recent spectacular upsurge of the Communist Party indicates that the people are in favor of political parties with a firm ideological basis. Political parties other than the Communist Party should realize that politics, to be truly practical, must be based on firm ideologies.

ITEM 7 Councillor IWAMA Joins Communist Party - Akahata - 5 Feb 49.  
Translator: T. Fukizawa. (TK)

412.1 Full Translation:

(BEPPU) - Upper House Member IWAMA Masao announced that he would join the Communist Party, speaking at the opening session of the national convention of the Japan Teachers Union, which he was attending as a guest. The Councillor's announcement was welcomed by a thunderous applause.

IWAMA, known also as a poet, fought as struggle committee chairman of the National Council of Teachers Unions in the abortive 1 February general strike. He is one of the leaders of the postwar teachers union movement. Elected to the Upper House from the national electoral district as a six-year-term member in the 1947 general election, he fought as a member of the democratic camp in the struggle within the Diet. The teachers throughout the country will be greatly influenced by IWAMA joining the Communist Party.

The following is an outline of IWAMA's statement:

"I have seen with my eyes the corruption of Japanese politics. I have also seen how the Socialist Party abandoned the interests of the class, compromising with the capitalistic parties. Further, I have seen how the lack of unity in the political labor front resulted in menacing the class interests.

"The coming conservative reactionary cabinet is now threatening us with mass dismissals, worsening of working conditions, and anti-labor revisions of the labor laws.

"During the past two years, I became keenly aware of the difficulty of waging struggles without organized backing. I am convinced that to maintain our existence there is no alternative but to unite the democratic forces and carry out a strong counterattack against the forces which seek to oppress us.

"The Communist Party is the leader of democratic forces. I have no doubt that the Japan Communist Party will be able to fulfill its historical mission without fail through its ability, organization, and devotion. The popularization and strengthening of this party is the historical duty of the laboring class."



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

*Article article*  
 PUBLICATIONS ANALYSIS

NO: 242

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COMMUNIST AND ANTI-COMMUNIST ATTITUDES AND ARGUMENTS

412.1

Communist spokesmen have voiced their arguments on a wide range of subjects in magazine articles of recent months, while opponents have countered with denunciations of the Communist philosophy and of specific policies and tactics employed by the Japan Communist Party. Communist leaders report on the party's progress and urge intensification of efforts toward the group's stated objective, the destruction of capitalism. Appealing to workers, farmers, and small businessmen, party spokesmen constantly attack monopoly capital, "forces of reaction," and bureaucracy, while claiming that theirs is the only political party free from all of these taints. Anti-Communist articles usually attack deceitful and unscrupulous methods employed by party members to gain their ends. Complete subordination of individual to party interests is criticized; Communists also are accused of seeking to foment permanent social unrest and economic confusion in their drive to overthrow capitalism. Japanese Communism cannot be called a political movement, states one writer; it is a "political conspiracy."

(Previous Publications Analyses frequently have included representative Communist comments on a variety of specific topics and issues. This report seeks to show typical Communist arguments over a broader range and, concurrently, to present some of the recent criticisms directed against the Communist Party, denials of the Communist philosophy, and rebuttals to Communist arguments.)

CURRENT COMMUNIST ARGUMENTS AND VIEWS

Through its own organs and the vigorous writings of prolific party spokesmen in other magazines, the Communist Party has made known its attitude and opinions on a variety of topics. The majority of these writings, it appears, place prime emphasis on attacking currently existing social and economic structures and conditions; caustic and sometimes abusive criticism is the rule. Practical suggestions which recognize and are adjusted to current conditions are absent, as are constructive criticisms.

In a report to the Communist Party central committee reprinted in the party organ ZENEI, TOKUDA Kyuichi, Communist secretary-general, appraises current conditions in Japan and advises the party on its course for the future. Citing increasing economic difficulties affecting working Japanese in every segment of society, Tokuda urges intensified efforts by the party. "Public confidence in our party is growing, but we should not be misled into the hasty conclusion that fear and misgiving toward our party has disappeared. Public misgiving arises from the assumption that the Communist Party cannot attain dominant political power. \* \* \* Our party has been gaining the people's understanding by virtue of its faithfulness and its devoted efforts. It is undeniable, however, that lack of flexibility in the lower echelons continues to retard greater public understanding. We can be confident that if we become more flexible in our attitude, provide the masses with concrete leadership and guidance, and endeavor to win public support, the Japan Communist Party will grow by leaps and bounds. \* \* \* We must convince the masses that we shall be able to come to power if they give us overwhelming backing."

Tokuda notes that "the impact of (Communist) political demands . . . has increased day by day," evidencing strengthened "political class consciousness" and "intensification of our class struggle. Progress toward a revolution has been speeded." On the other hand, he observes, "reactionary forces are fighting frantically against the people's drive. The Cabinet no-strike ordinance (which preceded revision of the National Public Law) serves to oppress the labor movement cruelly." "Increasingly



violent" measures have been taken against both government and private industry workers who oppose such oppression, Tokuda declares. "Local bosses and gangsters," he continues, have become increasingly active and are closely allied with the politicians in power. Turning again to the party offensive, the communist secretary-general praises the "spirit of self-sacrifice" shown by job deserters of the Government Railway Workers Union, but warns against "too much reliance on desertion tactics. As a surprise attack, these proved effective at first, but now that the enemy has prepared for this tactic, other methods must be substituted." Tokuda urges constant flexibility of methods in the effort to "smash the enemy's power."

#### Un-Japanese Activities

Communist NAKANO Shigeharu, writing in SHAKAI HYORON, notes that Diet members have discussed the idea of organizing an "Un-Japanese Activities Committee," with the purpose of investigating men and activities deemed inimical to the national interests. "It is interesting," declares Nakano, that the men who desire to promote this activity are concerned primarily with Communism. It is the anti-Communists "who are spoiling our country and our national life, not the Communists."

Jumping from topic to topic in his New Year's commentary, Nakano observes that it is generally believed that the Communists seek the Emperor's abdication. This is not true, he asserts; what they actually demand is abolition of the Emperor system. "The rumored abdication is a trick designed by those who oppose Communism," Nakano remarks. In literary circles, he continues, Communists encounter reaction. "They desire that the pen be placed in the hands of the working people," and have made some progress toward this end; but reactionaries hold that "story writing is not for the working people, and must be left to specialists." Nakano next draws attention to anti-Communism exhibited by Christian groups in Japan. Returning to the political world, Nakano asserts that the Showa Denko scandal is not merely the personal affair of those directly implicated, "but a matter affecting our nation. It reveals not merely the corruption of a few persons, but corruption of the framework of our nation." Nakano urges that the people discard their old ideas about "the State" and formulate new conceptions concerning the interests of the nation. We must recognize the currents of reaction, and "having grasped the basic precepts of the workers' and farmers' movements as well as those of cultural and art circles, we must link these movements to the conduct of our daily life."

#### Dobashi and the Communist Party

DOBASHI Kazuyoshi, aggressive chairman of the National Communications Workers Union and recently elected member of the Lower House, explains in ICHIMON ITTO why he joined the Communist Party. Having found that the government and the conservative parties shield and protect the present ruling class, "I have learned," he states, "that the policies of the Japan Communist Party are best suited to protect the living and guard the basic personal rights of the workers, as well as to reconstruct industries." Dobashi expresses his confidence that democratic revolution will be accomplished speedily "if the working classes assemble under the Communist flag." He urges members of his union to join the party, declaring fervently that "to champion the cause of reform in the democratic fight is man's most sublime duty. \* \* \* The party's basic characteristic," he concludes, "is that it does not seek primarily to scrape together votes, but attempts to solve the peoples' dissatisfactions. The fact that the Communists are not guided by selfish motives has impressed me a great deal."

#### Communist Attitude on Medium and Small Businesses

An article in the Communist Party organ CHOSA JIHO, credited to the party's Social Culture Section, severely attacks Governmental policy for medium and small enterprises. There has been established a Minor Enterprise Board in the Commerce and Industry Ministry, whose aim is "to foster and develop wholesome, independent minor enterprise"; but actually, the writer contends, it already gives priority to manufacturers of export goods and daily necessities, while "intending to readjust other minor industries. \* \* \* It is with cause that enterprisers already call it the 'Minor Enterprise Readjustment Board.' The Government policy is to direct major attention to the top bracket minor enterprises and none to



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the rest which constitute the overwhelming majority."

The writer characterizes the Industrial Allocation Committee as being a means of "strengthening bureaucratic control." The Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Association Law, it is charged, actually weakens minor enterprises. Exclusion of corporations from the cooperative associations "keeps out the majority of minor private enterprises, which take the nominal form of corporations, and thus weakens the associations. \* \* \* This policy aims at isolating small businessmen from one another."

Restriction of funds, excessive collection of taxes, and limitation of bank loans, along with increasing inflation, are forcing many small businessmen to close down factories. A Minor Enterprise Bank has been proposed but is considered unfeasible. Small enterprises cannot count on much help from the Reconstruction Finance Bank, which cannot satisfy even a small percentage of the demands on it, the writer avers. In summary, "the Government, although advocating the encouragement and development of small enterprises, actually is moving toward strengthened control by Zaibatsu and monopoly capital, and thus is forcing small enterprise to the brink of the abyss of ruin. Our party opposes this . . . and demands abolition of monopoly capital's domination of funds and materials, and abolition of official controls. We demand that minor entrepreneurs be guaranteed freedom to transact business."

