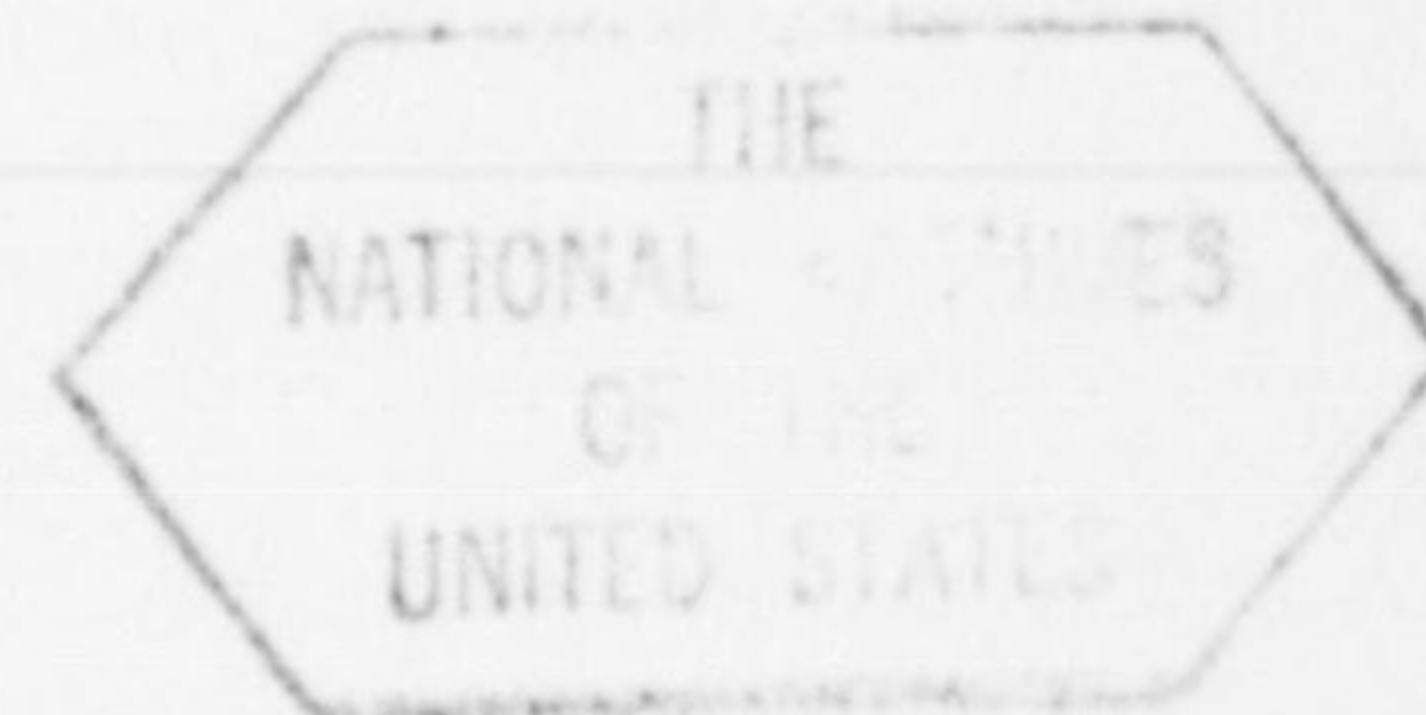


GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents



- (1) Box no. 2783
- (2) Folder title/number: (9)
 Weekly Highlights to SCAP Sections
- (3) Date: May 1950 - Dec. 1950

(4) Subject:

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- (5) Item description and comment:
 Kanto

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no. _____ Sheet no. _____

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

File
30 Dec
30 December 1950

TO : Legal and Government
Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP

FROM: Legal and Government, KCAR

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK OF 24 DECEMBER - 30 DECEMBER 1950

1. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 1 is Kanagawa NRP report on distribution of Communist anti-NRP agitating pamphlets at Kurihama.
2. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 2 is Tokyo MPB report on a Korean laborer's talk about the Korean war.
3. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 3 is Tokyo MPB report on an information about smuggling of Koreans.
4. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 4 is Tokyo MPB report on the information obtained from a Japanese employee of the Soviet Embassy.
5. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 5 is Tokyo MPB report on a petition made by the leftist faction of the alliance of Korean students in Japan.
6. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 6 is a report on the movements of the third nationals within the Japan Communist Party organization.
7. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 7 is a report from Tokyo MPB on instructions concerning the Koreans once given to the prefectural committee by the Japan Communist Party Central Committee.
8. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 8 is Tokyo Regional NRP report on propaganda of Peace Movement.
9. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 9 is Saitama NRP report on preparatory meeting for the establishment of Yamatomachi Branch of Japan Social Democrats Party.
10. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 10 is Saitama NRP report on racial independent youth all rising meeting held at Kawaguchi City.

26 December 1950 rk

Distribution of Communist Anti-~~SEC~~^{NPR}
Agitating Pamphlets at Kurihama

Kanagawa National Rural Police Hq. Guard Section reports 26 December 1950 as follows:

Time : 18:50, 23 December 1950

Place: On the road in front of Camp Kurihama

Distributor: Kazuo Ihata (aged 23), former worker of Uraga Dock Co. Ltd., Uraga Shipyard who was discharged in the recent red purge programme of the yard. He lives at 197, Ara-machi, Yokosuka.

Pamphlet: 50 copies were distributed. Main contents of the pamphlet:

1. Against the "dog or cat" treatment of the camp trainees.
2. Demand overtime allowances.
3. Give them a year-end bonus of ¥10,000.00.
4. Be on your guard not to be employed for war.
5. Against a separate peace treaty.

Disposition: The matter was immediately reported to Yokosuka MP which directed local Japanese police to detain him at Yokosuka Police Station until Yokohama CIC take him into their custody 26 December. At the Yokosuka Police Station he is reported to have stuck to his "right to be tacit".

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

22 December 1950

TO : Legal and Government
Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP

FROM: Legal and Government, KCAR

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK OF 17 - 23 DECEMBER

1. In Tochigi Prefecture approximately 250 daily laborers went in to the Prefectural Office in Utsunomiya at about 1100 20 December while the prefectural assembly was in session. They petitioned the assembly for a year-end allowance which was not considered by the joint committee of the welfare and labor. The committee stated that Livelihood Protection Law applies for poors and their relief will be furnished through the source. They stayed in the building all afternoon. However at 1700 the prefectural authorities ordered them to move out. 150 of them moved to the entrance of the 3rd floor to meet the assemblymen. At 1820 the police were called and drove them out of the building.

2. Attached Inclosure No. 1 is a report from Chiba Prefecture on the result of by-elections of governor and a seat of House of Councillors. This may will show a trend against the Liberal Party since even at present the Liberals held 13 seats in the House of Representatives.

High Lights 10-16 December 1950

NAGANO

Nagano NRP reports that at 1100, 15 December 1950, approximately 80 free laborers including some Communists, went into the Nagano Municipal Office to request the payment of year-end allowance and started sit-down strike while the municipal authority demanded them to leave. Nagano City Police issued an order ~~to~~ disperse at 1200 which was not complied with. The police ~~swept~~ ^{ordered} them away from the municipal office and arrested five of the crowd. The arrested were one Communist, one former Den-San employee and three free labor union members. The mob then went to the Nagano City Police Station. Three of them were allowed in the Police Station and they demanded the release of the five arrested. At 1350 the mob dispersed and went back to work.

File
16 Dec
50

L.

Planned into
to CAS 1030 hrs.
14 Dec 1950
Taken by Miss Smith.

16 Dec.

1. On 15 Dec. about a thousand day laborers stormed into the ^{Tokyo} Metropolitan Labor Bureau demanding payment of year-end-allowance. Eighteen laborers were arrested as they fought against police force. More than ten policemen were injured including one who was sent to the Tokyo Hospital.

2. Independent Hitoshi Shibata, who was supported by the Social Democrats, ~~Democrats~~ and Labor-Farmer parties was elected Chiba governor by defeating Liberal candidate Makoto Ishibashi. Meanwhile Social Democrat Fumishige Kataoka won the House of Councillors by-election by a narrow margin. Liberal party was completely defeated in both campaign in Chiba where all 13 seats for the House of Representative have been occupied by the liberal party.

Geo.

3. ^{On 15 Dec. from 1100 to 1200} The Power Generation Union suspended power supply to major industrial plants who get power direct from the Power Generators. However, the Kanto Power Transmission Labor Union, who has been opposing to the radical policy of the Central ^{NAE of} Electric Workers Union, did not carry out its instruction to halt supply to Government offices and ordinary households on the same day. The Power Generation Union is planning to cut power to major industrial plants from 0900 to 1200 on 18, 19 Dec.

16 Dec.

Geo.

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

9 December 1950

*File
9 Dec*

TO : Legal and Government
Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP

FROM: Legal and Government, KCAR

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK OF 4 - 9 DECEMBER

1. We have received from Chief Kojima, Kawasaki Police, an urgent petition for an increase in this police force which we shall send to you next week with a cover letter. You will remember that this is, I believe, the second time such a petition was received by Kanto. The petition has a distinct tone of urgency.

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

*File
2 Dec 50*

3 December 1950

TO : Legal and Government
Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP

FROM: Legal and Government, KCAR

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK OF 27 NOV - 2 DEC

1. Metropolitan Police of Tokyo reports of a riot caused by day laborers at the Tokyo Metropolitan Office on 27 November. (See Inclosure No. 1)

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

25 November 1950

TO : Legal and Government
Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP

FROM: Legal and Government, KCAR

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK OF 20 - 25 NOVEMBER

1. In Ibaraki Prefecture the Communist Party is doing its utmost to cause unrest by its activities in the anti-tax movement. Inclosure 1.
2. The Japan-Soviet Friendship Association held a meeting on 9 November. General Kislenko was one of the principal speakers. Inclosure 2.
3. A Korean Women's Association was formed in Tokyo during the month of October. People from the Korean Mission participated in the movement. Inclosure 3.
4. Here is an accurate survey of prostitution in Yokohama and a proposed ordinance which will pass and go into effect before the end of the month. Inclosure 4.

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

18 November 1950

*File
18 Nov*

TO : Legal and Government
Civil Affairs Section, OHQ, SCAP

FROM: Legal and Government, KCAR

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK OF 13 NOVEMBER - 18 NOVEMBER

1. Governor Tomosue of Ibaraki Prefecture stated that the most urgent problem at present was the finance of the prefecture. The deficit of the prefectural budget for the current year will be one billion yen and it will be 40 billion yen for all the prefectures. The national government should take care of these financial difficulties but its attitude is not at all clear. The representatives of the Governors met Mr. J. W. Dodge and appealed to him and all the Governors are waiting his answer with great expectations. Should the prefecture be left alone as they are, they would not be able to follow suit of the National Government and give the year-end bonus and raise the salary standard of their officials, or, if they did so, they would have to stop or cut down a part of the public works, etc. Support in general of the KaCAR is entreated.
2. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 1 is Shizuoka Municipal Police report on Communist activities for the election of Board of Education and the trend of the free laborer's union and Koreans.
3. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 2 is a copy of a memorandum sent to the Tokyo High Court from Legal and Government Section concerning sentences given for occupation offenses.
4. There is a movement on foot throughout ~~and~~ Japan to eliminate the Police Support Associations. Publicity is being given on this subject by the papers. As evidence of such publicity see Inclosure No. 3 attached.

Material used for -

Highlights

Week of November 5 - 11, 1950

File
13 Nov

1 Nov. 1950

To : KEAR.

From : Liaison Chief, MPD

Subject: Possible violators against Imperial Ordinance No. 511 arrested.

Name: (金平仙) (KIN HEI SEN) (factory worker)

Address: c/o KIN KEI KYU in alias MATSUMURA Kokichi
17 Azuma Nishi 7-chome, Sumida-ku, Tokyo-to.

Date of birth: 12 Dec. 1920

Date of arrest: About 0815 hours 27 Oct. 1950

Place of arrest: On the road at 10 Fukagawa Hanazonocho, Koto-ku, Tokyo.

Details of violation:

At about 0720 hours, 26 Oct. 1950, at the gate of No. 2 plant of ISHIKAWAJIMA JUKOGYO K.K. (Ishikawajima Heavy Industrial Corp.) located beside the grider bridge of the railroad at 5 Toyosu-cho 2 chome, Fukagawa, Koto-ku, some posters were found pasted (see the annexed papers) by the guards of the firm who immediately withdrew them. It is alleged that these posters were pasted by two of the several Koreans who were intending to help the employees discharged by the "RED PURGE" plan of the firm continue their struggle. These posters contains the articles to violate the MEMORANDUM No. 3 Item concerning Press and Freedom.

