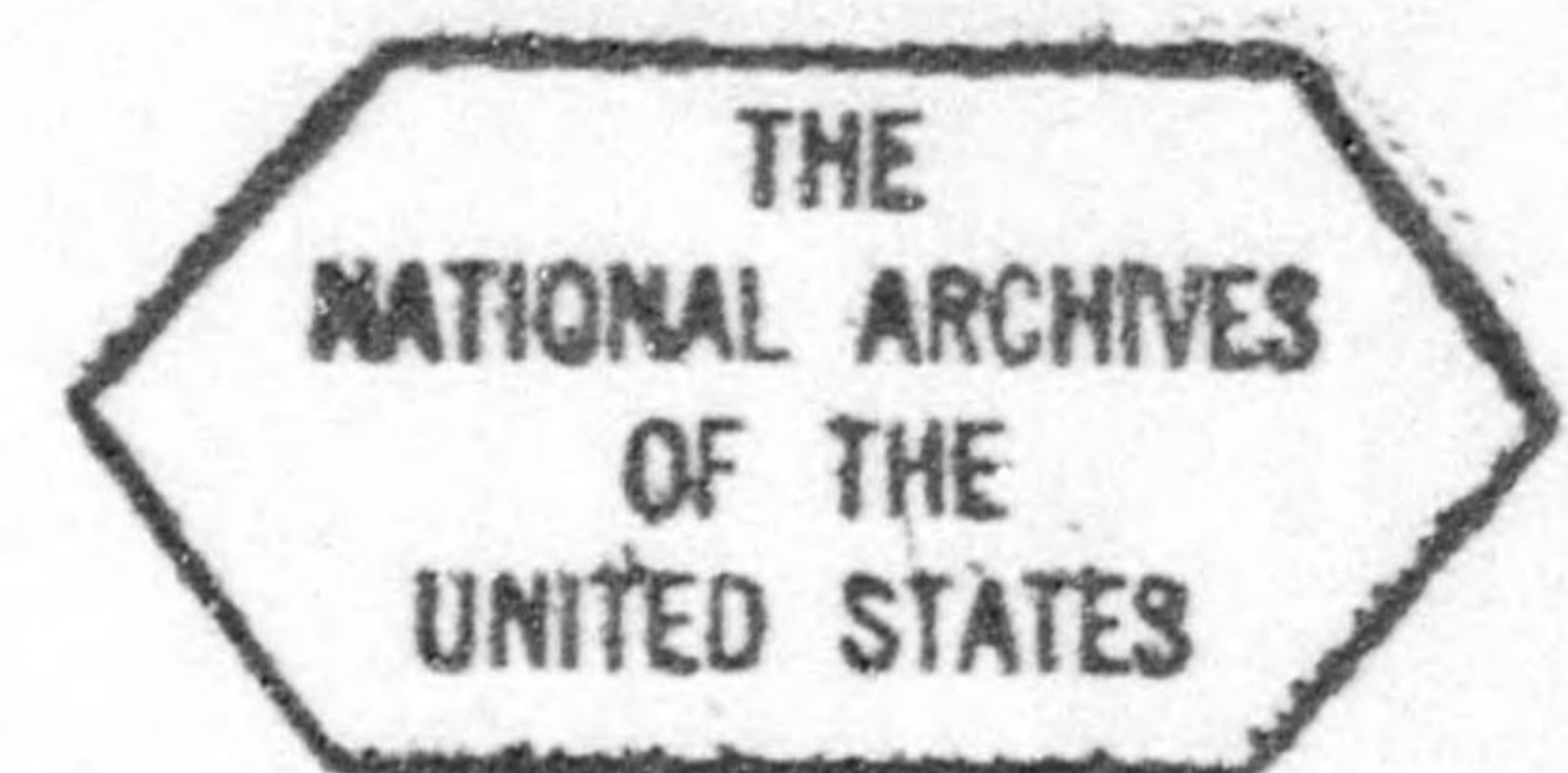


GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)  
Description of contents



- (1) Box no. 2059
- (2) Folder title/number: (14)  
Memo's for Chief, Government Section - Mr. Rizzo

(3) Date: Jan. 1951 - Aug. 1951

(4) Subject:

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(5) Item description and comment:  
Contents List included

(6) Reproduction:  Yes  No

(7) Film no. \_\_\_\_\_ Sheet no. \_\_\_\_\_



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23. Strike by General Federation of Private Railway Workers  
Union . . . . . 23 July '51
24. Special Higher Police . . . . . 24 July '51
25. Japanese Government Action on Case of TSUJI Masanobu . . . . . 24 July '51
26. Property Claim of Kim Min Do . . . . . 24 July '51
27. JCP and the Overall Peace Movement . . . . . 24 July '51
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31. Attorney General's Conference with Prime Minister on 26 Jul 51 . . . . . 1 Aug '51
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36. Possible Action Against Provisional Central Guidance Organ  
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2. Memo for Gen Whitney from Col Napier -- Government Apology for Asakusa Incident . . . . . 22 Mar '51
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5. Case of the ASAHI Newspaper Company in the Central Labor Relations Commission . . . . . 28 June '51
6. Proposed Plan for Public Peace Security Law . . . . . 29 June '51
7. FEAF Contact with SIB . . . . . 30 June '51
8. G-2 Contacts with SIB . . . . . 30 June '51
9. Information Regarding Dissolved Organizations Transmitted to G-2 . . . . . 30 June '51
10. Government Section and G-2 . . . . . 1 July '51
11. Suspension from Publication of Leftist Newspapers as Affiliates of Akahata . . . . . 5 July '51
12. MINDAN Opposes Armistice . . . . . 5 July '51
13. Suspension from Publication of Rengo Tsushin, Organ Paper Associated News as an Affiliate of AKAHATA . . . . . 7 July '51
14. Re arrest action of persons connected with the distribution of Heiwa No Koe . . . . . 9 July '51
15. Suspension of Rengo Tsushin . . . . . 13 July '51
16. Briefing for Conference this date with Attorney General . . . . . 13 July '51
17. Hana No Tsubomi . . . . . 14 July '51
18. San-In Times . . . . . 18 July '51
19. Request for Release of Seized Blocked Property Resulting from Suspending from Publication of AKAHATA Affiliates and Successors . . . . . 19 July '51
20. Suspension of Chosen Gakusei Shimbun, Chosen Jiho and Hana No Tsubomi . . . . . 19 July '51
21. Leaflets Disseminated by Koreans . . . . . 20 July '51



File

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

27 August 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Government Section

SUBJECT : Possible Action Against Provisional Central Guidance  
Organ of the Japan Communist Party

1. On the basis of contents of directives of the Provisional Central Guidance Organ of the Japan Communist Party to the Tottori Prefectural Committee, several actions can be taken against the officers of the Provisional Central Guidance Organ.

a. Prosecute under Cabinet Order No. 325

- 1) Violation of SCAPIN 116 (10 Sep 45) for "...dissemination of news, through newspaper, radio broadcasting or other means of publication which fails to adhere to the truth or which disturbs public tranquility".
- 2) Or, violation of Press Code, SCAPIN 33 (19 Sep 45).
- 3) Violation of SCAP letters to the Prime Minister of 26 June and 18 July 1950 in that it agitates continuation of Akahata line propaganda despite said letters.

b. Purge from public office under SCAPIN 550

The members of the Provisional Central Guidance Organ can be purged under SCAPIN 550 and the implementing Japanese Ordinance in the same manner TANIGUCHI Zentaro was purged for his public denunciation of the Akahata suspension to the effect that he would resist the order of the Japanese Government suspending publication of the party organ. The criteria used for the purge of TANIGUCHI Zentaro who violated paragraph 2(1) of Cabinet Order No. 64, Organization Control Order: "...Resistance or opposition to Occupation Forces or to order issued by Japanese Government in response to directives of SCAP".

Should the purge be effected, 18 individuals will be involved. Responsible officials of the Provisional Central Guidance Organ are:



Chairman	SHIINO Etsuro
Acting Chairman	KAWADA Kenji
Committeeman	SUZUKI Ichizo
"	SUGIMOTO Fumio
"	WADA Ichizo
Leading Committee man	IWATA Eiichi

The above members are officially registered as members of the Organ with the Attorney General's Office.

In addition to the above, 12 other individuals are confirmed members of the Provisional Central Guidance Organ by the Party's own Weekly (To Shuho) of 1 March 1951:

Committee	HOSAKA Komei
	YAMABE Kentaro
	FUKUMOTO Kazuo
	HORIYU Yuichi
	SUNAMA Kazuyoshi
	NISHIZAWA Ryuji
	HOSOKAWA Karoku
	KIMURA Saburo
	NISHDATE Jin
	OKADA Fumiyoshi
	KAWAKAMI Kanichi
	KAMIMURA Susumu

2. It is also possible to order the dissolution of the Provisional Central Guidance Organ under paragraph 2(1) of Cabinet Order No. 64, Organization Control Law.

M. UCHIYAMA



CROSS REFERENCE

FILE UNDER: Memo for Chief, Government Section

DATE: 23 August 1951

FROM: M. Uchiyama

TO: Chief, Government Section

SUBJECT:

MEMO FOR CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION

Korean Publications considered Affiliate Publications of JCP

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER:

CLASSIFICATION:

Korean Publication - Chosen Jiho (Korean Review)  
Hana No Tsubomi (Flower Bud)

CABINET #

DRAPER #

SHELF #



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

22 August 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Government Section

SUBJECT: Special Higher Police Officials under SCAPINs 93 and 115

1. At 0945 hours this date, the undersigned held a conference with Mr. Belcher, G-2, CIDiv, with Major Monagan present. The discussion was opened by showing Mr. Belcher a copy of a memorandum on the conference held between the undersigned and Colonel Northam on the same subject on 24 July 1951. At that time, it was agreed by GS and G-2 that the detailed action of the proposed plan of the Japanese Government (submitted to GS, 19 Jul 51) was to be presented to GS by the Japanese Government, at which time it was agreed that GS would refer to G-2 the various names of former Special Higher Police personnel for screening by G-2 prior to SCAP clearance.

