

May 4, 1949

TO : T.W.C., C.I.C., T.A.Hq., T.W.G.I.  
 FROM : T. Matsumoto, Chief of Liaison Section, W.P.W.  
 SUBJECT : Communist Party Orders to Their Communication Cells.

Communist Party Head Quarters have recently sent the following orders to their Communication Cells in

ZEN TEI (All Japan Communication Workers' Union), KANTO  
 HAIEN (KANTO Power Distribution Co. Workers' Union),  
 TOKYO SHIBAHARA (Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. Workers' Union),  
 NIPPON MUSEN (Japan Wireless Co. Workers' Union),  
 TOKYO MUSEN (Tokyo Wireless Co. Workers' Union),  
 NIPPON DENKI (Japan Electric Co. Workers' Union),  
 FUJI TSUSHIN (Fuji Communication Co. Workers' Union), and others.

(1) Object

- (a) To aim at the joint struggle with the defensive body of each industry.
- (b) To aim at the joint struggle between official organizations and unofficial ones.
- (c) To aim at the joint struggle between capital and labor.
- (d) To struggle against YOSHIDA Cabinet by opposing to its foreign capital inducement policy.

(2) Struggling Propaganda Slogan to call out to the Public:

The communication enterprises, the nerves in Japan have been paralyzed due to the devastation caused by the war. However, our reactionary government is planning to protect their reactionary makers by the large scaled budget cut on communication enterprises and by the inducement of foreign capital which will surely bring about the abundant personnel discharge and our ruin. We, who are engaged in communication enterprise must rise to struggle against the government.

(3) Struggling Programs.

(A) The struggle at the place of job.

- (1) Let the struggling target be well known to the workers so that they rise up to struggle in cooperation not in delirium. Let the struggling target clearly see them and be understood by them so that they may rise up firmly. It is important for us to adopt the most effective initiative technique.
- (2) To arouse the struggling consciousness by holding the debate meetings, round-table-conferences and the conferences at the place of job. In such a case the Party H.Q. members have joined and some contrary effects have been seen, so hereafter such meetings are to be held at the place of job by their own free will without the attendants from the party H.Q.
- (3) To break through Democratic League members and Anti Communists, and let them join this struggle. HANKYO (Anti Communists) and NEMCO (Democratic League members) will express their not joining the

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struggle without having the reason to do so. However, it is important for these people join the struggle. If the campaign should be conducted by only the party members and leaders, it will end in insignificance. Try to let them join the struggle bearing this point in mind, adapt all the tactics as well as breaking through these peoples.

- (4) To enlarge our campaign from the single-unit-campaign to joint-struggle.

If the struggling atmosphere is found in each place or job, it is necessary to develop then the joint struggle with another place of job in succession taking advantage of this opportunity. The concrete instruction will be given from the party H.Q.

(B) The struggles in general.

- (1) To make propaganda to let the citizen know the real state of the paralyzed communication enterprises centering around ZEN TEI (All Japan Communication Workers' Union) and also the attitude of our inactive and incompetent government by figures and statistics, and to plan the joint struggle with the citizen.
- (2) To disclose private circumstances and corruption in Government operated communication enterprises with the reactionary merchants and their diverting materials into the blackmarket channels shall be disclosed for propaganda by means of the wall pasted newspapers in and out of the place of job.
- (3) To disclose that YOSHIDA reactionary cabinet, by its adopting the foreign capital inducement policy is protecting part of the reactionary managements, such as TOSHIBA (Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. Workers' Union), NIPPON DENKI (Japan Electric Co. Workers' Union) and Fuji Tsushin (Fuji Communication Co. Workers' Union) for them to develop at the sacrifice of the other communication concerns.
- (4) To make propaganda that YOSHIDA cabinet, by protecting part of manufacturers is bringing ruin to other manufacturers and their sub-contracted makers and that YOSHIDA cabinet will discharge government workers on a large scale.
- (5) To oppose absolutely to enterprise monopolization and production concentration caused by the previous mentioned government policy.
- (6) To let the makers join the struggle by making propaganda that the medium and small makers as well as their employees will be unemployed.
- (7) To let the communication workers' labor unions join the struggle jointly with the industrial defence bodies in each district.
- (8) Communication workers don't struggle only for opposition but for rehabilitation of industry. For this reason a democratic Counter Measures Committee shall be set up for rehabilitation of industry and the laborers, people

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and technicians shall be joined the committee.

(4) Communist Party H.Q. will hold the meeting of ZEN TEI and other communication workers union cells to talk about how to launch the concrete campaigns based on these programs.

The party H.Q. have formed guidance Dep't. with the following guidance committee members appointed from both the labor unions and scientific technicians.

KONNO Yojiro, HASEGAWA Hiroshi,  
ICHI Kinoshuke, II Yashiro, HAYASHI Shunichi.

Beside these members, two from ZEN TEI central committee have been added.

This campaign will take the initiative of the labor aggressive to be repeated intermittently and generally soon after May Day until it comes to close contact with TOCHIBA (Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co.) problem.

Hideyuki Matsumoto  
Chief Liaison Section,  
Metropolitan Police Department.

Apr. 26, 1949

To : Provost Marshal Office, Tokyo  
Tokyo Area Hq., 1st Cav. Div., Inf.  
C.I.C.  
Tokyo Military Government Team.

Information on establishment of a  
Communist committee against anti-  
Communist activities.

The headquarters of the Communist Party last year set up a committee against anti-Communist activities, which however was soon dissolved in view of the dull anti-Communist activities at the time. But this time it has been decided to organize again a similar committee to cope with the intensifying anti-Communist campaigns. The new organization is designed to be a permanent one, and is expected to launch its activities under the following system.

1. The anti-Communist activities, unless opposed, will not only bring disadvantages to the Communists but have a serious effect on the Communist movements. In order to make sure of the smooth activity of the Communist party through thorough investigation of the sources and backgrounds of anti-Communist activities, a committee against anti-Communist activities is set up.

2. The said committee is an independent organization that can issue directives and orders, as occasion may arise, to the various Communist organizations and substructures.

3. Membership of the Committee.

Chairman : Satomi Hakamada ( )

Committeemen : Kozo Kameyama, ( ) Yojiro Konno,  
( ), Tsunesaburo Takenaka, ( )  
Kentaro Yamabe, ( ) Iwao Iwamoto  
( ) Mimasu Matsumoto, ( ) and  
Ryuji Nishizawa. ( )

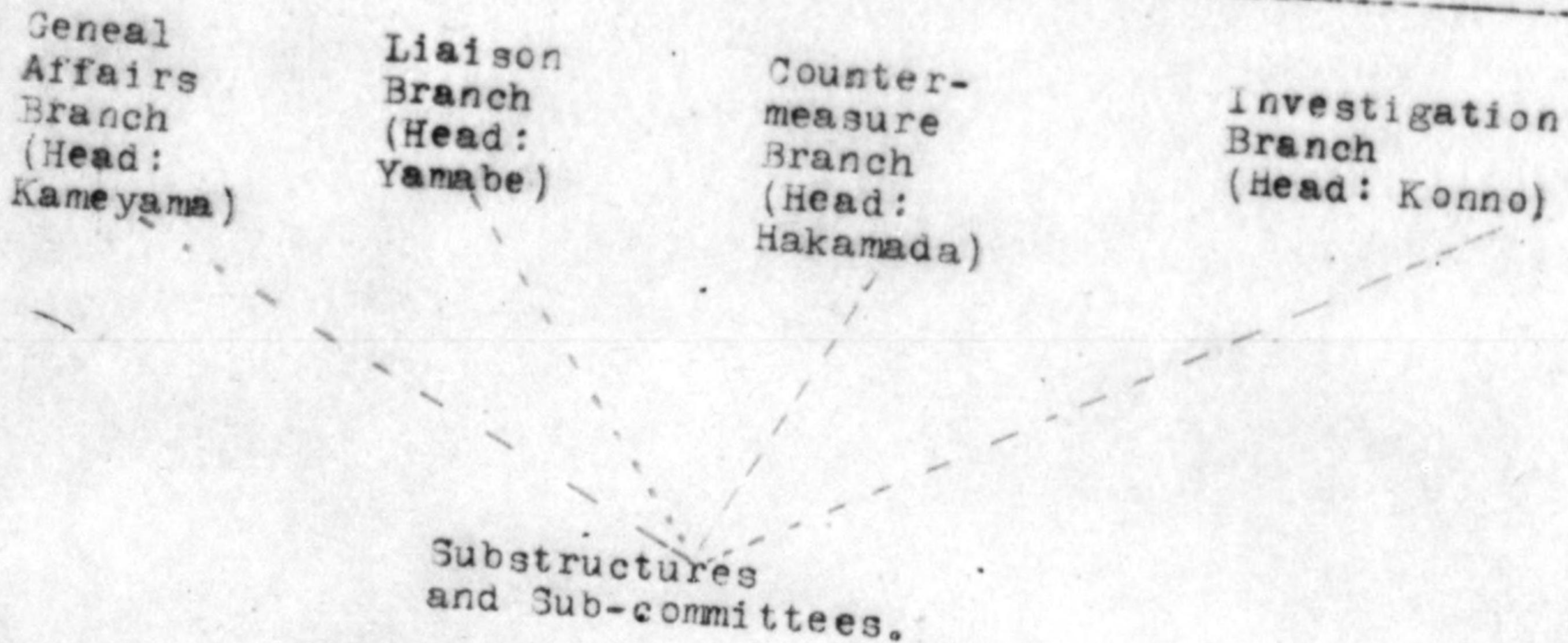
Others: Eiichi Iwata, ( ), Boku On-tetsu,  
( ), Toshiro Taguchi, ( )  
Matsutaro Matsushima, ( ),  
and Yoshimi Abe. ( )

4. Organization of the Committee.

Committee Against Anti-Communist  
Activities. (Chairman : Hakamada)  
( )

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Functions of each branch.

- (1) General Affairs Branch : The conducting of general affairs of the Committee.
- (2) Liaison Branch : Operation of the Committee, and maintenance of coordination and cooperation between the Branches and between this Committee and the Central Committee of the Communist Party.
- (3) Counter-Measure Committee: The mapping out of various counter-measures for anti-Communist activities and issuance of directives and orders to the substructures.
- (4) Investigation Branch : Making investigation of anti-communist groups.
- (5) The forming of the Committee will not be made public.
- (6) Local Communist organizations will form subcommittees with the members of the Committee as the heads, and will keep constant watch on anti-Communist movements.
- (7) The details of business and other particulars of the Committee will be decided and notified by the Committee.

Hideyuki MATSUMOTO,  
Chief, Liaison Section,  
Metropolitan Police Department

Apr. 27, 1949

*W.H. Con.*

To : Office of Provost Marshal, Tokyo.  
Tokyo Area Hq., 1st Cav. Div., Inf.  
C.I.C.  
Tokyo Military Government Team.

Information on membership of Sumida  
Committee of Communist Party.

Information is furnished on the membership of the committee  
of the Sumida Area of the Communist Party.

- a. Seiichiro Yokokura : ( )  
Member of the union of Sendagi-cho Factory of Mitsubishi  
( ) Steel Mill; formerly corporal, Japanese Air  
Force.
- b. Noboru Tomidzuka : ( )  
Member of the union of Japan Electric Precision Instrument  
Company; formerly bading private, medical service, Japanese  
Army.
- c. Isao Hyuga : ( ) formerly private first class, Infantry,  
Japanese Army.
- d. Hisaya Kazumi ( )
- e. Sadao Matsuda : ( ) Member of a school teachers'  
Union; formerly leading private, Infantry,  
Japanese Army.
- f. Toichiro Iidzuka ( ) Member of Tokyo Chapter of  
All-Japan Electric Industry Labor Union; formerly  
sergeant, Japanese Army.
- g. Shoji Otsuka : ( ) Member of Tokyo Traffic Workers;  
formerly sergeant, Japanese Army.
- h. Goro Kuroda. ( )

Wttd

TO : P.H.O., TAMA., C.I.C. May 2, 1949

FROM : H. Matsumoto, Chief of Liaison Section, MPD.

SUBJECT : Communists Book Publishing Co. have suspended book distribution to their local rooms.

Chuo Shoseki K.K. (Central Books Co. Ltd.) under the direct management of Communists party have decided to suspend distributing their books from 1 May 1949 to their local rooms, sub-divided local rooms and committees that have not paid all for the books sent, until they will have finished their payment, and the firm have announced this to these structures.

Apart from Communists organ, AKAHATA, which shall be sent separate, the party publication, ZEN-EI (Front Guard), ATARASHI SHIKAI (New World), CHOSA JIHO (Investigation Journal), and others shall be suspended distribution. This will not only give the party members who have paid for subscription half-yearly or annually in advance a great deal of trouble but also have had influence on the party members who are now having Communists education in general. The severe criticisms have been created already among them, it is alleged.

The publishing firm have decidedly taken this move after the agreement with Communists Party Head Quarters, for, as long as the outstanding accounts will be kept unsettled, not only the firm but also the party itself will be financially in distress. The following local rooms of AKAHATA have been suspended distribution of books.

- 12 AKAHATA local rooms.
- 36 AKAHATA sub-divided local rooms.
- 11 Committees, ward and others.

The following figures show the outstanding accounts still unpaid.

<u>Sub-divided local rooms 4 location.</u>	<u>Outstanding amount.</u>
AKAHATA Hino (Hino Machi, Shiga-ken).	¥5,333.00
" " Otsu (Ohtsu City).	¥13,600.12
" " ASAHI (Asahi Mura, Mie-ken).	¥4,379.36
" " Yokkaichi (Yokkaichi City).	¥10,198.00
" " *HAKATO* JINMIN Shobo (People's Book Store) Gifu-ken.	¥16,110.77
AKAHATA Tajimi City)	16,901.50
Enshu Sakuragi (Sakuragi Mura, Shizuoka-ken)	3,360.50
Fuji Miya gun Committee (Fuji Miya City)	4,874.00
Enshu Kawasaki (Kawasaki City)	2,957.50
*YANABE* JINMIN SHOBO (People's Book Store) Yanabe City, Wakayama-ken.	13,600.00

The local rooms under KANSAI (Western Part of Japan) Districts' Committees show the worst records, while no suspension of distributing publications has not been seen among those under TOHOKU (North Western Part) and KANTO (Eastern Part) Districts' Committees; all other ones have more or less outstanding accounts for the books sent.

WHA  
Coun

TO : PKOT, CIC, TANQ, TMGT

May 2, 1949

FROM : Liaison Chief, MPD.

SUBJECT : A Communist Tries to Persuade Police into Believing in Reds Principle.

Name of Communist: Kotaro EBISU, 41, a cycle-car pedaler.  
 Present Address : #1122 Chitosefunabashi, Setagaya-ku.  
 Personal History : Former member of the Kanto District Congress of Industrial Unions (Kanto Chiku Sanbetsu Rodo Kumiai). Presently, a member of the Japan Communist Party's Jonan District Committee (Nippon Kyosan To Jonan Chiku) and a "cell" in the Chitosefunabashi area.

Details:

On April 24, 1949, approximately 0020 hrs., Patrolman Abe in his Toyozawabashi Police Box under jurisdiction of the Shibuya Police Station stopped the abovementioned cycle-car pedaler for questioning. Interrogated, he told the patrolman as follows:

"I lost my wife in 1947. Now I have two children to support. The 14-year-old eldest son is ill in bed. The expenses for the treatment being too expensive; I cannot afford it. We are distressed. I am a cycle-car pedaler; but I can hardly get along.

"I've been taking vigorous part in the labor movements as a member of the Congress of Industrial Labor Unions (Sanbetsu Kumiai) since around 1930. I have survived the police suppression. I can recall that I was thrown into the detention houses more than ten times, where Special Thought sleuths used to resort to a third degree, giving me hard blows. Well, it was a dream, a terrible dream. In the cell of the Tomizaka Police Station, some of the detectives went so far as to beat me with bamboo-swords. Every thing has changed. We are now free.

"Hereafter, you and I have got to put our best foot forward, arm in arm, for the reconstruction of Japan.

"There is an amusement party held everyday at the Kyodo Primary School auditorium to please the old and the children around Setagaya. We sponsor it. I am a cello player myself in a swing band for the party. Next time I'll invite you to our light music entertainment."

"He practically called Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida a "burglar." He clapped and applauded the victorious Chinese Communists. He criticized the newly set single exchange rate at #360, said: "that'll sure make it easier for the United States to get Japan fallen a prey to it than at present. That'll chase the Japanese masses down to the lowest standard of living ever existed."



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standard of living ever existed." He also predicted an early conclusion of the Japan peace treaty against her on the fixing of ¥360 single rate.

He referred to the Toho labor struggle last year and the so-called Fukagawa case just occurred, blaming the police for having suppressed, or just suppressing, the "lawful" labor movements or preventing people from enjoying human rights.

"What do you think of the police suppression in these cases? Whoever has suppressed the 'law-abiding' people will sure be punished severely by the Japan Communist Party when a peace pact is concluded. You'd better fight against such a suppression as that. I often go and see 'comrade' Tokuda at his house in Setagaya. He never sees me without telling that the Japan Communist Party is not a puppet of the Soviet Union who waits to be told how to act and does what it says. Nor it is an aggressor, though it is in favor of the USSR in principle of Communism. It is a friend of the masses', which just accounts for the success in the last general elections all over the country," said he.

W.H.A.  
Com

Apr. 28, 1949

To : F.B.O.  
: C.I.C.  
: Tokyo Area Hq.  
: Tokyo M.G.T.

From : H. Matsumoto, Chief of Liaison Section, M.F.D.

Subject: List of New members of the Communists.

I. Cultural men :

Professors : SUGINOHARA, Shun'ichi, professor (Law) of  
Hokkaido University.  
KOMATSU, Setsuo, professor (Legal Philosophy)  
of Yamaguchi High School.  
HATTORI, Bunzo, authority on history.  
WATARI Toshio, professor (Commerce) of  
Aikawa High School.  
IKEBE Hagemu, lecturer (Architecture) of  
Tokyo University.  
SEKIDO Yoshiyuki, professor (Philosophy)  
of Hirosaki High School.

Literary Circles :

MATSUO Takashi, professor of Waseda University.  
SAKURADA, Tsunehisa, writer.  
FUJIRORI Seikichi, "  
IWAKURA, Masaharu, "  
OTANI, Fujiko, "  
OTA, Yoko, "  
SUGIURA, Akinei, critic.  
OKADA, Ichiro, Chief of Tozori City Library.  
YUASA Yoshiko, authority on Russian Literature.

II. Government Railway : (Kokutetsu)

MURAKAMI, Masuzo, Preparatory Committee-man (Aomori Pft.)  
of the Farmer-labor Party.  
TAKAMIZAWA, Yoshito, delegate of the Social Democratic  
Party (Nagano Pft.).

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(2) List of New members of the Communists.

TADA, Masanori, former Chairman of Prefectural Office Worker's Union, and vice-chairman of the Local Struggle Committee (Iwate Pft.)

FUKUDA, Tamotsu, Chief of the Chapter of Fukui Railroad Security Division (Fukui Pft.)

