GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES

(1) Box no. 2241

(2) Folder title/number: (22)
Civil Intelligence Section Special Report
The Japan Communist Party

(3) Date: Apr. 1948

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
332	e

(5) Item description and comment:
Secret

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY

1 April 1948

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THE JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY

1 April 1948

I. INTRODUCTION

The Sixth National Congress of the Japan Communist Party, which convened from 21 to 24 December 1947, culminated two years of the Party's activities as a legitimate political organization. This Congress also marked the completion of organizational changes which had been in progress since June 1947. The rapid progress made by the Party, in membership and in influence, since October 1945, can be attributed to (1) the rigorous discipline maintained by the prominent members, (2) the energy and ability of its leaders, and (3) the almost fanatical devotion to the Communist Cause displayed by a large proportion of the Party membership.

The Japan Communist Party is essentially a minority group. Despite its small size, however, the Party has had considerable influence in Japanese postwar political, economic, and social circles. The Party depends upon a core of well-trained, hardened leaders who can withstand opposition and the worst of conditions, as shown by the unfaltering belief of its leaders while in prison. This devotion to the Communist teachings has enabled the Party successfully to infiltrate nearly every phase of Japanese life.

The theories and activities of the Communist which thrive on hardships and privations have found a fertile field for agitation in postwar Japan. The Communists showed this strength in the abortive 1 February 1947 general strike, when they marshalled approximately 1,200,000 labor union members into supporting a nation-wide general strike. This strike, which would have seriously affected the successful conduct of the Occupation, was averted only because direct action was taken by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Party membership was approximately 4,000 in December 1945, when the Japan Communist Party held its first postwar national convention. Since then its membership has increased steadily. Although its official membership registered with the Japanese Government is 16,270 members (all political parties are required by law to furnish exact figures concerning membership), this figure is only a crude index of the actual party strength.

A compilation of figures derived from the representation at the Sixth National Congress at one delegate per 300 members, shows an approximate membership of 48,200 members. Other sources of information indicate that Party membership is in the neighborhood of 60,000. In addition to this large following, the Japan Communist Party has another source of strength in the Young Communist League which has an estimated membership of 25,000 members.

II. PARTY LEADERSHIP

Behind the Japan Communist Party's activities there is a complex organization of men who have qualified for their present positions at the helm of the Party through long experience in Party activities. These men who were imbued with Communistic ideologies in the twenties, at one

time or another have been imprisoned for their political beliefs. TOKUDA Kyuichi and SHIGA Yoshio, two members of the Party's "Big Three", spent 18 continuous years in prison, refusing to give up their beliefs. NOSAKA Sanzo, third member of the "Big Three", spent 15 years in exile, returning to Japan in January 1946. Only 5 members out of the 53 members of the present Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party have not been imprisoned. Seven of these members have been trained in Soviet Russia. They are: TOKUDA Kyuichi, NOSAKA Sanzo, NAKAMADA Satomi, KASUGA Shojiro, KONNO Tojiro, KISHIMOTO Shigeo and NOSAKA Ryu.

The power of the Party is concentrated in the Central Committee and its individual personalities. By Japanese standards, the members of the Central Committee are comparatively young. The average age is a little under 44. The oldest is TAKAKURA Teru, 56, and the youngest, MATSUSHIMA Matsutaro, 32. The leadership of the Party is academically below the top leaders of other political parties in Japan. Only eleven (11) of its members have graduated from institutions of university level.

The top level leadership of the Party still rests in the hands of the "Big Three". TOKUDA and NOSAKA are members of the POLITBURO and the SECRETARIAT, while SHIGA is a member of the POLITBURO. The policies and the activities of the Japan Communist Party are greatly influenced by these personalities. Although minor officials in the Central Committee have been shifted to different positions in the Committee at each of the three elections held to date, the "Big Three" have retained their positions as supreme leaders of the party. (Tab A)

III. KEY PERSONNEL

Appended as TAB is a complete alphabetized roster of the key personnel of the Japan Communist Party with a comprehensive biographical sketch of each individual. This roster includes all members of the Party's Central Committee, the leaders of the regional and prefectural committees, and outstanding labor leaders.

IV. RE-ELECTION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The Sixth National Congress witnessed the third election of Central Committee officials since its reestablishment. Far reaching reorganization of the Central Party resulting in the expansion of the Central Committee, radical decreases in the Candidate Pool and numerous changes in other minor committees was effected at the election. A significant aftermath of the Congress was the re-election of TOKUDA Kyuichi as Secretary-General at the post-convention meeting of the Central Committee. Pre-election consensus strongly indicated that NOSAKA Sanzo would be elected to succeed TOKUDA as Secretary-General.

The Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party has been enlarged to 25 members from the previous 20. Of the old members, MATSUZAKI Kumaji has resigned from the Party while UCHINO Takechiyo, NISHIZAWA Ryuji and OKADA Bunkichi were not re-elected. NISHIZAWA, however, remains as a member of the Control Committee and OKADA was newly elected to that group. The nine (9) newcomers to the expanded Central Committee include only four whose names have been familiar in headquarters organizations. MATSUMOTO Kazumi and TAKENAKA Tsunesaburo have previous service records on both the Control Committee and the Candidate Pool, while KISHIMOTO Shigeo and KAMEYAMA Kozo also were formerly in the Candidate Pool. The other five, however, have served on none of the important headquarters committees, although NOSAKA Ryu, wife of NOSAKA Sanzo, is important in her own right as head of the Women's Department of the Party. SATO Satoji and TOSAKA Kan hold prominent positions in HOKURIKU, where they both are members of the regional control committee. Newcomers SHIRAKAWA Haruichi and MATSUMOTO Saneki have had no prominent party positions.

A. Candidate Pool Decreased

While the Central Committee was expanded, the Central Committee Candidate Pool was decreased from 20 to 10 members. Five members remained on the Candidate Pool. Of the 15 that were not re-elected, four members, MATSUMOTO Kazumi, TAKENAKA Tsunesaburo, KISHIMOTO Shigeo, and KAMEYAMA Kozo succeeded to positions in the Central Committee. SHIINO Eturo and IWAMOTO Iwao were elected as members of the Control Committee, while HATTORI Sakusei was reportedly named to the Supreme Executive Council of the Party. Eight members of the Candidate Pool, including two Koreans and two women, were dropped entirely from the Party headquarters. The five new members of the Candidate Pool are new names in the Headquarters top committees: HARADA Choji, YAMAMOTO Hitoshi, SUNAMA Kazuyoshi, TOSAKA Ryoichi and NISHIDATE Hitoshi.

B. Control Committee Increased by One

Less radical in both the numerical and personnel changes is the reorganization of the Control Committee. The new group, which now has nine instead of the former eight members has only two rank newcomers, MASUDA Kakunosuke and WADA Ichizo. Of the others, four (MATSUMOTO Seichiro, YAMABE Kentaro, IWAMOTO Iwao and NISHIZAWA Ryuji) are carry-overs from the old Control Committee. SHIINO Etsuro was formerly a member of the Candidate Pool, OKADA Bunkichi, a former member of the Central Committee and MIYAMOTO Kenji who holds positions as a member of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau. Those who lost in re-election to the Control Committee are KIN Ten Kai, who still continues as a member of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau, MATSUMOTO Kazumi and TAKENAKA Tsunesaburo, both newly elected to the Central Committee; and HAKAMADA Satomi who continues as a member of the Supreme Executive Council.

C. Political Bureau Little Changed

Seven of the nine members of the new Political Bureau are carry-overs: TOKUDA Kyuichi, NOSAKA Sanzo, SHIGA Yoshio, MIYAMOTO Kenji, KIN Ten Kai, ITO Ritsu, and HASEGAWA Hiroshi. Central Committeemen SHIGA Shigeo and KONNO Yojiro replaced HAKAMADA Satomi and KASUGA Shoichi as members of this bureau.

D. TOKUDA Heads Secretariat

Serving under Secretary General TOKUDA Kyuichi in the new secretariat are NOSAKA Sanzo, ITO Ritsu and newcomers HASEGAWA Hiroshi and KAMEYAMA Kozo. SHIGA Yoshio, OKADA Bunkichi, and KONNO Yojiro were not re-elected to the secretariat, the membership of which was reduced from six to five. (TAB B)

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Present Members	Former Members
KIN Ten Kai	KIN Ten Kai
TOKUDA Kyuichi	TOKUDA Kyuichi
SHIGA Yoshio	SHIGA Yoshio
MIYAMOTO Kenji	MIYAMOTO Kenji
KAMIYAMA Shigeo	KAMIYAMA Shigeo
NOSAKA Sanzo	NOSAKA Sanzo
HAKAMADA Satomi	HAKAMADA Satomi
ITO Ritsu	ITO Ritsu
ITO Kenichi	ITO Kenichi
KASUGA Shoichi	KASUGA Shoichi
KASUGA Shojiro	KASUGA Shojiro
KONNO Yojiro	KONNO Yojiro
HASEGAWA Hiroshi	HASEGAWA Hiroshi
SHIDA Shigeo	SHIDA Shigeo

Present Members	Former Members
KURAHARA Korefo	KURAHARA Korefo
TAKAKURA Teru	TAKAKURA Teru
MATSUMOTO Kazumi	UCHINO Takechiyo
TAKENAKA Tsunesaburo	MATSUZAKI Kumaji
KISHIMOTO Shigeo	NISHIZAWA Ryuji
SHIRAKAWA Haruichi	OKADA Sunkichi
TOSAKA Ken (Hiroshi)	
MATSUMOTO Seneki (Mimasu)	
KAMEYAMA Kozo	
SATO Satoji	
NOSAKA Ryu	

CANDIDATE POOL

BOKU On Tetsu	BOKU On Tetsu
NOSAKA Hiroaki	NOSAKA Hiroaki
TADA Tomoji	TADA Tomoji
IWATA Eiichi	IWATA Eiichi
KONISHI Masao	KONISHI Masao
HARADA Choji	HATTORI Bakusei
YAMAMOTO Hitoshi	MATSUMOTO Kazumi
SUNAMA Kazuyoshi	TAKENAKA Tsunesaburo
TOSAKA Ryoichi	KISHIMOTO Shigeo
NISHIDATE Hitoshi (Jin)	KAMEYAMA Kozo
	SHIINO Etsuro
	IWAMOTO Iwao
	SO Sei Tetsu
	KIN Yo To
	ISHIKAWA Tomomon
	TASHIRO Bunji
	SEKIGUCHI Kinso
	MIYAMOTO Yuriko
	OHACHI Yoneko

CONTROL COMMITTEE

MATSUMOTO Soichiro	MATSUMOTO Soichiro
YAMABE Kentaro	YAMABE Kentaro
IWAMOTO Iwao	IWAMOTO Iwao
NISHIZAWA Ryuji	NISHIZAWA Ryuji
WADA Ichiso	KIN Ten Kei
MIYAMOTO Kenji	MATSUMOTO Kazumi
OKADA Bunkichi	TAKENAKA Tsunesaburo
SHIINO Etsuro	HARAMADA Satomi
MASUDA Kakunosuke	

POLITICAL BUREAU

TOKUDA Kyuichi	TOKUDA Kyuichi
SHIGA Yoshio	SHIGA Yoshio
NOSAKA Sanzo	NOSAKA Sanzo
MIYAMOTO Kenji	MIYAMOTO Kenji
KIN Ten Kei	KIN Ten Kei
ITO Ritsu	ITO Ritsu
HASEGAWA Hiroshi	HASEGAWA Hiroshi
SHIDA Shigeo	NAKAMADA Satomi
KONNO Yojiro	KAZUGA Shoichi

SECRETARIAT

TOKUDA Kyuichi (Secretary General)	TOKUDA Kyuichi
NOSAKA Sanzo	NOSAKA Sanzo

Present Members	Former Members
ITO Ritsu	ITO Ritsu
HASEGAWA Hiroshi	SHIGA Yoshio
KAMEYAMA Koso	OKADA Bunkichi
	KONNO Kojiro

V. ADOPTION OF NOSAKA SANZO's "REVOLUTION BY PEACEFUL MEANS"

One of the most significant developments since the Japan Communist Party's establishment, was the adoption of NOSAKA Sanzo's plan for "Revolution by Peaceful Means". This plan which was the center of heated debate by the delegates at the Party's Sixth National Convention, was reportedly adopted over the objections of many of the members.

NOSAKA, former member of the Praesidium of the Comintern and ardent admirer of Georgi Dimitrov, leading Comintern exponent of united front tactics and now Communist Premier of Bulgaria, has favored emphasis on legal and parliamentary tactics to develop the party, and simultaneously preparing the way for the ultimate revolution by violence. His theories on "the present Revolution and the Revolution by Peaceful Means" which he has consistently advocated, is often in direct contrast to the more aggressive and revolutionary tactics advocated by TOKUDA Kyuichi, the Secretary-General of the Party. TOKUDA is an uncompromising Marxist, who views parliamentarianism and united action with non-Communist parties as a sure way to destroy party purity. He is an advocate of immediate, direct violence, and is contemptuous of any parliamentarian maneuverings or appeals to the ballot.

In his explanation of the plan at the Sixth National Convention, NOSAKA told the delegates that the basis for Socialistic Revolution must be laid down while completing the present democratic revolution. He refuted the theory of the left-wing fraction of the Social Democratic Party that the present stage of activities has progressed to that of proletarian democratic revolution by contending that the present stage of activities is nothing but a bourgeois revolution. NOSAKA demanded state and peoples' control of key industries and banking institutions, and pointed out the main obstacle to this objective at present, is feudalism in agrarian circles and bureaucratic influences. He added that wide scale reform will be one subject of Communist tactics in the future. NOSAKA indirectly implied the existence of militarism by a clause in his strategy platform calling for the "protection of peace and eradication of warmongers". Cooperation with Communist Parties throughout the world was advocated in the clause "Internation cooperation of all working classes".

NOSAKA frequently reminded listeners that Japan is not at present an independent nation. The following is a summarization of NOSAKA's Plant

"Political, economic and social changes brought about by the war have necessitated a new party plan. Democratic influences have developed, but a semi-feudalistic condition still persists, such that the outward appearance belies the actual situation. Although capitalism has lost its strength, it seeks to regain its position through political parties, bureaucrats and international support. Since political power is held by financiers and landowners, the duty of the Party is to secure Japanese independence. The increase in the power of the Socialists and the Communists presages the establishment of a democratic peoples' government.

"The present revolution represents the transition stage from democratic revolution to socialistic revolution. The duty of the Party comprises the abolition of political privileges, emancipation of farmers, dissolution of financial combines, economic reconstruction, and the formation of a democratic peoples' government.

"A revolution by peaceful means is feasible since the violent changes which have occurred after 15 August 1945 offer possibilities for it. The method to be used blends mass struggle and democratic acquisition of political power. Elections and legislation at present have become the peaceful measures for revolution with the support of the workers, farmers and merchants. As the strength and directive power of the working classes increase, conditions favorable for the growth of socialism will improve."

VI. REORGANIZATION OF THE JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY'S ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

A. Ratification of the Revised Party Constitution

Adoption of amendments to the constitution of the Japan Communist Party was another major accomplishment of the Japan Communist Party at the Sixth National Congress. The revised Party constitution, which was drafted late in June 1947, was the result of extensive studies, conducted by leading officials of the Japan Communist Party, to overcome many of the deficiencies in the Party structure. Considerable changes were made in the provisions for the Party structure and in the action platform of the Party. (TAB C).

One of the most significant provisions contained in this revised constitution is the stipulation for the reorganization of the organisational structure of the Japan Communist Party. This reorganization affects the lower echelon organs of the Party, and provides for the decentralization of the Party's high command by dispersing its top-notch leaders to 9 regional committees, and the streamlining of the party's chain of command.

B. Background of the Reorganization

The reorganization of the Japan Communist Party's organization which began late in May 1947, is one of the major changes made by the Party since its reestablishment. In reorganizing its structure, the Japan Communist Party has established 9 regional committees throughout Japan. (TAB D) These regional committees constitute a new organizational level between the Party headquarters and 46 prefectural committees. Supervised by permanently assigned Central Committee members, each of these 9 regional committees is responsible for several prefectural committees selected according to their geographical locations.

The Japan Communist Party, like any organizations which expands its influence too far in a short period of time, has been confronted with numerous setbacks. One of the most important of these handicaps has been the weakness in many of the Party's subordinate organizations and lower echelon leadership. To overcome this deficiency and to strengthen it for future activities, the Japan Communist Party began reorganizing its organizational structure late in June 1947. This reorganization entailed the decentralization of the Party's high command by dispersing its top-notch leaders to various regions and streamlining its chain of command.

This weakness in the activities and leadership of these local committees resulted from a myopic stand taken towards local committees by Party leaders. Thorough as the Party is in all of its activities, the leaders of the Party were blind to the need of strengthening the local committees. Since its reestablishment in October 1945, until early in 1947, nearly all of the Party's top ranking leaders and officials were concentrated in Tokyo.

This concentration of Central leaders contributed to a smooth running and extremely well-organized Party headquarters, but left most prefectural committees to carry on by themselves.

Under the old system, the prefectural committees were directly responsible to the Central Committee in Tokyo. Consequently, many of the

directives and instructions issued by the Central Committee were not fully understood by the local organizations. This in turn, caused resentment among local members who felt that the Central Committee did not understand the actual conditions in respective localities. Often differences in local tendencies, customs, etc., was not taken into consideration by the Central Committee when it issued its instructions. For example, in some prefectures, there was practically no labor union activity , but considerable stress was placed on labor agitation. Meanwhile Party guidance was almost nil in other areas where there was much labor activity. Because of this, most of these struggles were carried on independently and the experience gained through these struggles was not made available to other prefectures.

A preponderance of members belonging to a particular social class, or members experienced in particular movements, caused disunity among the members in many local committees. Despotism on the part of many old-time Communists also resulted from lack of supervision by the Central Committee.

C. Measures to Strengthen Local Committees

At first this weak link in the Party structure was overshadowed by the tremendous progress made by the Party soon after its reestablishment. Party leaders made sporadic efforts to strengthen the local committees through the medium of directives, bulletins, etc. The all-out movement to strengthen the organization structure of the Party did not begin until late June 1947. (Members of the Central Committee voiced the need for drastic remedial measures after the ignominous defeat suffered by the Party in the April-May 1947 general elections. Of the expected 50 seats, the Japan Communist Party seated four candidates in the House of Representatives and an equal number in the House of Councillors from both the National and Local Constituencies.) The Central Committee held its Fourth General Meeting from 18 to 20 May 1947 to study the cause of the dismal showing made by Party candidates during the election. Critical analysis by those attending the meeting attributed the basic cause of this failure to the lack of support from outlying districts, principally from among farmers and laborers. Insufficient propaganda activities and the lack of enthusiasm on the part of many of the local committees were held responsible for this condition.

To overcome this deficiency and to strengthen local committees for future activities, Central Committee members decided that a major change in the Party's organizational structure was necessary. Several members of the Committee were selected to draft a plan necessary for this change. Early in June 1947, a draft providing for the decentralization of the Party's chain of command was distributed to all local committees for their consideration and approval. This proposal was in the form of an amendment to the recently adopted Party constitution. The draft was revised further at the Fifth General Meeting of the Central Committee on 12 to 29 October 1947. Although the amendment was not formally ratified until the Sixth National Convention of the Party, preparation for the reorganization began early in July 1947.

D. New Terminology Adopted by the Japan Communist Party

In reorganizing the Party structure, many changes were made in the terminology used to designate the different committees. The Party has adopted the terms, "Squads" (Han) and "Groups" (Shuden) to replace respectively the former "Cells" (Saibo) and "Fractions" (Furaku). The Central Committee made these changes because it believed that the old terms contained "sinister connotations" which alienated people who would otherwise be more cooperative with the activities of the Party.

The new party structure has the following chain of command:

NEW	JAP EQUIVALENT	OLD	JAP EQUIVALENT
Central Committee	Chuo Iinkai	Central Committee	Chuo Iinkai
Regional Committee	Chiho Iinkai	None	
Prefectural Committee	Ken Iinkai	Regional Committee	Chiho Iinkai
District Committee	Chiku Iinkai	District Committee	Chiku Iinkai
Squad	Han	Cell	Saibo
Group	Shudan	Fraction	Furaku

The basic plan of this movement is to decentralize the Party's chain of command so that each subordinate organization will have the best possible leadership. Under the old system, the forty-six prefectural committees were directly under the jurisdiction of the Central Committee, and consequently close supervision of local activities was impossible. Under the new plan, selected leaders have taken up semi-permanent residence in the regions to which they have been assigned. Party leaders believe also that this dispersion of key personnel will keep the party from collapsing in its entirety in the event of suppression.

The following is a list of the nine regional committees and their respective Central Committee organizers:

HOKKAIDO Regional Committee	HASEGAWA, Hiroshi
TOHOKU Regional Committee	KASUGA, Shojiro
KANTO Regional Committee	KASUGA, Shoichi
TOKAI Regional Committee	MATSUMOTO, Kazumi
HOKURIKU Regional Committee	NAKAMADA, Satomi
CHUGOKU Regional Committee	TAKEHAKA, Tsunesaburo
SHIKOKU Regional Committee	KONISHI, Masao
KYUSHU Regional Committee	KOMNO, Yojiro
KANSAI Regional Committee	SHIGA, Yoshio

(With the exception of KONISHI Masao, the above-mentioned organizers were elected or re-elected to the Central Committee, during the Sixth National Convention. KONISHI was re-elected to the Central Committee Candidate Pool.)

The Regional Committees will operate independently insofar as to allow them to cope with and conform to tendencies, circumstances, or customs peculiar to different localities. The committees have been further authorized to issue instructions to their respective lower echelons without consulting the Central Committee. Executive directives issued by the Central Committee will be forwarded to those regional committees directly concerned with the contents, and the regional committees in turn will revise these instructions according to their particular needs. The new plan is expected to avoid the misrouting of Party headquarters instructions.

In addition, Regional advisors will advise local committees on financial matters. They must coordinate the financial activities of the various prefectures, and help those prefectures which are financially weak. Also they will establish regional schools to train outstanding members as competent leaders.

E. Structure of the Regional Committee

Provisions for the establishment of the regional committees are set forth in Chapter IV, "Regional Party Organs" of the newly ratified Party Constitution. The supreme organ of the regional committee is the Regional Party Conferences convened by the regional committees. Regional Party Conferences will be composed of regional committee and regional committee candidate pool members, prefectural and metropolitan committee members, and representatives from the Party's Central Committee. The Regional Party Conference will meet once a year, but a special session may be convened when one third of the conference request it.

There are 19 to 20 members in the regional committee, and half that number in the regional committee candidate pool. Committees meet monthly to supervise the activities of the prefectural committees, and to handle all necessary administrative affairs. A Standing Committee (Jonin Iinkai) will be established to direct activities between meetings of the regional committee. The standing committee will select a chairman who will supervise the committee's activities. Specialized departments may be established within the regional committee to cope with technical problems, e.g., labor union activities, etc. These departments will differ according to peculiar conditions in the various regions, and will be under the supervision of the standing committee.

a. Hokkaido Regional Committee:

The Hokkaido Regional Committee of the Japan Communist Party is the only committee that has not been effected to any great extent in the reorganization movement. Since its establishment, the Hokkaido Branch of the Party has enjoyed the same status as the recently established regional committees.

Unlike the three other islands which comprise the Empire of Japan, Hokkaido does not have any prefectures under its jurisdiction. The prefectural equivalent in Hokkaido are GUN's of which there are fourteen (14). Because of this geographical difference, the Hokkaido Branch of the Party was established to include all of these guns' into the Hokkaido Regional Committee.

