SECRET

Communist

19540

Communist Party Directive on Opposition
to School Board of Directors Bill

G-2 CI&E
Govt Section ✓ 19 July 1948
CIS/GD/3A:EB/bls

1 Forwarded herewith for your information is Summary of Information dated 19 July 1948, subject: "Communist Party Directive No. 265 (Opposition to School Board of Directors Bill)."

1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 19 Jul 48

C. A. W.

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Communist Party Directive on Opposition
to School Board of Directors Bill

G-2 CI&E 19 July 1948
Govt Section CIS/OD/SA:BB/bls

1 Forwarded herewith for your information is Summary of Information dated 19 July 1948, subject: "Communist Party Directive No. 265 (Opposition to School Board of Directors Bill)."

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S.A.W.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division

CIS/OD/SB

APO 500
19 July 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Communist Party Directive No. 265 (Opposition to School Board of Directors Bill)

1. The following is a translation of Japan Communist Party Directive No. 265, original of which has been obtained by CIS, G-2:

Directive No. 265

21 June 1948

From: Secretariat, Central Committee, Japan Communist Party

To: Regional, Prefectural and District Committees

Subject: Oppose the Board of Directors Bill which Colonizes Schools

Monopolists are seen working desperately for the introduction of foreign capital and are resorting to such measures as administrative readjustment, enterprise readjustment, and vicious taxes. The Government has made no appropriations for education or for rehabilitation of schools even though it knows that such rehabilitation will now depend upon foreign capital.

The Government is now going to introduce to the House a Board of Directors Bill which prescribes management of schools by Boards of Directors. This move will prepare the situation for foreign capital. The key points of the Board of Directors Bill are as follows:

a. The Board of Directors will be composed of influential graduates, old time bureaucrats, and capitalists.

b. Authority: The Board of Directors shall have the highest authority in colleges and in important matters such as appointments and dismissals of presidents, deans, and professors. It will have authority over basic financial and educational policies and inauguration or abolishment of departments.

Such a Board of Directors would discharge progressive professors, limit the student body, place restrictions on education and study, and inaugurate religion courses. The educational system would be revised to favor the capitalists.

SECRET

Start a student program of opposition to the Board of Directors Bill based on the fact that reconstruction of education should be accomplished by the people, that is, state management and popular control of education. This objective can be achieved only by participation of students in the racial democratic front under the command of the working class. In the course of this struggle have students guide the professors' boards which are prone to compromise.

To win the demands of an increase in relief funds, educational incentive fund, and abolition of the obligatory term of service, the State College Federation and Hakushin Normal School League started campaigning for formation of a National League of Normal Schools.

You are requested to have cells in Men's, Women's, and Youth Normal Schools work so that the Self Government Association of Students responds to the campaign.

a. Place: Class Room 29, Tokyo University

b. Time and Date: 1000 Hours, 4 July 1948

Fraction Conference at Party Headquarters at 1000 Hours, 3 July 1948.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

18018

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: Subject: Communist Party Directive #259

Note No.	From: G-2	To: Govt Section	Date: 1 July 1948 CIS/OD/SA:PM/bls

1

1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information dated 1 July 1948, subject as above. Attached Summary contains a full translation of Directive #259, dated 4 June 1948, subject: "Organize Gatherings to Discuss the Current Situation", issued by the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party to all regional, prefectural and district committees. This directive instructs all subordinate organs of the Party to conduct concerted movements to bring about the downfall of the present Cabinet, and gives the basic points of the propaganda to be utilized in these movements.

2. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 1 Jul 48

C.A.W.

G-2 DECLASSIFIED

FEC AGO Form No 37

35

SECRET

6940—FEC Printing Plant—4/48—50M

Communist Party Directive #259

G-2 Govt Section 1 July 1948
CIS/OD/SA:PM/bls

1 1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information dated 1 July 1948, subject as above. Attached Summary contains a full translation of Directive #259, dated 4 June 1948, subject: "Organize Gatherings to Discuss the Current Situation", issued by the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party to all regional, prefectural and district committees. This directive instructs all subordinate organs of the Party to conduct concerted movements to bring about the downfall of the present Cabinet, and gives the basic points of the propaganda to be utilized in these movements.

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1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 1 Jul 48

C.A.H.

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division

APO 500
1 July 1948

CIS/OD/PM

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Communist Party Directive #259

1. The following is a translation of Directive #259, issued by the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party to all regional, prefectural and district committees on 4 June 1948:

Directive #259 4 June 1948

FROM: Secretariat, Central Committee, Japan Communist Party

TO: Regional, Prefectural and District Committees

SUBJECT: Organize Gatherings to Discuss the Current Situation

A. The political situation has been thrown into turmoil by the issues surrounding the National Budget. Moreover, monopolistic capitalism is being affected by the uncertain international situation. This situation has a decided effect on the compilation of Japan's national budget, and is further aggravating the national crisis by causing difficulty in the establishment of the budget.

B. The Ashida Cabinet based the national budget and plan for national economic rehabilitation on the introduction of one billion dollars in foreign capital. However, this total was slashed to seven hundred million dollars, and has now been reduced to one hundred fifty million dollars. This factor is rapidly disrupting the policies of the Ashida Cabinet. The Liberal Democratic Party has boycotted the deliberation of the budget, and the Social Democratic Party, especially the left-wing elements can neither consent to this huge budget which means exploitation of the masses, nor take definite action against it, although opposition to the budget is gaining in intensity among them. Moreover, the Illegal Transaction and Property Investigation may take action against NISHIO, ASHIDA and other leaders of the Democratic Party, and this would be a fatal blow to the Cabinet. This situation will be further aggravated by the expected labor offensive of key industries. Conditions for the collapse of the Cabinet are rapidly increasing.

C. Our Party has been actively spreading the slogan of "Down with the Ashida Cabinet." To cope with the situation explained above, we must promote the popular demands of "Down with the Cabinet" and "Immediate General Elections."

SECRET

Incl #1

D. As the first step for this purpose, all Party organs and cells are hereby instructed to conduct rallies and lecture meetings to discuss the current political situation. Conduct these activities with confidence and courage, as those comrades did under the martial law in the Kansai region. To overthrow the Ashida Cabinet and to realize the Democratic Racial Front, preparations should be made to coordinate the General Elections and the coming labor offensive.

E. During these rallies, meetings, etc., emphasis should be placed on the aforementioned subjects, and discussions should be held to expose the corruption of the government agencies and the lack of leadership on the part of the officials. At the same time, efforts must be made to unite the masses in a movement to oppose the rises in the prices of commodities, transportation fares, and communication charges which the government is presently planning to enforce. These movements must be developed into demands of "Down with the Ashida Cabinet", "Dissolution of the Diet", and "Formation of a Government by the Democratic Racial Front."

F. The salient points for this agitation are:

a. Internal Affairs:
   (1) Exposure of illegal transactions
   (2) Intention of the Government to "sell out the nation" by introducing foreign capital
   (3) Activities of our Party and other political parties, especially the activities of the representatives of these parties in the Diet
   (4) Immediate repatriation of compatriots from USSR held territories, and the elimination of false anti-Russian rumors.
   (5) Struggles and trends of labor unions and agrarian organizations.

b. International Affairs (In connection with this problem, recent repatriates from the USSR should be asked to participate.)
   (1) Elimination of war rumors
   (2) Growth of contradictions with in capitalistic nations
   (3) Changes in the international situation in the Far East and world wide success of the democratic powers.

G. Along with these activities initiate signature campaigns. These signature campaigns will enlighten the masses on the significance of the struggles, and will also serve to guide and organize struggles. It is important that the pressures of the masses be applied upon the government and Diet on the basis of the results of these signature campaigns. Therefore, at the termination of each signature campaign, it is important that the results be reported to the masses in order to carry out intensive activities. This also applies to the nationwide fund campaign currently being carried out.

H. During these gatherings, sale of books and other publications and fund raising campaigns should be carried out to supplement Party finances. As an example, recent financial activities of this type in Osaka brought in approximately fifty thousand yen.

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JCP "Organization Propaganda Guide"

G-2 ESS
Govt Section

28 June 1948
CIS/OD/3A:PM/bls

1 1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information dated 26 June 1948, subject: "Japan Communist Party's 'Organization Propaganda Guide'."

2. Attached Summary Contains a summarized translation of the contents of the "Organization Propaganda Guide" issued on 27 May 1948 by the Organization Supervision Department and the Propaganda and Education Department of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee.

3. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 26 Jun 48

C.A.W.

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JCP "Organization Propaganda Guide"

G-2

ESS
Govt Section

26 June 1948
CIS/CD/SA:PM/ols

1 1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information dated 26 June 1948, subject: "Japan Communist Party's 'Organization Propaganda Guide'."

2. Attached Summary Contains a summarized translation of the contents of the "Organization Propaganda Guide" issued on 27 May 1948 by the Organization Supervision Department and the Propaganda and Education Department of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee.

3. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 26 Jun 48

C.A.W.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division

APO 500
26 June 1948

CIS/OD/PM

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Japan Communist Party "Organization Propaganda Guide"

1. The following is a summarized translation of the "Organization Propaganda Guide" (SOSHIKI SENDEN SHISHIN) issued by the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party on 27 May 1948:

"New Budget has Class Distinctions. The Communist Party's Counter Measure against the Budget:

I. The reasons why the compilation of budget has been delayed.

1) Lack of independency on the part of the Government.
2) Price level which is to be the basis of the budget is not stabilized under the inflationary situation.
3) Every political party differs in opinion over the budget.
4) Provisional monthly budget has been made for the past three months to escape people's attack.

The expenditures are mostly for the revival and strengthening of the militaristic police structure and there are few for the reconstruction of industry and stabilization of people's life.

II. Class distinctions seen in the new national budget.

A. Expenditures

Expenditures for the strengthening of the monopolistic capital to enslave the general nation.

B. Revenues are mostly collected (from the masses) in the form of tax imposed on the masses.

Exploitation of the working masses.
Reduction of tax burden for bigger earners.
Preparations for receiving foreign capital.

III. The Communist Party's counter-measure against the budget.

1) Insists on wholesale cut of the budget.

Incl #1

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2) Urge on the government to make the appropriations for the independent reconstruction of Japan's industry to guarantee the full employment and minimum standard of living.
3) Collect the revenues from monopolistic capitalists, big land owners and big blackmarketeers and exempt the working masses from taxation or cut the heavy burdens on them.
4) Suspension of payment of the interests of the war bonds.

The Government is Aiming to change the Labor Laws for the worse by making the National Administrative Structure Law (KOKKA GYOSEI SOSHIKI HO).

Upon the lapsing of the Government Offices Law, the government introduced the bill of the National Administrative Structure Law. It is true that some law has to be enacted to regulate the operation of the government administrative organizations, but this law is based on the following three malicious intentions:

1) The change of the labor laws for the worse.
2) Infringement of the human rights by strengthening the power of government offices.
3) Strengthening of government's interference with the local self-government.

Maximum Wage System, the Revival of Wage Control System used in the War Time.

This system clearly is based on the Wage Control Act (CHINGIN TOSEIREI) which existed during the war. But this act has been abolished since the end of war, according to Colonel Kramer's warning that this act was against the principle of democracy. Therefore, the fact that the wage control system is going to be revived again shows that the present Ashida Government infringes upon the principles of democracy and ignores the Potsdam Declaration.

The Mission of the Defense Committee (BOEI IINKAI).

The Defense Committee against the Improper Oppressions (FUTO DANATSU BOEI IINKAI) which has been established centering around the Japan Typewriter Factory (NIHON TAIPU KOJO) and the Defense Committee Against Oppression, which originated from the former, are the fighting organizations established by the laborers to safeguard their rights and organization against government oppressions and attack. Presenting foods to the prisoners, asking the release of the arrested, strife at the court, relief activities for the families of the war prisoners in Siberia are the activities which have to be carried out. However, these activities can be achieved by expanding and strengthening the already organized Laborers and Farmers Relief Association (RONO KYUEN KAI). The Defense Conference Against Oppression is to be established a laborers' organization in factory and working place

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for the purpose of destroying the capitalists offensive and defending the human rights. You cannot repel the oppression or terrorism without any organization to carry out the strife or without any moral to fight. Neither can you fight against the evil change of the labor laws and the labor dispute mediation committee's compulsory actions.

The Defense Committee Against Improper Oppression has to be changed to an action committee. Besides the existing structure composed mainly of the leaders, an action structure ready for any movement should be established. In some places in Japan an action structure has been established. In Tokyo, they have succeeded in establishing a District Defense Committee in a factory, within 20 minutes' walk from the surrounding districts, where the representatives can easily gather. There is a sub-branch in every management and Han (group) in every working place, so that the propaganda activities can be carried out under their leadership.

When 600 policemen attacked the Sanda Factory of the Japan Typewriter Company, the factory was completely guarded against them by thousands of laborers who came to the rescue from the near-by factories, and the police power was frustrated. This is a good example to prove that the fighting structure ready for the strife can be organized only by the laborers' initiative. This is not to infringe on the dignity and regulations of the public organizations, but to safeguard and strengthen them. Any individual who is well disposed toward laborers will be compelled to belong to the lowest unit, the Group (Han), if necessary.

The action objects should be set up so as to be able to seize the proper moment of taking the offensive. In this connection, it is to be recognized that the best method of defensive is to take the offensive in the interests of the masses by destroying the enemy's strategy and tactics with which they are trying hard to establish the colonial working conditions. The enemy's objects are the objects of our attack. Every Party organization has to make efforts for the establishment of the Defense Committee in every place to launch a strong joint strife for the purposes of protecting the livelihood of the small and medium sized enterprisers as well as farmers and citizens against the projected price level reform, raise of transportation and postal rates, and the increase of taxes. This is the best way of annihilating the enemy's attacking power and regaining the deprived rights of the laborers.

An Effective Argument against Premier Ashida's Anti-Communist Announcement.