KONO, Yoshiaki, Chairman of Oiwake Locomotive Division (Hokkaido)

YONEBAYASHI, Kiyoshi, a commissioner of Yamanashi Chapter (Yamanashi Pref.)

SHIMAMURA, Misae, Chief of the Women's Department of Yamanashi Chapter. ( " )

OSHINO, Kazuya, a member of the Women's Department of Yamanashi Chapter. ( " )

III. Japan General Federation of Private Railroad W.U.: (Shitetsusoren)

MURAKOSHI, Kaichi, Chief of the Electric-car Department of the Executive Committee, Tokyo Traffic W.U. (Tokyo)

NAKAUCHI, Hiroshi, Secretary of Kyoto Traffic W.U. (Kyoto)

INOUE, Yoshio, Executive Committee-man of the General Federation of Private Railroad. (Saitama Kawagoe on the Tohbu Electric-car Line.)

IV. General Federation of Local and Municipal Government W.U.:

SANO, Shotaro, Yokohama City Office W.U. (Kanagawa Pft.) (Tichiroren)

MORISHITA, Toshio, Secretary of Kyusuu Chapter of General Federation of Local and Municipal Government W.U. (Fukuoka Pft.)

V. All-Japan Electric Power Industry W.U.: (Densanrokumi)

OGAMI, Tadashi, Chairman of Gumma Chapter.

ASAKURA, Sadao, commissioner of Nagano Chapter.

BUGIMOTO, Tada, Chairman of Fukuoka Chapter.

INOUE, Hatsuaro, Chairman of Saitama Chapter of C.I.O.

SATO, Yasumasa, Chairman of All Government and Public W.U. (All Meteorological Observatory W.U.)

OSHIKAWA, Toshio, Vice-Chairman of the same. (All National and Regional Workers of Commerce and Industry Ministry)

VI. All-Japan Electric Power Industry W.U.:

(3) List of new members of the Communists.

## VI. All-Japan Electric Engineering W.U. : (Zendenko)

TADA, Yunosuke, Central Committee-man of the All-Japan Electric Engineering W.U. (Vice-chairman of Morikawa-cho Branch of the Toshiba W.U.)

SEMBA, Noboru, Central Committee-man of the All-Japan Electric Engineering W.U. (Tokyo)

KAJITA, Tsunehisa, Secretary of Kawaguchi Branch, Meiden-sha W.U. (Kanagawa Pft.)

YAMADA, Takeji, Chairman of the Struggle Committee of Hitachi Wire W.U. ( " )

## VII. National Metal Industry W.U. : (Daikinzoku)

WADA, Jiro, Central Committee-man, (Mito Chapter of the Hitachi W.U.)

MUTO, Katsuji, Chairman of Central Educational Division, (Fuji Industry W.U.)

TAKEI, Yoshio, Japan Special Industry W.U. (Tokyo)

## VIII. All Coal Industry W.U.: (Zensekitan)

MIZUKAMI, Toshihide, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee. (Fukuoka Pft)

KANETOSHI, Masahide, Vice-chairman of the above (Yamaguchi Pft.)

AKIMOTO, Senshiro, Central Executive Committee-man. (Fukuoka Pft.)

NAKAGAWA, Koze, ditto. (Hokkaido)

SAWADA, Yukiko, former Chairman of Central Women's Department. ( " )

## IX. All-Japan Communications W.U.: (Zentei)

DOBASHI Kazuyoshi, Chairman of the Central Committee.

KUDO, Kizaburo, Central Committee-man. (Aomori Pft.)

KANEKO, Kengaku, Secretary (Tokyo)

ITO, Masao, Chairman of Itabashi Chapter. ( " )

## X. All-Japan Chemical W.U.: (Zennikka)

SUZUKI, Yasuji, Secretary of the Japan Tyre W.U.: (Kanagawa)

HARUMIZU, Sadae, Chairman of the Women's Department, Japan Rubber Industry W.U.

(4) List of new members of the Communists.

OGAWA, Kiminiko, Chairman of the Composite Chapter  
(Former Chairman of All-Japan Chemical W.U.)

## XI. All-Japan Express W.U. : (Zennittsu)

IKEGAMI, So-and-so, Secretary of Hiroshima Chapter.

SHINDO So-and-so, Chairman of Akita Chapter.

SAITO, Tomoyuki, Vice-Chairman of Niigata Area.

## VII. All Mine W.U. : (Zenko)

OZAWA, Yoshio, Chairman of Federation of Japan Mine W.U.:

MAEDA, Bungoro, Central Executive Committee-man of All-Mine W.U. (Chairman of the River, Mountain and Mine Union)

KOBAYASHI, Saichi, Vice-Chairman of the River, Mountain and Mine Union).

## XIII. All-Japan Printing and Publishing W.U. : (Insatsushuppan)

SUZUKI, Sadaji, Chairman of a Chapter of the All-Japan Printing and Publishing W.U. (Tokyo).

## XIV. All-Japan Federation of Harbor W.U. : (Kowan)

SHINCHARA, Takeshi, Secretary of Yokohama Chapter of the All-Japan Harbor W.U.

## XV. Japan Federation of Coal-Miners U. : (Tanro)

SUGINO, Jiro, Chairman of the Young Men's Department of Dainoura Coal-mine W.U.

MAEDA, Keiji, Chairman of Kamiyamada Union of Mitsubishi Coal-mine W.U.

*W.H.H.*  
Apr. 27, 1949

SUBJECT : How re-education of the Communists members was effected.  
TO : PMO., T.A.Hq., CIC., TMGT.  
FROM : Liaison Chief, MPD.

This is to report to you on progress of reeducation of the Communists members in localities, an interim report on which has been wanted by the Headquarters by the end of April and which is now being effected in accordance with the decision reached at Mass Rally of the 5th Central Committee

Remarks:

1. Committees who are not carrying out the re-education of members based on the conclusion made at the 5th Central Committee Mass Rally:

Akita, Yamagata, Gunma, Saitama, Toyama, Fukui, Shiga, Gifu, Yamaguchi, Kochi, Miye, Kagoshima, Miyazaki, Kagawa, numbering 14 prefectures in all.

Reasons why it is not effected.

- a. Lack of proper educators.
- b. Impossibility of members' meeting at a place owing to conditions of localities.
- c. Absence of educators from the place, where the members to be educated are assembled.
- d. Postal course of tuition has been made

The Headquarters directed responsible persons of 14 Committees to come up to Tokyo on Apr. 28, as the above items had been considered not to make any sense as an excuse.

2. Condition how the re-education was effected in prefectures.

- a. Top-officials' re-education.
 

Number of persons to be educated.....	427.
Ditto, but not attended.....	126.
Reason of non-attendance.	
a. Those who were sick.....	85
b. On account of family business....	21
c. Miscellaneous.....	20

The above-mentioned absentees, except those who were absent owing to sickness, shall be subjected to strict inquiries into their negligence.

2. Re-education of members in general (those who had been named only)

Number of persons to be re-educated.....	36,750
do. non-attendants.....	3,680

Reason of non-attendance.

- a. Owing to sickness.....1,525
- b. do. family matters.....1,282.
- c. Miscellaneous..... 872.

The above-mentioned absentees, except those who had been sick and could not come, were directed to attend the next class.

As is mentioned above, the Headquarters is trying hard  
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positively to carry out the re-education, but all committees are extremely negative in the movement, and there are some who never carried it out as had been directed, and the number of absentees are increasing more and more, who are staff-officials and without any proper reasons.

*W.H.L.  
Com*

SUBJECT : What top-Communists say? Apr. 27, 1949  
 TO : FMO., CIC., 1st Cav. D.T.A. Hqs., TMGT.  
 FROM : Liaison Chief, MPD.

Remarks:

1. Regarding Finance of the Communists and its membership.

The finance of the party is in red figures as ever, and a conference held by the Financial Dept. for making up a budget reached the following decision.

- a. Membership fees in arrears should be fully paid by the end of April.
- b. The campaign for raising the sum of ¥500,000 and that for subscription of fund should not be launched at same time.
- c. The Headquarters should have a priority on various expenses.

Despite such a decision, membership fees in arrears are not paid as have been expected, and it seems impossible to have them fully paid even by mid-May, owing to quite a big amount of arrearages for over one year, to opportunists in the party being influential, as well as the collection of fees' not being made on a positive line. Some decisive steps are going to be taken against those whose payments are not yet made.

Judged from payment of membership fees, it can be inferred that the number of regular members are approximately 200,000. Besides, we can not but take associate members, if we may use the expression, into account, who are directly or indirectly connected with the party, totaling to about 200,000, excluding Sympathisers whose number is not certain: The number of all other Sympathisers in general will be same as that of votes cast in general election.

2. Miscellaneous.

Anti-Communists means against our party have tendency to become blunter and blunter. The policy of Yoshida Cabinet against our party is being steadily strengthened as well. Some counter-measures must be considered, and therefore the Anti-Communism Counter-Measures Committee has been organized.

As for policemen themselves, we sympathize to the last with them as individuals, and would be glad to enter into any consultation of theirs, but so far as their top-officials are concerned, they have degraded themselves to stool-pigeons of any kind of cabinet under which they work, remaining as it was. We believe they do not worth dealing with.

In the party there is no occurrence which will be the object of attack by outsiders. The members are going on hand in hand around Secretary General TOKUDA, and any sort of fake rumours are not circulating now-a-days.

Our party members' makings are not uniform, which, we think, is our great defect, so we are now giving education to general members as well as to our staff officials. How it will turn out is not yet known. "Makings are not uniform" means how well they understand the theory of marxism. They are very earnest as a whole and very strong in positiveness. If these come to uniformity it will grow doubly powerful.

The organization of our party is expected not to be altered in the future-the Communists is people's party, so that the Chinese Department will be newly established, which is only an alteration in our organization, if there is any.



TO : PWOT, CIC, TAHQ, TMGT

April 26, 1949

FROM : Liaison Chief, KPD

SUBJECT : Communists Launch a Drive for Sale of Food on Credit

*Shokuryo Haikin Kodan*

In an effort to win popularity among the masses, Communists launched a new drive for the sale of food on tick.

Under the sponsorship of the Shinagawa Chapter of the Japan Communist Party, an open-air forum was held on the food problems at 11 o'clock on the morning of April 20 in front of the Ushiroji Food Distribution Point, Shinagawa-ku, with a score of the dwellers in its vicinity gathered around the soap-box set by the Communists, including Kiyohachi Karazawa, Yoichi Takagi and Eiji Shinoda.

After a "vigorous" debate, the findings were taken to the chief of the distribution point, Takeuchi, for consideration, as follows:

1. In these days the economic livelihood on the part of the masses is so pressed that they can hardly afford to buy even the rationed staple good in cash. The Food Corporation should therefore allow credit.
2. The factory workers find it hard to pay for the staple foodstuffs whenever they are rationed out "in a lump", while the payment of their wages is done "in instalment" in most of the factories. The Food Corporation should therefore control the distribution, taking into consideration the payment of wages and the shipment of the foodstuffs.
3. The "bread coupon" should not be compulsory. It should be more "elastic" than at present--that is:
  - (A) The bread coupon is desired to be authorized to buy wheat flour in place of "bread" if the bearer so desires
  - (B) The five-kin (about 5 lbs) bread coupon is desired to be abolished in case of exchange for noodles.
  - (C) The bread coupon is desired to be authorized to get bread at any place whatsoever.

To the Communists who made the abovementioned three-point demand, Chief Takeuchi of the Ushiroji Distribution Point replied like this: "I am not in a position to change the distribution system on my own authority. I will inform my superior in the Food Corporation of your demand before you can get an answer." The interview ended at half past noon when they left the distribution point.

It is of the last importance to inform you that the debate and the negotiations for the day were shot in a news reel by the news cameramen of the Communist-led Japan Motion Picture and Theatrical Workers Union in an effort to distribute propaganda on the Communist front. It is believed the interview with the chief of the distribution was a mere "pose" to be filmed in the reel, which the Communists would like to make the most of in their new drive for the sale of foodstuffs on tick, in place of the old anti-taxation struggle now perished.

*WHA*  
*Comm*

April 25, 1949.

TO : P.M.O.  
: T.A. Hq.  
: C.I.C.  
: T.M.G.T.

FROM : H. Matsumoto,  
Chief of Liaison Sect., MPD.

SUBJECT: Report on the Communist party of its leadership  
in All-Japan Tenants Union.

The Communist Party Hq. on 6 March caused the Federation of All-Japan Tenants Union to hold its mass meeting at the Shitaya Public Hall, at which decision was adopted to change its name to All-Japan Tenants Union and to deliverate on the following matters, and also on 7 March had its representatives, 18 in number, make a visit to the Party's Parliamentary Party at the National Diet. Following is the subsequent development in their activities in this direction:

1. The citizen Department shall hereafter be placed under the Tenants Union.
2. Recognition of the resolutions adopted at the March 6 Mass Meeting.
  - (1) Re-examination into the problems of throwing-open of mansions and renewed measures for the achievement of the end.
  - (2) Securing of 20-million yen minimum budget for constructing new houses.
  - (3) Establishment of a housing committee calling for all-out participation of governmental labor unions as well as people's democratic groups.
  - (4) Placing of houses under national and people's management, which formerly were under the Housing Corporation.
  - (5) Management of residential sites by the State or by the people under the ownership of public bodies.

The phrase "democratic management" first adopted in the resolution shall be changed to "people's management". The movement shall be carried on with above matters as its center.

### 3. Acquiring of union members.

There are at present, on the membership list, about 18,000 houses throughout the nation of which 47 per cent are the Party's members. In view of this figure evidencing the poor state of the union's development, the movement shall be carried out in a more positive manner with a slogan "All Tenants to the Union".

2 --

4. Movement henceforth.

The movement for acquiring membership to the union has been carried on rather negative heretofore. The program for the movement is under contemplation by the Tenants Union by which to carry it out in a more definite manner.

5. The representative members at the mass meeting which numbered 290 were mostly the Party members, and it is expected that Sanzo Nozaka or Shoichi Kasuga will be appointed advisors. However, considering the firmly rooted of socialist influence, the present movement for the time being will be directed toward the "elimination of the socialist influence."

April 25, 1949.

*with  
Comm*

TO : P.M.O.  
: T.A. Hq.  
: C.I.C.  
: T.M.G.T.

FROM : H. Matsumoto,  
Chief of Liaison Sect., MPD

SUBJECT: Report on a Communist executive of his remarks  
on peace movement.

An executive of the Communist Party, Toshio Yamanushi,  
on 19 April 1949 made following remarks on peace talks.

"A world-wide peace movement is being planned, availing  
the opportunity of the "World Peace Congress" to be held in Paris,  
and the Japanese Communist Party, to act in concert, having decided  
to add to its routine struggle another program, will have establi-  
shed within the Party a special department for this movement.

Our desire is that western Europe as well as all American  
camps will participate in the movement so that it will become a  
movement to eliminate wars from this world. It is not that we had  
been directed by the Soviet in this intention or that ourselves,  
is often rumors, are intent on earning time pending completion of  
atomic bomb by the Soviet and while the whole world is engrossed  
in the peace movement. We are preparing for any such false rumors  
that will possibly be allocated as our peace movement progresses.

WHA  
Comm

April 23, 1949

TO : PMO.  
: CIC.  
: Tokyo Area HQ.  
: Tokyo MGT.

FROM : H. Matsumoto, Chief of Liaison Section, MPD.

SUBJECT : A table-talk held by the student fraction of the Communist Party.

A table-talk by the communist student fraction was held under the sponsorship of the Communist Party HQ in the lecture-hall there from 5,00 p.m. April 16. The details thereof are as follows:

1. MITA Shuichi, chief of the Young Men's Group, opined his opinion, as follows, asking the student fraction for their positive activity towards

- (i) Unification campaign of the young men's front.
- (ii) Canvassing for boys to the Young Men's Group.
- (iii) Planning for a cultural movement.

"We advise you to go further under the principle, 'The young should be led by the young.' In the unification campaign, mentioned above, you students should take the leading part, while some of you have a view that it belongs to the Young Men's Association or the Young Men's group of the Workers' Union, to our regret. As for the canvassing for boys, it is one of the most important movements of the Party and we earnestly hope for your enthusiastic activity and guidance towards it in future, as one of your most important movements. Also, as for the cultural movement, it has hitherto been so dictatorial that you could not carry on it, voluntarily even if you desired to do so, but in future you will be allowed to practise it for yourselves by your own plan.

2. In response to MITA's opining, as mentioned above, they made a motion that they should at once hold an emergency fraction conference. In the conference which ensued, they approved of all articles of the proposal. They expressed their view as follows:

Concerning the above (i),

- (a) They should form a team in every school and join the joint struggle, in concert with other young men's groups of workers' unions and young men's associations in Tokyo.
- (b) They should stage street defates on Saturdays and Sundays to discuss the problem in question.

Concerning (ii),

- (a) They should be allotted a responsible area per school in order to canvass for the junior high school students as their 1st target.
- (b) They should canvass for the elementary school boys as their 2nd target. (As for its concrete plan, they will report it immediately after they have composed.)

Concerning (iii),

- (a) A committee-man shall be elected from each of the schools they belong to, to form a committee for planning.
- (b) They should stage the cultural movement in blocks of a school fraction. (They are to submit their concrete plan immediately after they have composed it.)

MITA expressed his opinion to report it to that effect

-continued-

-2-

to the Central Committee. Then it was followed by a table-talk.

3. KURATA Kuruo, a Nihon University student:

We are told that those graduates who were employed by some first-rank concerns this year, were put to sever inquiries in point of thought. There were some who failed in them, so they made a protest against the company. When they received an answer to the following effect, they were put to silence:

"When you, communists, canvass for your members, do you engage any and every one, without inquiries? If so, we will give up our inquiries."  
We wonder what they think of this at the HQ.

4. MITA:

If they do not engage the graduates simply because they are communists, it is a matter of grave concern for us, but if they do so for the reason of their company, how can we save the situation? We ask you to make a report of those news in detail in future.

5.

So-and-so, a Waseda University Student:

Most of the students intend to join the Party professionally. No more than 20 were engaged this year, and it has a bad influence upon them in future. A certain leader of the Party visited this school to give the students an advice not to obtain an employment on their own authority, as they, all being <sup>members</sup> would be employed by the Party, and some of them followed his advice, and have been leading an idle life without their occupation.

5. MITA:

It may be a misunderstanding of some kind or other. There are none, we think, who will secede from the Party, because they are not employed. Let's discuss on more sincere topics than meals.

Such being the case, the discussion on their employment became heated, and MITA reproved them for it. It was not a spirited table-talk.

April 20 1949

*With  
Com*

Matsumoto Hideyuki

Chief, Liaison sect.,  
Metropolitan Police Dept.To : Office of Provost Marshal, Tokyo  
Tokyo Area Hq., 1st Cav. Div., Inf.  
CIC  
Tokyo M.G.T.Report on prize contest held  
by the Communists for May Day slogans

The headquarters of the communist party has held a prize contest for the 1949 May Day slogans, with party members as entrants. Heretofore, such slogans have been worked out by the communist leaders themselves, but often some of those creations have been criticized as unsuitable for the occasion. As the result, a prize contest has been given for the first time as an innovation. The following is the gist of the outcome of the prize contest:

1. No. of party member entrants for the contest: 650
2. Prize winning slogans.

- a. 1st choice:

"Peace Conclusion By the Hands of the People." By  
Tadashi Sekine, employe at Akatsuki Printing house.