2. Mr. Belcher was told that the Japanese Government informally submitted on 21 August 1951 a list of the names of former Special Higher Police expected to be cleared and the conditions under which they would be cleared. Consequently, Mr. Belcher was called for this conference in order that this list could be submitted to G-2 for clearance and comment.

3. Mr. Belcher felt that conditional clearance as has been worked out in the present case by the Japanese Government seemed very fair and appropriate and that G-2 would make a file check immediately.

4. The undersigned impressed upon Mr. Belcher the necessity for secrecy of this project. Mr. Belcher informed the undersigned that the secrecy of this project would be guarded by G-2. He further informed the undersigned that G-2 would contact GS as soon as G-2 had completed its investigation.

M. UCHYAMA



CROSS REFERENCE

FILE UNDER: Memo for Chief, GS

DATE: 13 August 1951

FROM: M. Uchiyama TO: Chief, GS

SUBJECT:

Memorandum for Chief, Government Section

Affiliate Organizations of the Japan Communist Party

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER:  
JCP Publication - General

CLASSIFICATION:

CABINET #

DRAWER #

SHLF #



File

9 August 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Government Section

SUBJECT : Sanin Times

1. Although the Sanin Times was not registered as an official organ of the Tottori Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party prior to its suspension by the Attorney General's Office on 20 July 1951, substantial information had been collected to indicate that it was an organ of the Prefectural Committee. The reason for reaching the conclusion that this publication was an organ of the Tottori Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party was based on the following facts:

- a. The channels of distribution of subject publication were through the Tottori Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party and its subordinate organizations throughout the prefecture.
- b. The publisher as well as the editorial staff of the Sanin Times were members and/or sympathizers of the Japan Communist Party.
- c. The Sanin Times periodically made financial contributions to the Tottori Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party under the name of its president, KAWAGE Ichiji (Ichihara).

2. The suspension action and the resulting confiscation and seizure of documents uncovered substantial evidence to support the above facts and reason to assume that this publication was an unofficial organ of the Tottori Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party.

3. The Attorney General's Office action to suspend the publication of the Sanin Times was not based solely on the reasoning that this publication was an organ of the Tottori Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party but was determined as an affiliate of the AKAHATA through the examination of its contents and other matters concerning subject publication and therefore subject to suspension pursuant to SCAP's letters of 26 June and 18 July 1950 to the Prime Minister.

M. U.



1 August 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Government Section

SUBJECT: Attorney General's Conference with Prime Minister on 26 July 1951

1. Attorney General Ohashi called on Mr. Rizzo 27 July to report the result of his conference with Prime Minister Yoshida on 25 July 1951, concerning the proposed Public Security Bill. Before giving his report, Mr. Ohashi expressed his appreciation for the advice given to Mr. Nakajima and Mr. Kawakami who were tentatively appointed to plan the Civil Air Defense program. Mr. Rizzo said that both General Keyser and he were impressed by the caliber of these two gentlemen and congratulated the Attorney General for his fine judgment in selecting them. A similar committee was established within GHQ headed by General Keyser. Although he himself was not a member of the committee, Mr. Rizzo stated that he would act in the capacity of advisor to maintain liaison between GHQ and the Japanese Government. Mr. Ohashi said that Chief Cabinet Secretary Okazaki probably would be appointed to conduct liaison for the Japanese Government.
2. Concerning the Public Security Bill, the Attorney General called on Prime Minister Yoshida at Hakone and discussed the matter with him on 26 July 1951. The Prime Minister recognized the necessity of such a law and felt that the bill should be presented to the Diet at the earliest date. Mr. Yoshida also agreed that the NRP and the Maritime Safety Agency should be combined in line with present policy of reducing governmental agencies. In the matter of combining SIB and the police, Mr. Yoshida at first did not understand why this was undesirable. However, after Mr. Ohashi explained that such a combination would be a step toward rejuvenation of the old Tokko or police state Mr. Yoshida agreed that police work should be kept separate from work of the Attorney General's Office.
3. Mr. Ohashi further stated that many governmental officials and "old time police men" were of the opinion that in order to combat communism it was necessary to combine the work of the SIB and police. In the pre-war days when JCP was an illegal organization, the need for a special higher police could be seen. However since that time the JCP had become a legal organization and would have to be treated as any other political organization. The police should be utilized only as an agency to apprehend those who violated Japanese laws and the Attorney General's Office should be the agency to determine the legality of acts under the Constitution. It would be necessary to reorient those who still believed in the old Tokko System of investigation and prosecution.
4. Mr. Rizzo said that Mr. Ohashi was on very sound ground and these ideas were basis for good legal structure in a democratic government. The Attorney General's Office not only had specific responsibility for criminal apprehension but also had the delicate mission of interpreting and advising on the constitutionality of legal policy as advocated by the Government in order to prevent recurrence of former Police state. He strongly urged Mr. Ohashi to make himself heard in the Diet halls, at Liberal Party meetings and wherever else possible.

31  
S. HAYASHI



CROSS REFERENCE

FILE UNDER: Memo for Mr. Rizzo

DATE: 26 July 1951

FROM: Major McWherter TO: Mr. Rizzo

SUBJECT:

Memo for Mr. Rizzo

Prosecution of a Depurged Person for Violation of the Purge Ordinance

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER:  
KAWAMINAMI, Toyosaku - 201

CLASSIFICATION:

CABINET #

DRAWER #

SHELF #



26 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Government Section

SUBJECT : Current Problems discussed with Attorney General OHASHI

In a conference held between Attorney General Ohashi and Mr. Rizzo on 25 July 1951, the following questions were discussed:

1. SCAPINs 93 and 115

Concerning relaxation of restrictions provided in SCAPINs 93 and 115 submitted by the Japanese Government on 20 July, Mr. Rizzo stated that after discussion in GHQ sections concerned, this matter was ready to be discussed with Japanese experts. The progress of this proposal was delayed because of an unfortunate leakage of confidential information on 21 July. However since Mr. Ohashi took responsibility for investigating the breach and meted out disciplinary measures against the guilty party, GHQ was again ready to proceed. Mr. Ohashi conveyed his regrets that the leakage occurred and through his discussions with Mr. Okazaki on this matter, the Japanese Government had decided to do its utmost in preventing any future breach of security concerning important proposals.

2. Budgetary Needs of STB

Mr. Rizzo informed Mr. Ohashi that on Monday, 23 July, a message was transmitted to Finance Minister Ikeda concerning future expansion of STB and the related supplementary budget contemplated in September. The expansion of this bureau had become necessary to increase efficiency of its present mission and to make way for its future responsibilities under a general security program. After receiving this message, Mr. Ikeda gave assurances that when the supplementary budget for 1951 was taken up this question would receive his full consideration.

3. Amendment to Cabinet Order 64

Mr. Rizzo stated that concerning the amendment to Cabinet Order 64, redesignating dissolved organizations listed in Category C and SCAPIN 548, there has been no decision. In this matter, Mr. Rizzo desired Mr. Ohashi's personal opinion on the following:

- a. Whether there was urgent need for change.
- b. What could be accomplished by change at this time.
- c. Whether there was need for revision of the ordinance in view of the large number of persons to be released under Category C.

In taking up the foregoing questions, Mr. Ohashi stated that (1) there had been insufficient time for a thorough investigation of the organization list under Category C, (2) practically speaking, such a revision would not serve any real purpose; however, in view of the



organizations added to the list without proper investigation it was necessary, purely as a matter of theoretical principle, to correct the mistakes, and (3) if the list were approved it would set a basis for depurging members of released organizations. However since the Screening Committee has already examined Category C purgees according to personal merits, there was no urgency in this revision. Mr. Rizzo then asked to what extent Mr. Ohashi really desired approval of this proposal. Mr. Ohashi replied that because this proposal was made by himself as an official of the Japanese Government it was his responsibility to support it. However, it was his personal opinion that this revision should not be taken up as a related part of the depurge program. To the question by Mr. Rizzo as to whether this revision would lessen the burden of SIB, Mr. Ohashi replied that it would be unnecessary to watch members of dissolved organizations who had become officers or members of political parties. However, since there were few organizations involved, it would not make a great deal of difference in reducing duties of SIB. Mr. Rizzo concluded that further study should be made of this question and that no action should be taken until after settlement of the depurge program. Taking up this problem concurrently with the depurge program would give the impression that things were being rushed through and this would result in unfavorable public reaction. Mr. Ohashi agreed with the conclusions and stated further that because the depurge program was of paramount importance, the amendment to Cabinet Order 64 could be taken up later as a separate question.

#### 4. Purge Violation of Tsuji, Masanobu

Mr. Rizzo expressed his appreciation for Mr. Ohashi's prompt attention in the Tsuji case and stated that this action of prosecuting violators, whether they are important or not, would enhance the prestige and dignity of the Attorney General's Office. Mr. Ohashi thanked Mr. Rizzo for bringing this case to his attention as he had not realized it had presented such an unfavorable reaction in foreign circles as reported by Japan News. Immediately after he received a copy of the newspaper from Mr. Rizzo, he brought the matter up with the Prime Minister who gave instructions to dispose of the case immediately.

#### 5. Public Security Law

Mr. Rizzo questioned Mr. Ohashi on progress made by the Japanese Government concerning the proposed Public Security Law submitted at the previous meeting. Mr. Ohashi replied that in his opinion this matter should be taken up first with the Prime Minister and that arrangements had been made to speak with Mr. Yoshida in a few days. Concerning budgetary aspects of contemplated law, Mr. Ohashi stated that he has already spoken to the board of directors of the Liberal Party. In the meantime, Mr. Takaki, Parliamentary Vice Minister, Attorney General's Office, conferred with Mr. Hirokawa on details of the law. Mr. Rizzo agreed that by first speaking with the Prime Minister and obtaining his understanding, Mr. Ohashi's position would be strengthened when this question was discussed politically. On the question of overall unification of public security agencies, being studied by the Ordinance Review Committee, the Cabinet,



and the Liberal Party, Mr. Ohashi believed that any such unification would be inadvisable at this time. Since the government was contemplating reduction of agencies and personnel, Mr. Ohashi further felt that the following incorporations should be instituted:

- a. The National Police Reserve Headquarters and the Maritime Safety Agency should be combined. (Mr. Rizzo commented that a name such as the National Home Guard should apply here).
- b. Immigration Bureau and Special Investigation Bureau should be combined because of their inter-related duties.
- c. Some provision should be made to incorporate the NRP and the local police.

