

[No. I-I-3]

COPY

CXC III

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

(4SEC.No. 260)

July 12, 1950

✓  
FROM : Director Mitsusada YOSHIKAWA of Special Investigation Bureau,  
Attorney-General's Office.

FOR : Major Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G. H. Q.

SUBJECT : On the Condition of Application for Being  
Volunteer Men around the Problem of the  
Korean Internal Warfare.

I. The present report is founded on information  
obtained by personnel of the Second Sub-section,  
Fourth Section, SIB, chief of SIB's Kinki District  
branch and chief of the General Affairs Division,  
Saitama Prefectural Office.

II.

A. The Problem of Volunteers.

Since the internal warfare broke out in Korea,  
there have gradually increased applications for being  
volunteers by Korean residents in Japan who are in

support of South Korea; and on consulting G.H.Q. about the disposition of such applications, the headquarters of the ZAI-NICHI DAI KAN MINKOKU  
在日大韓民國  
✓ KYORYUMIN DAN (The Residents' Community of the  
在留民團  
Great Korean Republic in Japan) had an answer, it is told, that G.H.Q. was of the policy not to admit the acceptance of such applications on grounds that those applicants were void of training and also there was difficulty in their transportation, though it was added in the answer that applicants with particular skills would undergo different consideration. However, with the zeal for becoming volunteers on the part of member persons of the Residents' Community and the KEN-SEI (Youths' League for the Promotion of Korean National Foundation), etc. being intensified all the more with the emergency of the war situation, and with the resultant tendency of accelerated increase of such volunteer applicants, the Community headquarters now seems to have been obliged to receive their applications; the number of applications received under such circumstance is as follows :

747 in total; of which  
597 from Koreans and  
150 from Japanese.

B. Raise of Comforts in Money and Articles.

Not being permitted to raise volunteer men by G.H.Q., the Residents' Community has undertaken to express its zeal in the presentation of comforts in money and articles to officers and men engaging in war in the home front, and are now developing considerably vigorous campaigns in various areas, with Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto as their centers.

C. On the Conference of Branch Chiefs of the Residents' Community and on Recent Moves of KEN-SEI (Youths' League for the Promotion of Korean National Foundation) and the Right Group within the League of Korean Students.

(1) The Residents Community held a conference of its branch chiefs on July 3 at its central headquarters and through deliberations in what was called a "secret session", from which any Japanese officials were kept away, the following matters seem to have been decided on :

To have the raise of volunteer men permitted by G.H.Q.; to realize the sending home of Koreans who are technical experts; to present a letter of solicitation to G.H.Q., asking for its positive assistance; etc.

(2) The headquarters of the KEN-SEI (Youths' League for the Promotion of Korean National Foundation) held a meeting called "Mass Rally of All Stirred-up Korean Nationals in Japan" from 2 to 5 p.m. on July 5 to discuss on the change of the organization's name, claim on the legality of the volunteer corps and decision of concrete plans for assistance and encouragement, both material and spiritual, for securing victory in the home front. (This meeting was held under joint auspices of the KEN-SEI, the Residents' Community and the right group of the League of Korean Students, and was supported by the delegation of the Great Korean Republic in Japan.)

(3) The right group headquarters of the League of Korean Students (located at the same place as the headquarters of the Residents' Community) set up a "Student Volunteer Headquarters", where it commenced the receiving of volunteer applications on June 30.

D. Conditions in Osaka Prefecture.

With the spreading of the news as to Gen. MacArthur's departure for Korea in the early morning on June 29, the Osaka headquarters of the Residents'

Community commenced the raise of volunteer men to be forwarded to the home front calling to Korean residents in the Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe areas; details as to this action are as follows :

(1) Date and Hour When the Raise Was Commenced :

9 a.m., June 29, 1950.

(2) Place :

Osaka headquarters of the Residents' Community and offices of 27 branches thereof.

(3) Sponsor :

Tei Enchin, representative of the  
T 遠鎮  
Youths division, Osaka headquarters of the Residents' Community.

(4) System :

Applicants must be nationals (aged not less than 18 but below 50) of the Great Korean Republic living in the Kinki District.

(5) Number Expected :

20,000 applicants, approximately 10 per cent. of about 250,000 Korean nationals living in the Kinki District, were first expected in the raise. On the inceptive day there were about 50 applications; and as of July 4, there were 63<sup>in</sup> total, 45 from Koreans and 18 ~~in~~ from Japanese.

(6) Method of the Raise, etc.

The Osaka headquarters of the Residents' Community posted up placards at various spots in the city, with such words of propaganda as: "Men for Volunteer Corps Invited. Let's Save Our Country from Confusion and Protect Our People from Miseries of War." This action does not seem, however, to have been based upon any direction issued by the Korean delegation in Japan or by the central headquarters of the Residents' Community. As to required funds for activity, street campaigns are being contemplated for practice after obtaining permission of concerned quarters; while the hiring of the office of the former CHOREN (League of Koreans in Japan) has been applied for to the official direction, as the present site of the Residents' Community's Osaka headquarters is too narrow.

In relation to this program on the part of the Residents' Community, there has been floating information that the KAI-KYU (Association for the Liberation and Relief of Koreans in Japan), a Koreans' leftist organization, is attempting to hinder the undertaking

of the former while it issued an instruction that some members of the Association should smuggle themselves in the volunteer corps and carry out guerrilla activities after sailing to Korea. Under such circumstance, the Residents' Community is taking a very discretionary attitude in inquiry into identities of volunteer applicants.

(7) Disposition of Applicants.

It is programed that those who are adopted as volunteer men are not immediately forwarded to the front, but are kept in wait for request which might arrive from the home government; at present, the volunteer corps is intended for the purpose to brace up the resolute confidence of Korean residents in the victory of South Korea. It seemd that among those applicants there have been included several former ~~military~~ men (flight officers).

E. Conditions in Saitama Prefecture.

In the Saitama Prefectural headquarters of the Residents' Community, located at Tokiwa-machi in Urawa City, several persons already applied, on July 29, for being volunteer men to be sent to the home front. Stimulated by this, 10 and odd representatives

of its braches held a meeting to confer on counter-measures for current developments, and after making decisions on the following items each branch office put out a large sign-board in front of it, the board bearing the brush-written words "Volunteer's Application Is Received Here."

Matters Decided upon :

- a. Removal of undemocratic elements within the Residents' Community.
- b. Presentation of comforts to the defence army on the home front.
- c. Complete shuttering of violences and false propagandas on the part of radical elements belonging to the Communists.
- d. Sending messages to Korean President, General MacArthur and the U.N. Security Council.
- e. Commencement of a campaign for presenting airplanes to the Korean army on the home front.

III. None.

IV. Investigation on the matter will be closed with the present report.

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Director of Special Investigation Bureau,  
Attorney-General's Office.



CCLIII

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 259)

July 12, 1950

FROM : Director Mitsusada YOSHICAWA of Special Investigation Bureau,  
Attorney-General's Office.

FOR : Major Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G. H. Q.

SUBJECT : On What Is Suspected to Be Secret Instruc-  
tion of Kin Nissei and on Moves of Koreans'  
金日成  
Organizations in Japan That are under the  
Influence of North Korea.

I. The present information has been founded on reports that were made by chief of the General Affairs Section, Osaka Prefectural Office, chief of SIB's "Chugoku" branch office and other resident officials in Hiroshima Prefecture.

II. a. Discovery of What Is Suspected to Be Kin Nissei's  
金日成  
Secret Instruction.

While searching, on July 1, the Yamaguchi Prefectural headquarters of the ZAI-NICHI CHOSENJIN  
在日朝鮮人

KAIHO KYUEN KAI (Koreans' Liberation and Relief  
解放救護会  
Association in Japan) in connection with the case  
of distribution of an open interrogatory paper ad-  
dressed to General MacArthur, officials of the  
police station concerned with the search discover-  
ed in a waste-basket a scrap of paper suspected to  
be part of a secret instruction document sent by  
Kim Nissei, prime minister of North Korea, to the  
金日成  
said Association; in consequence of which the  
National Rural Police Headquarters of Yamaguchi  
Prefecture has since been making investigations  
to clarify the truth about the matter.

The words written on the piece of paper in  
question are as follows:

"You are requested to undertake to overthrow  
military trains by destroying railways."

b. Formation of an Action Corps by the Koreans'  
Liberation and Relief Association.

The Aki branch (Hiroshima Prefecture) of the  
Koreans' Liberation and Relief Association has  
recently organized an action corps, which is  
composed of 14 Communist members and whose objec-  
tive seems to consist in offering cooperation to  
terroristic revolution by the Communist Party and  
to the southward advance of the North Korean army.

c. Move of the Left Group of the ZAI-NICHI CHOSEN  
在日朝鮮  
GAKUSEI DOMEI OSAKA HONBU (Osaka Headquarters  
學生同盟 大阪本部  
of the League of Korean Students in Japan).

