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412.1

FEAR OF RED MENACE HERE MUST BE SQUARELY FACED

412.1

Communists Ingratiate Themselves Into Goodwill of Masses by Beguiling Ways

By SHUNKICHI AKIMOTO

In the recent months Japan has been described more than once as an islet of peace and progressive stability in the Oriental sea of unrest and growing Communist menace. Such description has attracted all the more attention as it was made by foreign newsmen and travelers as a result of their on-the-spot studies.

How is such phenomenon to be accounted for? And how long is Japan going to enjoy this immunity from Communist peril?

Regarding the first question all will agree that the major factor in America's successful postwar control of Japan is General MacArthur's ability and personality. But this is not the same as making a thaumaturgist of General MacArthur. A miracle is generally wrought by the people who believe in it as well as by one to whom it is attributed; for where men are skeptical or void of a sense of wonder they will not see one even where it is performed.

There is evidence Japanese people are trying hard to see things as they are. They never tire these days of repeating the somewhat outlandish phrase kakkan-teki josei o miru (taking an objective view of the situation or viewing the surrounding circumstances). Politicians and Diet members proudly claim this attribute for themselves, charging their adversaries with the lack of it. They realize more and more as days and months pass by the enormity of the blunders their leaders committed and their own political apathy or ignorance of the past. The longer they suffer the effects of the defeat the more poignant their regret of the bygones.

Significant Phrase

Thus it is being realized more and more that the only way to mend the past is to make maximum contributions toward the success of every measure advanced, be it by foreign friend or Japanese, for the ultimate recovery of Japan. And this feeling is epitomized in the piquant phrase now in vogue, heiwa shin-kokka kensetsu (literally, to build a new peaceful state). It covers the double objective of "recovery" and "eradication of all causes tending to a similar disaster," as it signifies, "construction anew of a nation dedicated to peace." You will not be surprised if nine out of every 10 New Year greetings received by post by the average Japanese household this year contains this "auspicious" phrase. One can only hope it may not degrade to a mere catchword, void of meaning or inspiration.

Such mentality, I dare say, is not incompatible with belief in miracles; nor is there any reason why one miracle should not beget others if we devoutly pray for them or strive to deserve them.

Regarding the fear of a red menace or the question as to how long Japan may remain out of it, we are rightly warned to look it boldy in the face, neither minimizing nor aggravating its danger. It is a tangible reality like fire.

Pursuing the analogy of fire, communism must have for its success combustible substance to work upon. How much matter there is in Japanese psychology as well as in Japanese social and political conditions that may feed the red flames is the question. If Japan is shown to be steadily on the road to recovery economically and industrially, we may hope communism is destined to spend its force on empty air in this part.

We must, however, give the Communists of Japan their due. They or their leaders are a sturdy, brainy race, disciplined in adversity and trained in ideologies and the art of propaganda. They set up as champions of public rights, defenders of the weak and chastisers of the rich, ready with open hands—even fists—to right the wrongs inflicted on the masses.

An elderly woman from a certain district near Tokyo where Communists were active moved into my district recently. Its inhabitants, she testified, were much better off than elsewhere in the matter of rationing and in household economy generally, thanks to the "gallant activities" of their Communist neighbors. If a charcoal dealer was lazy or arrogant your Communist neighbor would sally forth and lecture him in such a forceful way that he would soon mend his manner and be an obliging fellow. Was a rice-man unkind, or discriminatory in his deliveries, up would the kyosanto go and argue the point with him. It seems the fear of kyosanto is upon all tradesmen and petit bourgeois.

Out to Help

Moreover, Communist placards were stuck on the walls here and there, calling upon all those hard up or troubled with landlords, creditors, or tax collectors, to come and get their help free of charge. Whoever is exempt these days from one or another of the troubles catalogued? If may be that a person now and then found relief or solution of his difficulty through a Communist Good Samaritan.

No wonder there are thousands of people, at heart, if not openly, attached to the Communists without knowing a word of Marxian doctrines. It also proves their growing disgust with those politicians who are doing only lip-service to democracy, liberty, etc., all the while they are hotly pursuing their own selfish ends.

Thus by fishing in troubled waters the live-wire Commies are in their rough way trying to ingratiate themselves into the goodwill of the masses. Besides, they are giving the common people the strange impression that they are well-educated and cultured intellectuals and belong to the coming great, destined to rule the Japan of tomorrow.

NIPPON TIMES 26 JAN 1949

JUBILATION AT YOYOGI 412.1

With 35 Diet seats in the Communist bag, wild enthusiasm reigned in the headquarters of the Communist Party at Yoyogi yesterday when party leaders Sanzo Nosaka and Kyuichi Tokuda thanked their supporters. "Banzai" and congratulations were shouted by the crowd which collected outside the headquarters. (Sun Photo)

In one respect, however, are Communists and Japanese people as a whole absolutely irreconcilable. That is in their pronounced views on the subject of the human soul. The Japanese are incorrigible believers in the soul and unmitigated ancestor worshippers. It is a matter of national or racial sentiment—a spiritual inheritance constantly cherished by the whole people for a thousand or several thousand years.

He may not be a Buddhist rattling his beads or a Shintoist clapping his hands but every Japanese will feel in the presence of the ancestral tomb a sanctified emotion he feels at no other place. What do your Commies say to that? Human life is confined, they assert, within the walls of this material existence and there is no such thing as soul or life beyond the river. Yet we have heard of a Communist leader of influence who makes it a rule once a year at least to visit his home town and pay homage to the temple where his ancestors' bones lie.

Habit of Thought

It seems strange that one who denies immortality of soul should make an annual pilgrimage to the temple of the dead. He may plead it is only a habit of thought and act with no other sanction than that of time-honored custom like the Jewish observance of the Passover, the Chinese New Year festivities or the Christian Christmas. It is precisely for

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the same reason that the ancient belief in the human soul will not easily cease to rule Japanese thought and conduct. Witness the annual bon festival of mid-July which a witty foreigner has dabbed "All Soul's Day," dedicated to the remembrance of the dead throughout the nation. As long as such and many kindred observances and customs remain embroidered in the fabric of their daily life long will the Japanese find it impossible to swallow the doctrine of godlessness.

Supposing that this is but one aspect of communism likely to prove the stumbling block of the Japanese, it is of such far-reaching, fundamental import as to color and flavor almost all the spiritual values at all prized in this country. What are the so-called cardinal virtues but have their roots in the soil of ancestor worship? The sanctity of family life, filial piety, conjugal chastity and love of children are all traceable to the faith that human soul is immortal. Popular reverence toward the Emperor is also a species of ancestor worship as he represents the living symbol of the oldest and most honored family in Japan from which all Japanese are supposed to have descended.

May Compromise

The Communists therefore will have to discard their ogre's horns of godlessness before they may have their cult accepted as part of the organic system of this country. On the other hand, what their adversaries should fear is not so much that they preach the godless doctrine as that they may so far liberalize themselves as to meet the spiritual needs of the native populace. There have been in the history of religions instances of accommodation whereby new creeds have popularized themselves beyond the boundaries of their native soil, and indeed all the great religions of the world have at one time or another profited themselves by invoking the "doctrine of accommodation." It is called "hoben" in Buddhist jargon, and who will guarantee there is no possibility of communism following the classic tactics? This is where real Communist danger seems to lie.

26 JAN 1949
NIPPON TIMES

SCAP TAKES LEAD IN REOPENING WAR ON REDS IN JAPAN

412.1

Official Silence Removed as He Sharply Raps Panyushkin Blast

Tokuda Reveals Policy Of Communist Party

412.1

To Form Common Front Against Reactionaries

TOKYO, Jan. 26.—The Japan Communist Party will extensively cooperate with the Socialist and the Labor-Farmer Parties, as well as all other democratic elements, in its fight with reactionary forces, according to the basic post-election platform of the Party explained by Secretary-General Kyuichi Tokuda in his interview with Japanese and foreign press at the party headquarters at Yoyogi on Tuesday, January 25, at 11 a.m.

"The big advance of the Communist Party in the last general election," Tokuda said, "apparently reflects the firm resolution of the Japanese people, particularly the labor class, to achieve a thoroughgoing revolution."

Tokuda said that the Democratic Liberal Party, taking advantage of its numerical superiority in the Diet, will carry out unpatriotic and destructive policies.

It is, therefore, desired for the people to remain firmly united to break through such a reactionary offensive in order to achieve freedom, peace, and independence, Tokuda asserted.

Referring to the Party policies, Tokuda stressed that the Japan Communist Party will take the following measures:

1. Cooperation in and out of the Diet with the Socialist and the Labor-Farmer Parties, as well as all other democratic elements, including labor unions, farmers' unions, and cooperative unions, to prevent an unfavorable revision of labor laws, dismissal of employees, wage control, heavy taxation, and the corruption of Government circles, and

2. Absorption of conscientious elements of both the Socialist Party and the Labor-Farmer Party upholding the Lenin-Marxist principles into the Communist Party.

MAINICHI 27 JAN 1949

By RUSSELL BRINES
Chief of Tokyo Bureau, The Associated Press

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reopened the American fight against communism in Japan.

His sharp condemnation of the "rage and frustration" of Soviet criticism ended an official silence of several weeks on Japanese communism during the recent election campaign.

In that period the Headquarters and Military Government teams had been under instructions to avoid customary criticism of Communist activities. The purpose was to avoid American involvement in a political campaign which General MacArthur visualized as a big test of democracy and communism here.

The tone of his prompt answer to a press query on Ambassador Panyushkin's attack indicated General MacArthur had expected the new Moscow propaganda campaign as a part of what he termed incessant attempt to spread "discord and dissension" throughout Japan. It also showed he does not intend to take such tactics lying down.

The Communists elected 35 members to the House of Representative last Sunday—nearly nine times their previous representation. At the same time the ultra-conservative Democratic-Liberals became the first postwar party to win an airtight majority.

General MacArthur hailed the results as a "clear and decisive mandate for conservative philosophy of government "at a" critical moment in Asiatic history."

Behind that was a feeling in some Headquarters circles the Communists might ride a series of events which fortunate for them to even more imposing victory. Among these developments were Red successes in China and Chiang Kai-shek's resignation on the eve of Japanese polling, labor union opposition to General MacArthur's order banning strikes by Government workers and even the timing of Washington's "get tough" directive on economics which Ambassador Panyushkin attacked.

On that basis some top officials had considered the basic issue of the campaign was MacArthur versus Stalin.

It is apparent General MacArthur considered that he won. The results showed at least that the pressure of continental developments were insufficient to propel the Communists into real power over normally conservative Japanese under improving living conditions and anti-Communistic Occupation.

Many of the successful Communist representatives had cooperated with the party in the past under different labels. Others as a result of the party's' shrewd campaign.

American officials actively entered the 1947 campaign by strongly attacking the Communists. The result was a loss of one Communist seat—reducing representation to four—but no reduction in popular vote.

Curiously, the victim of that setback—Yoshio Shiga, a member of the Central Committee—returned to the Diet last Sunday with the third highest individual vote of more than 80,000.

Even when the American officials remained silent, the Communists did not diminish their internal propaganda campaign which opposes virtually every aspect of the Occupation policy.

Now apparently General MacArthur is giving the nod so American officials can answer.

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ITEM 1 The True Aspects of Communist Directives (NISHIO Shigero) - Magazine: Shinso (Monthly) - Jan 49. Translator: I. Suzuki. (SS)

412.1

Summary:

Among the new enterprises that have appeared recently, none shows as much resourcefulness and ingenuity as are displayed in the making and selling of Communist directives. Ten thousand yen can be easily made by offering "communist information" stamped "absolutely secret", "Communist Directive No so-and-so" or other forms of information. The easy acquisition of money in this business had led former intelligence men, secret detectives and people who have had experience in proletariat movements to engage in this work.

An example is the 27 Feb 48 "Directive No 349", titled "Tactics Against Anti-Communistic Movements," which was said to have been sent out by the Japan Communist Party Fukuoka District Committee. Instructions therein were:

(1) In case of an anti-Communist uprising, each Communist cell must find work in every occupation and trade, no matter how difficult the conditions.

(2) In case of a grave situation, one may resort to such methods as assassination, lynching, etc.

Their is a possibility that some, who are ignorant and fear the Communist Party, may believe rumors that the Communist Party is making terroristic plans. However, the phrasing is that commonly used by rightists and former military men, revealing the fact that they came from sources other than the Communist Party.

"Directives to the Japan Communist Party from a certain quarter" which were spread by the government railway's former Anti-Communist League about April or May of this year is another example of an amusing source of information. It played up the connection between the SOVIET UNION and the Japan Communist Party, and gave the impression that its objective was to create illusions regarding Communist terrorist maneuvers.

Some of the directives are worded so poorly that it is impossible to understand what they mean. While others, such as "Flood the country with counterfiet paper currency" reveal the old trick used by the militarists ever since the Sino-Japanese War to bring about economic chaos.

"Communist Directive No 401," which was printed in the 28 July 48 number of the Socialist Newspaper and caused so much trouble, was one of the strangest things. It is said that the Communist Party immediately protested and received the following interesting answer. "We thought it had news value and as we did not have enough articles, we used it to fill up space".

Those most zealous in gathering "secret directives" and "information" are:

(1) The Judicial Affairs Office and the Labor Ministry's Labor Administration Bureau.

ITEM 5 Communists Authorize 116 Candidates for Lower House - Nihon Keizai - 5 Jan 49. Translator: K. Sasaki. (UG)

412.1

Full Translation:

The Communist headquarters yesterday announced the names of the Party's authorized candidates for the House of Representatives. This announcement reveals that the Communist Party has adopted the principle of running one candidate per electorate.

One hundred sixteen persons have been named for the 117 election districts. No candidate was named for the first district of AKITA Ken, in compliance with an agreement made with the Worker-Farmer Party.

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ITEM 1 (Continued)

. . . . . .

(2) The Public Procurator's Office, the National Police Headquarters and the Metropolitan Police Board.
(3) The various management organizations.
(4) The Japan Federation of Labor Unions.
(5) NCIU Democratization League.

. . . . . .

Those from (1) to (3) have a large scale spy network with well-trained, trustworthy spies in the various Communist organs and are to a certain extent capable of gathering accurate information. In a certain management organization there are, it appears, very competent spies because it is able to obtain far more detailed information, with greater speed, than the government organs.

The most inaccurate of these directives and sources of information are those which have been procured through Anti-Communist channels or taken from the AKAHATA Newspaper. One of the strangest news items was one concerning the sale of smuggled santonin according to the Nozawajiri conference.

Why is there so much fabrication? The conservative, reactionary camps realizes that they cannot win in a theoretical controversy. They also know that it would be disadvantageous to employ violence since the would-be assassin of TOKUDA Kyuichi was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. They realized the best method to employ was the "reprehensible literature" tactics which has been commonly used by rightists. They could fool the people for a short time, as in any case the Japanese are prejudiced against the Communist Party. They could succeed in bringing about unrest and uneasiness and thus expand their sphere of activities.

The capitalists, reactionary political parties and the anti-Communist camp fear the growth of the Communist Party. They cannot be at ease unless the Communist Party is "disliked". This is where the business of writing up strange Communist directives comes in and it is certain to thrive.

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ITEM 15 Become a Party of a Million Members - Akahata - 4 Jan 49.
Translator: E. Okajima. (WM)

412.1

Full Translation:

The year 1949 has dawned in the midst of election campaigns. Our party should develop this year into a bolshevik party with a membership of 1,000,000 and bring victory to the masses.

How is our party conducting election campaigns? We are dealing a crushing blow to the conservative and reactionary forces by expanding and strengthening our party as well as by pushing the move to unify the masses on the strength of the Communist-Socialist mergers which are steadily spreading throughout the nation.

The success or failure of our campaigns depend upon whether all party members and organs openly exercise self-examination, clearly reveal the will for a pure revolution, and put the confidence of the masses to good use.

Pointing out the five weak points that should be eliminated, Secretary-general TOKUDA, in his appeal, entitled, "On New Year's Day," (1 January, AKAHATA) stated as follows:

"With revolutionary zeal and joy, we should reflect on ourselves before the eyes of the new party members and the general masses. We must lose no time in wiping out all our bad points. Only by so doing can we be properly tied up with the masses and endowed with the dauntless courage and leadership which a revolution requires."

The struggle to win over the masses who are enraged at the corruption of existing parties and depressed by social democracy, is the greatest conceivable offensive against the conservatives.

A certain young repatriate was holding his own research meetings with a group of friends because the local party failed to connect with him. When he read the AKAHATA articles reporting the development of the Communist-Socialist merger movements, he could no longer hold back. He moved at one of these meetings that all present join the Communist Party. However, the attendants, who had gathered merely to discuss the situation in SOVIET RUSSIA and other such topics, were very surprised and hesitant. The youth fell to his knees and explained with tears in his eyes the necessity of strengthening the Communist Party in order to protect and emancipate the nation. Because of his earnestness, several people immediately expressed their desire to join.

Can all party members act like this youth? Are all party organs taking the same attitude toward the masses? This is the essence of our merger struggle.

Because of their bitter livelihood experiences, millions of people are now approaching our party. The general election is stirring up the enthusiasm of the masses politically. Why is it that the masses do not cross the threshold of our party? The merger struggle is being carried out so that we can listen to the criticisms of the masses against us and, at the same time, encourage them to come to our party.

Who will assume the full responsibility for the independence of the nation, destruction of the traitors and unification of the masses? The Japan Communist Party alone can and must take the responsibility. Unless we are conscious of our responsibility toward the masses and the revolution, we will betray the masses and lose public confidence.

Why did our party withdraw our candidates in NAGANO, NIIGATA and AKITA and recommend Worker-Farmerites instead? We should comply with the demands of the masses, who call for the unification of the nation to smash the conservatives in the coming general election. We can pave the way for an enormous development by drawing the masses to our revolutionary party and devoting ourselves to the people.

Before we start worrying about whether the Communist-Socialist merger will weaken the revolutionary character of our party, we should be cautious lest we neglect to keep up with the rapid revolutionalization of the masses and the remarkable advance and conviction of leaders who are not regular members of our party. We must not sit back and rest on our laurels.

If we pay too much attention to the actions of the non-Communist leaders and forget the masses, we will be conducting political transactions of a social democratic nature.

By strengthening our ties with the masses, to whom Secretary-General TOKUDA referred as the "mother who bore and brought up the Communist Party", and also strengthening the revolutionary nature and activities of our party, we can win the coming general election and become a party of a million members.

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ITEM 8 Resolution on New Year's Day (Sub-Editorial) - Akahata - 1 Jan 49. Translator: W. Hayashi. (JTK)

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412.1

Full Translation:

It has always been said that plans for the new year should be made on New Year's Day. Indeed, it is the most appropriate day to reflect upon the past year and for making plans for the new year. However, some people may complain that with this year's new year's rations far poorer than last year's, and the money stringency and moreover, with the election coming up; they have no such leisure. But for the Communists, there is no year in which new year's day was so important as this year.

With the Socialist-Communist co-operation in AOMORI Ken as the start, the nation-wide trend of co-operation between the Communist Party and the Socialist and Labor-Farmer parties indicates that the Communist Party has become a class party of a million people. However, if the members of the Communist Party lack the Bolshevik spirit to receive the new comers from the Socialist and Labor-Farmer parties, the opportunity for the advance of the party by merger with the Socialists will contrarily become a crisis to the party. The Communist Party will become a party of a million people when all lands are owned by farmers, when the laborers' livelihood is improved, and when the small and medium-sized entrepreneurs are relieved from their heavy tax burden. All the Communists should make full use of New Year's Day for this purpose.

The members of the four major political parties and their affiliates, such as the bosses and bureaucrats, will pass the day with the usual merry-making and blackmarket transactions, because there is no day for them to make a new bright start. However, on this day we Communists must establish a new policy through our sincere self-criticism. We Communists alone have a bright future.

ITEM 10 Miscellaneous Thoughts of a Communist (Letter to the Editor) - Akahata - 1 Jan 49. Translator: T. Horikawa. (TK)

412.1

Summary:

On 17 December, I visited TAKAKURA Teru upon his provisional release from jail. My visit was a short one, but I was deeply impressed by a remark quoted by him. The remark was that of an earlier foreign visitor who, upon eyeing a bible in English in TAKAKURA's study, said, "This is the best book in the world. Its owner can not possibly do any wrong."

I, too, had a similar experience. On the night of 15 December, I was invited to a Japanese home in TOKYO. I was preceded by several Englishmen including Mr and Mrs REDMAN, whom I knew by name these seven or eight years, and Mr BRADLEY, lecturer at Tokyo University?, and his wife.

My business, of course, did not concern anyone of these visitors, but I was finally made to join the party. The host apparently had introduced me as a Communist, for they greeted me as such.

REDMAN said: "I am a Catholic, but there are many Communists also in ENGLAND. But, don't be hasty. Be slow and sure!"

I then replied: "Were JAPAN like BRITAIN, I would not have hastened to join the Communist Party... I am currently penning a novel on Madam Gracia HOSOKAWA, one of the first Japanese Catholic followers." At this all the guests were greatly pleased.

I believe that Madam HOSOKAWA would have turned a Communist were she alive now and I respect JESUS only as a man who will bring a revolution on earth.

I personally petitioned for signatures on the street for the release of TAKAKURA only because I felt sorry for the young students who were conducting this campaign. More women than men signed the petition book: "More people will go on hunger strike hereafter," whispered a man after signing.

"The people are beginning to understand my true objective," was TAKAKURA's comment upon hearing the above comment.

When TAKAKURA was arrested, I happened to be staying in TOKYO and started the petition campaign out of pure friendship. Fortunately it developed into a popular cultural movement. My only regret, I told TAKAKURA later, was the complete disregard of this significant popular movement by the commercial newspapers.

But again TAKAKURA commented calmly, "That only indicates that the present mercenary newspapers will eventually be forsaken by the people."

(From MORITA Sohei)

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ITEM 14 Defend the Party of the Masses - Akahata - 6 Jan 49. Translator: E. Okajima. (UG)

4121

Full Translation:

When the election campaigns began, our Headquarters appealed to all members to defend the Communist Party. Party organs throughout the country have become extremely cautious and are accelerating the establishment of defenses to hurl back enemy challenges.

However, various incidents during the past week have revealed how contemptible the strategy of our enemies is, and that all party organs and members should exercise further "class caution". When a certain comrade, who had come in from the provinces, was on the tram returning to Tokyo Station from our headquarters, a small gang got on at YOYOGI. When he detrained at Tokyo Station, he found that the strap of his bag had been cut with a sharp knife. While on the tram, one of our comrades in KANAGAWA Ken was robbed of some regional reports he was taking back to his prefectural office. An organizer in the Kanto District was robbed of his bicycle and a bag containing party documents during the short time he spent in at a bookstore. Several robbery cases on the trains have been reported within the Tokyo Metropolis. All of those documents were necessary for party activity.

What do these facts signify? The ruling class, our enemy, is desperately trying to check the advance of the Communist Party. Our enemies are actually resorting to such dishonorable actions as burglary and theft. The tactics they have used since the opening of the election campaigns are indicative of their systematic maneuvers to destroy our party.

In the history of all nations, the ruling class has always taken such barbaric, shameless actions as resorting to violence, assassination, theft and demagoguery. It is not going too far to state that success or failure in the election campaigns depends upon whether the party members fulfill their mission to defend the party.

In regard to the protection of our party, the following two points should be mentioned in view of recent activities:

1) There are two tendencies with regard to the defense of our party. One is that party organs are inclined to believe that they have completed their duty of defending the party when they have submitted reports to headquarters. The other is a tendency to make light of decisions and warnings for the defense of the party. The latter tendency, however, has now been almost eradicated.

2) The importance of defending our party has not yet been fully understood by party members. The reason why they feel the way they do about defending the party is because of the lack of fighting spirit. Also, it is because they do not fully understand that the Communist Party is the party of the masses.

The insufficient and erroneous defense of our party is an anti-popular, traitorous action. It should be remembered that not only the Communist Party itself but the general masses will suffer, if we give our enemies a chance to assume the offensive. The defense of our party depends upon the extent to which party decisions are carried out.

Various instructions and warnings with regard to the defense of our party have so far been issued. Party organs and members who violate those decisions should be severely punished. To merely talk about party regulations without abiding by them means polluting the party and the masses. In this connection, all party organs should appoint responsible persons to see that these decisions are observed.

It is to be hoped that all party organs and members will bear the foregoing advice in mind and exercise further caution in meeting the demands of the masses.

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ITEM 5 Self-Retrospection of the Communist Party - Provincial Paper: Kobe Shimbun (Kobe) - 28 Dec 48. Translator: Seki. (SS)

4121

Summary:

NOZAKA Sanzo's recent article entitled, "Overcome the Two Tendencies", is noteworthy as it reveals the self-criticism of the Communist Party. What he means by "tendencies" are the extreme left and the right-wing inclinations in the Communist Party.

According to him, the extreme leftist leaning is seen in the following facts: 1. the strengthening of the anarchistic activities occasioned by sentimental and hysterical struggles, 2. the attitude of a small group of the advance guards who do everything by themselves, 3. the militaristic tendency governing Party activities, 4 the rampancy of the non-compromise, struggle-first principle, 5. the hazardous spirit which ignores objective circumstances and over self-confidence, 6. excessive adherence to parliamentarianism, and 7. the lack of a common front.

NOZAKA then pointed out the following points concerning the right-wing tendency: 1. the defeatism, which forgets that the revolution in JAPAN should be achieved principally by the Communists, and the pessimism over the future of Communism, 2. the new popularity of compromise, 3. the tendency to limit the struggle to economic demands; placing more weight on unionism than on the Party, and the emergence of weak social reforms, 4. the tendency to esteem parliamentarianism and 5. the tendency to dissolve the Party, believing the Democracy Defence League or the Common Front to be the main force of the revolution.

We are all aware that there are two leanings, the extreme left and right wings, in the Communist Party as NOZAKA has pointed out. The Communist Party, patterned after Marx-Leninism, is an international entity. Eliminating internationalism from the Communist Party is not Communism at all. To do away with the political revolution theory and anti-parliamentarianism would leave nothing but a social reform party. Therefore, it would be next to impossible to demand that the Communists adopt parliamentarianism or state socialism.

However, the objectives of the Communist Party will never be realized in the near future. History clearly shows that there has never been a revolution accomplished in accordance with the Communist formula. For instance, the communization of Eastern EUROPE was not brought about from within, but was achieved with the occupation forces of SOVIET RUSSIA.

In spite of this, the fact that a reckless revolutionary spirit is so rampant in the Communist Party indicates that theory has become a religious faith for some who wish to play the role of a martyr, and at the same time, those who are ignorant of the real social circumstances are holding the helm of the party, supported by youthful adherents. On the other hand, the existence of right-wing social reformers can be attributed to the fact that those who are ignorant of the true features of Communism, are inclined to think simply that the Party will follow individualistic reasoning.

The Communist Party is now in an advantageous position, because the major political parties have wrecked their prestige by a series of scandalous bribery cases. At the same time, the Communist Party needs to clean its own house, as it is sheltering some who are not true communists. Therefore, NOZAKA's criticisms of the Communist Party at this juncture are timely.

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ITEM 12 To Takahashi, Masao (A Letter to the Editor) - Akahata - 4 Jan 49.
Translator: W. Hayashi. (JJY)

Summary:

412.1

I have read your article entitled "To the Communist Party" which appeared in the 21 December issue of YOMIURI, and learned that you are not a conscienticus student of economics as I once thought. You are deliberately disregarding the class conflict. Your article was written from the same viewpoint as that of Socialist NISHIO, who asserts that the Socialist Party is not just a party for the laboring class but a national party. I think you cannot attribute the responsibility for the degeneration of such Socialists as NISHIO, SUZUKI, MIZUTANI, and Mr and Mrs KATO to these individuals themselves.

It is evident that we cannot regard the corruption of the ruling class, exemplified in the Showa Denko and other scandals, as mere accidental events. Nevertheless, you are attempting to attribute it to the fault of the entire nation, and are directing vicious remarks to the laborers who are working for industrial rehabilitation and for the protection of basic human rights.

You are criticizing that the democratization movements for rice delivery and taxation launched by the Communist Party in collaboration with the masses are destructive actions. But what methods do you advocate then?

You are free to analyze the Communist strategy. However, what do you think about the rationalization of taxation advocated by the Nine-point Economic Stabilization Program? Has the laboring class any further tax-bearing capacity? Has the collection of the property tax been completed? The method of tax collection was only advantageous to the capitalists.

You ask what would happen to the urban consumers if the rice delivery is stopped, and what would happen to the government workers if taxes are not collected satisfactorily. We need not answer such malicious questions. You disregard even the ABC's of democracy whenever it is convenient to do so. The answer is already given by the Showa Denko scandal and the blackmarket transactions of fertilizers by the same company.

The wage-earners may yet lack class consciousness, and the small and medium entrepreneurs and farmers may be deluded by your deliberate demagogism. Nevertheless, they are well aware that production will not increase, products will not sell, prices of farm products will fall, the citizens will be unable to purchase daily necessities despite their abundance, many will commit suicide, the nation will move toward collapse, and only a minority will prosper amidst this confusion, unless the Communist Party becomes strong and the livelihood of the organized laborers is stabilized. They regard the Chinese Communists' victory only natural, and do not consider the re-election of US President TRUMAN strange. They expect much from the Japan Communist Party and are being drawn closer to it.

This is evidenced by the nation-wide trend toward a Socialist-Communist co-operation, which was first started in AOMORI Ken. I hope that you will restudy the current situation scientifically.

(HOTTA Shiro, Communist cell member, TOKYO)

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ITEM 8 Official Communist Candidates Listed - Akahata - 5 Jan 49. Translator: M. Ota. (TY)

412

Full Translation:

Today, ten days after the Government announcement of a general election, the pre-election campaigns of the various political parties are gradually becoming intense.

The Communist Party, encouraged by the people's resentment against the corruption of the four major parties and by increased public confidence, has already won an advantageous position at the outset of the election campaign. Contributing to this advantage has also been the merger movement among local chapters of the Socialist and Communist Parties which is now spreading throughout the country.

The party's all-put fight from the beginning, has been a great shock to conservative forces in all districts. Even the commercial papers are giving prominent attention to the new strength of the Communist Party. At the same time, the conservative forces are making more vigorous attacks on the Communist Party. Their machinations to break up the people's front have also been intensified.

Under these conditions, the Secretariat of the Communist Party's Central Committee carefully selected its slate of candidates for the purpose of striking a fatal blow to conservative reactionary forces in the general election by representing through those candidates the unified and advanced people's front as exemplified by the development of the Communist-Socialist-Labor Farmer mergers.

On 4 January, the bureau announced its slate of officially recognized candidates. In accordance with the party's policy to run one candidate in each constituency, total Communist candidacies are restricted to 117 including a Labor-Farmer candidate endorsed by the party. The Labor-Farmer candidate is SHIMADA Kenzo, who is jointly supported by democratic forces in the Akita First Electoral District.

All of the candidates have already filed for candidacy. Taking the lead of the people's struggles, all Communist organizations are simultaneously working for a Communist-Socialist merger and carrying on the election campaign. Moreover, in the final phase of the campaign they will launch out with redoubled strength.

The candidates follow:

HOKKAIDO - First District, HIROTANI Shunji; Second, IGARASHI Kyuya; Third, IWASAKI Takeo; Fourth, KARASAWA Toshiko; Fifth, ARAI Eiji:

AOMORI - First, OTSUKA Eigoro; Second, OSAWA Kiyoichi.

IWATE - First, SUZUKI Tomin; Second, SAITO Tatsuo.

AKITA - First, SHIMADA Kenzo (officially recognized Labor-Farmer candidate, endorsed by the Communist Party); Second, SUZUKI Kiyoshi.

YAMAGATA - First, NAGAOKA Tachio; Second, TAKEUCHI Ushimatsu.

MIYAGI - First, SUZUKI Zenzo; Second, ODAJIMA Moriyoshi.

FUKUSHIMA - First, SUZUKI Rokuro; Second, TAKEUCHI Shichiro; Third, HIRATA Yoshie.