In the matter of police unification, Mr. Rizzo replied that the recent revision of police laws provided for local plebiscites for towns and villages to decide retention or abolition of autonomous police. Any further proposals by the Japanese Government for general centralization of police would be, in Mr. Rizzo's opinion, rejected by SCAP. Mr. Ohashi felt that such a proposal by the Japanese Government was neither possible nor practical at this time. However, there were persons in the political circle who were trying to revert to the old police system. (Mr. Rizzo remarked that they were in effect turning the clock back 6 years). Mr. Ohashi stressed the fact that present inefficiency of police in small local entities was serving to discredit the autonomous police system. He felt it would be wiser if these inefficient agencies were incorporated into the National Police Reserve system and emphasis put on strengthening autonomous police of larger cities. Mr. Ohashi expressed regret that chiefs of the Tokyo and Osaka Metropolitan Police Boards resorted to personal campaign and public information media to influence the plebiscites in towns and villages to retain local police. Mr. Ohashi suggested that Government Section, as "father of the new police system" advise Mr. Tanaka and Mr. Suzuki that this sort of campaign was not allowed. Mr. Rizzo and Mr. Ohashi agreed that "cease-fire negotiations" should be conducted between the local police and the NRP and that both organizations should stay out of political haranguing in the matter of local plebiscites.

S. HAYASHI



File

GOVERNMENT SECTION

25 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Frank Rizzo

SUBJECT : Communist "Peace Movements"

1. Communist organizations designated the period of 25 June to 15 August as "Peace Month", and planned campaigns to be conducted during the period to further "Over-all Peace". Activities of the campaign included; (a) dissemination of propaganda by "peace meetings", mass rallies, lecture meetings, and exhibits; and (b) presentation of the appearance of public support by the conduct of signature campaigns and the establishment of local Communist front "Peace Committees".
2. Organizations believed active in the campaigns are listed in Tab 1.
3. Tab 2 summarizes the current aims as set forth in resolutions of the various organizations.
4. Tab 3 outlines propaganda appeals used by the various organizations.
5. Tab 4 is a schedule of specific events in the campaign to be held during August 1951.

J.D.W.



LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS

- \*Central Control Committee of JCP
- \*Japan Communist Party
- ZEN-AI-KYO (All-over Peace Patriotic Movement Council)
- MIN-YODO (Democracy Protection League)
- NICHI NO (Japan Farmer Party)
- HEIWA-O-MAMORU-KAI (Peace Protection Society)
- MIMPU (Democratic Women's League)
- MINSEIDAN (Democratic Youth League)
- MINKA (Democratic Scientists' Association)
- SUNREN (Japan Democratic Cultural League)
- CHUKEN (Research Institute on Chinese Affairs)
- CHUNICHI YUKO (Sino-Japanese Friendly Association)
- NISSO SHINZEN (Russo-Japanese Friendly Association)
- SEWANINKAI (Managers Society)
- NIPPON HEIWA FUJIN NO TSUDOI (Japanese Peace-loving Women's Gathering)
- \*HEIWA YOGO NIHON IINKAI (Japan Committee for Protection of Peace)
- \*HEIWA KODAN KAI (Peace Consultation Society)
- HEIWA NO TOOSHI DAN (Peace Fighters' Group)
- \*SEINEN HEIWA DAIHYOSHA KAIGI (Youth Peace Representatives' Conference)
- \*ALL-Japan Committee of Fatherland Front
- \*League of the World Democratic Young Men
- \*Peace Committee in the Soviet Mission
- \*Tokyo SHOKO DANTAI KYOGI KAI (Tokyo Conference of Commercial and Industrial Organizations)

\*Indicates organizations taking active part in the campaigns



CURRENT AIMS OF JCP AND AFFILIATES

Resolutions and Aims

1. Oppose and crush a "Single Peace"

2. Conclude "Overall Peace"

Demand four countries Foreign Ministers' Conference

"Immediate Five Power Peace Conference"

Propose a "World Peace Conference"

3. Oppose Rearmament

Struggle against revision of Constitution to permit Japan's rearming

Check anglo-Americans from expanding armament

Oppose study and manufacturing of new weapons

Strive for International Control of A Bomb

Abolish Munition factories

4. Miscellaneous resolutions and aims

Opposition to suppression of organ papers

Encouragement of Japanese and Korean spys

Contest the Matsukawa Case

Organization

Peace Committee in the Soviet Mission  
Seinen Heiwa Daihyosha Kaigi (Youth Peace Representatives' Conference)

Central Control Committee  
Seinen Heiwa Daihyosha Kaigi (Youth Peace Representatives' Conference)

Peace Committee in the Soviet Mission

Peace Committee in the Soviet Mission  
Seinen Heiwa Daihyosha Kaigi (Youth Peace Representatives' Conference)

Central Control Committee

Peace Committee in the Soviet Mission  
Seinen Heiwa Daihyosha Kaigi (Youth Peace Representatives' Conference)

Central Control Committee

Central Control Committee

Central Control Committee

Central Control Committee

Central Control Committee

Seinen Heiwa Daihyosha Kaigi (Youth Peace Representatives' Conference)

Seinen Heiwa Daihyosha Kaigi (Youth Peace Representatives' Conference)

Seinen Heiwa Daihyosha Kaigi (Youth Peace Representatives' Conference)



CURRENT PROPAGANDA LINES OF JCP AND AFFILIATES

Propaganda Lines

Peace struggle made possible Cease Fire in Korea

War is threatening; War is terrible

Peace is possible only by curbing War Mongers

Five Power Peace is way to world peace

Tempo of Japan's rearmament is being stepped up; re NFR; MSA; depurge; peace partisans jailed

Japanese traitors are bowing to foreign Capitalists

Imperialist War Mongers will not be successful

Reactionary Yoshida Cabinet is increasing power rates to raise fund for rearmament

Opposition to Five Power Peace Pact indicates aggressors

Organizations

Heiwa Yogo Nihon Committee (Japanese Committee for Peace Protection)

Communists' Temporary Central Guidance Body

Communists' Temporary Central Guidance Body

Tokyo Shoko Dantai Kyogi Kai (Tokyo Conference of Commercial and Industrial Organizations)

Communists' Temporary Central Guidance Body

Communists' Temporary Central Guidance Body

Communists' Temporary Central Guidance Body

JCP (Kansai Region)

Tokyo Shoko Dantai Kyogi Kai (Tokyo Conference of Commercial and Industrial Organizations)



SCHEDULE OF EVENTS FOR AUGUST

Re: JGP "Peace Month" (25 June - 15 August 1951)

1 August (Anti-War Day)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Organization</u>
Lecture meetings on "Peace Problem" (2 hours a day-- 1-15 August)	Tokai, Hyushu, Kanto	HEIWA YOGO NIHON IINKAI (Japan Committee for Protection of Peace)

6 August (A Bomb Day)

Atomic Bomb Exhibition*	Tokyo	HEIWA YOGO NIHON IINKAI (Japan Committee for Protection of Peace)
"Peace Meeting"	Each Prefecture	HEIWA YOGO NIHON IINKAI (Japan Committee for Protection of Peace)
"Peace Meeting against Use of A Bomb"	Hiroshima	HEIWA KODAN KAI (Peace Consultation Society)
Peace Festival of Young Men and students	Unknown	All-Japan Committee of Fatherland Front League of the World Democratic Young Men

\* After Tokyo Exhibit, will tour country; exact schedule unknown.

15 August (Surrender Day)

National "Peace Meeting"	Tokyo	HEIWA YOGO NIHON IINKAI (Japan Committee for Protection of Peace)
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Miscellaneous

Atomic Bomb Photo Exhibit to tour country; exact schedule unknown

Peace Yoting Day -- Signature Campaign, etc. on anniversaries of day each town, etc. was bombed

Formation of local "Peace Committees"; to be pushed during "Peace Month" by

HEIWA YOGO NIHON IINKAI (Japan Committee for Protection of Peace) and  
All-Japan Committee of Fatherland Front and League of the World  
Democratic Young Men

*Tob 4*



GOVERNMENT SECTION

24 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Frank Bizzo  
SUBJECT : Shiino Criticism

The following is a translation by APIS from Yomiuri Shimbun, date lined 20 July 1951.

"H. Ihara

"SHIINO SELF-CRITICISM AIMS AT COLLABORATION WITH  
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM

"YOMIURI SHIMBUN, 20 July -- The Communist Diet-member group published yesterday a written resolution fully supporting, "My Self-criticism for the Theoretical Armament of the Party", which had earlier been published by Chairman SHIINO Etsuro of the Provisional Central Guidance Section of the Japan Communist Party. The SHIINO's self-criticism was clarified at the national conference of supporters of peace held early this month. It can be summarized as follows:

"1. From my past experience, I admit I have been plagued by empiricism and, accordingly, have thought little of theories.

"2. There are many theorists within the party, such as SHIGA Yoshio, MIYAMOTO Kenji, and KANIYAMA Shigeo. However, their theories are not true Stalin-Leninism, but mere formalistic dogmatism. (Note: SHIGA, by making self-criticism, recently returned to the Centralist group.)

"3. Because of defective theories of my own, I have not been able to see the errors committed by Separationists and, accordingly, have been committing errors in the struggles against them.

"4. It is urgently necessary to unify "practice and theory" through strengthening the theoretical front.