In the Osaka Headquarters of the League of  
Korean Students in Japan, which received about April  
22 an instruction from the Communist headquarters  
telling that: "The 4 organizations ZAI-NICHI  
在日  
CHOSEN GAKUSEI DOMEI (The League of Korean Students  
朝鮮學生同盟  
in Japan), ZAI-NICHI CHOSEN MINSHU JOSEI DOMEI  
在日朝鮮民主女性同盟  
(Korean Democratic Women's League in Japan), ZAI-  
在日  
NICHI CHOSENJIN KAIHO KYUEN KAI (Koreans' Libera-  
在日朝鮮人解放救援會  
tion and Relief Association in Japan) and ZAI-NICHI  
在日  
CHOSENJIN SHOGAKUKAI (Koreans' Scholarship Society  
朝鮮人獎學會  
in Japan), which are the remaining groups under  
the former influence of the dissolved League of  
Koreans in Japan, will be designated to dissolve  
shortly," Western Japan representative committeeman  
of the League Jo Tokon conferred with some Korean  
members of the Communist Party, and they seem to  
have attained to the decision that although the  
League will spontaneously dissolve itself externally  
it will thereafter continue secret activities  
under the name of cultural research and the like.

III. None.

IV. Investigation concerned will be closed with  
the present report.

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Director of Special Investigation Bureau,  
Attorney-General's Office.

(No. I-I-3)

CCXLV

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. K8 )

June 26 , 1950

FROM : Director Mitsusada YOSHICAWA of Special Investigation Bureau,  
Attorney-General's Office.

FOR : Major Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G. H. Q.

関東工代会  
SUBJECT : Kanto Ko Dai Kaigi or Kanto Kojo Daihyosha  
Kaigi (Council or the Factory Representa-  
tives in the Kanto District).

1. On the report of subject appeared in the Akahata, the organ paper of the Japan Communist Party dated June 22, 1950.

2. Investigation was initiated by Fourth Subsection, Fourth Section, SIB on June 22, and the following result has been obtained.

Explanations recorded of those concerned with the foregoing Council of the Factory Representatives are as in the annexed papers.

III. None

IV. The case is continuously under investigation.

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Director of Special Investigation  
Bureau, Attorney-General's Office.

Explanation Recorded.

Hajime ABE (阿部肇), 26, Clerk of  
ZEN RO REN or ZENKOKU RODO KUMIAI RENRAKU  
KYOGI KAI (National Liaison Council of  
Labor Unions).

The following explanation was given by Subject  
of his own accord to me in Special Investigation  
Bureau on June 23, 1950.

"I am going to tell you all I know about Kanto  
KANTO KO DAI KAIGI or KATO KOJO DAIHYOJA KAIGI (Coun-  
cil of the Representatives of the Kanto Factories)  
held in Sambetsu Kaikan on 21 this month.

1. "From about half past nine that morning I had been  
sitting in the chair in the inquiry office of the  
porch on the first floor. The attendance gathered to-  
gether passing the inquiry office one by one or two or  
three in group. It seems some one hundred fifty in  
all were present.

2. "Those present were chiefly the representatives of  
the unit Labor union in the Kanto District, mainly in  
Tokyo and Kanagawa, which are under the banner of  
ZEN RO REN.

3. "The sponsor of this conference was ZEN RO REN (the Representing manager of which being Kenta KANEKO) as appeared in the Akahata.

4. "I think the invitation to this confernce was made a week before by ZEN RO REN as the conference of the representatives of the factories in Kanto for crushing the prohibition of assembly and demonstration.

5. "Among eight managers of ZEN RO REN, I am sure some one was present, but I do not know who it was. Mr. Haruo YAGUCHI is Standing Manager of ZEN RO REN, and he is taking charge of Organization Division. Yesterday together with Mr. Akira YOSHIDA I told the official of special Investigation Bureau that this man had presided over the conference, but I was told by two or three men of ZEN RO REN Office that I was in the wrong, and so I said I thought it was not Mr. YAGUCHI.

6. "I think the foregoing conference was held from after ten to about eleven in the morning.

"In the conference the policy for crushing the prohibition of assembly and demonstration by using force was confirmed as stated in the Akahata. I think the appeal, as mentioned in the Akahata, was proposed, discussed and decided.



7. "On the same day, at about one in the afternoon, I read before seven or eight press men in charge of farmers and laborers the whole of the announcement as appeared in the Akahata dated 22 this month.

"This was the announcement of the Managers' Conference of ZEN RO REN.

"Further, in this announcement the appeal and other matters were written on separate sheets of paper with a fountain pen, but in the Akahata there appeared both included.

"I handed over to the press men on the spot the paper on which the appeal was written.

"I may add this appeal probably could be distributed, I believe, by getting mimeograph copies of it by the clerks of ZEN RO REN."

Recording what mentioned above, we read it to him, and, affirming it to be true in every particular, he affixed his signature and sealed with the thumbs to it.

Stater: Hajime ABE (S)

At special Investigation Bureau on June 23, 1950.

Witness: Shigeo KIKUCHI, Secretary of Attorney-General's Office.

Yasuyuki IKEDA, Assistant to Chief of Fourth Section.

Explanation Recorded

Koichi MINAMI, 45.

☐ .) -  
c/o HINO whose house number is  
unknown, Kami Takada-machi,  
Nakano Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

The following explanation was given by subject in Fourth Section, Special Investigation Bureau, Attorney-General's Office, on June 23, 1950, concerning KANTO KODAI KAIGI ( ~~Council of the~~ Representatives of the Kanto Factories) held in the Sanbetsu Kaikan on June 21 the same month.

1. "In January or February this year I came to be Manager of ZEN RO REN or ZENKOKU RODO KUMIAI RENRAKU KAIGI (National Liaison Council of Labor Unions) representing JICHI RO REN or NIHON JICHI DANTAI RODO KUMIAI SO RENGO (General Federation of Local and Municipal Government Workers Unions).
2. "If I remember right, it was after the noon of June 20 that I visited the office of ZEN RO REN and learned that in the Metropolitan Police Board assembly and demonstration had been prohibited, and that Mr. DOBASHI was going to appear at the Metropolitan Police Board.

Then I remember some persons in the ZEN RO REN Office said to me, Mr. MINAMI, as you are Manager of ZEN RO REN, we hope you will make your appearance at the Metropolitan Police Board in company with Mr. DOBASHI. I therefore visited the Metropolitan Police Board with Mr. DOBASHI and Mr. YOSHIDA. We had an interview with Mr. KURAI of Guard Section. Before that we met some Subsection Chief, whose name I do not know. In the course of the conversation we had with Section Chief KURAI, I knew for the first time that Chief of the Atago Police Station had warned in connection with KO DAI KAIGI of June 21.

3. "At first I appeared there with the intention of protesting against the prohibition of the assembly of labourers of all Japan. Now, having learned KO DAI KAIGI under the auspices of ZEN RO REN should be prohibited to hold too, I protested against it including the assembly of ZEN RO REN in it and said I was perplexed to have the assembly of ZEN RO REN prohibit as I assure it would never be disquiet. Mr. DOBASHI demanded to issue the orders in document if any assembly is prohibited, and so thought I.

"We were then told that, as the Metropolitan Police Board, public document cannot be issued. As to whether or not the assembly is prohibited to hold, it had been left to the judgment of the Chief of the Police Station concerned.

"For my own part, it occurred to me that the notification had already been dispatched as we were going to have the assembly on the next day, the 21st. I therefore thought there was no other way than having it at any cost. But I don't remember whether or not I declared in the presence of the Section Chief to hold the assembly.

4. "I had been down in the Kansai District since May 25, and on being back in Tokyo on June 16 or 17, I happened to go to ZEN RO REN on 20 and found myself in the circumstances as I mentioned before, and appeared in the Metropolitan Police Board to protest against it. On the very day of KO DAI KAIGI, that is, on 21, I went to the Diet at noon on business of the question of the Law concerning the National Diet members to see the Diet members of the Social Democratic Party, the Farmer and Labor Party and the Communist Party in their respective waiting-rooms only to find none there, and I came back.

Under such circumstances, I did not attend KO DAI KAIGI on that day, nor was I in charge of it.

5. "In the course of our negotiations with Chief KURAI I do not remember whether or not I heard that it had been arranged by orders from some other quarters."

Recording what mentioned above, we should it to him, requesting for affixing his signature and seal to it. But he stated, "I hate to affix my signature to such a thing. I have spoken in the presence of you all, and there is not absolutely any mistake in it."

At Special Investigation Bureau  
on June 23, 1950.

Witness: Takehiko KOBAYASHI,

Secretary of Attorney-General's  
Office.

Eitaro KIYOSUKE,

Secretary of Attorney-General's  
Office.

Explanation Recorded

Hajime ETO (江藤肇), 29.

The following explanation was given by subject at the office of Mitsui Sempaku Rodo Kumiai (Ship Workers Union) in Mitsui Building No. 3 on June 24, 1950, concerning Kanto Ko Dai Kaigi or Kanto Kojo Daihyosha Kaigi (Council of the Factory Representatives in the Kanto District) held on June 21 this year.

I. "I am Chairman of Central Executive Committee of Mitsui Sempaku Rodo Kumiai.

II. "I am going to explain the condition of the Council of the Factory Representatives in the Kanto District held at the Sambetsu Kaikan on 21 this month.

"I think it was decided by Zen Ro Ren (Or Zenkoku Rodo Kumiai Renraku Kyogikai,

meaning National Liaison Council of Labor Unions) on Saturday last to hold this council. Only on Monday I learned of it from one of the Committee Members of Organization Division.

III. "I therefore arrived at the Sambetsu Kaikan a little after ten on the morning of 21 this month and went into the Conference Room upstairs. The council had already begun, and I found seventy or eighty delegates gathered together.

"When I arrived there I found the council just in the midst of the account of all that had passed in relation to the interference made by the Atago Police Station by giving the advice to suspend the council.