- b. 2nd place selection:

"Overthrow the Traitorous Yoshida Cabinet." By Shichiro Saito of the Communist cell of Waseda. He was selected by lot out of 200 entrants who were authors of similar slogans.

- c. 3rd place selection:

"Defend the Industries of Our Race By the Hands of the People." By Shotaro Takayanagi, selected by lot out of 157 authors of similar slogans.

3. Prizes awarded:

- a. Street car commutation tickets for the first choice.
- b. A medal for the second choice.
- c. Half a dozen cakes of soap for the third place selection.

4. This newly adopted way of selection of May Day slogans seems likely to be employed hereinafter, although the results of the first contest are said not satisfactory.

*WHA*  
*Com*

April 20 1949

Subject: Interview of the Communists Staff officials and  
Ishizaka Yojiro

To : BMD., CIC., TAHQ., TMEF.

From : Liaison chief, MPD

On Apr. 13, Ishizaka Yojiro, the novelist, called on Kurahara Koreto about 2 in the afternoon at the Communists Hqs., but as he was found not in he had an interview with Konno Yojiro and others who happened to be there, and exchanged the following conversation:

- Ishizaka: "At the time of last general election I was a supporter of the communists, but it was unexpectedly large in number of those who were got elected."
- Konno : "You can expect more and more in the future. How about your joining in our party?"
- Ishi : "So far I am not considering. There are many of my friends who have already joined the party, but they are mostly men without any promising future to all appearance, if you excuse me saying so or otherwise they are mostly in the state of going to succumb. I think these are not worth mentioning, but the Japan Communists are dropping a too much hint, which is not good. I can not tell definitely what, though."
- Konno : "It is often the case with a little better known bourgeois writers to say so. But the Proletaria literature is none but the popular literature, I think. They have a faith, they never intend to make money by selling their works that do not go with the current of the times. They are poverty stricken, but smell sweetly."
- Ishi : "Those who treat of proletarian matters are not always proletarian writers; those who write about erotic matters are not always erotic writers. Look at Miyamoto Yuriko who made a greater part of her fortune by trading proletariat. Again look at Sakaguchi Yasugo, who is expected to be an exclusively erotic writer is found to be unexpectedly well informed of marxism theory."
- Kon : "Books written by Miyamoto were good sellers, but it did not make her even a bit richer. That she was trading on Proletariate is out of the question."
- Ishi : "So far as the Liberalism is concerned, most of the writers are in possession of that idea far stronger than any one in various other classes; they never give way to any one in that respect. But whether that liberalism embraced by them all is an American liberalism or a Soviet liberalism determines their destinations,--the former keep themselves away from the communists, and the latter approach the party to join it. On the other hand, members of the New Japanese Literary Society mostly treat on the Proletarian literature of their own choice, but most of them are much of propaganda--propaganda of thought I should say. I believe that the writers should not be under control of a thought to the last degree, otherwise free good



*WHA*  
*Com*

April 20 1949

Subject: Interview of the Communists Staff officials and  
Ishizaka Yojiro

To : BMO., CIC., TANQ., TMGP.

From : Liaison chief, MPD

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- 2 -

works can never be expected. Whatever ideology it may be that they embrace, it would not do to manifest it on the work. In this point of view, the writers should never join in any political party and are expected to have their own ways to criticize political parties looking over them from higher positions. The communists intention to control on even the literature or culture would never do. That the literature or culture will be brought under the control of a political party will bring us nothing but the result as was turned out at the time of Tojo regime. Indeed this is true reaction. Therefore, the communists may say anything if it is to be said as a policy but would better not consider to hold real power. The anti-communism outcry raised by labor unions does not sound ugly, but it is not advisable not to raise the cry of anticommunism concerning the literature or culture."

Konno : "I hear what you have said as your opinion, but however hard we try not to have controlling power over the people, they come after us--that cannot be helped."

Around 3 in the afternoon he left there saying he would come again. They intended to publish the interview as an article on their magazine "Red Flag", so that the pressmen were present, but the interview proved to be so unfavorable that it could not be published on the periodical.

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LIAISON SECTION  
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

19 April 1949

TO: PMO, CIC, 1st Cav Div Tokyo Hqs & TMGT  
 FROM: Liaison Chief, MPD  
 RE: Communists' protest against the arrest of their comrade.

You will kindly remember that we have already reported the arrest on April 4 by a First Cavalry Division sergeant of a Japanese Communist, Kiyoji KANAMORI, 40, of 569 Hatagaya Honcho 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, on a charge of committing an act prejudicial to the objectives of the Occupation forces.

In view of the arrest being based on the arrestee's casual remark to policeman OKAMOTO of the Yoyogi police station, the same station has since then been persistently requested by the local Communists to explain the case and get them cleared on points dubious to them.

This Communist move lately culminated in a request by about 25 local Communists at the said police station on April 11 to give them a collective interview with the police chief. The following is an account of the event for your reference, in which you will take note of how their overture was turned down, but that they would come back any time with the same problem:

1. Time : April 11, around 1300 hours.
2. Place : Yoyogi Police Station.
3. Visitors : About 25 Communists.
4. Visitors' request: Their collective interview with the chief of the police station.
5. Disposition: The police station answered that the chief was away on business but that the deputy chief, Police Inspector MINEYAMA would see five of the visitors as their representatives.  
 Then the visitors elected the following representative interviewers:
  - 1) Yoshiaki KANEKO of All-Japan Communication Workers' international wire-communication chapter.
  - 2) Tadahiko TSUJII of Commerce and Industry Ministry's Tokyo industrial experimentation station.
  - 3) Motokichi IIDA of Nippon Construction Company's Labor Union.
  - 4) Shotaro TSUKAMOTO of Japan Communist Party's Shibuya ward committeeman.
  - 5) Eiji FUKUDA of Shibuya-ku Democratic Commerce and Industry Association.
6. Five men's interview with the deputy police chief, held around 15 minutes starting around 1400 hours after the rest of the visitors were asked to leave:

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TSUKAMOTO: Kiyoji KANAMORI's arrest made on the single-sided report from your police station; and with no substantial reason backing it, seems your suppressive act on us. We want your clarification on the matter.

KANEKO: As long as you policemen stick to your old way of reporting any trivial case as an instance of acts prejudicial to the Occupation forces' objectives, and that with much of your own views and magnifications, we cannot with ease of mind keep ~~gixi~~ going our legitimate labor campaigns in which trivial case of violation are apt to come in. Your act is a big obstruction to our unionists' moves. I want this explained.

IIDA: A few days ago I saw your patrol chief FUJIKURA and asked of him whether the police would go on with such an old "special police service" way as you resorted to on the arrest of KANAMORI. His non-committal answer was that the police might or might not go on with the way. I want to have a definite answer on the question today.

TSUJI: I understand some of your policemen are smuggling into our meetings under the cover of the common folks' appearance. Isn't this against the provisions of the Constitution? What's your view about this?

7. Police Inspector MINEYAMA's answer:

The police can now see your points clearly. But we cannot answer your questions right now. We shall study your points later in detail. I ask you all leave us here today.

8. The representative interviewers, after being denied their demand of the police answer on the spot, reluctantly left the police station around 1420 hours.

DEPARTMENT  
City of Tokyo

April 19, 1949

FROM : H. Matsumoto, Chief, Liaison Section, MPD  
TO : Capt. Barnes, PMO  
Lt. Col. Clay, 1st Cav. Div. Tokyo Area Hq  
Maj. Young, MGT  
Capt. Wright, CIC  
SUBJECT : Report on the Demonstration to be staged  
by the Japan Stage and Screen Workers  
Union in defense of the medium and small  
seal enterprises

1. Date & Time:
  - 1:00 p.m., April 21 .... assemble and address
  - 2:00 p.m., " ..... start marching
  - 4:00 p.m., " ..... disperse
2. Assembling place:
  - At the working-shop of NIPPON MANGA EIGA (Japan  
Caricature Movie Co.), in Yamaguchi Bldg.,  
30 2-chome, Shiba Shimbashi, Minato-ku  
(Coordinates: 679.2 - 1418.4 Zone, In)
3. Dispersing place:
  - Zojo-ji Temple, No.1 lot of Shiba Park.  
(Coordinates: 679.7 - 1417.2 Zone, In)
4. Sponsoring organization:
  - J.S.S.W.U. Tokyo Branch Manel Sub-Branch
5. Participating organizations:
  - Some Unions under the influence of the  
Minato Ward Trade Unions' Council
6. Participants: 300
7. Responsible person:
  - HIRATA Shigeji; chairman  
c/o Yamaguchi Building, 30 2-chome, Shiba Shimbashi
8. Purpose:
  - In opposition to Delay of the wage payment and  
suspension of Funds and Materials
9. Route: Nippon Manel Co. -- in front of "Central" --  
to the right at the Atago P.S. -- in front of  
Minato Ward Office -- No.1 lot of Shiba Park
10. Petition: To be filed with Minato Ward Office.
11. Political colour: NCIO-led.

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TOKYO-TO HEADQUARTERS  
NATIONAL RURAL POLICE

Apr. 19, '49.

To : Tokyo M.G.T.  
1st Cav. Div. TMA Hq.

From : Crime Prevention & Statistics Section, Tokyo-to Hq., N.R.P.

Subject : Inauguration of Musashino Union to Levy Appropriate Tax Movement by Communist Party.

In the early February this year, the Communist Party in the Musashino district, chairman SATO, Reimei with others started an inaugural movement with the cooperation of the middle and small concerns and the general public, against heavy taxes. The party called on the general public for the party's plan to inaugurate the movement. On March 24th, the Communist Party at the Inogashira Public Hall formed the Musashino Union for Appropriate Taxes with chairman SATO, Reimei at their lead. The Party expects to increase its members for the Union gradually and to spread this movement to other districts also.

Below is the details of the movement:

1. Meeting (for Public)

- A. Time & Date: March 24th, 9:40 am.
- B. Place: Inogashira Public Hall.
- C. Purpose: To inaugurate the Musashino Union to Levy Appropriate Taxes.
- D. Party Sponsored by: Preparatory Committee of the Musashino Union to Levy Appropriate Taxes.
- E. Participating Party: Densan Labor Union, Fuji Industry Mitaka Workers Union, Nippon Musen Mitaka Workers Union, Communistic Women's Party, and Musashino Communist Committee
- F. Responsible person: OOKI, Kotaro, Lumber Dealer, No. 2758, Kichijoji, Musashino City.
- G. Speaker: 1. DOBASHI, Kazuyoshi, No. 55, 1-cho, Nishiki-cho, Tachikawa City.  
2. SATO, Reimei, No. 3047, Kichijoji, Musashino City.  
3. FUKUDA, Shinkichi, No. 318, Nishi-ogi, Musashino City.  
4. SAIGUSA, Tsune, No. 189, Shimorenjaku, Mitaka-machi, Kitatama-gun.
- H. 700 persons (7 percent were members from the I.L.O.)
- I. Topics of the meeting:
1. Plan of the movement.
  2. Discussion on the resolution.
  3. Election of the Committee.

- 2 •

## J. Details of the Discussion.

1. To abolish heavy burden of taxes.
2. Take taxes from tax evaders.
3. Do not levy business tax to daily laborers.
4. Do not levy additional tax pending screening.
5. Derend the merchant from auction sales on confiscated articles.
6. Down with Yosnida Cabinet thus crushing factories and shops with tremendous taxes.
7. Anti-violence by Government officials.
8. Purge on delinquent government officials should be disclosed.
9. Perfect execution on report of tax payment.

## K. DOBASHI Kazugoshi's speech:

The fault on these heavy taxes are to be blamed on big tax evaders. The government is trying to sell the railway stocks to the public concerns to increase the revenue tax, and if short of tax they try to have the public to burden the money.

If these system keeps on, the public will surely fall out with tax. This is to be blamed on the Finance Minister. The Demo-Liberal Party is not for the peoples, but for the capitalists classes.

## L. SATO, Reimei:

The government is trying hard to receive foreign capitals. This means that we are going to be the immigrants for other nations. The capitalists are the only ones to benefit from this system.

## M. SAIGUSA, Tsune:

The people can benefit lot from this union, to which the Communist Party can do all in its power to serve for the general public.

## N. After the speech and discussion from the public audiences demonstration was expected but it cancelled.

## O. The reason for cancellation:

On March 23rd, the Choru Military Police detachment of the 1st Cav. Div. ordered cancellation due to traffic disorder and also from the point of Japanese stand, demonstration was not need yet. These 2 reasons were the facts for cancellation.

City of Tokyo SHIBUYA

April 19, 1949

FROM : H. Matsumoto, Chief, Liaison Section, MPD

TO : Capt. Barnes, PMO  
Lt. Col. Clay, 1st Div. T.A.Hq.  
Maj. Young, MGT  
Capt. Wright, CIC

SUBJECT : Report on the Projected Demonstration to be carried out by the Communist-led Japan Electric Mita Fraction voicing the protection for the right of livelihood.

1. Date & Time:
 

4.30 p.m.,	April 20	.....	assemble
5.00 p.m.,	"	.....	deliver the addresses
6.30 p.m.,	"	.....	start demonstration
8.30 p.m.,	"	.....	disperse
2. Assembling place:
 

At the back of the Japan Electric Co. Ltd.,  
#2, Shiba Mita Shikoku-cho, Minato-ku  
(Coordinates: 678.3 - 1416.4, Zone In)
3. Dispersing place:
 

Vacant lot in front of the ward office of Minato  
(Coordinates: 677.2 - 1417.5 Zone In)
4. Sponsoring Organization:
 

NIPPON KYOSANTO NIPPON DENKI MITA SAIHO  
(Japan Communist Party's Nihon Electric Mita Fraction)
5. Participating organizations:
 

MINATOKU RODO KUMIAI KYOGIKAI (Council of Trade Unions in Minato Ward)  
MINATOKU TEKISEI NOZEI DOMEI (Minato Ward Equitable Tax-Payment Association)  
OKE DENKI, IKEGAI, MITA, TOKOMITA, TO SHOKU RO, KOKUTETSU TAMACHI DENSHAKU, ZENTEI TOKYO KOJIKYOKU ROKUMI (Workers Unions of Oke Electric, Ikegai Mita, Metropolitan Traffic Bureau Mita, Metropolitan E.U., G.R.W.U. Tamachi Tram Division, A.J.C.W.U. Tokyo Construction Bureau ) and other democratic groups.
6. Participants: 1,000
7. Responsible Person:
 

SAKAI Kyujiro, representative of J.C.P. Nihon Electric Co. Mita Fraction  
26, Takata Oimatsu-cho, Bunkyo-ku
8. Purpose:
 

Against the personnel cut and the delay of Wage Payment
9. Speakers:
10. Route: the back of Nihon Electric -- Mita Streetcar stop -- Tamachi -- Labour Standard Board -- Fudanotsuji -- Akabane-bashi Bridge -- Shibazono-bashi Bridge -- In front of Zojo-ji Temple -- Vacant place in front of Minato Ward Office.
11. Political colour: J.C.P.-dominated.

*Wtda  
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LIAISON SECTION  
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

16 April 1949

TO : PNC, 1st Cav. Div. Tokyo Hqs, CIC and Tokyo MG  
 FROM : Liaison Chief, MPD  
 RE : Communists' campaign for sending a Japanese delegation to a convention of the world's pacifists

The Japan Communist Party has just decided on starting a campaign in collaboration with the Democracy Defense League (Minshushugi Yogo Domei) for sending a Japanese delegation to the world's pacifists' convention. We hasten to bring under your notice the following information we obtained of the contemplated campaign:

## 1. Arrival of invitations:

On last March 23, Seikichi Fujimori of the New Japanese Literati Association (Shin Nihon Bungaku Kai) received an invitation in the name of the liaison committee of the World's Convention for Peace Defense, followed on 29th of the same month by invitations to:

Nine members of the Sovietism Research Society, namely, Hirokichi Otake, Kichitaro Yokemura, Ijin Kurahara, Kunio Oka, Muraichi Horie, Ichiro Yamanouchi, Keita Hijikata, Yoshi Hijikata and Katsuyuki Takahashi;

Two members of the "Bunren" league, namely, Kinosuke Omura and Juji Nakano; Jun-ichi Iwakami of the New Japanese Literati Association; Miss Hanko Seki of the Musicians Association Yonimichi Tanabe, Yoshitaro Hirano and Karoku Hosokawa, all of the "Minyo Do" league; and Toshio Aoyama of the Free Motion Picture Workers League.

One day later, on March 30, more invitations came to: Do Kan of the "Sanbetsu," Kin-ichiro Takakura of the "Sanbetsu," Masao Iwama of the "Hikkyo Kumi" and Takayuki Kawazoe of the "Zen Shimbu."

Then, on March 31, a conference was held at the Fuel Association hall, Marunouchi, under the sponsorship of the Minyo Do or Democracy Defense League, to discuss ways and means for sending the invited delegates. The conference decided on a campaign to be conducted in the following way.

## 2. Campaign plan:

(1) The Minyo Do League, as the campaign leader, will be assisted by the Japan Communist Party, Labor-Farmer Party, Japan-Soviet Goodwill Society, "Bunren" and other organizations inclusive of labor unions, youths' and women's association.

(2) The Communist Party's assistance on the campaign will be of the whole party's concern. In view of practically all invited persons being Communists, the Party will appoint the following men the Campaign Committeemen:

-2-

Ijin Kurahara, Muraichi Horie, Jun-ichi Iwakami, Yoshimichi Watanebe, Kenji Miyamoto, Bunjiro Konno, Ryuji Nishizawa and Isao Nakanishi, who are to lead the whole campaign.

(3) Because of the poor chance for the invited delegates to be allowed to attend the international meeting which is scheduled April 20, the intended campaign will rather be a propaganda affair for defense of the world's peace, having as its secondary aim the sending of the delegates. The campaign, therefore, will be continued as long as the world's convention is in session.

(4) Details of the campaign:

(A) The Democracy Defense League corollaries will each make public its own declaration of peace.

(B) As a means of fighting warmongers, anti-war propaganda, anti-war speech meetings and discussions will be held.

(C) Adherence to the contemplated Pacific Pact will be strongly opposed.

(D) Various youths' and women's associations as well as labor unions will be so guided that each of them will advocate the world's peace and security, of their own will. Again these organizations will be led into conducting street collection of signatures among those supporting the world's peace. The same organizations will also be induced to join the Democracy Defense League.

(E) Move for speeding Japan's peace treaty will be staged as an incidental affair.

(F) Labor unions will be seen to conduct a peace industry defense campaign.

3. Communist Bunjiro Konno's remark on the present campaign program:

"I know the coming world's convention is so near at hand that we shall most probably be unable to send any delegate for the event. However, it is of a great significance that we will stage a world-peace defense move on this occasion.

"We will avail ourselves of this occasion to introduce the Soviet Union's true intentions for world's peace to Japan's general public. In this way the warmongering elements in Japan will be put to reflection on their own conduct.

"This will also be a time for the Democracy Defense League to realize their growth.

