after the defeat, only explains that it is hopeless and is going, instead, to conclude a separate peace. What is the "separate peace" ? -- I would ask you. That is none other than to conclude a peace treaty with countries excluding the Soviet Union and Communist China. To effect that means the colonization of Japan as well as her slavery and her being turned into military bases; nothing else is meant by it. Prime Minister YOSHIDA has announced in the press that if invasion of Japan is attempted by any other country in future she will be protected by the expected assurance of her safety, and that hostility on such occasion is to be regarded as an act based on the right of self-defence.

While flattering the "international monopoly capital" in this way, the reactionaries, as a tool of the "capital", have dared to bind the freedom of learning and to tread down the fundamental human right. All the Asia is now fighting, for the protection of genuine peace, against hindrance by such reactionary powers. Look at, for example, the army of the Chinese Communists, the guerrilla corps in South Korea and the condition in Pakistan of India. The hope of world peace has advanced triumphantly by the English recognition of Communist China. Though the

"international monopoly capital" accuses the Russo-Chinese friendship treaty, you must be aware that the treaty is one which admits Japanese independence and promises that if Japan is invaded these countries would help her willingly for the sake of her peace. All of you should be convinced that the Russo-Chinese treaty is the only factor that will protect our racial independence and our peace."

III. None.

IV. None.

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

〔No. I-I-3〕

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 194)
May 11 , 1950

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

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

CLXXXI SUBJECT :

Activities of NIPPON MINSHUSHIGI BUNKA RENMEI, abbreviated name: BUNREN (Japan Democratic Cultural League).

I. A constant watch is being kept upon this organization by Fifth Sub-section, Fourth Section, S.I.B.

II. Investigation was started by Secretary HOTTA of Fifth Sub-section, Fourth Section, and the following facts have been detected.

a. Formation; and Structure.

This is an organization established on March 1, 1946, as a liaison council of various cultural organizations formed one after another in Post-war Japan.

At present its membership consists of the following 22 cultural bodies, namely, SHIN NIPPON BUNGAKU KAI (new Japan Literary Society), MINSHUSHUGI KAGAKUSHA KYOKAI (Democratic Scientists' Association), SHIN NIPPON KAJIN KYOKAI (New Japan Poets' Association), NIPPON EIGAJIN DOMEI (Japan Film players' Union) (former JIYU EIGAJIN SHUDAN), JIYU HOSO DAN (Free Legal Circles), NIPPON JOURNALISTS' REN-MEI (Japan Journalists' Union), NIPPON GENDAI ONGAKU KYOKAI (Japan Modern Musical Association), NIPPON DOGA KAI (Japan Children's Pictures Society), NIPPON BIJUTSU KAI (Japan Art Society), NIPPON ESPERANTO KYOKAI (Japan Esperanto Association), NIPPON ROMAJI KAI (Japan Roman Letters Society), KANAMOJI KAI (Japanese syllabary Society), JIDO BUNGAKUSHA KYOKAI (Fairy Story Writers' Association), MINSHUSHUGI KYOIKU KYOKAI (Democratic Education Association), SOVIET KENKYUSHA KYOKAI (Association for Researches of Soviet Russia), SHIN NIPPON ISHI RENMEI (New Japan Physicians' Union), SHIN GEKIJIN KYOKAI (New Stage Players' Association), SHIN HAIKUJIN REN-MEI (New "Hokku" Verse Makers Union), MINSHU HOIKU RENMEI (Democratic Nurses' Union), MINSHU EIYO KYOKAI (Democratic Dietitians' Union), SHIN NIPPON KENCHIKUKA SHUDAN (New Japan Architects' Group) and MINSHU KAMISHIBAIJIN SHUDAN (Democ-ratic Paper-picture Showmen's Group).

b. Purpose:

Supported by its member organizations, the League aims

at creation and popularization of a democratic culture in Japan.

c. Organ and Activities:

It is prescribed in the new regulations of the League which were revised at the Extraodinary National Conference held in September 1949, that the League shall have TAIKAI (Convention), IINKAI (Committee), JONIN IINKAI (standing Committee) and KAIKEIKANSA (Board of Auditors) which are all composed of representaties of the Member organizations. The convention, which is the supreme organ of the League, and at which the course of the activity of the League and other necessary matters are deliberated on and voted on, is held once a year.