IV. "So far as I know, Managers KANEKO, YAGUCHI and MINAMI from Zen Ro Ren were present at the council. I do not know well about MINAMI San except that he had come from Hiroshima. Besides, I found there a

clerk of Zen Ro Ren, but I do not remember whether he participated in the council or not.

V. "The subject for discussion was how we should struggle as laborers against the prohibition of assembly and demonstration. But when I arrived there I found the report was being given about the progress of the police interference in the council.

VI. "Such being the case, we were afraid the council might be suspended at any time. So a proposal was made that it would be better for us to discuss the subject at once to decide the general principles of it. We therefore began to discuss it immediately and reached a conclusion that, as such an interference was against the Constitution, we should struggle instituting the administrative suit by Zen Ro Ren and by the numerous labor unions and laborers.

VII. "When we came to this conclusion, it was probably downstairs that a report was



given by some one that the negotiations with the authorities of the Atago Police Station came to naught.

" Thereupon, it was probably YAGUCHI San, if I remember right, who spoke in this meaning, ' Now that the conclusion has been confirmed the council should be dispersed . What do you say to it?' We all agreed to this proposal and broke up.

VIII. "After that , I had some ten minutes of conversation with YAGUCHI San, and then was out on the street to be home, When I was out of the Kaikan building it seemed to me a large number of police officers from the Atago Police Station had arrived there.

IX. "As for the time taken for the council, it was less than an hour, I believe, after I had got there. I had lunch after being back, and so it did not take a long time to discuss in the Council.

X. "With regard to the condition of the meeting-place, there were four or five lines of seats, and, near the first window were drawn close up to it two or three tables, on which the "futon", or Japanese beddings were laid in a heap.

" As to the seats taken by the men from Zen Ro Ren that day, here is my illustration, and I should be glad to submit it to you".

Then, subject handed over to me the illustration of the seats of those men , which you would please find accompanied with the present Explanation Reorded at its end.

Explainer : Hajime ETO Seal

Recorded what stated above and read it to him, subject recognized that there was no Mistake in it, and affixed his signature and seal to it.

At the office of Mitsui Sempaku Rodo  
Kumiai on June 24, 1950.

Takehiko KOBAYASHI Seal,  
Secretary of Attorney-General's  
Office, Attached to Fourth Section  
of Special Investigation Bureau,  
Attorney-General's Office .

EXPLANATION RECORDED

Akira YOSHIDA (                      ). 41.

✓  
Clerk of Sanbetsu Kaigi or Zen Nihon  
Sangyo Betsu Rodo Kumiai Kaigi ( All-  
Japan Congress of Industrial Unions.)  
12, Shiba Shimbashi 7-chome, Minato  
Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

The following explanation was made by subject to  
me of his own accord at the Shiba Atago Police Station  
on June 22, 1950.

"It was a fact that the Kodai Kaigi was held in  
Sanbetsu Kai Kan Yesterday the 21st this month.

"The assembly-hall upstairs was used as the meeting-  
place, and the council was held for about 45 minutes  
from about 10 a.m. with the attendance of about 150  
members. As the condition of the council, it was  
certainly as appeared in the Akahata dated 22.

"I do not know who presided over the council, nor  
have I any knowledge of the Chairman or of what sorts  
of people gathered together.

"The subject for discussion was, I heard, what measure should be taken as the workers unions as to the prohibition of assembly and demonstration.

"That was announced by the Managers' Committee to the press men taking charge of labor questions."

Recorded what stated above and read it to him. he said that there was no mistake in it and affixed his signature and seal to it.

Explainer : Akira YOSHIDA.

At the Atago Police Station on June 22.

Tomocemon OTA, Secretary of  
Attorney-General's Office.

attached to Special Investigation Bureau.

Explanation Recorded

Name : Kazuyoshi DOBASHI  
Date of birth : May 1, 1908.  
Occupation : Member of the House of Representatives.  
Domicile : 2-83, Nishiki-cho, Tachikawa City,  
Tokyo.  
Address : Ditto.

On June 24, 1950, the subject voluntarily deposed to us as follows at the conference room for the National Personnel Council in the National Personnel Authority Building :

1. I have nothing to do with the ZENROREN (National Liaison Council of Labor Unions) but usually I am acting for the workers of the masses' organizations when they are going to negotiate, protest and parley on their own problems.
2. Around eleven o'clock a.m. June 20th, when I was in the Diet Building, the ZENROREN phoned to my secretary and asked me to come to the ZENROREN immediately.

When I arrived at the ZENROREN Office in the SAMBETSU Hall, Mr. YAGUCHI, Standing Committeeman,

asked me to negotiate with the Police so that we may be able to hold the meeting, because some plain-clothes men had come and told us to suspend the meeting. When, I learned for the first time that the meeting of the KANTO KODAI KAIGI was to be held on June 21.

3. Then I went to the Atago Police Station with Mr. YOSHIDA, Chairman of the SAMBETSU KAIGI (All-Japan Congress of Industrial Unions) to ask the reason of the prohibition of the meeting. As Superintendent of the above Station was out, we saw SUSUMU, Assistant, and OKAMURA, police-inspector to ask their explanation, but we couldn't get any clear explanation from them. The negotiation was continued for about 30 or 40 minutes but they could explain neither the reason nor principles. We, thereupon, insisted that they should let us hold the meeting if they were going to grant permission to the meeting which was to be held honored by the presence of the Empress at the Hall of the NISSEKI (Japan Red Cross Society) in the same jurisdiction on the same day. We urged that they should permit the laborers to hold it without distinction but they told us to go to the Metropolitan Police

Board. We came back from the SAMBETSU Hall without finding any conclusion.

4. About 1:30 p.m. I went to the Metropolitan Police Board by car taking before-mentioned YOSHIDA and an officer of the ZENROREN (a big and sunburnt man -- later, I found he was Mr. MINAMI) and asked for an interview with Section Chief KURAI, who told us to wait a little while. We waited for about ten minutes and talked with a police superintendent, vice-Section Chief, as Section Chief KURAI was out then. As he said nothing to the point, we decided to wait for Section Chief KURAI. Twenty or thirty minutes later, the section chief came back and we had an interview with him.

After we explained the details of our interview with the acting Superintendent of the Atago Police Section to Section Chief KURAI, we negotiated with him as follows :

'The prohibition of meetings and demonstrations in accordance with the declaration of the Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police is not only against the Potsdam Declaration and the Constitution but also a violation of the Public Safety Regulation. Such an unreasonable prohibition order should be

immediately removed and our meeting should be given a permit.

Moreover, it is most unfair to give the other meeting which is to be held on the same day in the same jurisdiction while ours was banned. The permit was given to the outdoor meeting but not to the indoor one. It is really improper to ban our KODAIKAIGI which is the meeting for the protection of the lives and fundamental rights of the workers.'

The section chief said, 'The meeting was banned not by our order but on the authority of the Superintendent of the Atago Police Station. I am also of the same opinion as to this step. Moreover, all the meetings were placed under a ban by the declaration of the Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police.'

The Section chief repeated the above words consistently. We then made a protest to him saying, 'According to the provisions of the Public Safety Regulation, Article 3 and 6, the prohibition of indoor and outdoor meetings by the Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police and the declaration on the national ban of all the meetings and



demonstrations given out by the Director-General of the Headquarters of National Rural Police, are really outrageous.' But he only answered, 'I don't know but I think the prohibition order might have been issued for the maintenance of the public peace.'

When we made a protest to Chief Secretary OKAZAKI, he recognized that it went too far to prohibit all the meeting and the ban would be set right. Sometime he hinted that he supported the licence system of the meetings and outdoor demonstrations. As a result of our three negotiations with the above Chief Secretary, we came to this conclusion that the said prohibition order was issued on the authority of the police. They rejected our protest saying that it was due to the difference of opinion and our negotiation fell through.

Judging from the above fact we can't help believing the above action of the police authorities is quite objectionable. We requested the same Section Chief to ban all the meeting impartially if they had to do so.

I asked the section chief to show the applicable articles by putting it into an official documentary

form instead of verbal one or to communicate it as a government order accompanied with formal necessary subjects and written declaration of the Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police Board. But he refused to comply with my request.

Having heard of the similar case of the Kagurazaka Police, I went on negotiations with him by asserting that I would have to preserve the document as an evidence until the prosecution of the responsible persons for their violations of the Constitution.

5. At last the section chief told me that the order came from GHQ. Surprised to hear it, I said, 'Do you want to shift your responsibility upon GHQ? It is decided that you should deal with the case of this kind on your own responsibility, but what do you mean by saying GHQ's order? If it is true, let me know who issued the order! I will go to negotiate with him so that the meeting on the 21th and other ones may be authorized.'

The section chief said he could not tell it. I have had no experience like this in the several negotiations made hitherto. So much indignant over his attitude, I returned to the Diet building without coming to a conclusion.

6. A little before I returned home in the afternoon of the same day, I had received from the ZEN RO REN a telephone asking me to come to the office at 10 a.m. on the following day. I attended the office of the ZEN RO REN a little before 10 a.m. on the appointed day. While I was reading a newspaper at the anteroom of the ZEN RO REN's secretariate upstairs, a staff member

of the ZEN RO REN, though his name unknown, asked me to go downstairs and conduct negotiations on the ground that police members would come to the office. When I was waiting at the business room downstairs, I found there YOSHIDA of the SAMBETSU and other fifteen or sixteen members.