"In this written criticism, SHIINO also made a self-criticism of his article entitled, "The Footsteps of the JCP", which was published in the Akahata and written just after the Cominform's criticism of NOZAKA. He admitted the defects in NOZAKA's doctrine and criticized his own theory as being inconsistent with Internationalism. This written self-criticism was made primarily because the World Committee of Supporters of Peace had criticized the moves of JCP. The World Committee's criticism was directed at the poor results of the JCP's Peace Signature Campaign which had been carried out as the Campaign Promotion Month, the period to end 15 August. The World Committee's criticism was that the poor results were due to JCP's lack of understanding of



24 July 1951

the global significance of the campaign.

"There is a criticism within the JCP that the recent defeat in the local election, which took place in April, was due to a defective comprehension of the meaning of a "unified front" as it applied to the election campaign and theoretical degeneration of party members. This resulted in slighting lawful activities and emphasis in underground activities. Practically all lawful organs of the party now exist in name only. It is said that strong criticism and opposition was raised against this and the situation was considerably confused.

"It is observed that the JCP is taking this opportunity to accentuate its collaboration with International Communism which has been strengthened since the Cominform's criticism and, at the same time, the Party will more actively utilize lawful party organs throughout the country."

The following is a translation by ATIS from Asahi Shimbun, date lined 18 July 1951.

"S. Hirata

"SHIINO SELF-CRITICISM CALLS FOR ELEVATION OF THEORETICAL FOUNDATION AND MORE COOPERATION

"ASAHI SHIMBUN, 18 July -- It is reported that Chairman SHIINO Etsuro of the Provisional Central Guidance Section (PCGS) of the JCP made a self-criticism as the main person responsible for the Japan Communists at the PCGS Conference and at the National Representatives' Convention for Peace Defense, both of which were held early this month. The contents of the criticism are centered on "theoretical arming" and "international cooperation" and are in the form of SHIINO's own self-criticism as an individual. Judging from the importance of the matter, however, the authorities are of the opinion that the self-criticism is likely to have been made jointly by TOKUDA Kyuichi and other purged executives. It is believed that the two points, "the low theoretical level" and "international cooperation", as mentioned by the Shiino Self-criticism, have reconfirmed the Cominform's criticism of the Japan Communists made in January last year and that, at the same time, they highly value Japan's international status in connection with the revolution.

"The Japan Communist Party was criticized by the Cominform in regard to its tendencies toward racialism, legalism, and parliamentarianism.

"The party admitted this in an article entitled "The Views of the Politburo", and switched over to the Internationalist side during the 18th session of the Enlarged Central Committee. However, trouble



24 July 1951

has arisen over the issue of whether this step was in line with the Cominform criticism and has developed into a split within the party. SHIINO's present self-criticism is regarded by certain circles as having been made to correct the mistakes of the self-criticism made at the 18th session of the Enlarged Central Committee. It is expected that, with this as a turning point, measures will be taken to settle the party split and that, at the same time, struggles for peace will become positive in response to international appeals. The following is the reported outline of the text of the self-criticism,

\*18 July 1951

ODAKA Masuo

News

\*Theoretical strengthening. We admit that we have underestimated the importance of theoretical foundation. As a natural result, we have been given to superficial criticisms in controversies with the Separatists and have failed to convince them of their mistakes. I, myself, have paid little attention to strengthening myself on a theoretical basis, because I attached too much importance to practical activities. Hence, I was once criticized by TOKUDA as a 'strike-man'. Nevertheless, I have tried to make good this theoretical weakness with practical results. But, this sort of empiricism is, after all, a fallacy. I have been more earnest in preaching the central importance of practical activities because of the recent tendency among the Separatists to neglect it. However, this stand of mine ought to be elevated to a higher theoretical level.

\*International cooperation. We have not responded with sufficient directness of attitude towards such international appeals as the "Berlin Peace Appeal" and the "Five Power Peace Pact" proposals. We should take up these issues with the same enthusiasm as we show in our Overall Peace Signature drive.'

"This self-criticism, though not referring to matters pertaining to policies, is considered by the Japan Communist Party as a matter of fundamental importance. Some in the Internationalist faction seem very much interested in it and say, 'We are not satisfied with the latest criticism since it was made in an individual capacity by SHIINO, just as NOSAKA previously admitted his own faults in answer to the Cominform criticism. However, tactically and strategically, there is not much difference between their position and the Internationalists'."

The following is a translation by ATIS from Yamanashi Nichinichi Shinbun, date lined 13 July 1951.

\*AKABANE Kikuo

\*SHIINO ADMITS MISTAKEN LEADERSHIP IN  
SELF-CRITICISM



MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Frank Rizzo

-4-

24 July 1951

"YAMANASHI NICHINICHI SHIMBUN (Kofu), 12 July -- According to information reaching the authorities on July 11th, at an extraordinary session of the Communist Party Provisional Central Guidance Section held at the Diet building on 6 July, Chairman SHIINO Etsuro presented his self-criticism to the effect that his leadership of the party was in error due to his lack of theoretical knowledge. He then pledged to make a fresh start and strive to recover the party from its present discouraging situation.

"It now appears that the entire party is determined to make up for its late start with the Peace Struggle. In this connection, Chairman SHIINO's self-criticism is being considered highly significant in that it appears to clinch the changes in JCP strategy."

J.D.M.



*File*

GOVERNMENT SECTION

24 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Frank Rizzo

SUBJECT: JCP and the Overall Peace Movement

Government Section has reports of the following Japan Communist Party's movements towards overall peace:

1. Investigation into Public Opinion on Overall Peace Treaty, dated 22 January 1951.
2. Trend of Women's Movements, dated 29 June 1951.
3. Schedule of Events of Heiwa Yogo Nihon Iinkai, dated 7 July 1951.
4. National Liaison Conference of Peace Consultation Society, dated 10 July 1951.
5. Conference of Representatives of those making Activities for All Japan Peace Movement, dated 13 July 1951.
6. Communist Manifesto for Peace, 13 July 1951.
7. Trend of Leftist Political Parties for month of June, dated 14 July 1951.
8. Mass Meeting for Peace of Asian Race, dated 7 July 1951.
9. Statement by Control Committee Member of JCP regarding New Struggle for Peace, dated 17 July 1951.
10. Youth Peace Representatives Conference, dated 18 July 1951.
11. Policy of Peace Committee in the Soviet Mission, dated 21 July 1951.

J.D.M.



*Fita*

24 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Rizzo

SUBJECT : Property Claim of Kim Min Do

1. Mr. Ikegawa, Civil Affairs Bureau, Attorney General's Office, reported the following:

- a. The case of Kim Min Do who has submitted petition claiming property confiscated by the Japanese Government belonging to Choren, a dissolved Korean organization, pursuant to Cabinet Order 64, was reported to LS. LS feels that investigations carried out by the Attorney General on the question of whether the Korean League deprived Kim Min Do of his property by violence and intimidation have been insufficient. (Ref. C/N, LS to GS, dtd 6 Jul 51, Subj: "Property Claim of Kim Min Do")
- b. Kim Min Do has been denied right to appeal his case to court because dissolution action against Choren was pursuant to SCAP directive (SCAPIN 548). There is sufficient evidence in the files of the Attorney General's Office to contest Kim Min Do's claim even if it were presented in court. A Donation Certificate dated 6 Mar 47 signed over his property, including land and buildings, to Chief of the Ibaragi Branch, Choren. This was two years previous to dissolution of Choren (Sep 49); therefore, if the Donation Certificate were obtained through coercion as Kim Min Do claims, the latter should have brought his grievances before the courts instead of waiting two years.

2. At the time Choren was dissolved, GS gave the Attorney General's Office specific instructions to confiscate all properties being used by this organization regardless of title or ownership. This was consistent with established practice under the directive and necessary to prevent evasions.

3. Examination of the file indicates that Kim initially became owner of record as director of a former Japanese-Korean Association which had acquired this property with funds contributed by its members. This explains the basis of later transfer by Kim to the group representing the Korean residents of the area.

4. The Attorney General, having investigated the case, has concluded that the transfer of the property by Kim Min Do to Choren was valid.

5. Recommend Attorney General be permitted to carry out the liquidation procedures as required by pertinent Japanese ordinances (Cabinet Order 238, 19 Aug 48) without further intervention by GHO.

S.H.



File

24 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Rizzo

SUBJECT : Property Claim of Kim Min Do

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2. At the time Choren was dissolved, GS gave the Attorney General's Office specific instructions to confiscate all properties being used by this organization regardless of title or ownership. If property in question is returned to Kim Min Do, there would be a serious precedent set which would enable parties to claim property confiscated pursuant to SCAPIN 548 by merely presenting grievances that coercion or intimidation was used to Legal Section.

3. It is recommended that the Attorney General's Office retain property claimed by Kim Min Do and dispose of it according to provisions provided for in SCAPIN 1868.



GOVERNMENT SECTION

24 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Government Section

SUBJECT: Japanese Government Action on Case of TSUJI Masanobu

1. Attached is the first page of the translated article from the JAPAN NEWS, dated 7 July 1951, which was presented to Attorney General OHASHI Takeo by Mr. Rizzo, Chief of Government Section, on 14 July 1951. Copy of the JAPAN NEWS was presented to the Attorney General in connection with the case of TSUJI Masanobu, a purged army officer, and his political speeches which are in violation of the Purged Ordinance.
2. The translated article from the JAPAN NEWS was then brought to the attention of the Prime Minister by Attorney General OHASHI through Cabinet Secretary, OKAZAKI Katsuo. Notations indicated on translation denote actions taken by these officials pertaining to subject case:
  - a. (In Attorney General OHASHI Takeo's handwriting)  
"Expect to indict this case shortly (political activity by Purgee)".
  - b. (In Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI Katsuo's handwriting)  
"Received from the Attorney General on 17 July 1951, Katsu, To the Prime Minister."
  - c. (In Prime Minister YOSHIDA Shigeru's handwriting)  
"Received. Desire immediate disposition of this case. Shigeru."
3. Government Section will be informed of the progress of the above case from time to time.