The convention is composed of delegates selected from the member organizations at the rate of one delegate from one organization with its membership under 200 persons and two delegates from organization with its membership under 300 persons and in this way the number of delegate increases in proportion to the number of the constituent member of the member organization. One organization has one vote at the Convention. As for the Committee, it is composed of two or three delegates who are recommended by the executive organ of the member organizations and who are recognized by the Convention. The Committee meeting is held periodically once a month in the period between one convention and another

one. As to its function, it takes charge of the operation of the League in accordance with the policy of the convention. The Committee elects a chirmen, two vice-chairmen and a secretary from its own members, and obtains recognition of the Convention of them. The chairman takes the chair of the Committee and represents the League. The standing committee which is composed of standing committee members elected from its own members, takes charge of disposing daily activity of the League. The Committee establishes, as occasion demands, Secretariate, Bureaus and Divisions, of which the directorships the standing committee members assume. The Committee can establish a special committee composed of the member organizations. The convention selects two auditors from among the candidates recommended by every member organization. The activity of the League can be looked upon as the intensive activities of the member organizations.

What are deemed to be the League's activities since its formation are:

1. Publication activity.

The League publishes "Bunka Kakumei" (Cultural revolution) and Bunka Times, both of which are organs of the League. Minshu no Tomo (Friend of the People), popular magazine, Hataraku Fujin (Working Women), women's magazine, and books and collection of books of the League, which are all aimed at a wide reading strata.

2. Activity of various Technical Committees.

The Technical Committees which is composed of the member organizations of the League and of outside experts, deliberrate on important issues in each technical field as to technical matters the standing Committee deems to be necessary, and contribute the results to the general cultural movements through the activity of the League as well as various kinds of publications. At present technical committees concerning art, international affairs, juvenile culture, languages, culture of life, productive technique and others are under operation.

3. Various meetings and entertainments.

In an effort to attain to the object provided in its Regulation, the League so for has given and opened concert, movie party, lecture-meeting, lecture-class, dance party lectures for women, people's university and so on while despatching lecturers to local destricts at the request of the people there.

4. ZENNIPPON MINSHUSHUGI BUNKA KAIGI

(All Japan Democratic Cultural Conference)

After its formation, the League was re-examined in the light of changes of the national situation and as a result, the conclusion was reached that it was necessary for the league to establish a new course of action, so in July 1947, the League, after consultations with 56 member organizations, held ZENNIPPON MINSHUSHUGI BUNKA KAIGI (All Japn Democratic Cultural Conference) at the auditorium of NIPPON SEKIJUJI SHA

(The Japan Red Cross Society), attended by 604 representatives of 186 organizations including the sponsor.

At the conference resolutions concerning perfect execution of 6-3-3 school year system, abolition of bad taxes upon cultural enterprises and democratization of allotment of papers were passed. In Autumn 1946 NIPPON KIKANSHI KYOKAI (Japan Organ Papers Association) was established for the allotment of papers and at the begining of 1948, KYOIKU FUKKO KAIGI (Education Restoration Conference) was held for the education problem and NIPPON BUNKA O MAMORU KAI (Japanese Cultures protection Society) was formed following the dispute in the Toho Film Co., Ltd., against bad taxes upon cultural enterprises.

5. Formation of National Organization.

At the first all Japan cultural conference, a motion was made to strengthen the Nation-wide organization of cultural movement as well as to promote the preparation for the formation of a regional council consisting of the branches of member organizations in various districts and Bunren Soshiki Kyoka yoko (The Gist of the intensifcation of "BUNREN" organization) was adopted by the Enlarged Conference held in October 22, 1947. It is likely that the plan for the local organization was voted on at the Third BUNREN conference held in January 1948 and as a result, district councils including Tokyo district council were formed in every place throughout the contry. At present, however, they were

dissolved.