At 10.10 - 10.30 a.m. police inspector OKAMURA came and made the representation that the meeting would be forbidden by force. Then I answered him in the capacity of a representative of the ZEN RO REN on the negotiation made since yesterday;

'That is good. Then you must admit by signature that you came to forbid us to hold the meeting, or else I shall be at a loss when any troubles occurred in future.' But he told me he could not do it and would forbid the meeting by force. After they had bandied words for ten-odd minutes, a policeman came to take him back. Then I followed him to get from him a confirmation on the opening of the meeting and went to the Atago Police to meet the superintendent. Since he had been out, I met a police inspector SUSUMU and entered into negotiation with him but I was told that he would also forbid it by force. Then I was forced to leave there. When I returned to the office, I was taken aback to find

it in the normal condition because I had found it so much confused when I came to the office at first. Believing that it is unnecessary to notify of the result of the negotiation, I went to the Diet building immediately.

7. Such being the case, I don't know whether the meeting was held or not on the very day. I don't know who gathered or what subjects were discussed.

8. "As to this case, I have had no decisive power upon its execution contrary to the order of the Superintendent-General or Police concerned but I hoped that the meeting would be opened through my negotiations."

Stater.

The above was put on record and retold to the stater, but he said he could not sign the statement. However, he declared that he would sign it if an order is given.

(On the same day with the above case)

At the Conference Room of the Personnel Affairs  
Leading Officials of the National Personnel  
Authority.

Secretary of the Attorney-General's Office

Eitaro KIYOURA

Witness---

Secretary of the Attorney-General's Office

Takeo SAKAGUCHI

EXPLANATION RECORDED

Hajime ABE, (                      ), 26.

Clerk of Zen Roren, 1353, Soshigaya 2-chome,  
Setagaya Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

The following explanation was made by subject  
to me of his own accord in Special Investigation  
Bureau on June 21, 1950.

I.        "So you want to know how I made the press  
announcement in regard to the proceedings of the  
Ko Dai Kaigi held in Sambetsu Kaikan on June 21.  
I remember it was on 1 p.m. had the press announce-  
ment decided by the Managers' Committee which had  
been made into a document and went to the Press Men's  
Club in the Rodo Kaikan (Labor Hall), Shiba, and I  
read the whole of it before seven or eight press men  
taking charge of the questions concerning laborers  
and farmers.        The contents of it were reported by  
the Akahata dated 22, I do not remember the details  
of it now.

2. Next, the number of the delegates gathered together that day were some 150 as MURAI San told you yesterday. I do not know any of them as it was not necessary for me to know who they were. As to the Chairman for the day I do not remember still more who it was, I have not heard about it from any one. I was only sitting at the information desk. Ah, I have forgotten to mention that the manuscript I announced to the press men is not in my possession now as I blew my nose with it and threw it away.

Question, "You said you were sitting at the information desk, and then you know even a few of those gathered together, do't you?"

Answer, No, I don't know. But though not present at the council, those who came to Sambetsu Kaikan were DOBASHI San, YOSHIDA San, and, KANEKO San. Only KANEKO San came and stay for a little time on that morning and then left there for some other place.

Recorded what stated above and read it to subject, who, stating that there was no mistake in it, he affixed his signature and seal to it.



Explainer : Hajime ABE (Seal)

At Special Investigation Bureau on June 23, 1950.

Tomoemon OTA, Secretary of  
Attorney-General's Office.

Explanation Recorded.

July , 1950

金子健三

Kenta KANEKO, born on May 31, 1899,  
Manager of Zen Ro Ren (National  
Liaison Council of Labor Unions) .

Domicile : 16, Fukagawa 2-chome, Koto Ward,  
Tokyo Metropolis .

Address : 222, Kakinokizaka, Meguro  
Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

Regarding the Kanto Kojo Daihyojo Kaigi  
(Conference of the Factory Representatives  
in the Kanto District ), the following ex-  
planation was given to me by subject of his own  
accord on July 1, 1950.

I. "I had been travelling in the  
Kansai District on Business connect with the  
unions since June 23, and, being back in Tokyo  
Yesterday evening, I went to the office of  
Zen Ro Ren and was told by Manager MURAI that,  
in connection with the conference of the  
Factory Representatives in the Kanto District,

the request for my appearing in document from  
Special Investigation Bureau had arrived.

That is why I made my appearance today.

" I have not read the written request for  
my appearing here yet, I ought to bring the  
said written request to appear here this  
morning, but alas ! the safe in which it has  
been kept could not be unlocked with a key,  
and so I have not carried it to this office.

2. "My position in Zen Ro Ren is to  
transact the business as the manager attending  
every day the office of Zen Ro Ren in Sambetsu  
Kai Ken, 12, Shiba Shimbashi 7-chome, Minato  
Ward.

" Accordingly, I am the Representative of  
Zen Ro Ren.

3. " Now, I am going to explain you in  
details about the circumstances before and  
after the ~~Conference~~ of the Factory Representa-  
tives in the Kanto District.

"It was on June 5 that assembly and demonstration were prohibited by the statement of the Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police, and if two or three persons had gathered together, the police regarded it as an assembly, or if a tea-party or a flower arrangement party had been had in the unions it was prohibited. Then I thought it would not do to have the police go too far like that. Therefore, on June 15 or 16 we had the Managers Meeting in Zen Ro Ren Office and decided to open the conference of the Factory / Representatives in the Kanto District to discuss this question."

4. " I remember we invited the representatives of labor unions either in the main offices or in the branch offices of the factories in the Kanto District by telephone or by the letters of invitation.

"As to how many of the representatives we invited , I do not know the number concretely.

"We have not made the list of attendance, nor have I been reported about it.

5. Regarding the opening of the conference of the Factory Representatives in the Kanto District, I learned that on June 20 a plain-clothes man by name of WADA of the Atago Police Station told that we should give up the opening of the conference on June 21.

"Thereupon, Zen Ro Ren asked Diet member DOBASHI and YOSHIDA San to visit the police station and the Metropolitan Police Board to protest against it. But I myself directly did not ask them for so doing, but it was some one of the Secretariat who asked these men about it.

"The question was not solved, and I did not learn whether it was good or not to hold the conference, and it remained unsolved when we held it".

6. "The Conference of the Factory Representatives in the Kanto District of June 21 was held under the auspices of Zen Ro Ren. On that day I went to the office at half past nine in the morning and remained there till

three in the afternoon. I do not remember what time it was on that morning but after a while on my arrival in the office I know that a police officer came from the Atago Police Station to prohibit the conference.

"As I did not attend the conference on that day I do not know whether or not the conference was held. I know people gathered together, but, as to how many people gathered together, I have not any knowledge.

"I was in the office till three in the afternoon, but the Managers' Meeting was not held. General's Office, attached to Foruth

"Regarding the Conference of the Factory Representatives in the Kanto District, Manager YAGUCHI attended it and heard the proceedings. So I hope you will inquire him about it.

of Attorney-General's Office.

7. In regard to the circumstances of the Conference of the Factory Representatives in the Kanto District, there appeared the affair in the third edition of the Akahata dated June 22, but though I was in the office

on that day I was not consulted about it."

Recording what stated above, we read to subject, who recognized that it was correct, but said he could not affix his signature and seal to it for certain reasons.

In Room No. 268 at Special Investigation Bureau, of Jinji-in Building, on July 1, 1950.

Eitaro KIYOSUKE, Secretary of Attorney-General's Office, attached to Fourth Section of Special Investigation Bureau.

Witness. Shigeo KIKUCHI, Secretary of Attorney-General's Office.

July , 1950.

Explanation Recorded.

✓ *12/17 12/18*  
Haruo YAGUCHI, 25, Manager of Zen Ro Ren  
(National Liaison Council of Labor Unions).

Domicile : 31, Iriarai-cho, Ota Ward, Tokyo  
Metropolis.

Address : Ditto.

Subject remarked to me of his own accord in  
Special Investigation Bureau on July 1, 1950, concern-  
ing Ko Dai Kaigi (Conference of Factory Representatives  
in the Kanto District).

1. "I have been Manager of Zen Ro Ren from May  
this year. On the evening of 22 last month I  
went down to Fukuoka, Kyushu, where the Council of  
All-Kyushu Labor Unions was held, and after travell-  
ing from place to place in Kyushu I was back in  
Tokyo yesterday.
2. "In the meantime, I learned for the first time  
from Mr. ABE in the office of Zen Ro Ren today that I  
had been ordered by Special Investigation Bureau to  
make my appearance there.



3. "Now I will tell you about the Council of Factory Representatives in the Kanto District held at the Sambetsu Kaikan on June 21.

✓ "At that time the statement of Metropolitan Police Board was announced concerning the prohibition of assembly, association and demonstration, and there was a doubt about the opening of Ko Dai Kaigi on 21, so on 20, at 10 in the morning, together with Sukeji YOSHIDA San, Chairman of Sambetsu Kaigi (National Congress of Industrial Unions) and DOBASHI San, Diet member, I appeared in the Atago Police Station, and having an interview with the Deputy Chief Police, we asked for the legal ground for it, and were told about one point as an obscure answer that, as the statement was announced, they should prohibit it. Therefore, on the afternoon of the same afternoon DOBASHI San and others went to the Metropolitan Police Board to make inquiry regarding the matter only to have an obscure answer too. We went on with having Ko Dai Kaigi as expected.

4. "Notifications had been dispatched to the factory representatives in documents two or three days before, and we had made it public likewise to the labor press.

