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JAPAN  
Feb. 20, 1953

COMMUNISTS SEE JAPAN ON BRINK OF WAR

Tokyo, HEIWA SHIMBUN, in Japanese, Feb. 19, 1953--T

(Text)

It is very significant that a people's peace rally is about to be opened. No one can deny that the new policy of the Eisenhower Government is dangerous and may expand the war over the whole of Asia. Moreover, it has been disclosed that the Eisenhower policy is to "Let the Asian People Fight with Asians" by forcing Japan to rearm. Policies and ideas to stimulate the Japanese people into war spreading even at home, and aggressive plans are openly discussed in the Diet. The fire of war is about to flare up, and Japan is just about to be involved in such a war.

It is most important at this moment that the peace-loving people to get together to extinguish the fires of war. The people's peace rally is a mass meeting, in which the whole people of Japan can join their strength to save Japan from war. It is only the strength of the people that can protect peace. There are many different views on the causes of war. There are many opinions on "which government is responsible for the present international crisis." However, it is most necessary at this moment to find a common basis for the different opinions in order to save world peace and Japan from the fires of war. The voice appealing for the cessation of the Korean war, the voice that international disputes should be solved not by force but by peaceful negotiations, is spreading throughout the world.

The people's peace rally will determine a method of cooperation for the people having different opinions. Therefore, the people of all classes will gather in the rally. They will freely discuss their different political and ideological views and find the road to cooperation at the rally. For success in the rally, we must make all the people know of the opening of the rally, hold meetings at organizations, workshops, and schools to discuss how the fires of war can be extinguished, and hold a peace conference in each prefecture to elect delegates to the people's peace rally in Tokyo.

Hokkaido, Tokyo, Yamanashi, and other Prefectures have already agreed to the plan to hold people's peace rallies and have started preparations for them. All political parties are requested to try to urge all the people to attend the people's peace rally with the cooperation of peace activists, labor unions, democratic organizations, and notable personages. We have appealed to the nations of the world to send their peace missions to the rally. The rally will reinforce the cooperation of peace camps in the world.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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JAPAN  
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PARTY ADMONISHED ON ELECTION ERRORS

Tokyo, ZENEI, in Japanese, February 1953--T

(Article by Masabumi Oe: "The Election Struggle Centered Around Masanobu Tsuji")

(Text)

Former staff officer Tsuji won great popularity when he declared, "Truman is the No. 1 war criminal and Stalin the No. 2 war criminal," in his speech before a 30,000 audience at the Kenroku Park in Kanazawa City on Aug. 16 last year. Masanobu Tsuji supports the Emperor system, belongs to the Far East League, and advocates the Greater Asia principle. His financial backer is Tomokichi Nakamura, manager of the Yoshida Paper Store. Tsuji also has a connecting link with the Hatoyama faction of the Liberal Party.

Through his election campaign speeches, Tsuji clarified the following points: He was for the instigation of world war and against Japan's entry into the war; for an anti-American and anti-Soviet attitude and for Japan's self-defense and neutrality; against Japanese becoming a mercenary army and for a militia system; and against converting Japan into a colony and for the revival of the Emperor system.

On the premise that World War III is inevitable, Tsuji predicted that an American-Soviet war would break out by the end of this year or the fall of next year. By listing unfavorable points, he compared the military strength of the two nations and thereby intimated that America would be defeated.

In order to justify his contention that rearmament is necessary for Japan's self-defense, Tsuji said that the military bases in Japan were needed for the American forces to gain time and that their withdrawal would be effected in prearranged operations, thus sounding a warning against Japan's reliance on America and, at the same time, arousing anxiety among the people regarding Communist aggression.

His remarks created the illusion that an American-Soviet war would offer a good chance for Japan to achieve complete independence. Tsuji opposed the American Occupation, but did not offer any concrete measures to effect the withdrawal of the American forces. The slogan that appealed most to the masses was this: "Do not let Japan become another Korea!"

In his campaign speech in Kanazawa City, Tsuji said in part: "If America should bomb Manchuria, bombs would fall on Japan. In that event, America would send Japanese volunteers to Korea to save American blood."