Ashida was confronted with a stiff question from Diet member NOSAKA as to his anti-Communist announcement. Ashida finally admitted that he meant to eliminate the Communists from the public position by his speech "purge any person from the public position if he is found harmful to the country". His speech can be interpreted as announcing that the special law is now being worked out on the views that the Communist Party members are harmful to the country.

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But look! Who did throw the Japanese into the present miserable state? During the war time, were not we the only persons who were opposed to the imperialistic war in a desire of bringing about democracy in Japan, while all the government officials and capitalists and the land-owners were absorbed in the war? Wasn't premier Ashida, the president of the "Nippon Times" at that time, instigating the Japanese to war by cooperating with the Government in oppressing the people? What did he do for democracy, the true benefits of the people?

What is he now intending to do by annoucing such a statement? He is trying to suppress the Communist Party who is expected to oppose the compulsory rice delivery, lower wage system and heavy taxes on the masses if the government tries to force the exhorbitant national budget on the people for the purpose of inducing the foreign capital in the interests of the monopolistic capitalists and landowners. Another word, he is trying to make the people believe that the Communist Party is harmful to the country in spite of the fact that the party is making efforts for the establishment of an independent Japan in accordance with the principles of democracy and peace and the lines of fundamental human rights.

This exclusive law does not only mean elimination of the Communist Party. Hitler's policy of dissolving the Communist Party and enacting the Peace Maintaining Law on the basis of which all the Communists were arrested was nothing but a prelude to his oppressions of all the principles of democracy.

The present plan of the government to eliminate the Communists is nothing but a step to nip Japan's democracy at the bud. The Japan Communist Party will form the unified front of the democratic people who are against the Ashida Government and fight out to the last moment.

23 May 1948
The Central Committee
of the Japan Communist
Party

Against Mr. Harold's Announcement

26 May 1948
The Central Committee of the
Japan Communist Party.

In regard to the labor union movements in Japan, Mr. Harold of the SCAP Labor Section announced his opinion criticizing the Communist Party and CIO leaders, on May 17. The board of directors of CIO has already announced the statement refuting his criticism saying that the CIO leaders were the tools of the Communist Party. It is a well-known fact among the laborers who have class consciousness that CIO leaders are elected by a democratic election by the union members and CIO is the most democratic organization among the other labor unions federations and CIO is the organization for the laborers.

The Communist Party members in the CIO are the most honest elements who are making efforts for the realization of the righteous development of the labor union movement.

It is due to misunderstanding of the Party's activities and prejudice against the Party to charge that the Communist Party is the group of "militarists" or a new Fascist organization. It is the fact nobody could deny that the Communists are the only people who had been always opposed to aggressive war under the misconducted Tenno System. It is also the Communist Party who is fighting for peace in opposition to the war-mongers and the government which is trying to infringe on the political freedom of the people.

Mr. Harold is also quoted as having said, "Always watch against the unified front". We hereby remind you of the fact that the unification of the labor front was the desire of the 6,000,000 laborers who took part in the May Day of this year. He also said that the democratic racial front was "the new revival of the Great Asia Co-prosperity Sphere". But the Great Asia Co-prosperity Sphere was the slogan employed by the militarists during the war time for the purpose of dominating the countries in Asia. Our Party's intention is to oppose the control of a country by a foreign country and for the purpose of realizing a complete independence of the southern countries as well as Korea. The principle of the democratic racial front has been established in the spirit of realizing the democratization of Japan and the establishment of a free country of Japan and on the basis of the Potsdam Declaration. It is the nation-wide joint front movement to bring about peace, freedom and living stability by opposing the war instigators. Such being the case, it will be impossible for any one to confuse it with the slogan of Great Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

17342

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: Subject: JCP Semi-Directive #118 (Crush Reactionary Laws)

Note No.	From: G-2 To: Govt Section Date: 24 June 1948 CIS/OD/SA:PM/bls
1	1. The following information which was received from a reliable source, indicates that the following Semi-Directive #118, dated 3 June 1948, subject: "Crush Reactionary Laws", was issued by the Japan Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat to all regional, prefectural and district committees: "a. The government is attempting to have the following bills and amendments passed by the Diet: (1) The government has submitted a bill to amend the income tax law. This is a maneuver to suppress the anti-tax struggle. (2) The Democratic Liberal Party (MINSHU JIYU TO) is advocating an amendment plan in regards to the governments revision of the regional self-government law. b. If these laws pass, the voice of the people will be silenced. These laws are undemocratic laws which trample the constitution. This means the return of the Emperor System. Expose the betrayal actions of the officials of the Socialist Party (SHAKAI-TO), the Democratic Party (MINSHU-TO), and the Democratic Liberal Party (MINSHU JIYU TO)." 2. This is forwarded for your information. Koota C.A.W.

FEC AGO Form No 37

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0940—FEC Printing Plant—4/48—50M

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JCP Semi-Directive #118 (Crush Reactionary Laws)

G-2 Govt Section 24 June 1948
CIS/OD/SA:PM/bls

1 1. The following information which was received from a reliable source, indicates that the following Semi-Directive #118, dated 3 June 1948, subject: "Crush Reactionary Laws", was issued by the Japan Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat to all regional, prefectural and district committees:

"a. The government is attempting to have the following bills and amendments passed by the Diet:

(1) The government has submitted a bill to amend the income tax law. This is a maneuver to suppress the anti-tax struggle.

(2) The Democratic Liberal Party (MINSHU JIYU TO) is advocating an amendment plan in regards to the governments revision of the regional self-government law.

b. If these laws pass, the voice of the people will be silenced. These laws are undemocratic laws which trample the constitution. This means the return of the Emperor System. Expose the betrayal actions of the officials of the Socialist Party (SHAKAI-TO), the Democratic Party (MINSHU-TO), and the Democratic Liberal Party (MINSHU JIYU TO)."

2. This is forwarded for your information.

---------- C.A.W. ----------

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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

DRE/DR/JWG/BD/emw

Communist Party and Japanese Tax Collections

CIE GS 5 June 1948

3 1. Detailed evidence of Japan Communist Party tactics in the anti-taxation campaign as shown in inclosures to C/Ms No. 1 and 2, supports information which previously had reached Civil Information and Education Section on this subject. Cognizance has been taken of this opposition in the National Income Tax information program by launching positive appeals to combat all factions and ideologies working against tax collection.

2. In advising the Ministry of Finance in its nationwide tax collection programs, CIE will continue to develop themes and appeals designed to overcome Communist and other opposition.

2 Incls
n/c

Govt. Section file

---------- D. R. N. ----------

4 From: Government Section To: ESS CW/CLK/rh
Date: 8 June 1948

Forwarded for your information.

2 Incls. n/c

---------- C. W. ----------

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WFM/WKL/EMR/HS/mm

Communist Party and Japanese Tax Collections

From ESS to G-2/CIS Date: 15 April 1948

1. Submitted for information and recommendations for action as per telephone conversation between Col. Bratton of G-2/CIS and Mr. Shavell of ESS/Fi.

1 Incl.

W. F. M.

CIS/PP/JSC:ll

From: G-2 To: CI&E and Government Section in turn Date: 30 April 1948

2 1. Information contained in inclosure to Check Note #1 indicates that the Japan Communist Party is using tax problems to further its own political aims and as a subtle means of attacking the Occupation. This coincides with information received by CIS, G-2 as a result of nation-wide investigations conducted during December 1947 and January 1948, which showed that the Communist Party was conducting an "anti-tax campaign" in order to increase its influence among the masses, and oppose the authority of the Government.

2. Information on the above, obtained by Civil Censorship Detachment and Counter Intelligence Corps, was correlated by CIS, G-2, and forwarded to ESS in Summary of Information dated 2 February 1948, subject: "Anti-Tax Activities of the Japan Communist Party." (Incl 2)

3. It is considered by G-2 that the activities of the Japan Communist Party in connection with tax problems are inimical to the best interests of the Occupation.

4. Forwarded for any action deemed necessary.

2 Incls:
1. n/c
Added
2. SI, 2 Feb 48, subj: "Anti-Tax Activities of Japan Communist Party."

Info Copy: ESS C.A.W.

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Comment

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

1474

File No:

Subject: Japan Communist Party Directive No. 246

Note No.	From: G-2	To: Govt Sec ESS (Attn: Finance Div)	Date: 28 May 1948 CIS/OD/SA:PM/bls
1	1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information, dated 27 May 1948, subject as above. Attached Summary contains a translation of Directive No. 246, dated 28 April, subject: "Commence Opposition Struggle to 'Political Fund Regulation Law'," issued by the Secretariat of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee to all regional, prefectural, and district committees. 2. This is forwarded for your information. 1 Incl: Copy S/I, dtd 27 May 48 C.A.W.		

AGO Form No. 37

5177-64 ENGR-3-27-47-100,000

31

SECRET

Japan Communist Party Directive No. 246

G-2

Govt Sec
ESS (Attn: Finance Div)

28 May 1948
CIS/OD/SA:PM/bls

1 1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information, dated 27 May 1948, subject as above. Attached Summary contains a translation of Directive No. 246, dated 28 April, subject: "Commence Opposition Struggle to 'Political Fund Regulation Law'," issued by the Secretariat of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee to all regional, prefectural, and district committees.

2. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 27 May 48

C.A.W.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division

APO 500
27 May 1948

CIS/OD/PM

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Japan Communist Party Directive No. 246

1. The following is a translation of Directive #246, subject: "Commence Opposition Struggle to 'Political Fund Regulation Law'," issued by the Secretariat of the Japan Communist Party on 28 April 1948:

Directive No. 246 — 28 April 1948

FROM: Secretariat, Japan Communist Party Central Committee

TO: Regional, Prefectural, and District Committees

SUBJECT: Commence Opposition Struggle to "Political Fund Regulation Law"

A. The bill for the "Political Funds Regulation Law" has been presented to the Diet, and is about to be passed. This law is an attempt to limit the political activities of all democratic organizations. This will mean that labor unions will be restrained from participating in movements to oppose detrimental labor laws, movements to have a minimum wage law enacted, and support of the democratic racial front.

B. One purpose of this bill is to limit the funds of Democratic organizations. Article Nine stipulates that a record of donations be kept by recording the donor's name, address, occupation, sum donated and date donated. Therefore, a fund raising campaign conducted among the mass of people would be impossible. This article would be a psychological blow to donors. Furthermore, a revised draft of the bill expressly prohibits fund raising in streets and will be extended to prohibit the collection of funds in plants. Therefore, funds for labor disputes and relief funds for victims of labor disputes would be impossible to obtain.

C. Article Thirty-Two states that any public office holder will report within ten days any election donations made by himself. This stipulation makes it impossible to raise minor sum donations from the Government and Public Office Workers.

D. All donations made in violation of the above regulations will be taken by the government and the donor subjected to severe penalties.

SECRET

Incl #1

E. The wording of the bill leaves many interpretations of its meaning. Therefore, the leading class could use the bill to great advantage.

F. This bill is aimed at suppression of organizations supported by the mass of the people especially the Communist Party.

G. The cause of corruption in politics is not money but the Monopolistic Capitalists and Bureaucrats. Participation of representatives of civic organizations in the Illegal Transaction Investigative Committee would greatly contribute to the prevention of corruption.

H. All Party Fractions in civic organizations are requested to have the organizations send resolutions to Government officials opposing the bill. Also tell the people that this bill will oppress labor unions. This issue is important enough to stage strikes in opposition to the bill.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

Communists

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: Japan Communist Party Intelligence Activities

Note No.	From: G-2	To: ✓Govt Sec ESS (Attn: Mr. Killen, Labor Div.)	Date: 17 May 1948 CIS/OD/SA:LMF/bls
1	1. Forwarded herewith is Summary of Information dated 15 May 1948, subject as above. 2. Attention is called to the fact that in Yamaguchi Prefecture the Japan Communist Party reportedly is using labor personnel to carry on investigations of Occupation Forces installations, and that in Kyoto the Organizers Group of the Party is not only conducting investigations but also is attempting to "arouse various struggles" and propagate anti-Government sentiment. 3. This is forwarded for your information. 1 Incl: Copy S/I, dtd 15 May 48		

/C.A.W.

AGO Form No. 37

5177-64 ENGR-3-27-47-100,000

SECRET

30

Japan Communist Party Intelligence Activities

G-2 Govt Sec 17 May 1948
ESS (Attn: Mr. Killen, Labor Div.) CIS/OD/SA:LMF/bls

1 1. Forwarded herewith is Summary of Information dated 15 May 1948, subject as above.

2. Attention is called to the fact that in Yamaguchi Prefecture the Japan Communist Party reportedly is using labor personnel to carry on investigations of Occupation Forces installations, and that in Kyoto the Organizers Group of the Party is not only conducting investigations but also is attempting to "arouse various struggles" and propagate anti-Government sentiment.

3. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 15 May 48

C.A.W.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division

APO 500
15 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Japan Communist Party Intelligence Activities

1. The following information has been received from a reliable source concerning the intelligence organization of the Japan Communist Party in the Kyoto area:

a. A special intelligence Bureau has been recently organized within the Investigation Section, Kyoto Prefectural Committee, Japan Communist Party. This special intelligence bureau is reportedly headed by GIGA Soichiro, active member of the Kyoto Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party, under the supervision of IMAURA (fnu), code name: Ha, a special representative from the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party. IMAURA's mission in Kyoto is to start an Organizer Group (ORUGU SHUDAN). The following named persons, all Communist Party members, are temporarily members of the Organizers Group:

KURIKI Haruo
TATSUNO Yoshinobu
MAKI Hiroshi
TAKAZAWA Chiyo
KANO (fnu)
NOMURA (fnu)
SHINAZUMI Ichiro
KURITA Katsuhiro
NAKAJI Masahiro
NIWA (fnu)
SAIKI (fnu)

b. The orders from the Central Committee are brought down to Kyoto by TATENO Shoichi, member of the Kyoto Prefectural Committee, and a special courier. All information going out of the Kyoto Prefectural Committee is coded by NISHIGUCHI Katsumi, member of the Kyoto Prefectural Committee and then given to TATENO to be taken to the Central Committee. TATENO supposedly keeps the code book.

c. The exact types of information being collected by this organization are unknown at present. However, the general outline of the investigations and movements being conducted reportedly are as follows:

(1) Investigation of public opinion toward a future war.
(2) Investigation concerning detection of hoarded goods and illegal ration channels.
(3) Strict and precise investigation of all reactionary elements.