M. U.



File

24 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Government Section  
SUBJECT : Special Higher Police

1. The undersigned held a conference with Colonel Northam, G-2, GHQ, at 1415 hours, 24 July 1951 with Major McWherter and Major Monagan present. The undersigned called to the attention of Colonel Northam the Japanese Government's proposal in respect to the Special Higher Police, submitted to Government Section on 20 July 1951 and after discussion of its contents, requested whether the Colonel as a representative of G-2 had any objection to the matter.

2. Colonel Northam stated that numerous minor officials were restricted by SCAPINs 93 and 115 and many hardship cases exist and that reinterpretation of these SCAPINs in line with the proposed plan by the Japanese Government was highly desirable. As a minor objection, he felt clearance of all persons regardless of rank should be subject to SCAP approval prior to their clearance and with this correction, G-2 had no objection.

3. The undersigned stated that such objection could be cleared by changing paragraph 6 of the Japanese Government's proposal:

"6. The clearance of persons of the sonin or higher rank will be subject to SCAP approval."

to read:

"6. The clearance of all persons will be subject to SCAP approval."

As another change in the Japanese Government's proposal, because Bucho class in the police organization is at a policy forming level, paragraph 3 which reads:

"3. All persons under reference of the hannin rank who have been cleared according to the above criterion will be eligible to hold any position in the government, central or local, provided that in the case of the Police, Attorney General's Office or the Ministry of Education the position will not be of the rank of bureau chief or its equivalent or above."

should read:

"3. ....provided that in the case of the Police, Attorney General's Office or the Ministry of Education the position will not be of the rank of bureau chief (Bucho--Police) or its equivalent or above."

GS Files



4. Colonel Northam was informed that if he had no objection, the undersigned would proceed with negotiations with the Japanese Government officials responsible for carrying out the proposed plan with these two changes and that arrangements would be made so that those cleared by the committee as required in the proposal would be submitted to G-2, GHQ, for approval prior to their clearance. Colonel Northam agreed and assured that he had no objection.

M.U.

Noted:

Major Monagan  
Major McWherter



A-300-31

File

23 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Government Section

SUBJECT: Strike by General Federation of Private Railway Workers Union

1. At 1015 hours this date, SIB reported that Shitetsu Soren (General Federation of Private Railway Workers Union) is presently holding a meeting to decide whether they will go on a twenty-four hour strike, starting some time today. A SIB investigator has been dispatched to ascertain whether above strike will be held.

2. In the Tokyo area the Tobu and Keisei Railway Companies are involved and in the Kansai area the Kinki, Keihanshin, Hanshin and two other railway companies are involved.

S. H.



CROSS REFERENCE

FILE UNDER: Memo for Chief, GS

DATE: 21 July 1951

FROM: M. Uchiyama TO: Chief, GS

SUBJECT: Memo for Chief, GS  
SAN-IN Times

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER:  
Publication - SAN-IN Times

CLASSIFICATION:

CABINET #

DRAWER #

SHELF #



CROSS REFERENCE

FILE UNDER: Memo for Chief, GS

DATE: 20 July 1951

FROM: M. Uchiyama TO:

SUBJECT: Memorandum for Chief, GS  
Leaflets Disseminated by Koreans

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER:  
Korean - Anti-American Activities

CLASSIFICATION:

CABINET #

DRAWER #

SHELF #



CROSS REFERENCE

FILE UNDER: Memo for Mr. Rizzo

DATE: 19 July 1951

FROM: Maj. McWherter TO: Mr. Rizzo

SUBJECT:

Memorandum for Mr. Rizzo

Suspension of Chosen Gakusei Shimbun, ~~and~~ Chosen Jiho  
and Hana No Tsubomi

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER:  
Korean Publication

CLASSIFICATION:

CABINET #

DRAWER #

SHELF #



File

19 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Government Section

SUBJECT: Request for Release of Seized Blocked Property Resulting from Suspending from Publication of AKAHATA Affiliates and Successors

1. It is the practice of the Attorney General's Office to initially seize and block all property and equipment which are believed to be connected in any way with publications suspended pursuant to the terms of SCAP's letters of 26 June and 18 July 1950 to the Prime Minister.

2. Consequently, the Attorney General's Office has adopted the procedure to carefully examine the petitions submitted by owners of any such seized or blocked property to correct any unauthorized seizure or blocking. Where individual cases merit release, a report with recommendation to such effect is submitted to Government Section for approval.

3. In line with the above policy, the Attorney General's Office submitted the attached two reports with recommendation for release.

(a) Release of seized equipment in connection with the suspension from publication of RODO SHA (Laborers).

(b) Release of some property and equipment connected with the suspension of JIMMIN SHIMBUN (People's Newspaper).

4. In the present two instances referred to by the Attorney General's Office, because of sufficient extenuating circumstances, it is recommended that Government Section advise that no objection will be made.

M.U.



File

18 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Government Section

SUBJECT: SAN-IN Times

1. The Attorney General's Office on 11 July 1951 recommended that subject publication be suspended.

Reason: Examination of the contents and other matters concerning this publication supports the conclusion that it is an affiliate of the AKAHATA and as such subject to suspension for an indefinite period under the terms of the Supreme Commander's letters to the Prime Minister dated 26 June and 18 July 1950.

2. The above publication, SAN-IN Times, is published by the SAN-IN Times Office. The estimated circulation is 1,000 and is distributed throughout Tottori Prefecture through the Inaba Area Committee, Tottori Prefecture JCP. The editorial staff consists of communist leaders of Tottori Prefecture.

3. The content of subject publication is composed of articles which are derogatory, inflammatory and critical to the interest of the Occupation Forces.

4. On 14 July 1951, Government Section gave the Attorney General, GHQ clearance to apply the terms of the Supreme Commander's letter of 26 June and 18 July 1950 to the Prime Minister.

5. The Attorney General's Office after coordination with the Tottori Municipal Police reported on 18 July 1951 that the suspension action of subject publication will be carried out on 20 July 1951 at 0600 hours. Police raids will be made of the SAN-IN Times Publication Office (Sakura Dotei, Tera-machi, Tottori City, Tottori Prefecture) and its printing office, Tanaka Printing Office, (Nishi-machi, Tottori City, Tottori Prefecture) and possibly other sites connected with subject publication.

M.U.



GOVERNMENT SECTION

14 July 1951

✓  
MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Frank Rizzo

SUBJECT : Hana No Tsubomi

1. Attorney General's Office recommends that subject: "Hana No Tsubomi" be suspended from publication.

Reason: Examination of the contents and other matters concerning this publication support the conclusion that it is an affiliate of the AKAHATA and as such, subject to suspension for an indefinite period under the terms of the Supreme Commander's letters of 26 June 1950 and 18 July 1950 to the Prime Minister.

2. The above publication, "Hana No Tsubomi" is reported (quite reliable information) to be circulated among Korean schools and used as a supplement to the school textbook. This matter has been referred to the Education Ministry. According to an official of said Ministry, depending on the action taken by the Attorney General's Office, it can take the following action:

- a. If the Korean School is using this as a supplement to its textbook, teachers utilizing said publication can be subjected to disciplinary action by the local Education Committee. If the case is serious, the teachers' licenses can be withdrawn.
  - b. If the Korean school utilizing this publication is an institution not officially recognized by the Education Ministry, closing of said school will be made.
3. Any action by the Education Ministry is pending suspension action of said publication by the Attorney General's Office.
4. It is recommended that the Attorney General be authorized to execute the suspension action. Date of execution to be set after notification of GHQ clearance.

M. UCHIYAMA

17



GOVERNMENT SECTION

23 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Government Section

SUBJECT : Briefing for Conference this date with Attorney General

1. The following subjects will be taken up by Attorney General Ohashi during the conference to be held with Chief of Government Section at 1500 hours, this date.

a. Subversive organizations list, compiled by the Special Investigation Bureau of the Attorney General's office. (See enclosure a.)

Subject list was compiled by SIB at the request of Government Section to be used only as reference information. If list is to be used as part of a law setting up criteria for penalties, a Japanese law would have to be enacted. Such a law may be incorporated into the contemplated law to establish a Public Security Committee, now being studied by the Attorney General's office and Government Section.

b. Ultra-nationalistic, militaristic, terroristic and secret organizations listed under Category C and SCAPIN 548.

The SIB has submitted for our study an amendment to the Organizations Control Order (Cabinet Order No. 64), which would make it possible to provide cancellation of the effects under original dissolution provisions. (See enclosure b.)

This amendment will not actually cancel any organizations listed under Category C and SCAPIN 548, but will eliminate restrictive provisions as set forth in Articles 5, 11 and 14, quoted below.

"Article 5. Any organization which falls under any of the following items shall be regarded as one mentioned in Article 2, unless otherwise designated by the Attorney-General:

"(1) In case any of its principal officers falls under any of the categories listed below:

"(a) Formerly constituent member of an organization dissolved in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article;



13 July 1951

"(b) Former commissioned officers of the Imperial Japanese Regular Army or Navy, or the Special Volunteer Reserve, who have been on active duty since January 1, 1930;

"(c) Any person who has served in or cooperated with the military police (Kempeitai), the "Tokumu Kikan", "Kaigun Tokumubu" or other special or secret intelligence of military or naval police organizations.

"(2) In case more than one-fourth of its whole constituent membership is occupied by persons who were formerly constituent members of any organization dissolved under the provisions of preceding Article."

"Article 11. Any person who had such connection as coming under any of the following items, regardless of the length of period, with any of the head office, branch office or other subordinate organs of the organization dissolved after May 11, 1948 in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 and has been designated by the Attorney-General shall be removed from public office, following the example of "those falling under the Memorandum" in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance concerning Exclusion, Removal, Retirement, etc. from Public Office (Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947; hereinafter called the Imperial Ordinance No. 1):

- "(1) Founder, officer or director;
- "(2) Holder of important office;
- "(3) Compiler of all publications or the organ magazine or paper;
- "(4) Voluntary contributor of a large sum of money.