"The New Fascism"

Most of the Communist catchwords are used by ITO Ritsu, head of the party's farmers' section, in a NIPPON HYORON article. Ito sees the seeds of a "new Fascism" in the postwar "capitalist offensive." Policies carried out under the Katayama and Ashida Cabinets have sought to protect the position of monopoly capital and to destroy "the democracy fostered since the end of the war by means of the blood and sweat of the masses." The fascistic trend has been advanced through a series of arbitrary policies and actions, enforced against the will of the people, including management pressure against labor, injurious revision of the National Public Service Law, inflationary policies, unjust tax reform, and incomplete agricultural reform. Furthermore, under the banner of democracy, fascistic organizations have been allowed to form. The proposed Un-Japanese Activities Committee would be one such fascistic group, Ito charges. And, because "the new Fascism" is still weak, "it seeks to recover its power by the importing of foreign capital." Unless the masses oppose its growth, the new Fascism will develop into "Tojo-like or Hitler-style totalitarianism," Ito warns his readers.

Opposing these tendencies the Communist Party has struggled with all its strength for "peace and liberty" and "racial independence," Ito states. Simultaneously, all over the world the old systems have been losing their hold and "the people's democratic power has been strengthened more and more."

"The struggle for a democracy controlled by the people will raise up the human race from the disaster suffered at the hands of fascism, and will lift the torchlight of victory toward peace and liberty, democracy and racial independence."

United Front in Farming Villages

An article in ZENEI by MATSUMOTO Saneki, a newly elected Diet member, attempts to show the interrelationship between farmers and laborers and calls for a "united front in farming villages." Every labor policy of the Government, declares the writer, "affects the farmers. A low wage policy requires a low rice price and complete delivery of all the crop. An economic recovery plan based on dismissal of workers and readjustment of enterprises in the interests of big capital cannot be effected without placing a heavy burden of taxation and unemployment on the farmer's shoulders, ruining his operation and consequently heightening the urban food crisis. Bureaucratic control and semi-feudalistic oppression by the landowners add to the farmer's difficulties. These factors provide the stimulus for a united front of farmers and workers against political power. \* \* \* Workers cannot win (their disputes) unless they act in concert with farmers and support them in their demands."

"Allotment of delivery quotas before harvest; bureaucratic assessment



of taxes, and coercive expropriation of lands--all these measures are taken by local bureaucrats in complicity with landowners. It is proper that a political party should organize a unified struggle of workers, farmers, and citizens in order to satisfy the farmers' demands and lead them to a higher stage of development." To protect their livelihood and democratize their villages, farmers should "participate freely in the struggle."

In a subsequent article in the same journal, Matsumoto asserts that "the farmers realize that slight reduction in taxes or slight relief on the rice delivery quotas will not help them." Insisting that farmers "now are in such a condition that they are willing to listen to the revolutionary policies of our party and are ready to join the struggle," the writer points out shortcomings of rural Communist cells and urges intensified activity by these bodies.

#### The Emperor

The extreme leftist SHINSO continues its inveterate attacks on the Emperor and the Emperor System. A recent interview with servants of the Imperial Household appearing in this publication deals with "the daily life of the Emperor and Empress." One interviewee describes as "entirely false" a previously published JOSEI NO TOMO article dealing with the Empress. In it "the Emperor is described as being very soft-hearted and benevolent, and the Empress as being a very intelligent person and fine woman, but she is not such a person. We have found her to be the henpecking type." "The ladies in waiting say they are more afraid of the Empress than the Emperor," another inserts. "The Empress Dowager is some old woman!" exclaims a third. Several servants complain of the tasks they are required to perform for the Emperor, and one questions the Emperor's ability as a scientist. "He is said to be a scholar because he has fine scholars to assist him and a well-equipped laboratory, but the chamberlains say he isn't very bright."

#### A Message to Repatriates

NOSAKA Sanzo addresses advice to repatriates in a recent issue of ATARASHII SEKAI. Returnees have discarded selfish ideas, he feels; you are anxious, he tells them, "to exert all your efforts, or even lay down your lives if necessary, to surmount the crisis confronting Japan and to establish a new society where all working people can live happily."

"While you were in Siberia," the veteran Communist continues, "you must have learned that the present social system of Japan, dominated by capitalists, is the source of all evils, and that in order to realize a society where labor is not exploited and all the working people help one another, a new socialistic system must be established. This task must be accomplished through the efforts of the workers or, in other words, the Communist Party."

Having been within the Soviet Union and having seen an actual "workers' society," the returnees "have had a precious experience which is denied the young Communists of Japan. You should cherish this treasure, pass it on to our young Communists, and put it to use in Communist activities." However, Nosaka cautions, repatriates must not forget that they "simply ate the ripe fruit of socialism, without experiencing the difficulties of growing the tree." The knowledge gained in the Soviet Union "must not be applied without being amended to fit actual circumstances in Japan." The strong point of young Japanese Communists is that they themselves are experiencing the hardships connected with their cause. "Some of you," states Nosaka, "must have been disillusioned to find the actual condition of the Japan Communist Party. \* \* \* You must have been disappointed by the considerable difference between local Communist groups in Japan and those of the Soviet Union, which have the largest and strongest organization in the world behind them. What is most important is that we understand accurately the actual conditions existing in the Japan Communist Party and determine how it will be best able to lead a successful socialist revolution in this country." Nosaka calls upon the repatriates to play an active part in the Communist drive toward the party's goal.

#### Hatred of the Communist Party

WATANABE Takeshi discusses "hatred of the Communist Party" in EICHI (Published in Fukuoka, Kyushu). The middle class gained a voice in national



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politics for the first time after the end of the war, this writer explains; and when "the working class voiced its revolutionary demands, such as abolition of the Tenno system, establishment of a people's republic, nationalization of land, and so forth, the timid middle class shuddered with fear that the workers might deprive them of their small property. Thereupon the monopoly capitalists, landlords, and bureaucrats systematically utilized all possible agencies against the Communist Party--rank and position, remnants of militarism, the bureaucratic system, mass organization, newspapers, radio, magazines, and schools. Added to the 'red-phobia' which long has been instilled into Japanese minds, such false bits of propaganda as 'violent revolution,' 'Soviet spies,' 'denial of private property,' 'destructive Communism,' and 'conspiracy of minority rule,' contributed to middle class uneasiness. Obviously the people's aversion to the Communist Party is not a matter of free will, but the result of coercion."

Recently the nature of anti-Communist propaganda has changed, Watanabe continues. "At present it relies on 'the probability of war between Russia and America,' and 'repatriation issues.'" The enemies of Communism are willing even to "sell the country to foreign powers," Watanabe cries, "since they have found a Communist victory difficult to avoid."

"It is said that the Communist Party is hated, but, if you except the minority ruling class and the people under its influence, the party is not hated by the majority of the people." Watanabe warns party members against detrimental "opportunism and inactivity" and urges increased efforts to acquaint the public with "the real character of the Communist Party."

Communist Directives

Great resourcefulness and ingenuity are being exhibited by those engaging in the new enterprise of "making and selling Communist directives," NISHIO Shigero declares in SHINSO. "A person can gain ¥10 thousand easily by disclosing 'Communist information' stamped 'absolutely secret,' 'Communist Directive Number Such-and-such,' or other forms of information." Recently there have been divulged as revelations of secret Communist policy, the writer avers, documents purporting to authorize party members to resort to methods of assassination at times of grave emergency and false "instructions" to members to "flood the country with counterfeit currency" and "play up the connection between the Soviet Union and the Japan Communist Party." Those bodies which have shown themselves most zealous in gathering such "directives," Nishio goes on, have been the Judicial Affairs Office and the Labor Ministry's Labor Administration Bureau, police and procuratorial offices, various management organizations, the Japan Federation of Trade Unions, and the NCIU Democratization League.

"Why is there so much fabrication?" the writer asks. Because, he replies, the conservative and reactionary camps realize that "they cannot win in a contest of logic and theory," and know also that it does not pay to employ violence. Therefore they desire to create prejudice against the Japan Communist Party, and "they cannot be at ease unless the Communist Party is disliked."

Japanese Culture

KAMIYAMA Shigeo, Communist Party Central Committeeman and recently elected member of the Lower House, asserts in a NINGEN article that culture should belong to the masses. "Culture in ancient Japan," he insists, "was created by bureaucratic courtiers and persons under their control, in compliance with the desires and interests of the ruling group. \* \* \* Modern Japanese culture, especially the fine arts, appeals to the taste and the possessive desire of feudalistic, militaristic, and capitalistic patrons. \* \* \* Many examples of the so-called 'essence of Japanese culture' . . . are quite isolated from the working life and national characteristics of the Japanese, but satisfy the exoticism of refined foreigners."

The controlling classes employ every possible means to prevent the awakening of the working classes and "to lead our culture into a state of slavery," Kamiyama charges. However, "there are forces which are struggling to create a culture for the masses--one peculiar to Japanese racial characteristics and at the same time scientific--by joining the world-wide



democratic and anti-imperialistic front. They alone can protect and develop the true Japanese culture."

#### The Communist Political Drive

Communist writers consistently have denounced all other political parties as "tools of monopoly capital." In a pre-election article in SHUKAN ASAHI, Nosaka declares that "our party has an advantage over other parties, which have lost the confidence of the people." Refraining from any forecast of the number of seats the party might gain, Nosaka asserts: "We do not expect necessarily to elect many representatives. What is important is how many people will vote for our party, not for the individual candidates."

"Our fighting will have an increasing political coloring, and the struggle will become more and more painful," declares an ATARASHII SEKAI editorialist. "None but our party can carry it through properly. Even the Socialist Party now is aiding the anti-revolution; nothing but the strong pressure of our party can restore the Socialist Party to the hands of the people."

#### COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS

In a SEKAI BUNKA article AOYAMA Saburo observes that the Japan Communist Party can boast of few major economic theorists, despite the fact that it "is dedicated to the solution of economic problems in the daily life of the masses." Those the party does have are "conspicuously active" on the journalistic front, but they are "an unexpectedly small number." Too many of the Communist Party's economic experts habitually refer to someone else's formulas and quote other authorities' arguments. "The party's theorists should be well acquainted with the nation's present economic predicament and capable of answering questions arising in connection with current urgent problems. \* \* \* It is nonsensical for them still to talk about Japanese capitalism of the last century when they ought to be concerned with questions arising in postwar circumstances."