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AKAHATA reported that 1,000 members of the National Police Reserve were sent to Korea. A high Japanese Government official stated that he had no objection to maneuvers being conducted in Korea. What should be done so as to prevent Japan from becoming another Korea? The answer is to defend Japan with the hands of the Japanese people. Do not let Japan become another Korea! Regarding rearmament, Tsuji advocated a militia system, under which military training would be given over a period of 2 to 3 weeks. Those receiving the training would be on military duty only in an emergency and would not be sent overseas.

In regard to Comrade Nishimoto, the Communist candidate, Tsuji praised his naiveness and youthful energy, but regretted that Stalin had strings attached to him. The basic weakness in Tsuji's campaign speech was the lack of economic policy and his failure to take up the daily demands of the people. Yet, his speech was appealing to the masses because of its major theme--war and peace. The Communist and leftist Socialist Parties were the major victims as the large number of ballots went to Tsuji in the First Electoral District of Ishikawa Prefecture. The result also indicated that the two parties had common reason to fight jointly against fascism.

Tsuji was expected to receive support from the medium and small enterprises and businessmen and the farmers, but not from the workers. It is believed, however, that one-third of the workers voted for Tsuji as evidenced by the high percentage of votes he registered in the districts where the workers were concentrated.

For instance, in the Nagata School District, Lanazawa City, where our Party won 31 percent of the total ballots cast in the previous election, Tsuji collected 24.8 percent, while our Party dropped to 6.2 percent. In the Asano School District of the same city, where our Party registered 30 percent in the previous election, Tsuji won 26 percent, while our Party fell to 6.7 percent.

In Ishikawa County, where his countywide percentage averaged 19.5, Tsuji won 24 percent in Matsutao, where a National Railway workshop is located. In Nomi County, where he averaged 26 percent, Tsuji collected 29.3 percent in Nishio, where the Ogoya Mine is located, 37 percent in Nakami, and 33.8 percent in Kaneno, showing the overwhelming support of the workers.

The election results taught us that bourgeois nationalism and the ideology that the Nation, the Government, the National Diet, and the law are absolute, just, and neutral have been deeply rooted among the masses. Tsuji succeeded in gaining the support of the masses by intimating that neutrality is the only way to defend peace and independence.

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We must change the ideology of the masses. Our clamors for peace had been abstract and failed to move the masses. When the Soviet delegate Malik delivered a speech before the U.N. Security Council rejecting Japan's admission to the United Nations, we lacked the keen political sense to understand the implication that such admission would obligate Japan to send its troops to Korea.

What have we done to alleviate the sufferings of the workers and the farmers? Have we shown in a concrete manner the new platform to the masses seeking a new political change? Tsuji easily took advantage of our failure in the masses not serving to win the daily demands of the people in various walks of life. Our task of teaching the people does not end with the printing and distributing of hundreds and thousands of copies of the new platform. The ideology of the people can be changed only through systematic, hard work over a long period of time. Our devotion and efforts to this end are the way to gain the confidence of the people.

The masses failed to see the real nature of Tsuji and cast their ballots, believing that his policy would defend peace and independence. Our Party, and not the masses, should take the blame. We failed to take strict precautions against the revival of militarism and fascism, which should have been nipped in the bud. We did not seriously make use of the unite front tactics by joining forces with the various anti-Tsuji factions, when there was an excellent chance to form such a front against militarism and fascism.

The fact that Tsuji found a large number of supporters among the workers sounds a grave warning to us. This proves that our activities have not yet taken firm root among the working class.

In conclusion, here is an appeal to our comrades and the peace-loving, progressive people in all walks of life: Tsuji won the highest number of votes in Ishikawa Prefecture, but this was not an isolated incident. The revival of militarism and fascism has become a common trend throughout the country. Tsuji's addresses in Kure, Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Nagano, and Sendai attracted audiences of from 20,000 to 30,000 people each time. The American and Japanese reactionaries are making frantic efforts to revive militarism and fascism. The responsibility for driving the people into war or smashing the reactionaries' efforts and winning peace and independence rests on our shoulders. We must make the most of the lessons we have learned from the election in Ishikawa Prefecture.