Incl #1

(4) Constant observation of America's international situation.
(5) Investigation of military strength of air fields, camps, and bases.
(6) Investigation of suitable places to hide in the event of war.

d. Direct liaison with the following Press Association for the purpose of conducting investigation on the labor situation and the national and international situation is maintained:

Chinese Cultural Association Press (CHUGOKU BUNKA-SHA TSUSHIN-SHA)
Korean Democratic Youngmen Press (CHOSEN MINSHU SEINEN TSUSHIN-SHA)
Kyodo Press (KYODO TSUSHIN-SHA)
Domei Press (DOMEI TSUSHIN-SHA)

e. In addition to intelligence activity, the Organizers Group mentioned above is charged with the following duties:

(1) Propagate anti-Government sentiment "until a democratic government can be formed."
(2) Arouse various struggles which will be backed by the masses.
(3) Conduct campaigns for increasing Party members, especially women.
(4) Disseminate propaganda on Party principles and "rehabilitation" programs.

2. Information has also been received from reliable sources indicating that the Japan Communist Party in Yamaguchi Prefecture is conducting espionage activities in that area, as follows:

a. The Yamaguchi Prefecture Branch of the Japan Communist Party received instructions to conduct espionage against Occupation Force members and installations sometime in January 1948. The instructions stressed gaining information by utilizing laborers for the Occupation Forces, particularly women laborers.

b. Pursuant to these instructions, YAMAMOTO Rihei, 200 Otsubo-cho, Shimonoseki-shi, Yamaguchi Prefecture, former head of the Western District of the Yamaguchi Prefecture, Communist Party assumed complete charge of directing espionage in the Shimonoseki area. YAMAMOTO directed his efforts through FUKUDA Masayoshi, 260 Higashi Otsubo-cho, Shimonoseki-shi, Yamaguchi Prefecture, present head of the Western District of the Yamaguchi Prefecture Communist Party. FUKUDA is also head of the

Shimonoseki Free Laborer's Union (JIYU RODO KUMIAI) and has served as an interpreter at Headquarters, 2nd New Zealand Expeditionary Force, Chofu-cho, Yamaguchi Prefecture. FUKUDA is believed to be in control of all espionage in this district at present.

c. TAWARADA Tasuke, Yamaguchi-shi, Kami Kanakozo-machi, leader of the Yamaguchi Prefecture Chapter of the Communications Workers Union, chairman of the Democratic Youth League, and a member of the Yamaguchi Prefecture Communist Party, is alleged to be involved in securing intelligence on Occupation Forces members and installations. His wife, TAWARADA (fnu) who is employed by the Y.M.C.A. of the 3rd Bn., 2nd New Zealand Infantry Brigade, is also alleged to be involved in securing intelligence.

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

13298

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: The Japan Communist Party, 1 April 1948

Note No.	
	From: G-2 To: Govt Section Date: 14 MAY 1948 CIS/OD/SA:CNS/lc
1	1. Forwarded herewith for information is special report on subject. 1 Incl: Spec Rpt, subj as above C.A.W.

(ENCLOSURE FILED SEPARATELY DUE TO SIZE)

SECRET 21

5177-64 ENGR-3-27-47-100,00

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

13349

File No:

Subject: Communist Agitation in Kanagawa Prefecture

Note No.	From: G-2	To: Govt Sec	Date: 11 May 1948 CIS/OD/SA/PM/bls
1	1. Reference is made to Check Note dated 8 April 1948, subject: "Communists Continue Campaign for the Resignation of Governor of Yamagata Prefecture," in which a report on the campaign conducted by the Communists in Yamagata Prefecture to oust MURAYAMA Michio as governor of Yamagata Prefecture was forwarded for your information. 2. Inclosed here is Summary of Information dated 7 May 1948, subject: "Communist Agitation in Hatano Town, Kanagawa Prefecture." Attached Summary contains further information on the activities of the Japan Communist Party to force public officials to resign through intimidation and other methods of coercion. Investigation disclosed that the Communists in Hatano-machi, Kanagawa Prefecture, led by YAMADA Shohei, exerted pressure on MOCHIZUKI Eisaburo and forced the latter to resign as mayor of that town. YAMADA subsequently ran for mayor but was defeated. 3. This is forwarded for your information. 1 Incl: Copy S/I, dtd 7 May 48		

C.A.W.

AGO Form No. 37

5177-64 ENGR-3-27-47-100,000

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SECRET

Communist Agitation in Kanagawa Prefecture

G-2 Govt Sec 11 May 1948
CIS/OD/3A/PM/bls

1 1. Reference is made to Check Note dated 8 April 1948, subject: "Communists Continue Campaign for the Resignation of Governor of Yamagata Prefecture," in which a report on the campaign conducted by the Communists in Yamagata Prefecture to oust MURAYAMA Michio as governor of Yamagata Prefecture was forwarded for your information.

2. Inclosed here is Summary of Information dated 7 May 1948, subject: "Communist Agitation in Hatano Town, Kanagawa Prefecture." Attached Summary contains further information on the activities of the Japan Communist Party to force public officials to resign through intimidation and other methods of coercion. Investigation disclosed that the Communists in Hatano-machi, Kanagawa Prefecture, led by YAMADA Shohei, exerted pressure on MOCHIZUKI Eisaburo and forced the latter to resign as mayor of that town. YAMADA subsequently ran for mayor but was defeated.

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1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 7 May 48

C.A.W.

SECRET

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division

APO 500
7 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Communist Agitation in Hatano Town, Kanagawa Prefecture

1. Investigation was initiated by this office following receipt of information that Communists in Hatano, Machi, Kanagawa Ken, were conducting a concerted movement to oust MOCHIZUKI, EISABURO, a Liberal Party member as mayor of that town. The following paragraphs are the results of this investigation.

2. The following information was submitted on 20 January 1948 by MATSUBARA YOSHIYUKI, Chief of Police of Hatano-machi:

On 22 November 1947, a delegation of five men went to the house of the former Mayor of Hatano, MOCHIZUKI IESABURO, at about 2330 hours, and demanded his resignation as Mayor of Hatano and also as President of the Hatano Town Agricultural Association (Hatano-machi Nogyo Kai). They received no satisfaction on that date so they went to MOCHIZUKI's office on the following day, making the same demands. On that occasion, MOCHIZUKI stated that he would give his answer on the next day (24 November). The names of these five men are as follows:

MOCHIZUKI ICHIRO
IWAMOTO YOZO
SUGIYAMA MITSUO
ISHIDA YONEKICHI
KUROSAWA SUEZO

However, MATSUBARA stated, the main agitator against the former Mayor is YAMADA SHOHEI. YAMADA is an executive of the Kanagawa Prefecture Communist Party. MATSUBARA stated that on the same day, 23 November 1947, there was a conference held between MOCHIZUKI EISABURO and YAMADA SHOHEI at the house of one OKUDA TAMEZO with OKUDA acting as intermediate. At this meeting, the purpose was to settle the problem through mutual consent of both parties in question. However, YAMADA demanded that the Mayor resign, and stated that the matter could be in no way settled by mutual consent. In addition, MATSUBARA stated, YAMADA made the Mayor sign a statement to the effect that MOCHIZUKI would resign as Mayor of Hatano, and furthermore that he would not run for political office in Hatano again. This meeting ended with the agreement that MOCHIZUKI's resignation would be submitted to the Town Council on 24 November 1947. MATSUBARA stated that MOCHIZUKI's resignation was submitted to the Town Council as agreed, on 24 November 1947.

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Encl #1

3. The following information was submitted by a usually reliable source on 26 January 1948.

A. On 22 November 1947, a five-man delegation from the Communist Party came to the house of the Mayor of Hatano Town, MOCHIZUKI EISABURO, at about 2330 hours, and demanded his resignation as Mayor of Hatano. In their demands, the five persons stated that MOCHIZUKI was supposedly supreme head of Hatano, and had too much power. Other reasons were as follows:

(a) MOCHIZUKI confiscated farm land from innocent farmers without authorization from the Prefectural Government.
(b) MOCHIZUKI made a false statement regarding the registration of farm land.
(c) MOCHIZUKI knowingly neglected to fulfill the quota delivery of crops.
(d) MOCHIZUKI illegally took possession of staple foods amounting to about 30 bushels.

B. MOCHIZUKI denied all these accusations, but the agitators were so persistent that after about three days of incessant agitation and arguing, MOCHIZUKI gave his resignation to the Town Assembly for acceptance and was accepted by the town assembly on 27 November 1947. MOCHIZUKI was also asked to resign from office as head of the Agricultural Association for Hatano Town, however, the executive committee of said organization would not accept the resignation. The leader of the agitation aagainst MOCHIZUKI was YAMADA SHOHEI, Communist Party member, that the entire affair was engineered by the Shohoku District Committee, Japan Communist Party, in an effort to gain control of the town. A reelection took place in Hatano on 20 January 1948 with YAMADA SHOHEI as the Communist Party candidate. However, YAMADA was defeated by NAKAMURA SHINJI by a vote count of 4,554, to 1,359.

4. On 5 February 1948, TOSHIHIRO, Head of Public Safety Section, Hatano Police, submitted the following information:

A. On 22 November 1947, a delegation of five persons went to the house of former Mayor, MOCHIZUKI EISABURO, and demanded an interview with the Mayor and his resignation. In response to the demand for resignation, MOCHIZUKI refused to give a definite answer since he was elected by public vote, it should take another public election to make him resign. Upon seeing that MOCHIZUKI was hesitant, the group of five men stated that if he did not resign, the illegal acts that he supposedly committed would be disclosed to the masses. However, the group finally left with an agreement to meet the next day. At 0900 hours, on 23 November 1947, MOCHIZUKI, YAMADA SHOHEI, and anintermediate named OKUDA TAMEZO met for the purpose of endeavoring to settle the question without too much fuss. YAMADA stated at that time the question could not be settled by mutual consent, and that MOCHIZUKI should tender his unconditional resignation immediately.

B. Informant stated that in addition, YAMADA coerced the Mayor to put his seal on a statement, stating he would never take a public office in Hatano Town again, and that he would not stand against any democratic movements in Hatano Town. They finally came to an agreement at 1000 hours and MOCHIZUKI's resignation was to be presented to the Town Assembly not later than 0900 hours on 24 November 1947. The resignation was presented to the Town Assembly as agreed upon, and after much ado, was accepted on 27 November 1947. SUZUKI stated that as a result of the Communist Party pressure placed upon MOCHIZUKI, the Liberal Party sued the Communist Party for libel; this case being filed at the Hatano Police Station on 15 December 1947. The case was eventually settled by mutual consent, and never amounted to much concern.

5. The following information was obtained from MOCHIZUKI EISABURO, during an interview with subject on 26 February 1948:

A. MOCHIZUKI stated that on 22 November 1947, at approximately 2330 hours, Communists SUGIYAMA MITSUO and MOCHIZUKI ICHIRO, Head of the Japan Farmer's Union, Hatano Branch, and Social Democrats IWAMOTO YOZO and ISHIDA YONEKICHI came to his home and asked for an audience. They told MOCHIZUKI that he had used his position falsely with a false supply quota report in reference to the land area he had cultivated and the crops he had raised, and they demanded that he take full responsibility for same. MOCHIZUKI stated that he did not admit these accusations, therefore, the men stated that if he did not resign as Mayor of Hatano Town they would stir up a movement against him within 24 hours. On the next morning, MOCHIZUKI stated, there were handbills passed out around town, and also leaflets folded within newspapers. MOCHIZUKI stated there were also cartoons of himself on almost every street corner in the town.

B. On 23 November 1947, Subject met YAMADA SHOHEI for the purpose of clearing himself of the allegations, but no agreement was reached. Instead, YAMADA stated that they would use all means possible in order to force MOCHIZUKI to resign. MOCHIZUKI again refused. At 1500 hours of the same day, they met again and at this time MOCHIZUKI was given a statement to sign stating he would resign from all public offices, and they forcibly demanded that he resign. During this meeting there were two or three telephone calls; MOCHIZUKI believed that these were from the Communist Party Headquarters, wanting to know his answer. They reminded him that if he refused to resign from office the Communist Party was prepared for a fight. MOCHIZUKI stated that under those circumstances, he was compelled to resign by signing said document.

C. On 24 November 1947, MOCHIZUKI entered his formal resignation to the town assembly for approval. At first they would not accept the resignation but at the insistence of MOCHIZUKI they finally accepted. MOCHIZUKI stated that at the same time, he gave hsi resignation to the officials of the Agricultural Association as its head. However, the officials

stated that he need not resign and refused to accept his resignation and MOCHIZUKI withdrew his resignation. MOCHIZUKI stated that on 10 December 1947, MOCHIZUKI ICHIRO of the Japan Farmer's Union and OKUTSU YASUJIRO, Communist Party member, and some thirty others belonging to the same party, came to his home to talk with him. He stated that at the time he was already in bed, but they forced themselves into his bedroom. The group stated he did not keep his agreement by not resigning as Head of the Agricultural Association. MOCHIZUKI told them that he need not do so, since the organization was soon to dissolve, and the officials did not accept his resignation. Thereupon, the group stated they would take matters into their own hands. MOCHIZUKI stated that at this point he could not tolerate the agitation any longer, and thought that if he did nothing there would be no end to the problem so he sued the agitators for threat and libel, on 18 December 1947. MOCHIZUKI stated that on 20 January 1948 they asked for a compromise, and that with reference to a new Cooperative Association that was being formed in the Town, they needed as much peace as possible from all directions. Therefore, MOCHIZUKI agreed to the compromise. The Communist Party submitted to him a memorandum stating that they were sorry for the misunderstanding. MOCHIZUKI stated that since that incident he has not been bothered by Communist agitation.