Aoyama then names "a few individuals well known in journalistic circles and close to Communist Party headquarters." Passing over the major figures of Nosaka, Tokuda, and SHIGA Yoshio, he lists KAZAHAYA Yasoji, KAWASAKI Misaburo, and HORIE Muraichi, as economic theorists, while another group including KAMIYAMA Shigeo, ITO Ritsu, and NAKANISHI Isao are characterized as political rather than economic authorities. "An outstanding theorist for the Communist Party is HIRANO Gitaro, although his relationship with the party is not clear. Closely associated with the Soviet Union are HIRATATE Toshio and NISHIZAWA Tomio," while YAMADA Katsujiro is called the outstanding agricultural theorist.

Kazahaya's "prince-like appearance" seems inconsistent with his position as a proletarian theorist. His analytical keenness is remarkable, Aoyama writes, "but his theory lacks individuality and concreteness. He is prone to follow the Communist slogans implicitly." Aoyama praises him for "attempting to adjust his theory to actual practical conditions," but calls upon him to "demonstrate his creative will more markedly and carry out his duties more completely." Kawasaki's theories "are not free from ideological formulism," and he "attacks the weak points of others without proposing concrete measures of his own." Yamada, despite the excellence of his basic theories, "is something of an opportunist." Ito Ritsu is characterized as "shrewd, . . . sharp but yet too simple." Nakanishi and Kamiyama are known as strong individualists and Aoyama praises them as "unyielding theorists." Nakanishi knows a great deal about the Chinese Communists, but lacks knowledge of domestic matters--"especially monopolistic capital and agricultural problems." Kamiyama's weak point is his "tendency to quote the theories of Lenin and Marx without drawing conclusions from his own concrete data."

#### Other Top-Rank Communists

In a SEIKAI JEEP essay, CHITANI Morio also appraises Communist Party leaders from what appears to be a pro-Communist standpoint. Tokuda, by his "dictatorship," seems to be incurring some enmity within the party, it is observed. He "has a loud voice and gruff manners, but there is a humanity about him that attracts people. His Diet activity, however, is regarded as dogmatic and arbitrary." Nosaka, with his vague continental ways, has "few enemies within the party," but his lack of positiveness causes some to regard him as an opportunist. MIYAMOTO Kenji, by his "sincerity and honesty," has gained the trust of his comrades, Chitani states. HOSOKAWA Karoku (member of the Upper House) ranks next in importance perhaps, and then Nakanishi. "Most



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active recently are the junior leaders, Kazahaya, Kamiyama, HASEGAWA, and the two Itos." Chitani gives only a brief sketch of Kazahaya's background and accomplishments. All who know Kamiyama, he then continues, "vouch for his simple honesty and goodness of heart." He also is known for his "caustic tongue," the writer adds. Hasegawa Hiroshi directs labor union activities, and Ito Ritsu heads the party's farmers' department. The latter is "a fighter of no small stature, but is regarded sometimes as 'too clever.'" ITO Kenichi is "a real son of toil, and his myopic eyes through thick glasses give a certain hard impression; but he is well-liked by his comrades."

ANTI-COMMUNIST ARGUMENTS

Vigorous arguments against Communism by writers from a variety of fields also appear frequently in Japanese magazines. Authors charge Communism generally, and the Japan Communist Party specifically, with pursuing a purely destructive course of action, and often resorting to treacherous and dishonest tactics in its effort to attain its objectives.

Japanese Communism as revealed through the labor movement has shown itself to be "destructive and immoral," declares ISHIKAWA Junjiro, student of Marxism, in DANRYU. To attain their ends Japanese Communist labor leaders are "unscrupulous about their means." Such tendencies are rooted in the nature of Marxism, itself, the writer believes. Marxism, or Communism, "permits the existence of no such ethics or morals as are respected universally. Whatever morality it allows is simply a class morality. Proletarians need only pursue the interests of their class mercilessly; this is their only moral principle." The characteristics of Marxism derive directly, Ishikawa believes, from the character of the man Marx--"haughty, cold-hearted, selfish, jealous, and suspicious. He hated others and lacked the spirit of love."

KUWAHARA Keijiro, author of an article in the rightist journal KOJO, notes that the great majority of Japanese workers are anti-Communists and asks how it is then so small a percentage of active Reds can sway the masses. The Communists, he replies, have no scruples about their methods. "They shout, employ loud voices and vigorous gestures, and become violent. Other union members who are more democratic are scared by them. No wonder that the decent, anti-Communist folk keep silent, and it appears that the position and the arguments of the Communists are being supported by all. \* \* \* They push their point, suppress and threaten unionists and the public, and force their demands."

"Do not be gentlemanly and generous when you are facing Communists," Kuwahara warns. "Wild beasts must be stamped out by whatever means are necessary. Show true courage and love for your people, and fight unitedly against the vulgarity, violence, pressure, and solidity of the Communists. \* \* \* All people of all classes are urged to support anti-Communists and especially those who actually are fighting against Communism."

Communist Tactics

Because of its lack of capable personnel, comments another KOJO article appearing over the pen name Daru Sa, the Communist Party employs poor tactics. Its only competent leaders are Nosaka and Tokuda; for others "it will have to await the maturing of Communism among the younger generation" and the reinforcement of indoctrinated repatriates now believed to be studying in Soviet areas. At their best, the writer asserts, the Communists do little more than engage in slander. Akahata reporters pick up trifling matters and magnify them; "a minor incident involving a local official is magnified until it may appear a very serious affair to people who are sensitive to mention of bureaucrats, capitalists, and purged ex-soldiers." Under this banner of a "racial front," the Communists also go as far as they can in opposing Occupation policies, the writer insists.

Communist Methods

It is dangerous to take at face value all the statements used by social movements, commences an article in the transportation magazine UNYU. Particularly are the words employed by Communists full of deceptions, in order that the masses may gain false impressions of their true nature. In order to gain a true picture of the Communist movement then, it is necessary to judge the party not by its words, but through its deeds. After making this point, the writer approaches his major topic.



The Communists have nothing in common with other political parties, he states. Party membership presumes "heart and soul" allegiance. Members are conspiring to take over power when capitalism collapses. Their true objective is not the attainment of victory through parliamentary processes, but intentional fomentation of civil disturbances. Therefore it can be said that the movement is not actually a political movement but a "political conspiracy." "All the policies of the Communists are based on the presumption that capitalism inevitably must perish; for otherwise their ultimate objective cannot be accomplished." They insist on collectivism and urge abrogation of the private industry, they will be thwarted in their attempt to grasp monopoly power. The private property system insures division of power, the writer contends.

The Communists call for formation of a joint front. This is one of their standard tactics, the writer notes, aimed solely at obtaining new members or gaining an opportunity to speak directly with the masses with whom they otherwise cannot gain close contact." In proposing a joint front they are seeking "if possible, to persuade other parties to join their camp." The Communists' only objective, the writer stresses, is to destroy other parties.

#### Pretense of Democracy

YONEKUBO Mitsusuke, labor minister in the Katayama Cabinet, criticizes the Communists for their "pseudo-democratic attitude" in SHAKAI SHICHO. "Present social and economic conditions in Japan provide the Communist Party with a favorable opportunity to increase its numerical strength if it disregards the quality of its membership." Three types of persons have joined the party recently, Yonekubo declares. The first category includes persons who are converted to support of Communist doctrines and theories. The second takes in youths who are dissatisfied with present political conditions and "comfort themselves heroically in destructive forms of revolution." The third group consists of persons who feel that "bloodless revolution" is progressing too slowly, who are willing to advocate "bloody sacrifice as the quickest solution to political and economic problems" and best means of assuring themselves of the necessities of life. Some of this last group, including repatriates, may be likened, Yonekubo asserts, "to drowning persons grasping at a straw. \* \* \* Having classified new members in these ways, we find that Communists are not necessarily members of the Communist Party; nor are members of the party necessarily true Communists."

The former labor minister then attacks destructive policies of the Communist Party, documenting his argument with references to party directives and instructions (sources of his information are quoted specifically) which advocate "sabotage," agitation, and impediment of production. "The party desires that industrial peace not be realized, and seek permanent social unrest. Who can deny that this is the motive behind the party's social and economic policies?"

Yonekubo blames the Communists' agitation for the government workers' loss of the right to strike and bargain collectively. The party, he charges, demands blind obedience from its members; and its instructions to members of government workers unions often have been directly in conflict with the Constitution's provision that public workers should serve the whole community. The writer then hints at a clash between Tokuda and Nosaka factions within the party, and concludes with the statement that "the Communist Party does not support genuine democracy, but stands in the way of Japan's democratization."

#### Communism and Youth

NABEYAMA Sadachika, a former Communist member, seeks in a SEINEN treatise to analyze the charm which Communism holds for youth. First of all, he comments, it provides expression for the spirit of rebellion. Youths are full of the rebellious spirit and respond easily to Communism which is a philosophy of rebellion. Closely allied to this is "the critical spirit"; youths are "charmed by the abnormal criticism voiced by Communism." Thirdly, young people like the "well-ordered formulas of Communism"; they find it easier to solve questions by applications of formulas than by making individual efforts to find answers. And finally, youths are attracted by tight Communist organization which is closely akin to militarism.

Communism denies humanity, Nabeyama asserts; it subordinates the individual to the nation, the class, or the party, and "uses him only as the instrument of revolution. It is not concerned over the sacrifice of human



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beings in the application of its policy. In this respect it does not lag behind militarism. \* \* \* Terrorism, spying, intentional deceit, strife, and despotism are all fundamental qualities of Communism which follow naturally from its denial of humanity."