IBARAGI - First, YUGE Tokusuke; Second, NUMATA Hidesato; Third, IKEDA Mineo.

TOCHIGI- First, MIYASHITA Shigetoshi; Second, MATSUMOTO Saneki.

GUMMA-First, OGA Masashi; Second, HAYASHI Taijiro; Third, TSUTSUMI Genju.

CHIBA - First, HAGIWARA Chu; Second, SHINOZUKA Kenji; Third, KAWASAKI Misaburo.

SAITAMA - First, WATANABE Yoshimichi; Second, USHIKUBO Muneyoshi; Third, TAKADA Tomiyuki; Fourth, FURUSUE Kenichi.

TOKYO - First, NOZAKA Sanzo; Second, ITO Kenichi; Third, TOKUDA Kyuichi; Fourth, KAZAHAYA Yasoji; Fifth, KAMIYAMA Shigeo; Sixth,

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ITEM 8 (Continued)

KIKUNAMI Katsumi; Seventh, DOBASHI Kazuyoshi.

KANAGAWA - First, KASUGA Shoichi; Second, KONNO Takeo; Third, NAKANISHI Inosuke.

YAMANASHI - FUKAZAWA Yoshimori.

NIIGATA - First, KAMIMURA Susumu; Second, NIRASAWA Shiro; Third, ANDO Yoshio; Fourth, TERAJIMA Taiji.

NAGANO - First, AOKI Keiichiro; Second, TANAKA Sokichi; Third, HAYASHI Hyakuro; Fourth, ITO Tomio.

TOYAMA - First, MATSUSHIMA Harushige; Second, HARYO Nobumasa.

ISHIKAWA - First, NASHIKI Sakujiro; Second, UMEDA Heiichi.

FUKUI - OCHIAI Eiichi.

SHIZUOKA - First, SUNAMA Ichiro; Second, ISHII Nobuo; Third, YAMAZAKI Mitsuo.

AICHI - First, TAJIMA Hide; Second, KATO Morishige; Third, KATO Susumu; Fourth, YONEZU Genichi; Fifth, SHINDO Kanji.

GIFU - First, UKAI Kenkichi; Second, OZEKI Zenichi.

MIE - First, OTA Tetsuji; Second, KAJITA Shigeko.

SHIGA - EZAKI Kazuharu.

KYOTO - First, TANIGUCHI Zentaro; Second, KAMADA Kenji.

NARA - TAKEMURA Naraichi.

WAKAYAMA - First, YAMADA Rokuzaemon; Second, YAMAGAMI Tameo.

OSAKA - First, SHIGA Yoshio; Second, KAWAKAMI Kanichi; Third, YOKOTA Jintaro; Fourth, KATO Mitsuru; Fifth, SAKAI Toyoichi.

HYOGO - First, TACHIBANA Toshio; Second, INOKUCHI Masao; Third, KISHIMOTO Shigeo; Fourth, SHIMOSAKA Masahide; Fifth, SAITO Hideo.

TOTTORI - YONEHARA Itaru.

SHIMANE - KIMURA Sakae.

OKAYAMA - First, KANDA Asano; Second, TOYODA Hideo.

HIROSHIMA - First, MARUYAMA Yoshiichi; Second, HARADA Karuo; Third, NOMURA Hideo.

YAMAGUCHI - First, YAMAMOTO Rihei; Second, TANAKA Gyohei.

KAGAWA - First, MIYAI Shinichi; Second, KONISHI Masao.

TOKUSHIMA - OGURI Kiyomi.

KOCHI - OKAMOTO Masamitsu.

EHIME - First, KADOYA Isao; Second, MATSUMOTO Shimpachiro; Third, SHIMIZU Shozo.

FUKUOKA - First, HOSHINO Tsutomu; Second, TASHIRO Fumihisa; Third, HAYASHI Isao; Fourth, MINAKAMI Toshihide.

SAGA - HATA Shikaru.

NAGASAKI - First, TSUKAMOTO Shuzo; Second, MIYAJIMA Yutaka.

OITA - First, SUDO Katsundo; Second, MAEDA Keita.

KUMAMOTO - First, NISHIZATO Tatsuo; Second, SAITO Miyuki.

MIYAZAKI - First, SAWA Shigenori; Second, MURAURA Yukio.

KAGOSHIMA - First, SASAKI Shoji; Second, KOBAYASHI Hiroshi; Third, TAWARA Mizuko.

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ITEM 2 Celebrated Intellectuals Join Communist Party - Akahata - 4 Jan 49. Translators: M. Ota and F. Noda. (JJY)

412.1

Extracts:

Together with workers and farmers, various members of the cultural and learned circles have recently joined the Communist Party, to safeguard peace and freedom against the revival of fascism. The latest election of officers of the Japan Science Council clearly reveals that the cultured circles are highly interested in the Communist Party. Such a tendency is expected to produce a favorable influence upon the coming 23 January general election.

The trend of progressive writers to align themselves with the Communists has become conspicuous. At the end of the last year, a celebrated writer announced his entry into the party. The man is FUJIMORI Seikichi, who has won respect as a senior proletarian author of 25 years of writing experience. He made this announcement after conferring with leftist critic KURAHARA on 29 December last year at his home at ZUSHI, KANAGAWA Ken.

FUJIMORI is one of the promoters of the Japan Socialist League. He ran in the 1928 Lower House election as a Labor Farmer candidate. In 1929, he was selected chairman of the Proletarian Writers League. After returning home from GERMANY, he was arrested for taking part in leftist movements and was sentenced to a suspended four years imprisonment at hard labor (probationary period: three years).

His play "Crucified Mozaemon", and novel "What Made Her Do What She Did?" are widely known works. FUJIMORI is now writing his most ambitious work, a novel entitled "River of History".

Many talented artists from the stage and screen are also streaming into the Communist Party in order to create art for the people. In particular, members of the Toho Studio Chapter of the Japan Screen and Theater Workers Union, which won the Toho dispute, are flowing into the party. SAITO Hideo, who was starred in the film "24 Hours in the Underground Streets", and a great number of newcomers are expected to join the party at the beginning of the new year.

Through the recommendation of Toho movie directors KAMEI Fumio, KUSUDA Kiyoshi, and YAMAMOTO Satsuo, IWASAKI Hisashi (47), the dean of movie critics, announced his entry into the Communist Party on 29 Dec 48. From the day the league for cinema workers was organized, IWASAKI has played a leading part as the most progressive movie critic of JAPAN. In 1939, he was arrested for participating in the so-called Dialectical Materialism Study Society case and in 1941 he was sentenced to a suspended two-year sentence at hard labor (probationary period: three years) for violation of the Peace Maintenance Law. Since then until the end of the war, he was prohibited literary activity.

OMIMORA comes from the Shochiku Girls Opera Company. While she was regularly studying ballet under AZUMA Yusaku in 1943, she became interested in Soviet ballet, which is closely connected with the life of the masses. In February 1948, she became independent and formed the Soviet Ballet Study Society for the working people only.

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ITEM 2 (Continued)

After the war he became chief of the Production Bureau of the Japan Newsreel Company and produced "Tragedy of Japan," a documentary film which exposed the crimes of the militarists. Because of this film, he was assaulted by rightist terrorists. At present, he is a producer of the Tōho Movie Company. He has published such books as "Comments on Movies," "History of Screen Art," and "Movies of Japan."

In the musical circles, SEKI Tadasuke (35), the younger brother of singer SEKI Akiko and a famous bass of the Fujiwara Opera Company, recently joined the Communist Party.

SEKI joined the Proletarian Musicians League in 1931, was elected chief of the Education Section of the KOP (Proletarian Culture Federation of Japan) Kyoto District Co-operative Organization in 1932 and was a successful competitor as a vocalist in the musical concourse sponsored by the MAINICHI SHIMBUN in 1943. Now he is a member of the New Actors Association and the Japan Modern Musicians Association.

In the academic circles, taking the cue from Dr IDE, many prominent scholars such as Professor HIRABAYASHI of Kyoto University, Professor SUGINOHARA Shunichi of Hokkaido University and MIKAMI Yoshiki, DS, of Niigata Medical College joined the Communist Party in succession.

On 27 December, Professors KOMATSU Setsuro (41) and ONO Toshihide (45) at Yamagata Senior High School conferred with OKA Tachio, chairman of the Communist Party Yamagata Prefectural Committee, at KOMATSU's home and declared that they would become Communists. Since KOMATSU became a professor at Yamagata Senior High School in 1934, he has been a lecturer on Hegelian philosophy. He played an active role in the 1 February strife as chairman of the Yamagata Prefectural Federation of the Teachers Unions. Among his published works are "Criticism of the German Idealism," "Philosophy for Tomorrow," and "Dialectics and Existentialism."

In addition, FUKUI Kensuke, a student of the Soviet educational system, and Professor MATSUO Takashi of Waseda University's School of Literature, who is well known as a student of DOSTOIEVSKI and existentialism, and HOSHINO Yoshiro, the author of "Notes on Technics" joined the Communist Party early in the new year.

On 27 December, UMEMURA Reiko, the sponsor of the Soviet Ballet Study Society which is actively trying to popularize ballet, visited IWATA Misago at the Communist Party headquarters and became a Communist.

UMEMURA comes from the Shochiku Girls Opera Company. While she was regularly studying ballet under AZUMA Yusaku in 1943, she became interested in Soviet ballet, which is closely connected with the life of the masses. In February 1948, she became independent and formed the Soviet Ballet Study Society for the working people only.

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ITEM 20 Labor Leaders in Kyushu and Chugoku Join Communists - Akahata - 8 Jan 49. Translator: Y. Takahama. (GS)

412.1

Full Translation:

KYUSHU--Secretary-general SEKI, Chief YASUKAWA of the Youth Section, and Chief ARAKI of the Publicity Section of the Takata Coal Mine Workers Union (All Japan Coal Workers Union), FUKUOKA, visited the Fukuoka District Committee of the Communist Party on 4 January and expressed their intention to join the party.

Secretary-general SEKI was deeply impressed by the announcement, at the fifth special convention of the All Japan Coal Mine Workers Union, that Chairman MIZUKAMI had joined the Communist Party. On his return to his coal mine, he determined to join the party. About 100 workers of the Takata Coal Mine are expected to follow him.

The following coal mine workers joined the party on 31 December: HONDA Takayoshi, 33, Secretary-general of the Shimoyamada Coal Mine Workers Union of the Furukawa Coal Mine, FUKUOKA Ken; TANAKA Katsutoshi, 30, Vice-chairman of the same union; KAMIOKA Fumio, 39, former Secretary-general of the Fukuchi headquarters of the All Japan Coal Mine Workers Union; IIDA Tadashi, 30, Secretary-general of the

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ITEM 20 (Continued)

Yamada Coal Mine Workers Union of the Japan Coal Mines; the Chairman of the Namazuda Federation of Coal Mine Workers Unions of the Mitsubishi Coal Mines (National Council of Coal Mine Workers Unions); FURUHASHI Iwao, member of the Iizuka city council; MAEYAMA Keiji, 31, Chief of the KAMIYAMADA Coal Mine Workers Union of the Mitsubishi Coal Mines (NCCMWU); FUJITA Takuji, 45, former Chief of the Futase and Takao Coal Mine Workers Unions.

HIROSHIMA--ISHIDA Akio (37), Secretary-general of the Chugoku Regional Federation of the All Japan Communications Workers Union and Chairman of the Hiroshima Chapter of the union, stated at the 7 January meeting of the dispute committee of the district:

"The revised National Public Service Law seems to prohibit even electioneering. Each worker must now join the political party he wants to support. There is no other way to fight back. I will join the Communist Party, firmly believing that no party other than the Communist Party, will be able to stabilize and promote the livelihood of labor, reconstruct our fatherland, and win the independence of our race."

He shook hands warmly with MARUYAMA Yoshikazu, a Communist candidate for the first election district in HIROSHIMA, and MORIWAKI Hirofumi, a member of the Chugoku regional Committee, who attended the meeting even though they were busy canvassing.

At the same time, 15 members of the Miyoshi Chapter of the Hiroshima District of the All Japan Communications Workers Union, including Chief YONEZAWA Kunio, 21, of the Youth Construction Squad, joined the Communist Party.

KANSAI--MORI Yataro, 32, a central committeeman of the National Dispute Committee for the Emancipation movement of TORAHIME, HIGASHI-AZAIGUN, SHIGA Ken, was a well-known hero in the TORAHIME case, in which he fought the bosses in his village in the emancipation movement. He recently left the Socialist party, declaring that no other party except the Communists can lead the social equality movement. He joined the Communists.

OSHITANI Moritoshi, 27, former chief of the Youth Section of the Shiga Prefectural Federation of the Socialist Party, followed him. This was a severe blow to the Socialists and to the Preparatory Committee for the establishment of the New Worker-Farmer Party in the prefecture.

The Torahime case was an emancipation movement which was started for the purpose of eliminating village bosses last year. TANAKA Tazo, a village boss, arbitrarily exercised strong authority upon village affairs. He held numerous important posts in the village, such as the honorary assistant village head, head of five districts, farmland committeeman, director of the agricultural association, and food readjustment committeeman. He embezzled 680 bales of the delivered rice for 1946 and seized 25 Tan of farmland from tenants.

Aided by his followers, he often interfered in elections. Those villagers who tried to stop his illegal activity were warned that they would be deprived of their supplies.

MORI fought the Public Peace Section of the prefecture, which attempted to prevent his action by branding him as "one of the youngmen who misunderstood democracy." He was often beaten up in plain view of the Torahime police. In the end, TANAKA was arrested.

This fight caused MORI to join the Communists. He left his native place when he was 18 years old, ashamed of his "special caste." He went to CHINA where he organized a party of the Chakkanai race, who lived on the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers. He continued his emancipation movement until 1946, when he returned home.

He is now a central committeeman of the National Dispute Committee of the "Emancipation movement, and concurrently a member of the Democratic League of Shiga Ken.

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Urawa School Bd. Member Joins Communist Party

412.1

Kyodo

URAWA, Saitama, Jan. 10.—PTA circles in Urawa City were stirred as Tsunayoshi Abe, 45-year-old member of the local prefectural School Board, announced he has formally joined the Communist Party.

This is the first time any School Board member has joined the Communist Party in the country.

MAINICHI 11 JAN 1949

RED PARTY GARNERS 5.7% OF TOTAL VOTES

412.1

7 Communists Running in Tokyo Victorious

The Japan Communist Party is believed to have garnered about 5.7 per cent, or some 1,725,000 votes out of estimated 30,000,000 ballots cast at Sunday's general elections, on the basis of latest returns yesterday afternoon.

Seven Communist candidates in Tokyo's seven electoral districts were all elected. Communists were also successful in four out of Osaka's five electoral districts.

In Tokyo's hotly contested first district, Sanzo Nosaka, No. 1 Communist, led all other candidates.

25 JAN 1949

NIPPON TIMES

RED CHIEF URGES 'PEOPLE'S FRONT' TO COMBAT GOV'T

412.1

Tokuda Asserts Election 'Opens the Way for a Revolution'

By ROBERT Y. HORIGUCHI

INS Staff Correspondent

The secretary-general of Japan's Communist Party Tuesday called for a "People's Front" to fight Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida's "reactionary" Government, which, he said, would not last more than a year.

Kyuichi Tokuda said that Sunday's election "opened the way for a revolution" and announced that the Communists were inviting the Social-Democrats and the Labor-Farmer Party to cooperate with the Communists in the Diet "for the people's welfare and revolution."

He also called for labor union support in the "coming struggle" outside of Parliament for "the people's livelihood and racial independence."

In his first news conference since the polls which increased the Reds' parliamentary strength almost nine-fold, Mr. Tokuda denied that the election results reflected the anti-American sentiment said to exist among the Japanese people.

He said the Communist gains were "the expression of the Japanese people's will to comply with the Potsdam Declaration and of their wish for peace."

Mr. Tokuda claimed that the Communists alone were capable of putting into effect the nine-point program for Japan's economic rehabilitation.

He said: "It is just like China cannot be result without the Chinese Communists."

The Communist leader asserted that an attempt by the Yoshida Government to execute the U.S.-directed program "will rip Japan's social and economic fabric. It will be catastrophic."

Mr. Tokuda addressed more than 200 newspapermen, labor union leaders and representatives of left-wing organizations that jam-packed a hall in the rickety Communist Party headquarters in Yoyogi.

The gathering caused the floor to sag to a point where agitated Communist Party ushers asked some of those present to leave to avert a collapse of the building.

He asserted that the outcome of the election, in which the Communists polled more than 3,000,000 votes, reflected a wish among the electorate

(Continued on Page 2)

Red Chief Urges 'People's Front'

412.1

(Continued from Page 1)

"to go further" than the platform programs of the Social Democrats and the Labor-Farmer parties.

Reasons for Gains

By The United Press

A spokesman for the Communist Party, credited the surprising showing of the party at the polls to three main causes:

1. Voters' disillusionment with center parties.

2. The General MacArthur-inspired anti-strike and collective bargaining legislation covering Government workers.

3. Communist victories in China and "favorable conditions for communism all over the world."

The spokesman, Kentaro Yamabe, member of the nine-man Party Control Commission, reiterated the Communist election program which he said the Reds would continue to espouse in the House. They were:

1. Early withdrawal of all Occupation troops—a policy advocated by no other political party.

2. A "democratic" peace treaty giving no nation preferential treatment in military or economic matters.

3. No taxes on workers' earnings.

4. Welcoming foreign capital if it had no political strings attached and profits were reasonable.

5. Close cooperation with the Chinese people.

He also said the Communists intended to lead opposition forces in the new Diet.

First Major Test

By The Associated Press

Japan swung sharply toward conservatism in the first big test at the polls with a clever test at polls with a clever and and strengthened Communist party organization.

It was a test closely watched by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the headquarters. The Communists made decided gains by capitalizing on China war and domestic unrest but some quarters felt the combination of these developments might have given them even more political power.

General MacArthur himself on the eve of the election said "You never can tell" while expressing confidence the Japanese would not respond to Red victories with the same acceptance of some European countries.

His first comment on the outcome reflected his relief that the Communists did not gain more.

The Supreme Commander had given his officers instructions to avoid the anti-Communist statements which they had voiced prior to two previous elections. As a result this vote was considered a major test without overt SCAP involvement.

26 JAN 1949

NIPPON TIMES

412.1

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ITEM 13 General Election and Communist Party (by NABEYAMA Teishin) - Yomiuri - 11 Jan 49. Translator: S. Higashi. (WM)

Full Translation:

412.1

Part II. The Thesis that the Communist Party Is Not a Political Party

The Communist Party is not basically what is commonly referred to as a political party. At least, the Communist Party is not a party that can stand side by side with other political parties under a democratic system and give full expression to any democratic idea.

According to the thesis of Communism, democracy is simply a synonym for dictatorship. That is to say, the strategy of Communism, even though advocating democracy, is to bring about a dictatorship and crush democracy. This is common throughout the whole world. There is a mere difference of tactical urgency in the execution of this strategy and in concrete measures that are dictated by temporal considerations. In the same way, although Communism may advocate socialism, it contains elements inimical to social-democracy.

However, there is the valid protest that the Communist Party has often participated in coalition governments with other political groups. In each case, however, this participation in a coalition government is no more than an extremely restricted temporary political strategem. As proof of this, political parties which share political power with the Communists are always betrayed or, if not, always become powerless and merely decorative.

Democracy is a relative "ism" that stands on a pluralistic principle. But, Communism is an absolute "ism" that is based on a monistic principle. It stands on the assumption that it alone is true and that all other principles are false. The Communist Party cannot possess any common objective with other groups.

The organizational structure of the party, its daily activities and its election campaign differ from those of other parties in that there are essential differences in the raison d'etre of the party from that of other democratic parties and factions. The Communist Party rather than being a political party is a sort of religious sect, a junta. If it were to set up of its own accord, certain limitations to its activities, say as an organization devoted to spreading and publicizing one ideology, that of Communism, it would not be at odds in any way with a democratic system that stands for the freedom of religion and speech. But, when it comes to become a political party that must contend with other parties in seeking to grasp the reins of government, the essential characteristic

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ITEM 13 (Continued)

of the Communist Party, that of not being a political party in the strict sense of the term, results inevitably in the violation of the democratic spirit of fair play. Yet, the fact that the Communist Party, despite this, is treated as a political party is credited to nothing else than the trait of magnanimity which characterizes democracy. The branding of anti-communism as being anti-democratic is a trick that originates in the Communist camp. Indeed Communism itself is incompatible with democracy.

In fact, allowing the Communist Party to exist unmolested is an example of the magnanimity of democracy. But, in allowing Communism to exploit this magnanimity for its own use, as it wishes, is to place democracy itself under a grave threat.

The Party and Its Leader

The characteristics of the party are revealed, in composite, in the personality of the man who stands at the helm of the party. In other words, the man embodying the characteristics of the party to the greatest extent becomes leader of the party. If not, he is an anomaly and will not last long. Of course, it is not his characteristics alone that place him in the position of leadership. The conditions of the times are also important.

In the past, TOKUDA almost never took a position of leadership in the party. In spite of the fact that since the creation of the party, he was constantly engaged in the role of maintaining contact with MOSCOW, he was never pushed for the party leadership. Early in 1927, on one of his frequent visits to MOSCOW, he was finally given the formal status of chairman of the Central Committee of the party, but this only brought about pitiful results. He occupied that position until the time of his arrival in MOSCOW. No sooner did he reach MOSCOW, than he was forced to resign his post under the most miserable circumstances. Various factors had come to the surface forcing him to declare that he had no intention of serving as chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party or in any other executive post. In fact, until TOKUDA became chief secretary of the party at the end of the war when the Communist Party was reborn, he was never called upon to fill any executive position.

The reasons for this cannot be explained in a word, nor is there any necessity to make these reasons clear within the compass of this short treatise. But, for the present postwar Communist Party, which has been legalized, he may be certified as a truly suitable leader; in fact, he is the right leader in the right place. We can congratulate him on this, not only for the sake of the Communist Party but also for himself. And, in a different sense, we may also be glad of this fact for JAPAN. If the Communist Party is to have the freedom of legal activity, then it is most convenient and practical to have a man like TOKUDA as leader of the party and to have him reveal bluntly the characteristics of the Communist Party.

The general public often states that Communism is not bad, but that the actual activities of the Communist Party are intolerable. In more delicate cases, people even say that the Communist Party is all right but that TOKUDA is no good. Preposterous! TOKUDA is indeed the incarnation of Communism, the symbol of the Communist Party. If TOKUDA is not acceptable, then it means that the Communist Party and Communism itself is inacceptable. If Communism is acceptable, then TOKUDA should not be considered so.

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NEWS

ITEM 13 (Continued)

Concept of Japan on the Eve of Revolution

"Today, all efforts must be concentrated in making clear the objective of 'On to Revolution' through every strike and in moving consciously in this direction. Even in the act of taking things, the advance towards this objective should be impressed upon the consciousness of the popular masses."

This statement is not a so-called secret order from sources unknown circulated on the streets. It is an opinion published in a recent number (No. 32) of the magazine ZENEI, central organ of the Japan Communist Party, bearing the signature of TOKUDA. If we quote further from different places, we find the following:

"We, indeed, achieved great successes in enhancing class consciousness by the job desertion tactics and in extending the popular struggle over a wide field."

"The struggle cannot be limited to the bounds of the labor movement. This, as a work done only within the bounds of the labor union movement, is indeed weak; that is to say, job-desertions augmented by other movements become effective only when carried beyond the bounds of the labor union movement. For this reason, we cannot adhere to the pristine strike set-up 'within the workshop' alone. Both the job-desertions and avalanche tactics are good examples of this."

These quotations are taken from parts of the same article referring to the strikes of the Government Railway Workers and the All Japan Communication Workers unions. It contends that labor unions can no longer restrict themselves to the limits of the labor union movement. It insists vehemently that such nonchalant tactics as getting together and organizing workshops and fighting are not in keeping with the times. Undoubtedly that is true. Today, when the Communists feel the necessity of coordinating all struggle in line with the goal of revolution, there are many within the workshops of the nation who, in the name of the labor union, are attacking the Communists. They cannot be bothered with such impudent laborers. A small group of radicals must "with a spirit of self-devotion accompanied by extremely grave sacrifices" (ibid) desert their jobs one after another and try actually to paralyze production, transportation and communications.

Conditions now seem to have reached the stage where the revolution to establish the Communist regime will come as soon as tomorrow. The Communists seem confident that there is no course left for Japan to advance outside of this revolution. Is this a quixotic excitement that stems from the personal characteristics of TOKUDA? No it is not. The Communist Manifesto of 100 years ago also presented the situation as if on the eve of a revolution. This was the case when Communist parties mushroomed out in all parts of the world 30 years ago. Since then, at all times and in all places, the pattern has been crystallized to present the issues as if on the eve of a revolution. However, at times, only the issues taken up have differed. TOKUDA is only repeating the conventional modus vivendi with exacting fidelity.

Communism is a type of eschatological ideology. It offers only bleak hopelessness with regard to the present. It offers a single ray of hope in the salvation that is to come after the cataclysmic revolution. For this reason, it advocates the renunciation of the present. To try and pioneer even a foot along the path of hope under the status quo is heterodoxy, is betrayal. TOKUDA coincides perfectly with this ideological characteristic.

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If there is any question to be taken up, he immediately links it to revolution. In job desertions, for example, he adopts the tactics of instigation to revolution by methods which are exaggerated to a maximum limit. If the result is failure, it is no cause for regret. The men who took part in the movement, flattered as men "with a spirit of self-devotion accompanied by extremely grave sacrifices," are made to taste the cup of bitter defeat. He, himself, need only to take up another issue. He is in fact a sort of a dealer in revolutionary incidents.

In this sense, the general election is a time to make hay. Although the general election may never be considered as a revolution, it is a most propitious event to link with their revolutionary aims. For this reason, such methods as simply appealing to the judgment of the populace and gaining their votes will not do. Anything will do, if carried out concomittantly--strikes, of course, the anti-tax fight, and the so-called "illegal acts exposure struggle." Anything and everything that comes within reach is brought in and linked with the general election. The most important objective is to bring about a critical political crisis.

Of course, the forthcoming general election will not become as tense as that held last spring in ITALY, mainly because the Communist Party is too weak. But, for the Communist Party to think of such a thing is outright defeatism. They will undoubtedly work themselves into a frenzy of excitement and effort.

Society at large conjectures that the Communist Party will increase the number of its Diet seats considerably. This conjecture embodies feelings of both expectation and anxiety. But, even though there may be an increase, it will be trifling, and even though the number of seats decreases, it will have little meaning. The question is not so much the results of the polling, but the way in which the general election itself is fought out. In spite of the fact that Communism is intrinsically incompatible with democracy, the magnanimity which allows Communism to take an equal place among the ranks of political parties must not be exploited by Communism as it sees fit and must not leave itself vulnerable to its stratagems. The people must be carefully on guard against this. This indeed is an important way of looking at the activities of the Communist Party in the general election.

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ITEM 2 Socialist Shimoda Joins Communist Party - Akahata - 5 Jan 49.
Translator: F. Noda. (SS)

412.1

Full Translation:

Socialist SHIMODA Koichi, who served as chairman of the Communist-Socialist joint conference convened in TOKYO on 2 January, revealed at that conference that he would join the Communist Party. SHIMODA is a standing secretary of the Socialist Party national headquarters' Organization Section.

Previously, at the same conference, Socialists MORO, UEHARA, and HAYASHI had announced their joining of the Communist Party, as has already been reported.

SHIMODA revealed his decision in words to the following effect: "For one such as I, who has been working heretofore in Socialist Party national headquarters, to now sit as chairman at this conference is indeed a sudden change. My colleague, KOIZUMI, here, must think it strange. That I have worked hard and earnestly on the forthcoming election measures and in other things heretofore, however, I am sure Secretary General ASANUMA will acknowledge.

"The election policy directive issued on 28 December was also drafted by me. However, while penning this directive, I grew sick of the Socialist Party. I could not help but feel keenly the fake character of the Socialist Party. Thus, that night, I quietly made up my mind to participate in the Communist-Socialist merger movement and join the Communist Party. There was no alternative for me but to do so."

ITEM 9 200 Join Communist Party in Aomori Ken - Akahata - 6 Jan 48.
Translator: K. Yasutake. (SS)

412.1

Full Translation:

(AOMORI) - At a Communist--Socialist Merger Convention on 29 December at KUROISHI Machi, MINAMI-TSUGARU Gun, AOMORI Ken, 200 men headed by KUDO Akira (age 59), a leader of a Socialist Party reform group in the town, and Socialist Party Prefectural Federation Executive Committeeman ONO Kameharu entered the party in a body.

On 28 December some 30 representatives of the Communist and Socialist Parties attended an informal merger discussion, at which sake was supplied by Socialist well-wishers. Here KUDO Akira, who was slated to head the Minami-Tsugaru Gun Chapter of the SAIKEN SHAKAI TO (Reconstructed Socialist Party), announced his decision to enter the Communist Party. The meeting ended with a singing of the Internationale.

The Japan Farmers Union Minami-Tsugaru Gun convention was on the following day, 29 December. Approximately 500 men from the 25 JFU chapters attended. After discussing election tactics, they decided categorically to vote against candidates of the existing corrupt four parties and unanimously endorsed Communist Candidate OKUBO Hisaaki.

The Communist-Socialist merger convention followed the above convention. All participants of the JFU convention remained to attend the succeeding convention. Following talks by OZAWA, SHIBATA and others regarding their entry into the Communist Party, Chairman UCHIYAMA of the Communist Prefectural Committee gave a progress report. This was followed by a decision on election policies with vigorous approval by the participants.

When ONO Kameharu, chairman of the JFU local of GOGO Mura and vice chairman of the JFU Minami-Tsugaru Gun chapter then announced his decision to bolt the Socialist Party for the Communist Party, the participants were stirred deeply. On this day 200 people joined the Communist Party.

There is a continuous stream of such incoming members throughout all AOMORI Ken.

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ITEM 6 Many Join Communist Party in Saitama Ken - Akahata - 6 Jan 49.
Translator: K. Murakami. (JJY)

412.1

Full Translation:

A Socialist-Communist merger rally was held in OMIYA Shi, SAITAMA Ken, on 3 January following the entry into the Communist Party of three former prominent Socialists, HIRAO Yoshiyuki, chief of the Warabi Chapter of the Socialist Party, KOBAYASHI Shoichi, private secretary to Japan Farmers Union Chairman MOROOKA Eiichi, and INOUE Shohei, one-time Socialist candidate in board of education election.

Although the meeting was scheduled to be held in Bunka Hall, due to over-capacity attendance, it was held on the lawn outside the hall.

As the meeting began, New Members HIRAO, INOUE, and KOBAYASHI, Communist Lower House Candidates USHIKUBO, WATANABE, and KOZUE, and Communist Prefectural Committeemen KIMURA and TORII were selected as leaders of the merger movement. This was followed by a welcome address by Rally Chairman KIMURA.

Then speeches were given by new Communists, including KUSHIDA Shizue, former chief of the district women's section of the National Communications Workers Union, NATSUME Ichiro, representative of repatriates from the SOVIET UNION, KAJIYAMA Tsuneichi, chief-secretary of the Meidensha Workers Union, MIZUTANI Seiichi of the Teachers Union, JFU Executive Committeeman YOSHIMURA Sanji, who had once seceded from the Communist Party, and the three former Socialists just mentioned.

Communist Prefectural Committeeman TORII stated: "This is a year of glory for us. You Socialists after self-criticism took the initiative in joining the Communist Party. However, members of the Communist Party still have a sense of superiority. This attitude is tantamount to negating unification of the general masses by Communists."

The meeting thereupon resolved that movements to win over Socialists, labor, farmers, and all other working masses will be undertaken with a liberal and conciliatory attitude on the basis of new self-criticism.

Visitor MIYAKE Iwao of the Socialist Urawa chapter spoke very courageously despite his advanced age of 76. He said: "The Communist and Socialist parties are to politics what coal and water are to a locomotive engine. They should have been co-ordinated from the beginning."