Police activities:

The Fukagawa P.S. criminal investigation branchmen, KAMOKAWA and EBIZAWA immediately obtained the informations about the descriptions and the dress worned by the suspects, and the police requested Tokyo Summary Court the warrants of arrest for the unknown persons be prepared through the Procurator, DAIGO at Tokyo Public Procurators' Office. And the warrants of arrest having been issued by the judge KIDA Shushichi, the police activities began at 0600 hrs 27 Oct.: Aided by the patrol unit comprising of KODERA, asst. inspr., 32 others, HARIKAE and KOMIYA, asst. insprs., FUKAGAWA Police criminal branch and his fellowmen together with the identification branch men 15 in all started from their main quarter, TOYOSU Fire Brigade Sta. to detect and catch the suspects: none of them appeared for, they had presumably known our activities beforehand. At about 0750 hrs. KANAI, KANEKO, KOGUCE, MARUYAMA, UENOME and EBIHATA, the detectives who were watching in the vicinity of the gate of No. 2 plant found the fellows looking like the suspects. These men accompanied by the two guards, TSUKAKOSHI Haruo and SHIMAMURA Shosetsu as the witnesses, caught them at the place mentioned above after questioned and identified: The two guards stated the these Koreans were the very fellows wanted.

Result of Police investigation:

These suspects have been denying what they have done, and they will be sent to Tokyo Public Procurators' Office on 28 Oct. 1950.

- 2 -

Remarks:

About 1330 hrs 27 Oct. at Fukagawa P.S. appeared AN EI SHU (Communist), the old Korean League Koto branch office Gen. affairs section chief residing at 9 Fukagawa Egawa-cho, Koto-ku and other two Korean Communists and also 21 discharged Ishikawajima workers union men; they came to see the chief of the police who permitted the representative, AN EI SHU and four others in. They demanded the answers to the following questions: and made petition to release.

Why the police arrested?
Announce openly the fact of violation.

The chief of the police explained that the acts committed by them mean violation of the Imperial Ordinance No. 311 and he rejected their proposals, when they expressed their opinion that they could not understand why the Japanese police should interfere with the freedom of speech and assembly made and held by the Koreans. They left the police at 1.50 p.m.

NEVER THE PEOPLE'S TROOPS DO MASSCRE THE INNOCENT PEOPLE
(Democratic ROK People's Troops G.H.Q. Announcement made in
Counter attack over the radio on 7 Oct. '50)

The voice from America (3 Oct. 1950) and Tokyo (3 and 5 Oct.) and also from Seoul (4 Oct.) report that the People's troops have masscred a number of innocent people in Seoul and other places. We, Democratic ROK People's Troops G.H.Q. here announce in counter attack that this report is unfounded.

As reported in No. 1 and 2 announcements made by Fatherland Unification-Democratic Front Investigation Committee, the American troops have started the aggressive war against Korea where they have destroyed our peaceful towns and villages, masscred our innocent people. The soldiers employed by the American Imperialists have committed such brutal acts as murder, arson, rape and robbery, when they were retreating attacked by the people's troops. Besides, the puppet troops under Rhee (RI SHO BAN in Japanese reading) have been ordered to dare masscre by these Imperialists.

The number of masscred people amount to 11640 approx. only in TAI-JON and CHON-JU, and the several ten thousand innocent people have been masscred in SU-WON, CHUN-JU and many other places, reports No. 2 announcement.

The men slaughterers, the American Imperialistic aggressors are making such propaganda in order to frustrate the plans of Koreans who have risen up for the freedom, independence and unification of their fatherland, and at the same time to conceal their own offences and to deceive the world opinions. It would be quite impossible for American aggressors and Rhee group to conceal their offences against humanity. The Korean people's troops were born from among the people, consist of the good sons and daughters of the people and love the people in the same way as they love their own eye balls. Therefore, the South Korean people now emancipated welcome the Korean people's troops and are participating in the rehabilitation enterprises earnestly. There can never be such a fact as Democratic ROK people's troops masscre the innocent people. These troops adhere to the various principles of humanism and international Laws and regulations.

Korea belongs to the Korean People!

Hail to the victory in the end !

Copied by KAMOGAWA Kohei, policeman,
Fukagawa P.S.

To : Secretary, U.N. General Assembly

From : Foreign Minister, BOKU KEN EI, Democratic Republic of Korea
for the Korean People

Date: 14 Oct. 1950
at Pyong Yang

The American Imperialists have used the Japanese volunteers in
their aggressive war against Korea: Protest made to U.N. Gen. Assembly
and Security Council at Lake Success:

The Democratic ROK government has found many evidences to prove that the U.S. are making use of the Japanese troops in the war against the Korean people. In Seoul, a considerable number of Japanese troops were seen joining the war and in Chol Won a company of Japanese troops were also participating in the war together with ROK troops. Besides, the 7th and 8th Div. under RHEE, a considerable number of Japanese were seen serving. Their using Japanese in order to interfere with the Korean affairs by force, reveals their atrocious aggressive plans not only against Koreans but also against all the Asian people. This will also reveal the secret agreement made between the U.S. and Japan concerning the recovery of Imperialism in Japan: This is impeding our racial emancipation struggle carried on between Korea and the Asiatic Area.

That the American imperialists are letting Japanese join the war against the Korean people means that the U.S. are revealing their aggressive plans to the world. The brutal imperialists trying to make the Korean people their slaves and preparing to make them their preys against the cannons in World War III cannot probably prevent the Koreans from listening to the world opinions. To let Japanese join the war against the Korean people would be necessary for the Rhee Group to maintain their own constituency, but this proves the intolerable offences against his home land and people committed by the group of RHEE who is attempting to transfer his countrymen's profit again to the Imperialists in American and Japan.

We are now reporting these facts to the U.N. and protest the U.S. their violations against the international laws and regulations and also the U.N. Magna Carta in connection of the issue of dealing with Japan after the war.

We desire that you would deliver the contents of this statement to all the U.N. organizing states and inform us the various policies to be adopted by you toward us.

Copied by KAMOGAWA Kohei, policeman,
Fukagawa P.S.

file
Nov, 2, 1950

To : KCAR

From : Liaison Section Chief, MPD

Subject: Report on the movements of ex-executives of the former
CHOREN's Adachi branch

I. GO CHU GO, vice-chairman

1. Permanent domicile: (Details are unconfirmed, though he is claiming to have been nationalized in Japan)

Alleged permanent domicile: #1066 Ojimachi, Kita-ku
Former permanent domicile : Taiwari, Senkomen, Eikogun,
Kankyonando, Korea

2. Present address: #664 Okinomachi, Adachi-ku
Occupation: Unemployed
Name : GO CHU GO, alias Muto Morihiro
Date of birth: June 5, 1909

3. Family:

CHITOSE, his wife, (a Japanese hailing from MIYAGI Pref.), a
restaurant keeper

YOKO, his second daughter
MASAHIRO, his eldest son
KEIKO, his third daughter

4. Property and livelihood:

He owns a house, wooden, 2-storied, zinc-roofed, with one 6-mat
upstairs room 2 6-mat downstairs rooms and a 2-tsubo (about 71.18 sq ft.)
store. His livelihood is moderate.

5. Personal history:

His careers up till now are: A captain of communist residents cell;
chief of general affairs section of the former CHOREN's Adachi Branch;
vice-chairman of the preceding branch; a member of administrative
directors board of CHOREN's primary school; president of PTA of
Metropolitan Fourth Korean School etc. Having an intense communistic
thought, he is a North Korean supporter. As his peculiar movements
in the past, there were such ones as a KOMAYOKOSE (Give-us-rice) drive,
various meeting in connection with "Down with YOSHIDA Cabinet" move-
ment, Anti-taxation one etc. in which he participated actively.
Sept. 13, this year, pretending to open literary exercises of the
Metropolitan Fourth Korean Primary School, he invited to the school
communistic organizations in the ward to open a session, which he used

tactics to prolong in defiance of the dissolution order of the competent police station, resulting in the latter's requesting a despatch of a reserve force, as well as in the arrest of 4 persons present. Furthermore alleging nationalized in Japan he seems to have failed to take proceedings about the alien resident registration law. His permanent domicile is alleged to be #1066 Ojimachi, Kita-ku, at present.

II. BOKU MEI KAN, chief of social section of CHOREN.

1. Permanent domicile: Nankaigun, Keishonando, Korea
Present address: #1122 Hongicho-1-chome, Adachi-ku
Occupation: a furrier
Name : BOKU MEI KAN, alias ARAI
Date of birth: December 16, 1916

2. Family:

BOKU JIN JUN, born May 10, 1919, his wife; BOKU Tomiko, born Feb. 16, 1942, eldest daughter, BOKU Yukio, born Sept. 16, 1944, eldest son, HI Koichi, born Oct. 11, 1919, inmate with his family.

3. Property: He has no property in particular, it seems.

4. Personal history:

Being one of the executives of CHOREN since its establishment, he holds an important post of chief of organization section, and that of social section, etc. While having had careers of an executive of administrative directors board of CHOREN's Primary School etc. he is at present a PTA executive of the Metropolitan Fourth Korean Primary School.

He has also of intense communistic thought, and keeping in touch with communist residents cell and other peoples' organizations he takes an active role in supporting the North Korean regime. All Koreans living in the area under the jurisdiction of NISHIARAI P.S. are considered to be moving under the control of these communist cell people.

III. KIN SHAKU KI, chief of economic section.

1. Permanent domicile: #889 Takugenri, Entokumen, Sanshogun, Kogendo, Korea

2. Present address: #82 Okinomachi, Adachi-ku
Occupation: Company clerk
Name: KIN SHAKU KI, alias KAMIOKA Shigeo
Date of birth: Apr. 16, 1918

3. Family:

Inmate TEI ZAI SHO, alias MATSUMURA Toshio, aged 25, a factory worker.

4. Property: He seems to have no property in particular.

5. Personal history:

His careers up to the present are: An executive of OKINO SUB-BRANCH of the former CHOREN's Adachi Branch; an executive of MINSEI (Democratic Youths League); chief of social section of CHOREN's Adachi Branch and that of cultural section of the same branch; a member of executive committee of KAIHO KYUEN KAI (Liberation and Relief Society of Koreans Resident in Japan) etc. Judging from the fact that he has never failed to attend any meeting, etc. in connection with the former CHOREN, he is considered to be a supporter of North Korea. Recently no particular movement on his part has been witnessed; as he is representing himself to be carrying on business, he seems to be making his living somehow after the dissolution of CHOREN.

IV. KIN CHIN SEI, chairman of MINSEI (Democratic Youths League)

1. Permanent domicile: Saishudo, Korea

2. Present address: #878 1-chome, Hongicho, Adachi-ku

Occupation: A rubber factory worker

Name: KIN CHIN SEI

Date of birth: Dec. 8, 1924

3. Family:

Inmate KIN TO SEI, born Mar. 8, 1926, a rubber-factory worker

4. Property: He seems to have no property in particular.

5. Personal history:

The actual condition was that the a greater part of CHOREN's activities depended upon those of MINSEI; being Always in the limelight, keeping in close touch with lower classes organizations of JGP, as well as in response thereto, he is conducting various activities to support North Koreans Peoples Republic. Up to the present he has held such a post as Youth Section chief and propagating section chief of MINSEI, a member of Youth operation Force etc. successively.

The recent movement on his part is under investigation.

V. Furthermore LI KO RYU, ex-cultural section of CHOREN, and SAI KEI ZO, vice-chairman, both at the time of the dissolution, have not had themselves registered according to the alien residents registration law, in the area under the jurisdiction of the competent NISHIARAI Police Station, but that police agency is striving to collect some informations about them by referring to the then officials of CHOREN as well as other members thereof.

VI. SO KUN SHIN, chief of organization section.

1. Permanent domicile: Gaigetsumen, Saishu-to, Korea

2. Present address: (On the campus of the Fourth CHOREN Primary School),

#321 1-chome, Hongicho, Adachi-ku
Occupation: An employee of a rubber company
Name: SO KUN SHIN, alias KUSUHARA
Date of birth: Mar. 22, 1914

3. Family:

LI KO SHUTSU, born Feb. 15, 1921, his wife,
SO MASAKO, born Jan. 18, 1944, eldest daughter,
SO YOSHIKO, born July 23, 1947, second daughter,
SO TOKITOMI, born June 20, 1949, eldest son.

4. Property: He does not seem to own any property in particular.

5. Personal history:

His careers up to the present are:

A member of executive committee of Liberation and Relief Society of Koreans Resident in Japan; an executive of administrative directors board of the Korean Primary School; an official of PTA; chief of organization of CHOREN, etc. Being of an intense communistic thought, he loses no opportunity to keep in close contact with JGP as well as to avail himself of any assembly, or speech-meeting. In view of his setting his house on the campus of the Metropolitan Fourth Korean School, he seems to be keeping an watchful eye on the inside matters of the school.

6 Nov 50
2366

Nov. 2, 1950

file

To : K. C. A. R.
From : Chief of AZABU Police Station.
Subject : Report on the movements of Japan-Soviet
Friendship Society.

F
A

Location of the society : c/o BUNKA KOCYO KAIKAN, (Cultural-Industrial Hall), #12, 7-chome, Shiba-Shimbashi, Minato-ku.

The headquarters of NISSO SHINZEN KYOKAI (Japan-Soviet Friendship Society) instructed to its nationwide branches to enforce a Menstrual drive of Anti-war, Peace-defence, and Japan-Soviet Friendship, between Oct. 11 and Nov. 11.

Slogan for this drive is as follows:

1. Let us have actual knowledge of the Soviets by Birds of Peace.
2. Let us crush Anti-Soviet demagogues, involving Japan into the war.
3. Let us put out Incendiary fire of War by Peace Sufferage.
4. Let us support Peace Policy of the Soviets.
5. Friendship with the Soviets is Foundation of World Peace.
6. Way to Peace and Prosperity is an Over-all Peace Treaty inclusive of the Soviets and Communist China.