"Frankly speaking, the Japan Communist Party had a good mind to conduct the present campaign in the party's name. But we gave up the idea because the party's name as the leader of the event will add a political color to the latter. That is why we have decided to remain behind the curtain as a mere supporter."

-continued-

-3-

From this remark, as the police understands it, the Communist Party's intention is evident that the party, taking advantage of a world's peace convention, wants both to enlarge and strengthen the Democracy Defense League, an important affiliate of the same party.

April 16, 1949

WHA  
Com

Hideyuki MATSUMOTO,  
Chief, Liaison Section,  
Metropolitan Police Department, Tokyo.

To : Provost Marshal Office, Tokyo  
: Tokyo Area Hqs., 1st Cav. Div., Inf.  
: C.I.C.  
: Tokyo Military Government Team.

Report on Communist students  
employment-toll.

1. The Communist party headquarters and the Young Communist Union have been continuing their efforts, with a view to expanding their activity, to place in jobs those Communist students who this year have graduated from colleges and universities. The following is the report on the information obtained as far as to the employment of such new graduates in various quarters, both private and official.
2. Total number of Communist students graduated this year from colleges and universities (graduates from night course departments included) : About 480.
3. No. of graduates employed, and categories of employers:
  - a. 18 as professional members of the Communist Party.
  - b. 11 at banks such as Osaka, Fuji, Daiwa, Tokai, Industrial Bank of Japan, etc.
  - c. 18 at privately managed railways such as Hanshin, Keihan, Keisai, Odakyu, Musashino, etc., and Tokyo tram service.
  - d. 25 as school teachers.
  - e. 23 at Government and public offices.
  - f. About 60 at various companies and concerns such as Hitachi Manufacturing Co., Fuji Cotton Spinning Co., Hirokiya Department Store, Honishi-Roku Camera Co., Hokkai Coal Mining Co., Furukawa Electric Co., Keito Manufacturing Co., Nichiro Fisheries Co., Mitsui Chemical Co., Toyo Rayon Co., Showa Electric Industry Co., etc.
  - g. About 36 at various other organizations. Total number employed : About 185.
4. Those still remaining unemployed :
 

There are some 300 Communist Graduates from schools of the college and university level who have not yet got jobs. But about 100 of the total are expected either to set themselves up or assist in their family business. So the number of the

(3)

jobless as yet is some 200. The party headquarters is continuing strenuous efforts to find jobs for these jobless graduates, and about 50 of them are said hopeful. The remaining 150 seem likely to be really out of employment for the present.

5. Those some 185 Communist graduates who got jobs are having about once a month a "liaison conference" under the name of "24 Conference", and those of them who reside in Tokyo are expected to be guided by the party headquarters in their activity. As has been stated, this year some Communist graduates have smuggled into banks and other first rank companies which have not been approached before. In such quarters the Communists seem likely to develop their activity.

LIAISON SECTION  
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

April 16, 1949

To : FMO, CIC, 1st Cav. Div. Tokyo Hqs, FSD and Tokyo HQT.  
From : Liaison Chief, MPD.  
Re : Communist Leaders' concern about police

The following is what was told to a policeman of Harajuku Police Station on April 11 by Communist Party's control Committeeman Bungo Okada:

1. The Communist Party's headquarters is located adjacent to Harajuku Police Station. We are neighbors; so to speak, and should go on friendly terms. Naturally it may not be much out of place for us to plan our round-table meeting once a month, when we can hear the police's out-spoken comment on us. We would like to know what the police are thinking of our campaign and the points they want to make clear about Communists. The meeting can be held at our headquarters or at your police station.
2. I think we have now in Tokyo about 70 police stations. And we are planning to make the rounds of these stations to sell them books on Marxism. About ten of us will be employed exclusively on the rounds, each to cover about seven police stations. The payment for the books will be made in three monthly instalments. We even can make some discounts of the prices. I should think all policemen now need some understanding of Marxism as a way of their self culture.

To these Communist Okada's words, the policeman answered in the following vein:

The suggested meeting will cause some misunderstanding among the general public. If the police have something to be cleared about the Communist Party, they can do so by approaching the party in other ways such as have been resorted to heretofore. (Okada still insisted on his idea of holding meetings and requested the policeman to study the schedule of the meeting.)

Regarding Okada's plan of making book-selling tours among police stations, the policeman answered that the idea was against the prevailing regulation of prohibiting all vendors from visiting police stations. Then again, any policeman if he wants to read books on Marxism can do it by buying them at regular book-stores, which makes the intended tours by Communists a wasted effort. (Okada said he would try his way whether refused or not.)

Then the policeman thought all police stations in Tokyo must be warned beforehand on the possible visits by Communist book-vendors.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT  
City of Tokyo

*With  
Com*

April 13, 1949

TO : PMO; TA Hq; CIC; MGT  
FROM : H. Matsumoto, Chief of Liaison Section, WPD  
SUBJECT : Report on recent internal situation of the  
Communist Party

Following is a report on the present interior situation among the Communist Party members as may be gathered to be according to talks and actions current in the Party's headquarters:

1. Tokuta and Nozaka as the Party bosses.

Tokuta and Nozaka as ever remain predominant a figure--the bosses of the Party. Without a word from either one of them, no one can ever hope to be promoted above a candidate to the Central Committee. Leaders and other renowned men of the Party without exception court to them for promotion. While there are such scholarly men as Takashi Ide or Jotaro Yoshimura still shilly-shallying in their old position not least knowing this trick, Kikunami, who had long moped away his days to as recently as the year last, has suddenly risen to a position which enabled him to gain a seat in the Diet, a success all attributable to his changed attitude rectified by Tokuta. There is such a tendency in the Party for the members of as well as the candidates to the Central Committee to cling on to either Tokuta or Nozaka. As to which faction they belong they keep a secret, though spying on each other--a miserable lot of opportunists, after all. An extreme instance of this is that of Tenkai Kin and Ichizo Matsumoto whose fidelity is being despised by even the lowest in the ranks.

Meanwhile, Tokuta and Nozaka, who have been adopting let-alone policy in such regard, realizing its disadvantageousness, held a meeting at a certain place in Shiba last year at which they gave a promise to bringing about a unity in the Party's atmosphere. As a result, the member agreed that Tokuta continued as Secretary-General and that he support Nozaka's statement "Subjugation of two extreme thoughts existing within the Party." The meeting ended in a success, but outwardly, with such tendency still remained deeply rooted.

2. Hostilities among the Party's MPs.

Obtaining 35 seats in the Diet, the Communist Party who became a strong political party overnight, has formed a "parliamental group" with an object to carry on active movements in the Diet and presented it to the 6th General Meeting of the Committee for deliberation. A strong opposition arose from their MPs to having the proposed

parliamental group placed under the leadership of the Central Committee. MPs including Mineo Ikeda, Kazuharu Ezaki, Asao Karita, Gyohei Tanaka and Kasao Inokuchi objected, saying, "We have not been elected by the Party members alone but also by people outside the Party. We would not be justified by the electioneers should we take up actions in the Diet led by the Central Committee."

Worried over this unexpected outcome, Yoshio Shiga and others interceded and barely succeeded to obtain compliance by proposing an establishment of a "directors bureau" within the Parliamentary group. So far so good, but this body of directors is consisted of no other persons than Tokuta, Nozaka, Shiga, Ken-ichi Ito, Sei Kasuga and Kamiyama who are all members of the Central Committee, thus virtually placing the Parliamentary Group under the Central Committee's leadership. This unprecedented incident of disobedience to the resolution of the highest organ of the Party has naturally developed into a question involving the Regulation Committee, whereupon Kentaro Yamabe and others brought the matter before the Inquiry Commission only to be pacified by the intercession of Shiga.

Then how did such an issue unprecedented in the Party's history arise?

Of 35 MPs elected in the recent general election, 4 are Committee members whilst others are those nominated elsewhere. In the Party where a class system is so rigidly abide by, an MP is accorded treatment on the same footing with the Committee members. It is quite natural for other MPs such as Shigeo Yoshida, Kozo Kameyama, Tsunesaburo Takeuchi and others to feel displeased in the atmosphere of the Party against them who have been but mere district committees and who have only recently arisen to the position where they can enjoy the treatment as Central members and the right to speak at any meetings. The Central Committees had attended the nomination meeting for the candidates but with the least expectation of their election. Under such circumstances, the provisions for placing the Parliament Group under the Central Committee were incorporated in the draft bill at the General Meeting.

On the other hand, the newly elected MPs, confident of their election as having been achieved by their own merits, were so arrogant that in their eyes existed no members of the Central Committee or the Regulation Committee besides being disgusted of Tokuta, who is also arrogant. Herein lay the cause for the trouble. The exclusive use of passengers, or taking private secretary or going out excite their envy. Collapse of the Communist Party may herein have its cause.

### 3. Departments vs. Departments.

While the 2 bureaus and 23 departments are under the supervision of the Regulation Committee in their operation and their lateral liaisons, the actual activities are being carried out by the Departments of Finance, Personnel, Cultural, Labor Union and Investigation. Oth-



er departments are treated as being minors. Whereupon in February this year, Matsutaro Matsumoto of Propaganda and Education Department and Hideichi Wita of the Youths Department proposed the holding of a liaison and cooperation meeting for different departments, but 5 departments, finance, personnel, cultural, labor and investigation refused to attend. The planned meeting ended in a complete failure, with the result only to strengthen the unity of the weaker parties against the stronger, while spurring on the antagonistic feelings between the two. The cooperative meeting has thus naturally come to dissolve itself, leaving behind the ever-present frictions which are reflected in varied forms in every conceivable thing vying each other.

#### 4. Social problems.

Under the stringent supervision by the Regulation Committee, the social questions between men and women members rarely leak outside the Party. When Misago Iwata returned home from abroad dancing parties were held like anything which at one time presented a scene approaching a dancing school, though this was suppressed by Tokuta who said "too much of it." Kentaro Yamabe's leadership as supervisor has prejudiced the Party members against him as being too severe and lacking in warmth. He is an exposurer rather than a leader, so they say their desire to be exposed fairly in the face of many irregularities on the part of executives are being connived at. Recently a letter was received criticizing behaviors of intimate questionable relationship between Shigeo Kamiyama and Toshiko Karasawa and between Ryuji Nishizawa and Misago Iwata, for which they were reminded by executives in higher ranks. Conversely, however, demands were made to the Regulation Committee by Party members to punish those who disgraced them by conducting the investigation. The demands were disregarded, with the result that complaints against a segment of executives to mount even more bitterly. There are ample reasons for the prospects of such smouldering complaints will some day come to the surface.

*With  
Cover*

LIAISON SECTION  
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

13 April 1949

TO : PWD, 1st Cav. Div Tokyo Hqs, CIC, Tokyo MGT and Mr. Tooley  
FROM : H. Matsumoto, Liaison Chief, MPD  
RE : Communist-sponsored Juvenile Festival held at Nishi Ogikubo

1. Time of the festival:  
April 3, 1:45--4:00 p.m.
2. Place:  
Auditorium of the Momonoi 3rd Primary School at No.38 Nishi Ogikubo 2-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.
3. Attendance:  
Around 320 children  
Around 30 adults
4. Sponsors of the affair:  
Nishi Ogikubo Chapter of the Communist controlled Seibu Minenu Bunka Kai (Western Democratic Culture Association); 15 persons including Hideo Takahashi and Sachio Kojima.
5. Progress:
  - (1) Opening address by Communist Kiyoko Takahashi
  - (2) "On Soviet Russia's culture," a lecture by Shun Ishimota
  - (3) A play "A lion, an Eagle and a Badger," by 20 players of the Zenshinza Children's Troupe
  - (4) Poem recitations on "A Wait" and "Mother's Hand" by Actor Wakao Yube of Dai-ei Motion Picture Company
  - (5) Singing rehearsals on the songs "Children of the World" and "Working People," led by Communist Kiyoko Takahashi.
6. Details of the event:
  - (1) Kiyoko Takahashi, in her opening address, said: "It's raining today and you cannot play outside. So here is our entertainment for you inside this house. Now you are going to enjoy the plays of Children's Troupe and also your elder brothers' and sisters' recitations and singing."
  - (2) Shun Ishimota's lecture on Soviet Russia's culture, quoted in part, runs: "I think my talking will interest you because I returned from Russia only recently. Do you know what Soviet Russia is like? (Nobody answered. A murmur said "Oh, it's a Communist speaking! I don't like it.") I am sure some of you are afraid of the country. I thought so, too, when I did not know the country.  
 "On Japan's surrender I was taken into that country and was surprised to find every thing different from what I had expected to see. There are many children just as lovely like you in Soviet Russia. All of them are enjoying their life, much <sup>better</sup> than your life here. They are attending their schools with brighter faces.  
 "In Soviet Russia the school children needn't pay their expenses; all necessary things such as text-books and note-books are provided free by their Government who pay school fees for you. They have not to bear with cold school-rooms with no heat and windowpanes like you are having. The country is much better than Japan. All gifted Russian youngsters can get any high schooling want, all at the expense of the Government.  
 "All people up there are working on the same plane  
 -continued-

-2-

with equal allotments of food distribution. They are working all cheerfully with full pep. Such things as unemployment, belated wage payments and high cost of daily necessities are unknown in that country. Nobody looks glum up there, all acting kindheartedly and in an obliging manner. They have their highly advanced culture which causes everybody to be honest and just.

"Each school has its own flower garden. It is always kept clean and beautiful with all children attending to it of their own free will. If any part of the garden fences are found broken, someone will fix the part before anybody else is aware of it. Every sight pleases the visitor. I hope you all go along your way pleasantly hand in hand with the children in Soviet Russia and Communist China."

- (3) Juvenile actors' and actresses' play "A Lion, an Eagle and a Badger":

A lion was elected headman of a animals' village. There were among the villagers a wolf, a fox and a badger who were always saying ill things of the headman. They wanted to oust the headman. One day a monkey placed her lovely child in the care of the village master and went out for her field work. Then there came a report to the village that a wave of eagles would attack for their prey hunt. The eagles came amidst the perturbation of all the villagers. Then the wolf, the fox and the badger, by way of troubling the headman, stole the entrusted young monkey while the village head was asleep and handed the child to the raiders.

The Lion, awakened from his sleep only to find his entrusted young monkey gone, started on his searching trip to the mountain. By chance he met with an eagle holding the young monkey and entreated the eagle to return the loot. The eagle would not give back the child because he was very hungry. The headman decided to save the child at the cost of his own life and set about killing himself, when the eagle, struck with the lion's sincerity, returned the child.

Greatly pleased, the lion and the young monkey came rejoicing back to the village. Then the parrot of the village, welcoming their safe return, announced that all the trouble was caused by the wolf, the fox and the badger. The whole village stood in rage against the wicked inhabitants and drove them out of the village, which later could live in peace and happiness.

- (4) Poem recitations:

A. "A Wair"--of a forlorn child left alone after his parents, brothers and sisters were killed in war ravages, with no kinsmen or anybody else to attend to his wants. He is now loafing around Uyeno pickpocketing and pilfering, but still hoping the good old days would come back soon.

B. "Mother's Hand"--of a child's mother left homeless with her children in the heat of the War while her husband was on a faraway front. The mother worked hard for the sustenance of the family. Meantime the father came back from Soviet Russia

-continued-

-3-

to cheer up the family with stories about the country. Then came another hard-working day to the mother. She, now an enthusiastic reader of the Communist paper "Akahata" (Red Flag), worked harder to for the Communist cause as well as for the family, in high spirits. The mother's hand looks stout and rough.

(5) Singing rehearsals, led by Kiyoko Takahashi:

The whole juvenile attendance was led verse after verse on the songs "Children of the World" and "Working People." After one song was disposed of this way, the attendance was led to sing all of it through from the beginning to the end in chorus.

April 13, 1949

*Waka  
Down*

Hideyuki Matsumoto  
Chief, Liaison Section,  
Metropolitan Police Department, Tokyo.

To : Office of Provost Marshal, Tokyo  
: Tokyo Area Hq., 1st Cav. Div. Inf.  
: C.I.C.  
: Tokyo Military Government Team.

Report on Communist propaganda

On April 3, the "Defense of the Race Day", some Communist members of the Government Communications Workers distributed propaganda leaflets around the shopping center at Seijo-machi within the jurisdiction of Seijo Police Station. The leaflets read like this:

1. Protest the industries of the Japanese race; less and less smoke is flowing out of factory chimneys.
2. The Wakamoto Pharmaceutical Company is going to have its property attached for arrears of taxes and electricity rates.
3. 200 employes of the performance department, Tono Company, are about to be fired.
4. The Communications Ministry seems likely to be divided into two organizations; the more profitable one of the two to become a corporation (Kodan) to be sold over to a foreign nation, and the less profitable one destined to state management in this country.
5. The Institute for Research of Labor Science is about to be abolished by the Government because the organization is carrying on correct research of our living condition.
6. There are now only a few factories puffing smoke out of their chimneys in the Aeinin district, one of Japan's industrial centers.
7. Shop after shop seems likely to smash. There is an increasing number of shops being driven out of business by tax payments raised by "stripping dresses one after another."
8. On March 22 certain merchants were arrested on charges of assault and battery and insult, while negotiating with the tax office authorities on tax problems, when they in fact were quite innocent of such offences. The arrested persons have not yet been released.
9. Some of the Democrat-Liberal members of the Setagaya Ward assembly have blocked the taking up of tax problems before the assembly on the argument that such problems, being personal and private, should not be taken up by the ward assembly.
10. More than 70 percent of our payments in shopping go to tax. No wonder there is a peer sale. Workmen are losing flesh, about to fall down at any moment.

(2)

11. Now three years since the surrender. Now wonderful that we all have managed to support ourselves on such stuffs as potatoes and rice-gruel. But we now have nothing more to sell; we have become thinner and are quivering on the 6,300 Yen monthly wage basis.
12. Besides, the pay to workers is delaying; they cannot afford even to buy rationed food and goods. Moreover, they are always threatened by firing and the closing of their plants.
13. Some time there will be millions of jobless people.
14. Only prisons and police are being increased with taxes you pay to profit a segment of Zaibatsu factories and to smash up the labor, striving for increased production, protecting the decaying industries.
15. One package of caramels per straw-bag of rice is the incentive ration to the farmer.
16. Where has gone the onetime boom? The farmer is as destitute as before now.
17. The farmer has his income only once or twice a year, and yet taxes are collected from him three or four times annually.
18. Delivery of farm product quota at official prices, and purchase of fertilizer and farming implements at black market prices! This doesn't pay.
19. Plans are being made to raise farm-rents and revise the old yeomanry system.
20. In certain rural communities farmers are thinking of giving up farming because taxes are too heavy for them.
21. School students under the new 6:3:3:4 education system are good at baseball only.
22. The educational level of colleges and universities is going to suffer depreciation due to the drastic curtailment of educational appropriations and the expectant passage of the college and university bill characteristic of colonization.
23. The Government regards it as a luxury to have nice schools in a colonized nation.
24. The reduction of educational estimates is making the 6:3 educational system impracticable. This circumstance is accountable for increasing contribution collection drives of schools, while school teachers are busy doing outside work and making shift with their subsistence.
25. One of the oral questions in the entrance at Nihon University: "Can you contribute 5,000 Yen to this school?" 144 of the applicants who replied "No" were not admitted.