So we understood the mass of people knew about it. We had dispatched the notifications to each industrial union under the banner of Zen Ro Ren in Tokyo and all other Kanto districts. Though I do not remember well, the number of notifications had been fifty or so.

5. "The Conference was opened on 21, at ten in the morning, and after about twenty-minutes, it was dispersed. I had not a watch with me then, and I cannot tell you exactly from what time to what time it was held. I remember the attendance was some one hundred fifty members in all.
6. "I served as the Manager taking charge of the proceedings of the conference. But the police authorities were watching us strictly, and we were in the midst, of the atmosphere as if to see them ready to come on us waving their cudgels. So it appears such a formal officer as the Chairman or the one presiding over the conference as seen in other meetings was not elected for the day.
7. "The subject for discussion was of the process of the negotiations we had made with the police station and the Metropolitan Police Board for the attitude

of the authorities regarding the statement of the prohibition of assembly and demonstration. It took, I remember, only fifteen or twenty minutes for so doing as I have already told you.

8. "In the course of the conference no appeal was read nor proposed. But, from political viewpoint, it is a serious matter to see the attitude taken by the authorities this time to take away freedom of the labor movement. Therefore, I remember the appeal was announced from the Secretariat after the conference was over, but I do not know who had drawn up the draft.

9. "KANEKO San, the Manager, YOSHIDA San of Sambetsu and DOBASHI San, Diet member, did not attend the Conference, but it seems these men chiefly engaged in the negotiations with the police authorities downstairs.

10. "It was the question of the negotiation for the future labor countermeasure to be taken against the prohibition of assembly and demonstration that was left to the Managers' meeting by the conference."

Recording what stated above, ~~as we~~ read it to subject, who agreed that there is no different point. But as for affixing his signature and seal, to it, he did not do that on the ground that there was no legally concrete regulations.

At Special Investigation Bureau on July 1, 1950.

Tomoeemon OTA, Secretary of Attorney-General's Office, attached to Fourth Section of Special Investigation Bureau.

Witness.

Yoshitane KATO, Secretary of Attorney-General's Office.

[No. I-1-3]

CCL

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(452C.No. 256 )

July 6, 1950

FROM : Director Mitsusada YOSHIKAWA of Special Investigation Bureau,  
Attorney-General's Office.

FOR : Major Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G. H. Q.

SUBJECT : Measure taken for the suspension of the  
publication of the AKAHATA, the organ  
paper of the Japan Communist Party.

I. On the directive to Premier YOSHIDA dispatched  
from the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces  
under the date of June 26, 1950.

II. Circumstances of execution.

Accompanied by Chief TAKAHASHI of Second Sec-  
tion and Secretary OHTA, Director YOSHIKAWA of  
Special Investigation Bureau went to the Editorial  
Department of the AKAHATA Office, 714, Sendagaya  
4-chome, Shibuya Ward, on June 27, at 1 a.m. together  
with the police officers amounting to 140 such as  
Chief SUZUKI of Third Subsection of Second Detection

Section of the Metropolitan Police Board and approximately 20 members of the Reserved Police Corps as well as the police officers of the Kojima Police Station. And reading to Shoji MATSUMOTO who was responsible for the editing and printing of the paper the directive for the suspension of the publication of the AKAHATA given in the name of the Attorney-General, and Director YOSHIKAWA handed it to him and carried out the execution for the suspension until around 4 a.m., and sealed and seized the following building and articles.

Furthermore, Chief YOSHIHASHI of Fourth Section and Chief DAIGO of Third Section likewise carried out the foregoing execution from around 2 a.m.

A. Building (sealed)

- a. Editing Room of the AKAHATA.
- b. Printing Office of the AKAHATA.
- c. Warehouse.
- d. Garage.
- e. Dispatching Department.

B. Articles (sealed)

- a. Automobiles: 2
- b. Roll-paper.

c. Rotary Press

d. The Organ Paper (seized)

(1). The AKAHATA dated June 26: 320 copies.

(2). The AKAHATA dated June 27: 27,395 copies.

III. Present condition of guard.

As the measure after the execution, arrangements have been made to maintain the scene of it by stationing three plain clothes men in the Editorial Department and two squads (the members of which are more than 20 in number ) of the police officers in uniform around it for the purpose of guarding it.

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Director of Special Investigation Bureau,  
Attorney-General's Office.

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

**COPY**

(4SEC.No. 262)

July 14, 1950

FROM : Director Mitsusada YOSHIKAWA of Special Investigation Bureau,  
Attorney-General's Office.

FOR : Major Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G. H. Q.

CCXVIII SUBJECT : Investigation into the Toho readjustment  
東宝  
affairs. (Final Report)

I. Previously Reported.

II. The following facts have been revealed by  
Secretary SUGIYAMA, the fifth sub-section, the  
杉山  
Fourth Section, SIB, in his continuous investiga-  
tion.

a. General view.

As the Branch of ZENEIEN (National Screen and  
全映演  
Stage Workers' Union) concluded on May 17 an amicable  
settlement with the management in the Toho dispute  
東宝  
which has gone under the prolonged negotiation since  
the Toho Company announced May 17 a readjustment  
plan for the reconstruction of enterprise, Branch of



NICHIEIEN (Japan Screen and Stage Workers' Union),  
日映演 日本  
especially Kinuta Studio Branch, alone is keeping  
石占  
on with its struggle at present stage of dispute.

b. Progress of Matter.

1. Movement of main fraternal organizations  
for Toho Branch of Japan Screen and Stage  
東宝 日本  
Workers' Union.

May 23, so-called "Cinema Protection Campaign"  
calling for "Opposition to personnel cut" "Encourage-  
ment of Kinuta Branch" "Request to National Screen  
and Stage Workers' Union of joint struggle" has  
石占  
been launched by SANSATSU KYOGIKAI (Council of  
三撮 協議会  
Three Studios) composed of members of Japan Screen  
and Stage Union in Shochiku, Daiiei and Toho studios,  
松竹 大映 東宝  
EIGA ENGEKI BOEIKAI JUNBIKAI (Preparatory Group of  
映画 演劇 防衛会 準備会  
Screen and Stage Protection Society) made up by  
labor unions under the control of Japan Screen and  
日本  
Stage Union on the 21st May-day respectively.

EIGA ENGEKI RODOKUMIAI KYOGIKAI (Council of Screen  
映画 演劇 労働組合 協議会  
and Stage Workers' Unions) urged at the same day  
both left and right unions to make a compromise  
while the members of All Communications Workers'  
Union and Tokyo Express Workers' Union rushed on  
東京  
24, the following day, to Toho studio in backing

the strugglers up, showing a sign of active movement.

2. Attitude of Japan Screen and Stage Union  
日本  
on their strike.

Japan Screen and Stage Union organ-paper  
日本  
EIGAENGEKI (Screen and Stage) as of June 5,  
映画演劇  
clarified in the editorial column the character of  
strike at this time and the union's attitude where-  
upon insisting on "We should stand up to counter-  
attack with the Labor Class' Front against the  
attack by Capitalists who are eager for making  
Japan the military base and colony, warning the  
日本  
people at large the dangerousness of foreign films  
which influence Japanese for spiritual war pre-  
日本  
paredness."

Before that editorial, on May 25, the declara-  
tion of strike was announced with the directive  
No. 4 of Toho Branch of the union (Reported pre-  
viously). 東宝 It was a voice of Japan Screen and  
日本  
Stage Union which attended TOKYO MINSSEN TAIKAI  
東京民戦大会  
JUNBIKAI (Preliminary Meeting of Tokyo Popular  
準備会 東京  
Front Rally) held on the previous day, with the  
intention of joining in a unified general-strike  
under the leadership of ZENROREN (National Liaison  
全労連  
Council of Workers' Unions) and making all workers,

all motion-picture industrial workers participate in a joint-struggle structure.

Following to the strike declaration, Shochiku <sup>松竹</sup> made statement of the support of strike on May 27 which followed by Dairei <sup>大映</sup> on 28 and Riken Eiga <sup>理研映画</sup> on 31 respectively. On June 3, the day the MacArthur's statement was issued, the Union headquarters central executive committee in a rapid consolidation of fighting line, issued a directive to its all branches of making up whole-scale fighting structure urging to make "Resolution to use force" by each branch.

This Toho <sup>東宝</sup> dispute, together with the struggle of HITACHI SORENGO <sup>日立 総連合</sup> (General Federation of Hitachi Workers' Unions) and SHITETSU SORENGO <sup>私鉄 総連合 日本</sup> (Japan General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions) was made use cleverly by the Communist Party as a starting point of so-called "June Attack".

However, now that the dispute at the part of National Screen and Stage Union have already been settled and the Communist Party Headquarters maintains a policy to keep their struggle tactics in the frame of law to the utmost so that they may prevent the sacrifices of the Party organizations at the least, the further development of Toho <sup>東宝</sup> dispute will not be expected.

3. Attitude of National Screen and Stage Union on their strike.

The Toho Branch of National Screen and Stage Union <sup>東宝</sup> decided on May 28 to appeal to walk-out with the result of 864 seconders against 426 opponents in the voting of whether to go on strike or not. On the following day Japan Screen and Stage Workers' Union <sup>日本</sup> made an agreement with National Screen and Stage Workers' Union that both would not interrupt their strikes each other while the former issued a statement to the effect that the union could not keep pace with the latter in thought and also in tactics.