Furthermore the Peace Committee (formed by Soviet delegations and Japanese employees), which had been conducting a peace menstrual drive since August 8, the day in commemoration of Atom-bomb-raided HIROSHIMA, is scheduled to continue its drive in concert with the society.

file

6 Nov 50

2367

Nov. 2, 1950

F
A

To : K. C. A. R.
From : MATSUMOTO Hideyuki, Liaison Chief, MPD
Subject : Remarks by an employe of the Soviet Embassy.

1. The Soviet steamship which arrives here regularly at the latter part of every month is reported to enter a little later than scheduled this month, for an unidentified reason. The ship due here this month is rumored to be a destroyer or a cruiser. The date thereof is unidentified.
 2. The intelligence officer attached to the Embassy and some others are rumored to be replaced shortly.
 3. At the official residence (Yamao House) of Major-General Kislenco, the activity of the employees there has been controlled severely of late in particular, for instance, the charwomen (including TAKAHASHI Tomo) are prohibited from admission into the rooms, it is learned.
 4. It is scheduled that some 50 employees of the Embassy be discharged shortly, but the date thereof is not yet decided.
-

file

Nov. 6, 1950

To : K C A R.

From : MATSUMOTO Hideyuki, Chief of Liaison Sect., MPD

Subject: Coordinated information datum for students' activities in Kanto Area.

For your reference is submitted the following coordinated information on students activities in the Kanto area, obtained immediately following their anti-struggles, which were staged under the leadership of the Student Self-government Federation:

I. Anti-Red-purge struggle

1) American imperialism is currently bringing a pressure to bear down upon the entire popular front led by communists, intent on making Japan a full-fledged military basis as an advanced post for its forced war of invasion into Korea, for suppression of struggles for independence of the entire people of Asia and anti-Soviet and anti-communist China wars. At home, under the instruction from GHQ, the reactionaries are, in concert with social democrats, driving out Communist members, militant workers and progressive patriots from government offices, basic industries, schools and other workshops.

The Government authorities are reported being perturbed in making the list, unable to determine the scope of those to be subjected to the purge. But this they will sooner or later learn by the strength of their resistance and counter-attacks. The leaders of the Socialist party and democratization organizations are supporting the Red-purge measures, more bluntly than they did in the last year's mass discharge. The General Council of Workers Union (Nihon Rodo Kumiai Sohyogi Kai) is definite in their attitude in support of the United Nations.

II. Since we lost our struggles against the mass discharge of National Railway workers last year, we have seemingly become less confident in ourselves. We must forthwith start setting up a concrete policy with which to arouse the masses into action.

Our attitude basically includes the following:

- 1) Red-purge problem should be the first to be taken up.
- 2) Anti-unemployment struggle will be carried out in connection with Red-purge issue, and to this will be added anti-local taxation struggle.
- 3) Struggles for wage-raise^{and} for better labor conditions will be immediately carried into political actions as in the case of against Red-purge and local taxation struggles, and in order to strengthen the struggles, they will be taken up as a popular movement.

-2-

4) That all these struggles are carried out as part of the struggles for the protection of peace and for the independence of the people should be clearly stated.

No coordination in actions can be achieved without all that have been stated above.

Lacking of unity in our demands means the lack of unity in our labor consciousness, and this will provide means for social-democrats to take us in.

III. From the above-stated standpoint actions to be taken are directed as follows:

1) Definite propaganda policy will be adopted, i.e., hostile parties and their policies will be definitely exposed as well as their stands for anti-war and peace protection.

Every opportunity as it is offered by enemies shall be availed of for our activities, for instance, distribution of handbills, unlawful writings, individual persuasions, unions and other organizations and organ papers, and all gatherings held by unions.

2) Actions of the masses shall be strenuously organized in reference to the problems of local taxation, wages, forced labor, and position classification oppression. In this case, concrete tactics shall be decided by discussions among general masses, for instance, while refusal of the local tax payment is our principle, in case where boycotting of tax payment is unfeasible, actions shall be taken to having employers to undertake arrears or payment, and such payment shall be considered as an additional payment to our regular wages.

In addition to the exposure of the executive members of democratization organizations, a fight should be put up against the trend for diluting anti-tax payment struggles into mere struggles common among average merchants. There should first of all be organized an anti-discharge action league in ahead of those struggles with regard to demands in workshops and local taxation problems.

Break down such current situation as that of the anti-discharge league which is accomplishing nothing beyond watching its members being discharged, or, at best, limiting its activities to court trial struggles or to mere propaganda activities.

3) Even a joint struggle of anti-discharge league is not being satisfactorily organized by such method as has been in practice hitherto, such merely being aimed at bringing joint struggles into a united action-- such as demand struggles of various kinds or other struggles going on in different places.

As regards struggles in Newspaper offices, the activities which had been reduced to mere organizing of an alliance against the pressure on the press, have lately, thanks to popular comments, barely taken a shape of a joint struggles among the newspaper offices, but no step is taken as yet toward a struggle of the masses, the alliance is currently being nothing more than an organ of the executives and action corps.

-3-

For the present, in order to accomplish unified struggles in the Government and public offices, newspaper offices, electric industries and metal industries by coordinating workshop activities, it is necessary for us to coordinate and organize in an extensive scope these aggressive elements in workshops, organized agencies and other bodies.

4) Civilian industries are now being assailed by the waves of "Red-purge close down shops", and struggles of metal workers of ship-building and automobile industries are developing into a unified action. The Mitaka plant of the Fuji Industry, in spite of the heroic struggles of its workers, is in such a sorry plight that it can no longer do anything, even though it mobilizes neighborhood workers. It is the unified action of plant workers who, in unison with workers at the Mitaka plant, arise with their respective demands that will deal a severe blow to the enemy. The revolutionary energy of students under the leadership of the Student Self-government Federation, is now about to open a great historical struggle, availing themselves of the opportunity of the Red-purge execution. Only by the unified actions of the workers is it possible for the present struggle to accomplish its role as the vanguard of the people's united front. Only by the resolute actions of the vanguard, the present situation can be decided.

Intraparty struggles shall be carried out, and gallantry, against those factions who are contemplating disruption by creating confusion in the party, -bureaucrats, opportunists, and those ultra-left adventurist-whereby to achieve the unity of the party on Bolshevik principle.

file

900

6 Nov. 1950

From : Liaison chief, MPD.
Subject : Gang composed of Chinese Left
Wingers appeared.

We herewith forward to you the reports on the above subject matter.

On behalf of the Chinese Red and Japanese Communists, the Chinese left wingers have been playing the important role at the fund collection, while it has become difficult for them to obtain the money because the control over the smuggling and secret selling of narcotics has been strictly kept with the advance of the Korean situation and thus their money has been tight.

In order to break thro' this difficulty, they have formed a group at Nan-king Block, the Chinese Community in Yokohama with the members noted below. Thus, they can obtain not only the money to keep their own living to some extent, but also the fund for the activities of the Chinese and Japanese Communists. This is, as it were, a gang which, drawing up a list of the powerful millionaires among the Chinese Residents in Japan, is engaged in obtaining the money from them by means of threat or extortion. Since this formation, its members are busy in demanding from these millionaires a great deal of money in the big lots ranging from ¥2,000,000 to ¥3,000,000 and or in the small lots of ¥300,000 to ¥500,000, it is said.

The money thus obtained has presumably reached the mount of four or five million yen. On the other hand, the Chinese millionaires who are in fear being forcibly demanded of the money, can not appeal to the authorities concerned; most of these men seems to have become rich with the illegal means. Anyway, the money obtained by force has been used for the Communitic activities, it is presumed. We believe their actions deserve our careful attention.

List of the gang composing members.

謝南光
HSIEH NAN KUANG
(For Chinese Red)
甘文芳
KAN WEN FANG
(For Jap. Communists)

李文成
LI TIEN CHENG
李成木
LI CHENG MU
陳克讓
CHEN KO JANG

張基末
CHANG CHI LA
許連文
HSU SHEN WEI
黃水錦
HUANG SHAU I
黃炳煌
HUANG PING HUANG
王銀地
WANG YIN TI
陳世仁
CHEN SHIN JEN

鮑文漢
PAO WEN MO
吳天福
WU TIEN FU
不斬某
PU LIEN MO
劉乾隆
LIU KAN LONG
張奠井
CHANG YU CHING
陳武康
CHEN WU KENG
蔡慎
TSAI HSUM
陳樹根
CHEN SHU KEN
陳三圭
CHEN SAN KUEI
蔡承德
TSAI CHENG TE
李崇昌
LI JUNG CHANG
吳水
WU SHUI
王春祥
WAN CHUN HSIANG
李阿玉
LI A YU

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

File
77605
3 November 1950

TO : Legal and Government
Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP

FROM: Legal and Government, KCAR

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK OF 30 OCTOBER - 4 NOVEMBER

1. At the Ishikawajima Heavy Industry Co. 7 or 8 red-purged employees tried to enter the factory on 1 November. The company closed the gates. Employees and outsiders, totalling at about 700 gathered in front of the gate. One of them started an agitation speech. 80 policemen were dispatched from the Tsukiji Police Station to disperse the crowd as unregistered meeting. Another company of policemen has also been dispatched. At 0850 the company and the union representative negotiated. Accordingly, the regular employees were admitted through the entrance; the 17 purged and outsiders retreated to the union's office.

2. At about 0730 on 1 November, in front of the Dai-Nippon Printing Co., about sixty outsiders including communists who were fired from this firm were preventing the employees of the firm from going into the gate to work. These people were under the control of Suzuki who is a communist member of the Ushigome area Cell. The Kagurazaka Police sent twenty policemen and dispersed them. Two men were apprehended by the police. At about 0800, number of mob increased to nearly two hundred. They yelled and threw stones at the policemen. Sixty more policemen were sent and fighting started between them. Fourteen policemen were injured. Twelve people were arrested. One of the police inspector fired his pistol however no one in the mob was injured.

3. The police in Nagano Prefecture are very active in trying to educate the people to the importance of traffic safety matters. They are actively disseminating information about the traffic safety program.

4. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 1 is Saitama NKP report on the result of the recall for the mayor of Konosu.

5. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 2 is Saitama NKP report on the townspeople meeting for the enforcement of municipal government system.

6. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 3 is Saitama NKP report on the opposition between Korean Settlement Association and former Korean Federation Association.

7. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 4 is Tokyo MPB report on informations about what Kashima-Gumi (Construction Contractors) and General Assembly for Chinese Residents in Japan are doing centering around the bones of Chinese captives that died at Hansoka-cho, Akita Prefecture.
8. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 5 is Tokyo High Court report on informations on cases of violating Imperial Ordinance No. 311.
9. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 6 is Tokyo High Court report on anti-tax-payment activity.
10. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 7 is a report from the Metropolitan Police Board about the meeting held by the Korean Residents Union in Japan.
11. By election for one seat of House of Councilors was conducted on 3 November in Ibaraki Prefecture. Only 55.5% of the voters voted. The counting of the ballots will be finished by noon 4 November. However, Shigefumi Miyata, Liberal, formerly the chairman of Ibaraki Ken Town and Village Association is now leading Toru Miyashiro, the Social Democrat candidate.

#873

27 October 1950 sm

Translation of a report dated 25 Oct. 1950.

Subject : Anti-tax-payment activity.

From : Judge INOMATA of the Tokyo Higher Court.

To : KCAR.

Charge sheet

21 Oct. 1950

Procurator OSHIMA Nagao of the
Mito District Procurators Office.

To : The Mito District Court.

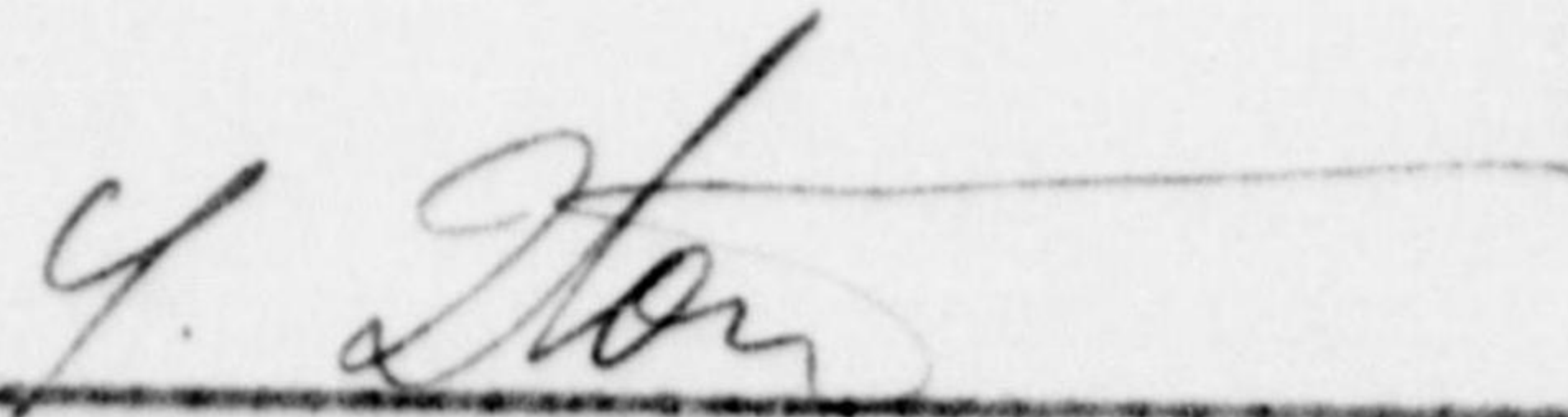
KOMATSUZAKI Eishi, farmer, born on 27 Aug. 1927.