The Hokkaido Regional Committee claims one tenth of the total Communist Party membership. The registered membership in Hokkaido is 1,495 members, or a total estimated membership of 5,000 registered members, secret members, sympathizers, and other supporters. HASEGAWA Hiroshi, one of the ranking leaders of the Party's Central Committee, is in charge of the Committee. He is assisted by NISHIDATE Hitoshi, who is the nominal head of the Committee. NISHIDATE was elected to the Central Committee Candidate Pool during the election at the Sixth National Congress. Other Organizers from the Central Committee are frequent visitors of this Committee to aid HASEGAWA in making Hokkaido the bastion of Japanese Communism (TAB E).

b. Tohoku Regional Committee:

The Tohoku Regional Committee headed by KASUGA Shojiro of the Party's Central Committee encompasses the northernmost prefectures of: AOMORI, IWATE, AKITA, FUKUSHIMA, MIYAGI, and YAMAGATA. Under the title of "The Grand Meeting of the Northeastern Local Committees of the Japan Communist Party", the TOHOKU Regional Committee met for the first time on 9 and 10 August 1947. Attended by approximately 83 leading officials of the prefectural committees comprising the Tohoku Regional Committee, preliminary preparations for the activities of the Committees were decided upon by the delegation. Election of officials to head this committee was held at this meeting.

Also released at this meeting were the following figures concerning the registered membership of the Tohoku Regional Committee. Included are the number of cells in each prefecture, the membership of the Young Communist League and the number of readers of the AKAHATA, the Party newspaper.

PREFECTURAL COMMITTEES	REGISTERED MEMBERS	ESTIMATED MEMBERS
FUKUSHIMA	395	1,000
MIYAGI	305	1,000
YAMAGATA	233	800
IWATE	141	700
AKITA	149	800
AOMORI	211	1,000
TOTAL	1,434	5,300

Although a complete roster of the members of the Regional Committee and the Regional Committee Candidate Pool have been obtained, no information has been obtained to date on the leaders of the various specialized departments. (TAB E)

c. Hokuriku Regional Committee:

On 16 October 1947 the HOKURIKU Regional Committee held its preparatory meeting in Nagano Prefecture. Present at this meeting were TOKUDA Kyuichi and NAKAMADA Satomi, who was responsible for organizing the Committee, and representatives from the NAGANO, ISHIKAWA, NIIGATA, TOYAMA, FUKUI Prefectural Committees.

The main purpose of the regional committee as decided at this meeting were as follows:

a. To strengthen the fraction's leadership.
b. To unify various fraction and party organizations.
c. To strengthen the activities of the various departments with the prefectural committees.
d. To unify the labor front and counteract anti-Communist Propaganda.

The main propaganda line for future activities was decided upon and will cover the following subjects:

a. Anti-Communist activity
b. Food Shortage
c. Income Tax
d. Rationing System
e. Criticizing of political activity
f. Reparations
g. The new Japanese Constitution
h. Problems of young men and women

The membership of the HOKURIKU Regional Committee is as follows:

	REGISTERED MEMBERS	ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP
NIIGATA	274	600
TOYAMA	75	400
ISHIKAWA	47	400
FUKUI	44	500
NAGANO	1,031	2,500
TOTAL	1,471	4,400

The prefectural committees of TOYAMA, ISHIKAWA and FUKUI are three of the nine prefectural committees of the Japan Communist Party which have less than 100 registered members. The increasing of members in these committees is one of the major objectives of the Hokuriku Regional Committee (TAB E).

d. Kanto Regional Committee:

The Kanto Regional Committee with seven (7) prefectural and metropolitan committees under its jurisdiction has more than one third of tht total registered membership of the Japan Communist Party. A breakdown of the membership of the seven prefectures discloses the following:

	REGISTERED MEMBERS	ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP
TOKYO	2,399	8,500
KANAGAWA	217	1,800
GUNMA	628	1,000
IBARAGI	1,180	1,800
TOCHIGI	217	1,000
SAITAMA	772	1,500
CHIBA	220	1,200
TOTAL	5,653	16,800

The Kanto Regional Committee is headed by KASUGA Shoichi, a member of the Party's Central Committee, and has its office in the same building in Tokyo that houses the headquarters of the Japan Communist Party. The exact date of the establishment of this committee is not known, but it began functioning late in November 1947. (TAB E)

e. Chugoku Regional Committee (TAB E):

The Chugoku Regional Committee is headed by TAKEMAKA Tsunesaburo, a member of the Party's Central Committee. Established on 18 October 1947, the Committee has under its jurisdiction; OKAYAMA, TOTTORI, HIROSHIMA, SHIMANE, and YAMAGUCHI Prefectural Committees. Although nothing concrete has been decided, the Party headquarters is contemplating establishing a SANIN Regional Committee composed on SHIMANE, and TOTTORI Prefectural Committees. This move was advanced by members of the Central Committee because of the extreme difference in economic and political conditions encountered in SHIMANE and TOTTORI as compared to the rest of the prefectures in the CHUGOKU region.

The following is the total membership of the CHUGOKU Regional Committee:

	REGISTERED MEMBERS	ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP
HIROSHIMA	263	1,200
OKAYAMA	527	1,000
YAMAGUCHI	335	1,000
SHIMANE	108	900
TOTTORI	173	850
TOTAL	1,406	4,950

f. Kansai Regional Committee (TAB E):

The Kansai Regional Committee with an estimated membership of 10,600 registered members, supporters and secret members is one of the most active committees of the Party. It was established through the efforts of SUGA Yoshio and SHIDA Shigeo, both of whom are members of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party. Because of the extreme importance of this region, both economically and politically, the Central Committee concentrated its attention on this region to make it the hub of all Communist activities in southern Japan. The preparatory meeting for the establishment of the KANSAI Regional Committee was held on 2 June 1947, at which time the deadline for the concrete establishment of the committee was set for 28 September 1947. However, because of difficulties encountered by the organizers in trying to place several of the less active committees on equal footing with the Osaka, Hyogo and Kyoto Prefectural Committees, the formal establishment of the committee did not take place until the middle of January, 1948.

The following is a breakdown of the membership of the Kansai Regional Committee:

	REGISTERED MEMBERS	ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP
OSAKA	637	4,500
HYOGO	382	2,500
KYOTO	103	2,500
SHIGA	69	400
NARA	57	300
WAKAYAMA	36	400
TOTAL	1,484	10,600

g. Tokai Regional Committee:

After five months of extensive preparations, the Tokai Regional Committee was formally established in October 1947. At a meeting on 5 October 1947, representatives from AICHI, SHIZUOKA, GIFU and MIE Prefectural Committees elected eighteen (18) members to the TOKAI Regional Committee and eight (8) to the Regional Committee Candidate Pool. A Standing Committee and heads of the various specialized departments were selected from among the members of the Regional Committee.

The Tokai Regional Committee is headed by MATSUMOTO Kazumi, a member of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee. Under his leadership are 947 registered members or an estimated total membership of 5,000 registered members and supporters. The membership of the Tokai Regional by prefectures shows:

PREFECTURAL COMMITTEES	REGISTERED MEMBERS	ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP
SHIZUOKA	335	2,500
AICHI	237	1,500
GIFU	138	700
MIE	237	500
TOTAL	947	5,200

h. Kyushu Regional Committee:

Late in March 1947 KONNO Yojiro, one of the top officials of the Japan Communist Party was dispatched to KYUSHU to relieve TASHIRO Fumihisa as head of the prefectural committees in Kyushu. This move resulted from the ineffectual methods used by TASHIRO in supervising the activities of these committees. Although Kyushu offers one of the most fertile fields of agitation for the Communists, TASHIRO was not able to utilize this opportunity. Liaison between the various committees was almost negligible, with the result that coordinated activities among the prefectural committees could not effectively be carried out.

Following the decision made by the Central Committee in May 1947 to organize regional committees throughout Japan, KONNO and SHIINO Etsuro, also a member of the Party's Central Committee, began preparations to consolidate the seven (7) prefectural committees into the Kyushu Regional Committee. The first meeting of the Kyushu Regional Committee took place on 1 June 1947, at which time temporary officials were elected to head the committee. With Fukuoka as the center of operations, organizers were dispatched to the seven prefectures to institute the new organizational changes. The present officials of the Kyushu Regional Committee were elected during the second Regional Party Conference which was held from 16 to 17 January 1948.

There are 1,048 registered Communists, or an estimated membership of 6,000 registered members and supporters of the Japan Communist Party in Kyushu. FUKUOKA has the largest concentration with 480 registered members and approximately 2,000 supporters. Although numerically small, the NAGASAKI and SAGA Prefectural Committees, together with the FUKUOKA Prefectural Committee, comprise the three most active committees in KYUSHU. The registered membership in NAGASAKI is 75 and approximately 600 supporters, and 58 registered members and 500 supporters in SAGA Prefecture. The rest of the prefectural committees are: KAGOSHIMA with 126 registered members and 500 supporters; MIYAZAKI with 183 registered members and 400 supporters, KUMAMOTO with 75 registered members and 300 supporters, and OITA with 51 registered members and 500 supporters. (TAB E)

i. Shikoku Regional Committee (TAB F)

The Shikoku Regional Committee is the only one of the nine (9) regional committees that has not been formally established. Concerted efforts are being made by the leaders in SHIKOKU to organize the Committee by the end of May 1948.

The responsible person for the SHIKOKU Regional Committee is KONISHI Masao, a member of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee Candidate Pool. Assisting KONISHI as members of the SHIKOKU Regional Preparatory Committee are:

MIYAI Shinichi, responsible person of the KAGAWA Prefectural Committee

SHIMIZU Shozo, responsible person of the EHIME Prefectural Committee

Committee
Party

MOHRI Takeo, responsible person of the KOCHI Prefectural
ISHIHARA Kaizo, a national organizer of the Japan Communist
TERAO Goro, a national organizer of the Japan Communist Party

The membership of the SHIKOKU Regional Committee is as follows:

	REGISTERED MEMBERS	ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP
KAGAWA	244	500
TOKUSHIMA	235	300
EHIME	184	500
KOCHI	356	700
TOTAL	1,019	2,000

F. Structure of the Prefectural and District Committees

Prefectural committees were formerly on the level of the present regional committees and were directly responsible to the Central Committee. Under the new set-up, the forty-three (43) prefectural and three (3) metropolitan committees are responsible directly to the respective regional committees. The prefectural-metropolitan and district committees are built on the same pattern except that the district committee is on a lower level. Provisions for the establishment of these committees are set forth in Chapter V and VI of the revised Party Constitution.

Chapter V, "The Ken (Prefectural) and FU (Metropolitan) Party Organ", provides the following for the establishment of the Prefectural and Metropolitan Committees.

"The supreme organ of the Ken and Fu committees is the Ken or Fu Party Conference which is convened once a year by these committees. The Conference is composed of Ken and Fu Committee members, candidate members, and representatives from the district committees.

"From five to ten members of good character with the ability to lead will be selected for the Ken and Fu Committees, and a Candidate Pool comprising half the number of this committee will be selected."

Ken and Fu Committee meeting will be held at least once a month to supervise the activities of the Party in the Ken or Fu, and to handle other administrative affairs.

"The Ken or Fu Committees will select a Standing Committee (Jomin Kinkai) from among its members to handle the daily activities of the committee.

"Specialized departments may be established within the Ken or Fu Committees to make specific plans for the committee's activities. These departments will be established in accordance with the conditions within the particular Ken or Fu. The specialized departments will be under the supervision of the Standing Committee."

G. Structure of the Squads (Cells)

No major changes have been made in the structure of these basic organs of the Party. The provisions for the structure and missions of the squads are stipulated in Chapter VI of the Party Constitution.

One of the most comprehensive publications issued to date on the duties of the cells was recently published by KONNO Yojiro of the Central Committee. Termed the "KONNO SYSTEM", this document was made available only to completely reliable Party members. The following is a summation of this publication:

The Konno Ryoken

Factory cells as the most important units have the duty of informing the common people of the objectives of the struggle. It is essential to infiltrate into anti-communist circles in order to spread Communist policies. To gain the support of the common people, appeals to the different tastes of various groups should be made.

The prime defect of the cells is political weakness and weakness in theory. Discussions of politics and the principles of the Japan Communist Party as well as a study of the Works of Marx, Lenin and Stalin will correct this lack.

Communist units and meetings that will make an effective organization are as follows. The District Committees, composed of active cell members from more important cells, is familiar with primary aims and is qualified to make important decisions. It must act as representative of the people and take leadership in politics, economics and cultural movements. The "Org" groups, working with the District Committees are active cells members who receive special education in Communist theory and tactics preparatory to assuming positions of leadership.

The series of meetings of specialized groups which have specific duties is classified as (1) a cell delegates meeting, where the current situation and methods to meet it are discussed; (2) the cell group conference, where members report cell activities and formulate joint measures; (3) meetings of those engaged in labor union affairs, propaganda and agitation and culture; and (4) meetings for young men, women, farmers, resident cells, AKAHATA agents and treasurers.

The reinforcement of District Committees in the more remote organizations is attained through the AKAHATA and traveling organizers. Thus new developments and methods may be learned. As examples of eliminating backwardness, two cases are cited. In one of these groups the Communists were divided into three levels of advancement so that appropriate studies and activities could be carried on for the maximum understanding. For incentive each member was to seek a new member. The new style cell involved the use of the open cell conference, which attracted new members and numerous organized groups such as the Social Science Research Group, a cultural circle in every block, childrens' clubs, and the holding of research meetings after cell conferences.

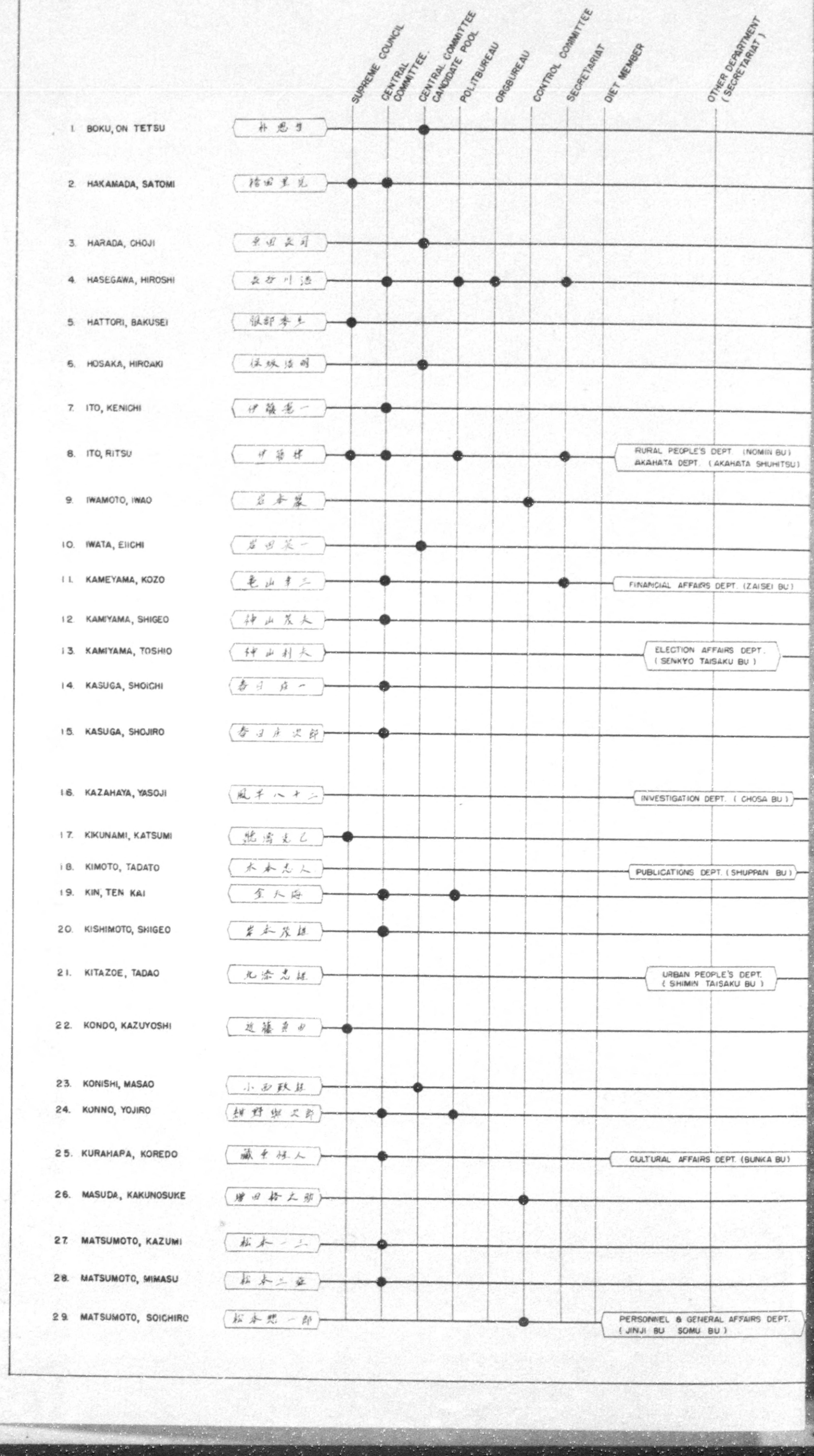
The great deficiency in leaders can be met successfully only if capable men are selected from the cells, trained and educated.

Appended as TAB G is an alphabetical listing of the leading Communists in the regional and prefectural committees of the Japan Communist Party.

Chart, Japan Communist Party

Headquarters Officials

J A


SUPREME COUNCIL
CENTRAL COMMITTEE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANDIDATE POOL
POLITBUREAU
ORGBUREAU
CONTROL COMMITTEE
SECRETARIAT
DIET MEMBER
OTHER DEPARTMENT (SECRETARIAT)
1. BOKU, ON TETSU
2. HAKAMADA, SATOMI
3. HARADA, CHOJI
4. HASEGAWA, HIROSHI
5. HATTORI, BAKUSEI
6. HOSAKA, HIROAKI
7. ITO, KENICHI
8. ITO, RITSU
RURAL PEOPLE'S DEPT. (NOMIN BU)
AKAHATA DEPT. (AKAHATA SHUHITSU)
9. IWAMOTO, IWAO
10. IWATA, EIICHI
11. KAMEYAMA, KOZO
FINANCIAL AFFAIRS DEPT. (ZAISEI BU)
12. KAMIYAMA, SHIGEO
13. KAMIYAMA, TOSHIO
ELECTION AFFAIRS DEPT. (SENKYO TAISAKU BU)
14. KASUGA, SHOICHI
15. KASUGA, SHOJIRO
16. KAZAHAYA, YASOJI
INVESTIGATION DEPT. (CHOSA BU)
17. KIKUNAMI, KATSUMI
18. KIMOTO, TADATO
PUBLICATIONS DEPT. (SHUPPAN BU)
19. KIN, TEN KAI
20. KISHIMOTO, SHIGEO
21. KITAZOE, TADAO
URBAN PEOPLE'S DEPT. (SHIMIN TAISAKU BU)
22. KONDO, KAZUYOSHI
23. KONISHI, MASAO
24. KONNO, YOJIRO
25. KURAHARA, KOREDO
CULTURAL AFFAIRS DEPT. (BUNKA BU)
26. MASUDA, KAKUNOSUKE
27. MATSUMOTO, KAZUMI
28. MATSUMOTO, MIMASU
29. MATSUMOTO, SOICHIRO
PERSONNEL & GENERAL AFFAIRS DEPT. (JINJI BU SOMU BU)

APAN COMMUNIST PARTY

HEADQUARTERS OFFICIALS

TOKUDA FACTION	NOSAKA FACTION	SOVIET FRACTION	REGIONAL ORGANIZER	KOREAN	RESIDENCE IN USSR	PRE WAR CP MEMBER	LABOR UNION AFFILIATION	POLITICAL PRISONER (BEFORE OCT 45)	ALIAS	AGE
	●			●		●	EAST SOUTH BRANCH OF KOREAN LABOR UNION IN TOKYO	●	BOKU YU, BOKU SOKUN, BOKU GISAN, KIN SEIICHI, ISOBE (PARTY NAME)	38
	●	●	HOKURIKU		●	●	1923-ORGANIZED REVOLUTIONARY LABOR UNION (KAKUMEI-TEKI RODO KUMIAI). 1923-ACTIVE LEFTIST OF JAPAN LABOR FEDERATION (NIPPON RODO SODOMEI). 1923-ACTIVE IN FOUNDING OF JAPAN LABOR UNION COUNCIL (NIPPON RODO KUMIAI HYOGI-KAI).	●			43
	●					●	TRANSPORTATION WORKER'S UNION (RODO KUMIAI ZENKOKU KYOGI-KAI).	●		40
			HOKKAIDO			●		●	HAYASHI, MAYUMI, ICHINOMIYA	45
	●	●				●		●		43
	●			●		●		●		33
						●	ORGANIZED KANTO DISTRICT LABOR UNION COUNCIL. ORGANIZED LEFT WING GROUP-LABOR UNIONS ALLIANCE.	●		35
	●	●				●	ACTIVE AMONG FARMER'S UNIONS	●	TAKAMURA, KAHIRA, UCHIDA, AKIYAMA, OKA, MURAI	34
						●	1934-ENDEAVORED TO ORGANIZE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ALL JAPAN LABOR UNION, ANTI-IMPERIALISM LEAGUE (HAN TEI), AND THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ALL JAPAN FARMERS UNION (ZENNO-ZENKAI).	●	OKADA	46
						●	TRADE UNION DEPARTMENT OF JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY	●	KONNO EIICHI	42
						●		●		37
	●					●	KANTO FREE LABORER'S UNION (KANTO JIYU RODO-SHA KUMIAI)	●		42
						●	NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JAPANESE LABOR UNIONS	●	TAMURA, HATTORI, OTA, YOSHII	68
			KANTO			●	SECRETARY-TSURUMI-SHIBAURA FACTORIES BRANCH OFFICE OF THE KANTO METAL WORKER'S TRADE UNION			41
			TOHOKU			●		●		45
						●		●		48
	●					●	CHAIRMAN OF THE ADVISORY GROUP OF THE JAPANESE C.I.O. PRESIDENT OF THE JAPAN NEWSPAPER AND RADIO WORKER'S UNION. LED THE YOMIURI STRIKE.			44
				●		●	KOREAN LABOR LEAGUE OF JAPAN	●	KIM YEN KAI, KIM CHON HA	46
	●					●	1921-KOBE ASS'N OF THE NIPPON NATIONAL FEDERATION OF LABOR UNIONS. 1925-MEMBER OF THE KANTO METAL LABOR UNION.	●	TANAKA KAZUO	43
						●	OSAKA LIBERAL LABORERS UNION (OSAKA JIYU RODOSHA KUMIAI)	●	KITAZOE TADAAKI NARASAKI KUSABURO PEN NAME: RI SEI	48
	●					●	N.C.I.U. (SAMBETSU). ALL JAPAN CHEMICAL LABOR UNION (ZEN NIPPON KAGAKU RODO KUMIAI) KANTO CHEMICAL LABOR UNION (KANTO KAGAKU RODO KUMIAI)			37
			SHIKOKU			●	OSAKA METAL LABOR UNION ALL JAPAN LABOR UNION	●	YAMADA KIYO, KAKAMI TATSU	37
			KYUSHU			●		●		68
						●		●	NAGATA, ICHIKAWA, MIYASAKI, NAGANO, OBAYASHI, MATSUMOTO, SADO, AND KURAHARA KORENDO OR KORETO	46
	●					●	NATIONAL FARMERS UNION	●	YAMAGUCHI MASAO	
	●		TOKAI			●				39
						●	ALL JAPAN FARMER'S UNION	●	ARAKI, MATSUO AND IMAI	44
						●	PERMANENT CLERK OF KYUSHU DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LABOR UNION -- YAWATA BRANCH OF KYUSHU IRONWORKER'S UNION.	●		41

SECRET

(SECTION I OF 2 SECTIONS)