D. A sworn statement by MOCHIZUKI on the above is on file in CIS, G-2.

6. On 29 March 1948, the following information was obtained from a usually reliable source:

After the election in which the Communist Party lost, they are more quiet, but it appears that they have not given up. There is a rumor of renewed agitation against the new Mayor, NAKAMURA SHINJI, but there have been no overt acts to substantiate the rumor. Following the election of NAKAMURA there was talk of him being on the Communist's side, but these are merely rumors started possibly by some enemy of NAKAMURA. The source of this information believes that the Communist Party was planning to start agitation again, but that this would not come until they had strengthened their stand.

G. S. file

AKAHATA, official daily organ paper of the central committee of the Japanese Communist Party.

	Total number of galley-proofs submitted to censor	Held	Deleted	Sup.
1948 Feb.	ship. 824 (100%)	58 (7.05%)	97 (11.77%)	64 (7.76%)
Mar.	954 (100%)	77 (8.06%)	144 (15.09)	61 (6.39%)
Apr.	998 (100%)	144 (14.42%)	144 (14.42%)	84 (8.41%)

GENERAL SURVEY:

As the solution of the Gov't employees' Union dispute was delayed, the number of deletions and items held from publication increased, and most of held items of news and articles were out of date when released, and in many cases, holding was de facto suppression.

In February, many of the items of news reporting to the effect that medium and small merchants and industrialists were opposing heavy taxation, were barred from publication, including the followings entitled "Movements in various places opposing heavy taxation" (Feb.3), "Barber commits suicide. Heavy taxation blamed" (Feb. 12), "Small and medium businessmen and industrialist demonstrate in Shimane Pref." (Feb. 17).

The following news were also suppressed, reporting to the effect that land reform was being hindered in various places and that the authorities and gangsters were interfering with with peasants' unions and their leaders, and land committees (Feb.3), that in Maisuru the prefectural police section issued a directive regarding the thought control of primary school pupils (Feb. 18), that Mr. Mureyama, governor of the Yamagata

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Prefecture advertized in the Yamagata Shimbun that delivery quotas of rice imposed upon farmers were ordered by the Occupation authorities, that Mr. Nosaka interpellated the Government on this question in the Diet, that Farmers in the prefecture made a protest against the governor(Feb. 12), and that in Fukushima Pref. farmers were selling their land and horses to pay heavy taxes and to complete the delivery of rice quotas (Feb. 22). Also a speech made by General Kislenko on the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Red Army was suppressed on Feb. 24.

In March, items of news connected with labor disputes were held, deleted, and suppressed from one after another, particularly on March 9. 44% and on March 10, 51%, of the galley-proofs submitted to censorship were either held or suppressed. Generally speaking, news reporting views of labor, such as the statement of the national communications workers union (Mar. 3) were suppressed. An interesting case of suppression is a sketch portraying farmers assembled around a tax office in Tochigi Pref. petitioning for the reduction of taxes. Also a statement of the accused in the Provost court was killed.

As for the views of the Communist Party, the whole text of the "Declaration for Peace" published by the central committee on March 26, and another declaration "For the overthrow of the cabinet" were both suppressed. After the government workers' dispute, any report attacking the Ashida cabinet was submitted to deletion of important passages. The May Day slogans of the Communist Party were held until a week before May Day. The slogans were released after such items as "Opposition to deciding rice delivery quota

before harvest; Raising of the prices of agricultural products enough to cover production costs", "Accomplishment of delivery ~~thereof~~ through voluntary delivery." "Opposition to making budget at the expense of the working people", "Complete National Independence" were deleted. Reports regarding the Korean incident in Osaka and Hyogo were all held for several days.

Sanzo Nozaka.
Communist Head Office,
Shibuya, Tokyo.

Col. C. L. Kades,
Deputy-chief of Government Section,
GHQ-SCAP.

Comment.

CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

12629

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: Resignation of Vice-Mayor of Tomita-mura, Ochi-gun, Ehime-ken

Note No.	From: G-2	To: Govt Sec.	Date: 8 May 1948 CIS/OD/SA/PM/bls
1	1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information dated 7 May 1948, subject as above, which contains information on the activities of SUNAHARA Tsurematsu, the Communist Mayor of Tomita-mura, Ehime Prefecture to further the cause of the Japan Communist Party. 2. This is forwarded for your information. 1 Incl: Copy S/I, dtd 7 May 48		Kaste C.A.W.

AGO Form No. 37

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5177-64 ENGR-3-27-47-100,00(

CONFIDENTIAL

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Resignation of Vice-Mayor of Tomita-mura,
Ochi-gun, Ehime-ken

G-2 Govt Sec. 8 May 1948
CIS/OD/SA/PM/bls

1 1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information dated 7 May 1948, subject as above, which contains information on the activities of SUNAHARA Tsurematsu, the Communist Mayor of Tomita-mura, Ehime Prefecture to further the cause of the Japan Communist Party.

2. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 7 May 48

- C.A.W. - - - - - -

CONFIDENTIAL

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division

APO 500
7 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Resignation of Vice-Mayor of Tomita-mura, Ochi-gun, Ehime-ken

1. The information in the following paragraphs has been submitted by a usually reliable source.

2. Tomita-mura is the only village in Ehime Prefecture that has a Communist as Mayor, SUNAHARA Tsurematsu. SUNAHARA recommended NAGAI Junji for the post of Vice-Mayor at the time he became Mayor; however NAGAI would not accept the position. After the post of Vice-Mayor had been vacant for four months, MANABE Kijuro was made Vice-Mayor upon the recommendation of the conservative element in the village. Although MANABE strongly dislikes Communism, he has been serving with the Mayor on quite friendly terms, holding back his intense dislike of Communism, until recently.

3. Recently the Mayor has been urging the Vice-Mayor to join the Communist Party or else obey every order given by the Mayor. On 5 April 1948, there was a discussion meeting at the house of AOI Masami, pro-Communist member of the Ehime Prefectural Assembly. A three way argument arose in which SUNAHARA and AOI sided against MANABE. MANABE discovered during the argument that a relative of AOI intended to instigate a motion of non-confidence against MANABE during the Village Assembly session to be held on 5 April 1948.

4. When SUNAHARA first assumed the office of Mayor, he worked diligently on village administration; however, recently he has often been absent from his office participating in Communist Party activities. During the absence of the Mayor, the Vice-Mayor, MANABE, has been handling the administration of the village. The Mayor has recalled nearly every measure taken by the Vice-Mayor.

5. As a result of the above circumstances, the Vice-Mayor handed his formal resignation to the Mayor on 6 April 1948. The conservative elements of the village sympathize strongly with MANABE against the Mayor's communistic activities, but they do not seem to be taking any action against SUNAHARA at this time.

6. When TOKUDA Kyuichi visited Ehime Prefecture during February 1948, he reprimanded SUNAHARA for his too conservative attitude in Communistic activities. As a result SUNAHARA has strengthened his Communistic activities.

CONFIDENTIAL

Encl #1

Communist

CONFIDENTIAL

Communist Party Instructions Concerning
Elections of Regional Labor Committeemen

G-2 ESS 8 May 1948
Attn: Labor Division CIS/CD/SA/LMF/bls
Govt Sec.

1 1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information dated 7 May 1948, subject as above.

2. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 7 May 48

C.A.W.

25

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Communist Party Instructions Concerning
Elections of Regional Labor Committeeman

G-2 8 May 1948

Attn: Labor Division CIS/OD/SA/LMF/bls
Govt Sec.

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1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 7 May 48

C.A.H.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division

APO 500
7 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Communist Party Instructions Concerning Elections of Regional Labor Committeemen

1. Information has been received from a usually reliable source to the effect that the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party has issued to the Prefectural Committees the following instructions concerning elections of regional labor committeemen:

"The government has reformed the method of election of the Regional Labor Committeemen, who are the representatives of Labor, by instructing all local governments that the Regional Labor Committeemen would hereafter be appointed by the Prefectural Government.

"This is clearly intended to be a means of locking out all members of the Communist Party and laborers, who would defend the best interests of labor, and putting persons who can be controlled by the bureaucracy in these positions. If such a situation is allowed to exist, the Regional Labor Committees will become agencies of the government, and the best interests of labor will be forgotten.

"The Communist Party must take its place at the head of the labor unions and lead in the fight against this conspiracy of the government. In order to do this, we must:

a. have labor committeemen picked by public election by members of the unions.
b. prevent union bosses and degenerate leading members of the union from being elected to these positions.
c. supervise the activities of the labor committeemen and ask for their recall when they fail to aid the laborers.

"It must not be forgotten that the above must be done through close liaison between cells and other units of the Communist Party."

CONFIDENTIAL

Encl #1

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: Derogatory Statements Made by Japanese Communist Against the Occupation

Note No.	From: G-2	To: Govt Sec	Date: 6 May 1948 CIS/OD/SA/PM/11
1	1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information dated 5 May 1948, subject as above. Attached Summary contains information on a speech made by OGANE Eisuke, a member of the Kanagawa Prefectural Committee, Japan Communist Party, containing derogatory statements against the Occupation. 2. This is forwarded for your information. A copy has also been forwarded to Economic and Scientific Section. 1 Incl: Copy S/I, dtd 5 May 48 /s/ Koster C.A.W.		

AGO Form No. 37

5177-64 ENGR-3-27-47-100,000

247 SECRET

Derogatory Statements Made by Japanese Communist Against the Occupation

G-2 Govt Sec 6 May 1948
CIS/OD/SA/PM/11

1 1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information dated 5 May 1948, subject as above. Attached Summary contains information on a speech made by OGANE Eisuke, a member of the Kanagawa Prefectural Committee, Japan Communist Party, containing derogatory statements against the Occupation.

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1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 5 May 48

C.A.W.

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division

APO 500
5 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Derogatory Statements Made by Japanese Communist Against the Occupation

1. The following information was obtained from a usually reliable source:

a. On 8 April 1948, at the headquarters of the Kanagawa Prefectural Branch of the Japan Communist Party, located at the Kyowa Apts, 85 Ikeda-cho, Kawasaki City, OGANE Eisuke, a member of the Kanagawa Prefectural Committee, presented an oral report to about 30 responsible persons of the Keihin District Committee, concerning the results of the Wednesday Society (SUIYO-KAI), held at the Yoyogi Japan Communist Party Headquarters on 7 April 1948. The gist of his report is purported to be as follows:

"The Economic Recovery Council (KEIZAI FUKKO KAIGI), established by the Labor Ministry, composed of labor and capital is nothing more than an instrument of Government and Capital to oppress the laboring masses. Its ability to solve the economic problems appears to be slight. However, it is important that Communist Party policies be infused within their plans through the activity of Party 'fractions'.

"Both GHQ and the Japanese Government are highly desirous of reaching a speedy solution to the present Government and Public Employees strife, but in spite of the efforts of both KILLEN and NISHIO, they are unable to quell the uprising of the masses. Party members must promote this situation to the utmost and endeavor to transform the struggle into a true People's Struggle. The All Communications Union (ZENTEI), ignoring the declaration made by General MARQUAT, is still endeavoring to expand their present struggle to arouse the masses.

"The Government under the guidance of GHQ is attempting to formulate new labor oaws which adhere closely to the Taft-Hartley Bill and laborers throughout the world are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the situation. It is of paramount importance to the Party and to all laborers that such changes be defeated.

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"The Draper Mission was sorely disillusioned by the magnitude of the strike situation in Japan and as a result a debt payment of 18,000 dollars by the Japanese Government to the United States has been postponed.

"It is apparent that the Government is nothing more than a puppet of GHQ. The ideological investigations being conducted by CIC is nothing more than a plot to implement GHQ's control over the Government. Twenty-four employees of the tax office were fired. Seven have been arrested by GHQ. Five of the seven are members of the Communist Party. The incarceration of YAMANOUCHI Toshio was nothing more than discriminatory action on the part of GHQ, and instances of physical violence and brandishment of weapons would tend to substantiate GHQ terrorism. The Liberal Lawyers Group (JIYU HOSODAN) is preparing a petition against such overt acts. In the light of the above it is apparent that our real enemy is the United States imperialism and not the Japanese Government."

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

12590

File No:

Subject: Future Strife Policies of the Korean League

Note No.	From: G-2	To: Government Section	Date: 1 May 1948 CIS/OD/SA/PES/fks

1 1. Information has been received from a source considered fairly reliable that the following is the future strife policy of the Korean League (CHOSENJIN RENMEI)(朝鮮人連盟)(Korean):

a. Through the Communist members in the Soviet controlled North Korea, appeal will be made to entire Korea to launch an assault against the Japanese Government.

b. Strife funds must be obtained from the general masses to support the campaign.

c. Contact with the Communist Party will be strengthened.

d. Japanese Police can be pressured by force. This policy will be kept on.

e. The officials of various branches should assemble at the prefectural Headquarters to get the activities hereafter under a centralized control and instruction.

2. The foregoing is provided for your information.

C.A.W.

AGO Form No. 37

5177-64 ENGR-3-27-47-100,000

24

SECRET

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Future Strife Policies of the Korean League

G-2 Government Section 1 May 1948
CIS/CD/SA/PES/fks

1 1. Information has been received from a source considered fairly reliable that the following is the future strife policy of the Korean League (CHOSENJIN RENMEI)(朝鮮人連盟)(Korean):

a. Through the Communist members in the Soviet controlled North Korea, appeal will be made to entire Korea to launch an assault against the Japanese Government.

b. Strife funds must be obtained from the general masses to support the campaign.