MACHIDA Minoru, lecturer at Waseda University, declared his intention to become a Communist. He said: "As a result of this meeting, I have decided to join the party."

In SAITAMA Ken the movement to join the Communist Party is gaining momentum. Eight members of the Mitsui Precision Machinery Company Workers Union in OKEGAWA Machi, including such persons as IWATA Minoru, former chief of the education and publicity section, and YAZAKI Iwao, Executive Committeeman of the Tokyo chapter of the All Japan Automobile Workers Union, recently joined the Communist Party in a body. This led to many other entries. The tendency toward mass entry is seen in various places, including the Fuji Industry Company in OMIYA Shi.

ITEM 9 Ota Ward Socialist Leaders Become Communists - Akahata - 7 Jan 49.
Translator: F. Noda. (SS)

412.1

Full Translation:

The Youth Section of the Socialist Party Ota Ku Chapter was rocked by the entry into the Communist Party on 30 Dec 1948 of MORO Hiroshi, 35, Executive Committeeman of the Socialist Party Ota Ward Chapter and Youth Section Advisor.

Similarly, joint entry by wife Shizuko, 35, Chairman of the Council of Ota Ward Women's Organizations, after her rejection of KATO Shizue's request for support, has caused the growth of a tendency toward entry into the Communist Party within the various women's organizations affiliated with the Council of Ota Ward Women's Organizations.

In addition, NAKATA Koharu, mother of Mrs MORO and metropolitan assemblywoman of the Socialist Party, is quoted as saying that she will not support the Socialist election campaign and that she will bolt the party in the near future to start a movement along the line of Communist-Socialist fusion.

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Akahata Extra Thumbnails of All Communist Candidates - Akahata - 11 Jan 49.. Translator: C. Norton. (UG)

Full Translation:

(TN: The following is a complete list of the 117 Communist Party candidates for the House of Representatives, giving their ages and organizational positions. This list, with a picture of each candidate, appeared in the 11 January Extra of Akahata.)

AICHI	(1st Dist)	TAJIMA Hide, 49. Head of women's dept of Party prefectural committee; advisor to Working Women's Association.
	(2nd Dist)	KATO Morishige, 33. Former central dispute committeeman of Japan Express Company Workers Union; director of farmers union of SHIDAMI Mura.

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	(3rd Dist)	KATO Susumu, 41. Candidate for party Tokai regional committee; party prefectural committeeman; former lecturer at Eighth Higher School.
	(4th Dist)	YONETSU Genichi, 48. Vice-chairman of Japan Farmers Union prefectural federation; chairman of Hokikai Regional Council of Farm Organizations; former prefectural farmland committeeman; village assemblyman of MEIJI Mura.
	(5th Dist)	SHINTO Kanji, 54. Lawyer; director of Liberal Bar Assoc; legal advisor to National Congress of Industrial Unions and prefectural federation of JFU.
AKITA	(1st Dist)	SHIMADA Konzo, 40. Worker-Farmer Party candidate supported by Communist Party.
	(2nd Dist)	SUZUKI Kiyoshi, 43. JFU central committeeman; chairman of Akita Farm Youth League; mayor of ASAHI Mura.
AOMORI	(1st Dist)	OTSUKA Eigoro, 42. Party prefectural committeeman; standing executive committeeman of JFU prefectural federation; vice-chief of secretariat of prefectural Agricultural Recovery Council; former secretary-general of Socialist Party prefectural federation.
	(2nd Dist)	OSAWA Kiyoichi, 49. Party prefectural committeeman; chairman of JFU prefectural federation; chairman of prefectural Agricultural Recovery Council; former Dietman; former advisor to Socialist Party prefectural federation; former Socialist Party central committeeman.
CHIBA	(1st Dist)	HAGIWARA Chu, 49. Party prefectural committeeman; standing committeeman of prefectural labor union council; vice-chairman of prefectural Education and Economic Recovery councils.
	(2nd Dist)	SHINOZUKA Kenji, 36. Party north Chiba district committeeman; vice-chairman of prefectural chapter executive committee of Japan Electric Power Workers Union.
	(3rd Dist)	KA ASAKI Misaburo, 45. Vice-chief of party central research dept; lecturer at Tokyo College of Commerce; director of the Council of Democratic Scientists; member of the Committee on Renovation of Scientific Administration.
EHIME	(1st Dist)	KADOYA Isao, 40. Head of farm dept of party prefectural committee; head of organization dept of JFU prefectural federation.

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	(2nd Dist)	MATSUMOTO Shimpachiro, 37. Central committeeman of Japan Democratic Culture League; former professor at Matsuyama Institute of Economics.
	(3rd Dist)	SHIMIZU Shozo, 48. Party Shikoku regional committeeman.
FUKUI	(Pref Dist)	OCHIAI Eiichi, 44. Party Hokuriku regional committeeman; chairman of party prefectural committee.
FUKUOKA	(1st Dist)	HOSHINO Chikara, 44. Party Kyushu regional committeeman; chairman of prefectural Democratic Front Council; former vice-chief of the editorial bureau of Nishi Nippon Shimbun.
	(2nd Dist)	TASHIRO Fumihisa, 50. Party Kyushu regional committeeman; former head of party central propaganda and education dept.
	(3rd Dist)	HAYASHI Isao, 43. Former dept chief of Kyushu NCIU; chairman of Kyushu Electric Power Recovery Council; former labor member of prefectural labor committee.
	(4th Dist)	MIZUKAMI Toshihide, 44. Chairman of All-Japan Coal Workers Union; former central executive committeeman of Worker-Farmer Party.
FUKUSHIMA	(1st Dist)	SUZUKI Rokuro, 34. Head of agricultural administration dept of prefectural Farm Co-operative Guidance League.
	(2nd Dist)	TAKEUCHI Shichiro, 44. Party Tohoku regional committeeman; former vice-chairman of JEPWU executive committee.
	(3rd Dist)	HIRATA Yoshie, 49. Former prefectural farmland committeeman; director of Prefectural Development Council; head of Kanebo Mura development group and Kanebo Mura farmers union.
GIFU	(1st Dist)	UGAI Kenkichi, 44. Vice-chairman of prefectural NCIU; employee of Japan Power Generation Co.
	(2nd Dist)	OZEKI Zenichi, 52. Chairman of party prefectural committee.
GUMMA	(1st Dist)	OKAMI Tadashi, 39. Chairman of Gumma chapter executive committee of JEPWU; former prefectural labor committeeman; former prefectural labor union council chairman.
	(2nd Dist)	HAYASHI Taijiro, 42. Party east Gumma district committee chairman; secretary-general of Azuma Mura JFU; village assemblyman of AZUMA Mura.
	(3rd Dist)	TSUTSUMI Genju, 45. Party prefectural committeeman of JFU prefectural federation; former prefectural farmland committeeman.

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	HIROSHIMA (1st Dist)	MARUYAMA Yoshiichi, 41. Head of farm dept of party prefectural committee; chairman of JFU Takada county council; JFU prefectural federation executive committeemen.
	(2nd Dist)	HARADA Karuo, 30. Lawyer; JFU central committeeman; head of legal dept of JFU prefectural federation; advisor to prefectural Livelihood Protection League.
	(3rd Dist)	NOMURA Hideo, 51. Party Chugoku regional committeeman consultant to Mitsubishi Mihara Rolling Stock Workers Union.
	HOKKAIDO (1st Dist)	HIROTANI Shunji, 37. Party Hokkaido regional committeeman; chairman of party (Sapporo) district committee.
	(2nd Dist)	IGARASHI Kyuya, 43. JFU central committeeman, chairman of JFU Hokkaido federation; permanent executive of Hokkaido Agricultural Recovery Council.
	(3rd Dist)	IWASAKI Takeo, 38. Party Hakodate district committeeman; former secretary general of Hakodate chapter of Government Railway Workers Union, former junior official of Hakodate Car Inspection Office.
	(4th Dist)	KARASAWA Toshiko, 39. Former Dietwoman.
	(5th Dist)	ARAI Eiji, 39. Party Hokkaido regional committeeman; former secretary general of Hokkaido Federation of Coal Mine Workers Unions.
	HYOGO (1st Dist)	TACHIBANA Toshio, 42. Sponsor of party Kobe municipal committee; vice-chairman of executive committee of Kobe Municipal Office Workers Union.
	(2nd Dist)	INOGUCHI Masao, 55. Party prefectural committeeman; former Nishinomiya farmland committeeman; former head of Kansai general bureau of Akahata.
	(3rd Dist)	KISHIMOTO Shigeo, 45. Party central committeeman; chairman of party Kansai regional committee.
	(4th Dist)	SHIMOSAKA Masahide, 49. Standing central committeeman of JFU.
	(5th Dist)	SAITO Hideo, 43. Party Tajima district committeeman; executive committeeman of JFU Tajima council.
	IBARAGI (1st Dist)	YUGE Tokusuke, 33. Party prefectural committeeman; Mito Municipal Planning committeeman; vice-chairman of tenants association.
	(2nd Dist)	NUMATA Hidesato, 45. Party prefectural committeeman; secretary general of Ibaragi Cultural League.
	(3rd Dist)	IKEDA Mineo, 39. Party prefectural committeeman; chairman of party south Ibaragi district committee.

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ISHIKAWA	(1st Dist)	NASHIKI Sakujiro, 43. Lawyer; executive of Liberal Bar Assoc.
	(2nd Dist)	UMEDA Hyoichi, 44. Party prefectural committeeman; former excutive committeeman of JFU prefectural federation; former deputy mayor of HIGASHIJIMA Mura.
IWATE	(1st Dist)	SUZUKI Tomin, 54. Director of Free Discussion Assoc; president of Farm-Labor Co; former head of editorial bureua of Yomiuri Shimbun.
	(2nd Dist)	SAITO Tatsuo, 44. Party prefectural committeeman; chairman of central Iwate district committee; doctor.
KAGAWA	(1st Dist)	MIYAI Shinichi, 50. Party Shikoku regional committeeman; head of farm dept of same; standing committeeman of JFU prefectural federation.
	(2nd Dist)	KONISHI Masao, 40. Candidate for party central committee; chairman of party Shikoku regional committee; executive committeeman of JFU prefectural federation.
KAGOSHIMA	(1st Dist)	SASAKI Shoji, 27. Party Kagoshima district committeeman; former secretary general of prefectural labor union council.
	(2nd Dist)	KOBAYASHI Hiroshi, 27. Head of farm dept of party prefectural committee; secretary general of JFU prefectural chapter.
	(3rd Dist)	TABARA Mizuho, 33. Party prefectural committeeman; town assemblyman of UCHINOURA Machi; union head.
KANAGAWA	(1st Dist)	KASUGA Shoichi, 43. Party central committeeman; former chairman of party Kanto regional committee; advisor to Yokohama Democratic Commerce and Industry Assoc.
	(2nd Dist)	KONNO Takeo, 43. Party prefectural committeeman; member of Council of Democratic Scientists; central committeeman of Writers Assoc.
	(3rd Dist)	NAKANISHI Inosuke, 63. Former Dietman; member of New Japan Literary Society; novelist.
KOCHI	(Pref Dist)	OKAMOTO Masamitsu, 40. Party prefectural committeeman; secretary general of prefectural labor union council.
KUMAMOTO	(1st Dist)	NISHISATO Tatsuo, 43. Chairman of party prefectural committee; secretary general of of JFU prefectural federation; secretary general of prefectural Democratic League.
	(2nd Dist)	SAITO Ko, 34. Party prefectural committeeman.
KYOTO	(1st Dist)	TANIGUCHI Zentaro, 51. Former head of farm dept of party prefectural committee; novelist using pen name, KAGA Shuji.

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KYOTO	(2nd Dist)	KAWADA Kenji, 50. Party Kansai regional committeeman; party prefectural committee chairman.
MIE	(1st Dist)	OTA Tetsuji, 43. Party prefectural committeeman; party north Ise district committee chairman; JFU prefectural federation executive committeeman.
	(2nd Dist)	KAJITA Shigeho, 43. Party Tokai regional committeeman; party prefectural committee chairman.
MIYAGI	(1st Dist)	SUZUKI Zenzo, 41. Chairman of Miyagi council of National Laison Council of Government and Public Office Employees Unions, former chairman of prefectural federation of Japan Federation of Trade Unions.
	(2nd Dist)	ODAJIMA Moriyoshi, 37. Party prefectural committeeman.
MIYAZAKI	(1st Dist)	SAWA Shigetoku, 31. Party Nobioka district committeeman; standing committeeman of Asahi Rayon Workers Union; labor member of prefectural labor committee.
	(2nd Dist)	MURAURA Yukio, 29. Candidate for party prefectural committee; head of information and propaganda dept of Japan Pulp Workers Union; head of propaganda and education dept of county labor union council.
NAGANO	(1st Dist)	AOKI Keiichiro, 46. JFU central committeeman; standing committeeman of JFU prefectural federation.
	(2nd Dist)	TANAKA Sokichi, 42. Party Hokuriku regional committeeman; JFU central committeeman; secretary general of JFU prefectural federation.
	(3rd Dist)	HAYASHI Momoro, 38. Former Dietman; lawyer; advisor to JFU prefectural federation.
	(4th Dist)	ITO Tomio, 59. Foremer prefectural vice-governor; chairman of prefectural preparatory committee of Democracy Protection League; former chairman of prefectural preparatory committee of Worker-Farmer Party.
NAGASAKI	(1st Dist)	TSUKAMOTO Shuzo, 43. Party Kyushu regional committeeman; party prefectural committeeman; secretary general of JFU prefectural federation.
	(2nd Dist)	MIYAJIMA Yutaka, 43. Party prefectural committee chairman.
NARA	(Pref Dist)	TAKEMURA Naraichi, 44. Secretary general of JFU prefectural federation; former prefectural farmland committeeman; former prefectural foodstuff adjustment committeeman.

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NIIGATA	(1st Dist)	KAMIMURA Susumu, 67. Lawyer; chief director of Liberal Bar Assoc.
	(2nd Dist)	NIRAZAWA Shiro, 39. Party Hokuriku regional committeeman; secretary general of JFU prefectural federation.
	(3rd Dist)	ANDO Yoshio, 46. Party prefectural committeeman; prefectural labor committeeman; prefectural chapter chairman of National League of Metal Workers Unions.
	(4th Dist)	TERAJIMA Yasuharu, 43. Party Hokuriku regional committeeman.
OITA	(1st Dist)	SHUDO Katsundo, 45. JFU Oita municipal federation chairman; advisor to Japan Fishermen's Union prefectural federation; chairman of Oita Democratic Taxation League.
	(2nd Dist)	MAEDA Keita, 43. Party Kyushu regional committeeman; auditor of JFU prefectural federation.
OKAYAMA	(1st Dist)	KARITA Asano, 45. Head of women's dept and culture dept of party prefectural committee; prefectural welfare leader; lecturer at Central Labor School.
	(2nd Dist)	TOYODA Hideo, 41. Party prefectural committeeman; lawyer; farmland reform dept head of JFU prefectural federation.
OSAKA	(1st Dist)	SHIGA Yoshio, 49. Party central committeeman; political bureau member; chief writer for Akahata.
	(2nd Dist)	KAWAKAMI Kanichi, 61. Party Kansai regional committeeman; economist.
	(3rd Dist)	YOKOTA Jintaro, 43. Advisor to JFU prefectural federation; former Fukuda municipal farmland committeeman; director of Fukuda Farm co-operative.
	(4th Dist)	KATO Mitsuru, 41. JFU central committeeman; advisor to JFU prefectural federation; lawyer.
	(5th Dist)	SAKAI Tyoichi, 39. Party prefectural committeeman; former member of Economic Research Institute of Osaka College of Commerce.
SAGA	(Pref Dist)	HATA Shikari, 45. Party Kyushu regional committeeman; chairman of party prefectural committee.
SAITAMA	(1st Dist)	WATANABE Yoshimichi, 49. Director-general and secretary general of Council of Democratic Scientists.
	(2nd Dist)	USHIKUBO Sokichi, 43. Head of farm dept party prefectural committee; JFU central committeeman; secretary general of prefectural federation of JFU Unity Faction.

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SAITAMA	(3rd Dist)	TAKADA Tomiyuki, 38. Party prefectural committeeman; chairman of prefectural federation of JFU Unity Faction.
	(4th Dist)	KOZUE Kenichi, 43. Party east Saitama district committee chairman; advisor to Kitazaki Tax Assoc; head of Kasu district tenants assoc.
SHIGA	(Pref Dist)	EZAKI Kazuharu, 43. Party prefectural committeeman; executive committeeman of Otsu local of All-Japan Electric Industry Workers Union.
SHIMANE	(Pref Dist)	KIMURA Sakae, 40. Party prefectural committeeman; former Dietman; former prefectural farmland committeeman.
SHIZUOKA	(1st Dist)	SUNAMA Kazuyoshi, 41. Candidate for party central committee; party Tokai regional committeeman; party prefectural committee chairman.
	(2nd Dist)	ISHII Nobuo, 34. Party prefectural committeeman; standing committeeman of prefectural council of Democratic organizations.
	(3rd Dist)	YAMAZAKI Mitsuo, 46. Party west Shizuoka district committeeman; former head of agricultural assoc of MIKATAHARA Mura.
TOCHIGI	(1st Dist)	MIYASHITA Shigetoshi, 43. Party Kanto regional committeeman; party prefectural committee chairman; official of commercial school.
	(2nd Dist)	MATSUMOTO Saneki, 46. Party central committeeman; vice-chief of farm dept of same.
TOKUSHIMA	(Pref Dist)	OKURI Kiyomi, 48. Doctor; member of New Japan Medical Assoc; director of chapter of Japan Esperanto Society.
TOKYO	(1st Dist)	NOZAKA Sanzo, 58. Party central committeeman; member of political bureau; former Dietman.
	(2nd Dist)	ITO Kenichi, 38. Party central committeeman; Shinagawa-Ota Democratic Commerce and Industry Assoc advisor; former labor member of metropolitan labor committee.
	(3rd Dist)	TOKUDA Kyuichi, 56. Party secretary-general; member of political bureau; former Dietman.
	(4th Dist)	KAZUHAYA Yasoji, 51. Party research dept head; Waseda Univ lecturer.
	(5th Dist)	KAMIYAMA Shigeo, 45. Party central committeeman director of free Discussion Assoc; advisor to Itabashi Democratic Commerce and Industry Assoc.

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TOKYO	(6th Dist)	KIKUNAMI Katsumi, 46. Vice chief of editorial bureau of Akahata; former labor member of Central Labor Committee; former chairman of NCIU.
	(7th Dist)	DOBASHI Kazuyoshi, 42. Chairman of central executive committee of All Japan Communications Workers Union; former vice-chairman of NCIU.
TOTTORI	(Pref Dist)	YONEHARA Susumu, 41. Party Chugoku regional committeeman; party prefectural committee chairman.
TOYAMA	(1st Dist)	MATSUSHIMA Harushige, 38. Party prefectural committee chairman.
	(2nd Dist)	HARYO Nobumasa, 41. Party Hokuriku regional committeeman; chairman of JEPWU prefectural chapter dispute committee.
WAKAYAMA	(1st Dist)	YAMADA Rokuzaemon, 49. Party Kansai regional committeeman.
	(2nd Dist)	YAMAGAMI Tameo, 45. Party prefectural committeeman; party Kinan district committeeman.
YAMAGATA	(1st Dist)	NAGAOKA Tachio, 44. Party prefectural committee chairman; standing committeeman of JFU prefectural federation.
	(2nd Dist)	TAKEUCHI Ushimatsu, 47. Party prefectural committeeman.
YAMAGUCHI	(1st Dist)	YAMAMOTO Rihei, 46. Party prefectural committeeman; chairman of Shimonoseki Livelihood Protection League.
	(2nd Dist)	TANAKA Gyohei, 46. Party prefectural committeeman; lawyer; director of Liberal Bar Assoc.
YAMANASHI	(Pref Dist)	FUKAZAWA Yoshimori, 45. Secretary general of JFU prefectural federation; former council chairman of prefectural farmland committee; former executive committeeman of Socialist Party prefectural federation.

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ITEM 8 Four Celebrated Men Join Communist Party - Akahata - 7 Jan 49.
Translator: M. Ota. (SS)

412.1

Extracts:

With a new general election nearing, many celebrated men in cultural fields are rushing to join the Communist Party. Among them are AKITA Ujaku, who contributed much to theatrical and literary circles as a veteran participant of the proletarian culture movement, leading sculptor SHIRAI Yasuharu, cartoonist of medium standing, MINAMI Yoshiro and puppet-show director HIJIKATA Kohei, who was a member of the progressive, now defunct New Tsukiji Theatrical Company.

The North District Committee of the Communist Party held a party to welcome the entry of these four celebrated men at AKITA's home (1143, 2 Chome, IKEBUKURO, TOSHIMA Ku) on 4 January. KAMIYAMA Shigeo of the Communist Party's Central Committee represented the party at this fete.

Brimming with joy at becoming a Communist, AKITA (age 67) stated, "After the war, together with OSAWA Kyumei and other colleagues, I started a political movement in AOMORI. At first, I identified myself with the Socialist leftists, but gradually I found contradictions between the Socialist principles and my own ideology."

AKITA finally applied for entry into the Communist Party on 31 December of last year upon hearing that leaders of the Aomori Prefectural Federation of the Socialist Party had joined the Communist Party. He said, "I made up my mind to enter the party when I heard of UCHIDA Iwao's entry and of the public appeal made by Communist writer MORITA for the release from prison of TAKAKURA Teru who had gone on a protest hunger strike."

SHIRAI Yasuharu (age 46) is the first sculptor to become a Communist. As the head of the Japan Writers Associaition, his entry created a sensation in his circle.

SHIRAI is a first rate sculptor who received an award from the Japan Academy of Art in 1930. In 1936, he was given the right to exhibit his works in the Art Exhibition sponsored by the Education Ministry without the formality of competitive screening by the exhibition jury. Though he is a member of the exhibition jury of the Japan Art Exhibition, he did not exhibit his works in this exhibition because he is dissatisfied with the way it was operated.

He was a classmate of UCHIDA Iwao at the Tokyo School of Fine Arts. At present, he is sculpturing a statue of KATAYAMA Sen.

Entry of MINAMI Yoshiro (age 43), who is widely known by the people through his work in newspapers and magazines created a sensation in cartoonist circles. Following MINAMI's lead, MIYASHITA and MORI, who are workers' cartoonists belonging to the All-Japan Communications Workers Union, also joined the Communist Party. MINAMI is a member of the Cartoonist group which includes such well-known cartoonists as SHIMIZU Kon, KONDO Hidezo and YOKOYAMA Ryuichi. He is the author of the "Record of a Polar Bear Adrift" and the "Beribboned Rabbit."

HIJIKATA Kohei is 47 years old. He worked at one time to further a people's puppet-show as a member of the now defunct New Tsukiji Theatrical Company. At present, he is a representative of the ONDORIZA, a puppet-show company. He is concurrently member of the Standing Committee of the Japan Puppet-Show Council and standing manager of the Juvenile Theatrical Club.

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ITEM 1 Gumma Ken Postmaster Joins Communist Party - Mainichi (Gumma Ed) - 8 Jan 49. Translator: T. Fukizawa. (MJF).

412.1

Full Translation:

Postmaster HAGIWARA Yoshio of KAWARAYU, AZUMA Gun, GUMMA Ken, and OKA Koya, committee chairman of the Azuma chapter, the Japan Electric Power Workers Union, joined the Communist Party in December.

ITEM 4 Toshiba Workers Succeed in Reopening Plant - Akahata - 8 Jan 49. Translator: K. Shinoda. (SS)

412.1

Full Translation:

(NAGANO) - Alarmed by the formation of a plant defense corps, created of several thousand villagers and workers, after the closure of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company's Kawagishi Plant (NAGANO Ken, SUWA Gun, KAWAGISHI Mura), the company on 30 January finally cancelled its closure announcement. The workers and villagers, on the other hand, have pledged themselves to fight in the coming election for Diet representatives who will support to workers.

The negotiation held on the 29th between TAKAHASHI and HAGIO, both members of the board of directors, and the union representatives drew the close attention of all resident workers, their families and the villagers and continued until 0930 hours of the following day when TAKAHASHI, who is known to be the most stubborn of the directors, at last yielded. The union's demand for reinstatement of 214 employees and reopening of the plant was accepted unconditionally.

When this agreement was reached, union representatives and their families wept, and shouts of "BANZAI" rang throughout the factory. The managers too were deeply moved.

The union immediately held a rally, and ARAI (Communist), chairman of the union, declared: "We were deeply moved today by the realization that we workers had clearly found our true course. We have just taken the first step toward the establishment of people's government. Let us send to the Diet those who support us workers."

At the end of his speech, eight more persons joined the Communist Party.

ITEM 5 Communists Urged to Study Election Regulations - Akahata - 13 Jan 49. Translator: H. Akutsu. (UG)

412.1

Full Translation:

The Secretariate of the Communist Party issued the following emergency notice:

To Each Organ of the Party:

11 January

Even though the election campaign is growing in intensity, party candidates are putting up a brave fight. The four major parties, as is being noted by even commercial journals, have been greatly discouraged at the great advances made by the Communists in the election.

Alarmed by this advance, the reactionary government as well as the four parties have recently begun to show indications of their intention to bring pressure on the Communist party by making false charges of election law violations. We must be fully on guard against such enemy intrigues. The Secretariate of the Central Executive Committee previously requested party candidates to strictly adhere to the Election Law in their election campaigns.

Election regulations are very complex. It is possible that lower party organs have not studied them carefully. If there should be a trend among party members to disregard the authorities' views and try to settle everything according to their own interpretations, such will be condemned as subversive to the party structure.

The party is forging ahead in a victorious march. Our candidates are urged to carry on the election fight bravely.

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ITEM 8 Influential Iwate Socialist Joins Communist Party - Akahata - 13 Jan 49. Translator: M. Ota. (SS)

412.1

Full Translation:

(MORIOKA) -- The Socialist Communist merger movement in IWATE Ken took a big spurt when, at the three-party unification meeting held 25 Dec 48, the key man of the Labor Farmer Party Preparatory Committee and many serious-minded members of the Socialist Party joined the Communist Party. The Communist Party's Iwate Prefectural Committee has since then mobilized the entire Communist Party organization in this prefecture to vigorously push the Socialist-Communist merger movement, thereby answering the public's demands as well as making this merger plan a major issue of the general election.

The merger movement has begun to spread into all workshops and towns and villages. New members are joining the party everyday through the Unification Council, headed by SUZUKI Tomin which was formed to promote closer relations between the Communist Party and the workers of all workshops.

For instance, 160 workers of the Morioka factory of the Tohoku Shinko Match Manufacturing Company have joined the Communist Party in a group. On 9 January, ABE Kozo (age 62), adviser to the Iwate Prefectural Federation of the Socialist Party, announced his decision to join the Communist Party. ABE arrived at this decision after talks with Chairman HOSAKA of the Tohoku District Committee of the Communist Party and Chairman MITSUBA of the Party's Iwate Prefectural Committee.

Other new members of the Communist Party are: MORI Kiichi (economist) of HIZUME Machi, SHIBA Gun; MORIMOTO Jumpei (painter) of ICHINOSEKI Shi; TAKAHASHI Kenjiro, village mayor of MAKIHORI Mura, IWATE Gun; FUGANE Ichizo, member of the Numakunai Town Council in IWATE Gun; ARAGAMI Kishichi, member of the Fukuoka Town Council in NINOE Gun; SHIGA Zenichi, chairman of the Nisatsutai Village Council in NINOE Gun; YOSHIDA Kiyoshi, member of the Morioka Shi Farm-Land Adjustment Committee; ISHIKAWA Ichitaro, member of the Yabukawa Mura Farm-Land Adjustment Committee in IWATE Gun; DAIDO Toyosaku, member of the Ishikiridokoro Mura Farm-Land Adjustment and Farm-Land Committee in NINOE Gun.

ABE is the father of the socialist movement in IWATE Ken. It is said that ABE was the first to introduce to the movement all of those who are now participating in the socialist movement. Immediately after the war, together with ISHIKAWA Kinjiro (ex-Dietmember) and YONAI, he worked to organize a prefectural chapter of the Socialist Party. He served as member of the Executive Committee of the Prefectural Federation of the Socialist Party and as chief of the Morioka Chapter. Now he is adviser to both the Prefectural Federation and the Morioka Chapter.

The decision of ABE and the others to join the Communist Party will have a great repercussion on the Socialist Party's Iwate Prefectural Federation, which is regarded as one of the most conservative of the socialist federations in the country.

ITEM 3 Communist Village Mayor Quits Party - Mainichi (Kanagawa Ed) - 13 Jan 49. Translator: A. Kido. (MJF)

412.1

Full Translation:

As previously reported, when Mayor FUKUI of NAKATSU Mura, AIKO Gun, KANAGAWA Ken, recently joined the Communist Party, the trouble it created was greater than expected. On 11 January, Mayor FUKUI tendered his resignation to Village Council Chairman KUMASAKA, and at the same time, he handed the Communist Party's Atsugi District Committee notice of his withdrawal from the party.

Mayor FUKUI says: "With what I felt in my conscience politically, there was no solution but to join the Communist Party. However, the actual situation was too remote from what I had pictured. I now want to get away from all political activities, move into the head-temple, return to the ways of Buddha, and assiduously reconstruct my individuality."

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ITEM 9 My Vote -- the Savior of the Nation (Letters to the Editor) - Akahata - 13 Jan 49. Translator: W. Hayashi. (SS)

412.1

Full Translation:

"The Communist Party has opposed, and is opposing, wars of aggression. It is earnestly considering the independence of the Japanese race. It has policies regarding economic reconstruction by the people. For the above reasons, I will vote for the Communist Party." (NAKANO Yoshitaro, president of the Chinese Affairs Research Institute)

"Since the Communist Party is the only party which is able to voice our desires and realize our wishes, I believe that our desires will be fulfilled when many Communist Diet-members are elected." (IZU Hajime, a TOHO actor)

"Today, our goal is one goal. Is there any political party other than the Communist Party which is worthy of our votes? I will vote decisively for the Communist Party." (OTANI Fujiko, a writer)

"I firmly believe, when I vote for the Communist Party, that I can vote for joy. During the past 26 years which I have spent in the motion picture world, which political party has always contributed to the cultural development of the motion picture industry with hearty understanding for our art? I believe that it was only the Communist Party which gave hope to me and encouraged our advance during the TOHO strike last year.

"The Communist Party has also established its cultural policy, which it publicly promised to realize for the development of a cultural JAPAN. I think that the Communist Party is trustworthy because its policy is in accord with my faith to investigate truth. For the brightness of society, I heartily hope that the Communist Party will undergo a fruitful and extensive development." (A TOHO director)

"There is no need to state the reasons why I support the Communist Party, because all other parties are out of the question." (KINOSHITA Junji, a dramatist)

"When compared with other political parties, the Communist Party has the most proper policy in regard to scientific techniques. Therefore, I will vote for the Communist Party." (TSUGE Hideomi, director-general of the Scientists' Association for Democracy)

ITEM 5 Communist Party Starts Lawsuit against Yomiuri - Akahata - 18 Jan 49. Translator: K. Higashikawa. (WM)

412.1

Summary:

In view of the repeated interference, by not only the National Police but local police, with the election campaigns now being conducted by the Communist Party, the party filed yesterday a formal complaint with the prosecution authorities against the National Police. The party's local bureaus are expected to follow suit. It has also been decided to bring a lawsuit against the YOMIURI on grounds of unlawful interference with election campaigns. On 10 and 11 January the YOMIURI published two articles by NABEYAMA Sadachika entitled "The General Election and the Communist Party." The article contained libels against the Communist Party on groundless reports and is obviously intended to interfere with the party's election campaign.

The NANSHIN NICHI-NICHI SHIMBUN carried on 15 January a notice readings "Those holding Akahata extras are required by the Suwa Police to report themselves to the police." A protest was filed with the Suwa Police by the Suwa Bureau of the Communist Party. As a result this it was made clear that the notice was groundless. The journal in question cancelled the notice and apologized on the following day. The SHUSHU JIHO, published in Suwa City, carried a similar notice on the same day. The paper cancelled the notice with apologies on the following day. The Communist Party suspects a behind-the-scene wire puller and is now making investigations.