On the other hand, TOHO SOGI QEN IINKAI (Toho Dispute Assistance Committee) <sup>東宝 争議 應援 委員会 東宝</sup> of SODOMEI (Japan Federation of Labor Unions) <sup>総同盟 日本</sup>-line studied its struggle tactics. On 31 the Branch directive No. 13 "reject the order of transfer of positions" and No. 14 "Make the readiness on strike perfect" were issued. On June 2, the indefinite hunger strike was declared by Chief of Secretary of the Union, Yoshio ITO <sup>伊藤 善雄</sup> and eight persons from on the veranda of the Nihon theater. <sup>日本</sup> Thus, making the walk-out on June 3 as a peak, the movement showed a rapid

decline with the directive No. 15 of "Stop the strike after June 4 and on 16 the union closed their 32 days-ranged struggle in compliance to the results of the collective bargaining.

4. Struggle on Court.

(1) The company management.

May 29, applied to Tokyo District Court for provisional disposition to preserve the buildings of KINUTA Studio.

(2) National Screen and Stage Workers' Union.

June 1, through Lawyer EBASHI as a proxy applied to Tokyo District Court for the provisional disposition of the discharge invalid but on June 16 withdrew the application.

(3) Japan Screen and Stage Workers' Union.

On June 5, through Lawyer Makoto UEDA, a member of JIYUHOSODAN (Free Legal Circles) and other 4 persons as proxies applied to Tokyo District Court for the provisional disposition of the integrity of positions.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

CCL

(43EC.No. 261)

July 13, 1950

FROM : Director Mitsusada YOSHICAWA of Special Investigation Bureau,  
Attorney-General's Office.

FOR : Major Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G. H. Q.

SUBJECT : Prosecution of the Editor, Printer and  
Publisher of "Shin Bunka" ( )  
新文化

I. On indictment made by Special Investigation  
Bureau, Attorney-General's Office.

II The summary of the following facts was made  
by Secretary SHIBATA of Fifth Subsection, Fourth  
Section, SIB.  
柴田

a. Date of indictment: July 4, 1950, at 11 p.m.

b. Date of warrant of execution given:

July 5, 1950, at 1.30 a.m.

c. Preparation for execution:

In the room of Director of Special Detection Division of Tokyo District Procurators' Office, and in the room of Director of Criminal Division of Metropolitan Police Board, the consultation was held (the attendance: Director OKAZAKI of Special Detection Division, Procurator KATSUDA, Procurator WATANABE, Director of Criminal Division of Metropolitan Police Board, Police Inspector SHIMURA and five other officials, Deputy Chief IKEDA, SIB, and Secretary SHIBATA, SIB.

d. Executive policy.

There were three executive places, and therefore the execution was carried out by three different squads.

- First squad: The home of Hajime SUZUKI.  
Second squad: Nihon Kikanshi Insatsu Sho (Japan Organ Papers Printing Office)  
Third squad: Nihon Minshu Shugi Bunka Renmei (League of Japan Democratic Culture).

The foregoing three squads started from Metropolitan Police Board at the same time and engaged in the execution.

e. Departure. 2.30 a.m. on July 5.

f. Condition of execution.

First squad.

Place for execution:

c/o Mineko FUJII, 藤井峰子  
1,761, Kichijoji, 吉祥寺  
Musashino City.  
武蔵野

Executors:

Total number 11  
including Director  
SENDO 仙洞  
3 police officers from  
National Rural Police  
and 5 police officers  
in plain clothes and  
1 police officer in  
uniform from Municipal  
Police.

Hour of execution:

3.40 a.m. to 5.10 a.m.  
(SUZUKI was arrested  
at 3.50 a.m.)

鈴木

Seized articles.

The Shin Bunka:  
新文化

No copy was discovered.

The Bunka Times and Newspapers:  
文化タイムズ

Several hundred copies.

Directives concerned with the Japan Communist  
Party: 日本

Several copies.

Letters:

Scores.

Condition:

Arresting the suspected SUZUKI, search  
was made. 鈴木  
No resistance was made,  
and the execution was finished quietly.



Second squad.

Place for execution:

Nihon Kikan Shi Insatsu Sho <sup>日本機關紙印刷所</sup>  
100-1, Shiba Atago-cho <sup>芝愛宕町</sup>  
2-chome, Minato Ward.

Executors:

Procurement <sup>港</sup> WATANABE. <sup>渡</sup> 渡 辺  
Police Inspector SHIMURA and <sup>志</sup> 志 村  
& police officers in plain  
clothes, and 70 members of  
police force who kept watch.

Hour of execution:

3. a.m. to 4.40 a.m.

Seized articles:

Stereotyped Shin Bunka <sup>新</sup> 新 文 化  
dated 5, 4 paper moulds  
dated 4, and dated 3,  
parcels immediately before  
to be dispatched, 19 pieces  
of wrapped baggage (with  
approximately 15,000 copies  
of Shin Bunka in it), and  
scores of the documents con-  
cerned with the Shin Bunka.  
<sup>新</sup> 新 文 化

Sealed articles:

1 rotary press of marino type,  
printing the Shin Bunka dated 5.  
All articles attached to the  
foregoing rotary press.

Condition:

In the Nihon Kikan Shi Insatsu Sho  
<sup>日本機關紙印刷所</sup>  
there were three persons on night-duty.  
Explaining the purport of our coming,  
the execution was carried out, and it  
went all right, finishing it quietly.

Third squad.

Place for execution:

Nihon Minshushugi Bunka 日本民主主義文化  
Remmei, Bunka Kogyo Hall, 連盟文化工業  
12, Shiba, Shimbashi 7-chome,  
Minato 港 Ward. 新橋

Executors:

Those concerned with Metro-  
politan Police Board, and 1  
company of the police force  
kept watch.

Hour of execution:

3 a.m. to 4 a.m.

Seized articles:

Approximately 1,000 copies of  
the Heiwa no Hata (the Flag of 平和の旗  
Peace) dated June 28

1 List of Officers (of Nihon  
Minshushugi Remmei) 日本  
民主主義 Bunka 連盟  
Other documents.

Condition:

Without any resistance, the  
execution was finished quietly.

g. Remarks.

Seized articles are preserved in Metropolitan  
Police Board.

SUZUKI has been kept in custody in Metropolitan  
鈴木  
Police Board.

Furthermore, we should like to make it correct as  
we are going to receive the detailed reports from  
the respective executors.

h. Indictment concerning this case is as in the annexed  
papers.

III. None.

IV. None.

✓

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Director of Special Investigation Bureau,  
Attorney-General's Office.



The below-mentioned suspected offences committed by the above person being regarded to be in conflict with the provisions of Item 1, Article 13, Article 3 and Item I, Article 2 of the Organizations Control Order, we hereby inform you of the fact with the documentary evidences attached to this.

The suspected person was the editor, printer and publisher of the Shin Bunka (New Culture), the newspaper published by the <sup>新文化</sup> BUNKA TAIMUZU-SHA (Culture Times Company), in the <sup>文化タイムズ社</sup> NIPPON MINSHUSHUGI BUNKA RENMEI (Japan Democratic Cultural League), c/o <sup>日本民主主義文化連盟</sup> BUNKA KOGYO KAIKAN (Cultural Industry Hall) which is located at 12, 7-chome, Shimbashi, Shiba, Minato Ward, Tokyo. <sup>新橋 芝 港 東京</sup>

1. In the above "Shin Bunka" No.135, dated July 1 of 1950, he inserted the following article which was against the Occupation Forces on the subject of "Alliance for the rejection of carrying shells. Anti-war movement spreads among general contractors in Kanagawa Prefecture". <sup>神奈川県</sup>

"The Tsurumi Branch of the <sup>鶴見</sup> ZEN NICHU DOKEN (All-Japan Federation of Civil Engineering and Construction Worker's Union) wholly rejected to be engaged in

the transportation of the shells in Yokosuka area on  
the 27th and 28th, and informed the Employment Security  
Office authorities of this effect. Therefore the  
SAGAMI UN-YU K.K. (Sagami Express Co.) which advertis-  
ed for the workers had to give up the idea of raising  
workers on the 29th. The Youth Section of the above  
Branch dispatched the action corps to the members of  
the Kanagawa Branch of the same Federation who applied  
for the advertisement to work together for the trans-  
portation of the shells to the front, and called to  
them to reject to be engaged in the transportation.  
The Kanagawa Branch, thereupon, decided to reject to  
work for the transportation. Both branches are now  
going to make an offensive and defensive alliance with  
each other."

2. In the "Opinion Columns" of the Shin Bunka No.136  
dated July 2, 1950, he inserted the following editorial  
on the subject of "For the Anti-Fascism Struggle".

"In Japan, the fascistization and terrorization  
of administration were more intensified. Since the  
May 30 Case, speeches, meetings and demonstrations  
were banned, patriots arrested and imprisoned, leaders  
of the Communist Party purged and the organ papers of

the above party were all ordered to suspend their publication. Thus all of the Democratic movements were oppressed in every field.

It is clear that there is no precedent for such oppression as mentioned above in and out of Japan, after the war. 日本

The Democratic movement in Japan, however, will never fall back in spite of the said cases. 日本

"We are vividly experiencing in our hard daily life the state of the whole country being changed into a military base and colonized by the reactionists. After the occurrence of the Korean Case, laborers in Yokohama and Kawasaki Cities carried out a struggle against loading of war supplies while workers of the HODOGAYA KAGAKU (Hodogaya Chemical Industrial Co., 保土ヶ谷 化学 保土ヶ谷 Ltd.) in Tsurumi 鶴見 passed a resolution against manufacturing munitions. Moreover, struggles of the labor class including Hitachi Company workers are developing into a nation-wide scale" 日立

"Rise up with conviction! It is high time the barbarism of fascists was smashed up! The reactionists are being isolated. In the background we have tens of millions of the distressed Japanese masses

as well as the people in defense of the universal  
peace."