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C.A.W.

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12236

Communist

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: May Day 1948

Note No.	From: G-2	To: Govt Section	Date: 30 ~~May~~ Apr 1948 CIS/OD/SA:PM/yo

1. Forwarded herewith for your information is Summary of Information, subject as above, dated 28 April 1948.

1 Incl:
S/I, subj as above,
28 Apr 48
Copies to: C/S; G-2, 8th Army, A-2, FEAF; G-3. ~~of~~ Foster C.A.W.

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
APO 500
G-2

AGO Form No. 37

5177-64 ENGR-3-27-47-100,000

2377

SECRET

Communist

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

12229

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: Communist Plans for Seizing Control of Hokkaido

Note No.	From: G-2	To: Gov't Section	Date: 30 April 1948 CIS/OD/SA:CNS/yo
1.	Forwarded herewith for your information is a summary of information on above subject, dated 30 April 1948, based on a source considered fairly reliable. 1 Incl: S/I, subject as above, 30 Apr 48. C.A.W.		

AGO Form No. 37

23

5177-64 ENGR-3-27-47-100,000

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Communist Plans for Seizing Control of Holkmido

G-2 Gov't Section 30 April 1948
CIS/CD/SA:CHS/yo

1. Forwarded herewith for your information is a summary of information on above subject, dated 30 April 1948, based on a source considered fairly reliable.

1 Incl:
S/I, subject as above,
30 Apr 48.

C.A.W.

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF

APO 500
30 April 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Communist Plans for Seizing Control of Hokkaido

1. According to a fairly reliable source most Communist officials in the U.S.S.R. generally consider Hokkaido as the best place for Russia to secure lumber, coal and labor.

2. In the immediate future the Japan Communist Party will attempt to set up a government in Hokkaido favorable to the interests of Communists. The U.S.S.R. will assist Communist elements in Hokkaido in this task by sending agents into that region. The same source states that six to seven percent (21,000 to 24,500) of the total membership of the Japan Communist Party (estimated at 350,000) is concentrated in Hokkaido.

3. The source further indicates that there is a general belief that TAKAKURA Teru (prominent Communist in Nagano-ken and former Communist member of the Lower House of the Imperial Diet) will be sent to Hokkaido to help expedite Communist plans there.

Still

Communist

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

11919

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: May Day 1948

Note No.	From: G-2 To: Govt Sec	Date: 26 Apr 48
		CIS/OD/SA/PM/bls
1	1. Reference is made to Check Sheet dated 14 April 1948 from G-2 to Government Section, subject: "Communist Party Directives for May Day 1948."	
	2. Additional information on plans for May Day 1948 being made by major labor organizations is contained in Summary of Information dated 24 April 1948, subject: "May Day 1948", inclosed herewith.	
	3. This is forwarded for your information.	
	1 Incl: Copy S/I, dtd 24 Apr 48	C.A.W.

00 AGO Form No. 37

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22 SECRET

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May Day 1948

G-2 Govt Sec 26 Apr 48
CIS/OD/SA/PM/bls

1 1. Reference is made to Check Sheet dated 14 April 1948 from G-2 to Government Section, subject: "Communist Party Directives for May Day 1948."

2. Additional information on plans for May Day 1948 being made by major labor organizations is contained in Summary of Information dated 24 April 1948, subject: "May Day 1948", inclosed herewith.

3. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 24 Apr 48

C.A.W.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division

APO 500
24 April 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: May Day 1948

1. Information available to date regarding plans for the 1948 May Day celebrations is contained in the following paragraphs.

2. On 27 March 1948, the May Day Board of Advisors composed of representatives from labor unions affiliated with the Japan Federation of Labor Unions and the National Congress of Industrial Unions met in Tokyo to discuss plans for the May Day Celebrations to be held in Tokyo. The proceedings and decisions made at this meeting were prepared as May Day Report #1. This report contains the following information:

a. Names of representatives from the JFLU and NCIU who were present at this meeting of the May Day Board of Advisors and the rate of representation on the Executive Committee which will direct the May Day Celebrations in Tokyo. Also included are the possible meeting places and the capacity of these grounds, and the routes of march to be used during the demonstrations. (Exhibit I)

b. A Letter of Invitation issued by the May Day Board of Advisors to all labor organizations which have representatives on the Executive Committee requesting attendance at the 1st meeting of the May Day Executive Committee scheduled for 1 April 1948 in Tokyo. Names of labor unions affiliated with the NCIU and JFLU which have members on the Executive Committee are also included. (Exhibit II)

c. Matters pertaining to the preparations being made by the Japan Democratic Cultural League for the May Day Celebrations. The program as planned by the League includes pre-May Day festivities of cultural meetings, songfests, theatrical plays, dancing, etc. Included are plans made by the League to aid in the program of the 1 May celebrations. (Exhibit III)

3. Appended as Exhibit IV is a translation of a Young Communist League bulletin entitled: "Seikyo (Young Communists) and May Day." This bulletin explains the significance of the May Day celebrations, and exhorts the members of the Young Communist League and other youths to further the aims of the masses. Considered to be especially significant is the slogan on "racial independence" adopted for May Day by the League, in support of the "Democratic Racial Front Movement", currently being widely publicized by the Japan Communist Party.

4 Incls:
Exhibit I. May Day Rpt No. 1
Exhibit II. Letter of Invitation
Exhibit III. Preparation Activities
Exhibit IV. YCL Announcement

Incl #1

SECRET

EXHIBIT I

May Day Report No. 1

May Day Board of Advisors (May Day Sewanin Kai)

The following matters were decided at the first meeting of the May Day Board of Advisors (held in the Marunouchi Life Insurance Association at 1300 on 27 March)

The following persons were present:

Japan Federation of Labor Unions (Sodomei)

KIKUCHI
NAKAMURA
NAGA
KITAGAWA

NCIU

SAGA Zembei (Nichieien)

All-Japan Coal Miners Union (Zen Sekitan)

HIRAMITSU

Tokyo Metropolitan Labor Unions' League (Tororen)

KIKUMURA

Tokyo Traffic Labor Union (Toko)

NOCHIBORI

Electric Wire Labor Union (Densan)

IWAMA

Electric Engineers' Union (Denko)

MIYAZAKI

To make the coming May Day an affair of the masses, a District May Day Preparatory Council (May Day Chiku Jumbi Kai) has been established. An Executive Committee has been established within the Council which is composed of delegates from the various labor unions.

a. Organization of the Executive Committee

Japan Federation of Labor Unions - 10 persons

NCIU - 10 persons

Drawn from the following bodies:

Government Railways (Kokutetsu)

All-Japan Government & Public Office Workers Union (Zenkanro)

Tokyo Metropolitan Labor Unions' League

All-Japan Taxation & Finance Workers Union (Zenzai)

Japan Teachers Union (Nikkyogumi)

Seafaring Men's Union (Kaiin)

All-Japan Automobile Workers Union (Zen Jidosha)

Metal Mining Labor Union (Kinzoku Kozan)

Electric Wires Labor Union (Densen)

Shipbuilding Labor Union (Zosen)

Private Railways Labor Union (Shitetsu)

Cultural League (Bunren)

Japan Farmer's Union (Nichino)

League of Cooperative Unions (Kyodo Kumiai Domei)

Repatriates Union (Hikiagesha)

League of Koreans (Cho Ren)

All-Japan Coal Miners Union (Zen Sekitan)

Coal Mine Labor Union (Tanro)

All-Japan Freight Labor Union (Zenkoku Kabutsu)

Broadcasting Corporation (Hosokyoku)

Japan Congress of Labor Union (Nichiro)

Cement Labor Union (Cemento)

Self-governing Labor Federation (Jiji Roren)

Joto area: 3 persons

Jonan area: 5 persons

Josai area: 3 persons

Johoku area: 3 persons

Total: 59 persons

b. The General Affairs Office will be located in the Tokyo Traffic Labor Union Hall and the workers will be drafted from all the Unions.

c. May Day expenses will be collected at the rate of 50 sen per person (subject to approval of the Executive Committee). The number of persons on the Executive Committee will be in proportion to the number of members of the union.

d. Slogans will be decided upon by the Executive Committee.

e. Mobilization, demonstration, and officials for the occasion will be directed by the Executive Committee.

f. Second meeting of the Board of Advisors scheduled for 30 March will be held in the Headquarters of the Tokyo Traffic Labor Union.

EXHIBIT I

g. The first meeting of the Executive Committee is scheduled to be held on 1 April 1948.

h. Other details are as follows:

(1) Meeting places for the May Day Program and their accomodating capacity:

Imperial Palace Plaza	700,000 persons
Ueno Park	150,000 persons
Kiyozumi Park	50,000 persons
Onshi Park	30,000 persons
Shiba Park	100,000 persons
Yotsuya Park	100,000 persons
Shingu Outer Garden	100,000 persons
Korakuen Garden	100,000 persons

Request to be made to GHQ to use the front of Tokyo Railway Station and Imperial Palace Plaza. These two places are for the use of the U.S. Army during the morning.

(2) The following will be the routes of the parades:

(a) Start from Ueno Park, pass Nihonbashi, cross Gofuku-bashi, and thence to the People's Plaza, (Jinmin Hiroba)

(b) Kiyozumi Park to Jinmin Hiroba via Kiyosubashi, Suitengu, Nihonbashi, and Kahibashi.

(c) Onshi Park to Wadakuramon, via Hamamatsu-cho, Shimbashi, Sukiyabashi, and Tokyo Metropolitan Office.

(d) Shiba Park to Jinmin Hiroba, via Toranomon, front of Imperial Diet, and Iwaida-sho.

(e) Yotsuya Park to Jinmin Hiroba, via Yotsuya-mitsuke, Hanzomon, Daikan-cho, and Takebashi.

(f) Shingu Outer Garden to Jinmin Hiroba, via Aoyama, Akas-aka-mitsuke, Miyakezaka, and Sakuradamon.

(g) Korakuen Garden to Jinmin Hiroba, via Suidebashi, Jin-bocho, Ogawa-machi, Kandabashi, and Horibata.

(3) Application to be made for special rationing of paper, calice, etc. for use on May Day.

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EXHIBIT II

Letter of Invitation.

The first meeting of the May Day Executive Committee.

May Day preparations are urgently necessary in accordance with the decision made at the Board of Advisors meeting. We request the punctual attendance of the Executive Committee at the Committee meeting, which is scheduled for 1300 hours on 1 April at the Tokyo Transit Labor Union Headquarters. (Toko Hommbu)

Agenda and other matters will be submitted by the Board of Advisors at that time. Note:

1. The matters for discussion will include: Drafting of program; expenses; assignment of duties; slogans; propaganda; etc.

2. Report on second meeting of the Board of Advisors will be printed and submitted on that day.

3. Labor Unions will have members on the Executive Committee are:

NCIU

All-Japan Government and Public Office Worker's Union
Self-governing Labor Federation
Tokyo Metropolitan Labor Union League
Government Railway
Japan Teacher's Union
All-Japan Taxation and Finance Workers' Union
Electric Wires Labor Union

Japan Federation of Labor Unions

Japan Coal Miners' Union
Coal Mine Labor Union
All-Japan Freight Labor Union
Chemicals

Private Railways
Japan Congress of Labor Unions
Cement Labor Union
Broadcasting Corporation
Cultural League
Japan Farmers' Union
All-Japan Farmers' Union
League of Koreans
Repatriates Organization
Cooperative Unions

4. Delegates from other areas are still undecided.

May Day Board of Advisors (May Day Sewanin Kai)

EXHIBIT II

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EXHIBIT III

Pertaining to the May Day Preparation Activities by the Japan Democratic Cultural League, (Nippon Minshu Shugi Bunka Renmei)

Motivated by the desire of turning the May Day of this year into a masses' affair, to be distinctly marked by a cultural character, the Japan Democratic Cultural League has set up a Committee to make preparations for May Day, consisting of members drawn from various affiliated organizations of the Cultural League. HIJIKATA, Yoshi met the May Day Preparation Committee of the National Liaison Council of Labor Unions, (Zen Ro Ren) on 16 March and presented a tentative program prepared by the Cultural League. The Program was adopted and the preparations for May Day are now under way.

The following is the tentative program of the Cultural League:

1. Hold a cultural festival for the masses on the 24th and 25th April, under the sponsorship of the National Liaison Council of Labor Union, with main line of activity to be held in Tokyo.

2. Hold meetings at different places in Tokyo, seeking attendance of laborers, with the following program: (a) Lectures, music, singing of May Day songs and revolutionary songs. (b) Theatrical plays, dancing.

3. After above program is over, political and educational propaganda, singing of revolutionary songs, dancing, and theatricual plays will be held and conducted in factory areas, lasting until May Day.

4. Clean and decorate factories, parks, and open squares, starting one week before May Day.

5. To hold at different places, a May Day Citizen's Festival on 30 April.

6. May Day (1 May)

a. All the participants will come to People's Square (Jinmin Hiroba) from their respective districts.

b. Factories, shops, and public buildings on streets, where paraders pass will be decorated.

c. Launch an agitation drive at various points on the parade route.

7. Program at People's Square.

a. Arches will be erected over three passage ways. Pavilion will be built for theatrical plays. Good loud speakers will be made available.

b. There will be chorus and dancing before and after the celebration.

EXHIBIT III

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EXHIBIT IV

The following is a translation of a Young Communist League announcement submitted by Confidential Informant M-50.