EDUCATION	OCCUPATION	HOME PREFECTURE	OTHER DEPARTMENT (SECRETARIAT)
1927 - COMPLETED PRIMARY SCHOOL	COOLIE DRIVER	HEIANHOKUDO KOREA	
1919-1921 - ATTENDED MIDDLE SCHOOL 1925-1928 - ATTENDED COMMUNIST UNIVERSITY IN RUSSIA (MOSCO TOYO KINROSHO KYOSAN DAIGAKU)	ENGINEER AND BOAT -BUILDER	TOKYO	
GRADUATED TOYOURA MIDDLE SCHOOL YAMAGUCHI-SHI 1927	PROPRIETOR OF CIRCULATING LIBRARY.	YAMAGUCHI	
1916 - ENROLLED IN IST MIDDLE SCHOOL, AICHI-KEN.	CHAUFFEUR, WRITER, AND CLERK	AICHI	
GRADUATED MIDDLE SCHOOL. GRADUATED COMMUNIST UNIVERSITY IN RUSSIA	NEWSPAPER REPORTER	TOKYO	
GRADUATED MIDDLE SCHOOL IN KOREA; ENTERED TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.	CLERK	TOKYO	
GRADUATED ELEMENTARY SCHOOL. 1925 - ATTENDED CIVILIAN SCHOOL OF IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.	LABORER	TOKYO	
EXPELLED FROM IST HIGHER SCHOOL DURING 3RD YEAR OF ATTENDANCE GRADUATE OF TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIV.	CLERK	GIFU	URAL PEOPLE'S DEPT. (NOMIN BU) AKAHATA DEPT. (AKAHATA SHUHITSU)
GRADUATED KOBE IST SHINKO COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.	CLERK	HYOGO	
	LECTURER	TOKYO	
GRADUATED MATSUYAMA HIGHER SCHOOL ENTERED LAW SCHOOL OF KYOTO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY	ACCOUNTANT	KAGAWA	ANCIAL AFFAIRS DEPT. (ZAISEI BU)
1924 - GRADUATED HIGH SCHOOL	LABORER	YAMAGUCHI	
1929 - GRADUATED TAIHOKU NORMAL SCHOOL (PHYSICAL EDUCATION)	WRITER	YAMAGUCHI	ELECTION AFFAIRS DEPT. (SENKYO TAISAKU BU)
GRADUATE OF AN ELECTRICAL SCHOOL	CLERK OF DEPOSITS BUREAU	NAGANO	
STUDIED 3 YEARS IN MIDDLE SCHOOL. STUDIED ECONOMICS IN NIGHT SCHOOL 3 YEARS. COMPLETED SHORT COURSE INSTRUCTION AT KUTOPEI (TN SCHOOL IN RUSSIA).	PRINTER	OSAKA-FU	
1915 - GRADUATED IST MIDDLE SCHOOL, KYOTO. 1919 - GRADUATED 3RD HIGHER SCHOOL, KYOTO. 1922 - GRADUATED TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIV. LAW DEPT.	JOURNALIST, MEMBER OF THE AKAHATA EDITORIAL BUREAU.	OKAYAMA	INVESTIGATION DEPT. (CHOSA BU)
1925 - GRADUATED KANSAI GAKUIN COLLEGE	NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT	KAGAWA	
STUDIED SOCIAL SCIENCE AT NIHON UNIVERSITY, TOKYO.	PUBLISHER	KYONGSONG, KOREA	PUBLICATIONS DEPT. (SHUPPAN BU)
	LABORER	HYOGO	
LEFT KOCHI MUNICIPAL SCHOOL, SHIKOKU BEFORE GRADUATION	JOURNALIST	TOKYO	URBAN PEOPLE'S DEPT. (SHIMIN TAISAKU BU)
GRADUATED TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.		TOKYO	
LEFT 3RD HIGHER SCHOOL, KYOTO	CLERK	KAGAWA	
YAMAGATA HIGH SCHOOL - 2 YEARS	PROFESSIONAL COMMUNIST	YAMAGATA	
GRADUATED TOKYO PREFECTURAL MIDDLE SCHOOL. MARCH 1923 - GRADUATED FROM THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE SECTION OF TOKYO FOREIGN LANGUAGE SCHOOL.	WRITER	TOKYO	ALTURAL AFFAIRS DEPT. (BUNKA BU)
GRADUATE OF AOYAMA NORMAL SCHOOL	FORMER EMPLOYEE OF FUJI ELECTRIC CO	KANAGAWA	
GRADUATED MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDIED RUSSIAN 3 YEARS IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE SCHOOL.	NEWSPAPER REPORTER	SHIZUOKA	
	JOURNALIST	OKINAWA AND OSAKA	
GRADUATED TOYOOKA MIDDLE SCHOOL 1923. 1926 - EXPELLED FROM 5TH KUMAMOTO JUNIOR COLLEGE.	CLERK	HYOGO	SONNEL & GENERAL AFFAIRS DEPT. JI BU SOMU BU)

SECRET

		SUPREME COUNCIL	CENTRAL COMMITTEE	CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANDIDATE POOL	POLITBUREAU	ORGBUREAU	CONTROL COMMITTEE	SECRETARIAT	DIET MEMBER	OTHER DEPARTMENT (SECRETARIAT)
30. MATSUSHIMA, MATSUTARO	松島松太郎									PROPAGANDA & EDUCATION DEPT. (SENDEN KYŌIKU BU)
31. MIYAMOTO, KENJI	宮本顕治	●	●		●		●			VANGUARD DEPT. (ZEN-EI SHUKAN
32. MORIYA, SUKEO	守屋典郎									LOCAL ADMINISTRATION AFFAIRS DEPT (CHIHO GYOSEI TAISAKU BU)
33. NISHIDATE, HITOSHI	西館仁			●						
34. NISHIZAWA, RYUJI	西澤隆二						●			
35. NOSAKA, RYU	野坂竜			●						WOMEN'S DEPT. (FUJIN BU)
36. NOSAKA, SANZO	野坂参三	●	●		●			●	●	LOCAL AFFAIRS DEPT. (CHIHO BU SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY DEPT. (KAGAKU GIJUTSU BU)
37. OKADA, BUNKICHI	岡田文吉						●			
38. ONDA, HIDEICHI	御田秀一									YOUTH AFFAIRS DEPT. (SEINEN TAISAKU
39. SATO, SATOJI	佐藤佐藤次			●						
40. SHIDA, SHIGEO	志田重男			●						
41. SHIGA, YOSHIO	志賀義雄	●	●	●						AKAHATA DEPT. (AKAHATA SHUHITS
42. SHIINO, ETSURO	椎野悦郎						●			
43. SHIRAKAWA, SEIICHI	白川精一			●						
44. SUNAMA, KAZUYOSHI	砂間一良				●					
45. TADA, TOMEJI	多田留次				●					
46. TAKAKURA, TERU	高倉テル			●						
47. TAKENAKA, TSUNESABURO	竹中恒三郎			●						
48. TOKUDA, KYUICHI	徳田球一	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	SECRETARY-GENERAL
49. TOSAKA, HIROSHI	遠坂寛			●						
50. TOSAKA, RYOICHI	遠坂亮一				●					
51. WADA, ICHIZO	和田一造						●			
52. YAMABE, KENTARO	山辺健太郎						●			
53. YAMAMOTO, HITOSHI	山本斉				●					

JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY

HEADQUARTERS OFFICIALS

TOKUDA FACTION
HOSAKA FACTION
SOVIET FACTION
REGIONAL ORGANIZER
KOREAN
RESIDENCE IN USSR
PRE WAR CP MEMBER
LABOR UNION AFFILIATION
POLITICAL PRISONER (BEFORE OCT 45)
ALIAS

PROLETARIAN SCIENCE LEAGUE (PRORETARIA KAGAKU DOMEI) CHAIRMAN, JAPAN TEXTILE WORKERE UNION (NIPPON SENI KYOKAI SHOKUIN KUMIAI)

NOGUCHI HACHIRO, SUGITA, OTA, NODA. (FIRST NAME "SUKEO" CAN BE READ AS "FUMIO"

NISHIDATE JIN

KANTO METAL WORKER'S UNION

OMURA JOJI

NOZAKA RYUKO

1921-MET WITH SASSENBACH (BERLIN), SECRETARY OF GERMAN FEDERATION OF GENERAL LABOR UNIONS. ALSO VISITED LABOR UNION LEADERS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN RUSSIA IN SAME YEAR. WROTE ARTICLES AND EDITED MAGAZINES ON LABOR UNIONS-1922

NOZAKA(SANZO) AND OKANO SUSUMU

KOBAYASHI AND SUGIYAMA

6U)

FIBER WORKER'S LABOR UNION OF ALL JAPAN LABOR UNION. CHIEF OF OSAKA LOCAL DISTRICT.

U)

KANSAI

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LABOR UNIONS IN FUKUOKA PREFECTURE

1924-ORGANIZED THE MATSUYAMA BRANCH, MATSUYAMA JOINT LABOR UNION (GODO RODO KUMIAI). 1927-ESTABLISHED THE FARMERS UNION BRANCH (NOMIN KUMIAI) OF THE MATSUYAMA BRANCH OF THE LABOR-FARMER PARTY (RONO TO) AND BECAME STANDING SECRETARY 1930-ORGANIZED THE JAPAN CHEMICAL WORKERS UNION.

HAYAMA

SUNAMA ICHIRO

ALL FARMER'S ASSOCIATION

CHUGOKU

TOKYO TRANSPORTATION LABOR UNION COUNCIL OF LABOR UNIONS

SAI TO KAN

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

ALL JAPAN FARMER'S UNION

DIRECTOR OF GENERAL LABORER'S UNION UNDER THE NIPPON LABORER'S ASSOCIATION.

HAYASHI, YONETA, YOSHIMI MASARU AND YAMAMOTO SUSUMU

SECRET

(SECTION 2 OF 2 SECTIONS)

	AGE	EDUCATION	OCCUPATION	HOME PREFECTURE
3	32	COMPLETED 1 YEAR SPECIAL COLLEGE COURSE GRADUATED OKURA COMMERCIAL SCHOOL	CLERK	TOKYO
3	39	1925-GRADUATED TOKUYAMA MIDDLE SCHOOL. 1928-GRADUATED MATSUYAMA HIGH SCHOOL. 1931-GRADUATED TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY ECONOMIC DEPT.	WRITER	YAMAGUCHI
3	40	GRADUATE OF TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIV., LAW DEPT.	LAWYER	OKAYAMA
3	44	GRADUATED PRIMARY SCHOOL	CLERK	HIDAKA (HOKKAIDO)
3	44	COMPLETED 1 YEAR 2ND HIGHER SCHOOL		HYOGO
3	51	GRADUATED HYOGO PREFECTURE GIRL'S MIDDLE SCHOOL GRADUATED OCHANOMIZU WOMEN'S HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL. GRADUATED INTERNATIONAL LENIN SCHOOL. ATTENDED KYOKUTO DAIGAKU (FAR EASTERN UNIVERSITY OF MOSCOW).	SCHOOL TEACHER AND TRANSLATOR WORKED FOR JAPANESE EDUCATION SURVEY COMMISSION	HYOGO
3	56	GRADUATED KEIO UNIVERSITY, 1916	LECTURER AND WRITER	YAMAGUCHI
3	46	GRADUATED FROM HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL	WRITER	TOTTORI
3	26	1944-GRADUATED TOKYO HIGHER ENGINEERING SCHOOL	CLERK	HOKKAIDO
3	45		FARMER	NIIGATA
4	46	GRADUATED SAKAI-SHI MIDDLE SCHOOL	LABORER	HYOGO
4	44	GRADUATED TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY	JOURNALIST	FUKUOKA
4	45		CLERK	FUKUOKA
4	45	1930-COMPLETED 4 YEARS AT MATSUYAMA MIDDLE SCHOOL, EHIME KEN.	REPORTER	EHIME
4	45	GRADUATED TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS.		SHIZUOKA
4	47	GRADUATED PRIMARY SCHOOL	PROFESSIONAL COMMUNIST	HYOGO
4	56	GRADUATE OF KYOTO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY LITERARY SECTION, 1917	RESEARCH WORKER MEMBER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. ELECTED 10 APRIL 46 FROM NAGANO.	KOCHI
4	38	COMPLETED 2 YEARS AT OSAKA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. GRADUATED KYOTO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY	BRANCH CHIEF OF COMMUNIST PARTY (JAPAN)	KYOTO-FU
4	53	GRADUATED OKINAWA 1ST MIDDLE SCHOOL. 1913-LEFT KAGOSHIMA 7 TH HIGHER SCHOOL ATTENDED CHUO UNIV. NIGHT CLASSES IN LAW. 1920-PASSED BAR EXAMINATION	LAWYER AND SCHOOL TEACHER	OKINAWA (HAS RESIDED IN TOKYO SINCE 1920)
4	36		CHIEF, ORGANIZATION DEPT, HOKURIKU REGIONAL COMMITTEE JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY CHIEF SECRETARY, NAGANO PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE, JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY	KOREA
5	36	1930-GRADUATED KUMAMOTO MIDDLE SCHOOL	FORMER CHIEF, NAGOYA BRANCH, HARUE AEROPLANE MANUFACTUR -ING CO.	KUMAMOTO
5	38	GRADUATE OF ISHIKAWA NORMAL SCHOOL	TEACHER AND CLERK	ISHIKAWA
5	42	GRADUATED PRIMARY SCHOOL	WORKED IN RESEARCH LAB. OF KOKUSAI CELLULOID K.K. OSAKA	CHITA-KEN, KYUSHU
5	36	1927-GRADUATED YAHATA PRIMARY SCHOOL	LABORER	NAGANO

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Diagramatic Chart, Organization of the

Central Headquarters, Japan Communist Party

Diagramatic Chart, Organization of the
Central Headquarters, Japan Communist Party TAB B

ORGANIZATION OF CENTR

Haka
Hatto
Itō,
Kikur
Kond

Hakamada, Satomi 袴
Hasegawa, Hiroshi 長
Itō, Ken-ichi 伊
Itō, Ritsu 伊
Kameyama, Kōzō 亀
Kamiyama, Shigeo 神
Kasuga, Shōichi 春
Kasuga, Shōjiro 春
Kin, Ten Kai 金

Boku, On Tetsu 朴
Harada, Chōji 原
Hosaka, Hiroaki 保
Iwata, Eiichi 岩

POLITICAL BUR
(Seiji Kyoku) 政治

Hasegawa, Hiroshi 長谷川 浩
Itō, Ritsu 伊藤 律
Kin, Ten Kai 金 天 海
Konno, Yojirō 紺野與次郎
Miyamoto, Kenji 宮本顯治

Nozaka
Shida, S
Shiga,
Tokuda,

SECR

Hasegawa, Hiroshi 長谷川 浩
Itō, Ritsu 伊藤 律

SECRE
Tokuda,

Propaganda & Education Dept.
(Senden Kyōiku Bu)
宣傳教育部
Matsumoto, Matsutarō
松本松太郎

Publications Dept.
(Shuppan Bu)
出版部
Kimoto, Tadato
木本忠人

Cultural Affairs Dept.
(Bunka Bu)
文化部
Kurahara, Korendo
蔵原惟人

Kazah
風

AKAHATA Dept.
(Akahata Shuhitsu)
アカハタ主筆
Itō, Ritsu
伊藤 律
Shiga, Yoshio
志賀義雄

Vanguard Dept.
(Zen-ei Shukan)
前衛主幹
Miyamoto, Kenji
宮本顯治

Youth Affairs Dept.
(Seinen Taisaku Bu)
青年対策部
Onda, Hideichi
御田秀一

L

Prepared by: Operations Division
CIS, G-2

CONFIDENTIAL

RAL HEADQUARTERS JAPAN COMMUNIST

SUPREME COUNCIL
(Saikō Shidō Kaigi) 最高指導會議

moda, Satomi	榊田里見	Miyamoto, Kenji	宮本顯治
ri, Bokusei	服部孝生	Nozaka, Sanzō	野坂參三
Ritsu	伊藤律	Shiga, Yoshio	志賀義雄
nami, Katsumi	鹽澤克己	Tokuda, Kyūichi	德田球一
ō, Kazuyoshi	近藤眞由		

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
(Chuō Iin Kai) 中央委員會

田里見	Konno, Yojirō	紺野與次郎	Satō, Satoji	佐藤佐藤次
谷川浩	Kishimoto, Shigeo	岸本茂雄	Shida, Shigeo	志田重男
藤寬一	Kurahara, Korendo	藏原惟人	Shiga, Yoshio	志賀義雄
藤律	Matsumoto, Kazumi	松本一三	Shirakawa, Seiichi	白川晴一
山章三	Matsumoto, Mimasu	松本三益	Takakura, Teru	高倉テル
山茂雄	Miyamoto, Kenji	宮本顯治	Takenaka, Tsunesaburō	竹中恒三郎
日正一	Nozaka, Ryū	野坂竜	Tokuda, Kyūichi	德田球一
日庄次郎	Nozaka, Sanzō	野坂參三	Tōsaka, Hiroshi	遠坂寬
天海				

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANDIDATES
(Chuō Iin Kōho) 中央委員候補

恩哲	Konishi, Masao	小西政雄	Tada, Tomeji	多田留次
田長司	Nishidate, Hitoshi	西館仁	Tōsaka, Ryōichi	遠坂亮一
坂浩明	Sunama, Kazuyoshi	砂間一良	Yamamoto, Hitoshi	山本斉
田英一				

EAU
局
, Sanzō 野坂參三
Shigeo 志田重男
Yoshio 志賀義雄
Kyūichi 德田球一

ORGANIZATION & ACTIVITIES BUREAU
(Soshiki Katsudō Shidō Bu)
組織活動指導部
Chief: Tokuda Kyūichi 德田球一
Vice-Chief:
Hasegawa, Hiroshi 長谷川浩

CONTROL COMMITTEE
(Tōsei Iin Kai)統制委員
Chief: Miyamoto, Kenji 宮本
Iwamoto, Iwao 岩永
Masuda, Kakunosuke 增田格
Matsumoto, Sōichirō 松本惣
Nishizawa, Ryūji 西沢
Okada, Bunkichi 岡田
Wada, Ichizō 輪田
Shiino, Etsurō 椎野
Yamabe, Kentarō 山辺健

E T A R I A T (Shoki Kyoku) 書記局
ETARY-GENERAL
Kyūichi 德田球一
Kameyama Kōzō 龜山幸三
Nozaka, Sanzo 野坂參三

nvestigation Dept.
(Chōsa Bu)
調査部
aya, Yasoji
井八十二

Financial Affairs Dept.
(Zaisei Bu)
財政部
Kameyama, Kōzō
龜山幸三

Local Affairs Dept.
(Chihō Bu)
地方部
Nozaka, Sanzō
野坂參三

Scienc
(Kag
科
Nozak
野

ocal Administration Affairs Dept.
(Chihō Gyōsei Taisaku Bu)
地方行政対策部
Moriya, Sukeo
守屋典郎

Urban People's Dept.
(Shimin Taisaku Bu)
市民対策部
Kitazoe, Tadao
北添忠雄

Rural People's Dept.
(Nōmin Bu)
農民部
Iitō, Ritsu
伊藤律

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ADQUARTERS JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY

REME COUNCIL
dō Kaigi) 最高指導會議

田里見	Miyamoto, Kenji	宮本顯治	
部參生	Nozaka, Sanzō	野坂參三	
篠　律	Shiga, Yoshio	志賀義雄	
善克己	Tokuda, Kyūichi	德田球一	
篠員由			

AL COMMITTEE
n Kai) 中央委員會

ojirō	紺野與次郎	Satō, Satoji	佐藤佐藤次
, Shigeo	岸本茂雄	Shida, Shigeo	志田重男
, Korendo	蔵原惟人	Shiga, Yoshio	志賀義雄
to, Kazumi	松本一三	Shirakawa, Seiichi	白川晴一
to, Mimasu	松本三益	Takakura, Teru	高倉テル
, Kenji	宮本顯治	Takenaka, Tsunesaburō	竹中恒三郎
Ryū	野坂竜	Tokuda, Kyūichi	德田球一
Sanzō	野坂參三	Tōsaka, Hiroshi	遠坂寛

MMITTEE CANDIDATES
Kōho) 中央委員候補

Masao	小西政雄	Tada, Tomeji	多田留次
, Hitoshi	西館仁	Tōsaka, Ryōichi	遠坂亮一
Kazuyoshi	砂間一良	Yamamoto, Hitoshi	山本斉

ORGANIZATION & ACTIVITIES BUREAU
(Soshiki Katsudō Shidō Bu)
組織活動指導部
Chief: Tokuda Kyūichi 德田球一
Vice-Chief:
Hasegawa, Hiroshi 長谷川浩

Shoki Kyoku) 書記局
Kameyama Kōzō 亀山幸三
Nozaka, Sanzo 野坂参三

CONTROL COMMITTEE
(Tōsei Iin Kai) 統制委員會
Chief: Miyamoto, Kenji 宮本顯治
Iwamoto, Iwao 岩本巌
Masuda, Kakunosuke 増田格之助
Matsumoto, Sōichirō 松本惣一郎
Nishizawa, Ryūji 西沢隆二
Okada, Bunkichi 岡田文吉
Wada, Ichizō 輪田一造
Shiino, Etsurō 椎野悦郎
Yamabe, Kentarō 山辺健太郎

Financial Affairs Dept.
(Zaisei Bu)
財政部
Kameyama, Kōzō
亀山幸三

Local Affairs Dept.
(Chihō Bu)
地方部
Nozaka, Sanzō
野坂参三

Science & Technology Dept.
(Kagaku Gijutsu Bu)
科学技術部
Nozaka, Sanzō
野坂参三

Personnel & General Affairs Dept.
(Jinji Bu Sōmu Bu)
人事部 總務部
Matsumoto, Sōichirō
松本惣一郎

Urban People's Dept.
(Shimin Taisaku Bu)
市民対策部
Kitazoe, Tadao
北添忠雄

Rural People's Dept.
(Nōmin Bu)
農民部
Itō, Ritsu
伊藤律

Women's Dept
(Fujin Bu)
婦人部
Nozaka, Ryū
野坂竜

Election Affairs Dept.
(Senkyo Taisaku Bu)
選挙対策部
Kamiyama, Toshio
神山利夫

20 JANUARY 1948

REPRO BY 64TH ENGR TOPO BN

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Revised Constitution and Action Platform of the

Japan Communist Party

Revised Constitution and Action Platform
of the Japan Communist Party

TAB C

SECRET

CONSTITUTION OF THE JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY

The Japan Communist Party is the vanguard of Japan's laboring classes, and is a political party which protects the interests of all the working people. The Party is guided by the theories of Marx and Lenin. The Party is an organization working to realise its platform through united effort, by strict observance of Party regulations, and by a firmly united Party in which the members are bound to each other by a common desire.

The Party will do its utmost to establish world peace and independence for the Japanese people.

The Party will strive for the democratization of Japan, by destroying all reactionary elements, and by liberating the laborers, farmers and working people from the oppression and exploitation of the capitalists and landowners. The present objective will be establishment of a socialistic nation which is the highest form of democratic government, and when this state has been realised, the Party will strive for the establishment of a Communistic Society.

In a socialistic nation, class discrimination will be abolished, and unemployment and privation will disappear. Living standards will be greatly improved, and each individual will be guaranteed the right to freedom and happiness. All persons will work and receive wages according to their abilities. In a socialistic state, the production rate will rise tremendously, and the remains of authoritative government will disappear. The fruits of the peoples labor, science, and culture will belong to the people. The people will work according to their abilities, and consume according to their wants.

The Japan Communist Party is working to establish a new society for the Japanese people.

CHAPTER I. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF A MEMBER

1. Persons who will acknowledge the platform of the Party, pay membership dues regularly, enter one of the Party organizations, and participate in the activities will be accepted as a member.