(3)

26. housewives are asking for staple food rations in rice and barley.
27. housewives shudder at notification of distribution of rations.
28. The Government defines the housewife as a substitute for a cart, a magic box that produces something out of nothing.
29. Children can't be sent to school because parents can't afford to make contributions to schools.
30. Do children go to the bad by chance ?
31. household girls are going on the streets : also widows and wives of the unemployed. Is there any other way left for them than that ?
32. Single youths can't marry on low wages.

Apr. 12, 1949

WHA

To : P.M.O., T.A.Hq., C.I.C., M.G., P.S.D.  
From : n. Matsumoto, Chief of Liaison Section, M.F.D.  
Subject : Report on one of the Communists Propaganda Tactics.

At 1:30 p.m. about 30 March 1949 when the policeman KURIHARA was on watch service at Eastern Entrance of Tamachi Railway Station in Mita P.S. area., a 25 or 26-year-old fellow stepped out to him, and showing him a poster mentioned therein, "Opposition to Worse Revision of Labor Law" asked him to permit to paste it on the notice board by the police box. The policeman rejected his proposal saying that this is not the place where such a poster should be pasted. Then the fellow demanded explanation saying, "I should like to know why the poster of a magazine (advertisement of the magazine, KUMC issued by Crime Prevention Society) is seen on the notice board." When the policeman explained that this was a poster of the magazine issued by Crime Prevention Society which quite differs with his in nature, he understood the policeman's words,

At last he presented before the policeman the signature book asking him to sign therein saying, "We are now conducting signature campaign to oppose to the worse revision of labor law and so you, officer, please sign."

The fellow had left the spot at the policeman's plausible refusal to do so.



WHA

LIAISON SECTION  
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

April 12, 1949

To : HQ., 1st Cav. Div., Tokyo Hqs., CIC and Tokyo MGT.

From : H. Matsumoto, Liaison chief, MPD

Re : Japanese internees' life in Russia as revealed by a recent repatriate from there.

The Manseibashi police station on March 27 had the following information on the Japanese internees' life in Soviet Russia from a recent repatriate, namely,

Mr. Terunobu Okada  
52 year old lacquer-plant employe  
living at Kawanarijima, Tagonoura-mura,  
Fuji-gun, Shizuoka ken.

1. I graduated from the Nihon university's engineering department. During the war I was at a certain air base as a special attacking member. In the war-termination year on August 13, I left for Mukden in Manchuria. On my arrival at Mukden on August 17 I was interned there by the Soviet Army, soon to be removed to Tascansk in Siberia. I was repatriated in June, 1947.
2. The internees' life was not very bad. Though little meat was given, we could have rather a plenty of fish. Lessons on Communism was given more or less in accordance with the internees' respective age and past education. The Japanese officers with poor schooling in the past were not put to the communistic education.
3. Those who were given the communistic education, I being among the rest, were flown to Moscow four times a month on an eight-hour trip, to undergo a special training there. There in Moscow we visited some important organizations to have explanations on these organs. This afforded us a good chance to study communism at close range but I did not study hard because I somehow could not feel like devoting myself to the study.
4. Those studying communism enjoyed a special dietary treatment (as viewed from the Soviet standard.) They were given fine warm clothes when they started on their Moscow trip, which were taken away on their return. These warm clothes were for showing to the higher-ups in Moscow and the fact that the same clothes were given back on their return to the Siberian camps told that the internees' treatment was not necessarily what was expected at Moscow.
5. In Soviet Russia the people made most of are the officials of high-ranking communist organs and high-grade technicians. Even the soldiers are not accorded good treatment before being promoted commanders.

- 2 -

A colonel was once seen munching a tomato on a railway station platform, which he secretly bought at a black-market near by. The sight was enough to make one feel strange about the Soviet union.

6. High-grade technicians were seen favored with a special state treatment. They are allowed to be absorbed in their respective researches on important weapons or machines. They are freed from doing any other chore.

7. When those who had undergone communist training at Moscow were back to their camps, they were told to try the same training on the fellow Japanese internees. They were also taken outside to visit mass rallies of communists.

8. In March, 1946, I was taken out to Vladivostok and shown over the city, where even in a company of fellow Japanese internees I strictly refrained from making any critical remark about Communism lest some spies should hear it. At that time I saw in a blackmarket the once noted Japanese screen-actress Miss Yoshiko Okada accompanied by her four children. Okada, I learned, had been long divorced of the man, with whom she illegally entered that country. Now she was a certain Russian major's wife and teaching at a girls' school in Vladivostok, it was said. She looked a middle-aged woman.

9. Since my return here, I have often had the visits of those, with whom I had communist education over there. I think they are mostly engaged in some communistic activities. I have no touch with these activities, because I now hate communism.

10. I often wonder if the communists in Japan have their mother country on their minds. I cannot understand their psychology. Mr. Sanzo Nosaka of the Japan Communist party is from a rich family in Kobe and a university graduate, which explains why his activity does not come quite agreeable to the general masses. Mr. Tokuda of the same party, because he is from the laboring classes, is both acting and speaking with his feet firmly planted on the ground.

WHA

Apr. 12, 1949

Subject : re Constitution of the Communists Shibuya Ward  
Committee and others.  
To : P.M.C., 1st Cav. T.A. Hqs., C.I.C., T.M.G.I.  
From : Liaison Sect., M.P.D.

The Constitution of the Communists Shibuya Ward Committee,  
etc. are as follows which we hereby beg to report.

1. Date of Organization : Mar. 10, 1949.
2. Location of the Office : No. 7, Kamidori 3-chome, Shibuya-Ku.
3. Responsible person in Charge :  
MIYAGAWA, Akijiro, House No. 2, Toyama Apartment House,  
No. 1, Onden 1-chome, Shibuya-Ku.
4. Staff-Officers' addresses, Occupations, Names, and ages.  
Member, Ward Committee, SASAKI, Shigeomi, aged 47, Physi-  
cian, No. 1045, Sasazuka-cho, Shibuya-Ku.  
do., MINAGAWA, Akijiro, aged 39, Vice-  
Chairman,  
Tokyo-to Traffic Workers Union, House No. 2, Toyama Apart-  
ment House, No. 1, Onden 1-chome, Shibuya-Ku.  
do., URA, Yoshiyuki, aged 49, a driver, No.  
4150, Kami-Meguro 4-chome, Meguro-Ku.  
do., UCHINO, Shofu, aged 25, Railway Worker,  
Assist Chief, Shinjuku Branch, The State Railway Workers  
Union, No. 402, Totsuka 1-chome, Shinjuku-Ku.  
do., MASUKO, Mitsuru, aged 27, driver, No. 88,  
Ogikubo 3-chome, Suginami-Ku.  
do., AWOTO, Miyeko, aged 27, c/o Daikan-yama  
Apartment House, No. 10, Daikan-Yama, Shibuya-Ku.  
do., TSUKAMOTO, Shotaro, aged 34, Office employe,  
No. 542, Matsudai, Yoyogi, do.  
do., SHIBATA, Akira, aged 25, do., 1325, Egota  
3-chome, Nakano-Ku.  
Candidate to Member of the Committee, ISOBE, Yoshio, aged 32, No. 2,  
Shimodori 1-chome, Shibuya-Ku.
5. Number of members who constitute the Committee : 296.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPT.  
-Tokyo-*With  
com*

April 12, 1949

To : Provost Marshal Office, Tokyo  
Tokyo Area Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division,  
CIC, Tokyo.  
Tokyo Military Government Team

From : H. Matsumoto, Chief, Liaison Section, MPD.

Subject : Movements by the Communist Party for sending Representatives  
to Conferences of World Federation of Trade Unions and  
Soviet Labor Unions, and Asia Labor Conference.

In view of the official invitation from the Chief Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions received under date of March 12 for Japanese representatives to attend the conference of WFTU to be held in Milano, Italy, next June, together with invitations to be present at the first conference of the Soviet Labor Unions scheduled for the 19th of this month and the Asia Labor Conference to be held in Peiping in May the Communist Party have decided to set about regular movements along the following lines with the object of sending representatives to these conferences.

1. In the early part of February of this year the Headquarters of the Communist Party appointed the following men to take charge of movements for dispatching representatives to the conference of WFTU:

ITO Kenichi HASEGAWA Hiroshi KONNO Yojiro  
TERADA Mitsugi SUGIMOTO Fumie

These men, by guiding the National Federation of Trade Unions, selected SUGA Tadashi and 18 other men as candidates, and Vote was being taken. The Communist Party and the National Federation of Trade Union, however, were endeavoring to have the following six men returned as representatives to attend the conferences:

SUGA Tadashi ARAKI Shozaburo TSUTSUMI Wataru  
SATO Yasumasa KAMEDA Togo SUZUKI Ichizo.

2. On receipt of the official invitation from WFTU, the National Federation of Trade Unions on March 26 held a Committee meeting at the Kyoiku Kaikan, Kanda, at which KONNO Yojiro, HASEGAWA Hiroshi, etc. were reportedly present from the Communist Party Headquarters.

At this meeting, changes in the method of election were decided upon and the following men were tentatively reelected as candidates:

As representatives to be sent to the Conference of WFTU:

KAMEDA Togo SATO Yasumasa.

As representatives to be sent to the Soviet Labor Conference:

SUGA Tadashi KATO Sekio

As representatives to be sent to the Asia Labor Conference:

SUGA Tadashi ARAKI Shozaburo.

As regards the election, 1,150,000 votes were collected up to January 27, However, due to the non-participation of unions affiliated with the Ser

continued

-2-

with the General Federation of Trade Unions, coupled with the secession of the United States and Britain from WFTU, the Japanese Labor front was greatly affected and independent unions and industrial unions have not participated in voting. Consequently, in spite of the original expectation to complete the formal election of representatives by the end of March, it has only been possible to have unions affiliated with the National Federation of Trade Unions give their votes. Up to the present, out of the 5,500,000 voters, only about one half have voted.

3. Method of Movements. (for dispatching representatives to Conferences of WFTU, Soviet and Asia Labor Unions)

- 1) Movements for obtaining permission from GHQ
  - (a) Movement for getting signatures on the roadside and also in various labor unions.
  - (b) Movement for getting signatures will also be made towards independent unions and unions affiliated with the General Federation of Trade Unions.
  - (c) Petition to the Soviet Mission.
- 2) Propaganda Work regarding WFTU.
  - (a) To carry on propaganda work to acquaint workers and the general public with the substance of WFTU.
  - (b) To issue pamphlets showing the history of WFTU and commenting on Japan's participation in it.
- 3) Canvassing independent unions and unions affiliated with the General Federation of Trade Unions to participate in movements for sending representatives to the labor conferences:
  - (a) To carry on positive campaigns to have independent unions and unions affiliated with the General Federation of Trade Unions take part in the movements for dispatching representatives to the WFTU and Asia labor conferences (by making use of May Day, etc.)

LIAISON SECTION  
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

12 April 1949

TO : PNO, 1st Cav. Div. Tokyo Mas, CIC and Tokyo MGT  
FROM : H. Matsumoto, Liaison Chief, MPD  
RE : A Japanese repatriate from Soviet Russia

Mr. Eiichi Yamakawa  
39-year-old office-clerk  
living at 97 Horikiri-cho,  
Katsushika-ku, Tokyo,

Who repatriated from Russia on December 20, 1948, recently revealed to a policeman of the Honden Police Station that while he was detained in the Tasikent Camp, Siberia, he was daily put to a eight-hour heavy labor and to the attendance at a two-hour lecture for ideological education. "Communism is not bad, I like the way Communism puts all people on the same social standing," he added. This man, however, is not engaged in any political activity.

April 9, 1949.

*With  
Cover*

Shigeyuki Matsumoto  
Chief, Liaison Section,  
Metropolitan Police Department, Tokyo.

TO : Office of Provost Marshal, Tokyo  
: Tokyo Area HQ., 1st Cav. Div.,  
: C.I.C.  
: Tokyo Military Government Team.

SUBJECT: Report on interview between a Communist leader and returnees from overseas.

The headquarters of the Communist party about 3:00 p.m., April 3, was visited by two returnees from overseas named Shoji Kato and Senkichi Tada. The two callers, who came up all the way from Aomori prefecture, asked to see some leading CP official. They were shown into the drawing room on the first floor in the headquarters building, and there had an interview with Yojiro Kanno who happened to be attending a conference of Communist publishing secretaries from various parts of the country that was being held in the building. The visitors, after the talk, left the CP headquarters about 4:00 p.m. The following is the gist of what was said in the interview:

KATO: We are now projecting to set up, with returnees only as members, an organization something like a mutual aid group which will in no way be concerned with politics or thought. We would like to get you Communists to participate in our movement if you were in favor of the object of our project.

KONNO: I remember for certain we received a letter from you. Do you happen to have any condition to offer for us to take part in your movement?

KATO: We don't have anything ready like a condition, but if you will grant us a monetary aid of, say, about 200,000 yen monthly, and leave to us the free use of the title and organization of the Communist party, that will be enough for us.

KONNO: What a nonsense of your words! We don't need to join you, if we have to support you financially and let you make use of our party organization.

KATO: Then, let's bring this talk to a close; we don't think it necessary to have you take part in our movement at the cost of our concession.

KONNO: Do you have anything more to talk with me?

KATO: I'd like to get your promise that you will never interfere in our movement; of course we for our part will never interfere with the Communists, either.

KONNO: I'm sorry I can't make out what you mean; but we'll not interfere with you so long as you also don't interfere in the Communist campaign.

KATO: I talked with Mr. Nabeyama and some others like this; I expressed to him my theory that it would be good to organize such Communist elements as were not now in favor of

2 --

their dictatorial leaders, under the system of state socialism with the Emperor as the head, or to start quite separately from the Communists a movement standing for exactly the same platforms and slogans as theirs. He (Nabeyama), however, advised me not to set about such a campaign because it would result in futility since the Communists at present were a conglomeration of men who had only superficial knowledge of things and were not well versed in logical reasoning. Our proposed movement, like yours, is welcome to returnees from overseas. Under such circumstances, it is feared that in some cases we may clash with you over our respective campaigns. All we thus have come here today for is to seek your understanding beforehand about our project.

With these words, the two men left the headquarters. Konno, offended by the callers, rushed to the information men at the front door to give vent to his indignation, jerking out scolding words, "You should not show in all returnee visitors indiscriminately. Be more alert to know welcome callers from unwelcome ones." So crying, he ran back to the conference. The information men, who in their turn were damped down by Konno, agreed between themselves that thereafter any caller, even if known to them, should not be shown in for an interview with any party leader.



April 9, 1949.

*WPA  
Comm*

Shigeyuki Matsumoto,  
Chief, Liaison Section,  
Metropolitan Police Depot., TOKYO.

TO : Office of Provost Marshal, Tokyo  
: Tokyo Area HQ., 1st Cav. Div.  
: C.I.C.  
: Tokyo Military Government Team.

SUBJECT: Report on a Communist direction.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party furnished the Tokyo District Committee the following direction April 2:

"The Tokyo Metropolitan Police has issued to all police stations under its jurisdiction for an April 1 - 30 month-long arrest drive. Since it is anticipated in this connection that some trouble may take place with police, the following warning is furnished to meet the police drive:

1. If questioned on suspicion by police:  
In such case, the party members will clearly tell police their names together with the units to which they belong, and then ask to show some certification or insignia which indicates police identity, to identify the particular police official.

The party members will use the politest possible language and positively explain about themselves. As for what they happen to have with them, it will voluntarily be shown to the police questioner, excepting party documents. If and when his address can be obtained, ask him whether he can be called on at his address. Give him pamphlets and the like if you happen to have them with you.

2. Never forget information efforts:  
Policemen, though banned from membership in any political party, are allowed to support or at least to take interest in the political party. They should be furnished you explanation to understand that the Communist labor offensive is aimed to oppose the capitalist force to be increased by the introduction of foreign capital, and that our anti-tax strife is designed to protect poor and weak citizens who cannot afford to pay their taxes, and to fight on the side of people so weak that they cannot raise objection to their levies.

The party members will endeavor to stress to police that it is not true that the righteous policeman is on the side of none, but that the really just police should always stand on the side of the weak, namely, the working classes, the proletariat....."

APRIL 7, 1949 *WHA  
Com*

To : FHO, CIC, TA Hq., RG  
From : H. Matsumoto, Chief of Liaison Sect., MFD  
Subject: Communist Movement in a University

Req to submit report for your reference on above subject, an account as given by Prof. Kiyu Kube at the Engineering Dept., Waseda University.

Altho the Communist movement among university students is so intense that it surpasses our expectation, it is rather confined to a limited number. Almost all the students imbued with Marxian thoughts have graduated this spring. Students extremely liberal in their thoughts are found in greater number among those taking literary courses than the technical courses as our engineering department in which I am teaching.

The other day I saw in a train a student wearing Waseda University badge reading a paper. It was the organ paper of the Anarchist Alliance. The paper contained articles similar to that of Communism, which gave me an impression that there must be some connection between the Communist Party and the Anarchist Alliance.

April 7, 1949

*WHL  
Comm*

To : SAC, TA Hq., CIG, ME, MFD

From : H. Katsumoto, Chief of Liaison Sect., MFD

Subject: 1st Higher School Communist Cell Working on Policeman.

The other day when policeman Zenhichi Umeda of Shibuya police station was on duty at the police box at 2-chome, Sakae-deri, located at the back of the 1st Higher School, two students of the school came to him offering "Imagawa yaki" (Japanese cake) together with Jossai Shinbun (Sister newspaper "Akahata", Communist Organ), and said, "Our little token in appreciation of your service in such a cold weather." The policeman politely refused to accept. This is one of the demonstrations of the Communists, it may be understood. Their positive move to police officials to invite them to join the Party.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT  
City of Tokyo*WHA  
Com*

April 5, 1949

SUBJECT: Directives Given to All Management Cells by  
The Labor Unions Section of the Communists.

TO : PMO; S-2; CIC; MGT

FROM : Liaison Chief, MPD.

Concerning the problem issued by the Kanto District Committee early in February, the Investigation Committee established around the Political Bureau and the Labor Unions Section of the Headquarters, has been studying how to carry out the investigation into the Managements in workshops, as a result of which it has been decided to enforce it roughly as is mentioned underneath, and it has been already directed to management cells through all District Committees.

1. \*Object. The protection of racial industries, and the people's control on the government-controlled important industries for protection of working classes from capitalist exploitation, are our ideal, but it is absolutely impossible for us to carry it out at the stage on which we are now. So far as our party is concerned, we must, at any rate, prevent the capitalists from squeezing laborers.

2. \*Methods.

(a) The Management Cells should organize the Management Investigation Committee and the Livelihood Investigation Committee around the cells and with laborers as members.

(b) The investigation into inside of the management has hitherto been believed to be difficult without special technics, and as popular methods, (1) exchange of data of wages, (2) calculating method of theoretical living expenses, and (3) calorie calculating method have been adopted, but by these methods accurate calculations cannot be made, while the capitalists have already completed the study of how to protect themselves, so the laborers are put in a position impossible even to demand the lowest wages by such methods, which would better be adopted this time, only as a means to get data.

(c) \*New Methods.