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ITEM 10 Scores of Workers Join Communist Party - Akahata - 14 Jan 49.
Translators: M. Ota and F. Noda. (SS)

4121

Extracts:

In AOMORI Ken, 20 members of the Tohoku Shinko Match Co's Morioka Factory Workers Union joined the Communist Party in order to join management in a political struggle to combat the import of capital at the sacrifice of independence. Among them are KASAI Masao, 25, union vice chairman; YOSHIDA Naokichi (age 23), FUJISAWA Shiro, 23, and FUJISAWA Minoru, 22, members of the union executive committee.

In SAITAMA Ken, INOUE Shohei (Socialist candidate for the Prefectural Board of Education) and MIZUTANI Seiichi, former Executive Committeeman of the Saitama Teachers Union (Kumagai Senior High School), joined the Communist Party last December. Following their lead, ABE Tsunayoshi, member of the Saitama Prefectural Board of Education and former executive committee chairman of the Saitama Prefectural Teachers Union, joined the Communist Party recently.

ABE's entry into the Communist Party made a great impression on the teachers of this prefecture. At a conference of 34 progressive teachers held 9 January, and to which were invited the three new Communists and CP Prefectural Committee Chairman HUYGA Kazuo, six teachers including KATO Eiichi, executive committee member of the Saitama Prefectural Teachers' Union (Kumagai Girls Senior High School), then and there applied for party membership. Five other teachers announced their intention to become Communists.

One of them explained, "I lost my husband in January last year. He had been very active in the Harajuku Teachers Union. It was his last wish for me to support the Communist Party. In memory of my husband, I will join the party on the first anniversary of his death."

In FUKUI Ken, FUKUDA Shin (age 24), vice-chairman of the Fukui Chapter of the Government Railway Workers Union, joined the Communist Party on 5 January. Other new Communists are ONO Shigeo (age 50), secretary-general of the Fukui District Local of the All-Japan Communications Workers Union, and NAKAGAWA Isamu (age 25), chief of the Publicity Section of the Fukui Post-office chapter of the AJCWU.

In TOKYO, EGUCHI Tsunehira, chief of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office Employees Union Itabashi Chapter, TSUNODA Taki, head of its Youth Section, and five others announced their entry into the Communist Party at a meeting of the Itabashi Chapter on 11 January.

EGUCHI has rendered great service to the Tokyo Metropolitan Office Employees Union since its formation. He at one time served on the TMOEU Central Executive Committee. Since he had been close with TMOEU leaders affiliated with the Socialist Party, the Itabashi Chapter of the Socialist Party finds his joining the Communist Party hard to believe.

EGUCHI is quoted as saying, " After struggling for three years for more pay and more rations, I came to the realization that a thorough reform of the existing national structure is needed to put an end to this continuous struggle. For this reason, I joined the Communist Party."

From the Yodobashi Chapter of the Konishiroku Camera Company Workers Union (All-Japan Metal Workers Union), WATANABE Yasuyuki, central executive committeeman of the Federation of Konishiroku Camera Company Workers Unions, TAKEZAWA Toshio, Youth Section vice-chief of the AJMWU Tokyo Chapter, KOBAYASHI Masaji, executive committeeman of the KCWU Yodobashi Chapter, and two others joined the Communist Party on 26 December, 1948. Soon after, three more members followed their footsteps. On 11 January, two more members also became Communists at a conference of members of the AJMWU and the Communist cell.

In YAMAGUCHI Ken, MASUTOMI Keiichi, chairman of the Ube Tramcar Office Chapter of the Government Railway Workers Union, joined the Communist Party, together with 10 of his colleagues.

He declared, "The Communist Party, alone, is the party which protects the livelihood of the laborers. Therefore, we should not hesitiate about joining the Communist Party."

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ITEM 25 Japan Communist Party's Camouflaged Racial Independence - Yomiuri - 12 Jan 49. Translator: S. Higashi. (WM)

412.1

Full Translation:

When the question of the induction of foreign capital was posed last year, the Communist Party raised the cry of racial independence and appealed to the patriotism of the people. This is a basic tactic of the Communist parties in all countries, carried out against the background of the opposition between the UNITED STATES and the SOVIET UNION and is aimed at developing an anti-American campaign through the skillful exploitation of national feeling in every country and at frustrating the Marshall Plan. The patriotic disguise of the Cominform declaration seeks to do likewise.

Since the war, the Communist parties of each country have adopted the common tactics of wage disputes, manipulations aimed at economic destruction, "fraction" activities, anti-American campaigns and the struggle for racial independence, etc. In ITALY, weakened by defeat, the Communist Party adopted these very tactics and, launching an anti-American campaign, incited from the middle of October 1947 strikes, and other acts of violence. During the Communist Party conference held on 4 January last year, Secretary-general TOGLIATTI of the Italian Communist Party, boasted that several thousand youths were learning to use weapons. In this way, the success of the Marshall Plan and the question of the self-sufficiency of WESTERN EUROPE hinge simply upon the fight against the Communist Party. In this sense, the general election of 18 Apr 48 became the focal point of world interest. The Christian Democratic Party, standing upon Christian and racial traditions and culture, fought against the Communist with the Marshall Plan as a background, while the Pope in the Vatican opened up a spirited anti-Communist propaganda, appealing to all Catholic believers. As a result, the seats held by the popular front composed of the Communist Party and the leftist Socialists dropped to 182, while the Christian Democrats acquired 307 seats and won an overwhelming victory. Since then, ITALY's political situation has advanced towards tranquillity.

FRANCE, which was on the winning side in the war, suffered economic damage no less heavy than those of the countries which were defeated. In May, 1947, the Ramadier Cabinet expelled its Communist cabinet members and joined in the Marshall Plan. The Communist Party, which had expanded since the end of the war, began a large-scale general strike in mid-November with the purpose of bringing about the failure of the Marshall Plan and economic destruction. This strike developed into the proportions of a civil war. The Schuman Cabinet set up a method to suppress the strike; an army of 300,000 soldiers was mobilized to put down the strike. In the French political situation, the advances made by the Popular Republican Party have

(this article was incomplete in translation MeG)

ITEM 18 Osaka Union Executives Join Communist Party - Akahata - 12 Jan 49. Translator: R. Ishii. (GS)

412.1

Full Translation:

The struggle for Communist-Socialist amalgamation is having a great effect on unions in OSAKA.

The Osaka Chapter of the All Japan Metal Mine Workers Union held a Local Standing Executive Committee meeting on 5 January to discuss this problem. The amalgamation decision was unanimously adopted on the grounds that the parties of the workers should be united.

ARIMA Sekio, 33 (chairman of the Executive Committee), OKU Kaoru, 30 (chief of the Educational Department of the Standing Executive Committee) and NAGATA Kiyozo, 36 (Standing Executive Committeeman) expressed their determination to join the Communist Party. They said:

"Restricted union activities will not serve to tide over the current crisis. Ranking union members should affiliate themselves with the party of the workers and become the propelling force of political activities."

Since these three persons were top-ranking leaders of the former rolling stock and machine and tool workers unions, it is expected that many more members will follow their lead.

Election policies were also discussed at the meeting, and it was decided that Standing Executive Committeemen should organize propaganda units themselves and enlighten local chapters. At the same time, each branch should form its own election group and appeal to both workers and city residents, using bills and posters.

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ITEM 7 Roundup of New Communist Party Members - Akahata - 12 Jan 49.
Translator: F. Noda. (SS)

Extracts:

4/2.1

In TOKYO, TAKIZAWA Osamu, 44, well-known actor of the New Drama Group, recently joined the Communist Party. TAKIZAWA and wife Fumiko, 40, have one son, Soichi, 14, and two daughters, Naoko, 12, and Masako, 7.

In commenting on the relationship between his work and his entry into the party he said,"By uniting all people of the theater, encouraging the growth of amateur theater groups in work shops and eventually merging with the workers, it will become possible to produce plays that have a real appeal for the working people."

TAKIZAWA has been a member of the Tsukiji Little Theatre Group since its formation. He also belongs to the Tokyo Leftist Theater Group and the former New Cooperative Theatre Company. In 1940, he was arrested with a number of other theatrical people. Toward the end of 1941, he was released on bail. After that he lived in seclusion until the end of the war.

He won his fame in pre-war productions but, after the end of the war, he appeared in the "Doll's House" by IBSEN, "Intrigue ahd Love" by SCHILLER, etc. He has also appeared in motion pictures and is well liked by the public.

Niigata Painter Becomes Communist

In NIIGATA Ken, SATO Tetsuzo, a noted painter, joined the Communist Party on 2 January, together with his wife Toyoko. SATO is a disciple of UMEHARA Ryuzaburo. At 24, he became a judge for the exhibitions of the National Artists Association.

Since moving to KAJI Mura, KITAKAMBARA Gun, NIIGATA, ten years ago, he has devoted himself to painting, while living with working farmers. His masterpiece, "Farm Woman," was displayed in the National Art Exhibition during the war. However, after that, due to interference by the KEMPEI and the thought police, he stopped painting. Instead, he gave instructions in painting to children. At the same time, he sponsored the Art Institute of the Shimoetsu Cultural Association.

In AKITA Ken, FUJIWARA Teiichiro, 38, mayor of MITSUNASHI Mura, OKACHI Gun, Executive Committeeman of the Socialist Party's Akita Prefectural Federation, chief of the Socialist Party's Mitsunashi Mura Chapter, joined the Communist Party on 5 January. Chief TOMURA of the Japan Farmers Union Numatate Machi Chapter in HIRAGA Gun, also became a Communist.

Furthermore, on the same day, inspired by TOKAI Ken, who had previously joined the Communist Party, more than 20 laborers, farmers, merchants and members of the Youth Association joined the Communist Party. They included SUZUKI Junichiro, town councilman of INNAI Machi and Executive Committeeman of the Yokote local of the Japan Electric Power Workers Union; TOGAWA Kumeji, chairman of the Innai Farmers Council and member of the Innai Farmland Adjustment Committee; ISHIDA Hisakichi, Vice-chairman of the Innai Farmers Council and member of the Innai Machi Farmland Adjustment Committee; KOMATSU Tsunesuke, Director of the Innai Machi Agricultural Cooperative Union and member of the Farmland Adjustment Committee; and SHIRATA Daisuke, Vice-chairman of the Innai Machi Young Men's Association.

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ITEM 7 (Continued)

Young Kanagawa Ken Mayor Joins

In KANAGAWA Ken, mayor FUKUI Shuzo, 30, of NAKATSU Mura, AIKO Gun, recently joined the Communist Party. He has dedicated himself to fighting for the democratization of his village.

In HOKKAIDO, SAITO Shigeyuki, 42, Chief of the Sapporo City Office Education Section, announced his entry into the Communist Party on 7 January. He severely criticized the corruption of local educational administration and at the same time pointed out the real significance of the Socialist-Communist merger.

Following the footsteps of Chief TAKASE Kohei of the JFU Otofuke Mura Chapter and MIYAGUCHI Masao, Executive Committeeman of the Farmers League Youth Section in NISHIASHIYORO Mura, two former Socialists became Communists on 6 January: SAKAMOTO Ichiro, 23, Executive Committeeman of the Tokachi chapter of the All Japan Communication Workers Union and chief of the Youth Section of the Socialist Party Takibetsu Chapter, and SAWAJIRI Yoshio, 24, Chief of the Youth Section of the Tokachi Chapter of the All-Japan Communication Workers Union.

In FUKUOKA Ken, five persons joined the Communist Party on 3 and 6 January. They were FUJITA Tsutomu, Chief of the Fifth Miitagawa Coal Mine Workers Union; URASHI Kojin, Chief of the Liaison Section of the Miitagawa Coal Mine Headquarters Workers Union; CHIYOMURA Tadao, assistant Chief of the Iizuka Post Office Workers Union; OGUCHI Genjiro, Chief of the Payroll Section Workers Union of the Mitsubishi Namazuda Mines; and NAKAMURA Kamekichi, Chief of the Fourth Namazuda Coal Mine Workers Union.

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ITEM 5 A Touching Composition (Letter to the Editor) - Akahata - 12 Jan 49.
Translator: T. Horikawa. (EB)

412.1

Summary:

"My family is suffering from heavy taxation. Every time the tax is assessed we must go to the taxation office to complain. The neighbors, including a doctor, are also suffering from the same trouble.

The taxation office apparently intends to strangle us. Everyone charge that the taxes are unreasonable. Mother told us at dinner how she protested to the taxation officer. How can we live like this?, she said."

When this composition, written by an innocent first-year school child, was read at a Communist candidate's campaign speech meeting, the people in the auditorium were greatly moved. Some even wept.

The meeting, at which a 59-year-old woman, a 57-year-old tailor and his wife and three others formally joined the Communist Party, ended with tremendous applause and the singing of "The Communist International." Of course, the candidate's speech may have partly encouraged the new members to join, but that sincere little composition moved the people even more. Their tears were sublimated into indignation and hatred toward politics today.

It is to be remembered that dissemination of inspired and animate reports of actual circumstances is frequently more appealing and impressive to the people than our routine attacks against the Government.

(From MURANO Yotaro, SHOWA-Machi, KITATAMA-Gun, TOKYO.)

ITEM 3 30 Villagers in Ibaraki Ken Join Communist Party - Akahata - 11 Jan 49
Translator: A. Kawamura. (MJF)

412.1

Full Translation:

(Mito Bureau Dispatch) - On the morning of 18 Dec 48, it was discovered that someone has gone around the night before pasting up anti-Communist posters in OGA Mura, NAKA Gun, IBARAKI Ken. Among these posters two threatening notes were found. They warned that GOTO Kinya is marked for assassination and that his house will be razed to the ground; they were signed, a strong-arm gang.

GOTO, 38, a Communist, is concurrently serving as a member of the village assembly, the village farmland committee, and the agricultural readjustment committee, and is chairman of the co-operative union and of the JFU Naka Gun Council. When GOTO investigated the matter at the police station, it was ascertained that the posters were put up by some disguised young men who were incited by a group of purgees headed by KANEKO Kunko (ex-prefectural assemblyman, ex-village assemblyman, and ex-chapter chief of an ex-servicemen's association), a "kobun" of Democratic-Liberal Dietmember YAMAZAKI. The police were ordered to deal strictly with the offenders, but over a month passed with nothing done. For this reason a village mass meeting was held on 7 January which demanded disclosure of the facts.

At this meeting, GOTO charged the OMIYA District Police authorities with neglect of the investigation; at the same time, he announced to the villagers that the means of guaranteeing racial independence is to nip fascism in the bud by strengthening the Communist Party. Thereupon, 30 of the villagers, including his younger brother joined the Communist Party.

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ITEM 26 Reconstruction for Whom? - Akahata - 15 Jan 49. Translator: S. Higashi. (GS)

4121

Full Translation:

The four rotten parties, together with monopolistic capitalists, government bureaucrats, and scholars, are making a great fuss, stating that his is the year for economic recovery and the turning point towards national revival. Since the New Year, newspapers and the radio have all been mobilized for this purpose. They are feverishly trying to create an atmosphere to give the impression that recovery is about to begin.

Why are they fretting so much? They are simply planning to garner as many votes as possible by exploiting the popular desire for recovery and, upon attaining these votes, to get surprisingly big benefits. But the true aspect of what they call recovery is now completely clear.

In the first place, the increased production which they hope to achieve is not an increase in production that would stabilize the national livelihood and bring about the revival of domestic industries. The Government is planning to achieve the increased production of iron and steel, shipping, rolling stock and artificial fibers. But, these products are primarily earmarked for export. In spite of the fact that all productive facilities have reached the point of ruin, the Government is trying forcibly to carry out a starvation type of exportation, including 500,000 tons of iron and steel and 600,000 tons of cement. In comparison with last year, exports are expected to be doubled according to Government plans. Yet, the nine-point economic stabilization program directs the increased production of all domestic raw materials and industrial products.

Secondly, the Democratic Liberal Cabinet, although rendering lip service in advocating high wages for high efficiency, is actually trying to place the sacrifices entailed in the increased production upon the shoulders of workers and small and middle-class entrepreneurs, by pegging wages through direct control of the wage level and through the adjustment of enterprises by dismissal of laborers. The Labor Ministry has even gone so far as to brazenly predict that 2,400,000 new unemployed would result. In addition, in carrying out these plans the Government is trying to fool laborers with the falsehood that if production increases wages will rise, and it is

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ITEM 26 (Continued)

trying to mold the labor unions to its own use by unfavorable revisions of labor laws and regulations.

Thirdly, the Government, with the plausible explanation that it seeks to place domestic prices on the level of internation prices through the establishment of the single exchange rate, is planning to cut wages and the rice price, even below international levels, rather than disregard these in fixing the exchange rate. Furthermore, it is trying to guarantee large excess profits to monopolistic capital.

Recent developments regarding the use of the trade fund in the special accounts clearly reveal this fact. Is not the Government trying to guarantee profits to monopolistic capitalists by providing import subsidies of close to 100,000,000,000 yen out of the trade accounts for the purchase of raw materials which monopolists need, such as iron ore and coal, while forcing the sale of imported foods at low domestic prices, and bringing about the destruction of agriculture and encouraging low wages through low rice prices?

That is not all. By giving the impression that price adjustments will take place automatically through the establishment of the exchange rate, the Government plans to rationalize its control over funds and adjustment of enterprises, thereby bringing about the downfall of small and middle-class entrepreneurs and placing them at the mercy of monopolistic capital.

Fourthly, while broadcasting in the election race all kinds of policies likely to find favor with the people, such as balanced state finances, curtailment of the budget, and the decrease of tax levies, is not the Democratic Liberal Cabinet preparing a bloated budget and heavy taxes, even greater than those of last year? The Finance Ministry is trying to set the budget figure for the fiscal year 1949 at either 650,000,000,000 yen or 740,000,000,000 yen. This, compared with last year, is an increase of 40 and 60 percent, respectively. In addition, instead of cutting down the relief expenditures for monopolistic capital, such as subsidies for price differential adjustments, these subsidies alone reach the sum of 120,000,000,000 yen to 130,000,000,000 yen.

With the situation as it now stands, the Government is in no position to talk about economic stability, even as a joke. Large-scale extortion, through destructively large taxes and increased commodity prices, are inevitable. The Government has demonstrated that it is incapable of enforcing the nine-point economic stabilization program, which calls for a truly balanced co-ordinated budget through the retrenchment of expenditures.

This is the true picture of the recovery policies of the four rotten parties and monopolistic capital. These policies mean nothing less than the destruction of our national economy. Yet, they are trying to make the people believe that they are faithfully executing in this way the nine-point economic stabilization program, and they are trying to compel the people to give their absolute co-operation. Their activities during the past month proves that they cannot properly execute the nine-point economic stabilization program. Furthermore, they are violating the stipulations of Gen MacARTHUR's letter, which expects "this burden to be divided equally among the entire people" (ASAHI, 20 Dec).

If the Democratic Liberal Party and the other rotten parties are allowed once again to grasp the reins of government, the masses will be driven into bankruptcy and poverty, while losing their democratic benefits, their freedom, and their racial independence.

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EDITORIALS

ITEM 26 (Continued)

There is only one way to combat this. That is to win the victory for our party in the general election. Victory in the general election is the greatest guarantee for bringing about the destruction of the four rotten parties (which are trying to exploit the nine-point economic stabilization program for the benefit of monopolistic capital), for bringing about a turn in the economy this year towards the correct execution of the nine economic principles, and for starting economic recovery in the interest of the masses.

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412.1

OPPOSITION TO COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN LABOR UNIONS

Several recent magazine articles are devoted to accounts of anti-Communist groups--especially the Democratization League--which seek to eradicate radical leaders from labor circles. A RODO UNDO staff article describes the conflict between radical and democratic groups within the Japanese labor movement. The writer characterizes the former as "essentially a reappearance of the prewar Communist labor movement," and expresses confidence in the ability of democratic unions to meet the challenge of subversive forces.

The writer mentions some recent developments in the struggle for power of these conflicting groups: 1) a gain for leftist unionism is seen in the formation of the All-Japan Metal Workers Union; 2) as a countermeasure against Communist inroads in the metal-working industry, anti-Communist forces within the NCIU have launched the National Machinery Workers Organizing Committee; 3) democratic (non-radical) NCIU organizations are evincing a tendency toward withdrawal from the parent body; 4) "democratic unity" among unaffiliated labor groups has been accelerated, and 5) the influence of democratic groups has become stronger in the Japan Federation of Trade Unions.

5 JAN.

Extension of Communist Control by Labor Strife

414.1

An editorial in anti-Communist SEMPU charges Communists with instigation and participation in labor disputes not to promote workers' economic status, but rather to exploit employee grievances in order to recruit members for the Communist Party. "It is even reported," the SEMPU editorialist says, "that the National Congress of Industrial Unions is an instrumentality by which the Communists intend to foment social revolution. * * * That Communist Party deems labor to be its tools; it does not consider the welfare of workers' organizations, but seeks only to agitate among them for revolutionary action against the present social order."

25 JAN.

412.1

COMMUNIST LABOR POLICY

In a recent issue of RODO HYORON, HAYASHI Hyakuro, Communist member of the House of Representatives, discusses "The Current Labor Policy of the Communist Party." Hayashi pleads for "the strengthening of the democratic front," declaring that "there is no doubt that had the Socialist-Communist coalition been formed, as repeatedly proposed by TOKUDA, SHIGA and their comrades since their liberation from prison cells, the working class would have scored a decisive victory. But while we were engaged in bickering, the ruling classes established the so-called Constitution to check the democratic revolution, submitted labor legislation, set up an enterprise adjustment program, and succeeded in strengthening their camp."

25 JAN.

Consolidation of the Anti-Communist Camp

412.1

A recent KEIZAI REPOTO staff article calls attention to the division in labor's ranks between pro- and anti-Communist factions in an analysis of the labor movement in Shizuoka prefecture. A campaign to organize anti-Communist unions, the writer points out, "was launched by the 'Democratization Roundtable Conference of the Labor Unions in Shizuoka Prefecture' which, as a provisional committee, won the support of approximately 70,000 union members by October 1948."

Challenging the pro-democratic workers' organization, the KEIZAI REPOTO article indicates, are 30,000 unionists under the direct influence of the Communist Party. In addition, the article estimates, there are 60,000 workers who may be regarded as Communist fellow-travelers. "The main issue in labor circles throughout 1949," the writer comments, will be the conflicts between pro- and anti-Communist factions. "How will the current ratio of 70,000 anti-Communists and 90,000 pro-Communists change during the course of 1949?" he inquires rhetorically.

25 JAN.

Pro-Democratic Labor Groups' Rejection of Conservative Politics

412.1

In the same issue of KEIZAI REPOTO, YOSHIOKA Ichiro "predicts that during the coming year (1949) not only will anti-communistic forces become more effective, but also joint efforts of anti-communistic labor unions and small business to oppose the conservative parties will be undertaken." The latter have lost public confidence, Yoshioka observes, due to "corrupt politics" involving acceptance of bribes in return for subsidies extended to private enterprises. The writer recommends "co-operation of anti-communistic labor unions, small business, and government as the first step toward reconstruction of the national economy. So long as conservative parties pursue feudalistic politics," the article continues, "they will be attacked by anti-communistic labor unions and small business groups, as well as by pro-communistic workers' organizations."

25 JAN.

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412.1 Influence of Japan Communist Party in labor organizations and reported growing resistance of democratic union members and leaders to leftist policies and dispute tactics have attracted the attention of numerous labor commentators in recent months. Some magazine writers particularly deplore the exploitation of young employees who participated in allegedly Communist-instigated desertions of government jobs, while others charge leftist labor leaders with fomenting industrial strife not for the purpose of obtaining increased earnings and improved working conditions, but solely to extend Communist control over workers' organizations.

Several recent magazine articles deal with anti-Communist forces--especially the Democratization League--which seek to eliminate Communists and fellow travelers from responsible positions in labor groups. Considerable commentary is devoted to the effects of ideological rivalry between leftist and rightist labor elements, as well as to "the consolidation of the anti-Communist camp." Non-Communist writers agree that "excessive dispute actions" instigated by radical unionists prompted revision of the National Public Service Law.

25 JAN.

412.1

Hokkaido Communists' Control of Labor Unions

"The Communist Party wields predominant influence over the labor movement in Hokkaido," Watanabe declares; "it controls all union executive committees in that area and almost all seats in the Hokkaido Council of Labor Unions, which is composed of organizations in key industries." The writer notes that "the left-controlled All-Japan Coal Workers Union--which is far more powerful than the Japan League of Coal Mine Workers Unions--has led every serious dispute in the coal industry since the nationwide walkout immediately after the war." Attention also is called to the Hokkaido Teachers Union whose left-wing members constitute "the brain trust of the Hokkaido Council of Labor Unions." On the other hand, the writer points to developments within the labor movement in Hokkaido which indicate that union members "are awakening from their lethargy," and are preparing to eliminate "the dictatorial control of the Communist Party."

In another ZENSHIN article, MOTOSUGI Rokuro, vice chairman of the GRWU local in Shintoku, Hokkaido, also blames the Communist Party for job desertions carried on by young government railway employees. Motosugi notes the formation of democratic bodies to expose and fight leftist agitation, but he feels that Communists still are an unpredictable menace to organized labor. He concludes that "to prevent transportation delays this winter, increased democratic control of unions--and appropriate livelihood guarantees to workers--are required."

25 JAN.

412.1

Persistence of Feudalistic Attitudes

A major factor responsible for the slow development of "a class-conscious proletariat," according to the writer's analysis, is the persistence of feudalistic attitudes, values, and relationships. "Although the working class is moving toward the democratic people's revolution," Kazahaya explains, "the masses still retain to a great extent the feudalistic consciousness of the past. It is well known that the servile attitude which is so noticeable among inhabitants of farming communities reflects the feudalistic relationships between landowners and subservient farmers. Because of the all-pervading influence of agricultural production relationships, even industrial employees in large cities are not yet entirely deconditioned from the submissive attitudes characteristic of a feudalistic culture. For example, despite the fact that the wage problem is a life and death struggle for workers today, a considerable number of them do not feel keenly the necessity for establishment of a minimum wage system." Kazahaya deplores "the feudalistic conception which regards an enterprise as 'one family,'" charging that this belief is utilized by capitalists "to disguise the reality of class distinctions and conceal exploitation."

25 JAN.

412.1

Industrial Progress and "Class Consciousness"

"The extreme lack of uniformity in the development of Japanese industrial capital," Kazahaya believes, is retarding the emergence of "class consciousness" among workers generally. "Such huge industries as the munitions enterprises and the government railways have grown disproportionately large under the protection and assistance of militarists and bureaucrats, while the textile industry by utilizing child labor and paying low wages has enjoyed a sizable foreign trade. Accordingly, there are huge monopolistic interests on one hand, and innumerable small and middle-sized subcontractors on the other. * * * Unless the key industries be nationalized and a democratic planned economy be adopted by the abolition of such contradictions, a balanced industrial structure cannot be realized. Apart from this problem, such an unbalanced industrial structure has created two types of workers; some employees are highly progressive, but other still are fuedalistic and backward."

25 JAN.

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U/24

Pro-Socialist Labor

Six union leaders, all from different organizations, advocate support for the Socialist Party during a SHAKAI UNDO TSUSHIN roundtable discussion. HOSHIKA Kaname, chief secretary of the Government Railway Workers Union, urges votes for the Socialists and deplores the cropping up of numerous small political parties. OKADO, Yoshio, secretary of the JFTU, opines that unionists should select public office holders on the basis of individual personality rather than party affiliations, though he expresses hope for eventual Socialist leadership. HARA Hisao, Japan Teachers Union executive, gives wholehearted support to the Socialists, emphasizing the need for campaigning against poll absenteeism. Hara's comments are reiterated by HARAJIMA Terufusa, Japan Federation of Public Office Workers Unions representative. OKAMOTO Juichi, member of the Japan League of Coal Mine Workers Unions, argues against Socialist cooperation with Communists, while IRIE Hiroshi, chief secretary of the Tokyo Neutral Workers Association, urges more vigorous electioneering by Socialists to counteract Communist advances among the ranks of labor.

U/24

COMMUNIST VIEWS

A communist perspective of the elections is presented in a JIMMIN SENSEN article. "After the Ashida Cabinet's scandals were exposed it resigned en bloc and the Yoshida administration was formed. Strangely enough, the masses appear to have placed their hopes in this latest Government--surely a disgusting business. It was Yoshida's first cabinet, set up as a result of the initial postwar election, which incurred the people's hatred for its maladministration and exorbitant taxation policy. * * * As long as the people's knowledge of politics is so deficient that they cannot evaluate such an obvious matter, they can never improve their living conditions. They will be deceived by unscrupulous politicians and in the end will die of starvation.

"The Democratic-Liberals, Socialists, and Peoples Cooperatives have all gained control of the government during the past three years, and the public must realize that they have not kept their promises. * * * The working people throughout the world are placing more and more trust in the honest political conduct of the Communist Party, and its influence has spread as a consequence. This has been seen in China and Korea. In Japan, the capitalist government is endeavoring to make the people fear the Communist Party by disseminating false rumors which people throughout the world do not believe. Instead, their faith in the Communist Party has been growing. Japanese must realize these facts and extricate themselves from their present predicament."

18 JAN

COMMUNIST LABOR LEADERS

"What Sort of Person Is DOBASHI Kazuyoshi?" inquires a DANWA article written by KASHIWAGI Ichiro. The Japanese labor movement is young and its leaders are inexperienced, asserts Kashiwagi, who feels that "Dobashi Kazuyoshi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Japan Communications Workers Union, is an 'amateur' in labor relations, a postwar product at that." (Dobashi recently joined the Communist Party and has campaigned for Diet election as a party member.) "Until the end of the war," Kashiwagi points out, "Dobashi had been a common clerk at the Tokyo Central Post Office. Now he is a leader of 400,000 men fighting for their interests against government bigwigs. The chief motive force of the Japanese labor movement is the Dobashi-led AJCWU," the DANWA article asserts, recalling that that organization "initiated the struggle for a 2.8 month livelihood allowance."

Japan's two major labor organizations, AOYAMA Saburo points out in a SEKAI BUNKA article, are the Japan Federation of Trade Unions (SODOMEI) and the National Congress of Industrial Unions (SANBETSU). "It is well known that the former was organized by the Socialist Party and the latter by the Communist Party," declares the author noting that "among the leading members of the JFTU are the following Diet members: MATSUOKA Komakichi, former speaker of the Lower House, KANEMASA Yonekichi, KAMIJO Aiichi, HARA Toraichi, SHIMAGAMI Zengoro, YAMAHANA Hideo, MAEDA Taneo, KUMAMOTO Torao, KIKUGAWA Tadao, and AKAMATSU Tsuneko." But these persons are too busy as Socialist leaders to take an active interest in the JFTU, the writer observes.

Aoyama claims that "13 of the 19 top-ranking officials of the NCIU are regular members of the Communist Party. Furthermore, more than 30 of the organization's 49 executive committee members also are Communists."

25 JAN

Other Factors Retarding the Development of "Class Consciousness"

Attitudes engendered by blackmarket activities and inflationary conditions have not favored the development of "class consciousness," Kazahaya declares. "Collapse of the educational system" and workers' unfamiliarity with Communist Party principles and policies also are considered by the writer to be factors forestalling the spread of revolutionary ideology among working people.

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ITEM 6 15 Hiroshima NCWU Members Join Communist Party - Provincial Paper: Yukan Hiroshima (Hiroshima) - 6 Jan 49. Translator: A. Kawamura. (TK)

412.1

Full Translation:

ISHIDA Akio (37), chief secretary of the Chugoku District Federation of the NCWU and concurrently executive committee chairman of the Hiroshima District Headquarters of the same union announced he had joined the Communist Party on 5 January.