2. Members of the Party are under the following obligations:

a. To abide by the regulations, to participate in Party activities, and follow the policies and resolutions of the Party.

b. To popularize the Party by participating in the movements of the laborers, farmers and other laboring masses and to enlighten the people on the policies and aims of the Party.

c. To study the theories of Marx and Lenin and endeavor to increase his knowledge and understanding of these theories.

3. The rights of a member are as follows:

a. A member has the right to freely discuss matters concerning the actual problems of the party at party meetings or in the party organ papers as decreed by regulations.

b. A member has the right to criticise the opinions, methods, and work of other people in the various organs of the party at meetings decided upon by regulations.

SECRET

c. Each member has equal right to vote or to be elected to posts within the party.

d. A member has the right to express his opinions or ask questions concerning the organs of the party.

e. When a problem concerning a member is discussed at a conference of the party, that member has the right to participate in the meeting and clarify his stand or express his opinions.

4. a. Membership will be obtained on an individual basis, and not on an organizational status.

b. A person wishing to become a member must be introduced by two party members.

c. Applicants for the party will be discussed at the cell meetings, and decisions will have to be approved by the district committees. The final decision will be rendered by the central committee.

5. Party members making recommendations will be held responsible for those recommended.

6. When a member, without sufficient reason, does not pay his party dues for over three months, that person will be considered to have left the party.

CHAPTER II. THE STRUCTURE OF THE PARTY AND ITS INTER-PARTY DEMOCRACY

7. The structure of the party is formed on a democratic, centralized authority basis, and will be explained below.

a. Committee members of the party organs are all elected directly by the members, or indirectly through delegates selected by the members for that purpose. The method of election will be decided upon by the conference.

b. These elected organs of the party must report periodically to the organization (within the party) which elected them to their positions.

c. The party regulations are strict. The minority must abide by the opinions of the majority. Members have the right to discuss matters, but once a decision is made on any matter, they must immediately abide by that decision and carry it out.

d. The lower organs of the party must absolutely obey the decisions of higher organs.

8. The structure of the party is as follows:

a. For the party as a whole, General Meeting - Central Committee.

b. For the regions; Regional Conference - Greater Regional Committee.

c. For the Prefectural - Prefectural Conference - Prefectural Committee.

d. For the district; district Conference - District Committee.

e. For the squads (cells); squad conference - squad Committee.

f. For the daily activities of the Party the following will be the chain of commands Central Committee---Regional Committee---Prefectural Committee---District Committee---Squad (Cell) Committee.

g. General Meeting - The committee meeting becomes effective when more than one half of the delegates and committee members participate. Decisions will become effective if more than half of the delegates present vote for it.

9. All organs of the party must work independently unless the work is something contrary to the decisions of the upper organs. All lower organs must report their activities to the higher organs.

10. The fact that various problems concerning the policies of the party may be debated at all levels of the organization is the right of all party members based on the principle of inter party democracy. It is because of this intra party democracy that fair, free criticism may be made, and party discipline is maintained. But in debates concerning policies of the party as a whole, members must not gather around themselves those who are of the same opinion. This would be sectionalism, and such acts may threaten the unification of the party. Therefore, debates by the party as a whole will be necessary only on the following occasions:

a. When several regional committees acknowledge the necessity of a debate of the party as a whole.

b. When not enough of the central committee members can confidently agree with important policies of the party.

c. When the Central Committee considers it necessary to have their policies reviewed by the party as a whole, even though a definite majority has been reached on the issue.

CHAPTER XII. THE CENTRAL PARTY ORGAN

11. The supreme organ of the party is the National Congress. The National Congress will be formed by Central Committee members, Central Committee candidates, members of the Control Committee, and delegates selected from the prefectural committee. The Regular National Congress will convene once a year. An emergency session of the National Congress will be summoned when a demand for one is made by more than one third of the Central Committee members or one half of the delegates that participated in the most recent National Congress. The date and schedule of the meeting procedure must be established one month in advance. In the event of an emergency session, the time required for notifying the delegates may be shortened. The ratio of representation at the National Congress will be decided by the Central Committee.

12. Functions of the National Congress:

a. After listening to reports made by Central Committee member or by Control Committee members, it will discuss the matter, and then make a suitable decision.

b. Decides on the basic policies of the party which will be effective until the next National Congress.

c. Revises the platform and regulations.

d. Elects Central Committee members, Central Committee candidates, and Control Committee members.

e. The specifications of the procedure of the National Congress will be decided separately.

13. The Central Committee is the highest representative of the party during the period when the National Congress is not in session. Its functions are as follows:

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e. It will represent the party when negotiating with other political parties and organizations.

b. It will supervise the activities of the party, and establish necessary departments in the central headquarters.

c. It will appoint editorial staff members of the party organ and publications in the central headquarters.

d. It will administer the financial matters of the central headquarters.

14. Central Committee will meet more than once every month.

15. The Central Committee will hold general meetings more than once every four months. Central Committee member candidates will participate in this general meeting and have the right to join in discussions.

16. Members of the political bureau and the secretariat will be selected at the Central Committee General Meeting from among the Central Committee members.

17. The Central Committee will establish the following departments:

a. Political Bureau which will decide on general and political activity policies.

b. Secretariat to put into operation decisions of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau, and to manage daily problems.

c. Organizational Activities Supervision Department to supervise general organizational activities.

18. The Central Committee will establish various departments within itself to make technical plans in order to put into operation the policies of the party. These specialized departments will be under the control of the Secretariat.

19. Since the Central Committee is the supreme authority during the period that the National Congress is not in session, Central Committee members and the Central Committee candidate members must be reliable persons. (Twenty five members and twenty-five candidate members). The Central Committee must submit periodic reports concerning its work to the Party organ.

20. When there is a vacancy in the Central Committee it will be filled by one of the members in the candidate pool. The selection will be made at the general meeting of the Central Committee.

21. The Control Committee will be the vanguard of the Party's power and will preserve unity and cooperation within the party, and will strive for the emancipation of the people. In order to protect the party from enemies wishing to destroy our organization through physical or moral means, all party members must cooperate in keeping on guard and abiding by the regulations in their daily activities. The Control Committee, therefore, will supervise the entire party with regard to this matter, and it will be its duty to fulfill its responsibility with faith in the class, and with a spirit of love for comrades. Reliable members, not exceeding ten, will be selected for the Control Committee, and they will engage in the following work:

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a. Inspection and supervision of how the decisions of the National Congress and the Central Committee are being carried out.

b. Inspection of the activities of the district party organs.

c. Prevent violations of party regulations, and the enforcement of regulations.

d. Investigate violations of regulations within the central headquarters.

The Control Committee will hold regular general meetings more than once a month. A standing committee will be selected at the general meeting to manage daily administrative affairs. When important matters arise, and when it is considered necessary, a joint conference of the Control Committee and the Political Bureau may be held.

22. During the period when the National Congress is not in session, the Central Committee may call a National Conference in order to discuss urgent party policies by summoning regional representatives. The representatives to the National Conference will be selected by the prefectural committees. The ratio of representation will be decided upon by the Central Committee.

23. The National Conference has the authority to force any Central Committee member who does not fulfill his duties to resign, and to replace him with one of the candidates. The number of Central Committee members who are forced to resign in this way must not exceed one fifth of the total membership in the Central Committee. The National Conference will select members elected to the Central Committee candidates pool during the National Congress to fill any vacancies in the Central Committee, and will then elect members to fill the vacancies in the candidate pool.

24. Decisions of the National Conference must have the approval of the Central Committee. Such acts as replacing Central Committee members, or selecting candidates for it, do not need the approval of the Central Committee. If the decisions of the National Conference are approved by the Central Committee, these decisions must be obeyed by the whole party.

CHAPTER IV. THE REGIONAL (CHIHO) PARTY ORGANS

25. The nation will be divided into several regions, and in order to supervise areas which have common political and economic conditions, regional committees will be established.

26. The supreme organ of the regional committee is the Regional Party Conference which will be convened by order of the regional committee. This Conference will be composed of regional committee members, candidate members of the committee, representatives of the Prefecture, and representatives from the Central Committee. The ratio of the number of representatives from each Prefecture will be decided upon by the regional committee. The regular Party Conference will be held once a year, and the extraordinary conference will be held whenever the regional committee deems it necessary, or when more than one third of the prefectural committee requests it.

27. The functions of the regional Party Conference:

a. After hearing reports from the regional committee, it will make appropriate decisions.

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b. It will establish plans suitable to conditions within the region based on policies of the Central Committee.

c. It will elect from ten to twenty reliable leaders (the number to be decided upon in accordance with the membership of the particular region) for the regional committee, and will elect less than one half of that number as candidate pool members. The district committee members must be approved by the Central Committee.

28. The regional committee general meeting will be held at least once every three months, with the participation of regional committee members and candidates. Whenever there is a vacancy in the regional committee, a person will be selected from among the candidates to fill that vacancy. The selection will be made at the general meeting.

29. Regional committee meetings will be held at least once a month, to supervise activities of the district, to appoint members of the district organ paper editorial staff, and to administer financial affairs. Several persons will be elected to form standing committee to engage in daily activities.

30. The standing committee of the district committee will elect a chairman from among its members.

31. Specialized departments may be established within the district committee to make technical plans for specific activities. The type of departments to be established will differ in accordance with varying conditions in the districts. The specialized departments will work under the supervision of the standing committee.

CHAPTER V. THE PREFECTURAL (KEN OR FU) PARTY ORGAN

32. The supreme organ of the fu or ken organization is the Prefectural Party Conference which is convened once a year by the Prefectural Committee, and which is formed of prefectural committee members, prefectural committee candidates, and representatives from the districts. The number of representatives to be sent from each district will be decided upon by the prefectural committee. The extraordinary conference will be held when the prefectural committee so decides, or when more than one third of the district committees request it.

33. The duties of the prefectural committee Party Conference.

a. To make proper decisions after hearing the reports of the work done by the prefectural committee.

b. To make plans in accordance with the policies of the Central Committee and the regional committee.

c. From five to ten persons of good character and with the ability to lead (the number to be decided upon in accordance with the membership in the prefectural committee) will be selected for the prefectural committee, and one half of this number will be selected as members of the candidate pool. These members must be approved by the Central Committee.

34. The prefectural general meeting will be held at least once every three months, and will be composed of prefectural committee members, and the candidate pool members. When there is a vacancy in the prefectural committee, a candidate will be selected at the general meeting to fill that vacancy.

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35. Prefectural committee meetings will be held at least once every month, to supervise the activities of the party in the prefecture, appoint the editorial staff of the prefectural organ paper, and administer the financial affairs of the party.

36. The prefecture committee will select from among its members several persons to form a standing committee (a secretary general also) and handle the daily affairs of the party in the prefecture.

37. Specialized departments may be established within the prefectural committee to make specific plans for the party's activities. The type of departments to be established will be decided upon in accordance with the conditions within the particular area. The specialized departments will work under the supervision of the standing committee.

CHAPTER VI. THE DISTRICT (CHIKU) PARTY ORGAN

38. A Prefecture will be divided into several districts, depending upon the circumstances.

39. The supreme party organ of an area is the District Conference which is convened twice a year by order of the district committee. An extraordinary District Party Conference will be held if the district committee so decides, or if more than one third of the party members request it.

40. The duties of the District Conference are:

a. After hearing the reports of the area committee, to make proper decisions on matters that arise.

b. To make action policies in accordance with the policies of the Prefectural committee.

c. To select five or ten persons (depending upon the number of members in the area) of good character and with leadership ability to become district committee members.

41. A district committee appoints the staff for the district committee organ paper editorial department, administers the financial affairs, and supervises the area party activities such as:

a. Issuing directives and establishing policies for the squads (cells).

b. Organizing district campaigns.

c. Attempting to establish squads (cells) in factories and other places where none exist.

d. The district committee will select one chairman from among its members.

42. Specialized departments or sections may be established within district committee with the permission of the Prefectural Committee in order to engage in specific activities.

43. The foundation of the Japan Communist Party is the squad (cells). A squad (cell) will be established when there are more than three party members in any one enterprise, office, agricultural village, fishing village, school, town, etc. A squad must have the approval of the district committee.

SECRET

44. The duties of a squad (cell):

a. To collect party dues.

b. To distribute the party organ papers to non-members as well as members.

c. To constantly reinforce ties with the masses, and to always be at the head of any mass movement.

d. To hold squad conferences regularly, and to discuss political, economic, cultural, and living problems. After the discussions to establish cell action policies with regard to the problems discussed and to put these policies into operation.

e. To establish a squad newspaper in order to disseminate news of cell activities and to encourage people to join the party by showing them the good conduct and kindness of party members. At the same time, by publishing a squad newspaper, to politically educate new party members.

45. The supreme organ of the squad is the squad conference.

a. When the membership of the squad is small all of the members will participate in the conference.

b. When the membership of the squad is too large, or when the members are widely dispersed in different places of employment, representatives will participate in the squad conference.

46. In order to carry out the work of the squad, not over ten squad committee members (the size of the committee to be decided upon according to the size of the squad) will be selected. The term of this committee will be a half year, but a member may be reelected. Reliable members with leadership ability will be selected as members of the squad committee. The squad committee must report its activities to the squad conference. A squad which has under twenty members will not have a squad committee. In such an instance several clerks will be selected to do the squad work.

47. In order to reinforce the activities of the squad committee where there are more than three squads in one area, a squad group may be established.

48. A squad group will, when necessary, hold a general meeting or a conference of squad representatives (the ratio being decided properly) in order to establish action policies and select committee men to engage in the daily activities of the party.

CHAPTER VIII. PARTY MEMBER GROUPS

49. When there are more than three party members in a labor union, farmers' organization, youth organization, cooperative union, cultural organization, or other public organization, these members will form a party group. A party group will engage in activities within the limits of the regulations of the organization they are in, with their object being the introduction of party influence into the organization. A party group by its progressive, exemplary action must gain the confidence of the organization's members. A party group will establish a supervision department to take care of daily activities.

50. Each party group in the same organization will have a supervision department of its own, and the chain of command will be established in

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accordance with the structure of the organization. All the supervision departments of the party groups of any organization will be subordinate to the central, district, prefectural, and area committees.

51. The party group supervision department will be composed of:

a. Party members at all levels of the executive section of the organization.

b. Representatives of the cells in the organization.

c. Party leaders of the groups at all levels of the organizations.

52. To unify the activities of the various organizations, and to coordinate them with the activities of the party. To establish a united conference formed of the representatives of the party organ and the group supervision department at all levels, in order to unify action under the control of Communist Party policy.

CHAPTER IX. REGARDING VIOLATIONS OR REGULATIONS

53. It is the duty of all party members and all party organs to fight against members who try to destroy the unity of the party, against acts of disloyalty, against discontinuation of duties without permission, and against acts of sectionalism. It is the duty of all members to abide by the regulations.

54. Any decisions made after a discussion must be put into operation immediately. When a member does not carry out the decisions of the party organ, or when more than two thirds of the members participating in a formal party meeting acknowledge the fact that a certain member has violated the party regulations, he will be punished in the following way:

a. When a cell is being punished, warnings will be given or the dissolution of the cell will be ordered. When the object of punishment is an individual member, that particular member will either be warned, reprimanded, forced to resign from the organ, restricted in his participation in certain activities, or expelled.

55. Expulsion from the party is the maximum punishment. When a member is to be expelled, the matter must be discussed very prudently. In order to insure this prudence the following methods are to be considered:

a. When the violation is a minor one, or when it is committed without any evil intentions, the person must be warned and advised so that he will not repeat the offense.

b. It is absolutely necessary for the other members to carefully discuss whether or not there is any basis to the arguments given for any party member's expulsion.

c. The matter of expulsion of a member will be first discussed by the cell, but the final decision will be rendered after hearing the opinions of higher authority.

d. When the cell cannot decide for itself, the higher organ may taken the matter into its own hands and render a decision.

e. The expulsion of a member will become effective for the first time when it is ratified by the area committee, prefectural committee, and the central committee.

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56. Any expelled member who is dissatisfied with the decision may appeal to a higher organ within two weeks.

57. The higher organ to which the appeal has been submitted must act as soon as possible, and to notify the affected person and the organ responsible for the action on the decision made.

58. When a central Committee member violates the regulations of the party, betrays the party, or establishes a sect of his own in the party, he will be forced to resign from the committee, and if the conditions require it he will be expelled from the party. An expulsion of a central committee member will be executed only when a two thirds majority on the participants in the central committee general meeting vote for it.

59. Violations of regulations by district committee members will be handled in the same way at the district committee general meeting.

The punishment of prefectural committee members and/or district committee members for violations of regulations will be handled by the general meeting of the particular committee in the same way as is done in the case of a central committee member.

CHAPTER X. PARTY CAPITAL

60. The capital of the party is obtained from dues, donations, and interest from enterprises.

61. Any donations to the party must be made unconditionally.

62. The party dues will be one per cent of a member's income. Members without fixed incomes will pay their dues according to decisions made by the Prefectural committee.

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Japan Communist Party Action Policy

1. Solemn fulfillment of the Potsdam Declaration.

2. Economic rehabilitation by the people and the attainment of full independence for Japan.

3. Opposition to any anti-people or anti-communistic government. A vast democratic people's front and a democratic people's government.

4. Full democratization of the national structure and abolition of the Emperor System. A people's republic.

5. A people's democratic constitution. Establishment of a unicameral Diet. Establishment of the democratic regional system.

6. Destruction, from the foundation, of all reactionary and anti-democratic organizations, including the terror gangs. Complete purge of all war criminals and criminals suppressing the people's rights. Full purge of all affected persons from their official positions. Expulsion of reactionary political parties representing the capitalists, land owners, and their henchmen.

7. Complete release of the victims of police cruelty, and restoration to them of full rights of citizenship. Compensation for the damages done to the victims. Public election of the chiefs of police stations and establishment of a democratic police system.

8. Abolition of all laws or directives suppressing the people, and the abolition of regulations especially protecting the Emperor. Opposition to control over public movements. Opposition to discrimination against any person because of his race or nationality. Abolition of all class discrimination.

9. Freedom of speech, publication, assembly, organization, strike, parading on the streets, and religion.

10. Franchisement of persons over eighteen, of both sexes, regardless of residence, wealth, or race. The right to be elected to public office. Opposition to interference with election movements by the bureaucrats. Establishment of the single electorate, proportional representation system.

11. Creation and propagation of proletarian culture. Establishment of compulsory education for persons up to the age of sixteen. Assumption by the state of all education costs. Opposition to all educational systems, culture, and laws which are feudalistic, bourgeois, or reactionary. Release of science to the people and protection of science by the state. Establishment of a reliable ration system for all cultural materials such as paper.

12. Complete freedom of the labor union movement. Establishment of the right of collective bargaining. Severe punishment for persons hindering labor union movements.

13. Eight hour day labor, forty four hour week labor. Ages sixteen to eighteen - four hour day labor. Persons under sixteen not to engage in manual labor. Six hour day labor for mine workers. Four shifts for seamen. Over three weeks vacation per year with pay.

14. Establishment of the minimum wage system based on revision of prices and establishment of an adequate rationing system. Equal wages for equal work.

15. Abolition of the feudalistic labor system (prison labor, forced labor, apprentice system, and the recruiting system). Women and youths not to engage in heavy, unhealthy, or dangerous labor. Maternity leave of sixteen weeks with pay. Establishment of complete facilities for free maternity wards and nurseries. Full consideration and protection of women with regard to their physical characteristics.

16. Opposition to capitalistic rationalization. Opposition to unemployment. Full employment. Establishment of an unemployment committee. Immediate establishment of a social insurance policy (for the unemployed, the injured and sick, crippled children, for mutual benefit, old people's homes, and for widows) managed by the people and at the expense of the government and the capitalists. Establishment of facilities to prevent and remedy contagious diseases such as tuberculosis, at the expense of the state and with the management of the people.

17. Abolition of the semi-feudalistic family system and customs, and elimination of the situation whereby women are without any rights.

18. Freedom of land from parasitical existence (all rented lands, forests, and uncultivated lands, unused forest lands, etc.), and its proper allocation to the farmers. Land owners not to take back their land from the farmers. Establishment of cultivation rights and the right to enter forests and uncultivated land. A large scale land reclamation plan managed by the state. The management of all lands by the farmers with their object being to develop a system of communal management and nationalization based on the theory of profit and increased harvests. Enlargement of voluntary farmers' unions.

19. Enforcement of the directives ordering the payment of rent on land with money, and attempt to cut the amount of the rent to the scale of bond interests. Abolition of improper taxes levied on farmers and fishermen. Cancellation of unreasonable debts owed by farmers and fishermen to usurers and banks.

20. Opposition to planting and food furnishment forced on the farmers by police authorities. Revision of the prices of agricultural products in order to fully compensate for the costs of production. Complete fulfillment of the rice furnishment program decided upon by the farmers themselves and accompanied by adequate rationing of agricultural village necessities. Dissolution by the farmers of the Agricultural Association and establishment of a voluntary agricultural cooperative union. Modernization of agricultural villages by the introduction science.

21. Uncompensated seizure of the semi-feudalistic fishing rights and issuance of them to voluntary fishermen's organizations. Administration of the fishing grounds by the people. Dissolution of proprietorship in the fishing industry, and the establishment of a cooperative union. Revision of the prices of marine products in order to compensate for the costs of production. Provision of fishing equipment, material and capital. Application of the general labor law to farmers and fishermen.

22. Destruction of bureaucratic control over various enterprises. Nationalization of financial institutions and important industries. Development of industries to the point where they are state-owned,

state-managed, and administered by the people and a democratic government. Dissolution of the Zaibatsu and nationalisation of their wealth. Opposition to enterprise adjustment which benefits only the big capitalists. Freedom of operation of small and medium size industries, and provision of materials for them. Opposition to improper taxation. Encouragement of the productive cooperative unions and of the voluntary organizations of business men.

23. Opposition to inflationary policies. Abolition of bonds at the expense of the capitalists and land owners. Abolition of state assistance which had been extended to capitalists and land owners. Levy of high rate, graduated taxes on big capitalists and wealthy people. Seizure of wealth belonging to people who made undue profits during and after the war, and war criminals. Discovery and usage by the people of hidden goods. Abolition of the labor income tax and of other taxes levied on the masses. Opposition to forced donations.

24. Reduction of house rents, water bills, electricity bills, and gas bills of the laborers. Enlargement of the Tenants' League. Encouragement of the democratic living cooperative unions. Acquirement by the collective strength of the cooperative unions of the right to receive consignment goods and rationed goods. Extend economic assistance to war refugees, demobilized soldiers, repatriates, war wounded or war sick soldiers, war orphans, families of those people who died overseas and of those who are still working overseas.

25. Realization of adequate rationing of food and other living necessities by having the control of these goods placed in the hands of the people.

26. Guarantee of homes for all laborers without homes. Opening of large estates and idle buildings to the public, and construction of houses at the expense and management of the state. Abolition of caution money and premium systems, and fixing house rents. With the exception of agricultural land and small housing lots, release public owned land in cities to the management of the people.

27. Guard the peace. Get rid of all war agitators and fascists. Full independence of Korea and the southern states. International cooperation of the laboring class.