(1) To grasp the real state of movable properties of Companies.

For instance, the amount of deposit in so and so bank, whether salaries have been paid out from a company's deposit or from other account, etc, shall be concretely recorded each time.

(2) Appraisalment of Immovable Property's value.

The immovable properties of Companies shall be sub-

- 2 -

jected to appraisalment, but such appraisalment carried out for once would not do as the value is unstable, so those increased in value shall be subjected to re-appraisalment. Care should be taken of so as not to be cheated by companies under pretext of such properties' being mortgaged.

- (3) Investigation into Amount of Salary and Its Base. How about salaries and wage level for every one, from the President down to servants? All that is necessary to study is not the level, but whether the work is being done as much as it worth.
- (4) Investigation into Social Expenses. Their way of escape is always under the cloak of social expenses or in other accounts items of same nature. Especially the material concerning entertainment held by directors should be concretely grasped.
- (5) To Grasp Characteristic of Management As A Whole. As there must be inside characteristic in management it is necessary to get hold of it.
- (6) Investigation into Suppliers and Purchase Prices As Well As Buyers and Sale Prices. Now we have come to the point. The laborers are all cheated by this. Please bear in mind that even a business concern in red figures who has materials and manufactured goods in stock will generally be found in no loss and no profit, if the accounts be settled.\*

Beside the above, new methods of investigation extending to 15 items are shown in concrete form and in detail.

### 3. And Others.

(a) "It is clear that the capitalists side will come upon us on general offensive with the Toshiba problem. The working men's side should take every step from now on to meet the pressure by capitalists. If any one thinks the investigation to be simply a sort of Party movement, it is wrong; it is a means to protect themselves on the part of working men.

(b) "The District Committee shall keep watch over how concretely the directives will be enforced. Education of the Investigation Committee members shall as well be carried out.\*

*WHA  
Com*

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT  
City of Tokyo

April 5, 1949

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(b) "The District Committee shall keep watch over how concretely the directives will be enforced. Education of the Investigation Committee members shall as well be carried out."

WHA

LIAISON SECTION  
GENERAL AFFAIRS DIVISION  
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

8 April 1949

TO : PMO, 1st Div. Tokyo Hqs, CIC and Tokyo MGT.  
 FROM : H. Matsumoto, Chief, Liaison Section, MPD.  
 RE : Communists' orders pertaining to Toshiba (or Tokyo  
 Shibaura Electric) strikers

Having just come to hand what is called the Japan Communist Party's Orders No. 337 concerning the strike at the Toshiba (a copy thereof having been obtained through the Tsushin Kogyo Renmei or Communications Industry League headquartered at 693 Sendagaya 4-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo), we hasten to bring under your notice the contents of the written orders:

On a New Offensive Led by  
 the Toshiba Workers  
 Directive No. 337

February 25, 1949.

To : Prefectural Committees  
 From : Secretariate, Japan Communist  
 Party's Central Committee

The Toshiba's factory closure, layoffs of workers, revision of labor contracts and slashing of wages are the most large-scale and vicious of all the industrial readjustments so far realized by capitalists. The capitalists' move so far seemed pushing on step by step with the readjustments of their enterprises, but the present steps taken by the Toshiba management show that the same capitalists are now resolutely out on the move. The present event is apparently being directed by the SE representatives.

We can see a nationwide trend is expressed most concretely in the Toshiba's present readjustments. The same tendency is most likely to spread onto the metal industries all over the country. It will even extend over to the nationwide Government workers, public corporations' workers, and workers engaged in chemical production, metal and coal mining, or oven-making industry. Thus it becomes plain that the prevailing labor struggle at Toshiba is making an important link of an expected series of strikes to be staged by nationwide laborers against the low wages and personnel slash. This will also make an incentive to the struggle against the malignant revision of Labor Legislations and the rotten and unjust state of the industries in general. It also will lead to a fight to protect the general industries from collapse.

Then again it is the Toshiba Labor Campaign which makes for a large-scale amalgamation of metal workers, which in turn will prove a harbinger of the unification of all labor fronts.

Our instructions in connection with Toshiba struggle are as follows:

1. The opponents are adopting a strategy of solving problems with despatch on the spot. Our fight against this will be well-considered, persistent and thorough-going.

2. Formation of other fighting fronts will be made

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-2-

along with the Toshiba front, among workers in other places, common citizens and farming people. The newly achieved organizations, however, shall not limit their activities to the aid of the Toshiba workers. All the concrete political facts revealed by the Toshiba strikers will be demonstrated along with the various problems confronting the new organizations, so that the Toshiba agitators may put up a common fight with the new-born organizations and that they may incidentally hold to still larger common causes of better living standard, doing away with the malicious revision of Labor-Laws and ordinances, protection of racial industries, freedom, peace and independence. Some large-scale propaganda shall be formulated and effort be made to turn economic struggles into political ones. Close watch shall be kept on the behavior of individual workers, and the final aim of uniting all Labor struggles into one shall be maintained.

3. Any illegal managerial dealing shall be most effectively revealed. Confrontation between various electric industry firms shall be utilized.

4. The cause of reviving communications industry advocated by the All-Japan Communications Workers' Construction Office shall be supported by civilian industrial workers and Government workers, the supporters being invited with the demonstration of some concrete problems.

5. The activities of "cells" which have recently shown remarkable growth through the last general elections are kept up with fine originality and many-sided plans of fighting. Still the number of cells is small and the influence of each cell is limited. Therefore, attention shall be directed to the following suggestions for the growth of cells:

A. In view of the prevailing existence of cells too many in some places and none in others, effort shall be made to gain comrades in places so far left in blank. Cells are also to be made among women engaged in domestic work at home, so that fighters may be recruited from among these women.

B. Leaders in cells still lack in their initiative and efficiency in various fields of activity including counsel giving and propaganda. This lack shall be filled up.

C. Political education of all cell groups shall be strengthened so that the members may act in more political way. They shall be led to be quick at seeing the hidden intentions of their opponents and at sensing the trends of the masses. They never shall be allowed to blindly follow the movement of the masses.

6. One reason for large-scale propaganda and agitation moves being obstructed is that the regional Communist agencies are not fully convinced of the importance of propaganda and agitation, and lacking in their efficiency of carrying out these things. This state of thing must be liquidated, and all regional agencies shall effectively

-continued-

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resort to organized propaganda activities through organ papers, wall papers, "cell" papers, bills, public hearings and street speeches. At a farm village in Saitama Prefecture, sandwichmen are being employed on the campaign for the recall of the village headman. In some other places, news analysis at railway station fronts or citizens' schools are held. These propaganda activities will bear best fruit when conducted in concert with organizing moves.

Expansion of a plant front or a village or town front shall be led and supported by the regional or prefectural committees in an organized manner with effective propaganda. This should be accompanied with the deft control of various groups among the people, who shall be provided with good propaganda means. In this way the prestige of our Communist Party will be impressed on the masses.

7. The best way of our fighting shall be based on the consolidation of the organic connection among all Party Lines from cells up to the central committee. Any full effort singly made by leaders of one factory workers will have no tangible result.

The Whole Party shall act in a unified and organic way so that the general public may be most effectively called to on the coordinated operation of various agencies of the Party.

All of you are asked to refer to the fifth general meeting's report of the Central Committee and also to the Guide to the Party's Activities, No. 5.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT  
City of Tokyo

April 7, 1949

TO : FMO; TA Hq; CIC; MGT  
FROM : Liaison Chief, MPD  
SUBJECT : Membership list of the Communist Party  
Nakano Regional Committee

COMMUNIST PARTY NAKANO REGIONAL COMMITTEE

Location: No.15, Skimae, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.  
Manager: Shintaro Honda.

Name	Occupation	Address
KONISHI Chuichi	Dentist	538 Arai-machi, Nakano-ku
HIGUCHI Tomi	-	1, "
OTSUBO Hiroyuki	Clerk	471, "
TSUDA Ju	Salesman	530, "
MATSUZAKA Toshio	Company employe	507 "
UCHINAWA Hiroshi	Tailor	1 "
MORI Keinosuke	Restaurant keeper	221, "
KIGOSHI Shigeyoshi	"	268 "
" Shige	"	" "
HIGUCHI Takeshi	Editor	1 "
MATSUZAKA Noboru	Fowl meat dealer	507 "
TAKANO Katsutaro	Salesman	530 "
KATO Tokichi	"	267 "
OKADA Takashi	Tobacconist	514 "
KONO Teizaburo	Book dealer	285 Numabukuro-machi
SUGIYAMA Biji	Dress maker	277 "
KONO Teruko	-	289 "
ONUMA Wataru	Writer	1235 3-chome Ekoda
ONUMA Hans	"	"
KASAMI Susumu	Clerk	1161 3-chome "
OISHI Masazo	-	"

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KATO Sue	None	1161 3-chome, Ekoda, Nakano-ku
AKAMIYA Toshiaki	"	"
TAKIZAWA Yuya	"	"
KAMIJO Jinkichi	Workman	"
HATSUOKA Shigeru	None	"
WADA Kiyo	Hair dresser	439 "
HASEGAWA Sugi	"	530 "
IMANISHI Yasugoro	"	514 "
KONDO Kichizo	"	600 "
MATSUMOTO Fukuzo	"	606 "
TAKENAKA Jun	"	663 "
TOYAMA Kozo	"	481 "
KAWAGOE Akataro	"	565 "
KOJIMA Hidehiko	Shoes repairer	662 "
KOJIMA Shizue	None	"
YOSHIIKE Asa	None	606 "
TAGUCHI Ryoji	Pickles dealer	268 "
TANAKA Jinsuke	Shoes repairer	593 "
HONDA Kohel	Clerk	"
HONDA Toshiko	"	"
MOROE Ritsu	None	"
UZUKA Tokue	"	"
SETO Hide	"	"
KAMIYAMA Shoji	"	"
TANAKA Seijuro	"	"
KITAJIMA Toshikatsu	"	"
IIJIMA Hideki	"	"
KITAMI Chiyoza	Clerk	"

- 3 -

NAKAMURA Fukutaro	Clerk	593 Ekoda, Nakano-ku
KATSUBE Moto	None	"
TSUCHIKO Sugi	"	"
KAWAMURA Tomiko	"	"
IIJIMA Ito	"	1161 3-chome, "
SUDA Shuhachiro	Physician	"
KATSUBE Kyoko	None	"
SHIMIZU Jun-ichiro	Company employe	1349 3-chome "
ITO Kazuo	Student	1515 4-chome "
MOTOYAMA Torazo	Cooperative Assn	180 1-chome "
MOTOYAMA Kimiko	None	"
UOYOSHI Aki	"	587 2-chome "
TSUKAHARA Kikuyo	"	1316 3-chome "
SUWA Ayano	beautician	"
MIZOGUCHI Takashi	None	1323 3-chome "
INONE Ine	"	1450 5-chome "
SHIMAZAKI Koji	Cooperative Assn	1235 3-chome "
SHIMAZAKI Miyo	None	"
HOSHINO Motesaburo	Clerk	846 6-chome Saginomiya Nakano-ku
MURAGAWA Takako	None	116 1-chome "
KOBAYASHI Jiro	Student	417 1-chome "
TAKANO Yuriko	Clerk	8682 2-chome "
KATSUSHITA Motoko	"	237 5-chome "
KAWAMURA Tomiko	None	199 5-chome "
KUNAMOTO Masako	Student	178 1-chome "
OOSZUKA Kazuko	None	120 3-chome "
UCHIDA Fumiko	"	311 3-chome "
SUZUKI Akira	Second-hand shop keeper	16 3-chome "

- 4 -

UCHIDA Harèya	Company employe	1211 3-chome Saginomiya Nakano-ku
URIU Mitsuo	Student	213 5-chome "
HAYASHI Yoshihisa	"	519 5-chome "
AOYAGI Kikunojo	Second-hand shop keeper	1646 4-chome "
MORIKUMA Takeshi	Painter (artist)	1904 4-chome "
KINOSHITA Yasuo	Stall vender	1605 3-chome "
HARADA Ko	None	1262 3-chome "
OKUMURA Hisao	Company employe	1338 3-chome "
NAKAJIMA Tokikazu	Printer	538 5-chome "
TANIGUCHI Mitsu	Teacher	"
KOIKE Kiyoshi	Company employe	"
NAKANISHI Masako	None	32 3-chome "
MOHARA Shunji	Painter (artist)	1298 3-chome "
KATO Etsuro	"	"
KATO Masu	"	"
YAMAGUCHI Tsune	Teacher	193 1-chome "
SHIBAYAMA Asako	Midwife	89 1-chome "
MURASAWA Takashi	Writer	76 1-chome "
SAWAKI Yusuke	Noodle and the like processing	1541 2-chome Nogata Nakano-ku
TANAKA Hitoshi	Student	988 1-chome "
TAKAHASHI Toshiro	Workman	1502 2-chome "
NIRAZAWA Hamako	None	1624 2-chome "
KASUKAWA Isamu	Seedlings dealer	"
KASUKAWA Shojo	None	"
ASAGA Hajime	Company employe	1083 2-chome "
OKAMURA Tami	Educationist	194 1-chome Kami Taketa
KOSEKI Shinobu	None	369 2-chome "

- 5 -

KUBOTA Chiharu	None	133 1-chome	Kami Takata
KATO Fukutaro	Hair dresser	183 1-chome	"
KANO Shigeo	Company employe	395 2-chome	"
KOSEKI Chieko	Clerk	369 2-chome	"
MUKAIDA Shuji	Salesman	218 1-chome	"
OSATO Yaeko	Nutrition Technician	148 1-chome	"
KOJIMA Yoshi	Saleswoman	219 1-chome	"
TAKAOKI Yojutsu	Literary critic	88 1-chome	"
TAKEKAWA Nagahide	Salesman	148 1-chome	"
OKA Sue	Teacher	265 Yamato-machi	
USUI Makoto	Secondhand shop keeper	62 "	
HONJO Munee	Student	435 "	
IIJIMA Teruko	Fowl meat dealer	15 Uchikoshi-machi	
IIJIMA Masako	Grocer	"	
KUBOTA Miyoko	None	132 Yamato-machi	
YAMAMARU Sachio	Book seller	35 Uchikoshi-machi	
YAMAMARU Mitsu	None	34 "	
WATANABE Ryukichi	Book seller	13 4-chome	Hencho-dori
KAMIMURA Ayako	None	16 5-chome	"
HAGIHARA Toki	"	"	
IMAI Tsuchiko	"	29 4-chome	"
OGAWA Tomio	Clerk	21 3-chome	"
SUZUKI Taro	Workman	20 3-chome	"
YAMADA Atsuko	Teacher	36 5-chome	"
SUGIYAMA Kiyonao	Driver	5 Momozono-cho	
SETO Masanori	Umbrella repairer	30 1-chome	Niiyama-dori
AKABANE Mineko	None	4, Momozono-machi 25 Sancho-mae	

- 6 -

KIMURA Shigeo	Art critic	25	Senkoma
KOBAYASHI Shintaro	Paper hanger	14	Chiyoda-machi
ISU Kimio	Writer	36	5-chome Homozono-machi
KIMURA Yoshiko	None	25	Senkoma
MARUMO Rinko	None	20	Chiyoda-machi
FUKAYA Seitaro	Iron Monger	20	"
FUKAYA Ichi	None	"	"
YAMAMARU Masao	Company employe	37	"
HI TO KI	Salesman	35	Tenjin-cho
AOYAMA Nobue	Nurse	19	"
TOBITA Koichi	Merchant	22	"
SUMITA Yutaka	Company employe	19	"
ENOMOTO Shosuke	"	10	6-chome Honcho-dori
HORIKAWA Masami	Student	10	"
TERASHITA Yoshiharu	Company employe	29	4-chome "
MURAHASHI Masaaki	"	"	"
AOKI Eitaro	Second-hand shop keeper	13	4-chome "
TARUTANI Yoshio	Company employe	38	5-chome Miyazono-dori
NAKANISHI Yoshijiro	Clerk	38	Nishi-machi
OKI Eijiro	None	28	Miyazato-cho
IKEDA Teiichi	Government official	35	Nishi-machi
OTA Fujie	"	14	Chiyoda-machi
HIBINO Konei	Workman	30	Senkoma
KAMIMURA Fumie	Clerk at the Youth Dormitory	14	Ekima
MATSUO Yoshiki	Worker (Tobi)	21	Aoi-machi
NISHIMURA Heiichi	Company employe	14	Sakurayama-machi
NISHIYAMA Masao	"	42	5-chome Miyazono-dori
SHIMURA Yoshihiro	Company employe	33	Shiroyama-machi



- 7 -

SHIMURA Aiko	None	33 Shiroyama-machi
SEKI Tadasuke	Musician	34 Momozono-machi
SUZUKI Hiroko	None	25 "
TANAKA Shojo	Constructor	3 Kakoi-machi
MORIYA Shigeru	Company employe	37 Hashiba-machi
CHIEA Tsunekazu	Navy	31 Kawashima-machi
IGUCHI Keichi	Radio dealer	19 Mukodai-machi
MOCHIZUKI Junichi	Tin worker	"
KAMIYAMA Choji	Navy	28 1-chome Sakae-cho
HABE Kan-ichi	Furniture maker	9 1-chome "
KANATANI Miyo	None	14 1-chome, Niiyama-deri
SHIBATA Kibaku	Company employe	9 3-chome "
NIIYA Hanayo	None	4 3-chome Shewa-deri
NIIYA Tomoko	None	"
UDAGAWA Bikichi	None	42 3-chome "
HAKAMADA Yuzo	Contractor	29 5-chome, Honcho-deri
GOTO Reizo	Doctor	16 5-chome Miyazono-deri
GARAKI Yeshi	Teacher	1086 2-chome Yega-machi
GOTO Man	"	"
NAKANO Masao	Workman	258 1-chome Amanuma
AKIKUNI Niko	Company employe	1 1-chome Keenji
IWASAKI Hiroshi	Clerk	803 5-chome "
ODAGI Jirohachi	Assistant station master	503 1-chome Nishida-machi
HONDA Shintaro	Official of the political Party	319 6-chome Omiyamae
NAKAJIMA Chiyo	Teacher	476 4-chome Nabashi
SHIMIZU Ioshie	Workman	5984 3-chome Minami- machi Nerima-ku
MASAI Ryuun	Worker	935 3-chome Shimô Ochiai Shinjuku-ku

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GAINO Tekuji	Workman	2688 Kichijeji Musashino city
HAYASAKA Masao	*	49 1-chome Hageremo- cho Tachikawa city
TSUZAKI Mitsuru	Physician	346 5-chome Sendagaya Shibuya-ku
YAMAMOTO Kyuichi	Driver	32-1 3-chome, Chihaya- cho, Toshima-ku

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16  
 April 7, 1949 *WHA*

Subject : re Propaganda by "Wage-earners' HINOMARU UNION"  
 (Sun Union).  
 To : P.M.O., 1st Cav. T.A. Hqs., C.I.O., T.M.G.T.  
 From : Liaison Chief, M.P.B.

1. Condition.

Around 3 in the afternoon of Apr. 2, YOSHIDA, Saburo, a street car driver, aged 25, and five others posted anti-Communism bills on several places, and launched propaganda for the purpose.