He said, "During the past three and a half years since becoming a union officer, I have conducted myself faithfully within the scope of unionism allowed by the circumstances in JAPAN since the surrender. However, what has been labor's reward? I therefore resolved to offer myself to all laborers and the people as a member of the Communist Party in order to deal with the actuality as a true laborer."

Further, on 4 January, YONEZAWA Kunio and 13 other members of the Youth and Woman Construction Team of the NCWU Miyoshi Post Office Chapter also announced their entry into the Communist Party.

ITEM 4 Anti-Communist Leaflets Distributed - Mainichi (Tochigi Ed) - 18 Jan 49. Translator: A. Kawamura. (TK)

412.1

Full Translation:

Some 300 anti-Communist leaflets were distributed door-to-door on the night of 16 January in one section of SANO Shi, TOCHIGI Ken. The leaflets (tabloid-size) printed in two colors and with a map - dealt with compulsory labor in the Soviet districts.

The local Communist Party District Committee is taking a serious view of this affair, regarding it as an attempted election interference.

ITEM 4 Communists Move to Merge Youth Organizations - Akahata - 20 Jan 49. Translator: T. Fukizawa. (TK)

412.1

Full Translation:

The round-table conference to unify the youth front held 13 January under the auspices of the Communist Party Central Committee has opened the way for the merger of the much-divided young men's organizations and created activity in various quarters.

The 13 January meeting was followed by a similar conference on 17 January at the Young Communist League Music Hall in TOKYO To, SHINJUKU Ku, NISHIOKUBO. This was attended by the All-Japan Democratic Young Mens' League (15,000 members), the Democratic Students' League (20,000) and the Japan Young Communist League (50,000).

It was decided at this meeting to form a "Committee for the Unification of Democratic Young Men" and to launch a movement to form a national youth organization by merging the three leagues.

Following reports from each league on present organizational circumstances, league characteristics, and attitudes of lower organizations towards merger, NAKAJI Masahiro (23), member of the YCL Central Committee, took the floor and moved that an appeal for participation be made to the Worker-Farmer Party-backed All-Japan Democratic Students' League. The motion was approved unanimously.

Moreover, with the affirmation that the proposed youth organization would not be limited to the three organizations but that it would seek the participation of all youths, the meeting approved the following slogans:

1. Protect the livelihood of young men and rebuild national economy through the people's power.
2. Oppose fascism and thoroughly democratize the country.
3. Prevent the subordination of education and culture to a colonial level and create a rich culture.
4. Let all youths organize and propagate the democratic front.
5. Preserve world peace by gaining complete national independence.

The "Committee for the Unification of Democratic Youth" will be composed of all central committeemen of the three young men's leagues concerned. Two or three members of the Standing Committee of the three leagues will be permanently assigned to the office of the new committee.

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ITEM 5 More Union Members Join Communist Party - Akahata - 20 Jan 49.
Translator: F. Noda. (TK)

412.1

Summary:

In TOKYO, INOUE Kunio, 36, Central Executive Committee chairman of the All-Japan Agriculture-Forestry Ministry Employees Union, joined the Communist Party on 17 January.

As a member of the Central Executive Committee, INOUE has played an active role in the cultural activities of the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry Employees Union since its formation. He enjoys the fullest confidence of the employees of the Resources Development Bureau, where he himself works, and of the union's young men and women.

Together with INOUE, YOSHIDA Yutaka, Executive Committee vice-chairman of the Young Men and Women Council, also joined the Communist Party.

Following the mass entry of Itabashi Chapter Chief EGUCHI and 30 some others of the Tokyo Metropolitan Employees Union on 11 January, the following persons joined the Communist Party from the same union: KOMATA Shin, member of TMEU Central Struggle Committee and Tokyo Labor Unions Liaison Council Central Struggle Committee; SERIZAWA Motoharu, Youth Section chief of the TMOEU Main Office Chapter; SUNA Shigeru, executive committeeman of the same chapter; YAMAMOTO Seiichi, Youth Section chief of the Economic Bureau Chapter; and AMAMIYA Kaname, chief of the Public Welfare Bureau Aid Section.

In FUKUOKA Ken, HARUKI Sadae, 31, chief of the Women's Section of the Socialist Party Fukuoka Prefectural Federation, joined the Communist Party on 16 January. She was at one time chief of the Women's Section of the Japan Rubber Company Workers Union. She is now permanent director of the Labor-Farmer Aid Society and chairman of the Fukuoka Democr tic Women's Society. A runner-up in the April 1947 prefectural assembly election, she enjoys the utmost confidence of the women members of the labor unions.

ITEM 15 We Do Not Welcome Communism - Tokyo Shimbun - 22 Jan 49.
Translator: H. Arai. (UG)

412.1

Full Translation:

We particularly do not welcome an increase in Communist influence in the National Diet. For we strongly fear that the penetration of Communist influence into the Diet will further impede the reconstruction of this country and accelerate the destruction of parliamentary politics.

Communism is incompatible with democracy. Therefore, the reconstruction of JAPAN on the basis of communism or the bolshevization of JAPAN, takes as a major premise the overthrow of the democratic way of reconstruction. It is certain that bolshevization will not result in reconstruction.

For the moment, lets put aside the fact that aid from democratic nations would not be granted to any communist government.

Since the aim of Communism, which is to establish a communistic society without the State, is nothing but a vision, the Japanese people under a communistic government would only relinquish endless freedoms and rights to a labor-farmer dictatorship, which is now recognized as an objective instead of being a means of establishing a communistic society. Even if there should be an increase in production, we could not regard it as the rehabilitation of society as long as we are deprived of fundamental human rights.

Parliamentarianism based on relativism, which allows the existence of opposition parties and follows the free will of a majority, is incompatible with communism based on absolutism, which does not tolerate the existence of any opposition. Accordingly, the penetration of Communist into the National Diet is conclusively aimed at the overthrow of parliamentarianism penetration for any other purpose would virtually be tantamount to the degeneration of communism.

No one can deny that JAPAN's political circles were and are lacking in statesmanship and ethics. However, it is very thoughtless and absurd to adopt communism and abstain from endeavoring to complete a democratic form of government, which is the most comprehensive and reasonable system in human society. We think that such a concept is similar to the "KAMIKAZE spirit" and fascism.

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ITEM 3 Communists Certain of El[illegible]tion in Each Tokyo District - Yomiuri - 23 Jan 49. Translator: T. Fukushima. (WM)

412.1

Full Translation:

The results of an opinion poll conducted by the Japan Public Opinion Research Institute in six electoral districts of TOKYO on 19 and 20 January indicate that of six Communist candidates for the area, one for each district is certain to be elected; and it is indicated that the Democratic Liberal Party candidates have a relatively small chance because of their large number, though the greatest number of votes are expected to go to the party.

The Japan Public Opinion Research Institute picked two thousandths of the voters in six districts of TOKYO at random, on 19 and 20 January, and asked them the following questions:

1. Will you go to the polls in the coming general election without fail?
2. What party will you vote for? Please name you choice of candidate.
3. What party do you think is best, if you have not decided to vote for any definite candidate?

The returns of the survey are as follows:

First District, (4 seats)

Rate of voting: Highest among the six districts. The abstention rate is expected to be tetween 25 and 35 percent.

Percentage of votes polled by each party: Democratic Liberal Party -- 43.4 percent; Socialist Party -- 26.3 percent; Democratic Party -- 7.2 percent; Peoples Co-operative party -- 2.1 percent; Communist Party -- 8.2 percent; other parties -- 1.5 percent; and undecided -- 11.3 percent.

Promising candidates: ASANUMA Inejiro (Soc), NOZAKA Sanzo (Com),

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ITEM 3 (Continued)

SAKURAUCHI Yoshio (Dem) and HARA Ryo (Soc) rank as surest candidates in the order mentioned. If any of the five DLP candidates is elected, he will wedge in among the four, probably into third or fourth place. There is a probability that the votes of undecided people may go to HARA, but SAKURAUCHI has little chance for them and in this sense he is more vulnerable than HARA.

Second District, (3 seats)

Rate of voting: Losest among the six districts with the expected abstention rate being somewhere btween 40 and 50 percent.

Percentage of votes to be polled by each party: DLP-- 20.5 percent; Soc-- 18.8 percent; Dem-- 6.6 percent; Com-- 7.1 percent; other parties 2.7 percent; and undecided -- 43.7 percent.

Promising candidates: The strongest candidateis MATSUOKA Komakichi (Soc) with KIKUCHI Yoshio (DLP) and ITO Kenichi (Com) following. However, it is probable that floating votes may replace ITO with either KATO Shizue (Soc) or NISHIMOTO Kei (Dem).

Third District, (3 seats)

Rate of voting: The rate of abstention is expected to be somewhere between 40 and 50 percent.

Percentage of votes to be polled by each party: DLP -- 38.7 percent; Soc -- 31.2 percent; Com -- 14.0 percent; other parties -- 5.4 percent; and undecided -- 10.8 percent.

Promising candidates: HIROKAWA Kozen (DLP), SUZUKI Mosaburo (Soc), and TOKUDA Kyuichi (Com) are certain of election.

Fourth District, (3 seats)

Rate of voting: Somewhere between 55 and 65 percent.

Percentage of votes for each party: DLP -- 35.9 percent; Soc -- 20.9 percent; Dem -- 1.6 percent; Com -- 10.0 percent; and no-commitment -- 31.6 percent.

Promising candidates: KIKUKAWA Tadao (Soc), HANAMURA Shiro (DLP), and KAZAHAYA Yasoji (Com) have greatest chances in the order mentioned. The DLP is expected to garner the greatest number of votes, but its candidates are so numerous that the number of votes per candidate will be comparatively small. Therefore, only one candidate, HANAMURA is ensured of success, but TAKAGI Akira (DLP) is out of the picture, ARAKATA Katsuzo (Ind) is not getting as much support as was expected.

Fifth District, (4 seats)

Rate of voting: From 55 to 65 percent.

Percentage of votes garnered by each party: DLP --36.6 percent; Soc -- 14.1 percent; Dem -- 8.2 percent; PCP -- 6.0 percent; Com -- 9 percent; and undecided -- 26.1 percent;

Promising candidates: Likely to be elected are SUZUKI Senpachi (DLP) KAMIYAMA Shigeo (Com), KATO Ryutaro (DLP), WATANABE Toshinosuke (Soc), and ISHIDA Ichimatsu (PCP). One of these will be beaten by a small margin.

Sixth District, (5 seats)

Rate of voting: Somewherebetween 55 and 65 percent.

Percentage of votes polled by each party: DLP -- 39.8 percent; Soc -- 36.1 percent; Dem -- 4.3 percent; Com -- 4.7 percent; other parties -- 1.0 percent; undecided -- 4.1 percent.

Promising candidates: Either SHIMAMURA Ichiro (DLP) or YAMAGUCHI Shizue (Soc) will top the list of the elected with the other coming second and either NAKASHIMA Moritoshi (DLP) or SHIMAGAMI Zengoro (Soc) will rank third with the other fourth. The remaining seat will be fought for among YAMAYA Yamao (DLP), ARAI Kyota (DIP), and KUMAMOTO Toarazo (Soc).

The error of this survey is calculated at 0.7 percent. However, this survey is not responsible for any change in circumstances that may be caused by the group of undecided votes during the three day period, 20 January, the last day of the survey, and election day on the 23rd.

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ITEM 1 More New Communist Party Members Listed - Akahata - 16 Jan 49.
Translators: M. Ota and F. Noda. (JJY)

4121

Extracts:

In TOKYO, following the lead of SHIRAI Yasuharu, who recently joined the Communist Party, sculptors HONGO Arata, 45, and SATO Chusuke, 38, became Communists. IKEBE Yo, 30, lecturer at Tokyo University's second engineering department, who is considered to be a promising architect, also joined the Communist Party. HONGO and SATO visited Communist Party headquarters at YOYOGI on 14 January and formally joined the party.

Since his establishment of the sculpture department of the "new art school", together with SATO and other colleagues in 1938, HONGO has been fighting the academic coloring of government art exhibitions. He has sculptured several masterpieces. At the same time, his theory on arts is sound and progressive.

SATO twice received the highest award of the National Art Association at its exhibitions, while he was a student at Tokyo Fine Arts School.

IKEBE Yo, promising "new face" in architecture has excellent ability on both phases of theory and design of architecture. He enjoys the confidence of other young architects. IKEBE was called to the colors in 1944 and repatriated from SIBERIA in June last year.

Union Leader Joins in Kanagawa

In HIROSAKI, AKITA Ujaku's entry into the Communist Party created a sensation in his native prefecture AOMORI. SEKIDO Yoshimitsu, professor of philosophy at Hirosaki High School, joined the Communist Party on 10 January.

In KANAGAWA Ken, KIKUCHI Kiyoshi, 48, chairman of both the Yokohama chapter of the Government Railway Workers Union and the Kanagawa Prefectural Labor Council and member of the Kanagawa District Labor Relations Committee, called on the Communist Party headquarters on 14 January and declared his intention of joining the Communist Party.

As a result, many workers affiliated with the Kanagawa chapter of the GRWU are streaming into the Communist Party. Now a movement for a Communist-Worker Farmer Party merger is being vigorously pushed among members of the Kanagawa chapter, which has a comparatively large number of Worker Farmer affiliates.

At the beginning of the year, from the GRWU Yokohama chapter, Executive Committeemen MAKITA Tokio and HIROSE Giichi, Secretary ARAKI Kuniomi (Worker Farmer) and YOSHINO Jin, of the Yokohama Car Affairs Office (Worker Farmer), joined the Communist Party. Toward the end of last year a total of nine Executive Committeemen of the Shin Tsurumi Car Inspection Office Local, including Chairman HIRANO, joined the Communist Party. Early this year, three Executive Committeemen of the Higashi Kanagawa Car Section Local, including NIWATA Naomichi and eight employees at the Higashi Kanagawa Station, joined the Communist Party

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ITEM 1 (Continued)

in a group. The Yokohama Chapter anticipates that more than 100 union members will become Communists.

Government Workers' Leader Joins

OSHIKAWA Toshio, 39, vice-chairman of both the National Council of Government Employees Unions and the National Federation of Employees Unions of the Commerce-Industry Ministry, announced his entry into the Communist Party on 12 January before a federation committee meeting on 12 January. OSHIKAWA has been taking part in union movements since the organization of the All-Japan Government and Public Office Workers Union.

OSHIKAWA has been identified with the Socialist leftist faction. In the formation of the Worker Farmer Party, he was an active member of its preparatory committee. Laber, he recognized that the existence of the Worker Farmer Party would split the workers front and finally joined the Communist Party following the lead of Chairman SATO of the AJGPOWU. His entry will have a great influence upon the members of the NCGEU.

Among the members of the Commerce Ministry Employees Union, AIZAWA, chief of the youth department, OSHIMA Machinaga, 21, assistant chief of the youth section of the Commerce-Industry Ministry Local, and 28 other members joined the Communist Party.

Eight New Members in Toyama

In TOYAMA Ken, at a public cell conference held between the Toyama Chapter of the Ebara Plant Workers Union and the Communist cell on 12 January, eight workers including TSURUKI Naomasa, 26, secretary-general of the EPWU and assistant director of the JFTU Toyama Prefectural Federation, joined the Communist Party.

In CHIBA Ken, JITSUKAWA Kiyoyuki, mayor of CHIYODA Mura, SAMBU Gun, announced his membership in the Communist Party at a Greater Executive Committee meeting of the Japan Farmers Union Chiba Prefectural Federation held on 13 January.

WFP Central Committeeman Enters CP

In HYOGO Ken, SAITO Hiromi, 53, Worker Farmer Party Central Committeeman and former secretary-general of the Socialist Party Hyogo Prefectural Chapter, announced his entry in the Communist Party on 14 January. SAITO has been friends with TADA Tomiji, a candidate for the Communist Party Central Committee, since their imprisonment. After the end of the War, he made an effort to form the Socialist Party Akashi Chapter. However, disgusted with the corrupt Socialist Party, he attempted to form the Worker Farmer Party. Nevertheless, he was led to the conclusion that the Worker Farmer Party should not be formed and therefore decided to join the Communist Party.

Following the footsteps of SAITO, Chief HATTORI of the youth section of the WFP Hyogo Prefectural Chapter and of the Akashi Chapter of the Electric Industry Workers Union, and FUJII, an officer of the EIWU Akashi Chapter Youth Section, announced their entry in the Communist Party.

Furthermore, FURUYA Jitsuzo, Worker Farmer Party Central Committeeman and Farmland Adjustment Committeeman of KASAI Gun, entered the Communist Party on 14 January.

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POLITICAL

ITEM 1 (Continued)

AJEIWU Leaders Follow in Succession

Since December 1948, many influential leaders of the All-Japan Electric Industry Workers Union have joined the Communist Party in succession. By 13 January, the following persons have become Communists:

SHINJO Seitaro, Central Committeeman and vice-chairman of the AJEIWU Tokyo Chapter; YAMAZAKI Yoshio, chairman of the AJEIWU Shinetsu Chapter; TADA Yunosuke, Central Committeeman and vice-chairman of Horikawa Machi Chapter of Tokyo Shibaura Electric Industry Company Workers Union; HAJIMA Tsuneyoshi, Executive Committeeman of AJEIWU Kanagawa Chapter; OGAWA Shinichi, secretary-general of Kawasaki Chapter of Fuji Communications Machine Manufacturing Company Workers Union; SASAKI Takeo, Executive Committeeman of foregoing chapter; YORITA Keikichi, chief of investigation section of the same chapter; KAJIYAMA Tsuneyuki, secretary-general of Kawaguchi Chapter of Meidensha Electric Company Workers Union; and KAKIOKA, chief of youth section of Shibaura Chapter of Oki Electric Company Workers Union.

Affected by this trend, already 100 members of the AJEIWU lower organizations in the Keihin district have joined the Communist Party.

Entries Continue in Wakayama

In WAKAYAMA Ken, UMEZAKI Toshie, 32, chairman of the Executive Committee of the AJEIWU Wakayama Chapter, announced his entry in the Communist Party at a chapter meeting held on 12 January.

Following his example, UENO Sachio, vice-chairman of the Wakayama District Chapter of the All-Japan Communications Workers Union, and KISHIURA Shunji, secretary-general of the same chapter, joined the Communist Party. Influenced by this event, a sizable number of telephone operators of the Wakayama AJCWU Telephone Office Chapter joined the Communist Party in a group.

ITEM 5 Communist Posters Alleged to Slander Police - Mainichi (Hokkaido Ed) - 19 Jan 49. Translator: A. Kawamura. (TK)

4121

Full Translation:

The Nemuro Police Station started on 16 January an investigation of an alleged slander of the police by the Nemuro Communist cell by posters displayed in three places in the city. The police removed the posters on 16 January by a warrant of attachment.

The posters mentioned the names of certain candidates in addition to reference to the police. The Communist cell argued that the posters were no more than news reports.

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IPM 14 Get Rid of Corrupt Politicians and Communist Party - Yomiuri - 22 Jan 49.
Translator: J. Aomi. (WM)

412.1

Full Translation:

The general election is to be held tomorrow, but most of the voters are indifferent. Though there are many causes for it, this state of things is certainly a matter for sincere regret. Since the war's end the Japanese people have floundered to and fro in their unsuccessful attempts at democracy, largely depending on aid from without. The nation has not yet arisen forthrightly to the task of reconstruction.

The Allied Powers have always been helpful to JAPAN during this period. However, last December, they finally became impatient with the slow progress of our national reconstruction and gave us the nine economic principles in order that we might regain economic autonomy as soon as possible.

At that time, in a letter addressed to Premier YOSHIDA, Gen MacARTHUR remarked that Allied aid would be forthcoming in proportion to our efforts and progress. The concluded by saying that if the Japanese people should fail to materialize these principles, they would surely cease to exist as a nation. If at this critical moment the Japanese people should fail to reflect upon the actual conditions of their country and to remind themselves of their mission, they will inevitably fall into a bottomless pit. The general election presents the best opportunity for the people to rally and regain their footing.

1. A political regime is needed for the faithful and speedy execution of the nine economic stabilization principles -- In order to eradicate the causes of economic instability and make steady progress toward economic independence, we must first of all establish political stability. Such political stability must be achieved by forces which will be able to execute the nine principles in a conscientious manner. Most unfortunate in our postwar politics is the absence of statesmen who possess the courage and sincerity to do what they believe is right. Up to the present, most of our politicians have been too engrossed in pursuing their own interests or the interests of their parties to pay due attention to public welfare. If in the general election to be held tomorrow the Japanese people succeed in securing political stability as well as choosing the required type of statesmen, it will mean much to the country. At least the nation will make a big stride forward, if they are awakened to the necessity of such true statesmanship.

2. One of the most disgraceful mistakes JAPAN has made in the first stage of her new parliamentary government is political corruption -- Even some of the highest members of the Government have involved themselves in scandals. Moreover, instead of resigning their positions to acknowledge their responsibility as honorable citizens of JAPAN, they brazenly strived to retain leading government positions. These politicians as well as the parties which supported them deserve the severest criticism of the nation in the present election. Otherwise there will be no hope for us to purify the political world, and our political corruption will be criticized by the whole world as being an incorrigible defect characteristic of the East. Such criticisms will be extremely infavorable to JAPAN. Another obstacle standing in our way to national reconstruction is the Communist Party.

3. Drive out the Communist Party -- The Japanese nation has been able to continue its existence up to now, thanks largely to the aid extended by foreign countries. For the future, too, our national reconstruction calls for foreign capital. However, the Communists

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are crying for national independence, and in their anti-American propaganda they are urging the people to resist the introduction of foreign capital. But can the Japanese nation really stand on its own but without foreign aid? Is there any country except the UNITED STATES that can afford, spiritually as well as materially, to aid us at present? Any schoolboy knows the answer.

For a time after the war's end, the people of JAPAN expected that owing to various circumstances -- such as the shortage of food, daily increase in the number of demobilized soldiers etc. -- the whole country would be thrown into utter disorder and many people would die of starvation. However, thanks to the foods imported from the UNITED STATES, the nation was saved from the crisis. Indeed it was the aid extended from without that in the past three years since the war's end saved the Japanese people from hunger and social disorder. For without such aid, how could we have made up for the annual deficit of more than 10,000,000 koku of food? Moreover, a part of these foods have been given us gratuitously as relief materials. How can we help feeling gratitude to our neighbor who has lent us a large quantity of rice when our rice-bin was empty? It is clear that for some time in the future we cannot hope to realize self-sufficiency as far as food is concerned. Further, without the aid of foreign capital, we cannot attain economic independence. Anybody who denies this denies our national existence and recovery.

Moreover, since the war's end the Communists have always led lawless labor movements and instigated the people to destroy our national economy and obstruct production. It is only natural that under occupation these subversive actions should have brought about certain restrictions upon the rights of the workers and the freedom of the people.

For what purpose are the Communists and their sympathizers trying to rally under their banner the Japanese people who are incapable of independence? And where will they take them? How can they attain what they term national independence? How can they get enough food to nourish the 80,000,000 population on this narrow island?
As a matter of fact, they are merely making empty promises. Such an inflammatory party must be utterly destroyed.

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ITEM 10 My Vote Will Save the Nation (Letter to the Editor) - Akahata - 14 Jan 49. Translator: W. Hayashi. (MJF)

412.1

Full Translation:

In Diet struggles of the past year and a half, I witnessed the disgraceful conduct of political parties, not excluding the Socialist Party, in complete disregard of the interests of the laboring masses. I hope for and pledge to support the development of the Communist and Labor-Farmer Parties because they alone represent the working masses. The misfortune of these Japanese masses is attributable to the fact that a truly unified government with a strong political footing has not yet been established. From this point of view, I sincerely hope that a united front of the Communist and Labor-Farmer Parties and conscienctious Socialists will be established through election campaigns.
(IWAMA Masao, a Councillor)

If we should take a one-sided stand under present conditions, we might repeat wartime mistakes. It is the desire of the general public that the Communist Party be strengthened through the coming general election. Many famous persons, whom I respect for their scholarly attainments, have joined the Communist Party lately. This will undoubtedly serve to refine the party. (TOKI Zemmaro, a poet.)

The Communist Party most effectively and faithfully carries out rationalization, not only of politics but of all social matters. Therefore, I will vote for the Communists (WADA Kojiro, a professor at Waseda University.)

Through the TOHO strike I came honestly to feel that the Communist Party is the friend of labor. (KISHI Hatae, a TOHO actress)

Witnessing the corruption in the political world, all thoughtful persons now agree that existing political parties cannot be trusted. However, they know that the Communist Party is the one exception. Nevertheless, they somehow hesitate to declare their support and advocate voting for individuals because they cannot put their faith in any party. At least with the Communist Party, there is no gap between individuals and the party because party platforms are not deceptive. As LENIN emphasized, the important thing is that a person does not what he says. I will support the Communists because they are able to carry-out what they advocate. (HONDA Kiyoji, a critic.)

ITEM 1 Ministry Employees Seek Commerce Party Merger - Akahata - 14 Jan 49. Translator: F. Seiki. (SS)

412.1

Full Translation:

Twenty-six representatives of the women and youth departments of the National Federation of Employees Unions of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and their Branch Offices called on KONNO and NOZAKA Ryu, central committee members, at Communist Party headquarters in YOYOGI on 12 January at 1100 hours. They submitted a resolution calling for the immediate amalgamation of the Socialist, Communist and Labor-Farmer parties.

MIKI Yasutada, 23, chairman of the youth department of the Commerce and Industry Ministry chapter, read the resolution: "The women and youth departments of the National Federation of Employees Unions of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and their Branch Offices are firm in their struggle against any obstacle which impedes the amalgamation of or disorganizes the united front."

KONNO responded, "The Communist Party is making every possible effort; the communists, however, alone cannot revolutionize. Therefore, we want all of you to join the Communist Party and help tear down the barriers."

Representatives expressed their opinions: "Even our struggle for a little soap is hemmed in by the budget of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. Because of the faulty national budget, our demands get nowhere. Ours is not a struggle for things - we are brought to political struggles." And another one of the women, "We must struggle to restore our monthly "sick leave", which was abolished when the new 48-hour week came in."

NOZAKA Ryu said, "The youth of SOVIET RUSSIA are well developed individuals; in order to make JAPAN into such a society, I ask you all to join the Communist Party."

The representatives left at 1300 hours after resolving to vote for the Communist Party in the next election.

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INV. 15 Communist Warning of Colonization Refuted - Yomiuri - 20 Jan 49. — 1
Translators: M. Yasutake & S. Ota. (U)

412.1

Full Translation:

If we compare the Communist Party when it was banned as illegal and divided between advocating one-stage revolution and two-stage revolution in connection with the understanding of the stage of JAPAN's capitalism at that time with the party at present, we shall notice a wide disparity between the two.

This, of course, may be ascribable partly to the change of the times. In the past, the way of thinking of the Communist Party was ideological or "bookish". However, Communist activities after the war's end are featured by realism. It seems that the theories of strategy are considered and put into practice as matters of greater urgency than criticism of economics, the theory on capital and the history of the theory on surplus value. The change of circumstances must be the cause of this phenomenon, but it must be admitted that the party leaders who change the focus of their strategy in accordance with the circumstances are men of no small ability.

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Leaders of other parties come far below the communist leaders in their ability to see through the character of the Japanese people and set their strategy accordingly. The Japanese people have a peculiar characteristic to blindly follow empty slogans, such as the ones raised by TOJO during the war. This is because absolutism and authoritarianism held a firm grip on JAPAN, where the essential character of divine rule of the Sumerian Dynasty of 5,000 years ago had continued its hold on the people till a short time ago.

It is said that the Japanese are feudalistic or have traits reminiscent of the Middle Ages. This is entirely wrong. The Japanese actually are tinged with the Mesopotamian civilization of 5,000 years ago. The communist leaders who realize this character of the Japanese and who are convinced that they will succeed if they lead the people by certain standards are great realists. Communist leaders succeeded in the SOVIET UNION because the people there keep time with music. They think that the Japanese also keep time with music. They are not wrong in thinking so.

We, liberalists, who opposed war were suppressed during the war by the Thought Police and the Military Police. The people called us traitors. The communist leaders are not wrong in thinking that these people keep time with music. It is natural that the people who followed TOJO during the war should follow the communist leaders now.

Another good example which proves the communist leaders are able strategists is that they are opposing the introduction of foreign capital as leading to JAPAN's colonization and advocating racialism. This strategy is clever as one appealing to simple and Mesopotamian patriots of our country.

But there are some among the Japanese who do not swim with the tide. It is impossible, to have the entire Japanese nation follow a single standard. Imperialism advocated by J.A. HOBSON and developed by LENIN was widely discussed by Marxists in the beginning of the Showa Era. The present communist leaders still follow the trail of Marxists of those days. This is the same as the Japanese still holding the vestiges of the absolutism of the Sumerian Dynasty. The theory on imperialism in those days was very formalistic. It was the application of LENIN's theory on imperialism. Its revision is being advocated now.

Will the introduction of foreign capital bring the results feared and criticized by the communist leaders? JAPAN's economy is now maintaining its existence by spending capital accumulated in the past. The accumulation of capital is beyond our reach. It leaves no room for doubt that to carry out the positive task of reconstruction, we must get capital, including money and goods, from somewhere. The learned men of the Communist Party must remember well that after her defeat in World War I, GERMANY reconstructed her economy by borrowing funds based on the DAWES plan. They must also be well aware of the fact that GERMANY was not relegated to a colony.

The Communists must also be well aware of the fact that the influx of foreign capital into JAPAN after World War I contributed to industrial development and the absorption of laborers and that JAPAN did not become a colony of any country.

To refresh their memory, I will describe the situation in those days briefly. Take the examples of private enterprises alone. It is a well-known fact that the Matsuda Lamp, Tokyo Electric and Tokyo Shibaura Machinery Manufacturing companies raised the technical level of machine manufacturing in our country remarkably by introducing capital from the General Electric Company.

In this case, foreign capital was introduced in the form of stocks. Some seats on the boards of directors of the aforementioned companies were held by the General Electric Company. This participation of GE or the managing staff of the Tokyo Electric Company did not put the

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latter under the complete rule of the former. A formalistic theory says that imperialism rules industry through the exportation of capital and makes a colony of its target country in order to realize slavish exploitation.

GE not only exported capital and technique to JAPAN, but it placed competent men on the managing staff of the Tokyo Electric Company as well. But GE did not realize the colonization or industrial rule of JAPAN. It did not even rule the Tokyo Electric Company. It did not dare to do so.

Those who believe in the theories written in books as they are, apply, like absolutionists of the Sumerian Dynasty, the Hilfarding's principles to JAPAN in not only the theory on the importation of foreign capital, but in the theory on financial capital as well. Even in natural science, like results will not appear under unlike conditions. If one handles the more complicated social sciences by formalistic theories alone, he does not know the beginning of learning.

A tremendous amount of foreign capital was introduced into electric power companies, especially after the Great Earthquake in 1923. Since a vast amount of capital, above the capacity of JAPAN's banking organizations, was needed for rehabilitation from the damages as well as for development of power sources, the staff members of these companies, namely, FUKUZAWA Momosuke, KOBAYASHI Ichizo, MATSUNAGA Yasuzaemon, IKEO Yoshizo, HAYASHI Yasuki, and others, made every effort to make these loans available.

By nature, it is not easy to borrow money. This is true even among the Japanese themselves, especially in the case of borrowing money on equal terms. The foreign banking organizations at first were extremely hesitant to grant loans to the electric power companies of our country, even through the good offices of MORI Kengo and other Finance Ministry officials abroad.

It is said that FUKUZAWA Momosuke became so impatient that he made arrangements for a return trip, when he received a telephone call from Taylon REED, requesting him to call the next day. Inasmuch as the way has been paved by the efforts of these financiers, the importation of foreign capital has become decidely easier.

Foreign capital in the electric power companies, unlike that in the case of GE's investment in the former Tokyo Electric Co, had been introduced in the form of bonds. Therefore, the foreign investors' right to vote in shareholders meeting was out of the question. Of course, the loans have been based on mortgages. For example, in the case of the Tokyo Dento Co, all facilities including incandescent bulbs in our home, to say nothing of the power generating plants, transmission, and transformer facilities, which constitute the "working assets", have been given as security.