TAB
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Map, Regional Division of the

Japan Communist Party

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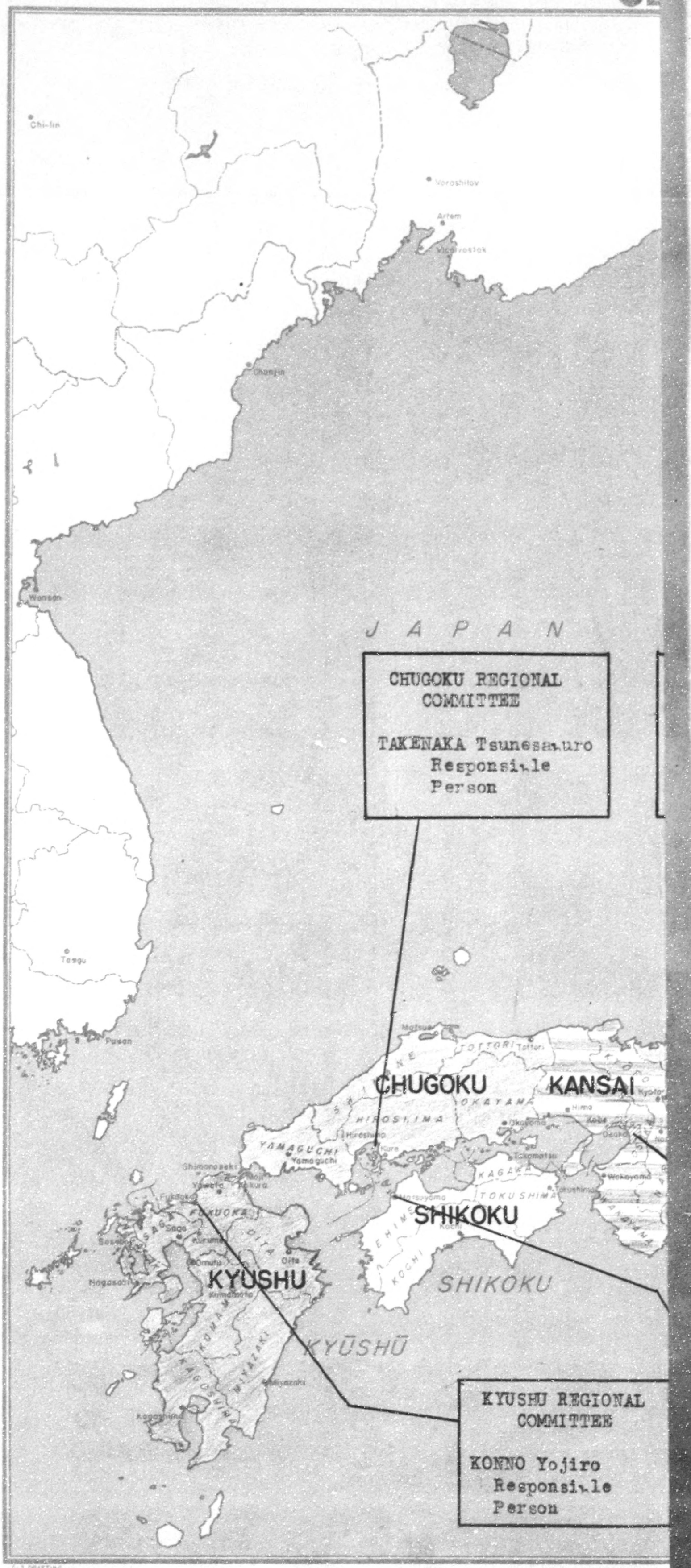
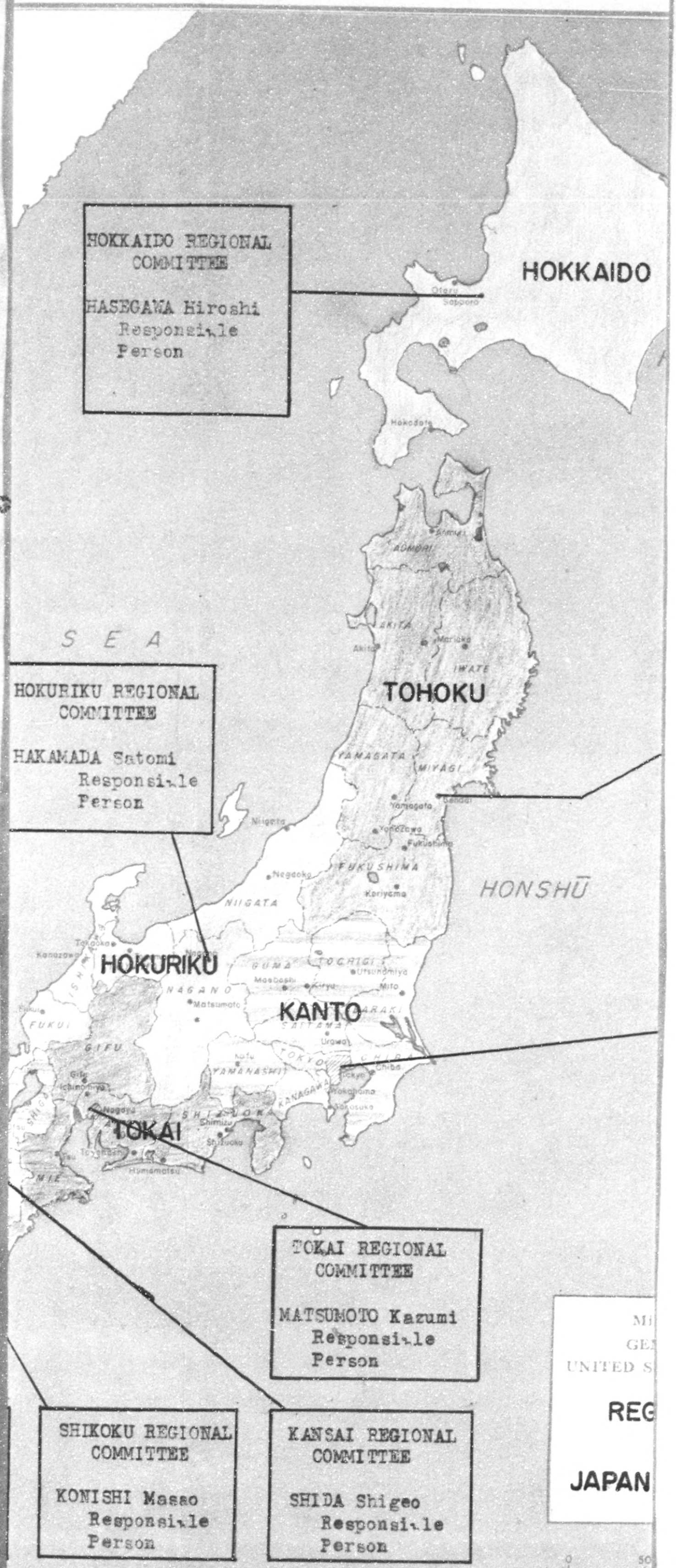

Chi-lin
Voroshilov
Artem
Vladivostok
Chongjin
Wonsan
JAPAN
CHUGOKU REGIONAL COMMITTEE
TAKENAKA Tsunesaburo
Responsible Person
Tsugu
Pusan
CHUGOKU
KANSAI
SHIKOKU
KYUSHU
KYŪSHŪ
KYUSHU REGIONAL COMMITTEE
KONNO Yojiro
Responsible Person

SECR


HOKKAIDO REGIONAL COMMITTEE
HASEGAWA Hiroshi
Responsible Person
HOKKAIDO
Otaru
Sapporo
Hakodate
AOMORI
Aomori
AKITA
Akita
Morioka
IWATE
TOHOKU
HOKURIKU REGIONAL COMMITTEE
HAKAMADA Satomi
Responsible Person
SEA
YAMAGATA
MIYAGI
Sendai
Yamagata
Niigata
Yonezawa
Fukushima
FUKUSHIMA
Nagaoka
Koriyama
HONSHŪ
NIIGATA
Toyooka
Kanazawa
HOKURIKU
GUMA
TOCHIGI
Utsunomiya
Maebashi
Kiryu
Mito
NAGANO
Matsumoto
KANTO
FUKUI
GIFU
SAITAMA
Urawa
TOKYO
Kofu
Chiba
YAMANASHI
Tokyo
Yokohama
KANAGAWA
Gifu
Ichinomiya
Nagoya
SHIZUOKA
Shimizu
Shizuoka
TOKAI
Hamamatsu
MIE
TOKAI REGIONAL COMMITTEE
MATSUMOTO Kazumi
Responsible Person
SHIKOKU REGIONAL COMMITTEE
KONISHI Masao
Responsible Person
KANSAI REGIONAL COMMITTEE
SHIDA Shigeo
Responsible Person
JAPAN
0
50

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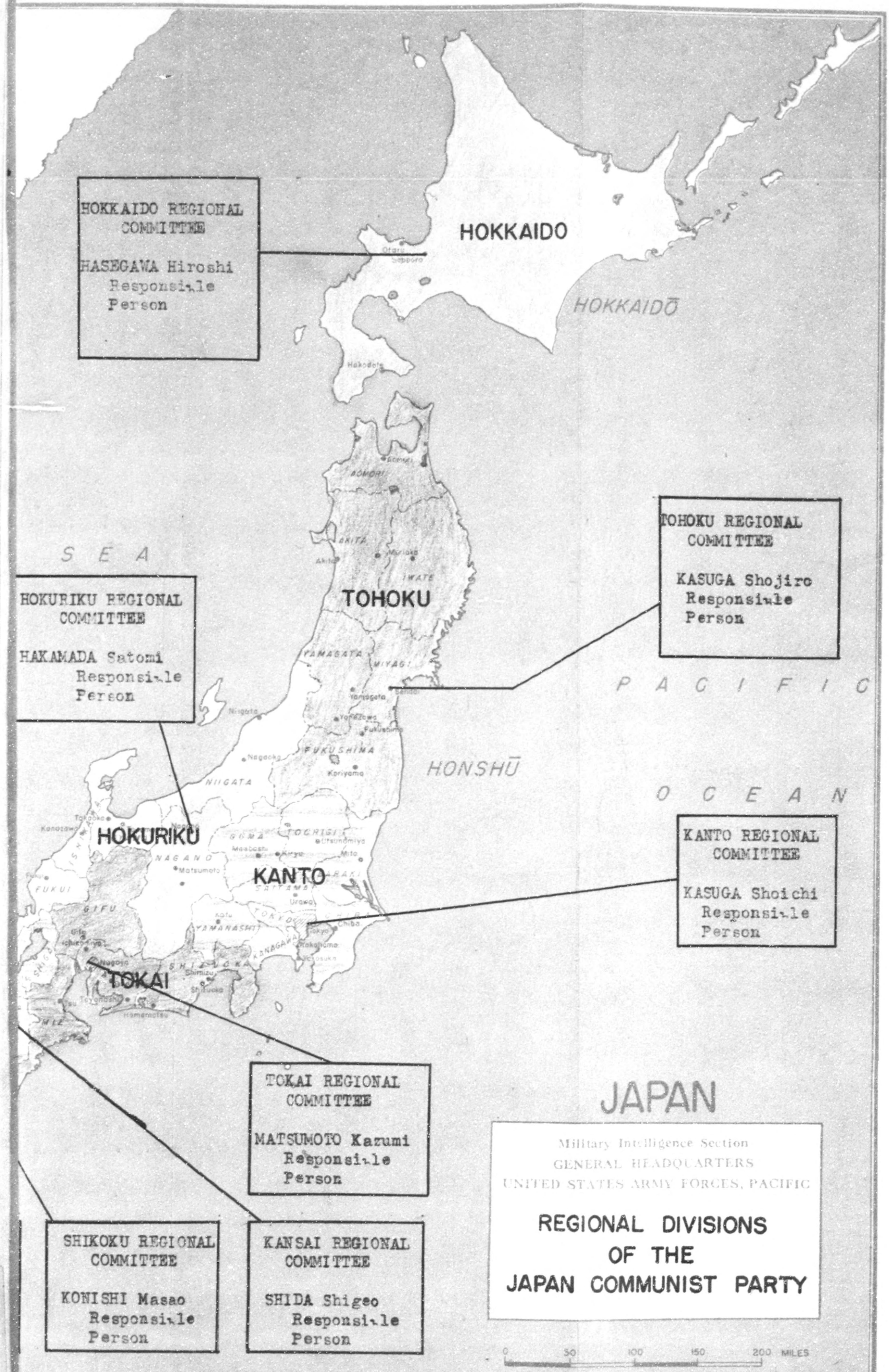

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Diagramatic Charts, Structure of the

Nine (9) Regional Committees

Diagramatic Charts, Structure of the
Nine (9) Regional Committees

TAB
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20 April 1948

CHUGOKU REGIONAL COMMITTEE

REsponsible Person: TAKEHAKA Tsunesaburo

REGIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

TAKEHAKA Tsunesaburo
TOKUMO Giseku
YAMASHIRO Tomeo
YASADA Yoshitaka
HARADA Choji
MIYAWAKI Tsunesaburo
KASHIWAGE Katsuki
YONEHARA Itaru
MARUYAMA Yoshiichi
KAWAI Tetsu
HIRAI Hideo
NOMURA Hideo
KANKI Bunji
OKA Hide
IMAOKA Toshio

REGIONAL COMMITTEE CANDIDATE POOL

NAKAMURA Sadao
KAGEYAMA Fusaichi
NAITO Tomochika
NARITA Yu

SECRETARIAT

TAKEHAKA Tsunesaburo
TOYOTA Hideo

ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES SUPERVISION DEPARTMENT

TOKUMO Giseku - Chairman

STANDING COMMITTEE

MARUYAMA Toshiichi - Chairman
YAMADAI Teruo
KASHIWAGI Katsuki
YAMADA Toshiaki
IMAOKA Toshio

FARMERS DEPARTMENT
KAWAI Tetsu - Chairman

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL AFFAIRS)
TOYOTA Hideo - Chairman

PROPAGANDA AND EDUCATION DEPT.
KOSAKADA Chiaki

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS DEPT.
OKA Hide - Chairman

LABOR UNION DEPARTMENT
TOKUMO Giseku

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT
TAKEHAKA Tsunesaburo - Chairman

PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE REPRESENTED IN CHUGOKU REGIONAL COMMITTEE

OKAYAMA PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
OKA Hiichi - Responsible Person

HIROSHIMA PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
OKADA Shigeo - Responsible Person

YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
TANAKA Kohei - Responsible Person

TOTTORI PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
YONEMURA Ken - Responsible Person

SHIMANE PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
HIRAI Hideo - Responsible Person

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20 April 1948

HOKURIKU REGIONAL COMMITTEE

Responsible Person: NAKAMADA, Satomi

REGIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

NAKAMADA, Satomi
TOSHKA, Hiroshi
TADA, Jitsuya
WADA, Ichiso
KONATSU, Yuichiro
HAMA, Haruo
YAMAGATA, Minoru
YAMAZAKI, Minoru
IWABAYASHI, Teransuke
MIYOSHI, Isamu
TERAJIMA, Yasohara
SONOHARA, Kotaro
SATO, Sateji
HIRASAWA, Shiro
NARYO, Nobumasa
UEEDA, Kyoichi, (Keiichi)
ISHINO, Eiichi

CANDIDATE MEMBERS TO REGIONAL COMMITTEE

KUSAKA, Kiyoshi
TAMURA, Shigeo
NAGAI, Masumi
KAIDA, Kiyoshi
HARA, Yoshitomo
MORIURA, Yasuo
TANAKA, Ichiro
SATO, Yo
TAKEMOTO, Sadako
YOKOTA, Mariko

CONTROL COMMITTEE

NAKAMADA, Satomi
TOSAKA, Hiroshi
WADA, Ichiso
YAMAZAKI, Minoru

ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES SUPERVISION DEPARTMENT

KONATSU, Yuichiro, chairman

STANDING COMMITTEE

SONOHARA, Kotaro-chairman
TERASHIMA, Teiji
SATO, Satoji
KONATSU, Yuichiro
WADA, Ichiso
YAMAZAKI, Minoru

PREFECTURAL COMMITTEES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE HOKURIKU REGIONAL COMMITTEE

ISHIKAWA Prefectural Committee
SHIMADO, Yoshio, Responsible Person

NAGANO Prefectural Committee
TOSAKA, Hiroshi - Responsible Person

NIIGATA Prefectural Committee
ITO, Susumu - Responsible Person

TOYAMA Prefectural Committee
MATSUSHIMA Harushige - Responsible Person

FUKUI Prefectural Committee
SASAKAWA Eijiro - Responsible Person

FARMERS DEPT
HIRASAWA, Shiro-chairman

BUSINESS AFFAIRS DEPT
HAMA, Haruo

YOUTH AND WOMEN'S DEPT
WADA, Ichiso

LABOR DEPT
TOSAKA, Hiroshi

INVESTIGATION DEPT
IWABAYASHI, Teransuke

FINANCE DEPT
SONOHARA, Kotaro

CULTURAL DEPT
WADA, Ichiso

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TOHOKU REGIONAL COMMITTEE

RESPONSIBLE PERSON: KASUGA, SHOJIRO

REGIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS	REGIONAL COMMITTEE CANDIDATE POOL
KASUGA, Shojiro	ITO, Shinesaburo
ENDO, Tadao	SEGAWA, Akira
HASHIMOTO, Setsuji	SAIJO, Kanroku
MIWA, Yoshihiko	KISHIYA, Toshio
NISHIOKA, Keisaburo	WADA, Yohei
MIURA, Raitaro	
KAGAYA, Kiichiro	
ENDO, Yuzo	
TSUGAWA, Takeichi	
KAMIYA, Rokuro	

STANDING COMMITTEE
KASUGA, Shojiro
ENDO, Tadao
HASHIMOTO, Setsuji
MIWA, Yoshihiko
NISHIOKA, Keisaburo

PREFECTURAL COMMITTEES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE TOHOKU REGIONAL COMMITTEE

AKITA PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
RESPONSIBLE PERSON: MIURA, Raitaro

IWATE PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
RESPONSIBLE PERSON: SEGAWA, Akira

MIYAGI PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
RESPONSIBLE PERSON: ENDO, Tadao

AOMORI PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
RESPONSIBLE PERSON: TSUGAWA, Takeichi

FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
RESPONSIBLE PERSON: HASHIMOTO, Setsuji

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KANTO REGIONAL COMMITTEE

Responsible Person: KASUGA, Shoichi

REGIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS		REGIONAL COMMITTEE CANDIDATE POOL
KASUGA, Shoichi	TAKEI, Mitsugu	
SATO, Hikoshichi	MASUDA, Kenichi	HIRANO, Takeyasu
WAKABAYASHI, Tatsuo	YONAI, Eiichi	HARA, Seijiro
OTOMO, Tamotsu	NAGASHIMA, Tatsuo	KAWASAKI, Satoru
KAKO, Takeo	HYUGA, Kazuo	IKUBO, Sokichi
ICHIMURA, Hideo	ISHIUCHI, Moichi	KANASHIMA, Yoshitaro
HARIGAYA, Takeo	MIYASHITA, Shigehisa	HIMURA, Sankichi
SHIRAKAWA, Seiichi	OKU, Yasuo	OKAWA, Hiromasa
HAMANA, Zenemon	TOOZAKA, Ryoichi	OGATA, Taro
		KOMATSU, Katsuko
		YATSUFUJI, Sei

STANDING COMMITTEE

KASUGA, Shoichi
SATO, Hikoshichi
WAKABAYASHI, Tatsuo
OTOMO, Tamotsu
KAKO, Takeo
ICHIMURA, Hideo
HARIGAYA, Takeo

FARMERS DEPT
SATO, Hikoshichi

CITIZEN's AFFAIRS DEPT
OKABAYASHI, Tatsuo

FINANCE DEPT
OTOMO, Tamotsu

ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES SUPERVISION DEPT
TOOZAKA, Ryoichi

ELECTION ACTIVITIES DEPT
[redacted], Kesaji

PREFECTURAL COMMITTEES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE KANTO REGIONAL COMMITTEE

TOKYO PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
ITO, Kenichi
Responsible Person

KANAGAWA PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
KASUGA, Shoichi
Responsible Person

YAMANASHI PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
YONAI, Eiichi
Responsible Person

TOCHIGI PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
MIYASHITA, Shigehisa
Responsible Person

GUNMA PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
OKU, Yasuo
Responsible Person

SAITAMA PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
HYUGA, Kazuo
Responsible Person

CHIBA PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
ANDO, Kazushige
Responsible Person

IBARAKI PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
TOOZAKA, Ryoichi
Responsible Person

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TOKAI REGIONAL COMMITTEE

Responsible Person: MATSUMOTO, Kazumi

REGIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

MATSUMOTO, Kazumi
ISHIKAWA, Tomozaemon
SUGIMOTO, Fumio
KAJITA, Shigeho
ISAKA, Mitsuo
KIMURA, Shigeo
OSAWA, Kaname
HASEGAWA, Teminosuke
OZAKI, Norimitsu
OHASHI, Koichiro
NODA, Shotaro
ISHII, Nobuo
TAKIGAWA, Keikichi
FUKUDA, Tatsuro
IMAMURA, Hideo
ENDO, Yonosuke
NAKANISHI, Goro
SUNAMA, Kazuyoshi

REGIONAL COMMITTEE CANDIDATE POOL

KATO, Susumu
NISHINO, Kiyohide
OTA, Tetsuji
SATO, Seniehi
SATO, Kiyoshi
KYODO, Heizo
MATSUBARA, Kameko
KAMIYA, Mitsuhara
YOSHIBA, Seiichi

STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

MATSUMOTO, Kazumi
OZAWA, Kaname
HASEGAWA, Teminosuke
OZAKI, Norimitsu
KAJITA, Shigeo
ENDO, Yonosuke
SUGIMOTO, Fumio
SUNAMA, Kazuyoshi
IMAMURA, Hideo

FINANCIAL DEPT
SUGIMOTO, Fumio - chairman

BUSINESS AFFAIRS DEPT
SUNAMA, Kazuyoshi - chairman

YOUTH DEPT
OZAKI, Norimitsu - chairman

PROPAGANDA AND EDUCATION DEPT
MATSUMOTO, Kazumi - chairman

CULTURAL DEPT
ISAKA, Mitsuo - chairman

CITIZENS DEPT
SUNAMA, Kazuyoshi - chairman

FARMERS DEPT
ENDO, Yonosuke - chairman

WOMENS DEPT
MATSUBARA, Kameko - chairman

AKAHATA BRANCH MGR
SATO, Seniehi

LABOR DEPT
OZAWA, Kaname - chairman

PREFECTURAL COMMITTEES REPRESENTED IN TOKAI REGIONAL COMMITTEE

AICHI Prefectural Committee
ISHIKAWA Tomozaemon - Responsible Person

GIFU Prefectural Committee
OZEKI Zenichi - Responsible Person

MIYE Prefectural Committee
KAJITA Shigeho - Responsible Person

SHIZUOKA Prefectural Committee
SUNAMA Kazuyoshi - Responsible Person

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KYUSHU REGIONAL COMMITTEE

Responsible Person: KONNO Yojiro

REGIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

KONNO Yojiro
YAMAMOTO Hitoshi
UMEDA Tatsuo
HARDA Keita
HONJO Kazuma
SHIMA Shinji
OFUCHI Masaki
URABE Norio
MIYAJIMA Yataka
HAYASHIDA Shigeo
WATANABE Takeshi
MASUDA Haruo
SATO Miyuki
AKUME Masakazu
HIGUCHI Hiretoshi

REGIONAL COMMITTEE CANDIDATE POOL

HATA Shikaru
TSUKAMOTO Shuzu
NISHISATO Tatsuo
YAMAKAWA Yasuhito

STANDING COMMITTEE

KONNO Yojiro - Chairman
YAMAMOTO Hitoshi
UMEDA Tatsuo
HONJO Kazuma
URABE Norio
HAYASHIDA Shigeo
MASUDA Haruo
WATANABE Takeshi
HIGUCHI Hiretoshi

PREFECTURAL COMMITTEES REPRESENTATIVE REGIONAL COMMITTEE

FUKUOKA Prefectural Committee
YAMAMOTO Hitoshi - Responsible Person

KAGOSHIMA Prefectural Committee
NAGAYOSHI Isamu - Responsible Person

KUMAMOTO Prefectural Committee
NISHIZATO Tatsuo - Responsible Person

OITA Prefectural Committee
HARDA Keita - Responsible Person

MIYAZAKI Prefectural Committee
ISHIKAWA Kazuo - Responsible Person

NAGASAKI Prefectural Committee
MIYAJIMA Yutaka - Responsible

ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES SUPERVISION DEPARTMENT

UMEDA Tatsuo - Chairman

CITIZENS AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
URABE Norio - Chairman