"(2) The designation by the Attorney-General mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be made by public notice in the Official Gazette."

"Article 14. Any person who was formerly a principal officer or substantial financial supporter of the organization dissolved in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, or who is "one coming under the Memorandum" mentioned in the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 and was formerly an adviser, councillor (including positions of similar and equivalent authority; the same shall apply hereinafter) or constituent member of such organization shall, if he newly forms an organization as mentioned in Article 2, supports its formation, leads such organization or supports the leading thereof, be punished with a penalty not exceeding twice the maximum penalty stipulated in the preceding Article.



13 July 1951

Article 14 Cont'd.

"2. In case any person mentioned in the preceding paragraph becomes a principal officer, adviser, councillor, constituent member or substantial financial supporter of a new organization mentioned in the said paragraph, he shall be presumed to have formed a new organization mentioned in the said paragraph, have supported its formation, have led such organization or have supported the leading thereof."

A list of organizations to be effected was submitted to Government Section and is presently under study.

Another problem involved in this matter is whether this list of organizations should be published before or after re-screening Category C personnel (purgees)

c. Increase of SIB personnel and Supplementary Budget.

During the next extraordinary session of the Diet, the question of supplementary budget will be brought up. Before Colonel Napier departed, he spoke with the Attorney General on the possibility of enlarging SIB. Subsequently, Mr. Ohashi spoke to the Prime Minister and a verbal agreement was obtained that such a proposal might be necessary because of an increasing need for public security measures. On 11 July 1951, SIB submitted for our consideration, proposals to increase SIB personnel and appropriate supplementary funds thereto for 1951, totaling ¥1,024,000,000. (See enclosure c.)

d. TSUJI Masanobu.

SIB has been investigating the activities of TSUJI, a purgee. Although some evidence has been obtained of purge violation, this case was shelved pending instructions from Government Section.

2. The Attorney General has been generally briefed on above subjects by Mr. Takahashi, Chief of SIB.

S. HAYASHI



CROSS REFERENCE

FILE UNDER: Memo for Chief, GS

DATE: 13 July 1951

FROM: M. Uchiyama TO: Chief, GS

SUBJECT: Memorandum for Chief, GS  
Suspension of Rengo Tsushin

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER:  
Publication -- Rengo Tsushin

CLASSIFICATION:

CABINET #

DRAWER #

SHELF #



70-1000-1-7-13 0 File

GOVERNMENT SECTION

9 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Frank Rizzo

1. During the morning of 4 February 1951, the undersigned was asked by Colonel Napier whether the arrest action of persons connected with the distribution of Heiwa No Koe and the search and seizure actions of local distributing offices were being carried out. The undersigned contacted the Attorney General's office. The officials of that office advised that the action had been scheduled for 0600 hours, 4 February 1951; that while no reports had been received at the time of inquiry, it was assumed that the action was in progress.

2. At approximately 0930 hours the following day, while discussing Heiwa No Koe with Colonel Napier, the undersigned was advised that G-2 had been notified that the search, seizure and arrest actions were progressing. The undersigned assumed that-- as in previous cases--notification to G-2 had been via personal telephone message from Colonel Napier to Colonel Bratton, the Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

3. As the actions were carried out on a nationwide scale, they were not completed for several days. Reports to the effect that 350 distribution points were raided and 378 individuals were arrested were received by Government Section on approximately 11 February 1951.

M. UCHIYAMA

14



GOVERNMENT SECTION

9 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Frank Rizzo

1. At 0930 hours, 4 February 1951, the undersigned was called by Colonel Napier and asked whether the arrest action of persons connected with the distribution of Heiwa No Koe had been carried out. The undersigned immediately contacted the Attorney General's office to determine whether such action had already been executed. The officials of the Attorney General's office advised that the action was scheduled for 0600 hours, 4 February 1951, but that no reports had been received at the time the undersigned inquired, however, the officials assumed the action was being carried out at that time.
2. As the arrests were carried out nationwide, with 378 individuals to be arrested, the completion of the action taken took several days and the reports to that effect were received by Government Section approximately a week later.
3. At approximately 0930 hours on 5 February 1951, while discussing the subject matter of Heiwa No Koe with Colonel Napier, the undersigned was advised by Colonel Napier that G-2 had been notified of the arrest action and the undersigned assumed that Colonel Bratton, Chief of CIS, G-2 had been notified as he was in the previous case.

M. UCHIYAMA



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GOVERNMENT SECTION

7 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Rizzo

SUBJECT : Suspension From Publication of Rengo Tsushin, Organ Paper  
Associated News as an Affiliate of AKAHATA

1. The Attorney General's Office reported to Government Section on 7 July 1951 that the previous decision to suspend the publication of the Rengo Tsushin on 9 or 10 July 1951 was postponed to 12 July 1951 due to the administrative difficulties of the police in carrying out the search action connected with this.

2. It was also decided that instead of carrying out the search action of headquarters and nine regional branches this action should cover all of the branches of the Organ Paper Associated News Agency, which would total some fifty locations scattered throughout Japan. Because of this enlargement on the proposed search action, the date was changed from 10 July to 12 July.

3. All agencies connected with this suspension action have agreed on 12 July as the date of the action and that no arrests will be made during this action. However, depending on the outcome of the suspension and search action, arrests may be made later.

H.U.



COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

7 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

On instructions of the Chief, GS, I called on Colonel Earl C. Ewert, G2/SIDiv at 1640 hours, 7 July 51 (Mr. R. P. Wheeler was also present) and informed him as follows:

1. The Office of the Attorney General on 7 July notified GS that necessary coordination and arrangements are being completed for the suspension of HENGO TSUSHIN (Organ Paper Associated News Agency) as a successor or affiliate of AKAHATA pursuant to the Supreme Commander's letters of 26 June and 18 July 1950 to the Prime Minister.

2. The target date is 12 July 1951.

3. The action will consist of suspension order, search of premises and seizure of equipment.

4. No arrests will be made during the action but arrests may follow depending on the results of the search and seizure action.

5. GS had classified the action "Secret".

When I stated that GS had classified the action "Secret", Colonel Ewert agreed, noting that it was a Japanese Government action.

J.D.M.



EXTRACT

Request for Authority for 441st CIC Det to  
Contact Japanese Attorney General's Office

GS

G-2

23 June 1951

2

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2. The Office of the Attorney General is an integral part of the Japanese Government, established under Japanese law to administer all legal affairs of the Government including matters concerning criminal investigation and prosecution. Within the Office of the Attorney General the Special Investigations Bureau (SIB), as its name implies, performs a special purpose, i.e. carry out the responsibility assigned to the Japanese Government by the Supreme Commander under the provisions of SCAPINS 548 and 550 to dissolve and prevent the formation of anti-democratic organizations of the extreme right or left and to investigate and prosecute violations of purge restrictions. Its responsibility runs to the Japanese Government. Its official contact with the occupation is through Government Section for reporting, liaison and advice in the interpretation and application of pertinent SCAP directives. Under established SCAP policy, these directives have been carried out by the authorities concerned with full responsibility devolving on the Japanese Government, the Supreme Commander merely outlining the broad governing policies and exercising the right of review over actions involving SCAP policy without, however, assuming operational direction or giving detailed instructions. This has encouraged the Attorney General's Office to exercise the initiative and self-reliance essential to democratic development and prepare itself to carry out unaided its responsibilities under Japanese law in the post-Occupation period.

3. The Special Investigations Bureau's authority and facilities are limited by the terms of the laws which govern its establishment and operation. It has no police power or facilities for conducting investigations of the scope and nature required to meet the Occupation's counter-intelligence requirements. It receives information, mostly through Japanese police sources also available to G-2 agencies, related to organizations and activities governed by the ordinances promulgated under SCAPINS 548 and 550. This information is operational, serving as a basis for action against organizations and activities prescribed under the ordinances. Recognizing, however, that some of the information gathered by the SIB is also of interest to other Occupation agencies, including but not confined to those operating under G-2, procedures have been instituted for the dissemination of such information. In addition, when specific items of information within the province of the SIB's activities are desired by any Occupation agency, requests for such information are promptly transmitted to the Bureau. In order, however, to avoid the imposition of duties or the making of demands on the SIB which are beyond its jurisdiction or capacity, Government Section, as the staff section charged with advisory and supervisory responsibility for the structure of civil government in Japan as well as the specific responsibility for surveillance of the Government's administration of SCAPINS 548 and 550, is responsible for screening requests from other Occupation agencies for information from the Office of the Attorney General.

----- F.R. -----



COPY

Mr L M Faust: 26-5970

Subject: Organ Papers Associated News Service  
(Rengo News Agency)

G-2

GS  
CIE

1 June 1951  
CI Div/RES/LMF/ew

1

1. Reference is made to check sheet dated 6 March 1951, G-2 to GS/CIE, Subject as above, with which were forwarded examples of domestic and foreign propaganda releases issued by Subject agency.

2. It is understood that the Japanese Government subsequently has been studying the possibility of instituting legal action to suspend Subject. It is presumed that such action has not yet been taken because there is probably some question as to whether or not Subject's releases do in fact violate existing Japanese laws. As previously stated, G-2 considers that the propaganda issued by Subject agency is prejudicial to Occupation objectives and to the implementation of United States policies in Japan, but recognizes that, in general, "Rengo" has been careful to avoid publication of direct attacks on the Occupation Forces.