"SEIKYO" and May Day

(League of Young Communists)

The 17th May Day is drawing near. This year's May Day has an important meaning attached to it for the working masses of the whole world. One one hand, we see workers continuing their triumphant march carrying all before them, while on the other, we see the old-time ruling class which, in its desparate efforts to halt this march, is resorting to pressure tactics to divide the masses. At this critical juncture of growing tension throughout both camps the 17th May Day is going to be observed by the world workers in their common effort to secure national independence, to fight against the division plotted by Capital,and to defend world peace. We, Japanese workers, are going to meet this 17th May Day with an important mission assigned to us. Our enemies have already begun their activity in an attempt to emasculate this important annual event and to bring about a split among labor ranks, by use of every conceivable means and tactics. For instance, SODOMEI (GFLU) has set up an opposition to the joint observance of the May Day sponsored by ZENBOREN (National Liaison Council of Labor Unions) and has repeatedly exercised its veto power at the Committee sessions, in its attempt to apply the brake to the progress of practical arrangements for the forthcoming event. Movements of MINSHU KA DOMEI (Democratization League, anti-Communist) within 'TANSAN' (single industry-wide unions) are expected to become more active. In a counter-attack upon our enemy, we must rally all working classes under a single banner of May Day so that we may bring the whole weight of our labor force to bear upon the issue of the current strike wave. We will take our enemy's challenge and fight to a finish to frustrate the enemy's plot to bring about a split in the labor force under the fair name of anti-communist. Let members of the Young Communist Leage prepare for the coming May Day with a will which wells up spontaneously from lower levels. Let us call upon all the youths for a joint struggle against our common enemy. Further, let us call upon all the youth organizations and cultural bodies for pushing forward our preparations for a joint action under some practical slogans. SEIKYO Committee has submitted a proposal on this problem to NIPPON SEINEN KAIGI (Japan Congress of Youth Organizations), but each of our District, local and branch units will do well to start their activities at once on their own before they are too late. An important thing for us to do now is to take this occasion to launch an extensive campaign for extending and strengthening our Youth League. So far as Tokyo area is concerned, we have laid out a 6 point campaign program for boosting the Youth League movement, timing the climax of the campaign on May 1. In this project, Tokyo District has sent a challenge to Osaka locals, inviting them to a contest of a similar nature. Tokyo Headquarters has adopted the following slogan for use of the May Day occasion:

(1) Racial Independence. Economic rehabilitation at the hands of people themselves.

(2) Unification of the labor front; formation of a democratic people's front.

(3) Opposition to militarism; establishment of a world peace.

(4) Freedom of slavery; Let all young men join the Youth League

EXHIBIT IV

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

11513

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: | Subject: Central Committee Meeting of Japan Communist Party, 26 March 1948

Note No. | From: G-2 | To: Govt Sec | Date: 24 Apr 48
CIS/OD/SA/PM/bls

1

1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information, dated 23 April 1948, subject as above, which contains information of the proceedings of the 7th General Meeting of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee which was held on 26 March 1948.

2. Attention is especially invited to the speech made by TOKUDA Kyuichi at this meeting on the Communist sponsored Democratic Racial Front Movement (MINSHU MINZOKU SENSEN).

3. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 23 Apr 48

C.A.W.

G-2 SECTION
GHQ, FEC
SERVICE DIV
DISPATCHED
APR 24 1948

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AGO Form No. 37

5177-64 ENGR-3-27-47-100,000

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Central Committee Meeting of Japan
Communist Party, 26 March 1948

G-2 Govt Sec 24 Apr 48
CIS/OD/SA/PW/bls

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1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 23 Apr 48

C.A.W.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division

APO 500
23 April 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Central Committee Meeting of Japan Communist Party, 26 March 1948

1. The information in the following paragraphs was obtained from a usually reliable source.

2. On 26 March 1948 at 0930, the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party met in session at the Headquarters building, Yoyogi, Tokyo, Japan. MATSUMOTO Saneki, Central Committeeman, reported as follows:

a. Chairman SHIGA Yoshio presided. The 70 delegates present included members of the Central Committee, candidates for the position and members of the Control Committee.

b. Chief Secretary TOKUDA made the following remarks about the domestic situation:

(1) Labor Minister KATO joined the Cabinet as a leftist member of the Socialist Party. Since his efforts are against the cause of labor, we know that the leftist faction of the Socialist Party does not favor the cause of the masses.

(2) The downfall of the Cabinet will be caused by mounting inflation, growing labor disputes, issues over proposed adjustment of enterprises and budgetary matters.

(3) Each time a dispute occurs our Party grows in the confidence of labor unions and farmers associations. We must exploit this popularity in the coming election struggle. We must energetically push our "Dissolution Campaign" among labor and farmer unions to get the Diet dissolved in June. Especially must we push where the "fraction" element is dominant.

(4) The NCIU Democratization League is paying the way for Labor Minister KATO. Our best countermeasure is to single out the undemocratic acts of each leader and expose them to the members of his Union. The independent unions must be influenced to stage a joint struggle with the NCIU (SAMBETSU). Only after NCIU and independent unions enter into a struggle in perfect harmony can we open fire on JFLU (SODOMEI).

Otherwise we would antagonize all unions except independents. Local committees must follow these suggestions when staging regional strikes on their own and forging ahead on the road to a revolution. Party members must follow the policy adopted by our Government Section: "When any critical moment arrives our unions need not stick to their rules but ought to rise in revolution boldly."

c. TOKUDA then made the following remarks about the international situation:

(1) The world financial capital has declined to the point of being a death struggle. This is as matters were after World War I.

(2) The United States attempts to forestall economic chaos by the Marshall Plan. U. S. inflation is now becoming deflation, threatening that country with a crisis more serious than the one in 1936. It is unlikely that anything can prevent it.

(3) If the U. S. Forces evacuate Korea, both the North and South zones will be unified. China will fall completely into the hands of the Chinese Communists.

(4) The United States will be unable to invest in China or Korea. Thus Japan will be viewed as a more favorable field for investments than now.

(5) Since investments are made on the investors' estimate of the Government in power, sustained American investments in Japan are unlikely if we continue to have labor unrest with a consequent lack of stability in the Government.

d. Financial problems, repatriation policy and public recognition of the "Cells" were discussed before the session was adjourned with unanimous approval of the general report at 1900 26 March 1948.

3. It is reported that the following topics were discussed in an open forum:

a. The Democratization League and the Anti-Communists aided the Government in forcing the Government Railways Union workers into accepting the 2920 yen wage base. The Communications Worker's Union, Government and and Public Office Worker's Union and 2,600,000 members of all labor unions united in one great force to oppose the Government's plans. The Ashida Cabinet is imperiled and ultimately will fall. The Socialist Party joined the Cabinet for selfish motives and has advocated policies leading to devastation of industries, dismissal, low wages, compulsory delivery of farm products, and unreasonable taxes. The people are on the verge of collapse.

b. This proves the long-range plans approved by the 6th Party Convention and the Central Committee were in the right direction. We

reaffirm our principles--to oust all war-minded elements and establish a truly democratic society. We must make our party the people's party and lead in the fight for freedom, democracy, independence and peace.

c. The Democratization League has been crushed and the Government is badly shaken. The Party is now at the head of the activities of the laborer, farmer and city dweller. Yet we must admit and correct our faults if we are to carry out our task. We must goin ourselves to the public rather than adhere it's desk plans. The cells must become more active as the people wait for us to lead them out of darkness and misery.

d. Chief Secretary TOKUDA then addressed the gathering on the Communist Party-Sponsored Democratic Racial Front (MINSHU MINZOKU SENSEN) as follows:

"The Democratic Racial Front has grown stronger in proportion with the people's resolution to defend our racial independence and counter any resurgence of mercenary, feudalistic, monopolistic or reactionary influence.

"The growing power of the masses is shown by the organization of Joint Strife Committees in different areas. In Nagano Prefecture our leaders fully understand that we must never slight the importance of a leader's own proper guidance and this viewpoint should be spread all over the country. In embarking on a campaign of racial welfare.

"We must continue our fight against heavy taxation. This struggle must be tightly fastened to our Democratic Racial Front.

"1. There is much misunderstanding about the meaning of 'People's Strife'. Many people regard it as a new method of arbitration between labor and capital, or a struggle staged by farmers and laborers or in protest against taxes. This is totally incorrect. The 'People's Struggle' is the cumulative effect of all forms of struggle between all peoples and classes of all time and is now unified in a common front against all organized Power. The term "Racial Front" is not merely something to clamour for while having only a nebulous idea of the meaning; it is a powerful weapon and effective organization to accomplish the people's struggle.

"Standing behind a union yet refraining from openly taking action failed to increase the members of our Party. We must not put too much dependence in unions.

"The 'blueprint' instructions issued by our leaders must always be acted upon. Although emphasis is laid on organization or the lack of it, a recent survey disclosed that most of the Party's members were not vigorously working.

"The masses should be urged to act on their own initiative insofar as practicable. Successful examples are the Post Office cells and the Kawakita cells at Otamachi in Mino Province.

"The nature of class strife must be clear and lucid in the minds of the people. Otherwise various phases of this strife, including strikes and disturbances, will confuse the individual involved.

"2. In carrying out the decisions of the 6th Party Convention, officials are urged to pay due respect to the wishes of the masses.

"Although it will be necessary to eventually mould all Cells into the Party's unified policy of guidance, we must now encourage them to make their own plans of their own free will. This will enable them to capitalize on local situations. They should not devote their attention solely to labor unions but should become leaders of 'groups'.

"The masses should be induced to place greater reliance on our Party by means of propaganda drives and handling individual cases, even small ones, in accordance with the policies of our Party.

"Our organizations within the Party should be so constituted as to have more authority.

"We must establish closer contact with the masses. Instead of merely giving them directions, we must listen to their needs and grievances.

"We must widen our various spheres of activity.

"Large cells must help small cells. In some un-communized areas our organizations remain inactive and unless corrective measures are applied we have little or no hope for success in elections or revolutions.

"When seeking redress of grievances on behalf of the masses we must show the sympathetic nature of the Communist principles.

"Village headmen frequently play a decisive role in revolutionary class strife and they should be vigorously cultivated as allies.

"Fair, impartial cooperation between all cells and members, without sectionalism, is important for our growth.

"New members should come to our organization of their own initiative rather than through persuasion. They need more training and education.

"To maintain funds for the Party's expenses we should collect membership fees and maintain propaganda campaigns by the sale of books.

"Our election campaign should be conducted simultaneously with our systematic every day strife.

"The Democratic Racial Front must be on a unified basis with all class struggles to succeed. Succeed it will when the will of the people is intensified for destroying the mercenary government. Time will make this point more obvious and both factory and residence cells, as well as the entire Communist Party, must constantly keep this end in view.

"Our hands of held must always be extended to the masses for solution of their troubles and we must look into even minor details of the demands of our cells. In this way our comradeship will be drawn closer and political issues will be better understood. This will largely contribute to our success in the next election campaign. Men of socialistic principles and even neutrals will come gradually to share the same view and will line up with us. Our class strife against the mercenary agencies must be steadily maintained.

Communist

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

11579

File No:

Subject: Japan Communist Party Directive on Basic Policy of the Election Campaigns

Note No.	From: G-2	To: Government Section	Date: 24 April 1948 CIS/OD/SA:PM/yo

1. 1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information, subject as above, dated 23 April 1948.

2. Attached summary supplements previous reports forwarded for your information on the activities and preparations being made by the Japan Communist Party in anticipation of the general elections which it believes will be held sometime during the spring of this year.

3. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
S/I, subj as above,
23 Apr 48

C.A.W.

20

AGO Form No. 37

5177-64 ENGR-3-27-47-100,000

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Japan Communist Party Directive on Basic Policy of the Election Campaigns

G-2 Government Section 24 April 1948
CIS/CD/SA:FM/yo

1. 1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information, subject as above, dated 23 April 1948.

2. Attached summary supplements previous reports forwarded for your information on the activities and preparations being made by the Japan Communist Party in anticipation of the general elections which it believes will be held sometime during the spring of this year.

3. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
S/I, subj as above,
23 Apr 48

C.A.W.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF

APO 500
23 April 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Japan Communist Party Directive on Basic Policy of the Election Campaigns

1. The following information on Directive No. 222, dated 3 March 1948, subject: Basic Policy of the Communist Party on Election Campaign, issued by the Secretariat of the Japan Communist Party to all regional, prefectural and district committees was obtained from a usually reliable source.

2. This directive reveals that the Japan Communist Party has altered its basic campaign policy for the expected general election this year. The change will include a discreet coordinated campaign by all organized cell-groups within confines of the agrarian and residential cell enterprises for the purpose of encouraging the people to vote for the Communist Party. This is to undermine the political majority established by the opposition political parties.

3. Cell groups are instructed to uphold the prestige of the Communist Party so that their activities will reflect the daily needs of the people. This will be accomplished by the establishment of "Livelihood Consulting Booths" to assist the people. Directive #222 further stresses that in order to accomplish the Party's political aims the election campaign policy must reflect the voice of the people.

4. The following is a complete translation of Directive #222:

Communist Party Directive #222 3 March 1948

FROM: The Secretariate, Central Committee, Japan Communist Party.

TO : Regional, Prefectural, and District Committees.

SUBJECT: Basic Policy of the Communist Party on Election Campaign

The general election will be held in the near future. Based on our past experience and on our present political situation, we have decided the following as our basic campaign policy. Therefore, we expect our entire organization to do their utmost to accomplish great gains in the coming election by adhering energetically to the following policies, according to the abilities of the respective organizations:

I (a) In the past the tendency was to place emphasis on the open type campaigns, rather than to campaign discreetly within the confines of various enterprises. However; even within the enterprises our Party has not as yet established a majority. Through a check of the past elections, the labor unions in which it was assumed we had the most influence, voted for the Social-Democratic Party, and some for the reactionary parties.

It is deemed unwise for cell members to stress their campaign activities outside the enterprises, even though they may encounter varied capitalistic obstacles. Consequently, every cell should make positive efforts to win as many votes as possible by making our Party's influence felt among the people within the enterprises.

(b) There have been many instances in the past where campaign activities by cell-groups began only after a candidate had been

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nominated. The cells should initiate campaign activities and lead the candidate, rather than be led.