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT
HOROOKA Fumi - Chairman

PROPAGANDA AND EDUCATION DEPT.
WATANABE Takeshi - Chairman

AKAHATA BRANCH MGR.
HOSHINO Tsutomu

YOUTH AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
YAMAKAWA Yasuhito - Chairman

CULTURAL DEPARTMENT
HAYASHIDA Yasuhito - Chairman

FARMERS DEPARTMENT
HONJO Kazuma - chairman

SECRET

KANSAI REGIONAL COMMITTEE

Responsible Person: SHIDA, Shigeo

REGIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

SHIDA, Shigeo
YAMADA, Rokuzaemon
YANAGIDA, Haruo
KAWAKAMI, Kanichi
MAKINO, Hiroyuki
KISHIMOTO, Shigeo
INOGUCHI, Masao
HIRAYOSHI, Nobuyuki
EDISUDANI, Harumatsu
TAKADA, Kozo
HORIE, Soichi
TADA, Tomeji
KIHARA, Hiroshi
KAWATA, Kenji

REGIONAL COMMITTEE CANDIDATE POOL

GESHI, Junichi
TAKEDA, Daizo
KAWAI, Kazuta
KITAMAKI, Kozo
MADONO, Kyuji
FURUHATA, Ginnosuke
MABUCHI, Kaoru

POLITICAL BUREAU

SHIDA, Shigeo
KAWAKAMI, Kanichi

STANDING COMMITTEE

SHIDA, Shigeo
KAWAKAMI, Kanichi
INOGUCHI, Masao
YAMADA, Rokuzaemon
KISHIMOTO, Shigeo

PREFECTURAL COMMITTEES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF KANSAI REGIONAL COMMITTEE

OSAKA PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
SHIDA, Shigeo
Responsible Person

KYOTO PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
KAWATA, Kenji
Responsible Person

SHIGA PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
KAMBI, Juji
Responsible Person

HYOGO PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
INOGUCHI, Masao
Responsible Person

WAKAYAMA PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
KUSUYAMA, Toru
Responsible Person

NARA PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE
HAYAMI, Taizyo
Responsible Person

FINANCE DEPT
HORIE, Soichi

ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES SUPERVISION DEPT
SHIDA, Shigeo
KISHIMOTO, Shigeo

PROPAGANDA and EDUCATION DEPT
INOGUCHI, Masao

FARMERS DEPT
HIRAYOSHI, Nobuyuki

INVESTIGATION DEPT
TAKADA, Kozo

KAWATA BRANCH MEMBER
KAWAI, Kazuta

ELECTION ACTIVITIES DEPT
TAKADA, Kozo

SECRET

APO 500
20 April 1948

HOKKAIDO REGIONAL COMMITTEE

Responsible Person: HASEGAWA, Hiroshi

REGIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

HIROYA, Shunji
ARAI, Eiji
SANUKI, Naoyoshi
SASAKI, Kazuko
YAMAZAKI, Marunari
NISHIO, Shoji
ODA, Shigekatsu
SAKAI, Ichiro
NAKAGAWA, Kazuo
OKAWA, Nobuo
YAMAGIDA, Yasuo
ABE, Tetsushi
IGARASHI, Tomoji
KIMINAMI, Masatoshi
NISHIDATE, Jin

CANDIDATE MEMBERS TO REGIONAL COMMITTEE

NAGAZUE, Tadao
ISHIJIMA, Sakae
ASAKURA, Seishi
KATAHIRA, Hiroshi
KOZAKI, Shokichi
HAYASHI, Aiichi
SHIKANO, Kazuo
TAJIMA, Kenzo

POLITICAL BUREAU

HIROYA, Shunji
NISHIDATE Jin
SANUKI Noriyoshi
SAKAI, Ichiro
ARAYA Torazosuke

STANDING COMMITTEE

NISHIDATE, Jin - chairman
YAMAZAKI, Marunari
HIROYA, Shunji
SANUKI, Naoyoshi
ARAI, Eiji
SAKAI, Ichiro

FARMERS DEPT
YAMAZAKI, Marunari - chairman

YOUTH DEPT
IGARASHI, Tomoji - chairman

FINANCE DEPT
ABE, Tetsushi - chairman

LABOR UNION DEPT
ARAI, Eiji - chairman

CULTURAL DEPT
NISHIO, Shoji - chairman

ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES SUPERVISION DEPT
OKAWA, Nobu

WOMEN'S DEPT
SASAKI, Kazuko - chairman

ELECTIONS PLANNING DEPT
SAKAI, Ichiro

PROPAGANDA AND EDUCATION DEPT
HIROYA, Shinji

RESEARCH DEPT
ICHINOSEKI, Yoshihiro - chairman

ORGAN MAGAZINE DEPT
HIROYA, Shunji - chairman

BUSINESS AFFAIRS DEPT
SAKAI, Ichiro

AKAHATA BRANCH - Mgr.
ASAKURA, Seishi

INVESTIGATION DEPT
ICHINOSEKI, Hiroyoshi - chairman

SECRET

Biographical Sketches, Key Personnel

of the Japan Communist Party

Key Personnel of the Japan Communist Party

Appended herewith, in alphabetical order of last name, are a series of Summaries of Information designed to provide as complete information as possible regarding the key individuals in the Japan Communist Party today. It is believed that a knowledge of the past activities and an evaluation of the present standing of these individuals, who formulate and carry out the policies of the Party, will contribute substantially to a more comprehensive picture of the Party organization, its activities, and its present role in Japan.

Whereas it is sometimes difficult, due to a certain amount of secrecy surrounding Communist Party activities, to determine the exact role played by an individual or individuals in the Party set-up, certain personalties, nevertheless, stand out as carrying responsibilities and duties which mark them as outstanding. Included here are the members of the all important Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, Party Regional and Prefectural leaders, outstanding Communist labor leaders, and others who by virtue of their present activities along Communistic lines are worthy of note.

Material for these biographical sketches has been drawn from special CIC reports, reports of confidential informants, information from the Press, including AKAHATA, the Party's Official Organ, and office Japanese Metropolitan Police Records. An attempt has been made insofar as possible to include only data believed to be reliable. In cases where the information could not be evaluated, mention of same has been made in the text.

SECRET

ABE Teshi (Tsurumatsu)
(阿部 徹志)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: ABE Teshi (Tsurumatsu)
Okawa-cho, Minami Yonjo, Sapporo, Hokkaido.

1. 8 Apr 1900 - Born in Hokkaido.

1920 - Attended Hosei University in Tokyo but did not graduate.

1921 - Made trip to Karafuto to visit relatives.

1936 - Investigated by the police for his leftist activities.

- Prior to the war Subject was engaged in Communist activities and was vice-chairman of the Sapporo Committee of the Japan Communist Party. He was also associated with the MINSHU BUNKA KENKEI (Democratic Cultural Group).

4 Oct 1944 - Arrested for violation of the Peace Preservation Law in connection with his activities with the then underground Communist Party.

1 Sep 1945 - Released from the Sapporo Odori Prison.

8 Oct 1945 - Joined the post-war Communist Party, working in the Finance Section of the Hokkaido Regional Committee.

2. ABE has currently been active as the Communist organizer in the Yoichi City, Otaru District of the Japan Communist Party. He is reported to have contributed substantial sums of money to the Communist Party. Recent reports indicate that ABE, nominally head of the Finance Section of the Hokkaido Regional Committee, Japan Communist Party, is actually the responsible person of the Investigation Section, which according to the public statements of the Hokkaido Regional Committee is headed by SANUKI Takuyoshi.

SECRET

SECRET

ANDO Kazushige
(安藤一繁)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: ANDO Kazushige (Alias: ORADA)
Miyama, Ninomiya-shi, Chiba-ken.

1. 1 Dec 1901 - Born in Ninomiya-machi, Chiba-gun, Chiba-ken.

- Completed Higher Primary School.

Aug 1926 - Employed as a motorman by the Keisei Electric Rail Company. Distributed Senki, organic Communist Party magazine.

Jul 1930 - Under the direction of the Central Office of the National Conference of All Japan Labor Unions he guided and led the strike of the Keisei Rail Workers.

Nov 1930 - Organized a Chiba Branch of the Proletarian Youth League and while he was active as responsible person of its farming village group, he was arrested.

24 Jun 1932 - Sentenced to two years imprisonment for violation of the Peace Preservation Law.

8 Apr 1937 - Arrested for connection with a Communist Incident which occurred at Kaijin Station of the Keisei Line.

14 Jul 1937 - Sent before the Public Procurator's Office of the Chiba District Court, but no action was taken as he was conscripted into the army.

7 Sep 1937 - Called to the Engineer Regiment of the Imperial Guard.

2. ANDO heads the Chiba Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party. He has recently been agitating among Union members trying to induce them to join the Communist Party.

SECRET

SECRET

ARAGA Bunkichi
(荒賀文吉)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: ARAGA Bunkichi
2071 Koganei-machi, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo-to.

1. 12 Mar 1910 - Born in Kami-mura, Kosa-gun, Kyoto-fu.

1930 - Completed two-year law course at College Department, Ritsumei Kan University.

1931 - Participated in the General Council (Sohyogikai) of the Japan Labor Union and organized the preparatory committee of the Kitan District and became its chief secretary.

Apr 1932 - Moved to Tokyo. Worked as a newspaperman.

24 Nov 1933 - Placed under police surveillance.

- Employee Tokyo Automobile Manufacturing Company, Omori-ku.

- Presently employed at the Fuchu Factory, Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company, Ltd., and staff member of the Tokyo Electric Company, Ltd., Labor Union.

25 Feb 1947 - Prospective Communist Party candidate for member of Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly. Defeated.

2. ARAGA represents the All-Japan Rolling Stock Workers' Union (Zen Nippon Sharyo Rodo Kumiai) on the National Congress of Industrial Unions. He is also active in National Congress of Industrial Unions' affairs as head of the Investigation Department, and is a member of the Executive Committee and Secretariat of the same organization. He is also a member of the Tokyo Metropolitan Committee of the Japan Communist Party.

SECRET

ARAI Eiji
(荒井英二)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: ARAI Eiji (Alias: SASAKI)
Nishi hatchome, Minami-juyonjo, Sapporo, Hokkaido.

1. 13 Sep 1910 - Born in Hirosaki-shi, Aomori-ken.

- Graduated from Middle School, Henbetsu-machi, Nakagawa-gun, Hokkaido.

Dec 1931 - Planned to organize the Kanisunagawa Branch of the Japan Mine Workers' Union of the National Labor Union Conference. He and his brother Hiroshi secretly circulated copies of the second Proletarian Newspaper to the conscious elements.

2 May 1932 - Organized the Union, and was arrested at the end of the month for said activities.

3 Feb 1933 - Sentenced to two years imprisonment by the Sapporo District Court for violating the Peace Preservation Law. Sentence was suspended for five years.

1934 - Penal service was reduced to one year and six months in accordance with Imperial Ordinance #19.

Feb 1944 - Worked as a clerk for the Hokkaido Commercial and Industrial Economic Society.

28 Mar 1944 - Temporarily conscripted in the 5th Unit, Northern District, due to partial mobilization.

9 Apr 1944 - Assigned with the 26th Unit of Kuma, Uraga.

1946 - Engaged in agitation among the strikers during the strikes of February and March in the Mitsubishi Miuta mines.

2. ARAI is the Chief Secretary of the Hokkaido Coal Mine Union, and is reported to be the real leader of the labor movement among coal mine workers in Hokkaido. He is a member of the CHUCHU SHUDAN, the supervisory and organizing body of the Hokkaido Regional Committee, Japan Communist Party.

SECRET

井思哲

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: BOKU On Tetsu
1429 Yoyogi Tomigaya-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

1. 3 Mar 1909 - Born in Korea.

1927 - Completed Urusan Primary School.

Aug 1927 - Came to Tokyo from Korea.

1928 - Joined the General League of Koreans.

Jul 1929 - Joined the Young Mens Korean League.

Dec 1929 - Organized the Koenji Unit of the Seinan Branch of the Korean Labor Movement in Tokyo. Took part in the underground movement, working with MINAMIGUCHI Tomizo and KIM Zaisan.

1930 - Joined the National Labor Union Conference and participated in various activities, especially in the Food Labor Union.

30 Aug 1930 - Detained 29 days at the Nakano Police Station for his activities in the Koeji Unit and other leftist groups, and for distributing inflamatory literature.

Feb 1931 - Formed a Reorganizing Committee for the Shinjuku Employment Agency Section. He later became chief of the Committee and published the Employment Agency News, disseminating Communist Propaganda.

27 Nov 1931 - Appointed to the Propaganda Committee of the Nakano Unemployment Association.

Nov 1933 - Formally joined the Japan Communist Party through the persuasion of KIJIMA Takaaki, responsible person of the Koto District of the Party. Worked for the Food Union of the Koto District.

Feb 1934 - Detained by the Police for violation of the Peace Preservation Law and held until the following January when prosecution was deferred.

1937 - Worked as a truck driver.

9 Dec 1938 - Arrested because of his activities in the Young Men's Korean Association. He had projected several preparatory movements for reorganizing and propagating Communism.

10 Aug 1939 - Released.

27 Nov 1941 - Arrested by the Tokyo Gendarmine for violation of the Peace Preservation Law in connection with his plans to reorganize the Japan Communist Party.

SECRET

S/I, 10 May 48, Subj: BOKU On Tetsu

25 Nov 1942 - Sentenced to 3 years imprisonment by the Tokyo District Criminal Court.

1945 - Released from prison.

Jan 1947 - Elected to the Central Committee Candidate Pool at the 5th National Convention of the Japan Communist Party.

2. BOKU, one of the leading Korean Communists, was the only Korean to be re-elected to the Candidate Pool of the Central Committee at the 6th National Convention in December 1947. He is a member of and active in the Korean organizations which work closely with the Communist Party. He currently holds the position of president of the Korean 3-1 Political College (Chosen San Ichi Seiji Gakuin). He is described as a quiet, practical and theoretical Communist.

3. During the spring of 1947 Subject smuggled himself into North Korea and got in touch with KIM Hissei and other important staff members of the North Korean Government. He smuggled himself back into Japan during the summer of 1947.

SECRET

DOBASHI Kazuyoshi
(土橋一吉)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: DOBASHI Kazuyoshi
c/o Koganeiso, Apt. 832, Koganei-machi, Kita-Tama-Gun, Tokyo-To.

1. 1 May 1908 - Born in Shimane Ken.

1926 - Graduated Yonago Middle School, Tottori-Ken.

1926 - Came to Tokyo and entered Meiji University. Majored in German Law. During his last year he began to attend lecture meetings of the Social Science Society set up by Meiji University students and became interested in Marxism.

- Took three years of post graduate work.

- After unsuccessful attempts to obtain a civil service job, he took employment in the Central Post Office, first in sorting mail from foreign countries, later in personnel and accounting.

- Became interested in Japanese history and decided that the Emperor system should be done away with.

Dec 1943 - Conscripted. Served as a private.

Aug 1945 - After the surrender, returned to his job at the Central Post Office.

- Decided to better the conditions of laborers. Formed a small group called the Nihonbashi-kai. Contacted leftist groups and received their support, and was elected head of the Tokyo Central Post Office Employees. Organized the Communication workers.

Jan 1946 - Elected Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the embryo Government Communications Workers' Union.

4 Feb 1946 - Led mass demonstration of 400,000 communications workers against the Communications Ministry.

31 May 1946 - At the inaugural national convention of the National Union of Government Communications Workers he was elected President. This union became affiliated with the National Congress of Industrial Unions.

21 Aug 1946 - Elected vice-president of the Communist dominated National Congress of Industrial Unions.

17 Dec 1946 - Acted with SUZUKI Seiichi as chairman of the National Mass Meeting for the Security of Livelihood and Overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet.

Jan 1947 - Member of the Joint Struggle Committee from the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union.

SECRET

DOBASHI Kazuyoshi
(土橋一吉)

S/I, 10 May 48, Subject: DOBASHI Kazuyoshi

2. DOBASHI, a comparative newcomer to the labor scene, is one of the leading labor figures in Japan today, the union which he largely organized and leads, the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union, being one of the largest and most powerful in the country. Although there is no conclusive proof that he is a member of the Japan Communist Party, he is frequently reported to be a secret member of the Party, and it has long been known that he is a strong Communist sympathizer and has generally followed Party policy in his labor activities. He has recently given a number of speeches urging adherence to the Communist Party line, and has denounced the controls placed by SCAP on labor in Japan, urging regional strife as a means of opposition.

3. Described as something of a dandy and also as an opportunist, he is, nevertheless, a tireless worker, a determined and efficient organizer, and a militant labor leader. Usually cool and resourceful, his diplomatic ability is widely acknowledged among Japan's labor leaders. He has been active in minimum wage strife as well as regional disputes, and his union has been particularly active in carrying out strikes in the past year.

SECRET

KNDO Tadao
(遠藤忠雄)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: KNDO Tadao
35 Urashibata-machi, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken.

1. KNDO is active in labor activities in Miyagi-ken where he was recently elected vice-chairman of the Miyagi Prefectural Committee at the 6th Miyagi-ken Party Mass Meeting held in Sendai in January 1948. Active in various struggle committees, he was one of the persons responsible for carrying out the plan for the 1947 "October Offensive". He serves also on the Tohoku Regional Committee Party Council, and is a member of the Control Department of the Government Railway Workers' Union. He is also Chief of the Communist Fraction, Tohoku Area Government Railways.

SECRET

SECRET

FUSE Tatsuji
(布施辰治)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFOMATION

Subject: FUSE Tatsuji
4-460 Matsubara-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

1. 13 Oct 1880 - Born at Hebita-mura, Ojika-gun, Miyagi-ken.

1902 - Graduated from the Meiji University Law School.

- Passed State Examination for Judge and Prosecutor.

- Was Public Procurator of the Utsunomiya local Court for about half a year then resigned this post to set up his own law practice in Tokyo.

Apr 1921- Organized the Tenants' League and became an avowed Communist making radical speeches on various occasions.

26 Oct 1926- Became Advisor of the Japan Labor Farmer Party.

- Utilized a relief society which he had once established for those who had been jailed in labor disputes to support the Communist Party.

12 Sep 1928 - Was elected Chairman of Selection Committee for the Director of Federal Tenants' Union.

1932 - Disqualified from the bar by the Supreme Court as a result of trial.

Mar 1933 - Sentenced to three months confinement for Violation of Press Law by the Supreme Court.

5 Mar 1935 - Released on bail.

25 May 1939 - Sentenced to two years' imprisonment for Violation of the Peace Preservation Law.

29 Jul 1940 - Released from Chiba Prison.

Sep 1941 - Became manager of the Natural Mining Company.

Mar 1946 - Regained his license and is again practicing law.

4 Nov 1946 - At a meeting of the members of the Young Men's and Women's Association of Hebita-mura, Miyagi-ken to commemorate the promulgation of the New Japanese Constitution, Subject reportedly made a speech which included the following anti-Occupation remarks:

"The Allied Forces, at present, have permitted the existence of the Emperor System and Capitalism with the aim to secure a future market in Japan. However, a future American market in Japan will be disastrous to the Japanese farmers.

"The capitalists are still controlling Japan. We must exile and subject these capitalists if we are to establish a Democratic Japan and to hope for the protection of the Korean people."

SECRET

FUSE Tatsuji
(布施辰治)

S/I, 10 May 48, Subj: FUSE Tatsuji

12 Feb 1947 - Chosen as a candidate for Governor of Miyagi Prefecture in a caucus held by the Miyagi District Communist Committee (MIYAGI CHIHO KYOSANTO IINKAI).

22 Mar 1947 - One of two people representing the Communist Party at a meeting of the Welcome Preparation Committee for the World Federation of Trade Unions (BANKOKU RODO KUMIAI CHOSA DAN KANGEI JUMBI KAI).

5 Apr 1947 - In the election for Governor of Miyagi-ken, Subject announced his candidacy as an Independent but was openly supported by the Communist Party; he ran a poor third.

2. Subject is a man of considerable intellectual prowess and is one of the top Communist leaders in Miyagi-ken. He heads the Free lawyers Association, a group of liberal and leftist lawyers, and also belongs to the Free Discussion Club.

SECRET

GESHI Junkichi
(GESU, SHIMOTSUKASA)
(下司順吉)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: GESHI Junkichi (GESU, SHIMOTSUKAWA)
6 Kamizakae-cho, Suita-shi, Osaka-fu.

GESU has been active in Party activities in the Osaka area where he is a member of the Osaka Metropolitan Committee of the Japan Communist Party, serving as Chief of the Propaganda and Education Department, and Chief of the Klection Counter Measures Department. A rabble-rouser, GESU has been particularly active in recent Communist acts of violence, intimidation, and false accusations carried on in connection with their exposure of "hoarded" goods campaign, a plan used by the Communist Party to give maximum publicity to incidents indicating corruptness of public officials, capitalists, industrialists, etc.

SECRET

SECRET

HAKAMADA Satomi
(袴田里見)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: HAKAMADA Satomi
189 Shimo-Renjaku, Mitaka-cho, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo.

1. 11 Aug 1904 - Born at 164 Nagi, Shimoda-mura, Kamikita-gun, Aomori-ken.

1919 - Graduated from higher primary school and entered middle school.

1920 - Father lost his fortune and subject was compelled to leave school; worked as a newspaper boy and at other odd jobs in Tokyo and Hokkaido.

1923 - Joined the Communist movement and organized the Kakumeiteki Rodo Kumiai (Revolutionary Labor Union) and a Seinen Domei (Youth League) in Hakodate, Hokkaido. He also became active in the left wing of the Nippon Rodo Sodomei (Japan Labor Federation), and was one of the founders of the Nippon Rodo Kumiai Hyogi-kai (Japan Labor Union Council) when the leftists left the Nippon Rodo Sodomei.

1925 - One of the founders of the Musan Seito (Proletarian Party)

Sep 1925 - Sent to Russia by the Japan Communist Party to attend the Asia Laborer's Communist University in Moscow.

Apr 1926 - Joined the Soviet Ycung Communist League

1927 - Joined the Soviet Communist Party; while in Russia used the alias KUNIOKA.

14 May 1928 - Completed studies in Moscow and returned to Japan with responsibility of rebuilding the Japan Communist Party, then badly shattered as a result of the great Communist round-ups in March 1928, and the violent schism between the FUKUMOTO and YAMAKAWA Factions. Although the Comintern had denounced the FUKUMOTOISTS, HAKAMADA joined this faction.

3 Oct 1928 - Arrested and sentenced to three years' imprisonment for violation of Peace Preservation Law.

Oct 1932 - Released from prison

Jan 1933 - Became member of then underground Communist Party's Central Committee; also served with the Tokyo District Committee and was responsible for the Women's Section.

Dec 1933 - Named head of the Organization Section; assumed responsibility for the punishment of Oizumi, Kenzo and Obata, Tatsuo, denounced by the Party as police spies.

SECRET

HAKAMADA Satomi
(袴田里見)

S/I, dtd 10 May 48, Subj: HAKAMADA Satomi

24 Dec 1933 - Murdered Obata, Tatsuo.

Mar 1935 - Arrested for the murder of Obata in the so-called 'Lynch' incident.