However, the Guarantee Trust and the Rutherd Brothers Company, which are the creditors of 70,000,000 dollars (which is equivalent to 28,000,000,000 yen at the assumed rate of 400 yen to one dollar) to the Tokyo Dento Co, took no measure other than to inspect the accounts through a CPA dispatched to TOKYO. Needless to say, the presentation of a balance sheet was requested; but this, of course, is also the case in borrowing money from Japanese bankers. The task of the CPA was only to see that the working assets were secured, together with receiving the interest of six or seven percent. They neither interferred in the management, nor criticized the operation of the enterprise.

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ITEM 7 My Vote - Savior of the Nation (Letters to the Editor) - Akahata - 15 Jan 49. Translator: W. Hayashi. (SS)

412.1

Full Translation:

If the situation is left as it is, I cannot support any other political party than the Communist Party. When I view politics from the side lines, I become disgusted with the present situation in the Diet, the political blunders and the baseness of the political parties. At the time of the establishment of the Socialist Party, I voted for it, hoping for its successful development. However, the result was contrary to my expectations.

The strange things that happen in the Diet when noted persons join these parties and attend the Diet sessions is a wonder to me. If the political parties do not examine themselves, I cannot but vote for the Communist Party at the coming election because it is comparatively clean. (YANAGIDA Izumi, a professor at Waseda University and student of Meiji Literature)

The Communist Party is trustworthy because it will carry out what it advocates. I will vote for the Communist Party. (YAMAMOTO Yasue, an actress)

Although I have not yet decided whether to vote for the Communist Party, I will never vote for rightist parties, which move against the trend of the world. I hope that present society will be reformed by the development of the Communist and other leftist parties so that all the people will be treated equally and so that humanity, science and culture will be respected. (IYANAGA Masakichi, a professor of the Department of Science, Tokyo University)

The housewives are greeting the most difficult new year since the termination of the war; the payment of wages is divided and delayed; prices are ever increasing, and heavy taxes are imposed. Not only direct taxes but a great number of indirect taxes are imposed whenever we purchase anything.

The school lunch charges and the PTA fees should be footed by the National Treasury. Our sufferings are due to maladministration. When we view politics from the housewives' standpoint, only the Japan Communist Party will bring us happiness. (MARUOKA Hideko, a member of the Japan Federation of Cooperatives)

The Communist Party alone has policies based on technical and scientific grounds. The Communist Party is also the only non-corrupt party, since it was not involved in the scandals. (TOYAMA Kei, assistant professor at Tokyo Engineering University)

The Communist Party is the only earnest party. I hope that a new society where I can absorb myself in the study of ballet without worrying about making a living will be established by the party as early as possible. (KUNI Masami, a ballet dancer)

Heretofore, the attitude of the four major political parties in handling the enactment of the Public Corporation and the Labor Relations Laws and the revision of labor laws was against the development of labor legislation. Their theoretical principles on labor problems are just like those of the wartime Industrial Patriotic Association and the Nazis. Since I am a student of labor legislation, it is only natural that I will vote for the Communist Party which opposes the above parties' labor policies. (NOMURA Heiya, a professor of the Legal Department, Waseda University)

Editor's Note: The name of the contributor to the 13 January column was not clear. It was Mr GOSHO Heinosuke, a TOHO movie director. We sincerely appologize to the contributor and our readers for our careless printing.

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ITEM 17 Fight to the Last - Akahata - 21 Jan 49. Translator: Y. Bannai. (UG)

4121

Full Translation:

With the approach of election day, the success of the popular front, which will decide the fate of our race, depends upon our final efforts.. Throughout the country, from HOKKAIDO in the north to KYUSHU in the South, the general public has begun to express its anger with the four corrupt parties, giving ardent support to our party.

Through the joint struggle, which is aimed to unite all working masses into a single party, our party has developed to the point where it has become worthy of popular trust and the duty of a revolutionary force. Despite official suppression of this paper in violation of the Constitution, other newspapers have begun to admit our remarkable advance. On the other hand, the four corrupt parties are being shattered to the core.

Thus, they have begun to advocate that in deciding votes emphasis should be placed upon the individual candidate rather than upon the political party. In other words, they have confessed that no other party than ours is worthy of popular trust and criticism. At the same time, this emphasis on candidate before party will pave the way for Fascism, which denies political parties.

The political parties, including Premier YOSHIDA, have begun to express their opposition to the Election Law, which was revised to lessen the freedom of our party. Who revised the law despite our objections? The four corrupt parties are thus irresponsible and shameless. However, if we become optimistic over reports of our aggressive advance, we shall most likely suffer defeat. Popular interest in the election is still low due to the bad election law and the poor administration of the four corrupt parties, which puts the nation in a desperate plight.

"Public opinion" or "popularity" reveals only the opinion of comparatively progressive persons. The rest of the people still remains to be enlightened. If this situation is left untouched, the unenlightened masses will be grabbed by those bosses who work for right wing Socialists or conservative parties.

At last year's Central Committee meeting, Chief Secretary TOKUDA emphasized the need to squelch such bosses, who deceive the ignorant masses into voting for subversive influences by whitewashing their own defective policies. We must destroy this evil in our last minute fight.

Members and supporters of our party and labor-farmer organizations are requested to fight to the last to expose the malfeasances of the four corrupt parties and prevent abstention from voting. Especially, they must endeavor not only to increase our votes, but to prevent the masses from abstaining from voting.

The only way to victory is to follow the set course with all our strength in defiance of all threats.

The joint offensive is the deciding factor in this campaign. For this is the movement to establish a formidable popular front against the forthcoming reactionary offensive. Indeed, fighters of the people are joining our party in succession, and the popular front is being rapidly united. In response to such popular demand, our party is now exerting unselfish and sincere efforts to the fullest. We appeal to the public to co-operate with our efforts, for the popular front must be organized in each work place, village, town, and organization in preparation for the all-out drive.

The participation of prominent figures in our party will not in itself influence the general public. If all party organs appeal politically to the public for the unity of the popular front and try to call its attention to our movement, our popular fight will be greatly enhanced and solid support and unity can be secured. If we fight in the current election campaigns to intensify our joint offensive, it will pave the way to victory in the coming people's offensive.

Liberty, peace, and independence of our nation are all dependent upon the success or failure of our united popular front. We must fight with full vigor to be worthy of popular support and fulfill our racial duty. In the last five minutes of the fight, we must create a revolutionary "miracle".

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ITEM 3 Anti-Communists Warned to Be Careful - Seikei Joho (Newsletter) - 25 Jan 49. Translator: K. Murakami. (JJY)

Full Translation:

412.1

Many people in JAPAN think that there is little future for the Communist Party in JAPAN. Besides, there are also many who are vaguely prejudiced against this party. It may be that this simple prejudice is creating the mass thinking that there is little promise for the Communist Party in this country.

Indeed, it is a fact that many of the Japanese people do have a vague anti-Communist feeling. However, since such a feeling is vague and based mostly on emotion, who can assert that it will not change or die out easily depending on time and circumstance?

Nobody could have forecast that the Communist Party would make such a great advance in the recent general election. In the previous general election for the Lower House, although the seats they obtained were only a few, the Communists polled more than a million votes. But this time it is reported that at least two million ballots were cast for the Communist Party. A ballot cast for the Communist Party is generally believed not of the same value as a ballot cast for other political parties, but such votes have increased twofold only in one and a half year. No one can deny the grave significance of this fact.

It the vague anti-Communist feeling of the Japanese people is analyzed, we will find that it comes from a kind of feudalism, or remnants of racialism or imperialism which were advocated during the war. However, now that the people are required to do away with their feudalistic sentiment, it follows naturally that their interest in Communism is bound to heighten also.

At the time when the national polity of JAPAN was regarded as an absolute structure, Communism was really a traitorous doctrine because it tried to undermine that structure. However, now under the new Constitution, in which the sovereign power rests with the people, even the abolition of the Emperor System cannot summarily be dismissed as a clamor of the eccentric.

Today in JAPAN, the Communist Party supporters are in the minority. However, nobody can foresee what influence it would establish in the future. If it obtains a support of the majority, a small class party will become a major national party. In view of the fact that the Chinese Communist Party is calling CHIANG Kai-shek and other Nationalist leaders as traitors or war criminals, we should like to warn those anti-Communists in JAPAN to be careful of what they say today.

ITEM 7 Upper House Councillor Iwama Joins Communist Party - Nihon Keizai - 5 Feb 49. Translator: K. Sasaki. (GS)

412.1

Full Translation:

(OITA) -- Councillor IWAMA Masao announced that he has joined the Communist Party. This announcement was made at BEPPU on Thursday, at the national convention of the Japan Teachers Union.

ITEM 8 Communists Hold Fifth Central Committee Conference - Nihon Keizai - 7 Feb 49. Translator: M. Yasutake. (GS)

412.1

Full Translation:

The Communist Party held the fifth meeting of its Central Committee at its headquarters at YOYOGI, on Saturday and Sunday. A total of 139 persons, including members of the Central Committee, chairmen of the party's district and prefectural committees, and Lower and Upper House Diet members, attended the meeting.

On the first day of the meeting, Chief Secretary TOKUDA reported on self-criticism regarding the party's election campaign and on the party's future general policies. Questions and answers were then exchanged, and a discussion was held among those in attendance.

On the second day local representatives reported on Communist-Socialist co-operation in their respective districts. Discussions were held regarding the party's adoption of bolshevism and its new Diet policy.

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ITEM 1 Communist Sympathizers Slow in Joining Party - Provincial Paper: Osaka Asahi (Ishikawa Ed) - 29 Jan 49. Translator: K. Murakami. (JJY)

4121

Full Translation:

Since the beginning of this year, the Communist Ishikawa Prefectural Committee has been moving actively to draw noted men of culture into the party.

To the first Socialist-Communist merger conference held on 8 January, the Communist Party invited such well-known educators as AKIMOTO Haruo of the Kanazawa Medical College, ITO Takeo and ANDO Takayuki of the Fourth Higher School, and MORI Naohiro of the Girls College and others such as KAWAI Seigo, director of the prefectural library, ICHIMURA Shin, librarian of same, YAMAMOTO Saburo, chief physician of the internal medicine department of the Naruwa Hospital, and KITA Hiroshi, chief of the Investigation Section of the Prefectural Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Again, on 15 January, when Professor HIRABAYASHI of the Kyoto University visited KANAZAWA Shi, a meeting was held at which the foregoing persons heard from HIRABAYASHI why he had joined the Communist Party.

Despite all this, however, none of them have actually joined the party, because of the slight difference in philosophy which intellectuals hold dear, the realistic problem of livelihood, and the conditions in KANAZAWA Shi. The party, too, on the other hand, respects the position and responsibilities these men must maintain and is not trying to force them but is waiting for the time to ripen.

Professor AKIMOTO of the Kanazawa Medical College comments: "I can understand why the Communist Party welcomes the joining of intellectuals and aesthetes into the party. However, it is a mistake to assume simply that this will lead to the elevation of the party's cultural level. The question, I believe, is to what extent the party itself is cultured actually."

Professor ANDO of the Fourth Higher School states: "It is clear that it is only the Communist Party that can carry JAPAN over its present crisis. However, we who are schoolteachers must consider the fact that we guide and lead the youths.

"If I join the party, I must naturally act in accordance with its directives. I shall then be unable to maintain an impartial and objective standpoint. From this viewpoint, I had better remain just a sympathizer for the present, and help build a true picture of what the Communist Party is, together with the party's young, new members."

ITEM 6 Tokuda Bares Decisions Reached at Executive Meeting - Akahata - 8 Feb 49. Translator: H. Akutsu. (GS)

4121

Full Translation:

Secretary-general TOKUDA of the Communist Party, representing the Communist members of both Houses, in a press interview given at 1300 hours yesterday afternoon in the Diet Building, gave the following explanation concerning decisions reached at the fifth central executive committee meeting of the party, held on Saturday and Sunday:

1. The advance made by the Democratic Liberal Party in the last general election may be attributed to a reaction on the part of the people against the maladministration of the Democratic, Peoples Co-operative, and Socialist parties, and the past acts of bribery. The advance of the Communists, on the other hand, was due to the fact that the Communist actions were based on the party's policies. The party is determined to increase its activities, with a view to destroying the conservative camp.

2. In order to combat monopolistic capital, we are determined to promote a common struggle with the Worker Farmers Party, the Socialist Party, and all mass organizations, and to extend the front in order to protect racial capital, by enlisting the collaboration of those capitalists and landlords who are oppressed by monopolistic capital.

3. In order to solve the wage-pegging and dismissal issues and the problem of the smaller enterprises, we are determined to start a fight to acquire political power by uniting the economic and political struggles.

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ITEM 3 Future Struggle of the Communists - Provincial Paper: Kyoto Nichinichi Shimbun (Kyoto) - 30 Jan 49. Translator: M. Minato. (MJF)

4121

Summary:

On 28 January the Communist Party launched the first step of its expected offensive against the conservative forces by proposing a joint front to the Socialist and the Labor-Farmer parties. The Democratic Liberals and the Democrats, on the other hand, seem to be inclined toward the formation of a coalition cabinet, in accordance with the understanding between two presidents. Thus, "middle-course politics" will gradually become obscure and the antagonism between right and left will become more and more acute, with the conservative forces attempting to gain victories on the strength of their Diet majority. However, the assertions of the Communist, Socialist and Labor-Farmer parties will also attract the people's attention.

Needless to say, the above study is based on the assumption that the Socialists will oppose the conservative forces. Even if the Socialists draw a clear-cut line between themselves and the Communists, they will be obliged to forego their past dubious character, in view of the general election results. Thus it is inevitable that they will be pitted against the conservative forces.

In what way the people will criticize the future antagonisms between the two forces is unpredictable at this time. However, if the 3,000,000 votes cast for the Communist Party contain many floating ballots, as is generally believed, the day is likely to come when the people will realize how serious the result of their judgment was. Now, when the success of Japanese economic rehabilitation is entirely dependent upon US economic aid, advocacy of idealistic policies in complete disregard of the actual state of affairs must be avoided. Unless the Communists launch their offensive against the conservative forces on the basis of this recognition, they will lose the people's support.

At the capital-labor conference sponsored by SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, Maj-General MARQUAT stressed the need for capital-labor collaboration and said the only way coordinated effort can be obtained is through active combat of any influence tending to frustrate that effort; he added that there is no room in JAPAN for emotional economic theories. In his speech and SCAP's letter sent with the nine-point economic program, every Japanese is requested to work harder than ever before. This is evidence that our past efforts received a low appraisal. Both the right and left elements must seriously examine their past conducts.

We must be watchful and critical of the extent to which the conservative forces, centered around the Democratic Liberals, follow the nine-point economic program. At the same time, we earnestly hope that the Communist Party will launch an offensive based upon the actual state of affairs.

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ITEM 5 New Communists Swell Ranks - Akahata - 27 Jan 49. Translator: F. Noda. (JJY)

4121

Summary:

At the Kyoto Transportation Workers Union convention held 18 January in KYOTO, NAKAUCHI Hiroshi, KTWU secretary-general, formally announced his decision to join the Communist Party. Following his lead, Standing Executive Committeemen YAMADA Tomokichi and OGAKI Masaichi, Central Committeemen MASUI Shigemi and HANEDA Tami, and Executive Committee Chairman KIMAKI Masasada also announced their decision to join the Communist Party.

In TOYAMA Ken, the election of Chairman DOBASHI (All-Japan Communications Workers Union) who ran on the Communist Party ticket from the Tokyo Seventh District, prompted ten members of the AJCWU Toyama Chapter to join the Communist Party.

In MIE Ken, NAGAHAMA Hideo, who is a farmers movement promoter of the Iga district in MIE Ken, bolted the Socialist Party to join the Communist Party.

Also, YANAGIDA Toshiaki, director of the Yanagida Hospital in NABARI Machi, recently left the corrupt Socialist Party to join the Communist Party. YANAGIDA is well liked by the common people of the Iga district as a kind doctor.

In HOKKAIDO, the Communist cell within the Otaru Post Office held a conference with the boarders of the Yamato Dormitory of the AJCWU Tomioka Machi Chapter on 17 January. At this conference, SHIRAI Takeo, 41, dormitory manager, SASAHARA Ichiji, 24, dormitory leader, and six others joined the Communist Party. Also from the workshop, TSUBO Mitsuru, former union chapter chief of the Otaru Construction Bureau and chairman of the National Council of Engineering Workers Union, announced his decision to join the Communist Party.

In NARA Ken, NAKANISHI Yoshio, National Central Committeeman of the Pariah Emancipation Youth League and Chief of the Nara Prefectural Organization Section, on 14 January, announced his decision to join the Communist Party. Similarly, YAMAMOTO Tokuji, a secretary of the Nara Prefectural Pariah Emancipation League, announced his intention of leaving the corrupt Socialist Party to join the Communist Party.

In FUKUOKA Ken, after MIZUKAMI, Executive Committee chairman of the All-Japan Coal Workers Union, joined the Communist Party, many leaders of the Chikubu coal mine district did likewise one after another. On 17 January, KIYOSONO Torao, vice-chairman of the Mitsubishi Hojo Coal Miners Union in TAGAWA Gun, and NAKAGAKI Shizuo of the same union joined the Communist Party. On 18 January, FUKASE, youth section chief of the Omine Coal Mine Workers Union in TAGAWA Gun, HIROSE Masao, information and publicity section chief of the Mitsui-Tagawa Fourth Coal Mine Workers Union, and MASE Mitsuo, executive committeeman of the Socialist Party Tagawa Chapter, joined the Communist Party. MASE was once secretary-general of the Japan Farmers Union Tagawa Chapter, and he has long been in the farmers movement.

Further, KAMIOKA, chief of the Tagawa District Labor Council General Affairs Bureau, became a Communist on 17 January.

ITEM 8 Candidate Sued by Communist for Slander - Provincial Paper: Gifu Times (Gifu) - 26 Jan 49. Translator: M. Ota. (MJF)

4121

Full Translation:

HOSOE Kimpachi, member of the Communist Party Hida Chapter Committee, filed a suit on 23 January with the Takayama Municipal Police against KUMAZAKI Tozo (TN: unsuccessful candidate) for defamation, obstruction of the election campaign, and violation of the Constitution and the Potsdam Declaration.

The suit was based on the statement that "the fatherland of the Communist Party is SOVIET RUSSIA", made by KUMAZAKI at a joint speech meeting of all candidates held on 21 January at the Minami Elementary School at 5 Chome, NANUKA Machi, TAKAYAMA Shi. The Takayama Municipal Police has called witnesses and begun investigation.

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ITEM 7 Political Focus to Shift to Communist Party - Tokyo Tsushin (Newsletter) - 28 Jan 49. Translators: B. Ishibashi and R. Abe. (JJY)

Full Translation:

4121

(This is a gist of a round-table discussion by leading correspondents of the TOKYO TSUSHIN on the new political situation.)

A: There are big figures among those who failed in the election.

B: Socialist Party Chairman KATAYAMA's failure was a surprise. The Socialist Party, however, was a target of severe criticism for two reasons. One reason is that the party failed to satisfy the people's expectations in making no noteworthy achievement while it was in power. Moreover it entered the Ashida Cabinet through political manipulations. This created the general impression that the party was primarily interested in remaining in power. The second reason was the attack launched against it by the Communist Party.

C: The Socialist Party quibbles that it was unable to achieve anything because of the restrictions imposed on politics in Occupied JAPAN. To be sure, this fact can be used as an excuse. However, the people say that this condition was evident from the beginning. They want the party to press its policies within the frame of restrictions. They even want the politicians to depart from their "yes-man" role and say "no" to occupation authorities sometimes in order to reflect faithfully the people's will.

In the eyes of the people the Socialist Party failed to make any effort in this regard. On the other hand, YOSHIDA strongly presses his point and makes a real effort to carry it.

A: That is one of the causes. However, one factor seriously affecting the party is its involvement in scandals. I feel that the party became a government party prematurely. As soon as it came into power it became sluggish. The impression is strong that the party became enmeshed in a series of intraparty conflicts over factional gain and loss.

C: NISHIO with his serious defeat, is finished politically. He lost popular favor by becoming overly entangled in his backstage manipulations.

B: KATAYAMA apparently intends to remain as party chairman to rebuild the party. However, he is in a very difficult position. The question of replacing him may come up for discussion in the next party convention.

C: It is rumored that MATSUOKA may be appointed chairman. However, KATAYAMA will not retire, and party members are in no position to urge his resignation at this time.

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B: But, considering the nature of the Socialist Party there is no assurance against such a possibility.

A: The Peoples Co-operative Party made a very poor showing. Although Party Chairman MIKI received the heaviest support in his district, the party itself was badly defeated.

Properly speaking, however, the party has no reason for existence. Its sole aim is to get into power. Perhaps to rationalize its past show of vanity the party is still calling at this late date for middle-road politics.

C: Failure of NISHIO and NARAHASHI is a vital blow to the middle-road politics league movement faction. This faction will no longer be able to survive. Members of this faction, though outwardly shrewd, are actually thick-headed. They seem to have little interest in the people's feeling. They are solely dependent on the reports of Dietman MATSUMOTO Takizo in taking any action.

B: The MAINICHI energetically supported the middle-road politics faction. This was also disgraceful. Underlying this was the fact that UMEBAYASHI Tokio of the Narahashi faction tied in with the MAINICHI. UMEBAYASHI himself was summarily defeated in the election.

Within the Democratic Party KITAMURA and KAWASAKI, in particular, exerted themselves to establish middle-road politics. However, their efforts were not enough. The question is what attitude ASHIDA, who was returned, will take.

A: Because ASHIDA is still very wealthy, it is rumored that some politicians are interested in his money. Sources of funds for the middle-road politics league movement are reportedly ASHIDA and a certain executive of the Government Railway Mutual Aid Association.

B: However, as political lines have become clearly drawn, there is little room for the movement's growth. The Democratic Liberal Party has won an absolute majority by taking advantage of circumstances. The middle-road politics league movement is doomed to oblivion. A question instead is the Communist Party.

C: Although the Communists' remarkable gains are partly due to various objective conditions, the primary factor is the public appeal of the party's definite program. Another popular element was its livelihood struggles. The Communist Party propagated very effectively that it succeeded in lowering tax rates and in moderating rice delivery quotas in response to public demands.

Moreover, its call for racial independence was efficacious. This call caught the fancy of all Japanese people, for they want an early peace treaty to escape the yoke of occupation. The Communists, in short, are skillful strategists.

B: The other day, I asked a group at the Labor Ministry what they thought about the Communist Party. They answered that the Communist Party was the best party for the improvement of the livelihood of workers, now that the Socialist Party had betrayed their expectations. The psychology of workers who want to join the Communist Party is the same as those in FRANCE. French workers become Communists because by doing so their demands for higher wages and shorter hours become effective.

Outwardly French workers may be Communists, but they are in reality conservatives. For example, the extra money they get through demands of the Communist Party is deposited in capitalist banks because they have no confidence in Communist banks. This is the case with Japanese workers. There is no need for worry.

D: It can be concluded that the Communist Party has profited by the failure of the Katayama and the Ashida cabinets. If the party continues along its present line, it will gain considerably more strength.

Farmers believe that the farmland reform was effected through

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Communist activities. Landowners, too, are yielding to the Communists. They even say that they are willing to become secret members of the Communist Party so that the Communists will ease the pressure on them. Moreover, there seem to be many repatriates and demobilized soldiers who respond to the Communist Party. They join this party because they are being neglected by others. They feel that Communists, at least, may be able to relieve them.

A: Students, public office workers, and smaller industrialists who support the Communist Party have increased of late, haven't they?

B: Yes, and that is a problem. A growing stream of the disaffected and the dissatisfied are becoming Communists, and even the demobilized soldiers and public office purgees tend to become communistic. How will the Yoshida Cabinet check this tendency?

A: The Communist influence, which is already sweeping CHINA as well as KOREA, is so swift that it is like a storm -- an Asiatic storm, so to speak.

C: In this respect the Yoshida Cabinet cannot be too firm, for if the next government is to be taken over by the opposition party, the formation of a Communist led cabinet is not necessarily impossible. So the atmosphere now prevailing cannot be belittled.

B: But, I am optimistic. I am sure that the materialization of American aid and decisive steps by the Yoshida Cabinet can ride out the present situation. Although JAPAN is subject to influence by international trends, such concrete problems affecting national livelihood as the reconstruction of JAPAN cannot be solved by the Communist Party.

A: I hope events will develop in that way. For JAPAN must display her own good qualities. At any rate, let us hope that the Yoshida Cabinet will show good results.

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ITEM 6 Communist Advance and Its Significance - Mainichi - 29 Jan 49.
Translators: A. Kawamura, Y. Terasawa and R. Abe. (MJF)

41'21

Full Translation:

Through the recent general election, the Communist Party in one fell swoop has jumped from four to 35 seats, to emerge as the top

to make such an unusually big gain, but the party's political bureau, it is reported, was strongly confident of being able to garner more than 38 seats in the House, although it kept its expectations absolutely secret, even from its members, until election results were announced.

The big Communist victory is attributed to its tax-struggle and other untiring, continuous, organized activities. However, a bigger factor was that the public came to take a friendlier view of the party after many prominent men like IDE Takashi, a Tokyo University professor, and such writers as MORITA Sohei and UCHIDA Iwao joined it. Another big factor was that Socialist leftist OSAKA Kyumei set the Socialist-Communist merger movement going, a campaign that swept various local districts. According to the party's analysis, of the 3,000,000 votes it won in the recent election--a three-fold increase over the previous election, 2,000,000 were organized votes; of the remaining 1,000,000 votes, 50,000 came from Socialist voters and the other 50,000 from independent voters swayed by Communist popularity and the victory of the Chinese Communists. What draws attention is than the Communists made a more remarkable gain in the farming districts that they did in urban areas, although, in general, the advances made in the large cities such as TOKYO and OSAKA are striking.

In the preceding Diet, the Communist Party, with only TOKUDA, NOZAKA, HAYASHI, and KIMURA, did not rate as a bargaining body and was either excluded from committees or accepted merely in an observer capacity. This time, however, its 35 new Diet members will be a force to reckon with. In addition to TOKUDA, NOZAKA, and SHIGA, the three top leaders, veterans HAYASHI, KIMURA, and NAKANISHI, also have had previous experience in the Diet and are quite at home among parliamentary procedures. Moreover, the 28 new Diet members are all able men.

For example, on labor problems, there are KASUGA Shoichi and ITO Kenichi, veterans of the March 15 incident; former Chairman KIKUNAMI of the National Congress of Industrial Unions and Chairman DOBASHI of the All Japan Communications Workers Union, new leaders of the postwar labor movement; and EZAKI Ichiji, an All Japan Electric Industry Workers Union newcomer, who came out of SHIGA Ken like a comet. These big figures from the ranks of labor unions are expected to fight against such labor measures of the Yoshida Cabinet as anti-labor revisions of labor regulations and enterpriese readjustment. To deal with agricultural problems, the party has such veteran JFU campaigners as TAKEMURA Naraichi of NARA and FUKAZAWA Yoshimori of YAMANASHI. On financial problems there are such scholars and critics as KAZAHAYA Yasoji, ex-professor of Kyushu University, KAWAKAMI Kanichi, IMANO Takeo, and KAMIYAMA Shigeo. To cope with legal problems, there are such veterans of the Liberal Bar Association as KAMIMURA Susumu, KATO Mitsuru, TANAKA Gyohei, and NASHIKI Sakujiro. In the field of culture, there are such persons as NAKANISHI Inosuke, who defeated Socialist Party Chairman KATAYAMA in the recent general election, and writer TANIGUCHI Zentaro, who is known to his readers as KAGA Koji. In regard to women's problems, of the eight women Diet members who are veterans of the woman emancipation movement, three--KARASAWA Toshiko, TAJIMA Hide and KANDA Asano--are Communists.

It is noted that the Communist Party, unlike the other parties, not only looks seriously upon the Diet and its activites there as a battlefield for the party struggles, but it also places great empahsis on its extra-Diet mass struggles. In this respect, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, the highest organ of the Communist Party, acts as a rivet which connects the struggles waged inside and outside the Diet. Also, the Diet activities of the party Diet members are controlled by the Political Bureau, which formulates all party

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strategies and tactics. This bureau consists of nine members, of which the top executives are TOKUDA, NOZAKA, and SHIGA; the others are: ITO Ritsu, MIYAMOTO Kenji, KONNO Yojiro, KIN Tenkai, HASEGAWA Ko, and SHIDA Shigeo.

The Worker-Farmer Party was the only one whose election results proved out as expected and that suffered no serious damages. However, within the party, there are signs of many and serious troubles ahead. The seven members of this party who succeeded in the election are all old hands, such as NAKAHARA, OKADA, TAMAI, ISHINO, YAMAGUCHI and MATSUTANI. Because the significance of forming the Worker-Farmer Party lay in its aim of purifying the Socialist Party from without, insist that its mission ended with the recent election. To be specific, it is highly possible that the failure of such anti-Communistic members as OTA Tenrei, TOKORO Makoto and MORIYAMA Takehiko will lead to a unification of the party. Moreover, in view of the fact that the party has heretofore engaged in joint struggles in answer to the Communist Party's call, it is undeniable that serious consideration will be given to its dissolution and to its subsequent merger with the Communists. This will not be a question concerning the political parties alone but will also have a significant effect upon the JFU and, more broadly, on the whole Democratic front.

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ITEM 5 Contributing Factors of Communist Advance (Part II) - Yomiuri - 30 Jan 49. Translator: S. Ono. (TK)

Full Translation:

4121

Government Employees Voted Communist

Chairman: There seems to be no denying that the votes of government employees went to the Communists.

Q: At office closing hour on the day before the election, the GPWU distributed handbills describing the defects of the Ashida, Katayama and Yoshida administrations. This, together with the enfocement of the 48-hour week and the fact that the January pay was very little due to wage adjustment, induced many of them to support the Communists.

F: The GPWU issued a directive to its members not to support conservative parties. One person I know at the Communist Party headquarters told me that, of the total ballots cast for the party, only about 700,000 votes were cast by fixed supporters of the party, such as repatriates who have become Communist indoctrinated, regular party members and union leaders. Therefore, the rest, constituting little more than 2,000,000, came from independent voters. Therefore, he said, the Communist Party does not view the 35 Diet seats won as anything permanent since it was due largely to such temporary factors as the recent development of international situation and internal issues.

A: I was told that the other day seven young government clerks, including employees of the Finance Ministry and local governments, were drinking in a certain restaurant. Two of the clerks strongly denounced the Communists, while the other five heatedly defended the party. Some says that this is representative of the political inclination of government clerks.

Y: It is natural that there are many Communist supporters among them, since they mixed with Communists in their college days. Yet, as they rise in rank, the higher they go the more conservative they become. It is a fact that there are many Communists among officials of low rank, as, for instance, in the local tax offices.

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R: The Communists seem to have been waging a consistent and constant election campaign since three years ago. The board of education elections has also given the party good experience.

A: I doubt whether the adoption of the 48-hour week induced almost all of government workers to vote for the Communists, since some of them say that prior to the 48-hour week they had too much leisure time.

Hokkaido Communists Polled Poorly

J: The Communists' poor showing of only 65,000 votes in HOKKAIDO was surprising since they were supposedly strong there.

Y: Contrary to the popular belief that HOKKAIDO was in the grip of the Communists, the investigation our paper conducted indicated that a large part of the Communist Party organization in that district had been recently destroyed. The result of the election supports this.

Conservative Complacency Costly

B: Didn't the Communists fail in districts where the conservative camp employed measures to counter their threat? For instance, in OSAKA's Second District, when the newspapers predicted that he would be passed up by Communist KAMAKAMI Kanichi, Democrat HOSOKAWA Yasohachi complacently expected that this would excite the pro-conservatives to all vote for him and that he wouls be elected. However, the press prediction acted conversely to increase Communist popularity and HOSOKAWA was defeated. This easy complacence of the conservative candidate that the voters disliked the Communist Party facilitated the Communist victory. In the TOKYO 3rd District, had HIROKAWA Kozen permitted one more DLP candidate to run with him, Communist TOKUDA Kyuichi might have been unsuccessful.