Renunciation of Violent Methods

INOKI Masamichi, a Tokyo high school teacher, condemns in a CHUO KORON article the use of violence by both Communists and anti-Communists. "One of the salient features of Communism," he remarks, "is its method of employing any means to attain an end." Opponents of Communism are beginning to adopt the same attitude, and "this anti-Communism is nothing other than fascism." Since early 1947, Inoki elaborates, "anti-Communist violence has opposed Communist violence, and opposition between rightist and leftist groups has intensified." The fact that many persons approved of the attempts on the lives of Tokuda and KIKUNAMI indicates that "fascists are not necessarily unpopular in Japan." The writer calls upon the people to adhere to a moderate course between the two extremes, and asserts that "if we are to defend democracy, we must attack and destroy" both left and right extremists who rely on the use of violence methods.

Racial Slogans

"Racial Slogans are Dangerous," cautions a HYORON staff writer who notes increasing Communist use of the appeal for "racial independence." This tactic was particularly effective in spurring Hokkaido job desertions by railway and communications workers, among whom was organized a workers' group which the writer terms "an imitation of the Special Attack Corps." There is danger in appeals based on the world "race," the author warns. "The deeper our love for race, the more we must strive to elevate the concept of world citizenship." However effective racial appeals may be, "they are likely to turn into seeds out of which dangerous fascism may be revived."

Fraction Activities

The danger of Communism in Japan does not lie in the numerical strength of actual party members, a NIPPON SHUHO writer declares. "The real menace to the lives of our people is the fractional activities carried on by the party. \* \* \* The party aims at Communist revolution. If it could win over a majority of the population, it could accomplish revolution by this means," but there is no possibility of such a thing occurring. Securing large numbers of new members is "slow and uncertain--too much trouble for too little gain. It would be more effective and require less effort to let a small, efficient fraction secure leadership and throw the country into chaos." The writer then observes that a small Communist fraction within the police forces could cause a great deal of damage. "If there should be any disturbance in urban centers, which are guarded by the municipal police, there is no telling what might happen if the police force should be dotted with Communist fractions and fellow travellers." Equally strategically located are Communist-member railway workers. "Communists wield strong influence in such strategic transportation centers as Shimbashi, Aomori, and Hokkaido. If they engineer a strike, trains will come to a stand-still. They can quite easily paralyze traffic and industry." The writer calls attention to a purported "directive" of the Communist Party made public by the Democratization League of the Government Railway Workers Union. Tokuda dismissed it laughingly, he remarks, but "there is no denying the striking resemblance of Communist activities to date to the program contained in this document." Among the instructions were these: "precipitate railway strikes, put railroads and bridges out of commission; interfere with the supply of staple foods to the cities; create difficulties in public finance; encourage blind patriotism, and cause friction between nations." In the latter half of his article, this writer draws attention to the recent growth of rightist organizations which use violent and sometimes equally unscrupulous methods to battle Communism.

Deceit and Duplicity

A lengthy ZENSHIN roundtable discussion undertakes to criticize the Communist Party and its tactics. A number of the participants are prominent



leftists, but all condemn Communist methods. KOBORI Jinji starts out by telling of an incident which took place in December while the two leading Japanese coal miners' unions were deliberating on whether to accept the sliding scale payroll system offered by the organization of mining companies. While "heated debates" were going on in the Zensekitan (All-Japan Coal Workers Union) meeting, "a man well known as a Communist fraction leader . . . announced that the Tanro (Japan League of Coal Mine Workers Unions), meeting in separate conference, had turned down the operators' final proposal. \* \* \* The Communist speaker asserted that the news had been brought by telephone. After receipt of this information it was decided that the Zensekitan also should refuse the proposal in order to continue a joint struggle with the sister union."

"Subsequently the Zensekitan telephoned the Tanro, which denied that any negative decision had been reached. Thereupon the Zensekitan resumed debates and finally decided unanimously to accept the operators' proposal. The Tanro also accepted the offer after a close vote."

"Communists resort to this type of tactic very often," Kobori claims. Such an incident cannot be dismissed as just another maneuver. "A political party which makes no scruple of carrying out such machinations against the working class cannot be accepted as a party of the workers," he insists.

SHIBATANI Kaname, a member of the Government Railway Workers Union, then gives a detailed narrative of methods by which young Hokkaido railway workers were deceived and frightened into job desertions, concluding with the statement that "any party employing such policies does not deserve to be called a working people's party."

OGIWARA Chiaki, member of the Motion Picture and Theatrical Workers Union, assails the "recently-launched Communist propaganda campaign regarding alleged 'Communist-Socialist Union.' This is just another instance of false propaganda. \* \* \* What they actually are referring to is simply that some Socialist members have joined the Communist Party." Mentioning SUZUKI Tomin, Dobashi, and OZAWA Hisaaki, Ogiwara comments that "these persons joined the Communist Party recently, to be sure, but in actual fact they have been Communists for a long time. They simply have unmasked themselves."

#### Use of Force

Continuing the discussion, TAURA Masao, member of the Japan League of Coal Mine Workers Unions, describes a convention of the NCIU. The entrance to the convention hall, he asserts, was barricaded with logs, and individuals were checked as they entered, by "men with red armbands standing shoulder to shoulder."

"Whenever inquiries critical of NCIU policies were made, Chairman Kameda Togo countered by warning that any attempt to delay convention proceedings with such 'trifles' was anti-labor. When he spoke, wild applause began and the issue was drowned out. Every critical question was squelched with the stock answers--'trifling,' and 'anti-labor.'" At the convention of the JFTU, Taura declares, there were spirited debate and even some fist fighting, but "those in attendance were filled with genuine enthusiasm. \* \* \* However, in the case of the NCIU convention, no such lively discussions were possible. Any opposition to union leadership was squashed. \* \* \* Chairman Kameda invariably put down minority opposition with the stock admonition: 'You are serving the interests of capitalism when you criticize the Communist Party. You had better stop.'"

#### Communist Influence in Hokkaido

A recent NIPPON SHUHO article surveys the extent of Communist influence in Hokkaido. Dismissing "wild rumors" that the Communist Party may move its headquarters to this northernmost of the Japanese islands and attempt to make Hokkaido independent of Japan proper, the anonymous writer nevertheless concedes that Communist influence there is considerable, against which that of the Socialists is "negligible." One reason given is the recent increase in the strength of the conservative Democratic-Liberal Party in Hokkaido, for "the Communist Party is the only political body that can compete against the Democratic-Liberals for supremacy in the various communities." (In the recent elections, it might be noted, only one Communist member was returned to the Lower House from Hokkaido, while Democratic-Liberals gained 10 out of 21 seats. No Socialists were elected.)



### PUBLICATIONS ANALYSIS (Continued)

From prewar days, the author continues, "Hokkaido has been a leading center of Communist influence. During the war, former fighters for proletarian movements hid themselves there in either the government railways or the coal mines; upon its termination they resumed their activities as leaders of the labor unions or of the Communist movement." Hokkaido workers additionally have been receptive to Communism because "railway and coal-mine laborers traditionally have been treated like slaves. Consequently, when they were freed from police oppression at the end of the war, they rushed into movements advocating revolution." Repatriates from northern areas, the writer explains, encountering difficulty in obtaining jobs and housing upon their return, "also became powerful supporters." Finally, the geographic position of this island makes its inhabitants "fearful of their fate should war break out between the United States and the Soviet Union," and thus inclined not to oppose Communism vigorously.

After studying, district by district, the strength of local Communist groups in Hokkaido, the writer observes that "the Communists are having their own way to a considerable extent. Everywhere in Hokkaido they are instigating workers to promote labor disputes. \* \* \* They are acting more on the basis of their fancies," he states, "than upon any actual circumstances; they are working more for destruction than for construction, for trouble than for peace, for terrorism than for humanism."

"In spite of apparent Communist successes, however, the sober minded majority of the inhabitants of Hokkaido gradually are deserting their irresponsible Communists. They are beginning to realize what the Communists are trying to do. \* \* \* Concurrently the more moderate and independent labor union movement is striving to regain its influence among working people."

#### The Repatriation Issue

In a communication addressed to Tokuda, NISHIMURA Tadao, a returnee, challenges in SAIKEN (organ of the Democratic-Liberal Party) the stand of the Communist Party on the issue of repatriation. "None but those who actually have experienced it can know how unendurable is compulsory labor in Siberia during winter. It is almost beyond human power." Nothing could be more ridiculous, the writer charges, than to state that Japanese internees are working joyfully and living "a free and rich life." The Communist Party has declared, the repatriate observes, that it is, and desires to remain, independent of any international alliances; it also claims to represent the masses. "If these things are true," Nishimura asks, "why is your party reluctant to exert more effort toward hastening repatriation?" Despite its declaration, he charges, the Japan Communist Party still is attempting to curry favor with Communist groups in other nations. "I am not the only one who thinks that your party is forced to adopt its tactics to the tides of Communism elsewhere in the world, the increase of Soviet propaganda, the victory of the Chinese Communists, and the establishment of the North Korean Communist Party. If your party has not discarded its slogan of 'a party for the people,' you should concentrate all efforts on the speeding of repatriation. Then we should not hesitate to accept it as being 'a party for the people.'"

#### Increase of Political Strife

An editorial in RODO, organ of the Japan Federation of Trade Unions, notes a slackening of Communist strike efforts and an increase of local Communist publications through which the party presumably intends to spread information and doctrines. Communists "also have begun to attack capitalism. The method of 'enlightenment and attack' appears to be the new Communist tactic," and must be opposed vigorously by democratic labor organizations, the editorialist declares.



ITEM 5 Masuda Defines Un-Japanese Acts to Red Delegates - Jiji Shimpō -  
20 Feb 49. Translator: M. Yasutake. (WM)

412-1  
 Full Translation:

The Communist Party attaches importance to the rumor that the Government is now contemplating (1) the revision of Potsdam Government ordinance No 101 regarding the prohibition of the formation of parties, associations and other organizations and (2) the establishment of the un-Japanese Activities Committee. Eight Communist representatives - NOZAKA, NAKANISHI, DOBASHI, KIKUNAMI, KASUGA, HOSOKAWA, HAYASHI and ITO Kenichi called on Chief Cabinet Secretary MASUDA in the Diet Building at 1500 hours yesterday to ask the latter about the responsible opinion of the Government regarding the problem.