There were inserted essays of the above contents  
signifying a defiance to the Occupation Forces.



3.

(1) In an editorial inserted in the said paper "Shin Bunka" (No. 137 ; July 3, 1950) and titled "Lessons in the Recent Developments of the Far East," SUZUKI published an argument opposing and resisting the Occupation Forces, telling that the "comprador regime" was a fragile existence and, further, the assistance from without was not intended for the whole people but for the minor group against the people, in consequence of which the anti-national power would come to be excluded all the more by the masses, thus becoming helpless and being finally corrupted from within ; that the retreat of the "comprador regime" would also weaken the influence of its backing body and, in effect, the oppressed race would be then encouraged further strongly ; and that the attempt for turning this country into a military base in the Far East would be more

✓ intensified in future and the group in favour of the "separate peace" or the "actual peace" would come to involve not merely YOSHIDA <sup>吉田</sup> but the executive staff of the Socialist Party, while reactionary papers and magazines would prevail more vigorously than now.

(2) In the same number of the "Shin <sup>新</sup> Bunka" <sup>文化</sup> he published another anti-Occupation article titled "Challenge of Imperialism Must Be Shattered <sup>■</sup> ; Put Asian Affairs <sup>アジア</sup> in the Hands of Asiatic People," in which he quoted words of Mao Tse-tung, leader of Communist China, <sup>毛澤東</sup> as : "All nations in the world ought to solve their own questions by their own hands, and China <sup>中國</sup> has already shown that Asian affairs are to be handled by Asiatic people themselves, and not by the people of America. <sup>米國</sup> The imperialists' activities in Asia <sup>アジア</sup> will only result in causing extensive resistance by asian races. <sup>アジア</sup> Now, peoples of China <sup>中國</sup> and other nations !

Let's be united and shatter ~~any~~ whatever challenge of imperialism.

4. Under the headline of "The True Nature of the White Paper on Japan's Economy Disclosed. It's an Underplot laid to a Speedy Colonialization of Japan at the Sacrifice of workers," in the said paper, "The Shin Bunka" No. 138 dated July 4, 1950, the suspect argues as follows. "The White Paper has come to a conclusion that Japan's economy is forced to enter the stage in which she must accumulate here capital more intensively by the promotion of foreign trade and through the introduction of foreign capital and suggests an enhancement of Japan's economic level and an improvement of her production capacity. But in spite of the White Paper's insistence, the actual results obtained during one year along the "Dodge line" have shown nothing but a rapid progress of the militarization and colonialization of Japan's economy through

"Monopoly Capital" and the extremely lowered standard of living of the people" . He further states that in the current year, the colonialization of Japan's economy has made great progress in line with the militarization thereof.

As was so far described, he published anti-Occupation articles in the paper and thus made activities which fell under the provision of Item 1, Article 2 of the Organizations Control Order.

(No. I-1-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

CCLI

(4SEC.No. 260 )

July / , 1950

FROM : Director Mitsusada YOSHIKAWA of Special Investigation Bureau,  
Attorney-General's Office.

FOR : Major Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G. H. Q.

SUBJECT : Talk of Zentaro TANIGUCHI, staff member of  
Guidance Section of the Japan Communist Party.

I. As a result of the investigation made by Secretary  
HAGITA of Fourth Section on June 27, 1950, the follow-  
ing facts have been detected.

II. Those facts have been summarized by Secretary  
HAGITA of Fourth Section on June 27, 1950.

On June 27, 1950, at 1. 15 p.m. Zentaro TANIGUCHI,  
member of Central Guidance Section of the Japan  
Communist Party (a Diet Member of the Japan Communist  
Party) announced the following statement in the form  
of talk at the press conference in the Party  
Headquarters.

"The suppression recently taken by the Government against the Akahata is believed to be a perfect violation of the Potsdam Declaration.

"The Potsdam Declaration manifested unrestricted freedom of speech, publication, assembly and association for the purpose of democratization of Japan.

"To say nothing of the Japanese people, under the command of the Allied Powers, the Allied Powers themselves should likewise observe the enforcement of it strictly.

"We could not particularly understand the attitude taken by the Yoshida Cabinet in recent times.

"In other words, we could not find any will of the Japanese Government in connection with the prohibition of the publication of the Akahata. Thus it was exposed that the Japanese Government had lost the independent right.

"It is now impossible to publish the Akahata, and yet, according to the radio news, the present situation in Korea is developing, in spite of the suppression against the Akahata, to the victory on the side of the people.

"As it is our earnest desire to protect the independence of Japan and to release the Japanese people, so we will, all members being at one, continue our

struggle which is proof against death, as the policy already decided, standing resolutely against the measure taken by the Government of late.

"As for the management of our local organ papers, it will be left to their independent nature respectively."

III. None.

IV. We should close this case without further action.

---

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,  
Attorney-General's Office.

[No. I-I-3]

CCXLIX

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 252 )

July 3, 1950

FROM : Director Mitsusada YOSHIKAWA of Special Investigation Bureau,  
Attorney-General's Office.

FOR : Major Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G. H. Q.

SUBJECT : Sensation created after the purge  
of the leaders of Japan Communist Party.

I. On the reports and investigations of  
our Branch Offices during June, 1950.

II. Summary as in the annexed paper was  
made on the basis of the foregoing information  
by Secretary YOSHIJIMA of Fourth Section on  
June 26, 1950.



III. None.

✓ IV. We propose to close the case without  
further action.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,  
Attorney-General's Office.

ANNEXED PAPER

a. Sensation created after the purge of  
the leaders of Japan Communist Party  
(as of June 22, 1950).

Date	Place	Outline
May 31-	Japan Public	1. We had better not to allow
June 1	Opinion	Communist Party to exist as a
	Investigation	political party 35.7%
	Institution	2. We should recognize Com- munist Party as a political party 36.2%
		3. I cannot say anything about it 2.3%
		4. I do not understand it 35.8%

June 5

Headquarters  
of Japan Com-  
munist Party.

1. From the noon of 5 pieces of luggage have been carried out, and some of the sign-boards have been removed, Leaders declared they would go over to Formosa. Before the noon of 5 it seems to have had the contents of General MacArthur's letter.

2. The conference of those responsible for finance which had been expected to have on 6 was advanced to 5.

3. Seen the leaders prepared for their retreat, and the battle line was adjusted.

June 6

Tokyo  
Newspaper

Adopt a prudent policy for the outlaw of Communist Party.

June 6

Headquarters of  
Japan Com-  
munist Party

1. In the morning documents were burnt up in drums, called up the Defence Corps to have them take charge of watch.

2. Since the morning Ritsu ITO, Teru TAKAKURA and Karoku HOSOKAWA

June 6

Headquarters  
of Japan Com-  
munist Party.

had come, ITO says, "Until we get the notification we are quite free to come in and out and to attend the conference."

3. Against the 6.6 purge they appealed, "It is against the Potsdam Declaration, the Sixteen Principles of Far Eastern Commission and Japanese Constitution." and "Communist Party is immortal with the people." and "Stand up by mass movement with laborers at the head of it!"

Hokkaido Dis-  
trict Committee.

Regarding the purge to extend to the provincial parts, the union of party members was strengthened, being in high spirits.

Yamagata Pre-  
fectural Com-  
mittee.

Tachio NAGAOKA, committee Chairman, and seven other members gathered together to discuss in the office. They declared, "If we fear the

June 6

Yamagata Prefectural Committee.

suppression in this degree, we cannot accomplish the revolution. Purge would be extended as far as the areal committees, and so the organization should be changed.

Miyagi Prefectural Committee.

Urgent Committee conference was held in the office and decided, "The immediate policy for struggle," and the subject for discussion "The ~~concrete~~ measures to be taken in connection with the purge of Central Committee members and the report of the process" was taken up. Then lecture and direction were given by Setsuji HASHIMOTO, Chairman of Tohoku District Committee.

Chugoku District Committee.

32 Committee members of all classes under its jurisdiction were called up for conference. Urgent directives were given as to the

June 6

Chugoku Dis-  
trict Com-  
mittee.

burning up of documents and so on,  
and mobilization of leaders was  
disciplined.

"  
✓ Nagano Pre-  
fectural Com-  
mittee.

Leaders' conference was held,  
and opposition to suppression of  
Communist Party was decided.  
Based on the foregoing decision,  
the lecture of opposition to the  
purge was held on 7 with Hirokichi  
HAYASHI and Tomio ITO (Ex-Vice  
Governor) as the lecturers.

"  
Gifu Prefectural  
Committee.

Conference was held in the  
office. Speeches against the  
purge were given in the street.  
Leaflets reading "Defend Com-  
munist Party" were distributed.

"  
Osaka Pre-  
fectural Com-  
mittee.

Committee Chairman Junkichi  
SHIMOTSUKASA announced the state-  
ment on 6 at 2 p.m. in which he  
mentioned, "This directive depends

June 6

Osaka Prefectural Committee.

on the Imperialists of the Wall Street" and "This discloses the failure of Japan's traitorous and reactionary policy, and becomes the fuse which will ignite the World War No. 3. We will struggle against the reactionary political power in a thorough-going way." In Osaka City the wall papers with the same purport were put up.