Domicile : 86, Ukechi-cho, Mukojima, Sumida-ku, Tokyo-to.

Address : 1.437, Shimo-tamazato, Tamagawa-mura, Niiharu-gun Ibaragi
prefecture.TAKIHIRA Saburo, officer of an agricultural cooperative association,
born on 2 Feb. 1925.Domicile and address : 1-1.303, Shimo-Tamazato, Tamagawa-mura, Niiharu-gun
Ibaragi prefecture.

Around 29-30 Sept. 1950, they agitated villagers not to pay local taxes, distributing bills which stated "you need not to pay local taxes of this year which will be used for suppressing democratic organizations, speech, meeting and publication."

Translated by


 Y ITO

on 27 Oct. 1950.

*original copy
for
Hi file
material
no-4*



起訴状

左記被告人小松崎栄司外一名に對する地方税法違反被告事件につき
公訴を提起し公判を請求する

昭和二十五年十月二十一日

水戸地方被控人

檢察官 大島長男

水戸地方裁判所 殿

一被告人

本籍 東京都墨田区向島南地町八六番地

住所 茨城縣新治郡玉川村大字下玉里一四三七番地

職業 精米兼農業

裁判用紙

裁判所

小松崎 栄司

昭和二年八月二十七日生

本籍 茨城縣新治郡玉川村大字下玉里一三〇三番地の一

裁判用紙

裁判所

本籍 東京都墨田区向島請地町八六番地
 住所 茨城縣新治郡玉川村大字下玉里一四三七番地
 職業 精米兼農業

小松崎 栄 司

昭和二年八月二十七日生

本籍 茨城縣新治郡玉川村大字下玉里一三〇三番地の一

住所 本籍に同じ

職業 農業協同組合職員

滝 平 三 郎

大正一四年二月二日生

公訴事案

被告人等は共謀の上茨城縣新治郡玉川村大字下玉里の部落で被告人滝平三郎は昭和二十五年九月二十九日頃同部落大山奥四郎方外敷ヶ所て納税義務者である同人外敷名に対し、被告人小松崎栄司は同年九月三十日頃同部落榎平平太郎方外敷ヶ所て納税義務者である同人外敷名に対し戦争のための税金は納めるなと題し「民主的な組織や

言論集会出版などを弾圧するために使われる今年の地方税は納める
必要かない」旨を記載したビラ数十枚を配布し因て同部落の者を地
方税を納めないよう煽動したものである

三 非 名

地方税法違反、地方税法第十二条

右は原本である

昭和廿五年拾月廿拾日

水戸地方裁判所

裁判所

（Handwritten signature or mark)

裁判用紙

裁判所

言論集会出版などを弾圧するために使われる今年の地方税は納める
必要がない」旨を記載したビラ数十枚を配布し因て同部落の者を地
方税を納めないよう煽動したものである

三 非 名

地方税法違反、地方税法第十二条

右は原本である

昭和廿五年拾月廿拾日

水戸地方裁判所

裁判所

Handwritten signature and seal

裁判用紙

裁判所

#873 26 Oct 50
22A6

昭和二十五年十月二十五日

東京高等裁判所涉外係

判事 猪俣 幸一

関東地方民事部法政部 御中

随時報告について

本日水戸地方裁判所より「共産主義者の活動」の項に
関する事件の起訴状が送付されて参りましたので
別紙の通り報告致します。

裁
判
所



#884

2 November 1950 rk

DATE : 31 October 1950

SUBJECT: Informations on Cases of Violating Imperial Ordinance No. 311

TO : Legal & Government Section, KCAR

FROM : Tokyo Higher Court

As I have received above information from Kofu District Court, I hereby inform you as follows as shown in the separate paper attached herewith.

* * * * *

Separate paper

1. The name of the accused:

Hai Shin Kei, a Korean national
 Address: c/o Gi Sei Sho, #16, Asahi-machi, Kofu, Yamanashi Pref.
 Occupation: None.
 Date of birth: 1 March 1922

2. The charge: Violation of the Imperial Ordinance No. 311

3. The sentence: Confinement for one year.

4. Details of the crime: The accused Hai, a communist, acting jointly with Masao MURAMATSU and others, printed approximately 2,000 copies of hand-bills, in or around the first part of July 1950 at the Minyusha Printing Shop located in #3, Higashi-ichijo-dori, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture, which contained the following:

"We appeal to you Japanese laborers and people! Let us eradicate the imperialistic conspiracy in Japan!

The imperialists in Japan have not only interfered with the mere home affairs of Korea, but they have invaded Korea mobilizing ground, naval and air forces, in order to interfere with the unification of South and North Korea.

The imperialists who had once occupied the South Korea had established the puppet government of the South Korean Republic, utilizing Syngman Rhee as their instrument, and had made the 38° parallel as her northern boundary. After the recent incident broke out the imperialists have brought pressure upon democratic newspapers; they have agitated the people in general stating that this incident were a war between the two different nations of North and South Korean Republics. Such agitation made by the imperialists is nothing but a malignant intent of their own, trying to instigate world War III.

*orig. sent
 H. K. L. L.
 M. T. L. L.
 Nov 4*

The convenient bases the imperialists are using in invading Korea are in Japan. For instance, bombers as well as fighter-planes are taking off and landing at Haneda, or Itazuki Air Field; numerous Japanese laborers and vessels have been requisitioned in order to transport the munitions as well as the invading troops from Japanese ports to Korea.

Prevailing low-ceiling wages, collective discharge, low rice price, agricultural panic and collapse of small or medium industry have all been caused by the policy adopted by the imperialists for the purpose of colonizing and fortifying Japan.

A long time ago the imperialists has tried to interfere improperly with the Russian Revolution in vain; they recently interfered with the Chinese Revolution and also failed; they would surely fail in invading Korea at this time.

Let us chase the aggressors out of Asia and eradicate the conspiracy plotted by them."

The accused Hai Shin Kei distributed said hand-bills to passers-by, in or around the first part of July 1950, in Shinkonya-machi and Kanate-machi streets, Kofu City; at the same time he slanderously criticized against the Allied Powers; thus he committed a prejudicial act against the object of occupation.

The above criminal acts can be corroboratively proved by testimonies made by the witnesses Fukuzo IKEUCHI, Yoshikuni KOIZUMI, Masao MURAKAMI, Masayoshi FURUYA and Keijiro KUBOTA before the court as well as the existence of two copies of the hand-bill titled as "We appeal to you Japanese laborers and people!" and a copy of the "Kofu Ichiko Shinbun" dated 30 June 1950.

The above criminal acts come under the provisions of Par. 1, Art. 2 and Par. 1, Art. 3 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 311; SCAPIN 16 FREEDOM OF PRESS AND SPEECH; Art. 60 the Criminal Code; the court, finding the accused Hai guilty of charges and specifications, sentences him to be imprisoned for one year.

The counsel for the accused has made an argument to the effect that owing to the fact that the accused being a foreign national this case should be considered not to be within the jurisdiction of a Japanese court, however, this argument cannot be accepted by the court because it is a clear fact that the accused should be tried before the Japanese court in accordance with the provisions of Par. 1 Art. 1 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 311 etc.

The counsel for the accused has further stated that the contents of the hand-bill were only a comment on the Korean civil war, having nothing to do with the Allied Powers, therefore, the accused has never committed any act prejudicial to the object of occupation.

However, on reading through the hand-bill it is quite clear that the word "Imperialists" appeared in it is mainly meant for the U.S.A. which is the major force of the Occupation Forces, although the hand-bill lacks

in the description of words the "USA".

Therefore, it is a clear case of violating the provisions of Art. 3, FREEDOM OF PRESS AND SPEECH, 16 SCAPIN, to criticize slanderously against the USA or the Allied Powers. Therefore, the argument made by the counsel for the accused is denied.

20 October 1950

/s/ Tsunejiro ODAGIRI, presiding judge,
Kofu District Court

Translated by

K. Koiwai
K. KOIWAI

on 2 November 1950.

Brief.

31 Oct 50
2332

昭和二十五年十月三十一日

東京高等裁判所 係

判事 猪俣 孝一

関東地方民事部 法政課 御中

臨時報告に
ついで

本日早府地方裁判所より別紙のとおり
勅令三一〇号の件及び被告事件並びに
勅令一〇号の件及び被告事件の結果報告として判決文
(字)が送付されました。報告に
ついては左の如く報告いたします。

裁判所



判決

本籍 朝鮮慶尚南道昆原郡鎮海邑將川里
住居 厚府市朝日町十六番地
宣成祥方

無恥

裴振 右主

大正十一年三月一日生

右の者に対する昭和二十一年勅令第六百十一号
進及被告事件について当裁判所は検事松本井
吉太郎、同天野三三が関与し、審理の上次にお
り判決する。

主文

被告人を懲役一年に処する。

訴訟費用は全額被告人の負担とする。

理由

裁判所

被告人は其産産免負であるが、村松昌雄等と共に

謀りて昭和二十五年七月上旬頃、村松の草動殺力先

ある厚府市東一条通り三番地民友社印刷所に

主 文

被告人を懲役一年に処する。

訴訟費用は全額被告人の負担とする。

理 由

被告人は共産党員であるが、村松昌雄等と共に謀して昭和二十五年七月上旬頃、村松の運動部先づある厚府市東一条通り三番地民友社印刷所に於いて日本の労働者、人民に訴える帝国内主義者等の陰謀を粉砕しようとして、帝国内主義者等は朝鮮の国内問題に不当な干渉をし、飛行機軍艦地上部隊を動員して朝鮮統一を妨害し公然たる侵略行為を始めた。三十八度線以南に進駐した帝国主義者等は人民共和国を否認し人民委員会を解散させ本を承晩を予先につかつかつてカイライ政府大韓民国なるものをあつちあやて三十八度線を強引にも国境化した。帝国主義者等は早くに眞実を報道する民主的新聞を弾圧

して朝鮮の国内問題をあたかも国家間の戦争の如く
 宣伝一般人心を動揺させている。このような宣伝はす
 べて帝国主義者の侵略行爲をかくしそれを合理化し
 侵略者の意思固するや三次大戦をチヨウハワリしようと
 する悪質極まるものがある。このような帝国主義者の
 の朝鮮に対する侵略行爲の直接の基地が日本に存
 っている。羽田、板付の飛行場から、また各港から武蔵野が
 送られ侵略軍が輸送され、日本の労働者や船舶がこ
 の侵略行爲に動員されている。労働者の低賃銀と首
 切り、農民の低米価と農業不振、中小企業業者の倒
 産も帝国主義者の日本軍事基地化、植民地化のた
 めの政策である。帝国主義者はこんどの朝鮮に
 対するこのようなインポートを一年に実行させようと

裁 判 所

けりる。かつてはロシア革命に不当な干渉をして失敗
 し、近くは偉大な中国革命に對する不当な干渉に敗
 北して、その醜悪な侵略の本性をさらけ出した帝国主
 義者の、あか朝鮮に對する侵略行爲を敗北する

切り、農民の低米価と曲農業者恐慌、中小企業業者の倒産も、帝国内主義者の日本軍事基地化、植民地化の左め、政策のあり、帝国主義者日共はこんどの朝鮮に對するこのようなインボートを一年に実行させようとする

裁判所

ふり、かつてはロシア革命に不当な干渉をして失敗し、近くは偉大な中国革命に對する不当な干渉に敗北して、その醜悪な侵略の本性をさらけ出した帝国内主義者の、わか朝鮮に對する侵略行爲も敗北するものは、おぼつかある。そのアムヤから侵略者を追い出さう、帝国内主義の世界戦争へのインボートを粉砕し、この頃という趣旨の文書がある文書約二千枚を印刷し、その頃これを厚府市金村所同市新細屋町に頒布して、連合口に對する虚偽又は破壊的批評及び風説を論議し、以つて口領目的に有害な行爲をいふものがある。

右の事実は、

一、当公廷における証人池内福蔵、小泉義国村

松島雄吉、佐屋山、降矢政義、成茂田慶次郎の各証言
 (但し、いれも伝聞に在る部分を除く)
 一日本の労働者人民に訴えると題する文書二通、一
 九五〇年六月三十日附厚府一高、新聞一枚の各存在
 により認めらるることかたきる。

法律に照すと被告人の所存は昭和二十一年六月十二
 日勅令分三百十一号分二条分一及分四系分一及
 一九四五年九月十日附連合国軍最高司令官官言
 論及新聞の自由に関する覚書三三副金等臨時
 措置法分二条刑法分六十条に該当するから所
 定刑中懲役刑を選択し所定刑期の範囲内下被告
 人を懲役一年に処し、訴訟費用は刑事訴訟法分
 百八十一條分一及により人全部被告人に負担せらるこ
 ととする。

なお、公護人は被告人は朝鮮人下外
 国人であるから、昭和二十一年勅令分三百十一号分
 二系分四系分の適用から除外さるべきであり、本件
 公訴は棄却を免れたいと主張するが、同勅令分一

