

# 戦時と平時における日本 1930-1949 年

## 日本国内事情に関する米國務省文書(セントラルファイル)

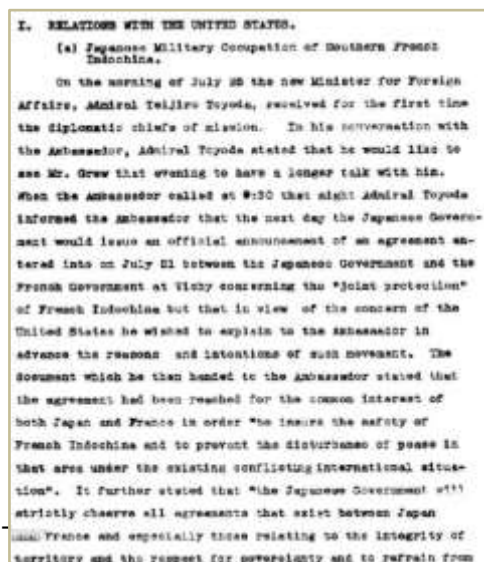
### Japan at War and Peace, 1930-1949:

#### U.S. State Department Records on the Internal Affairs of Japan

日本は19世紀後半、アジア最初の近代国家として国際舞台に登場し、西洋的な市場経済と資本主義を受容しました。しかし、20世紀に入り、政治において全体主義が経済において集産主義の傾向が強まると、代議制に基づく政府にはこれに抵抗する力がないことが明らかになりました。軍事指導者の影響力が高まり、政府には軍部の暴走を止めることができないまま、太平洋戦争に突入することになりました。

本資料は、米國務省のセントラルファイルの一部をなす日本国内事情に関する文書を集めたものです。國務省セントラルファイルは、海外に駐在する外交官が本国に送る当該国の内政・外交に関する種々の文書、具体的には政治、軍事情報に関する特別報告、社会経済事情に関する研究と統計データ、外国政府高官へのインタビューや会議の記録、裁判記録などの法律文書、書簡、訓令、通信文書の全文、外国の新聞、雑誌の翻訳、外国政府のハイレベルの文書(演説文、覚書、公式報告、会議録など)を収めています。本資料には、共産主義及び急進主義の勃興、日中戦争と銃後の国民、知識人の動向、貿易と関税、労働者の動向、財閥の勃興、軍国主義と武士道、近衛文麿と日中戦争、大東亜共栄圏、中国と東南アジアの市場、日本の原爆開発、占領政府等の主題に関する文書が収められています。

- ◆ 原資料所蔵機関: 米国国立公文書館
- ◆ 発行期間: 1930年-1949年
- ◆ 分量: 114,304 ページ
- ◆ マイクロフィルムタイトル: Records of the Department of State Relating to the Internal Affairs of Japan, 1930-1939, 1940-1944, 1945-1949



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The next shortage of newspaper made it impossible for newspapers to do more than a bare minimum to inform citizens of the records of candidates for various offices. New newspaper owners, old has the name of candidate, with brief biographical data, prior to such elections.

The election for chief executive, first of the series of 1946, occurred immediately following a 1946 agreement's statement that "narrowly based the political system... At the same time, and continued by 1947 (1948), selected on the special responsibility placed upon the shoulders of young people.

Following the election... party organ, made a special p... os. **Sanzo Nosaka, Communist** chosen for the Upper House t...

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advancing rapidly, they pointed to the hitherto unknown voluntary surrenders as evidence of the improvement of their proposals.<sup>1</sup> By August 1945, when a conference of the Keisei Domei was called in Yaman, the organization had sixty branches in the Communist area. At this conference the North China branch of the Keisei Domei adopted a long and elaborate program<sup>2</sup> and drew up a list of 226 soldiers' demands.<sup>3</sup>

The program dealt principally with the organization of the League and with detailed discussions of methods of psychological warfare, the mistakes of the past, and plans for the future. Its political statements were general in the extreme. The Sino-Japanese War was defined as an aggressive war waged by the Japanese militarists and controlled at the expense of the Japanese people. The Japanese Government was branded as a war government entirely under the control of the militarists. "Therefore,

**The Arrival of NOSAKA Sanzo and the**  
**ation League (Nippon Jimmin Kaihō Renn**

... (text obscured) ...

1. OWI, Yanan Report, No. 60, UNRECORDED.  
2. Text in OWI, Yanan Report, No. 44, UNRECORDED.  
3. Text in REF ID: A7336, December 10, 1944, UNRECORDED.

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Enclosure to Dispatch No. 529 dated August 1, 1946, from the United States Political Advisor for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Study of the Japan Communist Party."