Kagawa Prefectural Committee.

Leaders of the Committees of all classes gathered together for conference, and the statement, "We appeal to the Prefectural people concerning the purge" was announced, and the wall papers were put up.

June 7

Statement of Japan Communist Party.

The statement was announced and at the same time Etsuro SHIINO and seven other members were nominated

June 7

Statement of  
Japan Com-  
munist Party.

to the post of Central Committee  
Members.

Kansai Dis-  
trict Com-  
mittee.

多田 徳一  
Keiji TADA speaks, "The Suppres-  
sion we had this time is not different  
from those made by HITLER and TOJO,  
We will destroy this suppression  
together with the masses."

Tokyo Shimbun

If Japan Communist Party does  
not examine itself, some further  
counter-measure shall be taken.

Yomiuri Shim-  
bun.

It is a matter more than of  
course, it criticized, and desired  
to take legal measures.

Asahi Shimbun

This measure does not directly  
connected with outlaw, and so,  
reforming the fundamental attitude  
thoroughly, the Party will be careful,  
it desires, not to be treated as outlaw.



June 7

Jiji Shimbun.

It criticized that the purge measure was taken clever and had a deep meaning.

"

Mainichi  
Shimbun.

It was a measure forced to do in order to protect democracy.

"

Nihon Labor-  
Farmer Relief  
Association  
(Nihon Rono  
Kyuen Kai).

Central Standing Committee was held, and announced the appeal that it would propose to start the signature movement for the withdrawal of the purge.

"

National  
Council of  
Labor Union  
(Zenkoku Rodo  
Kamiai Rengo  
Kai).

Kentaro KANEKO, Standing Manager, sent off the letter of request to Chief Secretary of World Federation of Trade Unions International Labor Organization.

"

National  
Monopoly Bureau  
Administrative  
Workers Union.

Stated the opposition to suppression.

June 7

(Zenkoku Seibai  
Kyoku Shokunin  
Kumiai).

"

Yawata Iron-  
Works Workers'  
Union (Yawata  
Seitetsu Sho  
Rodo Kumiai).

Stated the opposition to suppression.

"

Fifth Pre-  
paratory  
Meeting of  
League of  
Kansai Laborers'  
Union (Kansai  
Rodo Renmei  
Daigokai Jumbi  
Kai).

"

"

Great Chemical  
Industry  
Laborers' Union  
(Dai Kagaku Sangyo  
Rodo Kumiai).

"

June 7

Alliance of  
Aichi Pre-  
fectural Dis-  
trict Democratic  
Relief. (Aichi  
Ken Chiho Minshu  
Yogo Demei)

Okayama Pre-  
fectural Com-  
mittee.

Leaders' Conference was held.

At half past one in the afternoon  
eight party members alternately  
made speeches at two places before  
the station. ~~REN~~ SEI-MAN, Chairman  
of former League of Koreans in  
Japan, often came to the party  
committee for liaison.

Fukuoka Pre-  
fectural Com-  
mittee.

1. In the night train left Moji on  
5 Kenji MIYAMOTO went up to Tokyo.
2. On 7 lecture meeting was held  
in Fukuoka with Tsutomu HOSHI, Isao  
HAYASHI and Kinshiro TAKAKURA as  
the lecturers.
3. Counter-measures were directed.

June 7

Shikoku Dis-  
trict Com-  
mittee.

Ichizo MATSUMOTO says, "It is a matter of regret that the purge was designated today when the democratic and racial front has been established.

Japan Federa-  
tion of Manage-  
ment Organi-  
zations (Nihon  
Keieisha Dental  
Kenmei).

Standing Director MAEDA says, As they will go underground by the purge the labor movement will become acute.

June 8

Nagano Pre-  
fectural Com-  
mittee.

1. Lecture meeting was held at the Akiba Shinto Shrine against suppression with Hyakuro HAYASHI, Diet Member, as the lecturer.

2. As the purge is expected to be designated those in the local organizations, directive was given that the Committee shall be organized in three ways the leaders of first class shall be divided proportionally for changing the organizations.

June 8

Gifu Prefectural Committee.

Combining General Strike with the Summer Labor Attack, it appears that one or two representatives from prefectures who are radical elements of League of Koreans in Japan self-concoited to be the first front acting corps have been gathered in Tokyo and Furuimi, and their training is now carried out.

Osaka and Kyoto Districts.

It is reported in Osaka and Kyoto that in Tokyo a riot has now broken out. The scribblings were found in Osaka reading, "You patriots, cut off Yoshida's head for the independence of our race!"

The Osaka Cell of National Communications Workers Union (Zenkoku Teishin Rodo Kumiai).

Directive was dispatched by the Osaka cell of National Communications Workers Union to those concerned with communications "to pick up the police communications and the press communications."

June 8

Kansai District Committee.

Leaders of areal committee in the jurisdiction were called up to the District Office for secret conference. Directive was given to burn up important documents.

Yamaguchi Prefectural Committee.

The areal heads were called up on 6 and 7, and urgent counter-measures were discussed, the subject for discussion being, "the method of liaison of Central, District and Prefectural Committees" and "the Counter-measures for the directive No. 0 of Political Bureau of the Headquarters."

Yomiuri Shimbun.

Advised to the Social Democrat Party to clarify its anti-communism by making its character.

National Liaison Council of Labor Union.

At the Conference of Organization Activists it was decided that the second wave of General Strike against the suppression should be carried out toward the end of June.

June 8	Tokyo Shimbun.	It warned that labor unions should not be led by Japan Communist Party.
June 9	✓ Yomiuri Shimbun.	Cast away the generous attitude so as not to believe that there is the room of existence of Communism.
"	Yukan Mainichi.	Anti-American struggle of Communist Party is in opposition to the will of the greatest number of the Japanese.
"	Headquarters of Japan Communist Party.	Etsuro SHIINO, Chairman of new Guidance Section, encouraged the party members in saying, "Be prudent not to go too far nor to split. The power of reaction is not so strong."
"	Japan General Federation of Local and Municipal Government Workers' Union	It was decided at the Great Meeting of All Japan to oppose to the suppression against Japan Communist Party.

June 9

(Nihon Jichi  
Dantai Redo  
Kumiai So  
(Rengo Kai).

"

Science Department of Osaka University (200 students).  
Opposition to the suppression against Communist Party and the formation of the Society for the Protection of Peace were decided.

"

Chief Secretary SASAGUCHI of Kanagawa Prefectural League of Social Democrat Party.  
SASAGUCHI says, "The actions combined every thing with Anti-America carrying favour with the Soviet Union.

June 10

Osaka Branch of National Railway Workers Union.

Decided to oppose to the suppression.



June 10

Great Meeting     Decided to oppose to the  
of Nara Branch     suppression.  
of Engineering  
area.

Temporary  
Great Meeting  
of Tsunami Free  
Laborers.

Secret     Directives and informations  
Directive No.     kept by every cell and areal  
1 at the Tohoku committees should be burnt up.  
District Com-     Financial directives of the party  
mittee     should all be burnt up.  
concerning     Important documents should be scattered.  
urgent situa-     1. The statement against the Yoshida  
tion (Oral     Cabinet should be extracted from  
directive).     Akshata, and should be adopted by  
the areal committees for announcement,  
2. By the lecture meeting for the  
disclosure of true state of things,  
dispute should be made so as to excite  
the interest of the masses.

June 10

Secret

Directive No.

1 at the Tohoku

✓ District Com-

mittee

concerning

urgent

situation

(oral

directive).

3. Workshop and areal struggles should be strengthened.

4. Appointment of new men should be suspended, and the personnel of prefectural committee and areal organs should be exchanged.

5. Directive for the adjustment of the list of party members was conveyed in the relay style orally from central to lowest class of organizations.

June 11

The Akanata.

Finally it was found that the editing picked up on 11.

"

Aomori Prefectural Committee.

Open letter of question concerning three articles was put up writing in the wall papers.

"

Tokyo-Yokohama Squad of All-Japan Literature Circles

Decided to start the signature movement for the release of the purge of Korendo KURAHARA and Teru TAKAKURA by Tokyo Light Alloy Workers' Union mixed with Literature Circles, more than ten persons in all.

June 11

Conference of Representatives of Union Committee of All-Japan Iron and Steel Industry Workers' Union (Zen Nihon Tekko Sangyo Rodo Kumiai). Decided to oppose to the suppression.

June 12

Shimane Prefectural Committee.

On 12 the leaflets reading, "Justice and victory are ours. Let us make resolutely the mass movement," which was the same sentence with that appeared in the Akahata dated June 8.

President of Kyoto Shimazu Factory.

He says that it is a precise arrangement, and I quite agree to it. The Government should hereafter make it outlaw. We are paying attention to their illegal activities which will encroach upon the enterprises.

June 12

Keiji UEDA,

He says it is a proper measure.

Director of

I hope careful measures will

Investigation

hereafter be taken.

Division of

Nanto Bank,

Kyoto.

Yonezo

He says it is a matter of course.

NISHIKAWA,

We are afraid under-ground activities

Kyoto Factory

will encroach upon the enterprises,

Superintendent

and hope the proper measures will be

of Kanegafuchi

taken by the authorities.

Cotton

Spinning

Company.

A certain

I think a great influence will

OYAMA,

exert by this upon the question of

Chairman of

the adjustment of enterprises

Electoral

expected to be carried out in July or

Counter-

August.

Measure Com-

mittee of Japan

Federation of

Labor Unions.