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*22 Aug 5*

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(D)

- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

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CONTROLLED AMERICAN SOURCE

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION: 1. Completely reliable. 2. Usually reliable. 3. Fairly reliable. 4. Not usually reliable. 5. Not reliable. 6. Reliability cannot be judged (Applied to isolated or single reports). 7. Reliability cannot be judged (Applied to isolated or single reports).

APPROVAL OF SOURCE: 1. From the 100% independent and reliable sources. 2. Probably true. 3. Possibly true. 4. Doubtful. 5. Not to be judged. 6. Source type: Code of original document.

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COUNTRY	Japan	REPORT NO.	FJT-748
SUBJECT	Meeting of Japan Socialist Party Central Executive Committee	DATE OF REPORT	22 August 1956
		NO. OF PAGES	2
DATE OF INFO.	20 July 1956	REFERENCES	CS-103893 a CS-103893-2
PLACE ACQUIRED	Japan, Tokyo (20 July 1956)		

SOURCE: Official of the Japan Socialist Party (C). Appraisal of Content: 2.

The following subjects were discussed at the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Central Executive Committee (CEC) meeting held on 20 July 1956:

a. In the face of the refusal of the Government Party to hold an extra session of the Diet, the CEC decided to publicly call again for a session to establish in office the new members of the House of Councillors.

b. In an unscheduled incident, SATAKE Shinichi, CEC member from Hirosh Prefecture, raised the matter of Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) and TSUGI Masamichi's accusations of Chinese Communist funding of the JSP. He asked how the charges should be answered. BORN SASAKI Kozo, JSP Policy Committee chairman, and IYO Ushiro, Financial Committee chairman, dismissed the report as demagoguery designed to slander the Socialist Party. Secretary-General ASANUMA Inejiro urged that the issue not be pursued suggested that the matter not be mentioned except to deny the claim disparage TSUGI if confronted directly with his charges.

c. SATA Tadataka, CEC member and International Bureau chief, raised the subject of the Asian Socialist Conference to be held in Bombay early November 1956. He urged the JSP's top leaders seriously to consider attending, since the JSP will be the most influential Asian party at Conference. SATA suggested that between ¥30,000 and ¥100,000 per dc be provided from Party funds for the trip. The CEC decided to refer nomination of delegates to the Party leadership, which consists of heads of departments and special committees, plus CEC Chairman SUZUKI Mochiburo and ASANUMA.

d. SASAKI Kozo reported on the House of Councillors election results at the following points:

- 1) The Party should select a slogan calling for a majority in both of the Diet in preparation for the next general elections.
- 2) An all-out effort must be made to strengthen the Party on the grassroots level.

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- 3) The recent election demonstrated that the individual candidate must expend an inordinate amount of money in order to get elected. The trend that must be curbed before it gets out of hand.

Field Comments

1. During the House of Councillors election, TSUJI declared in Ishikawa Prefecture that the JSP had received ten million yen from Communist China. This was widely reported in the press. The JSP reacted by threatening libel suit, but following the election TSUJI elaborated on his statements at a meeting of the LDP Executive Board and his statements were again reported by the press.
2. According to an LDP member of the House of Representatives who met with TSUJI on this subject, the latter's charges are well documented with statements and other items, and he would welcome a lawsuit by the JSP. To call the JSP bluff, TSUJI had his whole case published verbatim in a newspaper in Ishikawa Prefecture, according to this source. A different source states in FJT-707 that TSUJI's charge was merely a bluff. It is believed that the first statement is correct.
3. See FJT-303 and 550 for previous reports from the same source on this conference.
4. Source Comment. A few days later, at a meeting of Party organizers, the slogan "Majority for Complete Independence" was suggested and unanimously accepted.

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**INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT**

**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

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<b>COUNTRY</b>	USSR	<b>REPORT NO.</b>	CS -102718
<b>SUBJECT</b>	Japanese Views on Power Blocs within the Soviet Leadership	<b>DATE DISTR.</b>	13 September 1956
<b>DATE OF INFO.</b>	August 1956	<b>NO. OF PAGES</b>	1
<b>PLACE ACQUIRED</b>	Japan, Tokyo	<b>REQUIREMENT NO.</b>	RD
<b>DATE ACQUIRED</b>		<b>REFERENCES</b>	

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

**SOURCE:** An official Japanese service. **Appraisal of Content:** Opinion.

- Soviet specialists in both the Japanese Cabinet Research Chamber and the Japanese Foreign Ministry believe that there are three distinct alignments of political personalities within the Communist Party leadership of the Soviet Government. According to these Japanese specialists, the first of these is the government group, composed of Nikolay A. Bulganin, Nikita S. Khrushchev and Anastas I. Mikoyan. This is a hard-core triumvirate representing the most tough-minded element in the current Party leadership. Some Japanese officials believe Mikoyan to be of such stature in this group that he personally executed former MVD head Lavrentiy P. Beriya with a pistol shot.
- The second alignment is an anti-Khrushchev group led by former Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Marshal Georgiy K. Zhukov and the military-naval leaders are in this group, which may include Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovskiy, the current Minister of Defense in Poland. Rokossovskiy's recall to Moscow is probably imminent in view of the Poznan uprising and other internal problems affecting Poland. Lazar M. Kaganovich may also belong to this anti-Khrushchev group. There is a third, moderate group which comprises the serious economists and other practical technicians, such as senior engineers and scientists. Georgiy M. Malenkov heads this moderate segment. Kaganovich may actually be within this group. Kaganovich's political position cannot be accurately estimated but, because of the nature of the speech he delivered during the 20th Party Congress in which he protested the norm requirements he had been required by the Central Committee to enforce and the wages-hours problems derived therefrom, he definitely is considered to be anti-Khrushchev. Vyacheslav A. Malyshev, former Minister of Medium Machine Building, probably also belongs to this middle grouping.

- Source Comment:** Michi TSUJI Masanobu, Democratic member of the Japanese House Representatives, visited Moscow during early 1956. TSUJI managed to obtain an appointment to speak to Zhukov. Zhukov had put off the appointment several times but finally agreed to see TSUJI at a definite hour. Zhukov later explained to TSUJI that Party surveillance posed a real problem for him (Zhukov) and that it was almost impossible for him to evade their vigilance. At last, Zhukov told TSUJI, he had a few hours when the two military men could speak freely.

- Headquarters Comment:** The TSUJI-Zhukov conversation has been reported in CRDB-35998.

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")

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