(COPY)

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS**  
Government Section  
Public Administration Division  
Political Parties Branch

24 July 1946

**COMMUNIST PARTY**  
(KOSAKU)

**FORMATION:**

At the suggestion of visiting Chinese and Russian Communists, a few Japanese radicals, on July 15, 1922, founded a small but

**SHIQA Yoshio, TOKUDA Kyuichi, RA Shiro, were active Commi-**

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Some of them, however, particularly SHIQA Yoshio, TOKUDA Kyuichi, SAHO Daisaku, NAESHIMA Natsuchiro and MATSUURA Shiro, were active Communist propagandists. These names are important, since the first two, SHIQA and TOKUDA, are active contemporary leaders and members of the Diet, while the latter three, SAHO, NAESHIMA and MATSUURA who recanted their beliefs under police pressure while in jail, are today regarded as traitors to the Working Classes.

From the very beginning the Japan Communist Party moved both openly and underground. Publically their activities attracted slight attention from those other than the nervous thought police; secretly their activities penetrated movements that were ostensible labor dominated, culturally important or non-partisan. Thus, the small Communist nucleus, operating in "holes" of the workers, influenced the Japan Discussion Association (Zenkoku Hyoki Kai) and the Farmer-Labor Party headed by OYAMA Isamu, Waseda professor who is currently attached to Northwestern University.

Immediately after the release from prison, in October 1945, of SHIQA, TOKUDA and other Communists who had been seventeen years in jail, the Communist movement which had operated secretly during the war under instructions written in Moscow by MATSUHARA Masanobu and FUKUKIYO Kameo, emerged into activity. SHIQA called at ORU to suggest that ORU use Communist Party facilities to make its wishes known to the Japanese people; it was his idea that the Communists should be accepted as the mouthpiece of the Occupation. This suggestion,

CHAPTER III  
**THE COMMUNISTS AND THE SOCIALIST SHOW THEIR COLORS**  
1922 - 1932

Meanwhile preparations for the organization of a Japanese communist political party as a branch of the Third International were initiated in April, 1922, by ARAKAWA Katsuzo, HASHIURA Tokio, KUNIKIDA Shiro, TAKEMOTO Shiro and TOKUDA Kyuichi, all well-known figures on the proletarian front. KUNIKIDA Shiro, TAKEMOTO Shiro and TOKUDA Kyuichi took to obtain funds and recruits for the Communist Party in the

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TAKASE Kiyoshi and TOKUDA Kyuichi under**

While the list of officials of the new party was in itself an interesting grouping of names, the offices held provided a key to the manner in which the organization proposed to set about its business:

**SHIQA YOSHIO (Executive Committee Chairman);** SAHO Daisaku  
**SHIQA YOSHIO (Executive Committee Secretary);** MATSUURA Shiro  
**KUNIKIDA SHIRO (International Liaison Member);** SAHO Daisaku  
**SAHO DAIICHI (Political Section Member);** TAKEMOTO Shiro  
**KUNIKIDA SHIRO (Labor Section Member);** MATSUURA Masanobu  
**SAHO DAIICHI (Agricultural Village Section Member);** MATSUURA Shiro  
**KUNIKIDA SHIRO (Student Section Member);** MATSUURA Shiro  
**KUNIKIDA SHIRO (Youth Section Member);** MATSUURA Shiro  
**YOSHIO YOSHIO (Kyoto Branch Chief);** TAKEMOTO Shiro

In other words the party intended to concentrate its efforts upon army, farm and student groups in general and upon the university youth groups of Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto in particular, a pattern typical of expansion in the world over. With a program further developed by the committee of the first labor movement directed from Moscow, the SHIQA Party in March, 1922, and by the organization of the SHIQA Worker's League (Japan Communist Youth League) in April, 1923.

\* The SHIQA YOUTH LEAGUE (Japan Communist Youth League) was first organized in April, 1923, but did not first meet later when the name SHIQA Youth League was called in the September manifesto. It was revived in July, 1925 after MATSUURA Shiro, who had been in Russia since 1922, returned with orders from the International Communist Youth League (officially known as YIM) to organize a branch in Tokyo and operate under the name of SHIQA Youth League (Ishihara Masanobu); the District Committee was composed of MATSUURA, SAHO DAIICHI, SAHO DAIICHI and MATSUURA Shiro. Successive attempts to parallelize the league in Japan were unsuccessful because of a report of infiltration in Tokyo, but contacts with SHIQA were still maintained. SHIQA Shiro became a member of the Youth League of the Communist Party in May, 1926. MATSUURA Shiro interviewed the District Section Chief before his return from Moscow in July, 1927. SAHO Daisaku and YIM