In answer to the question MASUDA stated: "The Government has nothing to do with the ASAHI report on Saturday regarding the revision of the Potsdam Government ordinance, the establishment of the un-Japanese Committee and the amendment of the Constitution. But I intend to set up the Un-Japanese Activities Committee because the Premier has requested that I study the problem. I have no definite plan now.

"Un-Japanese activities may generally be defined as those designed to destroy legally existing government organs. Any party which engages in such activities will become the object of the committee. The Government has neither prohibited nor restricted nor has the intention of prohibiting or restricting the Communists' activities to form organizations, etc merely because they are Communists. To prohibit or restrict such activities is impossible under existing laws."

MASUDA's expression of his opinion brought him and the Communists to an understanding. But it is noticed that MASUDA did not change his significant expression, "under the existing laws."

ITEM 19 Communists Sue Re Invalidation of Nagano Vote - Mainichi -  
23 Feb 49. Translator: F. Hagiwara. (GS)

412-1  
 Full Translation:

Communist Representative HAYASHI Hyakuro, defeated Communist candidate AOKI Keiichiro, and two others brought suit Monday in Tokyo Superior Court, through Attorney OZAWA Shigeru and others, against Chairman NARUSAWA Goichiro of NAGANO Ken's Election Management Commission. They demanded invalidation of the House of Representatives' election in all electoral districts of NAGANO.

ITEM 10 Teachers Propagandizing Communism May Be Punished - Tokyo Shimbun -  
25 Feb 49. Translator: N. Kobayashi. (ELE)

412-1  
 Full Translation:

The problem of how to deal with those school teachers who have been engaged in Communist propaganda was taken up for discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Liaison Council of the Metropolitan Board of Education, but no conclusion was reached. The problem is expected to be taken up again at the next meeting of the Council.

The Board of Education is said to be of the opinion that Communist propaganda by school teachers is a violation of Article 8 of the Education Standard Law, and the Board is expected to punish such teachers in accordance with the views of the Military Government Team. In such a case, a disciplinary committee, which will make the formal decision will be organized, with members to be nominated by the Metropolitan Governor.

Yesterday's meeting of the Liaison Council, held at 1330 hours also discussed such problems as the petition for assignment of pharmacutists to schools, a matter transferred to the Council from the Metropolitan Assembly; a big increase in the allowances for school physicians (now 2,000 yen per physician); and priority in the building of houses for school teachers and officials.

No conclusion was reached on these issues at the meeting. They will be discussed at the next session of the Council.



ITEM 16 Nozaka Tells How Communists Will Operate in Diet - Jiji Shimpō -  
23 Feb 49. Translator: S. Ota. (ELE)

4121  
Full Translation:

In view of the fact that the Communist Party, supported by 3,000,000 voters in the recent general election, has been able to send 35 members to the Diet, we keenly feel the gravity of our responsibility. The masses, who have been gasping amidst hardships in livelihood, expect much from the activities of the Communists in the new Diet. To meet their expectations, we intend to fight with all our efforts in the Diet.

The greatest problem for the new Diet is how to execute the nine economic principles. However, the Yoshida Cabinet will concentrate its energy, in the name of the "nine principles", on shifting all sacrifices to the masses and thereby protecting the great capitalists. Taking, for example, the "balancing of finance", as stipulated in the first of the nine principles, the Cabinet will attempt to achieve this by means of mass dismissals, lowering of real wages, and intensified work, instead of drastically curtailing the tremendous amount of subsidies being paid to the great capitalists. Regarding the collection of taxes, as referred to in the second principle, it will neither carry out thorough measures for exposing large-scale tax evasions nor impose high-rate taxes on the great capitalists. On the contrary, the Yoshida Cabinet now plans to reduce the corporation tax, while placing the tax burden on the masses and taking stringent steps to collect taxes from small industrialists and businessmen. As illustrated by the aforementioned examples, it is obvious that the Yoshida Cabinet's policies are devoted to the protection of big capital.

To safeguard the position and interests of the people, the Communist Party intends to fight daringly against such anti-national policies. For example, instead of dismissing workers, the wasteful subsidies for the great capitalists should be curtailed drastically, and the tax burden on the masses should be reduced to a minimum by rectifying large-scale tax dodging through a democratic taxation system. Only through such measures will balanced State finance be effected without injuring the interests of the masses. Moreover, this is the only possible way to check inflation and to raise new funds for our economic reconstruction.

The foregoing statement makes it clear that there is a fundamental split in platforms between the Yoshida Cabinet, or conservative political parties, and the Communist Party. This is due to the fundamental difference in the standpoint of the two camps. The Democratic Liberals espouse the cause of big capitalists while the Communists stand by the working masses, including workers, farmers, and little businessmen. At this time when everything has come to a standstill in JAPAN, it is natural for the split to be widened, with the strife between the two camps becoming intense.

It is the Communist Party which stands first in the way of the Yoshida Cabinet in its attempt to enforce its programs. None but the Communists are in a position to fight capitalistic policies resolutely. Regarding the Communists as its mortal foe, the Cabinet has professed publicly that it would concentrate its efforts on attacking the



NEWSITEM 16 (Continued)

Communists. The coalition with the Democrats, the "fostering" of the Socialist Party, and the utilization of the anti-Communist Democratization League within labor unions are all attempts to fight Communism. By designing the adverse revision of labor laws and the Constitution and by establishing an Un-Japanese Activities Committee, the regime seeks to revive the fascist politics of the days of TOJO. Were its designs materialized, the democracy which the masses have secured during the past three years and a half would be lost and the people would groan under a "white-tabi" dictatorship. The inevitable result will be the resurgence of militarism. Thus, democracy in our country is now facing a crisis.

YOSHIDA never opens his mouth but he talks about anti-communism and the defence of democracy. This is the stereotyped measure adopted by HITLER, MUSSOLINI, and TOJO. They established dictatorship in the name of anti-communism and waged aggressive wars under the same pretext. To push reactionary politics, they have first to crush the Communist Party which is spearheading the fight in the interests of the masses. If they succeed in this, they will find it easy to control the Socialists and labor unions as they choose. Attack on the Communists is at once an attack on the populace as a whole.

Cognizant of this fact, we are prepared to fight it out with the reactionary forces in and out of the Diet. Our strategy within the new Diet is to keep as close a contact as possible with such democratic forces in the Diet as the Socialist and the Worker-Farmer parties in regard to each individual issue.

However, the strength in the Diet of political parties for the working masses is insignificant. Therefore, we intend to wage our fight within the Diet by keeping close contact with the organized masses outside the Diet. Then will it become possible even for only 35 Communist Diet members to fight to a noticeable degree. Of course, our demands and platforms may not pass the Diet intact. But, if we succeed in realizing some of them and in curbing reactionary forces, we shall be able to help safeguard the freedom and the livelihood of the masses.

ITEM 3 Communist Miyagi Ken Committee Re-elected - Mainichi (Miyagi Ed) -  
18 Feb 49. Translator: T. Fukizawa. (TY)

## Full Translation:

412.1  
 The Miyagi Ken Committee of the Communist Party recently held a party meeting. For the purpose of facilitating the Communist-Socialist merger and to meet other changes in the current situation, the Committee re-elected the following officers:

Committee Chairman - SUZUKI Zenzo; committee members - KAWAHARA Kiyohide, OKANA Yoshio, ODAJIMA Moriyoshi, KATAGIRI Hiroshi, SAIJO Kanroku, HAKANADA Shigeru, SAKAKI Kozo, TAKEDA Teisaku, TAMASAKI Takashi and KAMIYA Rokuro.



ITEM 4 Controversy over Communist Press Conference Mooted - Shimbun Kyokaiho -  
12 Feb 49. Translator: S. Ono. (TY)

Full Translation:

412.1  
 At a Communist Party press conference on labor and farmer problems held on 7 February in a Diet conference room, the reporters of the TOKYO SHIMBUN and the YOMIURI were requested to leave the conference room by Communist Representative YONEHARA, as he was about to make an official announcement of the decisions of the general assembly of the party central committee. The two reporters left the room.

After the end of the conference, the representatives of the two papers and other reporters met SHIGA Yoshio, Communist leader, to protest that it was unfair to refuse attendance to reporters of any specific newspaper at an open meeting. SHIGA is reported to have answered that he had heard nothing about the incident and that a formal reply from the party would be issued forthwith. The case thus remained unsettled.

Interested in the above-mentioned incident, the Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association questioned Secretary General TOKUDA Kyuichi. The text of question and the Communist reply follow:

Question: At a Communist Representatives meeting held recently, the reporters of the TOKYO SHIMBUN and YOMIURI were asked to leave the conference room. We presume that the refusal was based on the anti-Communist inclination of the aforesaid two papers. We believe freedom of discussion should be preserved at any cost. There should be no objection to the existence of anti-Communist papers side by side with papers which support the Communist Party. In fact, the newspapers of the former group have the right to criticize the Communist Party as does the AKAHATA, Communist organ, to criticize other political parties. Therefore, we demand a reconsideration of the Communist Party on this matter from the standpoint of preservation of the freedom of discussion. If any paper should libel the Communist Party, the party has the right to sue such a paper. We believe there should be no discrimination against any paper in its pursuit to get the news.

Mr TOKUDA replied: Not only the YOMIURI and the TOKYO SHIMBUN, but all the bourgeoisie newspapers are anti-Communist. Only the AKAHATA supports the Communist Party. Newspapers have the right to freely criticize the Communist Party. However, the YOMIURI and the TOKYO SHIMBUN have carried articles which were written with malicious intent. Repeated appeals from our party to these papers have failed to change their attitude toward our party, and we have filed several court action against them.

Even the AKAHATA sometimes fails to carry fair report, and the party Political Bureau keeps constant watch over this paper to avoid giving misinformation. I earnestly desire that newspapers abandon prejudice and malice, and carry fair and honest reports. The Communist Party demanded the retirement from the conference room of the YOMIURI and TOKYO SHIMBUN reporters as self-defense. However, the TOKYO SHIMBUN's attitude toward our party has recently changed considerably, so we are considering permission for this paper to have information from our office.