2 Apr 1941 - Sentenced to life imprisonment, after having been imprisoned since March 1935.

19 Oct 1945 - Released from prison by order of SCAP and participated in revival of Japan Communist Party.

3 Dec 1945 - Named member of the Central Committee at Fourth Party Congress.

24 Feb 1946 - Named member of Central Committee at Fifth Party Congress.

21 Mar 1947 - Made anti-Occupation speech at Hachinohe, Aomori-ken, (Han statements available).

2. HAKAMADA is one of the most sinister and influential figures in the Japan Communist Party. He is reported to be a member of the newly formed Supreme Council of the Party, and is believed to have been made the Party organizer and responsible person for the HOKURIKU District of the Japan Communist Party. In addition to membership in the Central Committee, he takes a prominent part in the Party's women's activities, has headed the Young Communist League, and served on the important Control Committee (Tosei Iin). This committee is responsible for maintaining discipline in the Party's ranks, and in some ways resembles the NKVD. HAKAMADA was well chosen for such a post, having murdered one party member in 1933, because of deviation from the Party's rigid discipline. HAKAMADA belongs to the so-called 'Lynch Group' in the Party, a coterie which has taken upon itself to punish by murder, if necessary, recalcitrant members. He also belongs to the Fukumoto Faction, as a result of which he is today aligned with the TOKUDA Faction in the Central Committee. He is perschally close to UCHIMO Takechiyo and HASEGAWA Hiroshi, the latter reportedly his financial backer.

3. An orthodox revolutionary Marxist, HAKAMADA is probably the most feared man in the Party, and unquestionably the most dangerous. Shortly after his release from prison, he declared to a group of railway workers at Hachinohe that the struggle for the democratic revolution must not stop at a bloodless revolution.

4. HAKAMADA is also noteworthy because of his Russian background and long period of training in Moscow.

SECRET

HAMANA Zenuemon
(浜名善右エ門)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: HAMANA Zenuemon (Alias: SHIMIZU, NAKANO)

1. 10 Feb 1903 - Born in Masabuchi-mura, Kitauwa-gun, Ehime ken.

1930 - First became interested in Communism and became a sympathizer.

1931 - Completed Waseda 1st Preparatory School; entered Waseda University, Political Economy Department, but left after the first year.

1932 - Joined Japan Press Labor Union of the National Labor Union Conference. Also joined the Yomiuri Branch.

Nov 1932 - After serving in various positions including commissioner of the Chubu District of the union and Chief of the Executive Committee, he became Reorganizing Commissioner of the Tokyo Branch Conference of the National Labor Union Conference.

8 Jun 1933 - Arrested while serving as Chief of the Executive Committee.

29 Dec 1934 - Sentenced to two years imprisonment by the Tokyo District Court for violation of the Peace Preservation Law.

1947 - Member of the Candidate Pool of the Kanto Regional Committee.

SECRET

SECRET

HARADA Choji
(原田長司)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: HARADA Choji
3155 Saba-cho, Tokuyama-shi, Yamaguchi-ken.

1. 28 Jul 1908 - Born.

Mar 1927 - Graduated from Toyoura Middle School, Yamaguchi-shi.

Apr 1927 - Employed until the fall of 1934 in the Railway Department, Hatabu Mechanical Plant, Hiroshima Railroad Division.

1935 - Moved to Takayama-shi where he was adopted into the HARADA family.

1935 - Arrested in the mass round-up of Communists and given a two year sentence which was suspended.

2. Despite the fact that little is known about him, Subject, who was named a member of the Central Committee Candidate Pool in December 1947, is reported to possess considerable influence among Communist Party members. He heads not only the Yamaguchi Branch of the Japan Communist Party, but also the Tokuyama Sectional Committee of the Party, and the Youth Department, Yamaguchi Branch. Other organizations of which he is a member include the All Japan Council of Labor Unions, the Transport Workers' Union, and the Yamaguchi Prefectural Democratic People's League. In the April 1947 elections he was the prospective Communist Party candidate for the House of Representatives from one of the districts in Yamaguchi Prefecture, but was unsuccessful.

SECRET

HASEGAWA Hiroshi
(長谷川浩)

SECRET

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: HASEGAWA Hiroshi,
122 Shimo-Renjaku, Mitaka-cho, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo.

1. 15 Mar 1903 - Born in Nishinari-mura, Niwa-gun, Aichi-ken.

Apr 1916 - Entered Aichi First Middle School.

Apr 1922 - Entered Aichi Second Higher School.

Apr 1925 - Entered Kyoto Imperial University.

11 Oct 1926 - Elected secretary of Sociology Research Society, Kyoto Imperial University.

Feb 1928 - Joined Japan Communist Party.

15 Mar 1928 - Arrested in great Communist round-up because of daily visits to Kyoto branch of Soviet League where subject worked as a part time clerk.

18 Apr 1928 - Expelled from Kyoto Imperial University because of his Communist activities and arrest, and the fact that he seldom attended classes.

11 Dec 1929 - Sentenced to prison.

Oct 1931 - Again arrested and sentenced to prison in connection with a Communist agitation over the 15 March 1928 arrests.

Apr 1933 - Named a member of Central Committee of underground Japan Communist Party. Undertook publication of Akahata on an underground basis, and also active with Finance Department of Central Committee.

Sep 1933 - Transferred his work to the Distributing Department and under guidance of YAMASAKI Teiji, Communist, handled distribution of Communist propaganda.

- As a result of his association with the "Lynch Group" within the Party, which was responsible for the murder of OBATA Tatsuo, subject changed his name to HAYASHI Mayumi and went completely underground. During this period, he had little to do with Communist activities, divorced his wife and went to live with his mistress, IDE Naoko at 144 3-chome Nishiokubo, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Oct 1936 - In order to get back into Communist activity and re-establish his Party contacts, he associated with KOBAYASHI Yonesuke, member of Party.

16 Aug 1940 - Arrested by Tokyo Metropolitan Police for Communist activities and his true identity revealed; later released.

24 Mar 1942 - Again arrested and sentenced to prison for his part in a Communist incident of 12 February 1942.

SECRET

HASEGAWA Hiroshi
(長谷川 浩)

S/I, dtd 10 May 48, Subj: HASEGAWA Hiroshi

6 May 1943 - Released from prison.

20 Jun 1943 - Took employment with the Japan Magnesium Co.

24 Mar 1945 - Blacklisted by police as a Communist and put under surveillance.

Oct 1945 - Participated in revival of Japan Communist Party.

24 Feb 1946 - Named member of Central Committee at Fifth National Convention of the Japan Communist Party.

Jul 1946 - Taught course on labor unions at Communist Labor School (Jimmin Gakko) at Odawara. This school organized by UCHINO Takechiyo, also member of Central Committee.

24 Jul 1946 - Undertook work of "guiding" members of Railway Workers' Union.

Mar 1947 - Lectured at Communist-sponsored lecture and discussion group in Morioka-shi, Iwate-ken. Claimed failure of 1 February general strike due to lack of unity and coordination among labor unions, as some unions acted independently of Central Strike Committee.

2. HASEGAWA, in addition to being a member of the Central Committee, serves also on the Secretariat and Political Bureau of the Japan Communist Party and is vice-chief of the Organization and Activities Direction Department. He has recently been assigned as the political organizer and responsible person for the Hokkaido Area of the Party.

3. HASEGAWA's work has been primarily concerned with labor union activities. With some university background he represents an intellectual element in the Party's leadership. Shortly after the Japan Communist Party was organized in the fall of 1945, HASEGAWA made a ¥50,000 contribution to the Party's funds. He is aligned with the TOKUDA Faction.

SECRET

HASHIMOTO Setsuji
(橋本節治)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: HASHIMOTO Setsuji
583 Sunakota, Nakamura-machi, Soma-gun, Fukushima-ken.

1. 30 Nov 1904 - Born in Nakamura-machi, Soma-gun, Fukushima-ken.

- Graduated Tokyo Imperial University Science Department.

May 1929 - Appointed Assistant in Science Department of Tohoku Imperial University in Sendai.

1 Jul 1932 - Dismissed because of undesirable conduct.

Jul 1932 - Became managing councillor of the Sendai Cooperative Association of the Japan Cooperative Federation.

28 Sep 1932 - Arrested as chief of the publication staff at a farewell party for OISHI Takeo, representative to the International Proletarian Drama Olympiad.

Sep 1933 - Arrested for violation of Peace Preservation Law. Prosecution postponed.

- After recovering from tuberculosis he was employed as assistant manager of the research institute of the Taikoku Metal Industry Company, Ltd.

26 Aug 1944 - Applied for teaching position at the Furukawa Middle School.

2. HASHIMOTO's activities are chiefly local in nature. He heads the Fukushima Prefectural Committee, and is a member of the Tohoku Regional Committee.

SECRET

HATTORI Bakusei (Mugio)
(服部麦生)

SECRET

AFO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: HATTORI Bakusei (Mugio)
Jiritsu Kai, 77 Kokubunji, Kita-Tama-gun, Tokyo.

1. 28 Sep 1905 - Born, Tobe, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken, son of HATTORI Hamaji, a Communist sympathizer who greatly influenced subject's thinking.

1925 - Graduated from Tokyo Engineering School.

Jan 1926 - Went to Russia and entered the Communist Oriental University in Moscow (KYTV).

Dec 1928 - Returned to Japan, after graduating from the Communist Oriental University in Moscow, with orders to reorganize the Japan Communist Party which had been disrupted by mass arrests in March-April 1928.

May 1929 - Went to Osaka to rebuild the Young Communist League.

12 Feb 1930 - Printed and circulated over 6,000 leaflets among laborers in Osaka outlining policies and program of the Japan Communist Party, as a result of which subject was arrested.

Mar 1932 - Sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

Aug 1937 - Released from prison after his sentence had been reduced.

Sep 1937 - Secured employment with the Japan Cultural Association, and continued to keep in contact with Communists as a result of which he was kept under surveillance by the police. While with the Japan Cultural Association, subject a member of the Hoppo Kai (Northern Society) which was directed by the Japan Cultural Association to investigate Russian affairs.

- Organized the Russian Affairs Investigation and Translation Association, and supplied material to KAZAHAYA Yasoji and other Communists. Subject also established a magazine Russia and contributed articles on Soviet affairs.

1938 - Worked as a reporter for the Nisso Tsushin Sha (Japan-Soviet News), set up by the Army as a kind of intelligence agency and anti-Communist propaganda unit.

1940 - Transferred to Cabinet Planning Board and also worked in the Russian Section of the General Staff because of his fluent knowledge of Russian. During this period, subject is believed to have been secretly working for the Soviets as an espionage agent.

SECRET

SECRET

S/I, dtd 10 May 48, Subj: HATTORI Bakusei (Mugio)

9 Dec 1941 - Arrested as a wartime security measure because of his pro-Soviet activities and continued contacts with Japanese Communists.

15 Sep 1943 - Released from prison and took employment with the Nakajima Aircraft Company.

15 Jun 1945 - Moved to Fukushima Prefecture and took employment in a munitions factory.

Oct 1945 - Participated in the reorganization of the Japan Communist Party.

3 Dec 1945 - Named member of the Central Committee Candidate Pool at the Fourth National Party Convention.

21 Oct 1947 - Selected by the Japan Communist Party, along with MIYAMOTO Kenji, to attend the International Comintern Conference, Investigation Bureau in Yugoslavia. They were to have left Japan in mid-November, 1947; however there is no evidence to indicate that they left the country.

2. Next to NOSAKA Sanzo, subject is one of the best trained Russian experts in the Japan Communist Party. In view of his special training at the Communist Oriental University in Moscow it is difficult to regard subject in any other light than that of a Soviet agent. Before the war, while subject worked for the Cabinet Planning Board and the Army General Staff, Russian Section, it is believed that he was serving as an espionage agent for the Soviets. There has never been any indication, however, that he was a part of or implicated in the famous Sorge espionage network. Subject's Soviet contacts have apparently been entirely with the Tass Group and possibly with the Intelligence Section of the Soviet Embassy. He has been variously reported, since the end of the war, to be maintaining contact with Soviet Embassy personnel, and all evidence available strongly indicates that he is an important contact man between the Russians and the Japan Communist Party. Information from a reliable source indicates that he is an important contact man between the Russians and the Japan Communist Party. Information from a reliable source indicates that subject is a member of the Soviet Fraction within the Japan Communist Party and the Fraction's liaison man with Tass News Agency. He is an executive member of the Soviet Research Society (Soviato Kenkyusha Kyokai), and an influential member of the Free Discussion Club (Jiyu Konwa Kai).

3. Subject has been closely identified with the NOSAKA Faction in the Party. Having served for one year as a member of the Candidate Pool of the Central Committee, he is reported to have been elected as a member of the Supreme Council in December 1947. Prior to that he worked with NOSAKA Sanzo in the Party's Propaganda Department, worked on the staff of the Akahata, and was active in the affairs of the Young Communist League.

4. Subject has also worked very closely with KAMIYAMA Shigeo, member of the Central Committee, with whom he has been associated in an effort to promote in Japan the popular front strategy as formulated by Georgi Dimitrov at the Seventh Congress of the Comintern in Moscow in 1935.

SECRET

SECRET

HAYASHI Hyakuro
(林百郎)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: HAYASHI Hyakuro

1. 20 Jun 1912 - Born in Hirano-mura, Suwa-gun, Nagano-ken.

- Graduated Suwa Middle School.

- Attended Matsumoto Higher School but was expelled for his interest in Marxism.

Apr 1931 - Joined Autonomy Research Society (Jichi Kenkyu Kai); engaged in study of leftist literature.

12 Feb 1933 - Joined Japan Youth Communist League.

Sep 1933 - Became representative of Marxian and Leninism Research Society and published organ paper, Cultural Flag (Bunka No Hata).

4 Dec 1933 - Arrested.

21 Sep 1934 - Sentenced by Nagano District Court to two years imprisonment for violation of the Peace Preservation Law. Sentence suspended four years.

Jan 1935 - Employed by HIRASHI Katsujiro as a probational lawyer, in Tokyo. Also attended Chuo University, studying law.

Apr 1946 - Unsuccessful Communist Party Candidate for Diet.

25 Apr 1947 - Elected to House of Representatives from the Third District, Nagano-ken, on the Communist Party ticket.

2. HAYASHI, son of a local postmaster, grew up in Nagaon-ken where progressive movements among the youth gave him an early introduction to Communism. A lawyer by profession, he has been active in the Free Lawyers' Association (a group of progressive minded lawyers), serving for a period as Director of the group. Although unsuccessful in his initial attempt in 1946 to be elected to the Diet, he was elected in the April 1947 elections to the House of Representatives. Unlike many Communist Party members, HAYASHI is characterised as favoring peaceful methods to strengthen the Party, and although an intellectual, his sociability has gained him the favor of the local farmer folk.

3. HAYASHI has acted in an advisory capacity for the Nagano Prefectural Democratic Organization United Dispute Conference and for the Toshiba Kawashigi Plant located in Suwa-gun, Nagano-ken. He lectures in the Communist Party School in Matsumoto-shi, Nagano-ken, and has recently delivered speeches which have served to create further friction with regard to the existing legal difficulties now in the courts between local landlords and tenant farmers.

SECRET

SECRET

HIJIKATA Yoshi
(土方與志)

AFO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: HIJIKATA Yoshi (Alias: HIJIKATA Hisataka)
No. 62 Hayashi-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

1. 16 Apr 1898 - Born in Tokyo, the only son and heir of Count Captain HIJIKATA Hisaaki, and grandson of Count HIJIKATA Hisamoto, former minister of the Imperial Household.

1917 - Became interested in dramatics and the theatre.

1919 - Entered Tokyo Imperial University, but left the following year to join a leftist theatrical movement under the late OSAMI Kaoru.

1922 - Went to Germany to continue his studies, selling the home bequeathed by his father to finance his trip.

1923 - Returned to Japan via Siberia, following the Great Earthquake; spent most of his fortune furthering the leftist movement in Japan.

1924 - Constructed the Tsukiji Little Theatre and sponsored its productions.

1932 - Arrested in roundup of leftist literary persons. Was detained along with his wife for a period of time.

1933 - Permitted to go aborad to study, on the condition that he would not visit Russia. Became a Communist sympathizer while in Germany; entered Russia. Resided in Moscow with his wife and children. Studied the Russian theater and Communism. Said to have become disillusioned upon the realization that the Russian movement was not purely Communism, and escaped to France.

1941 - Returned to Japan and promptly jailed for violation of his promise not to enter Russia and for anti- Japanese sentiments expressed in Russia.

1945 - Released by SCAP order for release of political prisoners.

2. HIJIKATA, ardent Communist, well known theatrical producer and actor, popularly known in Japan as the "Red Count", has again become active in leftist theatrical groups since his release from prison. In early 1946 he produced the Russian propaganda play "Under the Chestnut Trees of Prague", having obtained the play free of charge from its author SIMENOV who visited Japan. He is on the advisory boards of Radio Tokyo, Toho Moving Picture Studios, and the Touring Theatrical Company. An energetic, tireless worker, he also heads the Japan Communist Party's Propaganda and Art School in Tokyo, and in between stage productions finds time to write a flow of literary jottings and criticisms. His two sons, HIJIKATA Yohei and HIJIKATA Keita, also participate in Communist Party activities.

3. He is listed as a principle figure in, and has acted as chairman of, the Nisso Bunka Renraku Kyokai (Japan-Russia Cultural Liaison Committee), and belongs to the Sovieto Kenkyusha Kyokai (Soviet Researchers' Association). He is also affiliated with the Japan Democratic Cultural Federation and Association for Students of Soviet Russia, to say nothing of numerous leftist theatrical groups in which he has been the leading figure.

SECRET

SECRET

HIROYA Shunji
(HIROTANI Toshiji)
(広谷俊二)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: HIROYA Shunji (HIROTANI Toshiji)
No. 1 2-chome, Hanazono-cho, Nishi-Otaru shi, Hokkaido.

1. 18 Oct 1913 - Born in Otaru, Hokkaido.

Nov 1931 - Became interested in Communism while a student at the 2nd Higher School in Sendai as a result of reading many leftist publications and being influenced by Communist NIINO Toshiichi.

Mar 1932 - Arrested and suspended from school for one year as a result of activity in the 2nd Higher School Cell of the Japan Communist Youth League. Returned to Otaru.

Jun 1932 - Joined the Otaru Branch Preparation Councils of Proletarian Writers' League and Proletarian Drama League by the inducement of SANUKI Noriyoshi.

Dec 1932 - At the instigation of Communist Party Member, KAZAMA Rokuzo, he organized the Otaru District Conference (OTARU CHIKU KYOGIKAI) of the National Conference of the Japan Labor Union (NIPPON RODO KUMIAI ZENKOKU KYOGIKAI), and was active in the leftist movement as secretary.

Apr 1933 - Arrested for Communist activities.

Nov 1934 - Sentenced to three and one half years imprisonment by the Sapporo Court of Appeal for violation of the Peace Preservation Law.

Mar 1935 - While serving his prison term he and fellow Communist prisoners organized a prison cell, and by means of code he was able to circulate among the prisoners such literature as NAKAGAWA Kazuo's "Report of the Case of Lynching Communists" and INOKUCHI Masao's "The Criticism on the Cause of the Suppression of the March 15 Incident."

25 Dec 1937 - Released from Sapporo Prison. After his release he maintained close contact with his Communist friends, UENO Kenkichi, NAKAGAWA Kazuo, and SANUKI Tokuyoshi.

May 1938 - Reporter for the Otaru Newspaper, Social Department.

Sep 1939 - Became a reporter in the Social and Economic Department of the Seoul Daily Report. During this time he associated with such Korean Communists as HO San Hetsu and IN Tei Shoku, giving them information and advice.

1940 - Took a six months trip throughout Korea and Manchuria.

Feb 1941 - Entered the KOA Petroleum Company, Ltd., and was assigned to the General Affairs Sub-Section and Business Sub-Section.

5 Sep 1947 - One of the speakers at a demonstration staged by approximately 1500 members of labor unions at Sapporo. The purpose of the demonstration was to facilitate the obtaining of 3½ tons of coal per household for the winter. HIROYA stated in substance: "We must obtain the coal or an equivalent amount of money. Whether we get the money or coal we will fight for it until the end."

SECRET

HIROYA Shunji
(HIROTANI Toshiji)
(弘谷俊二)

S/I, 10 May 1948, Subj: HIROYA Shunji (HIROTANI Toshiji)

2. HIROYA is an active member of the Hokkaido Regional Committee, being a reported member of the Polit Bureau, a member of the Secretariat and of the Orugu Shudan. He is also the responsible person of the Propaganda and Education Section of the Hokkaido Regional Committee, in addition to acting as liaison party member in Otaru City, Otaru District of the Japan Communist Party. He was the Communist Party candidate from Hokkaido, First District, for the House of Representatives, National Assembly. HIROYA is of the school of thought that urges agitation and unrest, and advocates that persons other than Communist Party members should be used to carry on the agitation. He has been reported as one of the responsible persons for carrying out the plan of the "October Offensive" 1947.

SECRET

HORIKAWA Kazutomo
(堀川一友)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY FOR INFORMATION

Subject: HORIKAWA Kazutomo (Alias: KIDA Noboru, KIKUCHI Riichi)
1/5 Sugahara-dori, 5-chome, Nagata-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken.

1. 1 Nov 1908 - Born in Oaza Matsuyama-shi, Ehime-ken.

- Completed Commercial School.

1926 - Worked for two years at the Harbin, Manchuria Branch of the Yamashita Steamship Company, Ltd.

9 Jun 1929 - Fined ¥ 10 by Imakaru Local Court for violation of Publication Law.

1931 - Joined Japan Communist Party. Member of Osaka District Committee. Distributed propaganda documents.

5 Dec 1936 - Arrested while engaging in the People's Front movement to reconstruct the Japan Communist Party.

26 Jun 1937 - Prosecuted and sentenced to two years penal servitude for violation of Peace Preservation Law.

May 1940 - After leaving prison he pursued his Communist activities and associated with KISHIMOTO Shigeo, then leader of the Central Guidance Section of the Japan Communist Party. Active in agitating among laborers and trying to implant revolutionary ideas in their minds.

1940 - Arrested again.

1944 - Released from prison.

1945 - Member of Hyogo Prefectural Committee of Japan Communist Party.

1947 - Elected to Kobe City Assembly.

2. HORIKAWA has long been an advocate of the popular-front movement and in all his activities with the Japan Communist Party has worked toward this end. With the collapse of the Communist Party in Japan, he allied himself with the Proletarian Esperantists which supported the Third International. Later, centering his activity in Kobe City, he became a member of the Secretariat of the Kobe Local Council of the National Council of Japan Labor Unions, and from this point attempted to steer the people towards a democratic revolution by the unification of the anti-fascist popular front. To accomplish this he cooperated with the progressive elements of such bourgeois parties as the Seiyukai and Minsei To, and made use of various organizations.

3. Since the war, he helped to organize the Hyogo Prefectural Committee, and today is one of its leading figures. He is also a member of the Kobe District Committe, and acts as President of the Federation of Kobe Tenants Unions. A member of the Kobe City Assembly, he has, with SHIRAKURA Shozo and SUNADA Koshiro, over-all influence in the Electric Power movement.

SECRET

SECRET

HOSAKA Hiroaki
(保坂浩明)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: HOSAKA Hiroaki
51 Okusawa-cho, 2-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

1. 29 Jan 1915 - Born in Heiannando, Korea.

1938 - Graduated from middle school in Korea then entered the Imperial University (Economics Department) in Tokyo.

1938 - Joined the Japan Communist Party, taking an active part in Communist activities at the University.

1940 - Arrested for his Communist activities and sentenced to two years imprisonment. Later the sentence was commuted to five years on parole.

26 Feb 1946 - Member of the Tokyo Metropolitan Committee of the Japan Communist Party. Clerk of the Joto district.

Jan 1947 - Named a member of the Central Committee Candidate Pool of the Japan Communist Party.

2. Subject, a Korean, was re-elected to the Central Committee Candidate Pool at the 6th National Party Convention in Tokyo, December 1947. His name has been linked with recent labor unrest in Aomori and Nagano Prefecture and it is believed that he was responsible for agitation of the workers. In March 1947 Subject gave a speech in Fukui City, Fukui Prefecture before a Communist audience, the main trend of the address being anti-Occupational. Among other remarks he made the following: "General MacArthur's order to stop the general strike on 1 February 1947 was done in order to help the Yoshida Cabinet; therefore the United States is our enemy as well as the Yoshida Cabinet."