2. The bill and its contents.

a. Japanese writing paper size, printed in two colors of red and black, and with a half length portrait of YASUDA Takeo.

b. Contents.

"Liberty or slavery? We denounce Communism.  
 Written advice to Mrs. YASUDA, Kyoichi, a Communist Boss, and his party to remove to Soviet Russia.

"You say that the destruction is that for reconstruction, but it is only a construction of a society under dark politics, by which the Communists staffs which form only one percent of whole number of Japanese, drive 99% of them hard as if they were slaves, and assassinate and murder those who make objection to you, while you can ride about here and there by automobiles, and live in magnificent residences just like Kremlin palace. You, the slaves of Soviet Russia!!!  
 You, the Marxists with no fathers and for Proletarians as was said by Karl Marx! Even if you give outcries for perfect independence of Japanese race. No Japanese with conscience will believe in you. You should remove right away to your Utopia, Soviet Russia!!!.

We dare advise you for happiness of yourselves as well as of 80,000,000 Japanese Nationals who are passionately devoted to the Fatherland and Peace."

YASUDA, Takeo  
 Propaganda Office, Wage-earner's  
 Hinomaru Union,  
 c/o Imazumi Bldg., No. 8, Kobiki  
 chō 1-chome, Chuo-Ku.  
 Phone : Kyobashi 6555

3. For Your information :

There are 6 members of the Union, including YOSHIDA, Saburo, the Street Car driver, 1959, Kita Uizumi, Nerima-Ku, but there is no trouble between the members and Communist Members in the Business Office.

April 7, 1949 *WHL*

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To : P.M.O., 1st Cav. T.A. Hqs., C.I.C., T.M.G.T.  
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METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPT.  
-Tokyo-

April 7, 1949.

TO : Provost Marshal Office, Tokyo.  
Tokyo Area Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division CIC, Tokyo  
Tokyo Military Government Team.

FROM : H. Matsumoto, Chief, Liaison Section, MPD.

SUBJECT : "re Management Cells" of the Communist Party.

Secret investigations have recently disclosed the following:

1. Shinagawa Motor Vehicles Works, Traffic Bureau of Tokyo Metropolis, No. 120, Kita-Shinagawa 1-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.  
Tokyo (Tokyo Metropolis Traffic Bureau) Shinagawa Motor Vehicles Works Cell  
Responsible person: GIMA Shuji, Shinagawa Ward Committee, Communist Party.

Name	Birth Date	Position	Address	Remarks
GIMA Shuji	Nov. 20, 1914	Mechanic	40, Tamachi, Bunkyo-ku	Councillor, Tokyo Shinagawa Motor Vehicles Works Chapter
OKADA Teruo	Oct. 17, 1919	"	1133, Kami-Ikegami-machi, Ota-ku.	
OKADA Tadao	Dec. 23, 1921	"	"	Executive Committee, Tokyo Shinagawa Motor Vehicles Works Chapter.
IRIKAWA Mitsuru	Apr. 9, 1927	"	120, Kita-Shinagawa 1-Chome, Shinagawa-ku.	

2. Shinagawa Plant of Bankyo Co.  
No. 888, Nishi-Shinagawa 1-chome, Shinagawa-ku.  
Bankyo Shinagawa Plant Cell,  
Responsible Person: YAMAZAKI Ukichi.

Name	Birth Date	Position	Address	Remarks
YAMAZAKI Ukichi	Mar. 7, 1925	Medicine manufacturing	1071, Todoroki-machi 2-chome, Tamagawa, Setagaya-ku.	Workshop committee, Shinagawa Chapter of Bankyo Workers Union.
INUZUKA Masayuki	July 1, 1922	Clerk	792, Nishi-Shinagawa 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku.	Central Committee, Bankyo Workers Union.
TAGUCHI Mitsugu	Mar. 9, 1925	Research member	10, Nishi-Takaide 2-chome, Suginami-ku.	
KANAZAWA Teruo	Sept. 11, 1929	Medicine manufacturing	1634, Kukuta, Tsudanuma-machi Chiba Pref.	Workshop Committee Shinagawa Chapter.
UDAGAWA Rinnosuke	May 19, 1917	"	449, Koyama-machi 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku.	Standing Committee, Shinagawa Chapter, Chief of Liaison Dept.

-2-

HONJO Kosei	April 15, 1930	Boilerman	754, Asagaya 1-chome, Suginami-ku.	
HORI Teiko	Oct. 28, 1923	Pharmacist	488, Saginomiya 4-chome, Nakano- ku.	Standing Committee, Shinagawa Chapter. Graduate from Tokyo Women's Pharmaceutical College.
UMEDA Sugako	Mar. 16, 1929	Medicine manufacturing	66, Taishido, Setagaya-ku	Workshop Committee, Shinagawa Chapter.
KUBODERA Sachiko	Oct. 30, 1930	"	1888, Egota 4-chome, Nakano-ku.	
EBISAWA Tomoko	Oct. 14, 1927	"	16, Nishi-machi, Nakano-ku.	
KONDO Chieko	Aug. 6, 1928	"	2115, Kichijoji, Musashino City, Kita-Tama-gun	Workshop Committee, Shinagawa Chapter.

Remarks. Organ paper "Ampoule" is issued.

*Wadd  
Com*METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPT.  
- Tokyo -

April 7, 1949.

TO : Provost Marshal Office, Tokyo.  
Tokyo Area Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division, CIC, Tokyo  
Tokyo Military Government Team.

FROM : H. Matsumoto, Chief, Liaison Section, MPD.

SUBJECT : re National Convention of Fishermen Sections of the  
Communist Party and Instructions given by the Fishermen  
Section of the Party Headquarters.

On March 29 and 30, a national convention of Fishermen Sections of the Communist Party was held under the auspices of the Fishermen Section of the Party Headquarters. Some 80 party members connected with marine products and fishing industries throughout the country attended this meeting, and, after deliberation, they confirmed the following matters, which on March 31 were passed on to subordinate organizations as Instructions of the Fishermen Section of the Party Headquarters:

## 1. Fishermen Section (Party Headquarters).

Responsible persons: HAKAMADA Satomi (Chief of the Section)  
TANAKA Matsutaro (Assistant Chief of the Section)

Members : 9 persons  
Committeemen : SUNAMA Kazuyoshi, ITO Kenichi  
KAWADA Kenji, KARASAWA Toshiko.

## 2. Local Organization:

Fishermen Sections, are to be set up in local committees and metropolitan and prefectural committees except the following 6 prefectures:

Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Yamanashi, Nagano, Gifu, Nara.

## 3. Necessity for taking measures towards fishermen.

The fact that no positive approach was made towards the 3 million fishermen throughout the country in order to win their support was pointed out and criticized at the 6th Grand Meeting of the Party and the General Assembly, of the Central Committee, and the reasonableness of this criticism was born out by the unfavorable results obtained in the General Election in fishing villoges. At present, with the exception of Hokkaido, Chiba, Kanagawa, Ishikawa and Yamaguchi, the Committees in such districts as the coast of the Inland Sea, Kyushu, Sanriku, Hokuriku, Mie, Shizuoka, etc. are quite inactive and the fishermen in these districts are left at the mercy of reactionaries. In future, the Fishermen Sections should guide them in a positive manner along the following lines.

## 4. Objects of movement:

1. Conquest of blank zones (The Party has only less than one-tenth of the total fishermen throughout the country among its members).
2. Joint struggles of fishermen, workers and farmers.
3. Overthrow of the reactionary Yoshida Cabinet
4. Secret

-2-

4. Extermination of bosses in fishing and aquatic products circles.
5. Participation in struggles over tax problems.

5. Goals of Movement:

1. Formation of democratic fishermen's cooperative associations.
2. Establishment of fishery right.
3. Expulsion of capitalist and proprietor bosses.
4. Acquisition of special rations for fishermen (additional rice ration for labor).
5. Inspection of sales account by fishermen.
6. Full payment to fishermen of allowances due.
7. Making of disaster compensation.
8. Perfection of welfare facilities.
9. Formation of labor unions by fishermen working on trawl-boats.
10. Raising of prices on fish to a point profitable to the fishery associations.
11. Securing of funds and materials for proprietors of fishing industry.
12. Abolition of the Marine Safety Board.
13. Measures for financing fishermen.
14. Increase of prices on fish caught in neighboring waters.
15. Abolition of various prefectural orders relating to fishery.
16. Movement for postponement of payment of taxes when catches are poor.
17. Absolute opposition to any new tax relative to fishing industry.
18. Joint struggles with workers relative to unreasonable assessment of taxes.
19. Abolition of tax on the use of water surface.

6. Method of Movement:

1. To nominate organizers to operate among fishermen.
2. To form various organizations of men engaged in fishing and marine products industries under such a name as Fishery Renovation League, etc.
3. To form cells in fishermen's cooperative associations.
4. To help small capitalists to combine themselves under the protection of medium and small fishermen.
5. To induce capitalists and fishermen to carry on joint struggles over tax problems and then have them organize themselves together into associations.
6. To induce fishermen and worker to carry on joint struggles over tax matters.
7. To find out bosses.
8. To expose collusions between bosses and government officials.
9. Liaison with cells in the Aquatic Products Board.
10. Expansion of organization from small to large and finally nation-wide organization.

7. Other Matters:

The participants in the meeting pledged themselves to translate the above decisions into practice at once and dispersed.

It was decided to set up in Tokyo liaison councils in All-Japan Aquatic Products Workers Union, Nichiro Fishery Workers Union, Taiyo Fishery Workers Union, etc. connected horizontally with the Chapters of All-Japan Agricultural, Forestry and Marine Products Board Workers Union.



-2-

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April 7, 1949

To : POC, TA Hq., CIC, MG

From : H. Matsumoto, Chief of Liaison Sect., MFD

Subject: Report on the formation of Japan Communist Party  
Minato Regional Committee.

*with  
Comm*

Following is the subsequent development of the formation of the Communist Party Minato Regional Committee now under preparation a report on which had been previously submitted for your reference. The movement is under close vigilance by the police.

The Committee who on 17 March 1949 submitted its formation report to the Minato Ward Office, later found it was defectively prepared and had it withdrawn. The committee, it appears, is withholding presentation pending further preparation.

Name : Japan Communist Party Minato Regional Committee.

Place : No. 9 of 53 Takanawa, Minato-ku.

Chairman : Haruji Toyoda, No. 9 of 53 Kitamachi,  
Takanawa, Minato-ku.

Committee: Hideo Namba,  
No. 4 of 1-chome, Ichibei-cho, Azabu-ku.  
" Hiroshi Kaida, Address: ditto.  
" Teshio Nakamura, " "  
" Takashi Munekata, No. 33 Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku.  
" Toyokichi Komatsu, Address: ditto.  
" "  
Assistance: Yoshiki Ito  
" Seikichi Nagai  
" Ei Yoshida

Membership: 353

*W.H.A.*  
Apr. 7, 1949  
*Comm*

Subject : Application by a Communist to a Police Box,  
for "Poverty License."  
To : P.M.O., 1st Cav. T.S. Hqs., C.I.C., T.A.S.T.,  
From : Liaison Chief, S.P.D.

For the reason that said license is necessary for the Communists to launch the tax dispute, the aforementioned took place on the 29th, the outline of which is as follows :

Around 11:30 in the afternoon of Mar. 29, a person professed himself to be a Communist, living in Uguisudani Apartment House, Nippori-machi 3-chome, made his appearance at Senita Police Box, Arakawa Police Precinct, where Police Kubota was on duty, to whom he said, "It is really unreasonable to impose heavy taxes on the poor hardly living, as much as ¥ 30,000 to ¥ 50,000. There are many poor families who attempted to make suicides, on account of being impossible to pay such heavy taxes. We, Communists, therefore, with the view of giving help to these poor people, wish to get licenses testifying them to be poor issued by the Police Box. Our intention is to keep on the dispute on the vicious taxation to the utmost," and asked for the license, in response to which the policeman told him, "We have never had such an experience of handling such a thing as poverty license, in the capacity of police, and we never handle any kind of licenses in the Box." "In a household at Nippori 5-chome, even a Buddhist altar was attached. This is violation of tax law, so we are going to make a Complaint against it," he stated, to which the policeman said, "As for complaint, the police box has no power to do anything about it. You'd better go to the Police Station to talk over it."

After 10 minutes he left. A strict watch is being kept on such a sort of movements.

W.H.A.  
April 7, 1949 Com

Subject : The Party Insiders' education Day to be effected  
at the Communists Hqs.  
To : P.M.O., 1st. Cav. T.A.Hqs., C.I.C., T.M.G.T.  
From : Liaison Chief, M.F.D.

Owing to bad attendance percentage and other unfavorable records of general members, excluding those working for the party, and moreover to unsatisfactory records of members in the headquarters, the staffs' education as well as general member's re-education is now going to be started, and it has been decided that those in the service of the Headquarters, Kanto District Committee, and Tokyo Metro. Committee shall be educated under the following method.

1. Members in the service of the Headquarters, Kanto District Committee, and Tokyo Metro. Committee, excluding Central Committee, its candidates, Control Committee, Secretary and Political Offices' Committee, members of and candidates for District Committees and the Metropolitan Committee, are under obligation of participating in the Party Insiders Education Day, directed by the Headquarters.
2. The Day shall be held every Monday, from 5 to 9 p.m.
3. Any one who did not attend the Day or who failed to come shall be recognized as one violated the Party's rule as the case may be and the matter shall be submitted to the Control Committee.
4. So it shall be with lecturers taking charge on the Day who were found absent.

Under such a strict regulation, the Education Day in question has been decided to be effected, and some members in the service of the Headquarters are said to be complaining against it. How successful it will be is a matter of question even among staffs themselves.

April 5, 1949

WHA  
Burr

To : P.M.O., S-2, T.M.G.F., C.I.C.  
 From : H. Matsumoto, Chief of Liaison Sect., MED  
 Subject : On directive issued by the Communist Political Bureau.

With entire membership of the Political Bureau summoned at its headquarters on March 2, 1949, Communist leaders headed by Secretary General Kyuichi Tokuta held a meeting to discuss the party policies pivoted on the question of overthrowing of the Yoshida Cabinet, the full account of which was given in the "Akehata". However, pointed out by its Inspection Committee the fact that no policy decision of the meeting has been reflected in any of the activities of the Party's subordinate agencies in any concrete form, the Political Bureau has decided to again issue a more stringent directive reminding such agencies regarding their activities henceforth. Their activities hereafter, it is reported will be placed under the supervision of and encouraged by the Inspection Committee, Coordination Committee and Political Bureau of the Party. The directive reads:

I Directive concerning the overthrow movement of the Yoshida Cabinet.

As has often been explained as regards the character of the Yoshida Cabinet, it is designed to rebuild a reactionary imperialism and to protect monopolistic capitalism at the cost of enslaving the masses, to oppress the people by increasing police force as well as shore police force, to wreck small and medium enterprisers by forcible tax imposition and by the Abrogation of the public promises.

Our Communist Party, with the masses as its vanguard, has at last come to decide upon overthrowing of the traitorous Cabinet of Yoshida - an evening of the people. However, in response to the statement of the Political Bureau issued March 3, practically nothing has been done in your activities and those of your agencies. For this reason we are today compelled to issue this general attack directive.

II Struggle objective and general attack.

(1) Struggle objective:

The present movement is aimed at the overthrow of the monopolistic capitalists and their government that is Yoshida who are intent on selling our people. Therefore, all the struggles which have been carried out hitherto shall be converged up on this single objective. All such movements as strike, sabotage and others which have been carried out separately and had nothing to do with the overthrow of the Cabinet shall be corrected.

(2) General attack:

A. Struggle against all reactionary offensives arising from the inducement of foreign capital.

(a) Discharge of workers resulting from enterprise trimming.

- 2 -

(b) Unemployment resulting from the collapse of people's capital as well as small and medium enterprisers. Unemployment problem includes those who are in the condition next to unemployment. The struggle also includes struggles for housing repatriates, demobilized and war-victims.

(c) Struggle against administrative reform.

(d) Struggle for strengthening of labor and for the minimum wages.

(e) Struggle against the position classification plan for Government and public employees and divestment of their rights to strike.

(f) Struggle against deterioration of the labor law.

(g) Exposure of concealed farmlands and establishment of graduation of land.

(h) Struggle for the suspension of purchases by the Government of fagots and charcoal.

(i) Struggle for the rehabilitation work of devastated lands due to natural calamities.

(j) Exposure of taxation on the masses. Struggle against new tax imposition.

(k) Exposure of big tax evaders.

(l) Struggle against concentration of capital and materials liable to lead to monopolistic capitalism.

(m) Rehabilitation of medical treatment for the people and public hygiene.

(n) Struggle against slavish education.

B. In order to carry out the above struggles in a thorough manner, the following three points shall be vigorously stressed in the propaganda:

- (1) Unconditional coordination of the labor-farmer front.
- (2) Coordination of the democratic people front.
- (3) Discarding of struggles for a union-first principle.

What is to be regretted and should be heeded to in struggles is the fact that no joint action between the Socialists and Communists have been going on as it should have been. This should be corrected and the joint action between the two should be vigorously encouraged.

C. To expedite the earliest possible conclusion of the peace treaty.

- 3 -

### III Ways and means of the struggle.

(1) The entire cells as the vanguard of the movement shall contrive to having all struggle matters agree with the conditions of respective area and workshop in order that there is but one single definite objective in the struggle.

(2) In the present, union cells will be specifically designated which will carry on the struggle by keeping close contact with one another.

(3) Such union cells shall contrive to carry on the struggle in such a manner that laborers and farmers in respective area would join the struggle, thus to have the struggle objectives will be enlarged one after the other.

(4) Such demonstrations, strikes, sabotages or petitionings failing to keep abreast with the struggle-objective may be suspended.

(5) The struggle being aimed at one objective, i.e., overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet, care should be taken that the it will not end in mere district struggles under the leadership of respective prefectural committee.

April 5, 1949 *Wttd*

To : P.M.O., S-2, T.M.G.I., C.I.C.  
 From : H. Matsumoto, Chief of Liaison Sect., MPD  
 Subject : On directive issued by the Communist Political Bureau.

With entire membership of the Political Bureau summoned at its headquarters on March 2, 1949, Communist leaders headed by Secretary General Kyuichi Tokuta held a meeting to discuss the party policies pivoted on the question of overthrowing of the Yoshida Cabinet, the full account of which was given in the "Akahata". However, pointed out by its Inspection Committee the fact that no policy decision of the meeting has been reflected in any of the activities of the Party's subordinate agencies in any concrete form, the Political Bureau has decided to again issue a more stringent directive reminding such agencies regarding their activities henceforth. Their activities hereafter, it is reported will be placed under the supervision of and encouraged by the Inspection Committee, Coordination Committee and Political Bureau of the Party. The directive reads:

I Directive concerning the overthrow movement of the Yoshida Cabinet.

As has often been explained as regards the character of the Yoshida Cabinet, it is designed to rebuild a reactionary imperialism and to protect monopolistic capitalism at the cost of enslaving the masses, to oppress the people by increasing police force as well as shore police force, to wreck small and medium enterprisers by forcible tax imposition and by the Abrogation of the public promises.