3. Forwarded herewith as the latest example of "Rengo" propaganda is a dispatch dated 29 May 1951 on the subject, "The May Thirty Incident" (Inclosure 1). This article refers to the death of a labor union member, HASHIMOTO Kinji, in a Communist-inspired demonstration on 30 May 1949, and reiterates the Communist line that he was "pushed by the armed police" from the third floor of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office. The dispatch then recalls the "People's Rally" held in the Palace Plaza on 30 May 1950 to commemorate the death of HASHIMOTO, during which Occupation personnel were assaulted by demonstrators, which resulted in a Government ban on political demonstrations and, because of the anti-Occupation protests published by the JCP, subsequently led to the purge of the JCP Central Committee and editors of the JCP organ Akahata. Inclosed dispatch refers to these developments as "the great suppression which was thus imposed upon the Japanese democratic influences" and concludes with the statement: "Now that Japan is about to be turned into a military base and a starting point of a new war, the struggle for peace, independence and an overall peace of the Japanese democratic influences, with the labor classes as its center, is growing wider, although it still faces many trials." Although the article typically does not contain any statements directly attacking the Occupation, its general tenor and intent appear to be little different from the articles published early in June 1950 which resulted in the purge of Akahata editors.

4. Another recent example of "Rengo" material is a propaganda blast against the alleged "oppression" of Japanese seamen by "foreigners", apparently intended to incite seamen to strike or otherwise interfere with shipments to UN Forces in Korea. Translation is attached hereto (Inclosure 2).

5. It is recommended that GS call inclosed propaganda releases to the attention of the Japanese Attorney General's Office with the suggestion that appropriate action be taken at the earliest possible date to suspend or curb



COPY

the propaganda activities of Subject. Request G-2 be advised of any action taken or contemplated by the Japanese Government.

2 Incls:

1. Transl Rengo News Agency Dispatch, dtd 29 May 51
2. Transl Rengo News Agency Dispatch, dtd 19 May 51

R. F. E. \_\_\_\_\_



COPY

TRANSLATION

Tokyo Rengo News Agency Dispatch  
(in Japanese)

29 May 1951

The "MAY THIRTY INCIDENT"

May 30 is one of those days that postwar Japan should not forget in her liberation. To the neighboring peoples of China and Korea, too, May 30 is a memorable day in their revolutionary histories. On May 30, nineteen forty-nine, the yard inside the (Tokyo) metropolitan office was full of those laborers who were in opposition to the introduction before the metropolitan assembly of a "public peace bill" which was aimed at depriving the workers of their right to stage demonstration rallies.

Among those workers was Mr. HASHIMOTO Kinji, a member of the socialist party. He was pushed by the armed police and fell from the third floor down to the concrete floor below and was killed.

The Yanagishima, Hiro, and Meguro chapters of the Tokyo traffic bureau and the Railway Companies, the Nippon Wireless Company, The Workers' Union of the Toshiba Electric Company, and others went on strike one after another; however, the "public peace bill" was passed.

On May 30, 1950, one year after the event, the workers of the country went on strike in protest against the oppression of the communist party, mass discharge of workers at the Hitachi, Toho, Private Railway, and Ikegaya Companies. In Tokyo, fifty thousand (50,000) laborers, students, tradesmen, and Koreans, staged a protest rally at the "People's Plaza." The metropolitan police board banned the workers' use of the Plaza on the grounds that the American forces would use the site. However, the participants won the negotiation and got permission to use the plaza.

At the rally a plain-clothes policeman's dirty acts developed into fighting between the demonstrators and American soldiers. The result was arrest of eight Japanese students and laborers. The procurators' remarks were not consistent, but the eight young men were after all given sentences ranging from one year and a half to ten years.

Soon afterwards, the government issued an instruction banning or restricting demonstrations and mass rallies, outlawed the senior members of the Japan communist party, banned the issuance of the newspaper "Akahata", enforced the "Red Purge," and so on, thereby oppressing the antiwar peace movements.

The great suppression which was thus imposed upon the Japanese democratic influences is still continuing, but the struggle for counterattack of the democratic influences, which seemed to be lowered once, is becoming stronger every day. Since the beginning of this year, more than two million (2,000,000) laborers have been stirred up to wage-hike strikes. They demand peace in Japan and the independence of the Japanese race under the banner of



"an overall peace and opposition to rearmament" together with struggles in their workshops. They are promoting their struggle by widely unifying the democratic influences, opposing the policy of the Yoshida cabinet for a separate peace as a preparation for war.

The significance of May thirty to be observed by the Japanese laborers will naturally be different from the day to be observed by the Chinese and Koreans who have already won independence and liberation. But, anyway, in Korea, precious blood is still being shed for the independence of the Korean race.

Now that Japan is about to be turned into a military base and a starting point of a new war, the struggle for peace, independence, and an overall peace of the Japanese democratic influences with the labor classes as its center, is growing wider and wider, although it still faces many trials.



COPY

TRANSLATION

Tokyo Rengo News Agency Dispatch  
(in Japanese)

19 May 1951

Seamen have been placed under unprecedentedly difficult working conditions. They are not only pressed into service for sailing into dangerous waters but also for unloading and mine sweeping in the thick of battle. Many lives have been sacrificed, leaving many war widows.

Low class seamen are being put into slave work under the rigid surveillance of foreigners. Even private ships going into the dock for repair are required to load cargoes for return voyages. While the ship is docked, seamen are forced to repair engines and decks. The docking period also has been cut short, preventing seamen from taking leave. They have not enough time to see their families. Under such conditions, they complain, the life is worse than that on the seas.

Since the large-scale "purge" of fighting elements during the big strike in 1946, their relative wages have been very low. Seamen's wages used to be one and a half times those of land workers. The present average wage of ten thousand one hundred (10,100) Yen, even after a fifty-six percent hike, still is thirty percent lower than that of land workers.

Their dissatisfaction has reached an explosive point. The great struggle for higher wages put up by harbor workers under the slogan, "An Over-All Peace and Racial Independence," has inspired the lower echelon of seamen who are under conditions in common with that of harbor workers. The development of their current struggle is being watched with great interest by various quarters.



CROSS REFERENCE

FILE UNDER: Memo for Chief GS

DATE: 5 July 1951

FROM: S. Hayashi

TO: Mr. Rizzo

SUBJECT:

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FRANK RIZZO: MINDAN Opposes Armistice

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER:  
Organization file  
MINDAN

CLASSIFICATION:

CABINET #

DRAWER #

SHELF #



CROSS REFERENCE

FILE UNDER: Memo for Chief, GS

DATE: 5 July 1951

FROM: M. Uchiyama TO:

SUBJECT:

Memo for Chief, Government Section:

Suspension from Publication of Leftist Newspaper  
as Affiliates of AKAHATA

(Rengo Tsushin)

(Chosen Gakusei Shimbun)

(Chosen Jiho)

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER:

CLASSIFICATION:

JCP Publication - Rengo Tsushin (Associated News)

CABINET #

DRAWER #

SHELF #



GOVERNMENT SECTION

1 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Rizzo

SUBJECT : Government Section and G-2

1. Information, with or without request, have been forwarded to G-2 by Government Section (See TAB A).

- a. Generally, information submitted to G-2 on latter's request comprise available data possessed by the Attorney General's Office on some 600 organizations. (Reports submitted from 19 Nov 49 to 2 Feb 50). Information on new organizations, dissolutions, and other changes in the Japan Communist Party available in the Attorney General's Office is still being reported to G-2, CIDiv.
- b. Information have been submitted to G-2 without request from time to time.
  - 1) When General Whitney warned the Japan Communist Party through DietMember SUNAMA, a copy of General Whitney's statement was forwarded to G-2 on 27 Feb 1950.
  - 2) By G-2 and GS relationship at operational level through arrangements to pass on information considered of G-2 interest, reports have been submitted to CIDiv by GS officer, Major McWherter. Where English translation was considered insufficient by G-2, reports in Japanese were submitted.

2. Following the suspension of the publication of AKAHATA by SCAP letters of 26 Jun 50 and 18 Jul 50, the Attorney General's Office commenced suspending from publication the organs of the JCP organizations, including cell organs. The number of such organs was so numerous that the Attorney General's Office was not required to inform GS prior to effecting their suspension. However, in the case of suspending affiliates and successors of AKAHATA, GS required the Attorney General's Office to submit each case prior to any action. These actions were made known to G-2 either by informal telephone conversation between Colonel Napier and Colonel ~~Patton~~ or through check sheets which were hand carried to G-2. (See TAB B)



1 July 1951

In many cases involving anti-Occupation pamphlets and leaflets, arrests and seizures were effected pursuant to Cabinet Order No. 325 and the execution of such action was performed by the procurators and the police. GS was informed of the action after its completion which usually was one or two days later. G-2 may have been aware of such contemplated action through police channel; however, GS was not informed.

3. Local CIC agency in some cases have made improper requests and excessive demands on Japanese agencies. Instances have come to the attention of GS where such local CIC agencies have pushed Japanese procuratorial agencies for prosecution of a case where the evidence has been insufficient to merit such action.

In one particular case occurring in Osaka, the investigative agency was requested to give information on pertinent points and a copy of supposedly a classified document was presented to the Japanese agency. Examination of the copy of this document seemingly appears to represent the EHI (Essential Elements of Investigation) given to agents of CIC. It would seem that great importance should be stressed on not disclosing the subject matter being investigated and that such disclosure serves to defeat the aims of the investigation. (See TAB C)

4. GS has from time to time requested information from G-2 and it can generally be stated that in most instances such requests were politely ignored through dilatory tactics. (See TAB D)

a. Although no record was kept of the following incident, sometime around 18 May 1949, General Whitney requested a personnel of his Section to obtain background information on one SHIRASU Jiro. The assigned person went to CIS files after oral clearance of the administrative personnel of G-2 and there questioned concerning the reasons for the request. A statement of the following substance was made by the G-2 officer at said time:

"Does Government Section think SHIRASU is going to take YOSHIDA's place?"

Said GS personnel did not answer whereupon he was told that G-2 will forward the information to GS. No record that this information was ever forwarded to GS exists.

b. Questionnaires received by GS pursuant to the Purge Ordinance were forwarded to G-2 for information. Subsequently, requests to peruse such questionnaires were made by GS and were politely delayed by requiring submission of a formal checknote.