SECRET

SECRET

HOSOKAWA Karoku
(細川嘉六)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: HOSOKAWA Karoku
2832 5-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to.

1. 27 Sep 1888 - Born in Tomari-machi, Shimo Niikawa-gun, Toyama-ken.

1917 - Graduated Political Science Department of Tokyo Imperial University.

- Became a reporter for the Yomiuri Newspaper. Served in the Political Affairs Course at Tokyo Imperial University as assistant.

1919 - Accepted a position with Ohara Social Problems Research Institute (Ohara Shakai Mondai Kenkyusho).

1925 - Studied for one year in Germany, returning to Japan via Russia in 1926.

1932 - Implicated in the Shimpa Jiken (Sympathetic Incident, ie., a roundup of persons with pro-Communist inclinations). Was sentenced to two years imprisonment, changed to four years on probation.

1937 - Left the Ohara Social Problems Research Institute upon its dissolution. Went to Tokyo and started out again as a political critic.

Jul 1941 - Lecturerat Showa Private School.

1942 - Wrote several articles, which were considered to be Communist propaganda, for the Kaizo magazine. Sale of the magazine was prohibited and subject was arrested by the Metropolitan Police Board. At this time it was also discovered that a group of persons employed in the Tokyo Branch of the Manchurian Railroad Company and the Kaizo and Chuo Koron magazines were planning the revival of the Japan Communist Party with HOSOKAWA as leader. This was known as the KANAGAWA Incident.

14 May 1943 - Sentenced to prison.

1945 - Released from prison at the end of the war.

1946 - Joined the Japan Communist Party.

27 Mar 1947 - Gave campaign speech in Tsurumi, Yokohama, in which he made anti-Occupational remarks.

Apr 1947 - Successful Communist Party candidate for the House of Councillors.

2. HOSOKAWA, who has been called TOKUDA's right-hand man, was one of the eight Communist Party members to be elected to the Diet in the April 1947 elections. He has long been active in journalistic work for the Communist Party, having served on the Akahata staff and as editor of Atarashii Sekai, monthly Party magazine, in addition to publishing the following literary works:

SECRET

HOSOKAWA Karoku
(細川嘉六)

S/I, 10 May 48, Subj: HOSOKAWA Karoku

"Trend of World History and Japan" - 1942
"An Appeal to the People" - 1946
"Democratic Front for Salvation Should be Based on Public Support"- 1946
"Trend of Movements of Political Parties and General Opinion of the People"- 1946
"Imperialism and the Proletariat"
"Chinese Revolution and Tomorrow's World"
"Asiatic Race Policy"
"History of Colonization"

Recent contributions to leftist publications have been "Appealing to Farming Youths", "The Rice Revolt in Toyama Prefecture", "Reconstruction of the Fatherland and the Creative Powers of the Laboring Class".

3. Besides his writing, HOSOKAWA also lends his support to many Communist groups, including the Showa Club, Marx-Lenin Research Institute, Democratic Scientists' Association, Free Discussion Club, and the Social Science Research Institute.

4. In connection with HOSOKAWA it is interesting to note that sometime in the period between 1941 and 1945 he was dispatched to Moscow by the Ohara Social Problems Research Institute; length of time and his activities in Moscow are unknown.

SECRET

HYUGA Kazuo
(日向和夫)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: HYUGA Kazuo
Kazugabe-cho, Minami-Saitama Ken.

1. 1910 - Born

- Joined the leftist movement while attending Kazukabe Middle School.

- On completing school joined the local action corps of the All Japan Labor Union Conference.

1931 - Became member of the Youth Communist League, and was arrested.

Dec 1946 - Arrested on charges of kidnapping and beating up workers of the Toyo Water Company's Ageo-machi factory who were in opposition to the leftist faction in the labor union.

19 Mar 1947 - Unsuccessful Communist Party candidate for Diet from Saitama-ken.

2. HYUGA heads the Saitama Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party. As a labor agitator he led the laborer movements soon after the end of the war and formed the National Labor Union's Liaison Council. In one instance when he tried to persuade union members to take over control of an automobile company in Saitama-ken where funds were frozen and production prohibited by SCAP, he said: "The American Occupation Forces alone can do nothing with Japan. The headquarters of the Communist Party backs us up, and Soviet Russia is behind the Communist Party."

SECRET

SECRET

II Yashiro
伊井弥四郎

AFO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: II Yashiro
322 Hase, Kamakura-shi, Kanagawa-ken.

1. 1924 - Graduated Tokyo Middle School, then employed with the Government Railways, working his way up to train conductor and later station master.

1932 - Graduated Hosei University.

Dec 1934 - Appointed Secretary, Railways Bureau.

1939 - Worked in the Shimbashi Transportation Office.

1946 - Chief of the Organization Department, Central Executive Committee, All Japan Government Railway Workers' Union, and Chairman of the Joint Strife Committee, National Government and Public Workers' Union.

Apr 1947 - Unsuccessful Communist Party candidate for House of Representatives.

Oct 1947 - Employed as secretary at the Transportation Ministry, Operations Section, Transport Section of the Railway Superintendents' Department.

2. II is the number one Communist Fraction man in the All Japan Government Railway Workers' Union, and as Head of the Joint Struggle Committee of all Government and Public Workers' Unions was one of the key figures in organising and laying plans to carry out the scheduled 1 February 1947 strike. He was formerly chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Government Railway Workers' Union, chief of the Union's Social Department, and representative of the Shimbashi chapter to the Tokyo Regional Council. He is a member of the Kanagawa Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party.

SECRET

SECRET

INOGUCHI Masao
(井之口政男)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: INOGUCHI Masao
18 One-shinden Dannoue, Nishinomiya, Hyogo-ken.

1. 25 Apr 1895 - Born in Naha-shi, Okinawa, where his father was a lumber merchant.

- Graduated from Keio University, Economics Department.

1920 - Participated in the activities of the Socialist League (Shakai Shugi Domei).

1921 - Conscripted into the 45th Regiment in Kagoshima-ken. Was strongly opposed to militarism. After discharge he participated in the students' movement of Seventh Higher Middle School, and the laborers' and farmers' movement in Kagoshima-ken.

1922 - Upon dissolution of the Socialist League of the Government, he joined the Wednesday Society (Suiyokai), a group which met to study Communism and later helped form the nucleus of the Communist Party. He also participated in the Russian Starvation Relief movement.

1923 - Directed the first May Day demonstration ever held in Kagoshima. Was active in labor movement activities in Osaka and Okinawa.

1924 - Joined the Japan Communist Party; became editor of the Party's central organization paper Musansha (Proletarian Newspaper); took part in publicity and educational activities.

1928 - Recommended by the Party as candidate from Okinawa for the general elections. After the election he escaped the mass arrest of 15 Mar 1928 and went underground.

Nov 1928 - Arrested and sentenced for violation of the Peace Preservation Law. Appealed his case.

16 May 1934 - His appeal rejected by the Tokyo Court of Appeals.

1940 - Released from prison. Engaged in farming, being continually under police surveillance.

1941 - Arrested upon outbreak of Japan-United States war.

1943 - Released on probation, because of ill health.

1945 - Active in reorganization of the Japan Communist Party, devoting his energies toward the enlargement and strengthening of the Hyogo Prefectural Committee.

Apr 1946 - Unsuccessful Communist Party candidate for the House of Representatives from Hyogo Prefecture, First District.

Apr 1947 - Again unsuccessful Communist Party candidate for House of Representatives from Hyogo Prefecture.

SECRET

INOGUCHI Masao
(井之口 政男)

S/I, 10 May 48, Subj: INOGUCHI Masao

2. INOGUCHI's activities have been concentrated chiefly in the Kansai area where he has been instrumental in reorganization and development of Party activities. Key figure in the Hyogo Prefectural Committee, he is also a member of the Kansai Regional Committee. Other activities include membership in the Soviet Research Society, lecturer at the Communist sponsored Democratic Political School, and speaker at various labor rallies where he has urged the workers to use their powers as unions to effect changes. INOGUCHI's name has also been mentioned as one of the members of the Japan Communist Party who has contacts with Soviet officials in Japan.

INOUE Tadao
(井上唯雄)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: INOUE Tadao

1. 11 Feb 1911 - Born.

1926 - Worked as office boy in the Sapporo Railway Bureau.

1929 - Graduated Tokyo Railway Bureau Training School.

1936 - Graduated Tokyo Foreign Language School, Russian Department.

1939 - Appointed Junior Government Official by the Railway Ministry.

Jul 1941 - Ordered to Korea and Manchuria by the Transportation Ministry.

Mar 1942 - Sent to China on business by the Transportation Ministry.

1945 - Worked in the Freight Section of the Business Bureau, Transportation Ministry.

1946 - Reported to have formally joined the Japan Communist Party.

2. When the All-Japan Government Railway Workers' Union was organized in April 1945 INOUE was elected to the Central Strife Committee and appointed Deputy Chief of the Planning Section. He has devoted himself to the Union's activities and is a member of the Communist Fraction in the Union. He took an active part in the planning of the strikes of September 1946 and February 1947, and is reported to be responsible for maintaining regional contacts.

SECRET

ISHIGAMI Choji
(石上長壽)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: ISHIGAMI Choja (Alias: OKAMOTO)
610 Yoho-machi, Tsuchiura-shi, Niiharu-gun, Ibaraki-ken.

1. 10 Jan 1902 - Born in Nanae-mura, Niiharu-gun, Ibaraki-ken.

- Graduated from Waseda Engineering School.

Nov 1930 - Joined Japan Metal Workers' Union of the National Laborers' Union and participated in its activities.

Nov 1930 - Arrested and sent to Army Prison.

Feb 1932 - Acquitted by a Military Court.

1932 - Became the Northern District organ of the National Laborers' Union, and was member of the Agitation and Propaganda Section of the Tokyo Branch.

Sep 1932 - Became chairman of the union and endeavored to expand it.

28 Feb 1933 - Arrested.

5 Aug 1933 - Prosecuted and detained at Toyotama Prison for preliminary trial.

11 Jul 1935 - Sentenced to seven years imprisonment by the Tokyo Court of Appeals for violation of the Peace Preservation Law.

21 Mar 1940 - Temporarily released from Kosuga Prison.

2. ISHIGAMI, along with TOSAKA Ryoichi and KUMATA Hidecato, was one of the key figures in the reorganization of the Ibaraki Branch of the Communist Party at the end of the war. A man of action, ISHIGAMI is credited with having organized Communist activities in the coal mine districts in the northern part of the prefecture, while in farming villages he has bound the farmers together and organized Farmers' Unions. He has held posts as Head of the Election Counter Measures Department and Investigation Department, and Chief of the Organizing Directors of the Ibaraki Prefectural Committee.

3. For a time ISHIGAMI was rated as one of the top men in the Ibaraki Branch of the Communist Party, but the past year has seen a decided waning of his influence and he has been almost totally eclipsed by TOSAKA Ryoichi who has been active in a far broader field. Along this line it has been reported by a fairly reliable source that punitive action was taken against ISHIGAMI in January 1948 by the Ibaraki Prefectural Committee for failure to properly carry out his mission, and that he was to be dropped from the key members list and would be allowed to concentrate only in local cell activities.

SECRET

SECRET

ISHIKAWA Kazuo
(石川一雄)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: ISHIKAWA Kazuo (Alias: TAKAHASHI)
25 Shiei Jutaku, Chigusa-cho, Miyazaki-shi, Miyazaki-ken.

1. 13 Oct 1908 - Born in Miyazaki, Miyazaki-ken.

- Left Tokyo Imperial University during the second year.

Jan 1932 - Joined the Japan Communist Party and was active as a member of the Distribution Department of the Kanto District Committee.

Dec 1932 - Arrested.

May 1933 - Prosecuted for violation of the Peace Preservation Law.

19 Apr 1935 - Sentenced to three and one half years imprisonment by the Tokyo Court of Appeals.

4 Apr 1938 - Released from prison. Returned to Miyazaki-shi and engaged in farming.

Apr 1942 - Chief director of the Farming Village Construction League until its dissolution in 1942.

- Employed as assistant superintendent, later becoming superintendent of the Miyazaki Local Council of the Central Industrial United Association.

2. ISHIKAWA is Head of the Miyazaki Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party. He ran as Communist Party candidate for the House of Representatives in the April 1947 elections, but was defeated.

SECRET

SECRET

ISHIKAWA Tomozaemon
(石川友左エ門)

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: ISHIKAWA Tomozaemon
1371 Semonji-cho, Kita-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken

1. 1 Feb 1903 - Born in Iwamura-cho, Ena-gun, Gifu-ken.

- Graduated Primary School.

12 Jun 1923 - Fined ¥ 50 by the Mitaka District Court for violation of Publication Law.

1926 - Became interested in labor movements.

Jul 1927 - Recommended for the staff of the Toyohashi Common Labor Union. While delivering a speech at a meeting in Toyohashi he was interrupted in the middle of his address and forbidden to finish.

Feb 1929 - Lectured at the inaugural meeting of the Nagoya Branch of the Shin Kan Kai of the Korean Association; was again prevented from concluding his speech after making the remark: "...under the exploitation of Americanism.."

Feb 1929 - Arrested with several others for disturbing the peace, at a meeting held under the auspices of the Preparation Committee of the Laborers' and Farmers' Union.

20 Apr 1932 - Organized the Preparation Branch of the Japan Proletarian Scientists' League.

24 Jul 1932 - Arrested by the Police while at a Proletariat Culture Lecture meeting, for expression of Communistic ideas.

Aug 1932 - Subject supported strikers and exercised mass demonstrations in connection with the selling of government rice and was arrested.

Apr 1933 - Printed pamphlets entitled "The Meaning of May Day and its History".

Jun 1935 - Distributed anti-Fascist handbills in Nagoya.

1936 - Joined the Nagoya Joint Labor Union, (Nagoya Godo Rodo Renmei).

3 May 1939 - Sentenced to six years imprisonment by the Nagoya District Court for violation of the Peace Preservation Law.

11 Jul 1939 - Sentence reduced to four years.

13 Sep 1944 - Sentenced to eight months imprisonment by Nagoya Court of Appeals for disturbing the peace.

May 1946 - Member of the Central Committee Candidate Pool.

2. ISHIKAWA has been largely responsible for the establishment of the Communist Party in Aichi-ken. In addition to heading the Aichi

SECRET

ISHIKAWA Tomozaemon
(石川 友左エ門)

S/I, 10 May 46, Subj: ISHIKAWA Tomozaemon

Prefectural Committee he is also a member of the Tokai Regional Committee. Further activities include advisor to the Young Communist League on matters pertaining to labor organizations, and lecturer at the Communist Party School at the Hataya Elementary School in Nagoya. He has also given numerous speeches and lectures to Communist groups.

SECRET

板野勝次

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: ITANO Katsuji (Alias: SUSUKI, OTSUKA, WAKIMOTO, OKADA Shotaro)
718 Ebisu-machi, Kurashiki-shi, Okayama Ken

1. 26 Jan 1903 - Born in Nishi Nakayamashita, Okayama-ken.

- Graduated from Okayama Prefectural Commercial School.

- Attended Higher Commercial College of above school for one year.

25 Jan 1924 - With HASHIMOTO Asaichiro and OHTA Hinkei, he conducted the Okayama Labor School, lecturing on such topics as "Labor Unions", "Proletarian Politics", and "Modern Economics".

26 May 1924 - Established the Social Problems Research Institute in his own home.

Jul 1924 - Employed for the next year as a clerk at the Okayama Bus Company.

Sep 1925 - Active member of the Kobe Printers' Labor Union.

Dec 1925 - Chief of Education Section and the Women's Section of Japan Labor Union Council.

Aug 1926 - Established People's Publishing Company in his home and printed books written by YAMAKAWA Hitoshi: "Proletarian Lectures", "Formosa Under the Colonial Policy", "Misery of the Lesser Power Race".

29 Oct 1926 - Played a leading role in the petition movement sponsored by the Hyogo Branch of the Labor Association and Youth League for dissolution of the Imperial Diet.

11 Feb 1927 - Attended a lecture meeting held under the auspices of Awaji Branch of the Laborers' and Farmers' Party, to discuss the above petition movement.

7 Mar 1927 - Arrested by the Hyogo Police for violation of the Publication laws after having printed and distributed 10,000 hand bills titled "Bamboozling Health Insurance Law Reveals Its True Character".

1947 - Elected on Communist Party ticket to the House of Councillors from Okayama-ken.

2. ITANO, a long time Communist, though not a particularly outstanding one, is of interest chiefly because of his election to the House of Councillors in the 1947 elections. A member of the Kurashiki Branch of the Okayama Communist Party, he also serves on the Okayama Prefectural Committee. Since his election to the Diet he has given several speeches and sponsored Communist gatherings but the meetings have been rather poorly attended and have not begotten much enthusiasm.

3. Other posts which he holds are Chief Director of the Liquor Industry Union, Chief of the Education and Propaganda Department of the local

SECRET

ITANO Katsuji
(板野勝次)

S/I, 10 May 48, Subj: ITANO Katsuji (Alias: SUSUKI, OTSUKA, WAKIMOTO, OKADA, Shotaro)

committee to which he belongs, and Chief of the Education Department of the Okayama Prefectural Farmers' League. He was formerly Secretary of the Okayama Joint Labor Unions, Chief of the Organization Section of the Chugoku Regional Committee, and Chief of the Women's Section of the Education Department of the Kobe District Council.

ITO Kenichi
(伊藤憲一)

APO 500
10 May 1946

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: ITO Kenichi,
4593 9-chome, Omori, Ota-ku, Tokyo.

1. 27 Jan 1912 - Born at Chintomen, Chinkai-gun, Keisho-Nando, Korea.

- Graduated from primary school and worked for Tokyo Mousseline Co. at the Kameido Factory, Tokyo.

Sep 1925 - Became interested in labor problems and began to study at night school. Subsequently became active organising workers at the Kameido Factory.

Aug 1928 - Joined the Young Communist League, and while engaged in Communist activities arrested.

Mar 1929 - On release from police detention, again became active with the Young Communist League, then working underground.

Dec 1932 - Arrested for Communist activities and sentenced to prison for four years.

1936 - Released from prison.

1937 - Moved to Tokyo and employed by the Retail Sales Association as a clerk. Suspected by police and arrested but released because of lack of evidence.

Jun 1941 - Arrested because of activity with the Kanto Labor Union, but released because of his acute tubercular condition.

Jun 1943 - Went to work for Kamata Branch of the Ishii Iron Works.

Oct 1945 - Participated in revival of Japan Communist Party.

Jan 1946 - Organized the Kanto District Labor Union Council and became its leading official; this organization was a great impellent behind organizing the NCIO (Sambetsu).

24 Feb 1946 - Named member of Central Committee at Fifth Party Congress.

10 Apr 1946 - Unsuccessful Communist candidate for Diet from Second Tokyo District.

2. ITO Kenichi (no relation of ITO Ritsu of the Central Committee) plays an active part in the Communist Party's work among labor unions, and is one of the important links by which Communist influence is exerted in the activities of the NCIO. He is regarded as the Party's expert on labor union activity, and as a result held the position of head of the Labor Unions Department in addition to his post on the Central Committee.

(伊藤憲一)

S/I, dtd 10 May 46, Subj: ITO Kenichi

3. A rough, rabble-rousing type of speaker, ITO has all the qualities of the professional labor agitator. Because of his uncouth, aggressive manner he is especially popular among the Party's younger element and the Kodo Tai (Action Corps). Ideologically, ITO is an orthodox, revolutionary Marxist and aligns himself with the TOKUDA Faction in the Central Committee. Recently, however, because of his friendship with HOSOYA Matsuta, a party member who was recently expelled, ITO reportedly lost favor with TOKUDA, and as a result was merely re-elected to the Central Committee and not designated to any other post at the 6th National Party Convention.

SECRET

伊藤律

APO 500
10 May 1948

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Subject: ITO Ritsu,
345 4-chome, Kitagawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

1. 27 Jun 1913 - Born Agaichihara Toki-machi, Toki-gun, Gifu-ken

Apr 1932 - While at Tokyo First Higher School participated in leftist Movement among students and expelled.

Oct 1932 - Joined Young Communist League and served on Finance Committee; also as a member of the Tokyo Students' Counter Movement, led opposition to the Students' Guidance Movement.

Apr 1933 - Chief of Business Affairs Bureau, Young Communist League

16 May 1933 - Arrested for Communist activities and imprisoned.

22 Dec 1934 - Released from prison on bail.

Apr 1935 - Arrested and imprisoned for violation of Peace Preservation Law, but put on probation.

15 May 1935 - Went to Osaka to work for Sakai Industrial Co.

2 Nov 1935 - While employed in Osaka contracted tuberculosis and went to Gifu to live with his family; later moved to Kamakura for his health.

Feb 1936 - Came to Tokyo and engaged in editorial work; subsequently worked for Japanese Spiritual and Cultural Research Institute as assistant to the chief, Dr. TSUCHIYA Takao.

1 Aug 1938 - Went to work for the General Merchandising Department of All-Japan Cooperative Association of Industrial Unions (Sangyo Kumiai Zenkoku Kobai Kumiai Rengo Kai).

1 Aug 1939 - Went to work for the Research Bureau, Tokyo Branch Office of the South Manchuria Railway Co.

11 Nov 1939 - Arrested on suspicion of violating the Peace Preservation Law, in connection with a Communist incident at the Tokyo University of Commerce.

13 Aug 1940 - Released from prison on bail because of poor health.

12 Sep 1941 - Arrested and imprisoned for Communist activities.

Jun 1942 - Released from prison.

29 Dec 1942 - Went to Gifu to live with his parents.

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S/I, dtd 10 May 48, Subj: ITO Ritsu

3 Aug 1943 - Conscripted for military service

7 Aug 1943 - Notified by Army that he need not report; this was presumably because of his leftist record.

11 Nov 1943 - Arrested and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in connection with the famous Sorge Espionage Case; subject received a light sentence because he turned state's evidence.

Oct 1945 - Released from prison after Japanese surrender and participated in revival of Japan Communist Party.

24 Feb 1946 - Named member of Central Committee at Fifth National Convention of the Japan Communist Party.

5 Aug 1946 - Publicly criticized former Transportation Minister GOTO Keita for alleged plan to import US capital to help rebuild Japanese railways; charged that such a step would reduce Japan to a semi-colonial status.

6 Nov 1946 - Proposed policy of joint action in labor disputes with Social Democratic Party; proposal rejected.

19 Feb 1947 - At a meeting of professors and students at the Tokyo Institute of Technology made anti-US remarks in speech.

28 Feb 1947 - The Kogyo Daigaku Shimbun, student paper at the Tokyo Institute of Technology, published ITO's anti-U.S. remarks.

1 Mar 1947 - Subject called on KATO Shoichi, editor of the Kogyo Daigaku Shimbun, and offered ¥20,000 to suppress further publication of issues in which his speech was quoted. On 3 Mar 47, fearing action by SCAP for his remarks, ITO consummated a written agreement to buy the issue of the paper in question.

20 Mar 1947 - An emergency meeting held at Communist Party headquarters to consider whether subject should be held responsible for his statement or whether the Party should bear responsibility.

Mar 1947 - Subject particularly active in rice withholding agitation.

1 Apr 1947 - Subject sent a telegram to Kumamoto District Committee of Communist Party instructing that the Committee "round up reports of Japan Farmers' Union fraction and burn them immediately". This apparently an effort to cover up the Party's anti-rice deliveries agitation.

2. ITO Ritsu figures prominently in the high command of The Japan Communist Party, being a reported member of the Supreme Council, a member of the Central Committee, the Secretariat, the Politbureau, Chief of the Rural People's Department, and a co-worker with SHIGA Yoshio in the AKAHATA Department.

3. ITO is also the agricultural expert of the Party's High Command. He has been particularly active in extending Communist influence into the Farmers' Unions, and is a frequent contributor to Communist