C: That is the same mistake committeed by Socialist SUZUKI Mosaburo in the 1947 election. Because the Socialists were then at their height of popularity, had the Socialists run one more candidate in that district, TOKUDA might have been defeated. When it comes to an election, conservative candidates are more interested in defeating candidates of their same faction than defeating the opposition, and they never form a common front.

E: The reason the conservatives do not set up a common front is that they are haunted by the fear that they lack the organization which the Socialists and the Communists possess.

Communists Excell Conservatives in Tactics

Chairman: Broadly speaking, it can be said that the Communists excelled the conservatives in tactics. Especially, the Communists concentrated considerable effort in their preparatory campaigns.

F: Yes, they diligently conducted taxation struggles and set up private welfare agencies for the poor. The Communists also made abundant use of posters.

E: Most Communist candidates are good at speech-making on the streets. However, there was one Communist candidate in the HIROSHIMA

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2nd District who was very poor at this. I thought about 8,000 ballots would be the most he could gather, but though he was defeated, he surprised me by winning 26,000 votes.

F: In this election, TOKUDA dropped the use of personal attack, his favorite tactics. He appealed to the sentiment of the voters, saying that there was no reason to fear the Communist Party. His speech succeeded in persuading even the women to vote for his party.

C: Another thing too is that the members of a Communist's family all vote for the party, since in daily life the father talks against the capitalist.

G: Recently a number of intellectuals entered the Communist Party. In a backward country like JAPAN, such an event prompts many to copy their actions and support the party.

A: The Communist Party is aware of this and capitalizes on it by giving it full publicity.

Situation of French Communists

Chairman: Mr G, you are familiar with the situation in FRANCE. How about the French Communists?

G: Intellectuals joining the Communists is now becoming rare in FRANCE. French intellectuals are now abandoning the Communists, as the withdrawal of Andre GIDE and PICASSO shows. Although 25 percent of the farm population belong to the Communist Party, these actually working for the party are urban workers and government employees.

It is strange that the intellectuals, seekers of freedom, should join the Communist Party. The case of TAKEBAYASHI Musoan, who recently joined the party, is that he wanted to regain his popularity. That is a shameful act for an intellectual. Recently, I learned that in PARIS a book, written by a refugee from the SOVIET UNION, titled "I Chose Freedom" is becoming a best seller.

When I was in FRANCE, the French Communist Party made great use of Roman ROLLAN and GIDE, who were then Communists, to propagate Communist idea. Now in JAPAN Communist Party is utilizing the same tactics. The party welcomes college professors which in turn attracts students to the party. This tactic is already outmoded in FRANCE.

D: IDE Takashi, UCHIDA Gan, son of UCHIDA Roan, and MINAMI Yoshiro, cartoonist, have joined the party. The Communist Party holds a big ceremony when such renowned intellectuals join it. Recently, the party began to utilize these ceremonies to openly propagandize its views. Thus, in factories, for instance, when a new member joins the party, a ceremony is held to which even non-Communist workers are invited, and the new Communist addresses his audience on the reason for his deciding to join the party, standing on a platform before a big picture of LENIN.

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ITM 4 Contributing Factors of Communist Advance (Part I) - Yomiuri - 29 Jan 49. Translator: F. Mitsuhashi. (TK)

4121

Full Translation:

Regarding the advance made by the Communist Party in the recent general election, 20 members of the Yomiuri Shimbun Editorial Committee, Political Department and its Social Department held the following round-table discussion, with YASUDA, chief editor and concurrently chief of the Editing Bureau, and AIKAWA, chief of the Political Department, as chairmen:

Chairman: Public interest is focused on the fact that the number of successful Communist candidates was greater than had been generally expected and that the Democratic Liberal Party has won an absolute majority in the Diet. I want to hear your opinions on what was responsible for the Communist success.

D: In the recent election, the Communist Party won 2,980,000 votes. This is an increase of 1,980,000 votes over the 1,000,000 votes the party polled in the previous election. On the other hand, the number of votes obtained by the Socialist Party dropped by 3,100,000 to 4,080,000 from the previous 7,170,000. Where these 3,100,000 votes went to is the question.

Assuming that the Democratic Liberal, the Democratic and the Peoples Co-operative parties constitute the conservative camp and that the Socialist, the Communist and the Labor-Farmer parties form the progressive camp, the difference between the total conservative and progressive votes increased by 2,803,000 this year over last year in favor of the conservatives. In this is included the votes lost by the Socialist Party in the recent election.

It is estimated that two thirds of the votes lost by the Socialist Party in the current election went to the Communist Party and the other one third to the conservative camp. Thus viewed, the Communist victory only means that the Socialists lost out to the Communist in the bid for the progressive votes, while some progressive votes even went to the conservatives. Therefore, the conservative camp need not view the victory of the Communist Party with much alarm.

J: The Communist Party made a remarkable advance in big cities, such as TOKYO and OSAKA, where there are big factory districts and where the party has a strong organization, and in such prefectures as NAGANO Ken where voters take a very keen interest in politics.

A: I see a connection between the increase of 1,980,000 votes over the previous total won by the Communists and the fact that in the people's review of Supreme Court judges, the judge receiving the lowest number of ballots cast against him still received 1,210,000. The Communist Party had directed its members to vote against all of the judges. Therefore, it can be assumed that 1,210,000 persons who cast their votes against the judges as directed by the Communist Party were party members. Subtracting this figure from the total 2,980,000 votes the party won produces 1,770,000 votes, which were cast by independent voters.

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ITEM 4 (Continued)

Others Beside Labor Voted Communists

Chairman: I have heard that aside from organized laborers, the petit bourgeois, the intelligentsia and the younger people voted for the Communist Party.

N: That is true of the eastern part of AICHI Ken, where the Communist Party is everywhere waging a struggle against high taxes, forming what they call a livelihood safeguard league. This struggle won the sympathy of the small citizenry. In GIFU Ken, women, who had been regarded as conservative, were earnestly supporting the Communist Party, because its platform directly connected household problems with politics.

K: Among those who voted for the Communist Party, there were many who did so not out of positive support of communism but to have the party expose and oust the corruption of the major parties.

M: In TOKYO's First District, NOZAKA obtained many votes from students in BUNKYO Ku whose lot has been growing increasingly worse since the end of the war. The votes were probably due to the activities of the Communist cells in schools. These cells had fought against the hike in tuition.

H: The All-Japan Student Self-government Federation has about 400,000 members, and it is observed that one half or two thirds of them voted for the Communist Party. Communist Party membership numbered 100,000 at the time of the previous election. Assuming that the membership doubled during the last year, and if each party member wins over 10 other voters, the party can obtain 2,000,000 votes. In addition, it can win 700,000 to 800,000 independent votes through everyday struggles against high taxes and other campaigns. Therefore, if the party has 200,000 members, it means that it can obtain 3,000,000 votes without difficulty.

P: In KYOTO, many students voted for the Communist Party or abstained from voting out of political nihilism.

F: A considerable number of the intelligentsia willfully voted for the Communist Party, saying that they had been betrayed by the Socialist Party.

D: There is even a capitalist that voted for the Communist Party. A company president in SHIMANE Ken voted for the Communist Party because he was grateful for having had his taxes reduced through its efforts. The struggle against high taxes greatly contributed to the current advance of the Communist Party. The party waged this struggle both in urban and in rural districts as a preparatory campaign for the election. There were also Communists within the taxation offices who by their positions were able to reduce taxes in response to this movement.

On High Tax and 48-hour Week

Chairman: It is widely rumored that the struggle against high taxes was carried out with the co-operation of taxation officials. It is also rumored that the enforcement of the 48-hour week drove many government and public employees to support the Communist Party. How about this?

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POLITICAL

ITEM 4 (Continued)

C: Almost all members of the National Council of Government and Public Workers Unions voted for the Communist Party. The Government received many letters from government and public employees in various parts of the country, stating that they would not vote for Diet members who had supported the revision of the National Public Service Law or that they were opposed to the 48-hour week. The wording of these letters were all identical, because they had been written in accordance with a directive issued by the GPWU central headquarters. Judging from the number of these letters that came in everyday, the mobilization power of the GPWU is very great.

N: The situation is different from big cities; but in many of the small towns and villages, the public employees are public employees only during working hours and in private life they are farmers. Therefore, the majority of these did not vote for the Communist Party.

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Objectives of the Labor Democratization Movement

In JIYU TO PAN, OTANI Tetsutaro declares that the goals of "the movement to democratize Japanese labor unions' are: 1) to exclude Communist Party fractional activities from workers' organizations, and 2) to fortify unions from capitalist interference in their affairs." Professor HORI Heishiro of the Central Labor College, in a RODO MONDAI KENKYU article, also points out that the Democratization League--organized at first in NCIU bodies (and recently expelled from the National Congress)--"was established to eliminate fractional activities of the Communist Party." Hori believes that political action by labor is essential to attainment of its legitimate objectives, and proposes that national unions implement their policies by electing labor representatives to the Diet.

Conditions Favoring the Development of "Class Consciousness"

"Confronted by distressing living conditions," the writer asserts, "workers are compelled to resort to measures that will assure survival, regardless of what laws may be enacted or oppressive actions taken against them." Through struggles for their livelihood, Kazahaya predicts, workers will become increasingly "class conscious." He also notes that "workers who hitherto have been blinded by bourgeois propaganda are beginning to show an interest in the trend of world democratic power, and are making a positive effort to understand international political developments."

Evidently the people have already advanced beyond social democracy and are moving toward a revolution, AKAHATA concluded in an editorial summarizing the "glorious and great advance" of the Communist Party at the polls. Warning against "elation over success" and advocating a "humble attitude," the Communist organ set as the major task of the party "the unconditional unification of the labor front and the political front along the lines of Marx-Leninism." The daily predicted a party of "1,000,000 Bolsheviks".

COMMUNIST OPINIONS

Only indirect references by Communist writers to American aid programs and American policy for Japan have been noted. Without mentioning the United States by name, Communist writers warn that the Japanese people must not become "slaves to foreign capital" and play on the theme of "racial independence."

TOKUDA Kyuichi, secretary-general of the Japan Communist Party, charges in a NIPPON KEIZAI article that, as planned by existing Japanese capitalism, "the introduction of foreign capital into the country is equivalent fundamentally to making the Japanese people slaves of foreign capital. In fact, things that are being imported into the country at present are much more expensive than officially-priced Japanese goods. At the same time, exports are being sold at prices lower than production costs. Thus both to import and to export goods is to incur huge losses, and the people must pay for these losses through heavy taxes. If this situation continues, Japan's economy is headed for bankruptcy." Tokuda closes his article with an appeal to the people to realize the "independence and rights of the Japanese race."

NOSAKA Sanzo, veteran Communist, also discusses introduction of foreign capital in MINSHU NO TOMO. Recent Japanese cabinets, he charges, "have failed to achieve the reconstruction of Japan through their own efforts, and have tried to accomplish it by the importation of foreign capital. * * * Import of foreign capital must be done in a peaceful way, which truly will serve Japan's reconstruction. It must be done in such a way as to contribute to Japanese independence. And it must be carried on under the democratic control of the people instead of by capitalists and bureaucrats."

ITO Ritsu, who heads the Communist Party farmers' section, comments briefly in NIPPON HYORON that "the new Fascism" is not so strong as that which existed before the end of the war. "It barely exists on foreign aid," he observes, while "the people's strength" is growing.

Socialist HARA Hyo, discussing the destructive policies of Japanese Communism in a SHAKAI SHICHO essay, notes the "great contradictions. . . in its campaign against the introduction of foreign capital. Everyone realizes that the economic reconstruction of present Japan cannot be accomplished without the help of foreign countries. Communists' opposition to aid from America is obviously an anti-American campaign. If introduction of foreign capital involved reliance on aid of Russian capital, they might not oppose it so."

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ITEM 7 Small Electoral District Will Not Stop Communist Advance - Mainichi - 31 Jan 49. Translator: J. Ide. (UG)

412-1

Full Translation:

According to reports reaching the National Election Management Committee, the Communist Party gained a certain number of votes in every city, town, and village throughout the nation. The committee also pointed out that the Communist Party launched election campaigns most energetically. Every candidate displayed his talent to the fullest extent within the framework of election laws and regulations.

In every canvassing speech, party candidates attacked other parties most successfully. This advance of the Communist Party spurned the previous opinion that the small electoral district system, now proposed by the Democratic Liberal Party, is advantageous to old-line parties and will prevent the split of political power into small parties.

The small electoral district system will not prevent the further advance of the Communist Party, which is capable of overwhelming old-line parties, even under such restrictions. This point was clearly disclosed in the results of the recent election.

The remarkable advance of the Communists can be perceived in the following prefectures:

	Votes garnered
TOKYO	333,586
OSAKA	270,353
HYOGO	142,315
AICHI	138,855
KANAGAWA	127,684

NAGANO, FUKUOKA, SAITAMA, HIROSHIMA, SHIZUOKA, KYOTO, and NIIGATA followed the aforementioned prefectures in this order. Other than FUKUI, where the Communists garnered 9,716 votes, the party gained from 20,000 to 100,000 votes in every prefecture.

	Percentage of winners to number of candidates		Percentage of winners by party		Percentage of votes garnered	
	1949	1947	1949	1947	1949	1947
Democratic Liberal	63.5	40.2	56.6	29.1	43.8	26.2
Democratic	31.1	34.6	15.0	26.0	15.8	25.6
Socialist	26.3	49.5	10.5	30.7	13.5	26.0
Peoples Co-operative	22.2	26.9	3.0	6.2	3.4	7.0
Communist	30.4	3.3	7.5	0.8	9.6	3.7
Worker-Farmer	15.6	-	1.5	-	2.0	-

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ITEM 6 Communist Election Success Discussed - Akahata - 26 Jan 49.
Translator: T. Tsukazaki. (SS)

Full Translation:

4121

Communist successes in the general election drew the following comments from various quarters:

SERIZAWA Kojiro, a writer, stated, "Communist advances in the general election are indeed striking and gratifying. During the campaigning, my children eagerly listened to candidates' speeches over the air, but it seems that the speeches of Communist candidates, though difficult to understand, most keenly impressed them. The reason for the Communist victory lay in this, that such unprejudiced children were most interested in the Communist Party. The victory clearly indicates that people in various strata of society consider the Communist Party the one that will work toward realizing their wishes.

"At this time, when Democratic-Liberal advances are somewhat associated with the resurgence of Fascism, writers should no longer remain isolated. With certain exceptions, literary people are essentially progressive. Literature loses its raison-d'etre, unless it is integrated with the public. They should have an organization, if they are to protect their freedom of thought without being manipulated by the leaders as in the last war.

"There is at present no political party other than the Communist on which we can depend on such an occasion. If the Communist Party would dispel the somewhat menacing impression it gives and reflect on certain phases of its activity, more people would join the party; as a result, the party would be able to expand."

MATSUMOTO Masao, chairman of the Japan Democratic Culture League stated, "We respect the Communist Party for contributing to the people's culture through a sound cultural policy. It is a matter of joy for us who love culture that the Communist Party, which loves culture, has achieved such development. We believe it will be a great force in our cultural movement.

"Our cultural movement has recently made great strides toward consolidating the home front and toward international cooperation. Naturally, the surprising advance of the Communist Party in this general election will bring about an outstanding development in this field."

AKAIWA Sakae, a minister stated, "I consider it a materialistic dialectical development that a field in which we can translate Communism into action while believing in religion has been created. This development is one of the major reasons for Communist advances in this election. The Communist victory strengthens my conviction that we shall not be disappointed by the self-awakening of the Japanese people.

"I think of nothing but to make a better society. In this sense, the policies of the Communist Party are on the practical level, consistent with faith in Christianity. Since Communism can be practised without casting off religious faith, the Communist Party has a chance for further development."

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ITEM 10 In Front of Lenin's Portrait - Nichi Nichi - 31 Jan 49.
Translator: H. Miyoshi. (UG)

4121

Full Translation:

With 35 candidates elected in the recent general election, the Communist Party has developed from a pinch into a "handful." This success was celebrated at their party headquarters at YOYOGI in front of a portrait of LENIN, Pictures of that scene have appeared in major metropolitan papers.

Together with their clamor for radical independence, this calls for deep thought on our part, It is construed as a frank disclosure of their genuine character. In this sense, the Communist Party can be considered an "honest" party.

No straightforward account is given of their advocated racial independence, perhaps because of the circumstances peculiar to our country now under Allied occupation. They oppose the introduction of foreign capital and foreign control of JAPAN. Among these foreign countries they do not include the USSR, but do include such democratic countries as ENGLAND and the UNITED STATES.

Racial independence is indeed a good slogan. Any nation or race instinctively craves independence. In his famous, "To the German People," FICHTE, a great German philosopher, repeated "racial independence" many times. There is not better slogan than cries of "racial independence" to convince the people that the Communist Party is the party that loves the people.

The Communists lost popularity when some of them started checking on the food used in the kitchen of the Imperial Household Office. Nevertheless, they can be regarded as having made a great stride forward with their tactics of grasping the minds of the people. But, how different their cries are from their actions!

Both actually and theoretically, there exists no communist party that is not a branch of Moscow. The past policies of the Communist Party, the so-called "Goal for 19..," were all directives from MOSCOW. The Communists assert that even if we throw away the HINOMARU flag and hoist the hammer and sickle as our national flag, racial independence will still exist. What an obsurd assertion!

Racial independence is a good thing, be it advocated by the Communist Party or the Democratic Liberal Party. However, the Communists' celebration of their success in front of LENIN's portrait reveals the difference between their advocacies and their actions. They should have celebrated their success in front of the HINOMARU flag!

ITEM 4 Leveling Movement Aligns Self with CP - Akahata - 28 Jan 49.
Translator: J. Weiller. (TK)

4121

Full Translation:

(Dispatch from the Kyushu General Bureau)--At present, when large numbers of sub-caste inhabitants in TOKUSHIMA, MIE, NARA, SHIGA, and OKAYAMA prefectures have begun to join the Communist Party, a movement has been started by some members of the Sub-caste Emancipation Committee in FUKUOKA Ken to request MATSUMOTO Jiichiro, ex-Vice President of the House of Councillors, to join the Communist Party.

MORITA Mitsuo and MIYAMOTO Hideo, leaders of a sub-caste emancipation committee, which represents about 20,000 people in FUKUOKA's MUNAKATA, ASAKURA, and CHIKUSHI Gun, sent a letter to MATSUMOTO on the 20th requesting him to join the Communist Party. This movement originated among the sub-caste of the above three Gun, who argued:

"In the past 30 years that it has been in existence, the social leveling movement had been a movement for the emancipation of the people. Since the end of the war, however, it has tended to fall in with the conservative forces. In order to pull it back into the proper direction, it is essential that we obtain the cooperation of the Communist Party. With this object in view, we would like to have Mr MATSUMOTO also join the party."

In this connection, MORITA, the leader of the present movement, stated: "As one of MATSUMOTO's close friends since our youth, I have been keeping on with the leveling movement for the past 30 years. However, the movement at present is in a deplorable state, Convinced that the emancipation movement must be in the same vein as the communistic movement, I have joined the party and want MATSUMOTO to do likewise."

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ITEM 2 Workers Have Awakened, Oyama Avers - Akahata - 27 Jan 49.
Translators: K. Yasutake and T. Fukizawa. (MJF)

4121

Full Translation:

Prof OYAMA of Waseda University at a press conference on 24 January made the following comments on the surprising showing of the Communist Party in the election:

"There is actually no need for comment on the Communist Party's victory. That victory, in itself, was a bold comment by the people on what they were thinking and what they believed was the necessary course of action. The anti-Communist attitude of a few of the major papers was highly conspicuous in the last few days of the campaign. However, the people ignored this and voted according to their own convictions. One commentary on the people's enlightenment was the victory and defeat of ASHIDA and NISHIO respectively, both of whom are under indictment. Voters in large cities, who are politically conscious, defeated NISHIO; while ASHIDA was re-elected by rural voters who are still dominated by old influences.

"The overwhelming victory of Communist candidates in large cities--with the most votes, generally speaking--indicates that organized labor, smaller businessmen and industrialists, students, and the intelligentsia are enlightened voters who are not led astray by newspaper opinions. In AMERICA, despite the NEW YORK TIMES propaganda for candidate DEWEY in the recent American presidential election, the people voted according to their own convictions. The Japanese masses have shown a similar greatness in this election.

"The DLP victory is not a measure of its real strength. It has only the same significance that a Dewey victory would have had. The DLP did not gain its votes from the progressive camp. They were received, rather, from people who were disappointed in the Democratic and Socialist Parties and who voted in the illusion that the DLP could do better. In short, they were votes with no solid basis. On the other hand, support for the progressives will only increase hereafter. We must extend this progressive influence into the farm villages and strive for its progress through labor-farmer co-operation. The intelligentsia are well aware of their helplessness without the co-operation of the working class. Among the working classes, specifically, between the workers and farmers, there is much room for improvement in co-operation.

"YOSHIDA of the Democratic Liberal Party declared that the 3,000,000 people, who voted for Communists, are enemies of the nation. This brazen attitude shows that he has no appreciation of the present day atmosphere. As incomprehensible as this attitude is to us, it nevertheless warrants our keen attention. That is, it points out that he and his kind, who calmly advocate a conservative merger and adamantly oppose the progressive camp, are the symbol of the governing class backed by monopoly capitalists.

"Now why did the Socialist Party suffer such a serious loss in the election? The reason is, while it paid lip service to socialist policies, it showed no determination to carry out the measures demanded by the laboring masses. Following this same indecisive line, it even failed to show definite opposition to the bill revising the National Public Service Law, nor did it fight against the Committee to Investigate Un-Japanese Activities. The Socialists have reason to do some serious soul-searching. The new question up for future decision by them and by the Labor-Farmerites is what attitude they will assume toward unification of the democratic front. If they do not proclaim their support of this measure, they cannot escape desertion by the masses and a progressive deterioration of their influence.

"The progressive camp has powerful allies in the unification of the democratic front. One of these is the Potsdam Declaration and the other is the Declaration of Human Rights passed by the United Nations. The democratic camp should employ these allies to consolidate the democratic front and to establish a democratic people's government. The recent general election was the manifestation of the people's will to found a peaceful, independent, and cultural nation on their own initiative and responsibility. We should fight bravely for final victory against the reactionary, conservative powers who can be expected to try strengthening their influence by increasingly arbitrary means. That victory is not far away."

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412.1

ITEM 2 Communists Boast of Scores of New Members - Akahata - 23 Jan 49.
Translator: M. Ota. (TY)

Extracts:

(YAMAGATA) - The entry of Chairman SASAKI and Vice-chairman HEMMI of the Yamagata District Committee of the All-Japan Communications Workers Union into the Communist Party have strongly impressed members of the AJCWU's lower organizations in YAMAGATA. Many members are streaming into the Communist Party and as a result, the Communist cell membership in the Yonezawa Post Office has doubled.

Among new Communists are five members of the AJCWU Akayu Chapter in HIGASHI OITAMA Gun, including ABE Shiko, chairman of the chapter's Executive Committee; two Worker-Farmer Party members, including ICHITANI Noboru; KAN Tetsuzo, chief of the Business Affairs Bureau of the Nagai Post Office in NISHI OITAMA Gun, and 10 other members; YAMATAKA Denshichi, Head of the Nishitagawa Gun Chapter; KOIKE Nobuo and four others of the Tsuruoka Construction Bureau; HONDA Toshio, Chief of the Mogami Special Post-Office Local; and TAKAHASHI Yoshitaro, Chief of the Youth Section of the local.

Furthermore, Communist cells were established within the Oguni Post Office in NISHI OITAMA Gun, the Komatsu Post Office and the Takahata Post Office in HIGASHI OITAMA Gun.

(TAKAMATSU) - MATSUMOTO Jinshichi, 40, Secretary-general of the Kagawa District Committee of the League for the Emancipation of the Pariah, Chief of the Youth Department and Auditor of the Prefectural Federation of the Socialist Party, joined the Communist Party on 18 January together with three other young men.

MATSUMOTO is a leader of the pariah liberation movement in KAGAWA Ken. He has also taken the initiative in reconstructing TAKAMATSU Shi since the war. He constructed a chopping center at KITAHARA Machi and is playing a leading role among smaller merchants and industrialists in TAKAMATSU Shi as the Director-general of the Takamatsu District Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

(SHIZUOKA) - Chairman SAKURAI Yoshiyuki of the Executive Committee of the Shizuoka Prefectural Chapter of the All-Japan Electric Industry Workers Union announced his entry into the Communist Party to all chapter members on 18 January. This is the chapter from which a number of workers sacrificed their jobs to struggle against the National Public Service Law.

SAKURAI seceded from the Socialist Party on 1 January immediately after he was informed of the entry into the Communist Party of Chief MIZUTANI of the Kakegawa local. Taking the cue from SAKURAI, ITO Shigeru, Secretary-general of the Kakegawa local; TAKAHASHI Takejuro and FUKAZAWA Isao of the District Headquarters committee, bolted from the Socialist Party. Of them ITO has already joined the Communist Party.

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POLITICAL

ITEM 2 (Continued)

(TAKASAKI) - ICHIKAWA Tameo, 38, literary critic and member of the Central Committee of the New Japan Literary Society, joined the Communist Party on 20 January together with his wife. ICHIKAWA who had evacuated to his native place Kusatsu Hotsprings, GUMMA Ken, has been devoting himself to the improvement of culture in local districts.

The couple believe that joining the Communist Party is the only means to fight Fascism. ICHIKAWA is concurrently chief of the Azuma Gun Chapter of the New Japan Literary Society and Chairman of the Kusatsu Machi Labor Council. He is popular with the young people of this district.

(TOKYO) - In the suburb of TOKYO, a senior high school student and a dentist joined the Communist Party recently. MAKI Hiromasa, Chief of the Youth Department of the Tachikawa Chapter of the Democratic Liberal Party, a student at the Tokyo Metropolitan Second Senior High School, 244, 2 Chome, AKEBONO Cho, TACHIKAWA Shi, called on the CP's Three "Tama" Districts Committee (TN: The Three Tama Districts include KITA TAMA Gun, MINAMI TAMA Gun and NISHI TAMA Gun.) On 21 January and joined the Communist Party.

MAKI had been taking an active part in the campaign for Democratic Liberal candidate FUKUDA Tokuyasu. However, moved by the rally on 18 January at the Civics Hall in TACHIKAWA Shi for a merger of Socialists and Communists in the Three "Tama" Districts, at which time some attendants joined the Communist Party, MAKI determined to follow their lead. One of those who became Communists at the rally is dentist SUDA Shoryu who enjoys public confidence as chairman of the Tachikawa City Democratic Commerce and Industry Association.

(KITAMI) - NIKKO Fukuji, 29, chairman of the Kitami Engine Shed Local of the Government Railway Workers Union, chairman of the Kitami District Labor Council, member of the Kitami City Council and member of the Public Safety Commission called on the office of the CP's Kitami District Committee on 17 January and applied for membership in the Communist Party.

ITEM 8 Matsumoto's Successor May Be Democratic Liberal - Jiji Shimpo - 31 Jan 49. Translator: K. Sato. (UG)

4121

Full Translation:

Since Vice Speaker MATSUMOTO Jiichiro of the Upper House was announced as amenable to the Purge Directive on 25 January, the selection of his successor has become an urgent matter.

MATSUMOTO, however, intends to appeal the decision. It is unlikely that he will voluntarily resign before 14 February, the date the order becomes effective.

On the other hand, in preparation for the situation thereafter, the Upper House is informally seeking for a suitable candidate to fill his post.

Indications are that the successor will be chosen among the DLP faction, which is second only to RYOKUFUKAI in the Upper House. In this connection, NAKAYAMA Toshihiko (National Electoral District), ITAYA Junsuke (HOKKAIDO) and SHIGEMUNE Yuzo are believed to be the strongest candidates.

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ITEM 5 The Democratic Liberal Landslide - Dai Ichi - 26 Jan 49.
Translator: I. Kuniko. (TK)

4129

Summary:

To determine the nation's politics the voting public has expressed its will freely through the general election.

Judging from the results, it can be said that the voters in general did not lack common sense. The Democratic Liberal landslide was brought about by its favorable position as a Government party and by the incompetency and corruption of the three former Government parties. At the same time, it must not be overlooked that the remarkable gain of the Communists is due to the dissatisfaction of labor with the corrupt political parties and to Communist opposition against the offensive of the Democratic Liberals.

In any case, the fact that the two parties, one extreme right and the other extreme left, have simultaneously made remarkable progress should not be underestimated. Furthermore, what must be noted is that the miserable defeat of the Socialist Party and the failure of KATAYAMA to be elected aptly represent the public's non-confidence in the opportunistic Socialist Party.

While the Katayama and the Ashida cabinets were in office, the Democratic Liberals repeatedly criticized that the so-called middle-of-the-road politics would give birth to ineffectiveness and corruption. It is true that the middle-of-the-road politicians have been bitterly criticized by the voters and have failed in the election, but in view of the present international situation, is it really reasonable to deny absolutely such a political idea? In view of the objective conditions now besetting JAPAN, we should think seriously of this problem and watch keenly how it will be settled by the Democratic Liberal Cabinet, whose responsibility is extremely great.

The most important task which must be undertaken by the political circles is to speed up the nation's economic recovery by implementing the nine-point Economic Stabilization Program. However, is it really possible for the Democratic Liberal Cabinet to enforce such policies confidently? Furthermore, what will the regime do to meet labor's demands? If the political situation and the national rehabilitation are not improved by the new regime, our people may be forced to support a political party which differs extremely from the Democratic Liberal Party. Particularly, if it becomes more reactionary by utilizing the majority, the laboring masses may quickly lean to the left.

Under these circumstances, it is hoped that our people will strictly watch how the Democratic Liberals will perform their duty.

ITEM 4 Lesson from the People's Judgment (Letter to the Editor) - Jiji - 26 Jan 49. Translator: I. Kuniko. (TK)

4121

Full Translation:

As a result of the general election the Communist Party has shown remarkable progress. The number of seats gained is still small, but it is surprising that the party has multiplied its Diet members by ninefold. What does this signify? Politicians, particularly, old major political party members should pause for serious reflection.

In JAPAN today, only a handful of the populace would welcome Communist infiltration. In spite of this the fact that the number of Communist Diet members has increased conspicuously indicates the disgust and disappointment felt by the people over the scandalous conduct of our politicians. Furthermore, the great defeat of the Socialist Party, which won a majority in the former general election, also aptly reveals the thinking and the judgment of the people.

When the best is lacking there is no choice but to elect the next best. With this thought many voters were compelled to cast their votes for the Communist candidates, declaring that it is better to elect Communist candidates than send thieves to the Diet.

It is natural that the old major political parties invited misfortune due to their ignominy, but what a pity that the voters had to cast their votes for a party which they cannot consider desirable!

There is fear that our people may again be misled by undesirable politicians whom they cannot support positively. Under these circumstances, we earnestly hope that all conservative parties will awaken to their responsibility.

(UCHIYAMA Akira, Company employee, ADACHI Ku)

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ITEM 23 Diet Activities of Communist Party - Akahata - 30 Jan 49. Translator: J. Wada. (GS)

4121

Full Translation:

Even commercial papers which had been engaged in anti-Communist propaganda until very recently are now obliged to pay attention to the great significance of our party's victory in the general election. It is impossible to disregard the wishes of 3,000,000 people, so clearly expressed when they voted for our party in the cause of freedom, peace, and racial independence.

The 3,000,000 voters who support our party will not hesitate to boycott and to criticize the overtly anti-Communist commercial papers, which are only the tool of reactionary bourgeois political parties.

However, it must be noted that more false publicity is being made concerning Diet activities of our party, which is now a major party in the Diet. The false publicity defines our party as a party which denies the parliamentary system, or as a party which is based upon illegitimate activities, distorting the character of our party and our activities. (MAINICHI and NIHON KEIZAI)

These commercial papers attempt to replace the historical and social opposition between the two major forces in the Diet--the reactionary, conservative force and the progressive, revolutionary force--with a mechanical and false opposition between a parliamentary party and a non-parliamentary party, or a party based on legitimate activities and one based on illegitimate activities.