On the other hand, as the attitude of the YOMIURI toward our party is becoming more and more malicious we cannot change our attitude toward this newspaper. If the YOMIURI abandons its malicious attitude we have no reason to discriminate against it.

TAKEUCHI Shiro, vice-chief of the editorial office of the YOMIURI commented on the incident as follows: The Communist accusation that the YOMIURI had carried unfair articles on the Communist Party is entirely unfounded. If the accusation were based on actual fact, the party should appeal to the court. Without taking legal procedure, to hinder the collection of news is illegal. Signed articles are the private view of each reporter, while editorials express the view of the newspaper. Any paper has the right to express its own view freely. Before accusing the

YOMIURI, the Communist Party should be reminded that the AKAHATA has often carried malicious articles about the YOMIURI.

The attitude of the Communist Party is unbecoming of a legal political party which possesses 35 seats in the National Assembly. The barring of our reporter at a Communist Party press conference causes no embarrassment to the YOMIURI. The attitude of the Communist Party toward the YOMIURI only reveals the true nature of the party, which is undemocratic, narrow-minded and secretive.



ITEM 4 Masses Drawn by Any Bold Words - Seikei Joho (Newsletter) - 26 Feb 49.4121  
Full Translation:

The national independence advocated by the Communist Party is meant actually the exclusion of US control of JAPAN and the introduction of Soviet influence, though it endeavors to hide this true intention as much as possible.

Although we cannot tell to what extent the Japanese people are in sincere accord with the Communist advocacy of national independence, it cannot be denied that such an appealing phrase would not fail to find some welcome from the masses. This may be regarded as one of the factors that gave the Communists the prominent gains in the recent general election.

Meanwhile, it is said that President YOSHIDA of the Democratic Liberal Party is a very proud man, and in dealing with the authorities (TN: occupation) he does not take the obsequious deference as once shown by ASHIDA and KATAYAMA. Despite the need for confirmation of this observation, such a candid attitude is enough to please the present Japanese people. While the Democratic-Liberal victory in the last general election owes much to the personal popularity of YOSHIDA, part of this popularity might have largely been based on the circulation of this sort of talk concerning YOSHIDA.

In view of the prominent rise of the Communist Party, which now shouts national independence, and of the Democratic Liberal Party, which is presided over by a president who is not awed by the supreme authorities, it appears that the Japanese people have become high-spirited. However, they are not necessarily so in reality, for their reaction can be compared to mass psychology in which the masses are magnetically drawn by those who speak bold words. If this reaction is analyzed, it will reveal only a servile spirit to follow any domineering force.

The extreme anti-alien attitude that prevailed during the war was said to have actually stemmed from the same roots as the uncritical acceptance of foreign things and ideas. This well applies to the minds of contemporary Japanese. Thus, such an indirect and unrealistic cry for national independence and the self-important pose for temporary appeasement of the mind is clearly a manifestation of an inferiority complex.

Moreover, these outcries were conversily rewarded by talk of abandoning JAPAN (TN: by U.S.), which caused some to lose their heads. That a disgusting force.

In any case, there is no doubt that the Japanese people, whether they like it or not, must now abandon their heretofore dependence upon outside help and awake to a true independence.

ITEM 2 Socialists Plan Anti-Communist Policy: Katayama - Mainichi - 7 Mar 49.4121  
Full Translation:

(KOBE) - Socialist Chairman KATAYAMA declared yesterday that his party would launch anti-Communist strife, both theoretically and practically. The Socialist's chairman made his statement on party reconstruction at an emergency meeting of the party's Hyogo prefectural branch, which was held yesterday at the headquarters of the Japan Seaman's Union. KATAYAMA arrived here yesterday at 1000 hours, from OSAKA. His statement follows:

"I want to integrate the party at the earliest possible date, by solving the problem of factional strife between leftist and rightist elements. Seeking the co-operation of labor and farmer organizations, we will begin daily strife, peculiar to the principle of social democracy. Further, in order to attract the intelligentsia to the party, a move which has thus far been neglected, we will establish a cultural committee in each prefectural party chapter.

"Drawing a line of demarcation with the Communist Party, we are planning to embark upon a theoretical and practical movement against the Communists."

Chairman KATAYAMA left OSAKA the same day, at 2200 hours, for TOKYO.



ITEM 27 Is Japan Communist Party Pacifist? - Yomiuri - 5 Feb 49.

## Full Translation:

412.1  
FRANCE, which has become geographically adjacent to the SOVIET UNION through the French-occupied zone of GERMANY, must live under the pressure of the Cold War between the opposing two greatest powers of the world. Thus, the people have been obliged to clarify their political standpoint regarding the choice between the red and white.

The statement of Secretary-general THOREZ of the French Communist Party, as disclosed at the Central Committee meeting of the party on 22 February was not unexpected, since it must be considered as merely bringing the latent moves of the Cominform to the surface. It was the first proclamation of the basic attitude common to the Communists, as disclosed later by the respective parties in the various countries, though the mode of their existence somewhat differs in each country.

Secretary-general TOKUDA of the Japan Communist Party, too, breaking his silence on 28 February, manifested its will to oppose the "aggressors," by stating; "We believe that Mr THOREZ's statement was intended to express opposition to war. In our case, we must struggle, from the standpoint of the Communist Party, against aggression, no matter what country it may be."

A Paris dispatch dated 2 March reported the contents of THOREZ's speech made before 30,000 Communist at the Palais de Sports in PARIS. Especially, it is to be noted that, according to this report, THOREZ quoted the words of Jean JOURES, leader of the French Socialist Party, "In order to avert war, the workers should direct their arms toward the Government," which were uttered immediately before the outbreak of World War I. This point should not escape our criticism.

In the days of JOURES, the French Communist Party hardly existed. JOURES himself was a prominent man of culture who wrote a history of the French Revolution. Even if he told the workers that they should take arms against the Government for the sake of avoiding war, this was only the consequence of his brimming passion as a pacifist absolutely opposing war. In fact, the French people in those days firmly believed that there would be no war as long as JOURES lived. Unfortunately, this pacifist as stubborn as GANDHI was assassinated before the outbreak of war by a right-wing terrorist.

It seems that THOREZ has been trying to utilize or twist the words of JOURES, who even now is respected as the soul of workers in FRANCE, for the purposes of the Cominform, or more specifically, for the "truth" as the propaganda of one part of the split world would have it. TOKUDA used a vague expression lacking confidence "We believe that Mr THOREZ's statement was intended to express opposition to war." However, THOREZ did not say that he categorically opposed all wars.

That one will fight a specific sort of war because he believes in it is nothing but a justification of war, no matter how this idea may be elaborated or rationalized by any pretext or belief. If the Communist Party opposes war, it should oppose any sort of war. Moreover, when we soberly reflect the actualities of our country, we consider it rather natural that the Japan Communist Party should issue, from its unique standpoint, a passionate declaration of absolute pacifism toward the world.



EDITORIALSITEM 27 (Continued)

That the communist parties in various countries should issue mutually-connected statements simultaneously must be deemed a terrible coercion as well as a deplorable fact of depriving men of freedom through terror. It is only too natural that all the members of the French National Assembly on 25 February, except for the Communists, violently opposed the Thorez statement. Leon BLUM, veteran leader of the French Socialist Party, too, stated that the Communists sacrificed democracy in FRANCE for RUSSIA.

The SOVIET UNION professes that her aim is to secure peace, and both THOREZ and TOGLIATTI stated that they believed in this. However, what we fear is the provocation of war in the name of peace. We, who have been impressed to the depth of our hearts by the misery of war through World War II, with all the people throughout the world who desire peace and freedom, should thoroughly criticize any matter which might lead to another war.

The SOVIET UNION developed her world policy during the period from about 1922 to the formation of the popular fronts, and DOMITROV collaborated in the Spanish civil war. We are aware that such policies, even though they may have been carried out in the name of socialistic revolution, constituted one of the causes for the great misfortune of mankind in inducing World War II. Thus, we should resist in every sense any coercion toward war.

As pointed out by Gen MacARTHUR, JAPAN's role is to become the "Switzerland" of the PACIFIC. It is incomprehensible for men of good sense that the Japan Communist Party has assumed a vague attitude toward the Thorez statement.



412.1  
 ITEM 6 Yamagata Ken Communists Elect New Committeemen - Provincial Paper:  
Yamagata Shimbun (Yamagata Shi) - 24 Feb 49.

Full Translation:

New prefectural committeemen were elected by the Yamagata Ken Communists at a convention on 22 February. The new men are: NAGAOKA Tachio, TAKEUCHI Ushimatsu, ITO Shinzaburo, MARUOKA Hajime, and NISHIMURA Goro (all reelected); and YAMAGISHI Geshi, ONO Toshihide, SASAKI Genji, TAKIGUCHI Yukimasa, and MAEDA Takeshi (new committeemen).

At the first meeting of the new prefectural committee on 23 February, the following persons were appointed chairmen of the various executive sections: Organization and Activities Section, NAGAOKA; Election Policy Section, ITO; Cultural Section, ONO and YAMAGISHI; Publications Section, NISHIMURA; and Finance Section, MAEDA.

The conferees subsequently discussed measures to implement the general struggle program adopted at the convention. The discussion covered such matters as the promotion of joint struggles, tie-ups with people's organizations and creation of a solid front of young men and women, smaller enterprisers, workers and farmers.