II (a) Above all, we must destroy the established ideas prevalent among the people that it is useless to vote for the Communist Party, because they are a small minority. We must show the people that even a minority can do better things for the benefit of the people; and have them hold high esteem and support for the Party. In order to accomplish this, we must find ways and means politically to overcome the majority by the minority. For example, the Communist Party members in the prefectural assembly have attacked so strongly in the past that it has tended to consolidate the enemy factions, instead of dividing them; thereby losing the opportunity of taking advantage of the enemy's disunity.

(b) We must be aware of the fact that our enemies have had considerable time in which to establish their vast organizations, financially, economically, and the industrial monopolization of thousands of people. They could influence their votes one way or the other. We must destroy not only our enemies, but also their organizations. For example, in our taxation fight, we must not only win, but we must build an organization for the purpose of attacting the general public.

III In order to effectively initiate this program, and to expand our Party's influence, all organized cell-group members will participate actively in the struggles of the agrarian and the residential cell members. These organized cell-group members will not only cooperate with agrarian and residential cells, but will also become their members. If there is no cell organized, they must register with the district headquarters and participate in the activities of the district organizations under the superivison of the district headquarters.

IV All cell members should capitalize on every opportunity to keep close contact with the people, so that their actions will affect the people's daily lives. One plan is to establish a "livelihood consulting booth" by the cell, district and prefecture committees to be of service to the people in their daily needs.

We must always be on the alert to grasp and interpret the people's opinion, and make our Party's policy appear as the people's voice in order to attain our political aims. All Party members are hereby urged to register with the residential or district committees immediately so that our Party's goal may be attained sooner.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

11368

Communist

File No:

Subject: Communist Party Meetings in Niigata Prefecture

Note No.	From: G-2	To: Govt Section	Date: 22 April 1948 CIS/OD/SA/LMF/bls
1	1. Forwarded herewith is Summary of Information dated 20 April 1948, subject as above. 2. Attached Summary contains information received from a thoroughly reliable source concerning meetings of Communist leaders in Niigata Prefecture, sponsored by HASEGAWA Hiroshi, Central Committee member, during his tour of the prefecture in March 1948. Statements made at these meetings provide information on Communist plans for elections and for a continuing labor offensive backed by a united "people's front." 3. This is forwarded for your information. 1 Incl: Copy S/I, dtd 20 Apr 48 for C.A.W.		

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Communist Party Meetings in Niigata Prefecture

G-2 Govt Section 22 April 1948
CIS/OD/SA/LMW/bls

1 1. Forwarded herewith is Summary of Information dated 20 April 1948, subject as above.

2. Attached Summary contains information received from a thoroughly reliable source concerning meetings of Communist leaders in Niigata Prefecture, sponsored by HASEGAWA Hiroshi, Central Committee member, during his tour of the prefecture in March 1948. Statements made at these meetings provide information on Communist plans for elections and for a continuing labor offensive backed by a united "people's front."

3. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 20 Apr 48

C.A.W.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division

APO 500
20 April 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Communist Party Meetings in Niigata Prefecture

1. During the period 18 through 21 March 1948, HASEGAWA Hiroshi, member of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee made an inspection tour of Niigata Prefecture. Meetings were held during HASEGAWA's tour at Naoetsu-machi, Nagaoka City, and Niigata City. The meetings at Naoetsu-machi and Niigata City were secret.

2. The following information on these meetings has been obtained from a thoroughly reliable source:

a. Two meetings were held in Naoetsu-machi on 18 and 19 March at the headquarters of the Hokuriku Regional Committee of the Japan Communist Party (NIPPON KYOSANTO HOKURIKU CHIHO IINKAI).

At the first meeting there were 13 Communists representing the Hokuriku Regional Committee, Niigata Prefectural Committee (NIIGATA KEN IINKAI), and the Joetsu Area Committee (JOETSU CHIKU IINKAI), among whom were HAKAMADA Satomi from the JCP Central Committee, TERAJIMA Taiji, OSAWA Saburo, YOSHIDA Kaneji and FUJITA Susumu from the Niigata Prefectural Committee. Reports were made on the Party's organization, condition and activities.

At the second meeting there were approximately 40 people, including the Communists present at the first meeting plus Cell (SAIBO) leaders of the Joetsu and Nagaoka Areas. This meeting was highly secret and guards were stationed at windows, doorways and on the second floor of the building. At this meeting the account books and document registry books of each area were inspected. Discussions were held on election counter-measures and Party activities. It was decided to have a Communist woman candidate in the forthcoming election. HASEGAWA Hiroshi criticized the Hokuriku Regional Committee by saying that it was a so-called "Hokuriku type" of organization and not a strife organization. He emphasized that there should be more action and leadership in the Hokuriku Regional Committee.

b. The meeting on 20 Mar 48 in Nagaoka City was sponsored by KAWASAKI Kanko, chief of the Nagaoka Area Committee of the Japan Communist Party (NIPPON KYOSANTO NAGAOKA CHIKU IINKAI) and also the chief secretary of the Hokuriku Regional Committee. There were 21 people present among whom were:

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HASEGAWA Hiroshi of the Central Committee
KAWASAKI Kanko of the Hokuriku Regional Committee
OSAWA Saburo of the Niigata Prefectural Committee
NAKAYAMA Yoshizo of the Nagaoka Area Committee
KANEUCHI Takeichiro of the Nagaoka Area Committee
NAGAHASHI Minoru of the Nagaoka Area Committee
KANO Kiyoshi of the Nagaoka Area Committee
Two persons from the Electric Industry (DENSAN)
Two persons from the Nagaoka Factory of the Niigata Iron Works
Four persons from the Nagaoka Branch of the All Communications (ZENTEI)
Two persons from the Tsugami Mfg Company
One person from the Nagaoka High School
One person from the discharged workers of Tsugami Mfg Company

OSAWA requested those present to criticize the Communist Party without reservation. He said that it was a "Laborers' Round Table Discussion".

HASEGAWA's main points were as follows:

"Taking the present world situation into account, one can see that May and June are the most critical months. If the labor offensive gradually weakens, the government and the capitalist will take the advantage. The labor offensive must go on indefinitely.

"The ASHIDA Cabinet will not call for another election of the Diet while the labor offensive is yet strong. If the elections are held now, the Communist Party has a very marked advantage. We must unite the workers and the farmers and establish a peoples front.

"The reconstruction of Japan is impossible unless it is done by the Japan Communist Party. We are weak in numbers and we would like to have all of you to enter the Party."

HASEGAWA asked the cooperation of all those present in the critical months of May and June.

In reply to the question, "Didn't Russia have a hand in the suicide of the Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister?", KAWASAKI Kanko replied that no such thing happened. There are 7 countries in Europe which have established a Peoples Government and are building for peace. America is the country that is loaning China airplanes and other weapons and extending its (America's) aggressive paws into places where they have no business, and then calling Russia the aggressor.

c. After the Laborers Round Table Discussion, a secret meeting was held at the home of NAKAYAMA Yoshizo sometime during the night of 20 Mar 48. Those present at this meeting were:

HASEGAWA Hiroshi
SHIGA Teiichi, Chairman of the Public Safety Commission, Nagaoka City
NAKAYAMA Yoshizo
KANEUCHI Takeichiro
OSAWA Saburo
KAWASAKI Kanko
ADACHI Hideo, Communist
TAKAHASHI Miyo, Communist

The following three points are known to have been brought out at the meeting: (1) In the coming election, the Communist Party's aim is to send fifty representatives to the Diet. (2) For election funds at least ten million yen is needed. Since collecting this money from organized unions is getting more and more difficult, the citizens and the farmers should be approached to contribute to the fund. (3) The Nagaoka Area Committee was given twenty-five thousand yen as expenses.

d. A meeting in Niigata City on 21 Mar 48 was held in a room at the Hakusan Omiya Shrine. This meeting was attended by 20 persons, members of the Niigata Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party.

The opening address was given by ENOMOTO Kitaro, a member of the Niigata Prefectural Committee.

With the object of strengthening the Niigata Prefectural Committee a new Staff Group (KANBU DAN) was organized at this meeting. This group is composed of:

ITO Susumu, Chief of the Niigata Prefectural Committee
HIGUCHI Kokichi, a member of the Niigata Prefectural Committee
YONEOKA Koji, a member of the Niigata Prefectural Committee
SEKIGAWA Seiichi, a member of the Niigata Prefectural Committee

The following reports were made to HASEGAWA: (1) a report on the larger industries problems, (2) a report on various cells, (3) a report on the Prefectural Committee activity, (4) a report of each Area's activity.

Communist

CW/GLK/YKH/HM:ev

Communist party plans to deceive GHQ and the Japanese Government.

Govt Sec G-2 16 April 1948

1. Reference is made to check sheet from G-2 to Government Section dated 30 January 1948, Subject: Communist party plans to deceive GHQ and the Japanese Government.

2. Government Section has requested the Attorney General's office to investigate the validity of the report submitted to GHQ on 2 February by the Japanese Government, Subject: Political party donations for the year 1947 in accordance with Government Ordinance 328.

3. It is requested that CIS G-2 furnish this Section with any information available on attempts by the Communist party and other parties to falsify their report to the Japanese Government and subsequently GHQ.

4. In the case that this information is classified, Government Section requests permission of G-2 to transmit this information to the Attorney General as confidential information solely for the purpose of aiding them in indicting and prosecuting the violators of the law.

----------C. W.-----

#4 C.S. File

187

Communist

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FAR EAST COMMAND

10529

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: Communist Party Directives for May Day 1948

Note No.	
	From: G-2 To: Govt Section Date: 14 Apr 48 CIS/OD/SA/LMF/bls
1	1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information dated 13 April 1948, subject as above, which contains an outline of two Communist Party directives covering objectives and slogans for May Day 1948. 2. This is forwarded for your information. 1 Incl: Copy S/I, dtd 13 Apr 48 C.A.W.

AGO Form No. 37

5177-64 ENGR-3-27-47-100,000

18

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Communist Party Directives for May Day 1948

G-2 Govt Section 14 Apr 48
CIS/OD/SA/LMF/bls

1 1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information dated 13 April 1948, subject as above, which contains an outline of two Communist Party directives covering objectives and slogans for May Day 1948.

2. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 13 Apr 48

C.A.H.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division

APO 500
13 April 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Communist Party Directives for May Day 1948

1. Directives Nos. 225 and 226, issued 10 and 11 March 1948 by the Secretariat Bureau, Central Committee, Japan Communist Party, have been obtained through confidential sources. Photostats of these directives are in the files of CIS, G-2.

2. Directive No. 225 points out that the Communist Central Committee has decided to ask the various public organizations and the people in general to hold meetings and discussions on the acceleration of the establishment of the "Democratic Racial Front". Each Prefectural and District Communist Committee and all cells are to promote this project in coordination with the Central Committee. The directive further points out that the Japan Federation of Labor, the Social-Democratic Party, and other "rightist" organizations are plotting to break up Communist sponsored May Day celebrations, and that such plans must be forestalled.

3. Directive No. 226 contains the following list of objectives for the May Day commemoration:

a. Economic rehabilitation through the peoples' hands.
b. A minimum wage system based on complete rationing at suitable prices.
c. A voluntary allotment to cover the cost of production.
d. Opposition to the unfavorable revision of labor laws; protection of laborers' rights.
e. Enforcement of land revision; establishment of tilling rights.
f. Capital and material for medium and small enterprisers.
g. Opposition to the tremendous expenses of the special privileged classes; we want funds for the people.
h. Opposition to the bureaucratic tax system; tax the black-marketeers.
i. Opposition to reactionary culture.
j. Accurate rationing of material for culture and democratic management of cultural organizations.
k. Give freedom and culture to women and youths.
l. The protection of an independent Japan; world peace.
m. Opposition to nation-destroying policies; establishment of a democratic racial front government.

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4. Recent evidence that provisions of the above mentioned directives are being carried out by Communist sponsored organizations is the editorial entitled "Preparations for May Day" which was published in the newspaper "Flag of Youth" (SEINEN NO HATA), organ of the Young Communist League, on 3 April 1948 (ATIS Press Translations No. 586, 13 April 1948). This article outlines practically identical objectives for May Day as given in the directives.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

10336

File No:

Subject: Communist Party Campaign Against Ashida Cabinet

Note No.	From: G-2	To: Govt Sec	Date: 13 Apr 48
			CIS/OD/SA/LMF/bls
1	1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information dated 12 April 1948, subject as above, which presents information on Communist plans for making speeches against the Ashida Cabinet and personal attacks against ASHIDA.		
	2. This is forwarded for your information.		
	1 Incl: Copy S/I, dtd 12 Apr 48		

C.A.W.

AGO Form No. 37

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17

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Communist Party Campaign Against Ashida Cabinet

G-2 Govt Sec 13 Apr 48
CIS/OD/SA/LMF/bls

1 1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information dated 12 April 1948, subject as above, which presents information on Communist plans for making speeches against the Ashida Cabinet and personal attacks against ASHIDA.

2. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 12 Apr 48

C.A.W.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division

APO 500
12 April 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Communist Party Campaign Against Ashida Cabinet

1. Information has been received from a reliable source that on 25 March 1948 HORIE Soichi, new head of the Finance Department of the Kansai Communist Regional Committee stated that members of the Japan Communist Party are to begin making speeches against the Ashida Cabinet and particularly against ASHIDA personally. Attacks against ASHIDA are to reveal that ASHIDA's personal history is "shady," and that he is "not a friend of the people."