条分一及一九四八年六月二十一日附連合国軍最高司令官官言

(omit) ✓

打撃道三六八二条刑法第六十條に該當するから所
 定刑中懲役刑を選挙し所定刑期の範圍内下被告
 人を懲役一年に処し訴訟費用は刑事訴訟法分
 百八十一條分一及びより人全部被告に負担せしむるこ
 ととする。なお、公護人は被告人は朝鮮人下外
 国人であるから、昭和二十一年勅令分三百十一号分
 二条分四条の適用から除外さるべきであり、本件
 公訴は棄却を免れたいと主張するが、同勅令分一
 条分一号一九四八年六月二十一日附連合國中立國
 敵國特殊地位國及び地位未決定國の定義に關す
 る覚書及ひ一九五〇年六月二十七日勅令總司令
 部外資局発照知二十四年政令分五十一号の外
 國人の解義に關する覚書、刑法分一条分八条
 に徴しても被告人は日本の国籍を有するものとし
 べき日本裁判權に服することとは勿論、昭和二十
 一年勅令分三百十一号分二条分四条の適用を受
 けることは明らかであるから、公護人の右主張は採

用できないう。又弁護人は本件文書は朝鮮内部の叛
 乱を論議したもので、連合国に關するものではなく、從
 つて占領目的に非及するものでないと言張するの
 であるが、右文書の内容を通読してみれば、文書
 として米國乃至連合國とは記載してないが、帝制
 主義者として表示されているところのものが、連合
 國の中、我國占領軍の主力を占めてゐる米國をその
 主たる対象として取り扱つてゐることは明らかであ
 り、これを誹謗し改害する文書を内容とする文書
 を印刷頒布する行為が前記に論及する新國の自
 由に關する管見書に之の趣旨に非及し、占領目的に有
 害な行為に該當するものは云うをまたないところ
 であつて、弁護人の右主張も亦採用の限りでない。

昭和二十五年十月二十日

甲府地方裁判所第一刑事部

裁判長 裁判官 小田切恒次郎

裁判所

主たる対象として取り扱つてゐるものは明らかであ
 り、これを誹謗、改竄する文言を内容とする文書
 を印刷頒布する行為が前記言論及び新聞の自
 由に關する管見書目との趣旨に非ざりしと認め、自
 害な行為に該當する中は云うをまたないところ
 であつて、弁護人の右主張も亦採用の限りでない。

昭和二十五年十月二十日

甲府地方裁判所第一刑事部

裁判長 裁判官

小田切恒次郎

裁判官

五味逸郎

裁判官

宮澤邦夫

Trans. not necessary

判決

本籍並に住居 山梨県東山梨郡塩山町上於會七百九十七番地
農業

橋 爪 茂 吉

明治三十三年十月一日生

右の者に対する昭和二十二年勅令第一号違反被告事件についで、当
裁判所は検事荒井不二夫が関与し審理の上、次のとおり判決する。

主文

被告人を罰金壹萬円に処する。

右罰金を完納することができなるときは金五百円を一日に
換算した期間被告人を労役場に留置する。

①訟訴費用は全部被告人の負担とする。

理由

裁判所

被告人は、昭和十一年二月から昭和十四年十一月まで帝国左郷
軍人会の山梨県東山梨郡塩山町分会長の職にあつたといふ
理由で、昭和三十三年十一月頃同年勅令第一号に依り覚書被

Tro

換算した期間被告入巨労役場に留置する。
①訟費費用は全部被告入の負担する。

理由

被告人は、昭和十一年二月から昭和十四年十一月まで、帝国在郷
 軍人会の山梨県東山梨郡塩山町分会長の職にあつたといふ
 事であり、昭和二十二年十一月頃同年勅令第一号にいわゆる覚書該
 当者の指定を受けたものであるところ、被告人の居住する右
 塩山町に於ては町条例に基き国民健康保険法による国民健康
 保険が実施せられており、昭和二十五年五月頃、町当局が右保険
 料滞納整理のため多数町民に対し、財産差押を行ひ、被告人
 も亦その執行を受けるに至つた。そこで被告人は、かねて保険料
 の賦課率その他お記国民健康保険の運営方針に不満を抱いて
 いた市川貞雄の主張に応じ、同人等一部町民と相談して、同町
 一円に国民健康保険の一時中止運動を展開し、右運動に賛同
 する一般町民の署名を集めて町当局に提出し、これららの運動
 によつて、結局保険料負担の軽減、強制執行の即時解除等、

塩山町国民健康保険の運営方法の是正を要請しようと計畫し、同年五月下旬頃から六月中旬頃までの間、右市川貞雄その他の者と共に又は単独で、同町上於會千四軒四番地窪川溜外数名の居宅を訪問し、右運動の趣旨を説明し、賛同を求め、町民の署名収集方を依頼した外、自らも同町上於會九百八十九番地平川より子母七十名位の各居宅を順次訪問し、右運動の趣旨を説明してこれに賛同を求め、予め用意した署名簿にこれこれ同人等の署名捺印をさせ、以て塩山町施政の一斑たる同町国民健康保険制度の運営及び存続につき、論議関与するの政治活動をしたものである。

右の事實は

一 被告人の当公庭における供述（但し被告人の判示行為が政治活動にあたるものではないとの点を除く。）

裁判所

一 司法警察員作成の被告人の第一、二回供述書、及び檢察事務官

作成の被告人の供述調書

一 山梨県知事作成の「覚書改訂者仮指定について」と題する書面

一 山梨県知事作成の「被告人市川貞雄、萩原俊、池田東太郎及び市川

塩山町国民健康保険の運営方法の是非を要請しようと計畫し、同年五月下旬頃から六月中旬頃までの間、右市川貞雄等の他の者と共に又田留徳を、同町上於會千四軒四谷地窪川溜外数名の居宅を訪問し、右運動の趣旨を説明し、賛同を求め、町民の署名収集方も依頼した外、自らも同町上於會千九百八十九谷地平川より子供七十名位の各居宅を順次訪問し、右運動の趣旨を説明し、これを賛同を求め、予め用意した署名簿にそれこれ同人等の署名捺印をさせ、以て塩山町施政の一斑たる同町国民健康保険制度の運営及び存続につき、論議聞きするの政治活動をしたものである。

右の事實は

一 被告人の署公庭における供述（但し被告人の明示行為が政治活動にあたるものでないとの真を除く。）

一 司法警察官作成の被告人の第一、二回供述書、及び檢察事務官作成の被告人の供述調書

一 山梨県知事作成の「覚書改訂者仮指定について」と題する書面

一 署公庭における証人市川貞雄、坂原慶、池田東太郎及び武川

右の事實は

一 被告人の当公廷における供述（但し被告人の指示行為が政治活動にあたるものでないとの点を除く）

一 司法警察員作成の被告人のホ一、二回供述書、及び檢察事務官作成の被告人の供述調書

一 山梨県知事作成の「覚書該当者仮指定について」と題する書面

一 当公廷における証人市川貞雄、荻原優、池田東太郎及び武川恒時の各証言（但し証人市川及び荻原の各証言中、被告人の所為が政治活動にあたるものではないとの点を除く）

一 檢察事務官作成の橋本善吉及び奥山誉由の各供述調書

一 司法警察員作成の窪川溜、岡誉、矢崎耀鼎、中村孝徳、宇藤章克、野沢三七八、市川貞雄、渡辺弘助、深沢安幸、林トミ及び渡辺清の各供述調書

一 広瀬見心、平川より子、奥山ゆわの（二通）、奥山忠子、中村クニ子、鶴田順子、工屋多か、山下忠茂、河野友作、内川里子、芳賀守次、楠行義、武内勘治、鶴田太四郎、深沢常太郎、荻原優

萩原渡、鶴田周平、市川治善、相原某、堀内久男、原島小三郎
 反田一芳、植松茂治、武藤勉作、望月かゝる、樋川雅義、
 内川タクノ、袖島松治、武井又勝外四名、網野重一、川口
 三子雄、中村次郎、小屋伝次郎、佐藤義一、渡辺りよ、
 桐原勝太郎、馬杉耐助、渡辺幸、桐原助七、梧原伴造、
 池田長信、佐藤勇造、志村徳郎、岡村稻一、渡辺ぼるの、
 吾妻庄作、小林栄作、岸本清吉、平山操、渡辺幸男、
 相原周作、矢次二郎、両宮惣吉、長田キタ子、岡村正造
 飯田たか子、長田ツネ、池田甚蔵、橋爪清、両宮義清、
 桐原義行、池田重道(三通)、橋爪たね、古屋えつ子、
 渡辺武雄、花輪やすじ、岸本安政、林久政及び伊藤仙司
 (三通)作成の各上申書、
 一、押収の塩山町国民健康保険一時中止賛成名簿

裁判所

によつてこれを認めることかできらるので、判示犯罪事実はその証明
 十分である。

法律に照すと、被告人の判示所為は昭和三十三年勅令第一号

中...

渡辺武雄、花輪やすじ、岸本安政、林久政及び伊藤弘司
 (三通)作成の各上申書、

一、押収の塩山町国民健康保険一時中止賛成名簿

によつてこれを認めることができるので、判示犯罪事実はその証明
 十分である。

法律に照すに、被告人の判示所為は昭和二十二年勅令第一号
 第十六条第一項、第十六条第一項第七号罰金等臨時措置法
 第二条に該當するが、判示犯情にかんがみ、所定刑中罰金刑を
 選択し、所定罰金額の範囲内で被告人を罰金壹萬円に処し、
 右罰金を完納することができないときは、刑法第十八条に従ひ、
 金五百円を一日に換算した期間被告人を労役場に留置
 することとし、訴訟費用は刑事訴訟法第九十一条第一項を
 適用し、全部被告人に負担させることとする。

次に本件公訴事実中被告人が(一)昭和二十五年六月二十日、山梨
 県東山梨郡塩山町上於曾市川貞雄方で、塩山町長池田東
 太郎等に塩山町国民健康保険一時中止賛成名簿(賛成

署名者二二三名に提示し右健康保険の一時中止を要
 求し左の点及び(四)の頃右市川貞雄居住等并下
 宿沢徳包外教名と共謀し塩山町民各位に宛て塩
 山町国民健康保険一時中止運動の趣旨はつき六項
 目を挙げて説明しこれに賛加を要望する旨記載
 ある印刷物と塩山町民に各頒布し右国民健康保
 険一時中止の實現を期せんと運動し左の点につい
 て考えてみるに先づ(四)の点については同年六月二十
 日頃前示市川貞雄方居住で被告人が多数町
 民と共に塩山町長池田在太郎等町当局者の同席
 を得て集会し懇談したことは被告人の自認するところ
 によるも明らかであるかとの際被告人が同町長に對し健
 康保険一時中止社員成名の法を提示して健康保険

裁 判 所

の一時中止を要し左の点を認めらるる何等の証拠な
 く却て当公廷における証人池田在太郎の証言によれば
 右会合においては未だ右社員成名の効力に及ばず町長
 はとう思ふかとの質問があつたのみであるが

を行使し得る旨を合し、免言したことは被告人の自認するところ
によるも明らかであるか、その際被告人が同町長に對し健
康保険一時中止社員成名の法を提示して健康保険

の一時中止を要しなことを認めらるるに足る何等の証拠な
く、却て被告廷における証人地田在太郎の証言によれば、
右会合にありては未だ右社員成名の効力に及ばず、町長
はとう思ふかゝり弁問があつたのみである。又美加部林
宗親おれらに過おない。又此の点に於いても、被告廷におけ
る証人市川貞雄の証言及び被告人の供述によれば、塩
山町民各位に宛てた印刷物はその文房布を宿沢甘木か
つくり、市川貞雄がこれに加筆訂正を加えた上、その
印刷は市川貞雄が自らその費用で担当したものである。被
告人は偶々農具に赴く途中市川に住宅の前で市川に
呼ぶとめられてその文房布を示され左程交下あるるか
認められ、これらに於ては被告廷に於ては、被告
原告における印刷物を頒布したものと認められ、被告廷に
認められ、これらに於ては被告廷に於ては、被告

るに足る証拠はない従つて公訴書実中右(四)の点はその
 の証明不十分であるが、これらある点に判示認定にか
 かる事実と包括一罪の関係にあるものとして起訴され
 たものと認められるから、主文に於いて特に無罪罪の公渡
 はしない。なお弁護人は被告人の存し左本件に「民健
 康保険一時中止運動は全消生活の改善運動に
 過ぎないもの」と見るべきであり、昭和二十二年勅令第
 一五号即十五号第一條に於ける政治上の活動に當ら
 ない主張するので、この点に於き判断するに、そもそ
 も同法條に於ける政治上の活動とは、原則として
 政府、地方公共団体、政黨その他の政治団体又は
 公取に在る者の政治上の主義綱領、施策又は活動
 の企画、決定に参与し、これを推進し、支持し若しくはこ

れに及せし、或は公取の候補者を推薦し、支持し、若しく
 はこれに及せし、或は日本国と諸外国との関係に關し
 論議すること等によつて、現任員の政治に影響を及ぼ
 せると認められるような行動をすることをいふもの