Our party is definitely critical of the essential character of the existing parliamentary and election systems. The existing systems are designed in such a way that the will of the people cannot be expressed. Our party's draft Constitution and activity principle call for the establishment of a new parliamentary system, which is clearly justifiable; that is, a democratic single-house system based upon the principle of proportional representation.

Under a proportional representation system, our party would have had 10 more candidates elected, and the Democratic Liberal Party would have had less than half the present number. We insist that the people's sovereignty be entrusted to a standing directors' meeting, to be elected by a democratic single-House Diet.

Therefore, the Communist Party is the only party which is fighting for the establishment of a truly democratic Diet.

Further, it has often been emphasized in these columns that our purpose is to create a truly democratic Diet by unifying the activities within the Diet with those outside, through democratic means. Even under the existing system, we will do our best to have the people's will reflected in the Diet, develop democratic legislative activities, and fight against the scheming of any anti-people's party, in order to improve the people's livelihood and to promote the democratization of JAPAN.

Our party is one which works for a proper parliamentary system, which is a focal representation of the general will of the people.

To fight for the establishment of a democratic independent JAPAN and for creating a socialist or communist society is the historical mission of our party. This means that our party's mission is to create a society wherein the general will of the people is the master of politics, economy and culture.

Therefore, those who try to label our party as an anti-Diet party or a party based upon illegitimate activities must be blamed because they do not realize the essential character of our party.

Isn't it true that the corrupt conservative parties, which are most frequently involved in scandal and vote-buying cases, have been destroying democracy by their disgraceful behavior?

Further, a democratic parliament and people's sovereignty, in the true sense of the word, can be established both in name and in reality only in a people's republic. Isn't it the reactionary parties which, in spite of this simple truth, have been exerting frantic efforts to maintain the emperor system, thus destroying democracy?

Diet members of our party will push ahead for the final victory of the people by fair and square actions, both inside and outside the Diet, in accordance with the expectations and demands of the masses.

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ITEM 1 Communist Party Unmasked - Magazine: Zenshin (Monthly) - Feb 49. 1 p.
Translator: T. Osame. (MJF)

412.1

Summary:

Following is the gist of a round-table discussion among labor union representatives and the editorial staff of the magazine ZENSHIN, in which they criticized the policies of the Communist Party. Participants were: ITO Fumio, of the All Japan Express Company Workers Union; IRIE Hiroshi, of the Tokyo Independent; TAURA Masao, of the Japan Federation of Coal Mine Workers Unions; TSUWAKI Kiyoo, of the Japan Federation of Private Railway Workers Unions; ONO Keizo, of the Tsurumi Plant, Tokyo Shibaura Electric Appliance Company Workers Union; OGIWARA Chiaki, of the National Screen and Theater Workers Union; ARIMA Terutake, of the All Japan Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuff Workers Union; SHIBATANI Kaname, of the Government Railway Workers Union; and the editorial staff composed of YAMAKAWA Hitoshi, ARAHATA Kanson, TAKAHASHI Masao, and KOBORI Jinji.

KOBORI: When the All Japan Coal Mine Workers Union and the Japan League of Coal Mine Workers Unions held their respective general assemblies at TOKYO in December, to decide whether or not they should accept the proposal of the Coal Mine Industry League, a Communist falsely reported in an assembly of the farmer union that the latter had rejected the proposal. As a result, falling easy prey to the Communist trick, the All Japan Coal Mine Workers' Union refused to concern themselves with it. The Communist Party, guilty of playing such a mean trick on the workers, cannot be regarded as socialistic, or as a political party for the working class.

OGIWARA: There has been much Communist propaganda to the effect that a merger will take place between the Communist and Socialist Parties, but this is another of their strategems.

KOBORI: The party held a mass rally at TSURUMI on 6 November, the purpose of which was to arrive at a decision for opposing the arrest of Korean moonshiners. To give Koreans such unreasonable rights is an infringement on JAPAN's sovereignty. The practices of the Communist Party are thus inconsistent with its slogan of racial independence.

TAURA: I will introduce the fascistic atmosphere of the NCIU's general meeting. It was not a meeting of labor unions. The entrance was guarded by young Communists, wearing red arm bands, behind log barricades. Everyone was examined by guards at the entrance. Everywhere in the assembly hall guards were posted,

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POLITICAL

ITEM 1 (Continued)

even in the gallery. Those who tried to speak against the executive committee were forced out, and the minority had no chance to express its opinion.

IRIE: When the Toho Motion Picture workers who belong to the Tokyo Independent Union went on strike against fixed hours, the Secretary of the Japan Screen and Theater Workers Union promised full support. Breaking its promise, however, the union impeded the strike and made plans to oust the anti-Communist workers from the Toho Studio. This is an example of the Communists' betrayal of the workers.

SHIBATANI: It is the duty of a political party acting for the working class to tell the workers the truth, but the Communist Party scemes to win over the workers by scurvy tricks. The strategy of job desertion is a good illustration.

ITO: The party is now conducting a drive to collect funds for participation in the World Federation of Trade Unions, an impossibility under present conditions. The truth is that the party is using this pretext to collect funds for employing new clerks; and, if the occupation forces do not permit participation in the WFTU, the Communists will cry "Oppression!" thereby killing two birds with one stone.

ARAHATA: If a person deserts his job, he becomes a hero of the Anti-American movement.

IRIE: The Communist Party is going to turn the class struggle into a racial movement.

ARAHATA: When the party wants to draw a person into the fold, it uses every available device. In consequence, the people are coming to realize that they cannot co-operate with the Communists practically although they may agree with them theoretically.

KOBORI: Many people believe that the workers' vote for the Communist Party will decrease in the coming general election.

TAURA: The Communist Party cannot explain why the Communist-led NCIU does not throw its general meeting open to the public.

ITO: Although they declare that the labor union should have no secrets, the central struggle committee of our union does not inform the rank and file members of the tactics it plans.

TAURA: The assembly of the NCIU would not listen to the message of the Socialist Party, but the Japan League of Coal Mine Workers Unions assembly received the messages from NAKANISHI Isao of the Communist Party and the NCIU.

KOBORI: I do not believe that the NCIU has to exceed 800,000 members, although it boasts of a membership as large as 1,600,000. When LENIN made a speech in 1921, many people interrupted with whistles and jeers. Having confidence in himself, however, LENIN persuaded his opposers instead of oppressing them with violence as the Communists are doing now. The Communist Party will not make much headway, although a little growth is expected.

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ATM 3 Communists Propose Joint Front to Socialists and WFP - Akahata - 30 Jan 49. Translator: N. Kobayashi. (GS)

4127

Full Translation:

The Communist Party Friday afternoon formally asked the Socialist Party to carry out a common struggle against the reactionary influences. The former then proposed to the Worker-Farmer Party that a merger between the two parties on the basis of Marx-Leninism be realized immediately, and that if it is impossible a joint battle front be formed between them.

To this overture, both the Socialist and the Worker-Farmer parties replied that they would answer shortly, after referring the issue to the respective organizations concerned, although the Worker-Farmer Party expressed its outright support of the joint-front idea.

This proposal was made under the name of the politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the aim being to unify the people's political front against the offensive of the reactionary forces, in conformity with the ardent desire of the general masses.

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NEWS

ITEM 3 (Continued)

"Friendly Socialist-Communist Talk"

Five representatives of the Communist Party. including ITO Ritsu, KONNO Yoshiro, both members of the politburo, HOSOKAWA Karoku, member of the House of Councillors, KIKUNAMI Katsumi and DOBASHI Kazuyoshi, both newly-elected members of the House of Representatives, called at the headquarters of the Socialist Party at MIYAKEZAKA, in CHIYODA Ku, at 1400 hours on Friday.

The visiting Communists were welcomed by ASANUMA Inejiro, Secretary-General of the Socialist Party, in behalf of Committee Chairman KATAYAMA Tetsu. ASANUMA led the Communists to a room on the third floor, where a 30-minute talk was held in a friendly atmosphere between the Communists and the delegates of the Socialist Party. The Socialist Party was represented by ASANUMA, HARA Hyo, KIKUKAWA Tadao, ITO Ushiro and YOSHIKAWA Kanemitsu.

After he presented a written propposal for a common struggle to the Socialists, ITO Ritsu explained; "The Communist Party does not expect an immediate reply from your party, but we wish to talk over the matter with you both inside and outside the Diet.

"The number of votes obtained by the candidates of the democratic forces as a whole in the last general election did not increase at all as compared to the previous general election. I think this is due to our failure in organizing a united front between the Socialist and Communist parties, which are generally called the party for the working class. A common struggle in which the two parties are united has already gotten under way in various localities in accordance with requests of the general masses."

Socialist Secretary-General ASANUMA replied: "Our party, at its national convention, decided on a policy which was against carrying out a common struggle with the Communists. However, I wish to refer your proposal to tomorrow's meeting of the Central Executive Committee of our party, and then decide on our party's attitude in a cautious manner. I wish you would omit the theoretical aspects of your proposal and limit your overture only to concrete problems."

Socialist ITO Ushiro then stated: "To attack the conservative forces, I hope the Communist Party, as a big political party, will also respect the friendship and faith of the Socialist Party as a party standing on a similar class basis. It is undesirable that the rank and file of both parties should slander each other. I myself favor a common struggle of the two parties regarding the problems now at stake, but the method of carrying out such a struggle is problematical."

Communist KONNO said: "It is the general masses who are ardently hoping for the common struggle."

Socialist HARA Hyo stated: "Our Socialist Party can conduct a common struggle with the Communists regarding concrete problems but, in the theoretical aspects, the two parties are different, both in tactics and in their view on life...."

In conclusion, Communist ITO stressed the grave responsibilities of both the Socialist and the Communists for realizing the unification of the entire nation. fighting against the conservative and reactionary forces, and he expressed the hope that the Socialist Party will fight jointly with the Communists, even if only in connection with one of the Communists' proposals.

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NEWS

ITEM 3 (Continued)

Following the termination of the talk, Socialist Secretary-General ASANUMA said goodbye to the Communist delegates at the entrance of the party headquarters.

"Worker-Farmer Party Favors Common Struggle"

Following their talk with the Socialists, the representatives of the Communist Party, at 1500 hours on the same day visited the lobby of the Worker-Farmer Party in the Diet building. There they interviewed KURODA Hisao, Chairman of the CEC of the party, TAMAI Yukichi, Lower House member, and SUZUKI Seiichi, Upper House member.

After chatting about the results of the election struggle, as concerning the Communists and the Worker-Farmers, Communist ITO Ritsu said, "Your party understands the situation well so I will omit explanations...." He read aloud the written proposals of the Communist Party for the merger between the Communist and the Worker-Farmer parties.

Worker-Farmer Chairman KURODA said: "I will reply after consulting with the competent group of my party, But allow me to ask you one question. What do you mean by the word "merger;" that both parties should be dissolved and a new party created or that my Worker-Farmer Party be entirely absorbed by the Communist Party?"

Communist ITO Ritsu replied, "I wish to talk it over with you in the future."

TAMAI Yukichi of the Worker-Farmer Party stated: "I favor a common struggle with the Communists, both inside and outside the Diet."

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ITEM 9 Communists Fear of Capital - Jiji Shimpo - 31 Jan 49.
Translator: N. Satake. (UG)

412:1

Full Translation:

A widespread view contends that induction of foreign capital will reduce JAPAN to a colony. This is primarily Communist propaganda, and it is probable that this view has been spread widely during the last general election. It is doubtful that this propaganda gathered many votes for the candidates. However, they were not necessarily interested in the number of votes obtained, since this propaganda was not intended primarily to increase Communist influence but to play an important role in the cold war with the SOVIET UNION.

The SOVIET UNION is denouncing racialism in EASTERN EUROPE while it is vigorously pushing it in ASIA. At first sight, this appears contradictory, but actually it is not. True, the same term "racialism" is used but in EASTERN EUROPE, where the USSR wields power, it would work against the USSR while here it means denouncing US influence. This propaganda is being conducted not in the interests of racialism, but merely as a means. So in JAPAN it is being directed toward expelling US influence. The contention that foreign capital, when induced, will make JAPAN a colony, is intended to stir up the racial consciousness of the Japanese people and create antipathy to foreign capital, and, if possible, to arouse ill feeling against the UNITED STATES.

There is another point of note in this connection. They will appreciate the result if this propaganda obstructs the rehabilitation by US aid, or rehabilitation conducted in accordance with capitalistic formulas. It might be a question whether or not foreign capital induction will really make JAPAN a colony, but it must not be forgotten that this propaganda is actually being carried out as a part of the cold war.

Then, it may be asked whether the Communists themselves do not think foreign investments will make JAPAN a colony. The answer, however, is not necessarily "No." The Communists are a group of persons who naturally overestimate the power of capital. According to Communism, capital is the fountain-head of magic power used not only to exploit the masses. Capital, they believe, is brutal force used to control politics, to rule colonies, and even to arouse imperialistic wars.

The Communists are educated along these lines, and those who have adapted themselves best to this education will become powerful leaders of the party. How, then, can they cease to fear capitalism? That foreign capital induction itself will not necessarily make JAPAN a colony is obvious, both theoretically and practically. But here we will not go into detailed discussion on this point. Suffice it to point out that their fear is entirely psychological and sentimental.

In other words, their fear is far from scientific though the Marxists are proud of being scientific; rather, it is a delusion. It is not a theory based on analysis and demonstration. It is primitive and naive sentiment. This fear has something in common with the primitive psychology of uncivilized races such as racial exclusiveness, and propaganda, combining these two, is now being conducted with the slogan of opposition to making JAPAN a colony. This is not contradictory at all.

Communist sentiment is not a serious matter as long as it remains synonymous with "capital-phobia" or racial exclusiveness.

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ITEM 9 (Continued)

The majority of the people are wise enough not to be taken in by such childish arguments. It must be noted, however, that such arguments, though sentimental rather than rational, should be considered in a more important light. As a matter of fact, policies attacking capital or levying heavy taxes on major enterprises are often regarded as progressive, with no criticism made. Attacks on all policies by connecting them skilfully with major interests of great capitalists are likely to be considered to harmonize with interests of the masses.

Furthermore, failures of capitalistic rehabilitation plans or public confusion are thought to be in the interest of the public, though having no connection with the needs of the people. It must be stated that such phenomena are all based on primitive naive sentiments. On one hand, they may be engaging in such expedient propaganda, though they themselves do not really believe it, but on the other, they might really be serious. It is, therefore, very important that the recent anti-foreign capital induction propaganda should be watched with utmost caution and be severely criticized.

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IRM 5 Communists Planning to Buck Occupation - Seikei Joho (Newsletter) - 19 Jan 49. Translator: K. Murakami. (TK)

4121

Full Translation:

The Communist Party is the only party in JAPAN that acts like a political party. Its members are bound by iron rules and the party spirit is like the fanaticism of the Mohammedans. The party organization is very strongly united, and the party organs for expression and propaganda are countless. No more than mention is required for its famous organ sheet, the "AKAHATA", and there are in addition an unbelievably large number of veiled or disguised party organ publications.

Clever Editing and Propaganda

"SHINSO" (Truth), as everyone is more than aware, is a Communist Party organ magazine. Its skillful editing and propaganda are surprisingly good. In its 1 February issue, "SHINSO" carries a picture of NOSAKA Sanzo, and below the picture the following words of SAIGO Nanshu are quoted: "A man who cares neither for life, fame nor position, is a man difficult to control. But, it is only by such men who cannot be controlled that the difficulties are surmounted and great service to the country performed."

This, however, does not mean to imply that Mr NOSAKA is as great a man as SAIGO Nanshu. In this instance, NOSAKA's likeness is used only to symbolize the Japan Communist Party, and the text means that it is the party and its members "who care for neither life, fame nor position" and will devote themselves to the nation for any great task.

Vanguards of Russia

In the past, the Communist Party had been oppressed by the police and the military, and the members had engaged in illegal activities at the risk of their lives. Indeed, they had martyrized themselves for the cause of communism.

Today, however, the Communist Party is a legally recognized political party, and neither the capitalists nor the police will harm the party or its members. Thus, about the only way a Communist may risk his life would be to act against the policies of the Allied occupation. From this point of view, the above quotation of SAIGO is taken as showing the determination of the Japan Communist Party and its members to oppose the Occupation Forces and the occupation policy.

Recently, the Japan Communist Party has been loudly trumpeting nationalism and racial independence. The Communist Party's above use of SAIGO's words, which not only has no connection with Communism but is even a repudiation of it, is a sign of this tendency. Inevitably this tendency will take the shape of resistance to the Occupation Forces and the occupation policy.

In other words, the Japan Communist Party is fighting against AMERICA in JAPAN as RUSSIA's vanguard in the Russo-American "cold war". The nationalism and the racial independence which the Communists are claiming are nothing but a weapon for their operations.

Nevertheless, unaware of the true intentions of the Communists, many people favor the Communist Party only because of its outwardly attractive slogans, and the party is said to have had considerable success in their tactics. Thus, the Communists are skillfully taking advantage of the sense of racial independence to which the people have finally awakened.

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ITEM 14 Vigorous Criticism of Communist Party Needed - Nichi Nichi - 26 Jan 49.
Translator: S. Kinoshita. (UG)

(412)

Full Translation:

This morning, editorials in all newspapers commented on the election results. They centered their remarks on the overwhelming majority of the Democratic Liberal Party and the surprising gains of the Communist Party. These two topics overshadowed all others. It stands to reason that the overwhelming majority of the Democratic Liberals is welcomed on the ground that it will create a stabilizing force in the Diet. The future course of the Japanese government has already been set by the Nine-Point Economic Stabilization Program, and even if the Democratic Liberals assume the reins of government they cannot deviate from this course. As long as the Nine-point Economic Stabilization Program remains in effect, it is a great mistake to think that the monetary stringency will be eased under the Democratic Liberals government. The significance of the Democratic Liberal government lies in creating political stability for the execution of the Economic Stabilization Program. The spectacular gains of the Communist Party are really more important than the overwhelming majority of the Democratic Liberals. The morning papers have ascribed the boost of the Communist Party to various reasons. It is true, however, that there were many who voted for Communist Candidates out of antipathy to other parties, which had been involved in scandals. Some voted for the Communists while being ignorant of Communism, or even are antagonized by it. It is said that at a certain polling place, a ballot was found bearing the scribbled notation, "I should like to vote for the Communists but am afraid of what will follow". This betrays their real sentiment. The people's antipathy to the government parties of the Katayama and the Ashida cabinets has been heightened to this level. The Liberal Party government was overthrown when the people got tired of it. The two coalition governments formed by the Socialists, the Democrats and the Peoples Cooperatives were also compelled to retire when the people got tired of them. In the meantime, the Liberals reorganized into the Democratic Liberal Party and regained popularity. If the new Democratic Liberal government fails, it will ruin the party. It is very difficult to assume the helm of government in post-war JAPAN. It appears that the most effective way of destroying a political party is to let is assume the reins of government. The Communist Party has never assumed the reins of government. So, it has never had public pledges to fulfill. It may be not until the Communist Party gets into power that the people will suffer disappointment. Up to that time, the Communists will take advantage of the people's dissatisfaction and ill-feeling toward other parties. It must not be overlooked, however, that if the Communist Party, after boosting itself in this way at every future general election, should come into power, a parliamentary government in the real sense of the word would cease to exist. In place of parliamentary government, a dictatorship of the Communist Party will come into existence. In that case, the government cannot be overthrown by means of a free election by the people. Even if the people should be dissatisfied with the Communist government, they would be unable to vote for other parties. This is what distinguished the Communist Party from other parties. Once it gets an overwhelming majority, it will retain it forever. The Communist Party has been pursuing this aim. The election has deepened their self-confidence. There is a danger that Communism will be put into practice, if the people are not quickly made conscious of what Communism is. It is meaningless to be frightened by the reality of Communism if one supports the Communists without knowing what Communism really is. Vigorous criticism of Communism is urgently needed.

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ITEM 15 Why Did Communist Party Advance So Much? - Mainichi - 26 Jan 49.
Translator: K. Ueda. (UG)

412.1

Full Translation:

One of the most significant results of the election is that the Communist Party has acquired as many as 35 seats at a single bound. It had been predicted that the party would acquire no more than 15 at the most, but, amazingly, it has become one of the bargaining bodies of the Diet. The party was recognized as a legitimate political party after the war, and in the general election in April 1946, 2,130,000 votes were cast for the party, sending five representatives to the Lower House. At the succedding election in April 1947, the number of votes decreased to 1,000,000, and only four representatives were elected. At the recent election, however, the number of representatives elected has risen to about nine times that which was obtained last time, and four times as many votes have been cast for the party. Let us see what has caused this remarkable advance of the Communists. There have been many factors, but it may be said, first of all, that the Socialists and other parties of long standing paved the way for Communist growth. None of the leading parties excaped being involved in shady transactions and scandals, and, as good luck would have it for the Communists, the Socialists and their collaborators adhered to the nebulous middle-of-the-road politics and their political operations in the Diet were no more than a series of useless interparty conflicts from beginning to end. Facing the critical internal situation, these parties said little regard to state affairs and were always occupied with mudslinging among themselves. This caused a large part of the public to abandon them in favor of the Communists. The Socialists, in particular, were no better than old-fashioned politicians in spite of their pretension to a socialistic party representing the interests of the working classes. They tried to gather illegitimate political funds, they sought nothing but power, and many of them were feverish for ministerial posts. They may be said to have cut off their flesh only to fatten the Communists. Another reason that the Communists had no pretension to power and, free from such cares, they directed their attack and criticism to all government failures. The people have living difficulties as it is, and this course of action by the Communists was most effective for their propaganda. They succeeded in winning the support of a large part of the naive younger generation. In this sense, it may be said that the Communists availed themselves fully of their standing as an opposition. More than that, they were the most dexterous in canvassing for the election. They directed their efforts to such moves for winning public confidence as the anti-tax movement and livelihood consultation, long before election canvassing began. Internationally, the relationship between CHINA and this country coming to a point where the borders of the two worlds they represent are establishing contact. The Chinese Communists' victory has of course deeply affected Japanese sentiment. We know there are many serious supporters of Communists, and we also know that a large number of people cast what may be called "floating votes" for them in consideration of foreign and domestic conditions. These floating votes made the Socialists victorious at the previous election, and now they have not only given an absolute majority to the Democratic Liberals but pushed the Communists further ahead. These votes will not be all of the same nature, but we may safely predict that they will increase or decrease in proportion to the Communists' retention of popular support and their ability to steer an unerring political course. At any rate, the Communists have developed into a bargaining body. It may be that with only four Lower House representatives they were compelled to resort to radical measures. However, they are now a bargaining body, and it would be well for them to discard their old ways. When NOZAKA Sanzo came home from exile, he published the slogan, "Loveable Communists." They had better take it out of the mothballs again.

Be that as it may, we have a problem. The Communists have so far denied parliamentarianism. The Constitution defines the National Diet as the supreme organ of sovereignty, and we shall have to regard this as Communist tactics to acquire influence in it. The Diet has come to contain two conflicting influences - one is a group of parties adhering to parliamentarianism and another is an influence denying it. The latter has increased its parliamentary influence as an opposition, and we may expect that there will be an epoch-making change in Diet operations. Scholars say that parliamentary political parties cannot exist unless they are equalized in quality to some extent. We would like to know how the Communists understand this theory.

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ITEM 16 Advance of Communist Party and Economic Circles - Sekai Keizai 26 Jan 49. Translator: J. Wada. (UG)

4121

Full Translation:

The political field of JAPAN has been newly divided with the overwhelming victory for the Democratic Liberal Party and the remarkable advance of the Communist Party. The Democratic Liberal Party's success in securing a majority of Diet seats and in forming a stabilizing force is attributed to the people's desire for the creation of a political force strong enough to execute the nine-point Economic Stabilization program and to the people's abhorrence of weak "middle of the road" politics.

Hereupon, the Democratic Liberal Party must go straight toward the implementation of the nine-point program by reorganizing its present Cabinet and by utilizing men of ability. A stabilizing political force not only must be a force which is supported by a majority party but a force of superior quality. If the Democratic Liberal Party should adhere to a conservative and reactionary policy, it would soon lose the support of the people owing to resulting contradictions.

The popularity of the Democratic Liberal Party in economic and financial circles is due to the party's advocacy of the abolition of bureaucratic controls and the balancing of national finances through an administrative reorganization. The Democratic Liberal Party must fulfill its public pledges such as abolition of the sales tax and a drastic reduction of economic controls. The Democratic Liberal Party must remember that if it fails to live up to these desires of the people, it will be subjected to criticism of the people and will meet the same fate as did the Socialist and Democratic parties.

The advance of the Communist Party deserves our attention. The Communist advance represents the people's political criticism and the union movement development into a political struggle, particularly a struggle in the Diet. Therefore, the Government must adopt labor-appeasement policies such as a social policy. If the opposition between the right and left forces develops into an opposition between a democratic front including the Communists and Socialists and a conservative front, class division and opposition will become more conspicuous and, moreover, economic reconstruction will be seriously obstructed.

Since the Communists themselves take a racial standpoint, they should pay consideration to existing international conditions and avoid unnecessary agitation. The Communists should exert efforts for the thoroughgoing democratization of Japanese politics and economy and the protection of the people's livelihood. It is hoped that the Communists will refrain from irresponsible and destructive actions. If the Communists fail to act along constructive lines, anti-Communist sentiment will increase and democracy will be endangered.

As has often been argued, social balance is the foundation for peace and stabilization. The existing class opposition reflects the lack of stability and safety of the postwar Japanese society. If efforts for economic stabilization are spared and internal strife and opposition continue, the chances for the revival of Fascism will increase.

It is necessary in this connection that a conference for economic rehabilitation be reestablished so that economic c reconstruction may be promoted with a co-operative spirit by both labor and capital. Such a conference should be designed to neutralize

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ITEM 16 (Continued)

the sharp opposition between the conservatives and the radicals to effect economic revival along sound lines, and thus to serve as a safety-valve. Further, at this conference, labor and capital should be represented on an equal footing and should discuss execution of the nine-point Economic Stabilization Plan, establishment of the single exchange rate and the balancing of foreign trade on a constructive basis.

It has already been decided, on the recommendation of GHQ, to create a labor-capital council for the stabilization of Japanese economy. The purpose of this council is to increase understanding between unions and entreprenaurs and to push constructive measures for the solution of problems centering around the stabilization of Japanese economy. Such a council should be a permanent organ, to be charged with creating opportunities for industrial peace and labor-capital understanding.

Economic circles should not fear the Communist advance. It is advisable, at this time, that the Democratic Liberal Party permit the Communists to develop activities as a responsible public organ. The Democratic Liberals should adhere to the principle of democratic government and consider things from the national point of view. If the Democratic Liberals remain stubborn conservatives and look upon the working masses as an enemy and abandon themselves to the arbitrariness and despotism of the majority power, a Communist counterattack and a further increase in Communist influence will be invited, and; as a result, politics will be thrown into greater confusion.

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ITEM 22 For the Future of the Revolution - Akahata - 27 Jan 49.
Translator: J. Wada. (UG)

Full Translation:

4121

The general election is over and the people and our party have made a glorious and great advance. "Public opinion" was so surprised with our advance that it regarded our victory as a miracle. However, our victory is not a miracle in any sense; it is the fruit of 27 long years of bitter party struggle.

In spite of rumors and suppressions too serious to be described, and attacks from all other parties, nearly 3,000,000 people supported our party in a determined manner and returned 35 representatives to the Diet. Particularly, the working class in TOKYO and OSAKA condemned the Socialist Party. Evidently, the people have already advanced beyond social democracy and are moving toward a revolution. The people are rallying for a decisive struggle centered around the choice between "fascism or people's democracy," which is one of our party slogans for national salvation.

Disillusioned at the Socialist Party which opened the way for the Democratic Liberal Party, a leader for destruction and national ruin, the masses, together with our party, are advancing on the highway to revolution.

Our party has a very important historical and racial mission. Elation over success is not permitted. This advance has placed an important political mission upon our party. The advance of our party may be a dreadful "miracle" to conservative and reactionary elements, but the mission of our party to carry out the revolution demands more vigorous efforts and further growth.

The victory of the Democratic Liberal Party does not mean the support of the people. It is merely a temporary reflection of the people's disappointment and antipathy against the betrayal and maladministration of the Democratic, Socialist and Peoples Co-operative parties. This party of criminals will be only a "mud boat" tossed about by the high seas of our attack.

The Democratic Liberal Party, which relies upon its numerical strength, will launch reactionary attacks upon the people. The duty to fight them and to organize the people for freedom, peace and racial independence has been entrusted to our party. All party organs must prepare on the basis of the results of the election, the proper methods to invite 3,000,000 supporters into the party and to organize them into the battle for a revolution.

Don't be elated by the temporary success and advance! With an important mission to fulfill, be humble in learning from and becoming one of the masses! Strive for the formation of a strong party of 1,000,000 members!

In order to defeat the reactionary offensive of the Democratic Liberal Party, revolutionary unification of the people is needed more than anything else. The party's Political Bureau proposed a united front against the conservatives, to the Socialist, the Worker-Farmer parties and other democratic forces, and further called upon the Worker-Farmer Party and conscientious elements of the Socialist Party to join our party.

In conjunction with this, all party organs must organize multilaterally regional people's struggles on the basis of the people's livelihood and economic demands. And, through this process, efforts for the political enlightenment of the masses and the political education of party members must be strengthened to the greatest possible extent. Educational activities and coordinated struggle are the subjects to which we must pay special attention hereafter.

The unconditional unification of the labor front and the political front along the lines of Marx-Leninism is the major task which our party must fulfill. This will be the greatest attack upon conservative and reactionary forces and the most ardently desired by the masses.

In order to fulfill this task, it is necessary for the party to criticize itself severely, to learn from the masses, to become one of the masses with a humble attitude, and to fight with devotion with the masses.

This will guarantee freedom, peace and independence and open the road to a party of 1,000,000 Bolsheviks.

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ITEM 2 Hatred of the Communist Party (WATANABE Takeshi) - Magazine: Eichi (Monthly) - Jan 49. Translator: S. Matsumoto. (SS)

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Summary:

The Socialist Party is peculiar in that it expels those who are true to their public pledge, while those who accept bribes from capitalists are permitted to remain. Also, it is a well-known fact that outstanding figures of the Socialist Party are strongly prejudiced against the Communist Party. If this were the case with the Democratic Party--a party of plutocrats--or the Democratic Liberals -- a group of ruffians--it could be understood. When the Socialist Party, which embraces socialism, announced, however, that it had severed its relationship with the Communist Party, many people must have been surprised to find that the latter party was so greatly hated. Capitalists and landlords gave the Socialist Party undeserved praise for this step and, as a result, people under socialist influence were pushed toward "anti-Communism". Thus, the Socialist Party obtained the ministers' portfolios it coveted, not because of its socialistic policy but because of its anti-Communistic policy.

Those Socialists, including KATO Kanju and SUZUKI Mosaburo of the leftist group and MIZUTANI and KATAYAMA of the neutral group, who bragged that they joined the coalition cabinet in order to fight against the conservatives on an equal footing, are now trembling with feat in anticipation of the "Kosuge Coalition Cabinet". (TN: KOSUGE is a prison where many outstanding political figures involved in the recent series of political scandals have been detained.) The disappointed working masses have now deserted the Socialist Party and are approaching the Communist Party, the only party which remains free from political corruption.

Opinion of Toho President

"The present Communist Party of JAPAN is conducting destructive activities which will lead to grave danger". This is not a joint statement made by the warlords at Sugamo Prison just before their execution but an announcement at the public hearing on the revision of the National Public Service Law by President WATANABE Tetsuzo of the Toho Motion Picture Company who fought for the destruction of JAPAN's culture by concentrating revolvers, clubs, tanks and airplanes at the Kinuta Studio. The agents of such capitalists are now flooding Sugamo and Kosuge Prisons, and as long as monopolistic capitalists exist, this tendency will never cease.