2. It is reported that the following allegations are to be made in speeches by Communists:

"KASHIMA Morinosuke, President of the Kashima Gumi, is supporting Ashida financially, and Ashida is in turn helping KASHIMA socially. During the tenure in office of the Shidehara Cabinet, Ashida received ¥500,000 from KASHIMA for recommending KASHIMA to the House of Peers. In the general elections, in 1947, Ashida received a ¥10,000,000 campaign fund from KASHIMA. Ashida was and still is an advisor to the GUNZE, "Zaibatsu" silk thread manufacturers, and advisor to the Railway Industrial Company, limited. While Ashida was president of the Japan Times, the newspaper was an organ paper for the militarists. At the outbreak of Japanese aggression in China, Ashida went to Europe and the United States as a "People's Good Will Envoy" to explain Japan's actions. Ashida was not purged because the Chairman of the Central Screening Committee was MATSUSHIMA Shikaji, an advisor to the KASHIMA Gumi. There are confirmed reports that Ashida's name often appears in investigations by the procuratro's offices regarding hidden and hoarded goods."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

09997

File No:

Subject: Statements by ITO Ritsu on General Election

Note No.	From: G-2	To: Govt Sec.	Date: 9 Apr 48
			CIS/OD/SA/LMF/bls

1

1. Forwarded herewith is Summary of Information dated 8 April 1948, subject as above.

2. Attached Summary contains pertinent extracts from statements made by Communist Central Committee member ITO Ritsu in Aomori Prefecture during the period 13 to 16 March 1948, as reported by a reliable source. ITO's statements show that the Japan Communist Party has been expecting a general election in May or June 1948 and is actively planning for such an election.

3. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 8 Apr 48

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AGO Form No. 37

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Statements by ITO Ritsu on General Election

G-2 Govt Sec. 9 Apr 48
CIS/OD/SA/LMF/bls

1 1. Forwarded herewith is Summary of Information dated 8 April 1948, subject as above.

2. Attached Summary contains pertinent extracts from statements made by Communist Central Committee member ITO Ritsu in Aomori Prefecture during the period 13 to 16 March 1948, as reported by a reliable source. ITO's statements show that the Japan Communist Party has been expecting a general election in May or June 1948 and is actively planning for such an election.

3. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 8 Apr 48

C.A.W.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division

APO 500
8 April 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Statements by ITO Ritsu on General Election

1. While conducting meetings with local Communist Party leaders during the period 13 to 16 March 1948, ITO Ritsu emphasized the necessity of political activity by Communist cells and frequently made reference to the "coming general election." ITO's remarks indicate that leaders of the Japan Communist Party are under the impression that a general election is to be held in May or June 1948.

2. Since ITO made the trip to Aomori and other prefectures of the Tohoku Region as official representative of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, his statements are considered to be generally representative of Party plans and policies. Furthermore, available information on ITO's statements is substantiated by other recent reports which indicate that the Japan Communist Party is actively engaged in planning for the rumored general election.

3. Pertinent portions of ITO's statements in Aomori Prefecture, as reported by a reliable source, are covered in the following paragraphs.

4. At a meeting of Aomori Prefectural Communist Committee members held in Aomori City 14 March 1948, ITO reportedly said:

"Another general election will be held sometime in May or June. The first election district of Aomori has not yet elected its candidates. This selection of candidates must be done immediately and preparations for the general election completed.

"Although the campaign to raise funds for a new party office in Aomori is now in progress, it is not proceeding satisfactorily. This is because of the laxity of the committeemen and party members. We would like to have this campaign completed before the general election."

5. Again on 14 March 1948, at a meeting of Young Communist League members, ITO stated:

"The Japan Communist Party is expected to send at least 30 candidates to the next general election. We must send as many candidates as possible in order to effect a democratic revolution.

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"The Socialist Party cabinet was destroyed, a Liberal Party cabinet cannot be organized for a long time, and a Democratic Party cabinet has been established. Now is the time that we be especially friendly to the laborers, struggle for the establishment of a minimum wage system and convince the laborers that the Communist Party is their only true friend."

6. On 15 March 1948 ITO addressed members of the Hachinohe District Communist Committee at Hachinohe City. He criticized over-emphasis on labor organizing and called for greater general political activity, as follows:

"In Aomori Prefecture the party struggles are being centered around the struggles of the Government Railway Workers Union. This is not as it should be. The cells in Aomori Prefecture must concentrate their first efforts in political movements. It is true that it is necessary to organize struggles at the various working places but these struggles should be aimed primarily against the government. It is most important to organize struggles against the local bureaucracies and the corrupt public officials, and to unify and guide the farmers and citizens in this movement."

7. At the same meeting on 15 March 1948, ITO made the following statements concerning local politics and the need for gaining popular support:

"The Sannohe County Government and the municipal offices should be the primary target of you people here in Hachinohe. But in the carrying on of this struggle you must recruit your weapons from the needs of the people. If you demand that fish be rationed to everyone, the people will support your efforts. If you demand that trains be provided to take people to work and children to school the people will be behind you. No citizens will take an active interest in your movements and struggles if your merely criticize and attack the government openly."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: Communists Continue Campaign for the Resignation of Governor of Yamagata Prefecture

Note No.	From: G-2	To: Government Section	Date: 8 Apr 48 CIS/OD/PM/bls
1	1. Reference is made to Check Note dated 9 March 1948, Subject: "Communists Campaign for the Resignation of the Governor of Yamagata Prefecture," in which information on the campaign initiated by the Yamagata Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party to oust MURAYAMA Michio as governor of Yamagata Prefecture over rice collection issue was forwarded for your information. 2. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information dated 7 April 1948, subject as above. This Summary supplements information submitted in above Check Note on the continued efforts of the Communists in Yamagata Prefecture to oust Governor MURAYAMA. 3. This is forwarded for your information. 1 Incl: Copy S/I, dtd 7 Apr 48 for C.A.W.		

AGO Form No. 37

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Communists Continue Campaign for the Resignation of Governor of Yamagata Prefecture

G-2

Government Section

8 Apr 48
CIS/OD/PM/bls

1

1. Reference is made to Check Note dated 9 March 1948, Subject: "Communists Campaign for the Resignation of the Governor of Yamagata Prefecture," in which information on the campaign initiated by the Yamagata Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party to oust MURAYAMA Michio as governor of Yamagata Prefecture over rice collection issue was forwarded for your information.

2. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information dated 7 April 1948, subject as above. This Summary supplements information submitted in above Check Note on the continued efforts of the Communists in Yamagata Prefecture to oust Governor MURAYAMA.

3. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 7 Apr 48

C.A.W.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division

APO 500
7 April 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Communists Continue Campaign for the Resignation of Governor of Yamagata Prefecture

1. The following information on the continued efforts of the Communists in Yamagata Prefecture to oust MURAYAMA Michio as governor was obtained from usually reliable sources.

2. These sources revealed that on 23 February 1948 at 1430 hours, approximately eleven (11) members of the Yamagata District Committee of the Japan Communist Party (NIPPON KYOSANTO YAMAGATA CHIKU IINKAI) participated in a demonstration meeting which was attended by MURAYAMA Michio. The Communists participated in this meeting for the purpose of asking for the resignation of MURAYAMA as governor of Yamagata Prefecture. The local Communist Party has published anti-MURAYAMA articles in their organ paper, "Masses of Yamagata" (MINSHU YAMAGATA). Other activities of the Communist Party include holding a series of meetings in Yamagata Prefecture and displaying posters in Sakata City.

A. Demonstration Meeting of 23 February 1948:

During the demonstration meeting held with Governor MURAYAMA by the local Communist Party, WADA Yohei made the following accusation to Governor MURAYAMA:

"We, the Communist Party members, are positive that you, the governor of Yamagata Prefecture, are responsible for the undemocratic policy of forcing the farmers to deliver their rice quota under the pretense that it was the order of the Occupation Forces. You are also responsible for the problems faced by the farmers in the shortage of rice for their own consumption."

Governor MURAYAMA answered WADA by stating:

"It goes without saying that the Japanese Government and the Prefectural Governor are responsible for the fulfillment of the rice quota of 1,205,000 koku (Equivalent to 5,980,294.5 bushels). However, my activities in the fulfillment of the rice quota do not conflict with

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the occupation policy of the Allied Forces. Therefore, I do not believe that I have coerced the farmers into fulfilling their rice quota by fraudulently using the name of the Allied Forces.

"If the Communist Party takes such a view in this matter, we have quite a difference in opinion.

"If I were wrong in carrying out my duties, and the procedure of my duties conflicted with the policies of the Allied Forces, the Allied Forces would have never granted the loan of Military freight cars for the transportation of the bounty to be given to the farmers in appreciation for the 100% rice delivery."

WADA Yohei insisted that the rice delivery was undemocratic and stated that he disagreed with the governor as to the righteousness of the governor's policy.

At 1500 hours, Governor MURAYAMA told the Communist delegation that he was busy and had no more time to spare. The Communist Party members departed after telling the governor that they would again visit him under the name of the farmers of Yamagata Prefecture.

The following Communist Party members are known to have participated:

WADA Yohei	NISHIMURA Goro
HASHIMOTO Shinshichi	HASHIMOTO Genzo
KANEKO Naoe	KURODA Yoshio
DOMON Etsuji	TAKIGUCHI Yukimasa
TSUCHIDA Kosuke	

On 24 February 1948, between 1300 and 1500 hours, a secret meeting was held at the headquarters of the Yamagata Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party to discuss the results of the negotiation made with the governor at the afore-mentioned demonstration meeting. During the meeting it was decided that the cells should: 1) make this struggle public to the farmers; 2) make preparations for the forth-coming negotiation to be conducted with Governor MURAYAMA by collecting evidence; 3) make known that the coercive fulfillment of the rice quota has caused the present shortage of rice for the farmers' own use; and 4) lead the farmers so that the farmers themselves will oust the prefectural governor.

B. Excerpts from the local Communist Party organ paper:

The following excerpts are from articles which appeared in the 1 March 1948 edition of the local Communist Party organ paper, "Masses of Yamagata" (MINSHU YAMAGATA):

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(1) EDITORIAL:

"All of those who love their native land, let us unite in dismissal of MURAYAMA to secure a brighter prefectural administration."

(2) ARTICLE BY THE YAMAGATA PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY:

"Governor MURAYAMA tried to refuse the interview on 23 February 1948. The representatives were indignant toward the haughty attitude in which he did not even admit his political inefficiency."

(3) AN ARTICLE BY WADA YOHEI:

After an interview with Lt. Col. NUNN, Commanding Officer of Yamagata Military Government Team on the morning of 16 February 1948, WADA asserted:

"After meeting him, I found that he is a very respectable and democratic person. He said that the decision rests in the hands of the people as to whether even the Emperor or the Governor should resign, and that a true democracy cannot be attained if the wrongful orders of influential persons are obeyed without objection. We, Communist Party members, are determined to investigate the governor's administrative failures and struggle for the establishment of a brighter Yamagata. We ask for your support."

(4) A STATEMENT OF THE PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY:

"The farmers' rights to with-hold rice for their own domestic use have been utterly infringed upon by the oppressing policy of Governor MURAYAMA, under the assumed name of the Allied Forces."

"For the purpose of realizing a brighter prefectural administration that will enable the farmers to devote themselves in production without worries, we ask you, the residents of this prefecture, to give us closer cooperation and detailed reports on the actual rice situation."

"We, again, demand the following:

a. Governor MURAYAMA's resignation from office
b. The guarantee of rice for domestic use of farmers.

20 February 1948 WADA Yohei, Chairman of the prefectural committee

TAKEUCHI Ushimatsu, Prefectural Committee member.

SECRET

C. Posters displayed in Sakata City, Yamagata Prefecture:

During the latter part of February 1948, posters, which were made by the Sakata District Committee of the Japan Communist Party, were displayed in Sakata City. These posters outwardly opposed the administration of Governor MURAYAMA and of HOMMA Juzo, mayor of Sakata City.

Fairly reliable sources reported that the apparent reasons for displaying the posters were:

1. The failure of TAKEUCHI Ushimatsu, a Communist Party prefectural committee member, in being selected for the Sakata City Public Safety Committee (SAKATA SHI KOWAN IIN).

2. For the purpose of clarifying any impressions the people may have that the Yamagata Military Government Team is anti-Communistic as a result of a lecture given by a Labor Officer of the YMGT at the Tekkosha Company Labor Dispute in the middle of February.

The gist of the poster is as follows:

"Our proposal for the nomination of a representative of laborers in the election of the Public Safety Committee was rejected by Mayor HOMMA with the excuse that it was the order of the Occupation Forces.

"Our friends! Are the Occupation Forces against the Communist Party members? Absolutely not! Mr. WADA, chairman of our party, visited the Yamagata Military Government Team and asked Lt. Colonel NUNN, Commanding Officer of the YMGT, that question. Colonel NUNN did not express any anti-communistic views."

D. Collection of Party funds:

During this month, a sum of 16,355 yen was collected in Yamagata Prefecture for struggle funds to be used in the MURAYAMA Struggle and other minor struggles.

E. Recent Anti-MURAYAMA Activities:

Between 6 March and 8 March 1948, ITO Ritsu, member of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee, gave several anti-MURAYAMA speeches while visiting Yamagata Prefecture. The contents of ITO's speech was substantially the same as the afore-mentioned excerpts.

The following is an excerpt of a speech made by ITO on 7 March 1948 at the Yamashita Hotel in Yamagata City, Yamagata Prefecture:

"The anti-MURAYAMA struggle must be given not only local, but also nation-wide consideration. Cells in this prefecture are expected to organize and conduct active anti-MURAYAMA struggles among the people. You

must listen to the complaints of the people, and use these complaints in denouncing the administrative failures of the municipal, town, and village authorities."

At a meeting held on 10 March 1948 by the Japan Transportation Company Labor Union (NIPPON TSUUN RODO KUMIAI), a directive issued by the Yamagata Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party was presented to the members. The gist of the directive is as follows:

"You must organize a demonstration struggle against MURAYAMA!

"You must make demands for the complete ration of the daily necessities at the official price to Governor MURAYAMA!

"We appeal to you once again to protest against Prefectural Governor MURAYAMA."