と解するものを用ひ、見書被告の及ぶべきは

政府、地方公共団体、政黨その他の政治団体又は
公取に在る者の政治上の主義綱領、施策又は活動
の企画、決定に参与し、これを推進し、支持し若しくはこ

裁判所

れに反対し、或は公取の候補者を推薦し、支持し若しくはこれに反対し、或は日本国と諸外国との関係に關し
論議すること等によつて、現任員の政治に影響を与
えると認められるような行動をすることを旨とするもの
と解するのを相当とし、意見書該当者の政治上の活動
を如何にするには、目的犯の如く政治的目的を以て政
治的意見図に出たことを必要としないことは既に自取
高裁判所の判例の明らかなところである。今右政治活動
の意義に照し、被告人が本件において爲した行動を考察
して見るに、判示のような被告人が自分自身保釈料の滞納処
分としてあるに、判示のよからん被告人が自分強判執行を
受け、その経済上の生活の窮境を脱するに、町当局
と交渉するに、**書**等しても、それが被告人個人の利益に限

定せられる範囲において、政治運動と云う事は出来ないと
 あらう。然し乍ら更に一歩を進め、被告人は、寧ろ自己
 一定の問題としてのみならず、広く塩山町民全体の生活の
 問題として、これを取り上げ、町当局に於てその保障料の軽減
 及び健康保険につき、町当局に於てその保障料の軽減
 強制執行の即時解除を求めたため、健康保険の一時的
 運動として、同運動に賛同する町民の署名を収集する事
 の行爲に出たものがあること判下のとおりである、かくこの事は
 乍ら、地方公共団体たる塩山町の施策として実行せられ
 ている国民健康保険制度の是非を論議し、これに反する事
 事による現実の町政に影響を及ぼすと認められたる行動であ
 ることは明らかである。よが町民の経済生活に關係するからと
 云ふ、その政治運動があることは否定することは出来ず、既に述

然たる経済上の活動の域を脱した政治上の活動と見るべきに
 とは、一定の疑念を容れざる。被告人は政治上の目的、或いはその意
 図を有したか否かと云ふ、いかなる政治上の活動たるは、何事
 このよう目的意識図に出たことを必要としない事は、然るに
 のとありあり、又被告人がこれに於ては政治運動たる非を信

この国民健康保険制度の是非を論議し、これに反する
ことによる現行の財政に影響を及ぼすと認めらるる行動であ
ることは明らかである。よその国民の経済生活に關係するからと
云ふ、その所論は沈黙であることは否定することは出来ない。既に此

然たる経済上の活動の域を脱した所況上の活動と見ると、こ
とは、一息の程を容れざるに、被告人は政治上の目的、或いはその意
圖を有したからと云ふか、いかなる政治上の活動たるに、何事
このよう目的の意圖に出たことを必要としない事は、先般の
のとおりあり、又被告は人にかかるとは政治活動に非ずと信
じていたものとしても、由華意するに法の誤解に外ならず、犯意を
阻却するに至らないものである。よその、これらのおおむね、國の
の主張は到底採用することから出来ぬ。
よその主文のとおり判決する。

昭和二十五年十月十三日

甲府地方裁判所第一刑事部

裁判長 裁判官

入

山

実

裁判官

裁判官

官

五

沃

味

邦

逸

夫

郎

裁判所

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

*File
21 Oct 50*

21 October 1950

TO : Legal and Government
Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP

FROM: Legal and Government, KCAR

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK OF 16-21 OCTOBER

1. Tokyo District Court opened at 1000 on 20 October to determine the reason for the detention of Shoichi Kasuga, CP recently arrested. Approximately 120 spectators were present in the court. The Court held there was reason to keep Kasuga in detention.
2. At the Tokyo University, about 200 students of the Science Department held without official approval a meeting and made a declaration concerning the strike which they proposed to start on 20 October.
3. At the Waseda University, students refused to attend any lectures. 35 students held a rally in the school ground. They carried placards that said, "Protect freedom of university", "Oppose to dismissal of Reds", "Peace", etc. About 600 students gathered for the rally. By request of the president of the university the police entered the campus, and thereafter the students stopped the rally voluntarily.
4. At the Ishikawa Dock Yard Co., about 2,500 unionists met to discuss whether to go on a strike or not. They reached no conclusion and went back to work. This firm had dismissed 42 red employees.
5. The students of Waseda, Chuo, Hosei and Tokyo Universities about 300 in number at about 5 pm 17 October invaded a building at the Waseda University in which faculty members were meeting to discuss the students strike. They interfered with the meeting and prevented the professors from leaving the room. The University authorities requested police and about 6:30 pm the police dispersed the crowd. A fight occurred before the students dispersed. Some police were injured and 143 students were arrested. All cases have been delivered to Procurator's Office for prosecution.
6. As heretofore reported to your office, 16 persons from various prefectures in the Kanto Region were delivered to the Provost Court authorities in Camp Drake for trial for having posted anti-American and anti-Korean War posters. The prisoners were all transported by the Japanese Police to the Asaka Police Station, Saitama. There they were confined by order of the Provost Court. The Japanese Procurators had

furnished excellent trial briefs - containing names and addresses of witnesses - and statements of all parties - and briefs of the evidence. On 19 October the Judge Advocate of the Japan Logistical Command ordered the Provost Court Authority at Camp Drake not to try the cases. Thereafter without any notice to this office the prisoners were all released from confinement. 12 of the prisoners were from Nagano Prefecture and upon return to their respective towns the Communists cells held celebrations in their honor. They now propose to sue the procurators for false arrest. Had the Provost Court notified this office of their intention not to try the cases, this office could have notified the Japanese authorities of the intended release of the prisoners. The Japanese Police would then have been able to retake possession of the prisoners and transport them back to their respective areas for trial in the Japanese courts. The order that the cases be not tried and the prisoners released is said to have originated in a confidential letter from the Judge Advocate FEC addressed to the Commanding Officer of the Kobe Base and the Japan Logistical Command.

7. A field trip was made on 18 October to Mito, Ibaraki Prefecture for consultation with the Prefectural authorities, Judges, Procurators, NRP Commander and local police chief.

14 October 1950

TO : Legal and Government
Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP

FROM: Legal and Government
Kanto Civil Affairs Region

*File
Next*

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK OF 9 - 14 OCTOBER 1950

The police at the liaison meeting reported as follows:

The Communists elements in the student bodies of the various universities are opposing the dismissal of the Communist professors. They are to have a local (joint meeting) here in Tokyo on 17 October to discuss this Matter. They plan a Japan wide strike of students on 20 October. In the Kanda area of Tokyo where many of the Universities are located the communist students group are very active. They are distributing hand bills to the students urging them to join in this movement. However the vast majority of the students evidence little interest in the matter. The police are of the opinion the proposed general strike will receive little support from the general student body.

The police report they are prepared to take steps to prevent any picket lines around the entrances to the universities. They will not send men into the campuses unless requested to do so by the heads of the Universities. However they will, without request, send men into the campus if the two factions of the students actually engage in fights or riots.

The police report that the Communists have named candidates for the coming election for the Board of Education, and are actively working for their success in the election.

The police report that the Coal Industry in all Japan will on 20 October dismiss about 2,000 reds.

The private Railroads in all Japan will on 21 October dismiss all reds. In Tokyo there are 7 private railroads and they will dismiss about 260 Reds.

The Reds in all government offices and public works will be dismissed in Late October or in early November.

The Red elements in the unions are rapidly losing control. The attitude of the unions toward the dismissal of the red employees is to the effect, that while they oppose the program as a whole, it is only because they fear management will use it as a means of cutting down the number of employees. The Unions ask that management to meet with the heads of the unions and select the true reds and as to their dismissal

the Unions have no objection.

The Reds have been dismissed from the following industries, movies, newspapers, radio and the Express Company. No trouble or riots resulted from the dismissals.

The Reds are being very cagy in their acts and policies as they do not desire to do anything that will antagonize the multitude and thus further weaken their position.

Activities of the Koreans as reported by the police:

The North Korean element has been very active in distributing hand bills opposing the Korean war. They are very careful in their methods to prevent arrest and prosecution. They will deposit a bunch of bills in trains or public places hoping the people will pick them up.

The police state there is great opposition to the Metropolitan Residence Tax. Those opposed are presenting long petitions to the Tax offices against this Tax. This tax will be a great burden on the white collar workers and the day laborers and that they will oppose it to the best of their ability. However the police feel the people will eventually pay the tax.

The police highly recommend that the occupation forces take steps to dismiss all red that may be in their employment.

Office Copy
(return)

22 September 1950

TO : Legal and Government
Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP

FROM: Legal and Government
Kanto Civil Affairs Region

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK OF 18 - 23 SEPTEMBER 1950

1. Kanto has received copies of three different handbills urging the farmers to ignore the "Wugi Crop" collection drive. In one handbill the letters, "KCAR" was originally used but later inked over. It is claimed that the Japanese Government and "KCAR" are pushing the crop collection. The Kanagawa NRP (as reported by phone Monday) came in to ask whether or not we wanted prosecution of the posters. The NRP went to the Attorney General's Office for the go sign but were told that no decision to prosecute such cases has been made as yet. Inasmuch as the anti-crop collection campaign is sponsored by Communist Party cell groups it should receive the same action as was taken in a few cases of anti-rice collection. In one village where handbills were posted 91% of the quota has been turned in as of this week. Any change in the Attorney General's attitude, if any, will have to be handled by headquarters as he is out of our channels. Five sample handbills are attached and marked Exhibit #1.

2. False stories about Japanese laborers recruited for work in Yokohama, being sent to Korea, is under investigation. A copy of report on original matter is attached as Exhibit #2.

3. Last month we were asked to intervene in a recall movement in Koonosu Machi, Saitama Ken, on the ground that the charges against the mayor were false, that irregularities in procuring names was practiced and other reasons. The complaint was turned over to the Procurator's Office for investigation. The procurator's office report that as a result of their investigation they have indicted the two leaders of the movement for criminal libel, tax law violation, and violation of the Corrupt Practices Act.

4. We are pleased to report excellent cooperation on the part of the Provost Court at Camp Drake. They have not only taken over such poster cases as have been referred to them but today one of the prosecutors came into the office personally to pick up documents in connection with other cases reported to us by the police.

22 September 1950

TO : Legal and Government
Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP

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#798

18 September 1950

Contents of leaflets distributed
in Hadano-machi, Kanagawa Pref

Oppose to Compulsory Delivery of Quota!
Secure Reserve Rice-quota!

"Free delivery of quota" has been advocated by the public, however, on the contrary, the "Mugi" delivery, in this year, is being forcefully requested by the Government as if it were "Mugi" foraging. Had this forceful request been made by the Government officials who are ignorant of the difficulties which farmers are confronting with in this year, it has been caused by negligence on the part of the Government officials. Had this been made by the officials consciously and willfully, the officials must be called as the traitors. Mayor NAKAMURA of Hadano-machi town and Village-headman NAKADA loudly accused the San-notani villagers as well as Otsuchi villagers of the poor results of "Mugi" delivery. The villagers of both villages are about to be forced to deliver the quota by order of the Governor.

Are the government authorities considering the proper quantity of reserve quota to be allowed to each farmer? The "delivery of quota" has perpetually been encouraged by the officials, however, the words "proper amount of reserve rice-quota" have never been mentioned by the officials. That is, all the farmers are requested to deliver rice quota without being allowed to secure their reserve quota.

By fabricating that farmers in general have 25% more acreage than their officially registered acreage, the official in charge of quota have raised the quota percentage as high as 142.5% of the initial pre-planting quota. Against this revised quota, the Land Reform Committee of Tsukui County petitioned the prefectural authorities for reducing the quota percentage. In response to this petition, the governor requested the said committee stating, "You must cooperate with the UN army now in action in Korea", and, "The quota is the final one, it is of compulsory nature".

Against this decision made by the governor, villagers of Nakano, Yose, Misawa and Kushikawa carried on persistent struggles and finally succeeded in having the total quota reduced by 624 Koku. Still unsatisfied, the farmers are said to be struggling for more reduction.

We oppose to the compulsory delivery!
We request adequate quantity of reserve quota!
We request the democratic delivery to be granted!
We request that Hikojiro NAKADA shall urge his villagers to perform delivery of their quota, at the same time shall guarantee them their reserve quota.

The Hadano-machi Cell of Japan Communist Party

Translated by

K. Koiwai
K. KOIWAI

on 18 Sept. 50.