M. U.



30 June 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr Rizzo

SUBJECT: Information Regarding Dissolved Organizations  
Transmitted to G-2

1. The undersigned during period between the latter part of 1949 to early 1951 has given information regarding actions taken against Japanese organizations pursuant to SCAPIN 548 to Mr J. Syzdek, then employed by CIS, G-2 until his return to the ZI in April 1951.
2. This information consisted of detailed reports concerning organizations which were dissolved and an up-to-date running score of the number of organizations affected.
3. In order to expedite information to Mr Syzdek, the undersigned made contacts through informal conversations and transmittals. There were no instances of any check notes through channels. The requests were received informally and information was given informally.
4. A few days before Mr Syzdek departed for the ZI he met with undersigned and expressed appreciation that because liaison and general exchange of information had been carried on expeditiously through informal contact at the operational level, compilation and presentation of reports to higher headquarters were greatly facilitated.

S.H.



30 June 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr Ri,so

SUBJECT: G-2 Contacts with SIB

1. It has been reported that the following named personnel presently employed by G-2, have visited SIB from time to time:

Mr M. Endo  
Mr W. S. Chung  
Mr G. Nakamura  
Mr T. Yarada (departed for ZI)  
Lt T. Suzuki  
Mr Tulley

2. The conversation during these visits was usually limited to general exchange of information and occasional requests for information by G-2.

3. It was further reported that on one occasion in early May 1951, during a conference between Mr Yoshikawa, Chief of SIB, and Mr Endo, the former was impressed by conversation that there was high level GHQ contemplation of developing direct contact between G-2 and SIB.

S.H.



30 June 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr Rizzo

SUBJECT: FEAF Contact with SIB

1. It was reported by Mr Yoshikawa, Chief of SIB, that a civilian, Hiram W. Sumida, employed by FEAF Intelligence, contacted SIB during the early part of May 1951 and requested that liaison be set up between FEAF and SIB. However, at the time, Mr Yoshikawa stated that Mr Sumida should contact Colonel Napier of Government Section because official requests for information to SIB was channeled through Government Section.

2. About a week thereafter, Mr Sumida again appeared at SIB accompanied by a Lt Sakakiya with the same request for liaison. However, SIB reiterated that proper channel was through Government Section. Colonel Napier has not been contacted by the above named FEAF personnel to this date.

3. The atmosphere during both above-mentioned meetings was one of friendly and amicable relations.

S.H.



The whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as are established by law. 29 June 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Rizzo

SUBJECT

No extraordinary tribunal shall be established, nor shall any judicial power.

: Proposed Plan for Public Peace Security Law

1. At 1000 hours, 29 Jun 51, Mr. SEKI, Chief, General Affairs Department, and Mr. TAKAHASHI, Acting Director of the Special Investigation Bureau, Attorney General's Office, held a conference with the undersigned concerning the status of the proposed plan for the Public Peace Security Law. Mr. Seki stated that the proposed plan for the Public Peace Security Law, which was studied and prepared by the Special Investigation Bureau, was presented to Attorney General OHASHI with the understanding that it would be considered by the Attorney General merely to indicate the general trend of ideas which should possibly be included in such a law. However it was felt that certain provisions of this proposed plan was questionable as to its constitutionality and that further study was necessary. The Attorney General agreed with the proposed draft plan in general and submitted the plan on 23 Jun 51, to the Prime Minister with this view.

2. The undersigned informed both Mr. Seki and Mr. Takahashi that Government Section was not in a position at the present time to give approval to such a plan as it concerned matters of policy; however, cursory glance of the proposed plan immediately raised some fundamental issues of constitutionality.

a. Whether the purge to be effected administratively by the so-called Public Peace Security Committee would stand the test of constitutionality.

b. Whether creation of the Public Peace Security Committee as in the instant case would not violate the provision of the Constitution in forbidding establishment of special courts.

3. Mr. Seki stated that he, too, had wondered whether an administrative agency, in this case the Public Peace Security Committee, could effect constitutionally the purge of individuals. Under the Internal Security Law (1950) of the U.S., it provides that registered Communist Party members are prohibited from public office and employment in essential industries. As a practical matter, this law effects purge of individuals administratively; therefore, the question raised in connection with the proposed plan for the Public Peace Security Law concerned the scope of the purge to be effected. This is under study at the present time.

Mr. Seki further stated that the problem of whether the Public Peace Security Committee will become a special court or not, prohibited by Article 76 of the Constitution, must be examined in light of this article which reads:



"The whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as are established by law.

No extraordinary tribunal shall be established, nor shall any organ or agency of the Executive be given final judicial power.

All judges shall be independent in the exercise of this conscience and shall be bound only by this Constitution and the laws."

Review by administrative agencies are permitted in other instances, such as the Holding Company Liquidation Commission, and are quasi-judicial in nature. However, because of the nature of the administrative action contemplated for the proposed Public Peace Security Commission further study is required.

4. Mr. Seki further added that the proposed plan which was submitted to the Attorney General was planned in the attempt to cover the maximum authority such an organization could possibly possess. Mr. Seki himself doubts the constitutionality of certain provisions of this proposed plan and therefore is presently holding conferences with other officials of the Attorney General's office on this issue.

These conferences are with:

Mr. SATO Tatsuo, Research & Legal Opinion Bureau, Attorney General's Office

Mr. MURAKAMI Kakiuchi, Civil Affairs Bureau, Attorney General's Office

Mr. OGAWA Fumio, Administrative Procedure Bureau, Attorney General's Office

After their study and necessary revisions of this proposed plan, a conference will be held with officials of the Supreme Court to obtain the court's opinion on this plan to assure its constitutionality.

5. The progress of this proposed plan for the Public Peace Security Law will be reported to Government Section from time to time.

M. UCHIYAMA



8  
File

28 June 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Government Section

SUBJECT : Case of the ASAHI Newspaper Company in the Central Labor Relations Commission

1. On 28 July 1950, the Asahi Newspaper Company, along with other principal companies in Japan, effected the dismissal of communists and fellow travelers from its organization pursuant to interpretations of SCAP's Akahata letter of 18 Jul 50 and dismissed 38 individuals believed to be communists or fellow travelers.
2. Subsequently to this action, the dismissed individuals filed their case on 14 Aug 50 with the Central Labor Relations Commission on grounds that this action was arbitrary and in violation of Labor Standards Law. In the meantime, on 27 Dec 50, one individual withdrew his case, and on 10 Jan 51, the Central Labor Relations Commission rejected the case of the 25 individuals on ground that these individuals were confirmed communist party members and that the action taken against them was not in violation of the law. The remaining 12 individuals' case had been before the Central Labor Relations Commission for hearings and consideration and on or about 15 May 51, the Central Labor Relations Commission was to announce its decision.
3. The Central Labor Relations Commission was of the opinion that the case against 10 of the 12 individuals should be rejected on the ground that the dismissal action was proper. However, as to the case of the two remaining individuals (KAJITANI Yoshihisa and OHARA Masao), the Commission believed that the evidence presented did not validate their dismissal.
4. On 15 May 51, Colonel Napier held a conference with Mr. NAKAYAMA Ichiro, Chairman of the Central Labor Relations Commission. Mr. Nakayama was informed that Government Section was interested in this case only to see that the Commission reached a just and fair decision after careful consideration of the case as its decision may cause reaction in the newspaper world. Mr. Nakayama agreed with Colonel Napier as to the importance of the Commission's decision and assured Colonel Napier that careful study and examination of all the evidence presented to the Commission would be made and the decision of the Commission would be unbiased, just and fair. Since that date, Mr. Nakayama has been very cooperative and has been reporting the progress of the examination of the case against the two individuals. On 28 July 1950, Mr. Nakayama reported to the undersigned that the decision of the Commission in respect to 10 of the 12 individuals concerned will be in favor of the Asahi Newspaper. However, examination of the evidence presented in respect to the two individuals, Kajitani and Ohara, fails to alter the previous opinion of the Commission to decide against Asahi Newspaper Company. The announcement of this decision of the Commission is expected to be made on either 5 July or 6 July 1951. Mr. Nakayama stated that the decision of the Central Labor Relations Commission can be appealed by the Asahi Newspaper Company to the courts.

5

M. U.



File

26 June 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Government Section

SUBJECT : Pamphlets distributed during Korean War Anniversary

1. The following information was obtained from police and Attorney General's Office sources at 1230 hours this date.
  - a. Fifty-seven persons were arrested for distributing derogatory handbills and pamphlets during the Korean War Day Anniversary. Among these, twenty-seven are Koreans and the remaining thirty are probably Japanese.
  - b. The Korean Anniversary incident was instigated by the Japan Communist Party. Information from reliable sources confirmed report that on 10 May 1951, the Japan Communist Party organized the Minority Struggle Section. This section reached its decision on 25 May, concerning tactics to be used during the Anniversary day which were to be carried out by the Korean Fatherland Defense Committee.
2. There has been no evidence that above incident involved any North Korean agents or personnel.

S. HAYASHI



CROSS REFERENCE

FILE UNDER: Memo for Chief, GS

DATE: 8 May 1951

FROM: Col Napier TO: Chief, GS

SUBJECT: Memo for Chief, Government Section  
Conference with Attorney General OHASHI re Police Law Revision

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER:  
Revision of the Police Law file

CLASSIFICATION:

CABINET #

DRAWER #

SHELF #



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

22 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: General Whitney

SUBJECT : Government Apology for Asakusa Incident

1. Attorney General OHASHI came to Government Section at 1530 this date to express the apology of his Government for the incident in Asakusa which resulted in the death of an American soldier.
2. Attorney General OHASHI stated that his Government regretted the incident and was determined that such incident would not recur.
3. He asked that this official apology be transmitted to General Whitney and through him to General MacArthur.

J. P. N.



CROSS REFERENCE

FILE UNDER: MEMO FOR GENERAL WHITNEY

DATE: 23 January 1951

FROM: Frank Rizzo TO: General Whitney

SUBJECT: *Memo for General Whitney -*  
Nakasone Report

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER:  
NAKASONE, Yasuhiro - 201

CLASSIFICATION:

CABINET #

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SHELF #