412.1  
 ITEM 14 Communists Decry Tax Struggle Suppression - Akahata - 5 Mar 49.

Full Translation:

The National Rural Police headquarters on 1 March directed the police throughout the country to arrest violators of the State Tax Violators Law and the Tax Affairs Agency Law. To cope with the Yoshida Cabinet's repeated suppression of the tax struggle, the secretariat of the Communist Party yesterday issued the following statement and clarified the party's resolute attitude:

"(1) The National Rural Police headquarters on 1 March issued a directive to enforce the State Tax Violators Law and the Tax Affairs Agency Law and mercilessly arrest all violators. The Premier stated at the 16 February press interview that the tax struggle should be controlled because it is illegal. The recent police directive is a materialization of his statement. This is an offensive against the masses by comprador-like monopolistic capital. To cope with this, our party will take the following stand:

"(2) The heavy taxation burden upon the people has already exceeded the limit. Taxes are so heavy they cannot be paid. Enterprises have failed one after another and the people's livelihood is precarious.

"The first reason for this is the enormous budget compiled by greedy, profit-seeking monopolistic capital. The second is the anti-popular tax system, and the third is the arbitrary method of collecting taxes adopted by tax collectors who ignore the actual condition of the people's livelihood.

"Our party has fought and will continue to fight against the imposition of unreasonable taxes in order to stabilize and maintain the people's livelihood. It will lead and enlighten the people who are suffering such unreasonably heavy taxes.

"(3) The tax struggle we are now conducting is not an antitax movement as the Democratic Liberal Government aims. The aim of the struggle is to stop the unreasonable attachment of property and correct the taxation rules arbitrarily and illegally revised by the Cabinet, and to bring about a fair and democratic tax system that the people can understand and obey.

"It is clear, therefore, that our struggle has nothing to do with the directive issued by the National Rural Police headquarters. However, if the prosecution authorities should misuse the directive and threaten to suppress our struggle, we, together with the masses, will resolutely oppose such fascist suppression.

"(4) The Democratic Liberal Government has practically overlooked tax evasions, which this year alone amounted to 570,000,000,000 yen. To realize the strengthened tax collection based on the nine-point economic program, the Government enforced unreasonable and cruel rules to exploit the masses. The property attachment and allotted taxation now being practised by the authorities are--infringements upon the basic human rights and property rights, and are clearly violations of the Constitution. Our party will resolutely fight against the Democratic Liberal Government's taxation policy for the sake of the stabilization of the people's livelihood and the independence of the race.



ITEM 3 Profile: Communist Dietman Yonehara - Tokyo Nichinichi - 24 Feb 49.412-1  
Full Translation:

YONEHARA Itaru is not yet widely known. He is a new Communist Diet member and a party spokesman, along with senior spokesman SHIGA Yoshio.

It might well be imagined from YONEHARA's role that he is a forceful person. But actually he is the easygoing sort. He must have been carefully selected by Secretary-general TOKUDA, who has said, "If the Communist Party should approach the people with the calm of YONEHARA, it will indeed be loved."

However, YONEHARA is a poor speaker as he frankly admits: "I am a clumsy speaker. I was selected because there is no danger of leaks when a task is entrusted to me." In view of his poor speaking ability, it seems strange that he was elected to the Lower House.

YONEHARA was not in the least affected by his twenty years of underground life. The only trace of his past activities is a scar on his left temple inflicted by ruffians during that period.

His good-natured personality owes much to his good background. YONEHARA is the second son of Shozo, who, as the heaviest taxpayer in TOTTORI Ken, was a member of the House of Peers for twenty years as well as holder of the Third Order of Merit. His father and MATSUOKA Komakichi of the Socialist Party were classmates at a primary school. When asked if he had been influenced by them, YONEHARA answered,

"My father apparently intended to commit me to MATSUOKA's care, but MATSUOKA was already known as a spineless leader during school days.

Rather, I was greatly influenced by my uncle YUTANI Yoshiharu (a Diet member of the former People's League)."

YONEHARA explained that his uncle was a disciple of SAKAI Toshihiko in his younger days, and a man with a deep sense of justice.

YONEHARA frankly confessed: "I am by nature an easygoing person. I am not the kind to worry much about things.

"Probably trying to flatter me, the newspapers carried various false accounts of me. I have never worked in coal mines nor have I been a coolie. I have been a teacher and a tutor. It is as simple as that."

YONEHARA's elder brother Yuzuru is the chief of Special Education Section, Education Ministry. Yuzuru commented on his younger brother:

"He was good at mathematics in his primary school days. He said at the time he would become an inventor. I am totally unfamiliar with his underground days. Probably because he was sensible, he was never arrested."

ITEM 11 Only Red Village Councilmen Resignations Accepted - Asahi (Saitama Ed) - 25 Feb 49.412-1  
Full Translation:

In MINAMI-SAKURAI Mura, MINAMI SAITAMA Gun, SAITAMA Ken, the no-confidence motion against the mayor of OGAWA Mura being defeated, four Communist and four conservative members of the village assembly tendered their resignations. The Communists' resignations were formally accepted but no action was taken regarding the resignations of conservative assembly members.

The Communist resigners plan to hold a mass meeting of the villagers to demand recall of the village assembly. The conservative resigners, however, are expected to withdraw their resignations, and the issue is expected to be settled in that form.



# REDS TO CONTINUE JOINT FRONT MOVE

## Party Calls on Labor to Take Part in Struggle Against Government

Efforts to win the Socialists over to a joint front will not be abandoned, despite their blunt refusal, the Communist Party said in a statement following the Socialist party's formal rejection of the Red overtures.

Communists at the same time called upon the National Congress of Industrial Unions, the National Communications Workers Union, and the Government Railway Workers Union to work for a unified front among the Socialists, Communists, and Labor-Farmers.

The Red statement deplored the Socialist stand, but said the Communist Party would continue to seek common front in the prefectures and among the rank and file members.

Sanzo Nosaka, leading Communist, in an interview with Kyodo, said that he believed collaboration with the Socialists is "not totally impossible." He declared that the lower echelon of the Socialist party favors a common front with the Communists.

The Socialists and the Communists, according to observers are expected to act along similar lines in the coming Diet, despite the former's rejection of a common front, since many of the Red proposals are in keeping with Socialist policies.

### Anti-Red Party Seen

In the meantime, the Democratization League of the National Congress of Industrial Unions adopted a resolution recommending the formation of an anti-Red labor front.

The League is slated to move at its meeting on February 12 for the formation of a new party including the Socialists, Labor-Farmers, and other anti-Communist elements, under the leadership of Hitoshi Yamakawa, veteran labor leader.

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### READERS IN COUNCIL

Not So

To the Editor: The Nippon Times in its January 26 issue carried a United Press story with a sub-head "Reasons for Gains" allegedly quoting a spokesman of the Communist Party. In view of the fact that reference to the same is made in the February 2 issue of the Yomiuri Shimbun, we take this opportunity to make some corrections.

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## Japan Reds Make 2nd Bid To Win Over Socialists

TOKYO, Jan. 31.—The Japan Communist Party has sent another bid to the Socialists to put up a joint front against the Yoshida Cabinet. The statement issued in the name of the Communist Party Political Bureau stated in effect:

"We cannot understand the attitude of the Socialist Party, which refused a joint struggle with us notwithstanding the fact that the party opposes the establishment of a Democratic Liberal Cabinet and is in favor of our party's 13-point proposal.

"Did the Socialist leaders share the same view when they concluded the policy agreement with the Democrats and Democratic Liberals or when they formed the coalition Cabinet with the Democrats and People's Cooperatives?

"We earnestly desire to put up a common front with the Socialist Party and the general masses."

Earlier, the Socialist Central Executive Committee flatly turned down the Communists' first bid for a joint front.

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### 1. The Communist Party made its formal announcement of policy through Secretary-General Tokuda at a press conference held for foreign and Japanese pressmen on January 25. No other formal expression of opinions has been made by the party.

2. The opinions attributed to "a spokesman" which appear in the first half of the article do not represent the opinions of our party. None has spoken to that effect.

3. In the latter half, the article gives a statement attributed to the party spokesman Kentaro Yamabe. The items enumerated in the alleged statement are not found in the party's program. Nor is Yamabe a spokesman of the party.

4. Clause 1 reading "Early withdrawal of all Occupation troops—a policy advocated by no other political party" and Clause 2 reading "A 'democratic' peace treaty giving no nation preferential treatment in military or economic matters" are entirely due to misunderstanding. On no occasion has the party decided on such policies.

5. The Communist Party has publicly announced that it will exert efforts for an earliest possible peace conference and for the conclusion of a democratic peace treaty. This is based on the principle pledged by the Allied Powers in the Potsdam Declaration and nothing else.

Secretariat, Central Committee, Japan Communist Party

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## PARTY COMES 1ST, RED DIETMEN TOLD

### Slavish Adherence to the Constituencies Is Prohibited

By The United Press  
Japan's Communist Party, with more representatives in the national legislature than ever before in Japanese history, tightened the reins on their victorious candidates and told them their first allegiance was to the party, not to their constituents.

According to a report in the Akahata, official Communist organ, a group of new Diet members with Sanzo Nosaka as chairman, officially resolved that "All Diet members

must act as party members without slavish adherence to their constituencies."

The new Diet members, it was further resolved, would be placed under the guidance of the Communist Party Central Committee and an even more tightly knit "guidance section" composed of six central committee members would direct their activities.

The 34 new representatives and four Councillors also resolved that a responsible person of the steering section shall announce the official views of the party to news agencies. Other Diet members must refrain from expressing their personal views.

The latter resolution was interpreted as a clamp-down on party members following a United Press interview with Kentaro Yamabe, who described himself as a member of the nine-man Communist Party Control Commission, in which

FEB 19 1949

## Reds Set to Cooperate With Capitalists Here

The Japan Communist Party will welcome cooperation from capitalists and landowners if they support the Communist front for "racial independence," a Red spokesman declared following a two-day meeting of the party's Central Committee.

According to Secretary-General Kyuichi Tokuda, the 156 party members who gathered behind closed doors for the conference agreed that the Communist-sponsored "common front" should be expanded on a nationwide scale.

The "common front," Mr. Tokuda said, seeks to embrace the Social Democratic Party, the Labor-Farmer Party, labor and farmer unions, medium

and small entrepreneurs, and even capitalists and landowners.