1798

秦

(秦野所に撒布の宣付の内容)

強制供出反対 保有米を確保せよ

「自由供出」のかけ声があんなに高かつたのは今年一の麦供出

は一体何と云ふことなまるで徴弁でけるいか政府やお役人

は百姓の苦しさを知らずいとうならはとんもなまし。知つて

いとするをら將に賣国奴と云はるを得ない。秦野所

三の谷及大槌の部サ路は特に成績が悪いと云うのか

公 信 案

連絡調整事務局

中村所長 中田農長が犬ハツパをかけたるが三ノ谷も

大越も早知事 岡東民事部の名の下に強引に供出

させられようとしている。なが政村は保有者を念頭に入れて

たろうが、供出、供出のかけ声は聞くが保有者のかけ声は

ちつとも聞かぬ。百姓(食はぢい供出しろ)と云うてるのと

同いのはをんか、耕作地の二割五分余りも(隠し田)が

あると云うテツチぢやな事、割当の百四二・五%もの補

公 信 案

preparation

連絡調整事務局

割当された。津久井郡は郡農地委員合が果え反対

情 隙状一云が其後、果知事の(朝鮮戦争はお前達の爲

ちから協力せよ)(之は津久井郡の絶対量の爲後を

強制的に云)と云う要請?、りもか、わうが中界。

奥瀬川三澤、串新川村は飽く迄不当である

おんコトを強けつ云か、逆ハ六二四五を減額補正を

せむが尚頑強を抵抗を強けつ云と云うことだ百姓を

公 信 案

連絡調整事務局

裸にする強制供出及び保有米の完全^確獲保自主
 供出を認めよ。中田彦二郎（村米）よ供出督
 勵、保有米確保の督勵をやら

日本共産党^表 東京所 細胞
 神奈川県（中郡）

公 信 案

連絡調整事務局

#798

18 September 1950

Handwritten signature

Anti-Mugi-delivery activities developed by the Tana
Cell of Japan Communist Party in Kanagawa Pref.

1. It is said that the members of Tana Cell and two members from other cells gathered, in the evening of 9 September, at a certain communist's residence to formulate a concrete plan of anti-Mugi-delivery campaign.
2. In the early morning of 10 September, leaflets which contained anti-Mugi-delivery agitation were posted on the bulletin board of the Cell, electric poles and other places. This was carried out by two persons who came to assist the Cell members from outside -- one aged about 20, height 5ft., the other, aged about 23, height 5'3". According to the information reached the police, they were said to be persons who had come, to render assistance, from Ashigara area, Tsukui County, Hachioji or Kawasaki, they were further said to stay to help up to 15th.
3. The communists commenced, from 11 September, to visit every farmhouse in Harinouchi and Yotsuya villages located in Koza County. They are said to have been agitating farmers to the effect as follows: "We believe that you are heavily hit by the Mugi-delivery this year" or "We believe that this year's Mugi-delivery will be allowed to drop as it was so in the case of last year's potato-delivery, therefore, I think it is better for you not to deliver the quota at all".
4. On 12 September the communists posted the leaflets, in various places, as shown in the separate paper V.
5. The villages in which the communist cell is developing campaign are showing poor results in Mugi-delivery, moreover, in such villages, it is impossible to hold farmers' meeting for the purpose of accelerating Mugi-delivery.

* * * * *

Separate paper I.

The contents of the leaflets which were posted on 11 September.

- No. 1. We oppose to the compulsory, excessive delivery which may tend to decrease food rations for children!
- Abolish the fifth grade in Mugi grading!
- The lowest grade shall be the third grade!
- We oppose to the execution of compulsory collection!

Guarantee the reserve quota of Mugi for the farmers!

The Tana Cell, Japan Communist Party

* * * * *

No. 2. We oppose to the unlawful, compulsory, excessive delivery!

Abolish the fifth grade in Mugi grading!

The lowest grade shall be the third grade!

We oppose to the execution of compulsory collection!

Guarantee the reserve quota of Mugi for the farmers!

The Tana Cell, Japan Communist Party

* * * * *

No. 3. We do not like to be fed solely on potatoes!

Abolish the fifth grade in Mugi grading!

The lowest grade shall be the third grade!

We oppose to the execution of compulsory collection!

Guarantee the reserve quota of Mugi for the farmers!

The Tana Cell, Japan Communist Party

* * * * *

No. 4. We oppose to the compulsory, excessive quota intended for the preparation of war!

* * * * *

Separate paper II.

The contents of the leaflet posted on 12 September.

The village headman NARA and all the members of the Agricultural Association of Kushikawa Village have flatly refused to deliver the Mugi quota.

The authorities of three villages in Tsukui County objected to the improper quota.

Representatives from Yose-machi, Nakano-machi and Misawa-mura requested

to repeal the report on the crop estimation made by the Agricultural Statistics Investigation Office.

Nobuyuki IWATA, the representative of Uchigo-mura and Shintaro KOMATA, the Hizure-mura delegate, expressed their full approval of their own quota. The delegates from Kushikawa, Nakano and Misawa indignantly walked out of the room, resulting in adjournment of the quota-meeting.

On 25, 17 delegates from various villages attended the meeting, however, Nakano and Misawa village authorities as well, refused to attend the meeting. In the course of the meeting government authorities stated to the effect as follows: "The UN army in Korea is fighting the communism in order to defend Japan from the red invasion. You farmers have obligations as well as responsibilities to perform full delivery of quota". The Kushikawa-mura delegate persistently insisted that the quota was unfair. Mr. NARA, the headman of Kushikawa-mura, Messrs. Torizaki and Uehara walked out of the meeting, announcing that they were not able to hold themselves responsible for the quota. Again, the meeting of the Quota Committee was compelled to adjourn. However, the District Office of the prefectural government has instructed, rather ordered, the village authorities to deliver the quota which was decided by the government. Against this instruction, the Kushikawa-mura authorities objected to the government authorities, stating that they would return the Food Control Register Book to the government. The prefectural authorities summoned the village headman and warned him. However, the Agricultural Committee members of said village refused to transmit the warning to the villagers. All the Kushikawa villagers are thus struggling against the quota. The Tsukui Police has increased the number of the guards from 40 to 80 strong, in preparation of conducting compulsory collection.

Translated by K. Koiwai on 18 Sept. 1950.

K. KOIWAI

798

(相模原地区撒布し云分)

日本共産党田名細胞の表多数供出の対し及び運動状況

一、九月九日夜半党員及外印より戸援い果て二名と共に

某党員宅の集合表多数の供出及び対し及び休室不

を協同する様あり

二、九月十日早朝普及供表運動の宣傳せうを細胞指示

板及心電程より他各所の粘附する、本運動は外印より

戸援い果て二名によつて実施する云、年令二十才

公 信 案

連絡調整事務局

二十三才位、身長五尺五寸三寸位の二名

情報によればこの二名住戸を、足柄とも稱し、津久井、

或は人王子又は川崎とも稱す十五日迄各地に滞在、

ゆゑに摸標有り。

三、九月十日より堀野、四谷よつや部落（高座郡）の戸別

訪問を開始せり、豊字の行き（今年の本町の供出は大変

ひいよう）と口を開き更（今年の本町も昨年の甚諾と合標

公 信 案

連絡調整事務局

公
信
案

大正局最後はうやむやいなるから出さずともよいと交付
しつて換付あり

四、九月十二日朝別紙

（昭和の樽^佐宗五印）を各所^貼に粘付す。

五、細胞の運動をいとする印は何かも成績不良に
供出計策の集令も不可能な状態あり

連絡調整事務局

Sep. P.

I

別紙

九月十日朝添付せるもの次の如し

其一、子供の食料をへらす供強制超過供出及び

五子をもくしー三子んーろ

強制弁印及び

飯支を保証しろ

由

日本共産党 田名昭脱

公
信
案

連絡調整事務局

公
信
案

其の二、

法律之無取する、強制超過及び

五字を有しし三字あり

強制併効及び

仮考を係記し

日本共産党 田名強肥

連絡調整事務局

其の三

藩大倉のほうや

五子をとり三子

強制脅迫反対

飯塚を体証し

日弁共産党
田名理肥

公
信
案

連絡調整事務局

公
信
案

其の四

戦争準備の右の作戦起迄及び

連絡調整事務局

Agri. Statistics Investigation Office

II

九月十二日朝拈付せるもの次の如し

昭和の櫻宗五郎、串川村の戦闘に立つ。

奈良村長、農協委員の兼清氏、串川村ありけり。

供出拒否、津久井三ヶ所村麥不当地に抗議、奥激

中野、三沢三ヶ所村作報の示敷の撤回を要求し

反対、内御村代表、山石田信行（山石本の子分）

日連村代表、小股健太郎氏（民自、農委委員、代理）

公 信 案

連絡調整事務局

は前者を全面的に抹殺し、一々意気が対立し遂に中川村
 中野。三沢の所村長は席を蹴る退場令は亦流水
 とすつた。



二十五日冬所村長代表。十七名出席。中川。三沢は
 出席を拒否。席上内係者るから次の弁論がなされた。
 (朝鮮の戦争は誰の責任か。やうして、共産主義の侵略
 かう日本を守るためには、君等は当然一定納する)

公 信 案

連絡調整事務局

義務と責任がある)

串川村代表はなおも割当の

不当事を追究(農調委員は之を拒否すべからず)

と提案採擇の結果は否決され

串川村長 奈良氏 彦謙 経験者 鳥崎氏 農調委員

上原氏等代表は(割当に對する責任は農民の代表として

もつから退場する)宣言。割当委員会は法会とすうた

の地方事務所は^{その}割当決定を有効ときめて強制的

公 信 案

連絡調整事務局

い各町村の利害を、事案が串川村代表は再度所長に
抗議、倉糧署理台帳を返上すると申入れた。

高島は村長を呼びつけ、報告を命じたが、奥の調は

村長の傳へることを拒否し、全村民が同一団結して戦

うとするが、津久井地延等には準備四〇名の署名集を今名

に増し、^弾圧強制取りあつてを準備してつる。

公
信
案

連絡調整事務局

#795

14 September 1950 rk

Ex 20

DATED : 11 Sept. 1950

SUBJECT: A report on the activity of communists

TO : Legal & Government Sect., KCAR

FROM : Shizuoka MP

1. The Shizuoka Employment Stabilization Office selected a detail of 110 laborers who came in response to the invitation to work in the Yokohama Harbour area as long-shore-men, and sent them out to Yokohama on 4 September. Two of the work detail failed to pass the medical examination which was conducted on their arrival in Yokohama, and were ordered to return to their home in Shizuoka.

The following two letters reached their respective homes in Shizuoka from two members of the detail who were staying in Yokohama:

a. Unexpectedly, the work detail is scheduled to leave recently for somewhere in Korea, therefore I would not be able to write home any more. Good-bye, mother dear. (Isamu FUJINAGA)

b. We are about to leave for somewhere in Korea. I am feeling quite well. In case if I might be killed in action, a consolation money of ¥450,000 will be immediately paid by the Government. No worry! (Kyoichi AOKI)

2. The Shizuoka Employment Stabilization Office requested the families of the member of the work detail to appear in the office on 9 September, pertaining to family allowance affairs. In taking advantage of this opportunity, Kazuo TSUJI, chief clerk of the Free Laborers Union, planned to agitate these family members, aided by the communists.

At 8 a.m., 9 September, Takeo ANZAI, chairman of the Shizuoka Free Laborers Union, aided by communists MIZUNO, TSUJI, TOMINAGA and others, agitated the said family members to the following effect: "Your family members were cheated and were about to be sent to somewhere in Korea to undergo compulsory labor. This is violation of the Constitution. We shall request to have your husbands and sons released from the compulsory labor and to return home." At 9 a.m. the communists began to negotiate with the chief of said Office, requesting following items, meanwhile the family members kept silence:

a. The chief of the Stabilization Office shall recall the members of work detail to their respective homes.

b. In case if item (a) cannot be realized on the part of the chief, necessary amount of travelling expenses shall be paid to the family members who will go up to Yokohama in order to bring their kinsmen

back home etc.

Of course, these requests were flatly refused by the chief of said Office. The communists and family members, accompanied by the chief of the Stabilization Office, called on the Labor Section of the Prefectural Government at 11 a.m. the same day. There, the communists presented similar requests to the official in charge of labor affairs at the prefectural government office. Those requests were also rejected by the official. In the course of negotiation, the family members kept silence, however, some of them stated to the effect that, "I have willingly sent my son to Yokohama, because I hoped that America must win the battle over the N. Korean army. My only regret is that I have not been told my son was to be sent to Korea."

The Shizuoka MP has warned the communists that they were to be arrested on the charge of unlawful meeting or anti-occupation movement if they might make any overstepping.

3. At 9.30 a.m., 10 September, Chairman ANZAI of the Shizuoka Free Laborers Union, accompanied by communists MIZUNO, TSUJI and others, visited the chief of the Stabilization Office. The chief gave following answers in response to the questions made by ANZAI and others.

a. "An official is to be sent today to the Labor Section of Kanagawa Prefectural Government in order to conduct investigations concerning the problem of the work detail, therefore, you are to be informed about this matter tomorrow morning."

b. "A certain portion of the wages is expected to be paid by the Government by the day after tomorrow."

c. "The collection of laborers was conducted by this Office in accordance with the policy of the Government."

After this meeting was over, Kazuo TSUJI and a representative of the families went up to Yokohama aboard an afternoon train, in order to carry out investigations.

The prefectural authorities sent two officials to Yokohama to conduct investigations on this matter.

The police is alert because the communist TSUJI would certainly propagate exaggerately about this matter after coming home from YOKOHAMA.

Translated by K. Koiwai on 14 Sept. 1950.

K. KOIWAI

Subject on activities of [unclear]
775 From Shizuoka 108p.