Our Communist Party, with the masses as its vanguard, has at last come to decide upon overthrowing of the traitorous Cabinet of Yoshida - an evening of the people. However, in response to the statement of the Political Bureau issued March 3, practically nothing has been done in your activities and those of your agencies. For this reason we are today compelled to issue this general attack directive.

II Struggle objective and general attack.

(1) Struggle objective:

The present movement is aimed at the overthrow of the monopolistic capitalists and their government that is Yoshida who are intent on selling our people. Therefore, all the struggles which have been carried out hitherto shall be converged up on this single objective. All such movements as strike, sabotage and others which have been carried out separately and had nothing to do with the overthrow of the Cabinet shall be corrected.

(2) General attack:

A. Struggle against all reactionary offensives arising from the inducement of foreign capital.

(a) Discharge of workers resulting from enterprise trimming.



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(b) Unemployment resulting from the collapse of people's capital as well as small and medium enterprisers. Unemployment problem includes those who are in the condition next to unemployment. The struggle also includes struggles for housing repatriates, demobilized and war-victims.

(c) Struggle against administrative reform.

(d) Struggle for strengthening of labor and for the minimum wages.

(e) Struggle against the position classification plan for Government and public employees and divestment of their rights to strike.

(f) Struggle against deterioration of the Labor Law.

(g) Exposure of concealed farmlands and establishment of graduation of land.

(h) Struggle for the suspension of purchases by the Government of fagets and charcoal.

(i) Struggle for the rehabilitation work of devastated lands due to natural calamities.

(j) Exposure of taxation on the masses. Struggle against new tax imposition.

(k) Exposure of big tax evaders.

(l) Struggle against concentration of capital and materials liable to lead to monopolistic capitalism.

(m) Rehabilitation of medical treatment for the people and public hygiene.

(n) Struggle against slavish education.

B. In order to carry out the above struggles in a thorough manner, the following three points shall be vigorously stressed in the propaganda:

(1) Unconditional coordination of the labor-farmer front.

(2) Coordination of the democratic people front.

(3) Discarding of struggles for a union-first principle.

What is to be regretted and should be heeded to in struggles is the fact that no joint action between the Socialists and Communists have been going on as it should have been. This should be corrected and the joint action between the two should be vigorously encouraged.

C. To expedite the earliest possible conclusion of the peace treaty.

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## III Ways and means of the struggle.

(1) The entire cells as the vanguard of the movement shall contrive to having all struggle matters agree with the conditions of respective area and workshop in order that there is but one single definite objective in the struggle.

(2) In the present, union cells will be specifically designated which will carry on the struggle by keeping close contact with one another.

(3) Such union cells shall contrive to carry on the struggle in such a manner that laborers and farmers in respective area would join the struggle, thus to have the struggle objectives will be enlarged one after the other.

(4) Such demonstrations, strikes, sabotages or petitionings failing to keep abreast with the struggle-objective may be suspended.

(5) The struggle being aimed at one objective, i.e., overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet, care should be taken that this it will not end in mere district struggles under the leadership of respective prefectural committee.

4 Apr. 1949 *with Com*

SUBJECT : Regarding the Movement of "Nisso Shinzen Kyokai"  
(society for promoting friendly relations between  
Japan and Soviet Russia)

TO : PWD., 9-2, CIC., TMGT., 1st Cav. TAW.

FROM : Liaison Chief, MPD.

Though the aforementioned society has not yet come to stage the campaign concretely after its organization, it has been under study around the Communists, as a result of which a consultation was held at 7 in the afternoon of Mar. 27, at the Communists Headquarters, on how to make it take a concrete shape, the condition of which is roughly as follows:

1. Participants:

NOZAKA, Sanzo, NOZAKA, Ryu, OGATA, Shoji, HIJIKATA, Yoshi,  
NISHIZAWA, Ryuji, IWAGAMI, Junichi, MIYAMOTO Yuriko, HORIE,  
Muraichi, and 15 or 16 others.

2. Matters consulted.

(a) Decision of Rules.

The character of the organization has been decided not to be simply an organization for promoting friendly relations, but by going a step further, to make it a more progressed one, where the democratization of Japan and securing of peace should be conducted, to say nothing of the exchange of cultures of both countries, and at any place where there are five members, a branch or a group can be formed--this is similar to the Communists rule.

(b) The members' right and duty.

The members should participate in movements decided by the Society for promoting friendly relations between Japan and Soviet Russia, and for democratization of Japan and the world peace, and execute the duty of paying in a definite sum of membership

The members are entitled to use facilities the society has at present free of charge, and hold in common the right of cultural publications studied and edited by the society

3. Issue of Publications.

The society publishes three Monthly Periodicals "Soviet News, Study on Soviet Russia" and "Study on Russian Literature". As extras, studies on Culture of Soviet Russia and others are to be published in book forms.

4. Presentation of Things Soviet Russian.

Beside the publication of periodicals and books, the Society shall open exhibitions for presenting things Soviet Russian at every place as well as photographic exhibitions in broader sense, showing Soviet films, Soviet record concert, conditions of practical lives of laborers and farmers, colkhoz, cultural condition, education and female lives. To conduct the above, the members shall be split into about two squads; one of them making a tour in urban area, the other, in villages.

5. Establishment of Students Division and Repatriates Division.

Student Division should be established in the Society, and groups in which Soviet Russia is to be studied shall be organized with each school as unit, positively under instruction of the Society.

Repatriate Division shall also be established to make those repatriated introduce what they actually experienced while their stay in Soviet district, and to make repatriates from Soviet Russia firmly

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unite together--the Society is to give them special jobs.

6. The Society shall start on raising new members early in April, Campaigns in concrete form being to be started around June.

WMA  
CommMETROPOLITAN POLICE DEPT.  
-Tokyo-

April 7, 1949

TO : Provost Marshal Office, Tokyo.  
Tokyo Area Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division(3-2)  
CIC. Tokyo  
Tokyo Military Government Team.

FROM : H. Matsumoto, Chief, Liaison Section, MPB.

SUBJECT : re "Conference for Protection of People's Industries"  
Guided by the Communist Party.

The formation of a conference for protecting the people's industries (Minzoku Sangyo Boei Kondan-kai) as planned by NOZAKA Sanzo was taken up as a means of carrying out the resolution arrived at at the 5th convention of the Central Committee in February last at the Headquarters of the Communist Party to concentrate all the people on a unified front. Accordingly, the party had the Democratic Financing Committee organized in Iizuka City, Fukuoka Prefecture, by way of trial, because the place in an industrial zone and both union movements and medium and small commerce and industries are so active as to make it a suitable locality to carry on the campaign in question. By showing the "Protection of the people's industries" and "opposition to discharge" to the workers and "opposition to unreasonable taxation" and the "protection of the people's industries" to the small and medium merchants and industrialists as their common objectives, the party succeeded in enlisting them in joint struggles. Encouraged by this success, the Communist Party Headquarter, with a view to launching upon nation-wide campaigns, appointed leaders and designated sections to take charge of all matters connected with the "Conference for Protection of the People's Industries".

Sections in charge:  
Headquarters : Citizens Section, Party Headquarters.  
Locals : Citizens Sections of Metropolitan and Prefectural Committees.

Headers : TOKUDA Kyuichi NOZAKA Sanzo SHIGA Yoshio  
HASEGAWA Hiroshi ITO Keiichi KAMIYAMA Shigeo  
KAMEYAMA Kozo KAWAKAMI Kanichi KIKUNAMI  
Katsumi. SHIDA Shigeo ISHII Kinnosuke  
KORNO Yojiro.

On March 11, the Party headquarters held a conference for the protection of people's industries in order to acquaint the member workers with the scheme and on March 24 it had the Arrangement Committee for the Organization of the Keihin Protection Council (Keihin Boei Kaigi) formed as a movement in Tokyo Metropolis. Meanwhile, on March 16, Chief Secretary TOKUBA proceeded to Osaka, where he attended a conference for protection of people's industries held under the auspices of the Kansai Regional Committee and made stirring remarks.

In view of the fact, however, that medium and small merchants and industrialists do not participate in this movement in an active manner, a plan was made to observe on April 3 the "People's Industries Protection Day" with the Arrangement Committee for the Organization of the Keihin Protection Council as the leaders in order to have small and medium merchants and industrialists take part in the Party's campaigns. On that day, all communist workers in factories in Kanata, Omori, Shinagawa, Oi and Gotanda were to be mobilized and at 10,00 a.m. sirens of various factories sounded simultaneously. It was also planned to hold in busy quarters and at principal stations speech meetings, campaigns for recurring signatures for opposition to a reduction in newsprint allocation for "Aka-hata", as well as campaigns

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for collecting ¥50,000,000. It was scheduled to hold a conference of persons responsible for the Publication Sections throughout the country on April 2 and 3, and depending upon the results of this conference a meeting of the Arrangement Committee for the organization of Tokyo-to Conference for Protection of People's (Industries Tokyo-to Boei Kandan-kai) is expected to be held on April 10.

The instructions issued by the Citizens Section of the Party Headquarters to subordinate organizations regarding the formation of the Conference are in effect as follows:-

1. Important Points regarding the formation of the Conference for Protection of People's Industries.

2. Purpose: The Conference is to be organized in order to carry on joint struggles of medium and small merchants and industrialists workers and farmers in accordance with the resolution arrived at at the 5th General Meeting of the Central Committee.

1. Overthrow of the Democratic-Liberal Cabinet
2. Joint struggles of medium and small merchants and industrialists, workers and farmers for achieving the perfect independence of the people and for the protection of industries.

3. Method of Movement :

1. To organized the "Conference for Protection of People's Industries" in larger cities at first and then in smaller cities.
2. The conference shall have divisions classified according to kind of business and region. The object is to make it possible to carry on struggles in waves regionally as well as covering a large area.
3. The conference shall be formed with communist members of labor unions as the pivotal center, and its main object is to have the management participate in it and also subcontractors.
4. The Conference shall be formed centering around each city and matters such as quoted below shall be made the objects of joint struggles by factory workers and management and medium and small merchants and industrialists

Don't allow.....Zone to be made a village!  
 keep all the chimneys in.....zone smoking.  
 Throw over the Government which is unable to draw up the Budget and resorts only to attachment.  
 Absolute opposition to education ruinous to the nation and apposition to our country being made a colony!  
 The.....Ward (Municipal) Assembly should make a decision to protect the factories.  
 Form "Protection councils" in factories and Towns'.

5. Youths organizations and housewives also must be persuaded to join this movement.
6. This movement must be pushed forward in such a manner as to have Chinese nationals and the League of Koreans participate in it.
7. This movement is related with the movement for the overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet as directed by the Political Bureau, and the Citizens Section is in charge of it only nominally Each organization should, therefore, act in a positive way.

April 6, 1949

To : P.M.O.  
 To : T.A.Hq.  
 To : C.I.C.  
 To : M.G.

From : H. Matsumoto, Chief of Liaison Sect., EPD

Subject : On the formation of the Japan Communist Party Koto Ward Committee.

W.H. Com

With its membership having reached a considerable size, as an organization, the Japan Communist Party Koto Ward Committee which is in the course of preparing report to the authority on its formation, has decided, unable to find a suitable place as its headquarters, to use temporarily the house of Masayoshi Oka (No. 9, 3-chome, Kotobashi, Sumida-Ku), which has been in use as the liaison center of the Eastern District Committees of the Party.

The name of the organization and its officials are as follows:

1. Name of the Organization : Japan Communist Koto Ward Committee.
2. Date of formation : 21 March 1949
3. Object : Party's business affairs in Koto-Ku.
4. Business Office : No. 9 of 3-chome, Kotobashi, Sumida-Ku.

Official names	Official's names	Age	Address
Committee	Masayoshi Oka	36	No. 9, 3-chome, Kotobashi.
"	Kenji Degura	25	"
"	Tatsugoro Kobayashi	22	No. 120, Senju Nakamachi, Adachi-Ku.
"	Goro Suzuki	22	No. 2144 of 2-chome, Migashi Komatsugawa, Edogawa-Ku.
"	Jusaku Kiyotsuka	41	No. 800, Katsuhira, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa Pref.
"	Masao Murakami	30	No. 49 of 1-chome, Meguro, Meguro-Ku.
"	Keitaro Hirata	56	No. 7 of 1-chome, Fukagawa, Sengoku-cho, Koto-Ku.
"	Katsuji Nakaya	39	No. 176, 7-chome, Minami Suna-cho, Koto-Ku.

Above are the major officials of the organization. There are other 52 participating in the formation.

April 6, 1949

To : P.M.O.  
To : T.A.Hq.  
To : C.I.C.  
To : M.G.  
From : H. Matsumoto, Chief of Liaison Sect., M.P.D.  
Subject : On the formation of the Japan Communist Party,  
Sumida Ward Committee.

The Japan Communist Party Sumida Ward Committee is, with its 75 memberships, in the course of preparing report to the authority on its formation as an organization. The names of the officials available as at present are as follows :

1. Name of the organization : Japan Communist Party Sumida Ward Committee.
2. Date of formation : March 25, 1949
3. Object : Achievement of democratic revolution of Japan.
4. Office : c/o Takejiro Ito, No. 23 of 1-chome, Koume-cho, Sumida-Ku.



Official names	Names of Officials	Age	Address
Committee Chairman	Seiichiro YOKOKURA	23	No. 2325, of 8-chome, Minami Suna-yachi, Koto-Ku.
Committee	Noboru TSUTSUKA	24	No. 137 of 2-chome, Terashima-cho, Sumida-Ku.
"	Isso HIRATA	24	No. 70 of 4-chome, Azuma-cho,
"	Hisaya KAZUMI	24	No. 5 of 3-chome, Kotobashi,
"	Sadao MATSUDA	27	No. 47 of 4-chome, Azuma-cho,
"	Teichiro IIZUKA	28	No. 1457 of 1-chome, Sumida-Ku.
"	Masaji OTSUKA	37	No. 2 of 5-chome, Yokokawabashi,
"	Goro KURODA	24	No. 3 of 2-chome, Hirakawabashi,

with  
Comm

Subject: re "Join Tsumano Kai" (Party of members' Wives) held  
at the Communists Hqs.  
To : PMO., 1st Cav. Tokyo A. Hqs., C.I.C., TWGT.  
From : Liaison Chief, MPD.

5 Apr. 1949.

The Party of Wives, whose husbands are Communists members in the service of the Headquarters was held at the Hqs at one in the afternoon, March, 29, the condition of which is as follows:

## 1. Peculiar speech.

By INOUE, Nabuko, Chief of Akahata Business Bureau, INOUE, Morio's wife. "I have been engaged in movement towards two affairs--one about dress of members, and the other, that a member's wife should join the party. When a woman joins the party she becomes shabby by dressing badly, man is out of the question, though. Let us start a campaign that women should dress women-like at least, and have our dresses examined some day in a week. I think this is very good. What I want to say next is that any one here who is not yet joined our party would please join it by any means."

2. By TSUNODA, Kikue, Tsunoda, Kazuo's wife, Local Division.

"This party should not be an organization for promoting friendship among us, it is no use to be one. Latest condition of the party appears to me that the wives' party, especially, the party of wives of members in the Hqs is just like a social party held by women of upper class, where they take cups of tea while chattering, most of them being in mood of being light-hearted as if our husbands came into powers; it is a regret that there are few who spend earnest lives. The spirit of helping one another and feeling of cheering up one another should be full in the atmosphere of our party, and then it will be a very party of members' wives."

3. By NAKADA, Kaworu, wife of NAKADA, Gokuji, Press Div.

"How are you getting along with your livelihood? ¥8,000.00 in only an amount I get every month. We are five in all, I tell you. How much on earth my husband get paid every month, he has never told me. There is nothing to sell. Even the school fee is hard to pay. Sorry for children. "if we come into power there is no need for us to care of it. The time will come very soon." This is what I have been told all the time. But when shall we come into power? My husband is not qualified to have a home, but he ventured to have it, and brought us to the present condition. Now, how about you, I want to know."

4. Here INOUE interposed.

"Don't say so bad against him, if you please. Either Mr. Tokuda's or my house is just in same condition. The bigger a man is the more expensive it is I am sure. Not only our members' homes but every one's I tell you. You have just said, 'if we come into power,' but I think the power is always with us. If you think over in what sort of situations the members' wives were put when they launched illegal movement, you will understand how happy we are now. In those days, if once he left my house in the morning, nobody could tell when he would come home, as he perhaps might be arrested. We were feeling uncomfortably all the time and locking to each other's face. How about today? We are now in power. If we do not act with care, the dark age might visit us again."

5. By KINOMI, Shigeyo.

"I do not like to talk much about our living, but what about appealing to Mr. Aameyama with real state of our family lives by our joint signatures? and tell him how hard it is to live, and that men are always drinking cheap alcohol and only giving us irresponsible soothing words for us. Then our headquarters would come to consider. What do you think to organize the League of Supportance for Tsumano?"

-2-

What do you think to organize the "League of Temperance by 'Tsumano Kai's initiation? We can then attribute much money to our Party" There were many other speeches beside the above, most of which were found to be their complaining against husbands as well as against the Party itself. NOZAKA, Byu, as the president, pacified them as follows:-

Your husbands told you that, if we come to power we can live comfortably, but they did not mean our members' homes only, but households in general. If it meant that we alone can live happy, then we would be just same with reactionists or capitalists. Please do not misunderstand. As for the living problem I say that you are quite right. Mr. Kameyama is trying his best for us. I would advice you to do home works. It will be very nice for you as well as for the party if you would give help to the Headquarter's business.

April 5, 1949. *WHA*  
*Comm*

TO : P.M.O.  
: C.I.C.  
: Tokyo Area Hq. 1st Cav. Div.  
: Tokyo M.G.Team.

FROM : H. Matsumoto,  
Chief of Liaison Sect., M.P.D.

SUBJECT: On the directive issued by the Communist Coordination Committee.

Reg to submit report for your reference on the above subject which is as follow:

It is requested that the following matters be positively translated into practice by the Party members, particularly by the vocational members.

1. It is requested that the vocational party members be absolutely careful in safeguarding their vocational secrets from leaking outside. Since the beginning of this year, there have been increasing number in those who have acted spying driven by their self-interest, self-desire and their livelihood condition, and these have been already discovered three such cases. It is desired that the attention of those who are in the position in this connection be called to this fact, for such an incident involves the responsibility of the top-ranking officials.

2. We avoid touching the problems of private life, but a full consideration should be given to the fact that no perfect movement can be hoped for should then be no perfect harmony at least between one's wife and the ideology in the case of vocational members. Such is the condition of the Wife's Society that its membership falls short of one-third of the entire number of vocational members. So indifferent are they to the society that coordination Committee is compelled to call their attention to the fact.

3. Despite the repeated notices from the Finance Bureau, those who have paid in full their party fee are in the neighborhood of only one half of the entire membership, therein lies the key-point of the development of the Party. The coordination Committee will hereafter exercise a thorough supervision on this problem.

4. Intensification of the protection of district organizations.

Some of the district and area committee's quarters are utterly being unprotected. Some of them are utterly disinterested to fire incidents, thus giving unnecessary troubles to their neighbors and some are dispensing with night-watchers.

Guards have been specially assigned for these purposes, but such have not been utilized at all.