He stressed that "indigenous" capital must be protected and for that purpose, the scope of cooperation with the Communist Party must be broadened.

The Central Committee further agreed that the Communist Party intensify "political struggle" in the future and expand and strengthen its party organization for the purpose of concentrating "on a battle for the seizure of governmental power," the spokesman said.

The meeting was the first post-election plenary session of the party's Central Committee.

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## 11 Socialists, Others Join Communist Party

Kyodo  
KANAZAWA, Feb. 17.—Eleven Socialist and Farmer Labor Party members, including eight executive officers of local chapters of national labor unions joined the Communist Party at a joint conference of the Communist, the Socialist and Farmer-Labor Parties held here.

Among the eight executive members of labor unions who joined the Communist Party were the vice-chairmen of the Prefectural Federation of the Japan Farmers Union, the Prefectural Chapter of the National Railway Workers Union, the Ishikawa District Chapter of the National Communication Workers Union, and the Ishikawa Chapter of the Japan Electric Industry Workers Union.

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## Reds Still Seek Merger

The Communist Party will not abandon its policy of seeking a merger with the Labor-Farmer Party, a Communist Party spokesman said Thursday. While the Labor-Farmers turned down a Communist proposal for a merger, the Communists will continue their efforts in view of the fact, the two parties will conduct a "joint struggle," he added.

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Mr. Yamabe made statements later disclaimed as not representing the official views of the Japanese Communist Party.

### Reds Hit Zentei Leaders

The leftist leadership of the National Communications Workers Union was bluntly criticized yesterday by a Communist delegate to the meeting of the NCWU Central Committee for its "indigestible ideological action," according to a report from Uji-Yamada.

Communist Kikuji Igo charged that the NCWU leaders failed to carry out its "struggle plans" against the ¥6,307 wage base. He added that they neglected to campaign "at work-place levels" in the recent election campaign.

Observers viewed with interest the strong stand taken by the Communists in relation to the gains made by the Reds in the recent election.

### Joins Communist Party

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Denichi Kaneiwa, House of Councillor member who was elected on a nationwide ticket as an independent candidate, has joined the Communist Party, thereby increasing Communist strength in the Upper House to six.

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### How Honest Are the Reds?

412.1  
Many of the people who voted for the Communists in the recent election did so in the belief, so assiduously cultivated by the Communist Party propagandists, that this was the only party free from the financial dishonesty which has so besmirched the reputation of Japanese political parties.

But these trusting souls may have another think coming. For rumors of financial irregularities practiced by the Communist Party have been so persistent that an all-out investigation may become necessary. If these rumors are false, in all fairness to the Communists they should be scotched once and for all. But if these rumors have some real basis of truth, the public should be fully and authoritatively informed.

It has always been a mystery as to how the Communists have been able to manage the financing of their elaborately expensive propaganda activities. Of course the Communists make a conspicuous show of their supposed poverty, and claim that the party is financed wholly by contributions of love from the faithful masses. And of course it is true that loyal party workers are remarkably self-sacrificing in their contributions to the cause.

But contributions from faithful followers cannot possibly explain the prodigious funds which the Communist Party always seems to have handy for its activities. The pattern was set in Japan's first postwar election in 1946 when the Communists were able to spend for campaign expenses, in proportion to the number of successful candidates, fifty times the amount spent by the Socialists and eight times the amount spent by the supposedly plutocratic conservative parties. And that pattern of lavish spending has been repeated by the Communists in every subsequent election, including the last one.

It has long been suspected that the Communists have been engaging systematically in wholesale smuggling and black-marketing. Stories of santonin and saccharine being smuggled in by the Communists and peddled through the black market have long been prevalent. It is also often charged that the official Communist journal has been diverting its allocation of paper into lucrative unauthorized channels. These and other stories have been so persistent that it is difficult to believe that they have absolutely no basis in fact.

Whether these stories are actually true or not is a matter which vitally concerns the general public, and it is high time that their truth or falsity is clearly made known to the peo-

ple. It is a matter which should not be left forever in the realm of suspicion and innuendo. The procuratorial authorities and other official parties would be rendering the nation a real service if they would tackle the task of rooting out the truth of the matter.

Politicians who receive fat contributions from the moneyed interests are not to be condoned, of course. But if the results of a reliable investigation should prove the existence of financial irregularities practiced by those who claim to be incorruptible foes of the moneyed interests, as many suspect, there would be a need for the public to reassess the comparative moral standards of the various parties. For can any moral or political superiority be claimed by those who, in obedience to the evil doctrine that the end justifies the means, themselves engage in systematic smuggling and

black-marketing in deliberate defiance of the law?

As long as there is a substantial political group who are open to suspicion of such action, it behooves the authorities either to clear the suspects beyond question or to substantiate the suspicions and bring the culprits to a full accounting. In the interests of a sound public attitude toward all political parties, the authorities can do no less.

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# Fear Of Communist Win In Japan Felt By Americans

By United Press

Some high American officials here are afraid the rising tide of communism in Asia will be reflected in Japan's general elections next Sunday.

They are afraid the Japanese Reds may make an unprecedented showing in a victory that would pave the way for the inclusion of Japan behind the Communist Iron Curtain in Asia.

Right now they have a good reason to possess these fears.

The Japanese voters are displaying widespread apathy toward these important elections and the Reds are counting on a small turnout to swing the count in their favor.

The Japanese Communists are making strenuous efforts to capitalize on the current Communist victories on the mainland of Asia and today's newspaper polls indicate the Communists here are almost sure to improve their strength in

the all-important national House of Representatives. The polls indicate they will at least double their number—now four—and may wind up with more than eight seats.

While this would not by any means give the Japanese Communists control over legislation, it would win them a lot of "face" and they would exploit the victory for all it is worth. Besides, eight hard-working Communists, vocal and determined, would be worth more in the House of Representatives than 50 of the usual type of members seen there these days.

# Reds Step Up Tries To 'Convert' Labor

By TOM LAMBERT  
AP Correspondent

Japan's hustling Communists are intensifying their attentions toward labor which is restless and uneasy about wages, layoffs and threatened increasing unemployment.

Labor is fearful of revision of Nippon's liberal labor law by the Conservative Yoshida Government and of personnel cuts by industry which must streamline to effect greater efficiency.

For the first time since the Occupation labor hears many firms saying they may not be able to pay wages next month. It hears management declaring Japan needs a Taft-Hartley Law. It reads of the government discussions on trimming numbers of public workers.

The Reds have the soothing syrup for Japan's worried workmen, a 13-point program which is anti-Occupation and anti-government, and is intended to gain them more popular support and thus more political power.

This program is being pushed before various labor and cultural organizations. Two

Communists well-known to labor—Kazuyoshi Dobashi, former head of the Communications Workers Union, and Katsumi Kikunami, who once led the leftist Congress of Industrial Unions—plug it to laborites. Both finally announced they had joined the party and left their labor jobs.

The Communists oppose any reduction of personnel in industry, which the Occupation sources say must be done if industry is to attain increased efficiency, and thus higher production. This opposition is covertly anti-Occupation—but welcome to workers, who fear they might lose their jobs. Many Japanese payrolls are crammed with workmen who contribute little except their presence to their jobs.

STARS & STRIPES

18 JAN 1949

"It is even known to their mentors in Moscow who, in an increasing sense of frustration at being unable to gain an ideological foothold, are coming to see goblins in every nook and cranny of this well-ordered and peaceful land.  
"To all my friends and comrades in arms at present I send my cordial and affectionate greeting and gratefully acknowledge their reeducation of American support to this distant American effort. Without that support the American cause here could not prosper and this frontier of freedom could not survive."

27 JAN 1949

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"While unable to estimate the military potentialities because of the many yet undetermined and imponderable (Continued on Page 4)

## Reds Won't 'Win Japan'

(Continued from Page 1)  
factors beyond my assessment of control, I can and do give complete assurance that, with the firm spiritual support of the American people, this frontier outpost of democratic freedom, regardless of the tide of conflict on the adjacent mainland, will not yield before the political or social pressure of communism or any other concept of enslavement.

"For the Japanese people are now blessed with the way of life patterned after our own concepts of freedom and justice which supplies them with moral values which communism can neither offer nor supply. They will not fail to cherish and do all in their power to preserve it.

"This is well known to local sponsors of the Communist doctrine who, despite complete freedom to propagate their cause under complete protection of those very concepts which they seek to destroy, have failed to gain converts among Japan's responsible citizenry.

# Reds Won't 'Win Japan', MacArthur Says Nation Will Reject Communism

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (UP)—General Douglas MacArthur said Japan will reject communism despite the outcome of the Chinese civil war.  
MacArthur cabled greetings to a dinner here on the occasion of his 69th birthday.

Following is the text of his greetings:  
"I am profoundly moved by this gathering of fellow Americans on the anniversary of my birth is a welcome manifestation of the strength of their friendship, the invincibility of their trust and the enduring quality of their support.

"I accept it in humble gratitude, not only as a mark of valued friendship, but more particularly as a consecration of tried and true Americans resolutely to advance the American cause. For that cause is imperilled by enemies both at home and abroad who by misrepresentation and deceit sow the seeds of distrust, contention and discord as a means to undermine public confidence in the integrity of American effort, American efficiency and American personnel.

"In the resulting confusion they hope to destroy the traditional unity of the American people. If our cause in the preservation and advance of human liberty is to prevail, complete unity of the purpose is essential with the maximum support of which Americans are capable—a deep spiritual support such as prompted Stephen Decatur so eloquently to pledge himself to 'My country, right or wrong, my country.'

"Standing on this outpost, far from America's shores, with the vast continent of Asia aflame before the Communist sweep to engulf civilization's gains in the liberty and dignity of man, and charged to preserve here an impenetrable Western frontier for the forces of human freedom and trust, the support of my fellow Americans is, indeed, the source of my greatest strength.

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