昭和二十五年九月十日

日雇労働者の動向に就て

給付の要するは及ハ

九月四日横浜港湾労働者の募集に際して群馬県共
産党各支部外ニテ所カウ百十一名の労働者を市電近取
リテ出稼セシメタ。

之等の中身体検査の結果 渡辺鈴一、小野田寛男の二名が

即日解雇を命ぜられたが之等現地の状況及就労者の手紙

等をもとにみたが之の期を同じくして彼等労働者カウシ家

族に於て

の初めの約束と異なり近頃の方面に出稼するお母様御身

体と大印にて使へば出せませぬ。こゝろ(孫永男)

心。この方面に出稼する俺は非常に元気だ。之で最後は身体

と大印に之を此俺の死ねば四五万系即時に之から心配する

(青木 栄一)

等、使へば、一組家族の中にも憂慮の色がみえた

(2) 群馬県各支部には労働者の家族手紙を交送。因位から九月

九日留守家族に対し出稼の手紙を通知し、之を知った自由系

組(共一組合)書記長近和雄等は共産党の態度を心得

之が崩れ動きを監視した。

群馬市

心の方面に必要する権は非常に元気が、之で最後迄身体
 と大印に、此権の死ねば、丁五万系即時、之から心配する
 羊の僕、つら、一部家族の中、に憂慮、危かまつた
 (五月 木 挙 一)

(2) 梓園職安に於ては、事務者、家族、平為、文給、周位、の、九月
 九日、留守家族に、并し、出頭、方を、通知、し、之、を、知、つた、自由、委
 組(才一組合)書記長、江和雄、羊は、共産党、の、庶政、を、得、て
 之、が、煽、動、方、と、重、策、した。
 九月九日、午前八時、以、り、安、定、所、に、集、合、し、た、家、族、に、付、し
 梓園自由委組委員長 安 齊 武 雄
 副、水 野 衛 (共)
 書記長 江 和 雄 (共)
 委員 富 永 恭 平 (共)
 日共梓園地区委員表 古 賀 政 清 次 (共)
 生活確獲会主任 美 那 川 栄 次 (共)
 羊、の、家、族、の、個、々、人、に、付、し、詐、欺、的、行、為、に、よ、り、芳、由、香、を
 危、険、に、作、業、あ、ら、せ、し、た、。、方、面、に、連、れ、て、行、き、強、制、的、的、力、に
 よ、り、逆、徴、部、屋、同、様、の、生、活、を、さ、せ、よ、う、と、し、て、あ、る、。

静岡市

交渉状況

(一)

この家族の皆さんには金を送りて暮らす状況に人は人
権を無視した憲法違反だと思ふが、作業者が夫と息子
と即刻返して欲しいという様子を求めしよるというので、
長に対して面会を求めた

交渉は家族の弁言はなく殆んど書記(共)員に任せて置かれた
が要するものは

1. 所長は人命の保障の出来ぬ危険な場所には立ち入り
介した責任に於て即時業務者を引上げせよ。

2. 若し之が出来ないならば家族の出迎へに行く日を旅と見
給ふ。

3. 転機業務者や危険な場所には紹介した責任に於て生命を保障す

4. 費用を掛くほどの生活の保障をせよ

5. 等々要する事項に迫るが所長の権限外として拒否され

たので午前中牙頰所長と共に果敢に交渉を断られた。

(二)

果敢に於てはあつた長と交渉長共に不在で係長及
副所長と共に雨の交渉に入ったがその

民主団体今試み長 一色辰三(共)

共産党委員 上野 二(共)

一、転機業務者之危険な場所へ紹介した責任に於て生命保障を
 二、費用を計しれる迄の生活と保障せよ
 三、要本を強硬に迫るが所長の权限外として拒否され
 その下午前下野原所長と共に県庁を訪れた。

(二)
 県庁に於ては、その他長子之課長共に不在で係長及
 所長と共に用い交済に入つたがその旨

民主団体今議を以て 一色泰三(共)
 土産党県委員 上杉ニケ(共)

か来候したが結局要本は未同候であつたが更に

一日し早く実情調査に係官を派遣しとせぬ

と交渉したの結論として

一、実情調査の各々の責任限でやむことであつてオミ春に云

へさるゝことなむ。

二、その他の事は甚だしく用いて善処す。

と回答を以て下野原所長に

此の内家族の弁言は全然なく時々相つらと打つて

三、各ある程度であつた。尚家族の中には

所長は米玉にたいしては義兵に勝つて貰ふおぼろさうな

家族の
 水名 (三)

静岡市

世祭会を存置

喜んで息子を横濱にやぶ。最初、羽鮮に行くと言つてく
 れ。は喜んで行くもの。又やぶ人しよ。詐欺的行爲にふて
 人。だ。ま。す。こ。と。は。反。対。す。ま。え。ー
 羊。か。ら。う。多。く。息。息。的。に。は。何。等。色。彩。も。見。受。け。れ。た。
 人。戚。女。所。に。集。会。し。て。際。竟。自。ら。打。し。ま。か。に
 無。届。集。会。及。占。的。言。動。に。対。し。て。警。告。を。発。す。と。其。に
 職。業。各。業。所。長。及。具。あ。ゆ。課。係。官。に。対。し。て。も
 家族。以。外。の。部。外。者。と。活。し。て。し。無。恥。可。笑。な。家。族。に。対
 し。て。の。女。活。し。ま。す。よ。う。要。請。し。た。

九月十日の文海社
況(才三四)

一(半)午(八)時(三)分頃留守家族約二十五名(主婦サチ)とミ小と
牛耳る

静岡自由労組

委員長 伊齊武雄

副委員長 水野 衛

書記長 辻 和雄

(共)

(共)

九月十日午後八時
（オ三四）

午後八時三十分頃留守家族約二十五名（妻、婦、女子）とミニ小を

牛耳る

静岡自由労組 委員長 安斉武雄

副委員長 水野 衛 (共)

書記長 辻 和雄 (共)

委員 富永杏平 (共)

神田 某 (共)

植松十三九 (共)

清水自由労組 委員長 古賀及清次 (共)

静岡市委員 大橋 広 (共)

田朝連 役員 黄 玖 換 (共)

毎日取寄に集り所長の住所を待って午後九時三十分

昨日の申入れに係る調査結果を報告す申入れた。

日之対し所長は

静岡市

A. 平日県公安課より一名と安定所より一名が神奈川県の公安課へ出張して調査する枚取りになっている。この結果については明朝報書に申し立てる。

B. 家族の才が不困りになっている生活問題ですが本日政府の才が貸金の一部を支給されたそうである。明日乃至明日中には皆さんへ支給されたか確認すると思ふ。

C. 労働者を欺して横須賀へ派遣した責任は当所にあると云って居る小才が当所に対しては政府の言は小るまことに募集しをりするからその実了解願います。

D. 尚家族手当も官庁と同じ様に支給されず少しお尋ね願へば係が本所にて皆さんへ家族調査を致しますからと以上を回答いたす。

(一) 回答を渡して 辻和雄 植松 黄年の名向もあつたが所長は神奈川出張の打合せの事、県公安課へ行くこと稱して退所せんとし、(二) は公安入口で所長を捉らへて

A. 何時に静岡を出発するの時刻を知らせろ

B. 所長の責任に於いて連中帰れ

C. 吾々の代表も調査をやり同伴しろ

と迫つて所長は一應は打合せの上で皆さんに連絡すると退所し、(二) その他

頼へば係が本所にて皆さん家族調査を致し下さり
と以上を回答いたす。

(ハ)この回答を渡って(共)辻和雄、植松、黄等の本向もあつたが
所長は神奈川出張の都合のため、具取安課へ行くこと稱して
退所せんとした(共)は取安入口で所長を捉らへて

A. 何時に静岡を去る時刻を知らせろ

B. 所長の責任に於いて連中帰れ

C. 吾々の代表も調査をせよ同伴しろ

と迫るが所長は一應は打合せの上で皆さんに連絡すると退所した
二)その他

安定所長は退所した(共)並びに家族は取安に残り協
議の結果資金カバをなして(共)辻(江和雄)家族一を現
地調査に派遣することになり(共)は列車で神奈川へ向つた
模範である。

ニ参考事項

(一)当局側では現地調査をなしても別枚特異な情報は入手
出来ななし(尚)平人が乗船を志願しているのが(共)吾々が忠
や函する必要がないと見解があるが一應二名を保官を派遣
した。

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15 Sept

15 September 1950

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK OF 11 - 16 SEPTEMBER 1950

FROM: Legal and Government Section, Kanto Civil Affairs Region

1. Three communists were arrested at Karuizawa for posting anti-occupation posters. They are to be tried in the Provost Court at Camp Draks. The accused are now in jail at Asaka. This office turned over to the Provost Court the investigation file which was made by the Nagano Procurator's Office. The investigation was excellent and the case can be tried without further investigation by the Provost Court.
2. Two persons were arrested at the Yamate Works in Hitachi City, Ibaraki Prefecture for distributing anti-occupation handbills. They were in the yard of the plant actually distributing the bills when arrested. They are in jail at Mito. They will be tried in the Camp Drake Provost Court as soon as the Mito Procurator sends the report of his investigation. Attached is a translation of the handbill marked #1.
3. Some interesting sidelights on the problems of the police, lack of travel expense money, use of passes on railroads trains which give their identity away, and lack of cooperation between the NRP and MPB in the search for top Communist is disclosed in a press release attached and marked #2. Membership and financial difficulty now being experienced by the Communist Party is contained in the same release.
4. The police arrested one person in connection with handing out the handbill attached and marked #3. The procurators office is at work attempting to track down the leaders.
5. The police in the Gotemba area in Shizuoka are taking action against the prostitutes and blackmarketeers as evidenced by the report attached and marked #4.

(Extracted from Yomiuri, 13 September 1950)

Re: Communist Party and Search of 9 Communists

1. Expense for the search of 9 escaped Communists:

Travel expenses and allowances are very small for the policemen searching the 9 Communists. For example, a police inspector engaged in the search receives ¥100 allowance, a detective 50 or 60¥, plus over-time allowance of average ¥500 - ¥600 per month. They can't afford to buy a hat or to repair their shoes.

One day, Mrs. Tokuda made a trip by train and stayed at a hotel. The hotel was a so-called red hotel where it is difficult for ordinary people to put up. When a detective got off the train there was already a picket line made by communists which annoyed him following Mrs. Tokuda. The detective managed to get in the hotel by pretending himself a dandy boy and started drinking in the morning at the hotel. He tried to get some information from maids however, all maids and servants are communists also in the hotel. He bribed one of the maids and found out that Mrs. Tokuda was staying in the hotel.

2. Police Pass:

Policemen are authorized to get on a train free by showing his Police Pass at the station. One day, an NRP man followed a communist. However he showed his police pass when he got out of the train. Therefore it was known to the communists and the man in question disappeared. Same thing happened when Special Investigation Bureau of Attorney General's Office made a search of Ritsu Ito when two detectives showed Police Pass at the station. It is unknown whether RR employees informed the communists however. The two detectives were followed by local communists. This indicates how strong the organizing power of communists is.

3. Relations between Special Investigation Bureau, NRP and MPB:

Mitaka Town has their own municipal police. However, MPB conducted a search of Nozaka's residence in Mitaka Machi without notifying NRP Hqs or Mitaka Town Police. Town people raised a question why so many policemen were in the town. Mitaka Municipal Police found it out after contacting Tokyo NRP Hqs.

One day, NRP made a search of Nozaka's residence, an hour later MPB conducted a search of the same house. Mrs. Nozaka laughed at them and said to MPB men, "You go and ask your fellows who searched this house while ago".

4. Number of Communists and financial situation of the party:

As of 6 September 1950 the number of registered Communists is 84,557 at Special Investigation Bureau. "Party Weekly", one of the organ papers said they had 130,000 as of 31 July 1950. This means that 126.5 members are leaving the party every day according to Special Investigation Bureau, and 330 per day according to "Party Weekly". As of 28 February this year, right after the ComInform Criticism, the party had 108,593 members. It shows that 24,036 left the party since then. Among the members approximately 6,400 pay the fee which amounts to 1 million yen a month. The clerks at the party headquarters receive approximately 2,000¥ a month now, which used to be 3,700, or 5,000¥ with dependents allowances.

Some members are embezzling "company donations". ¥430,000 was taken away from the Tokyo District Committee, ¥180,000 from South Gotanda Committee, ¥800,000 of Peace Protection Movement Fund from Fukuoka, etc. Also books are disappearing. This is the solution of a question how the employees of the CP headquarters are making their living within ¥2,000 allowance from the party headquarters.

Although secession of communists frequently occurs, it is not evident yet that members are seceding from the party for the purpose of going underground.

Condensed and translated:

LU

18 August 1950

HIGHLIGHTS - WEEK OF 14 - 19 August 1950

1. A report from Tochigi Prefecture states that Communist Party membership has been reduced from about 10,000 to 1,300. Communist cells in two villages have been dissolved because of withdrawals from the party. In rural communities people are leaving the Communist Party especially since the outbreak of the Korean War.

The structural set up of the Communist Party is as follows:

Prefectural Committee, 6 District Committees (Utsunomiya, Kamitsuga, Shimotsuga, Haga, North, Aso and Ashikaga), 3 Gun Committees (North Nasu, Mamada-machi and South Nasu) and 95 cells.

There were cells in the Utsunomiya Municipal Office and 3 other public offices but they were virtually destroyed when the personnel readjustment was made in 1940.

2. Attached hereto is a report from Yamanashi Prefecture relating to the actions of three individuals attempting to arouse opposition to American efforts in Korean. Will consult with Yamanashi Procurator's Office to learn the result of their investigations.

1 Incl:
Rpt. Yamanashi