6. Other activities:

Since its formation, the league, in cooperation with political parties, labor unions, and various mass organizations, engaged in such activities as conducting researches and holding meetings and entertainments, catching various cultural problems which occurred momentarily, but it became dull in its activities as a result of a rivalry between those who lay emphasis on the activity of professional cultural men and those who attach importance to its combination with the masses, as well as of its separation from the member organizations resulted from the fact that too much importance had been attached to the enterprising activities of BUNREN which had developed after the war's end in compliance with the development of all other movements. Thus, at the extraordinary National conference held in September 1949 at Chuo Rodo Gakuen (Central Labor Educational Hall) in Shiba park, a criticism was made upon all activities theretofore of BUNREN in connection with the reports given by SAIKEN IINKAI (Bunren Reestablishment Committee) and it was affirmed at the conference that the League should start a rightful activity in future as central liaison organ of member organizations. And at the same time report on the financial condition of the League was given and the Regulations of BUNREN were revised. The new course of activity was deliberated on and decided and course of peace protection movement was also decided

at the first convention held in accordance with the new Regulations. However the real activity of the League is at a standstill, with only one liaison man stationed at the office in Bunka Kogyo Hall (Cultural Industrial Hall). As for "the Bunka Times", organ of the League, the publication of which was suspended owing to little demand for it, has been revived recently but it is published apart from the organizations of BUNREN.

d. Financial condition.

The expenditures of BUNREN are covered by membership fee, affiliation fee, business incomes and contributions. The member organizations are required to pay membership fee (Basic membership fee: ¥500 per month, to which is added ¥50 per membership consisting of 1,000 persons) and any organization entering the League is required to pay ¥1,000 as affiliation fee. With reference to the financial condition of the League since its formation, the League has become bankrupt owing to the lack of working fund and arreas or non-payment of membership fee, resulted from little demand for the organ magazine as well as from poor results in collecting bills. The debts are paid off in line with the policy of reestablishment of BUNREN. After the Extraordinary National Conference held in Sept. 15, 1949, however, the measure for the reestablishment has made no pregress and the payment of membership fees by member organizations has

almost suspended, so BUNREN is now little more than a name. Therefore the Bunka Times, organ of BUNREN, is published irregularly twice a month, apart from BUNREN itself.

e. Staff members:

The names of principal officers who were reported by every member organization to the Convention and confirmed by it, are as follows:

Chairman:	Yoshishige KOZAI (Democratic Scientists' Association).
Vice-chairman:	Arata HONGO (Japan Art Society).
" :	Nofu KURIBAYASHI (New Haiku Verse Makers' Union).
Chief Secretary:	Moriya EJORI (Democratic Edmcational Association).

f. Its relation to the Japan Communist party.

At that time when BUNREN was established, some of the members seceded from the League in connection with the affiliation of Shin Haikujin Domei (New Hokku poem Makers' Union), declaring that BUNREN was an auxiliary organ of the Japan Communist Party. The BUNREN Authorities thereupon issued a statement to the effect that BUNREN was not an organization having a special connection with the Communist party only, but an organization absorbing all the advanced

cultural elements. However judging from its publications, from its activities such as giving assistance in the formation of NIPPON BUNKA O MAMORU KAI (Japanese Culture Protection Society), NIPPON KIKANSHI KYOKAI (Japan Organ Paper Association) and others, from the fact that the most of the principal officers, including the superintendent, of member organizations, are the communist members or communist sympathizers (for example: Einosuke OMURA belonging to JIYU EIGA SHUDAN, who was formerly the chief secretary of BUNREN, has taken up office as chief of the cultural division of the Japan Communist Party), from the fact that these communist members or sympathizers have the initiative in BUNREN and from the fact that the structure of BUNREN is kept in secret, it can be safe to conclude that BUNREN has an organization as auxiliary body of the Japan Communist Party and that it is an organization with a strong communistic leaning.

III. This organization so far has been suspected to be an organization falling under Art. 6 of the organizations Control Order but now its ostensible activities are at a standstill.

IV. SIB proposes to close investigation temporarily, while intending to keep a watch upon this organization.

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

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(SEC.No. 179)

MAY 1, 1950

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

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

CCXXIV

SUBJECT : Information of the counter-measure for medium and small enterprise, planned by J. C. P.

I. This reports has been based on a special information obtained by Fourth Section.

II. Secretary, KAWAMATA, Fourth Section, SIB summarized this report on the basis of the above information on April 6, 1950 as follows :

A. The Headquarters of J. C. P. has viewed the working for medium and small enterprisers to be one of the most fatal campaigns at present and has been studying various tactics. On March 30, the Headquarters issued the directive which is summarized as follows.

1. Process before the initiation of the campaign.

(a) Since the upper part of February, under the leadership of the Party Investigation Section, every information section of various organizations as well as other governmental and public information groups have been collecting and investigating the various materials and data concerning medium and small enterprises. As a result of the study and investigation, the Party Investigation Section presented its conclusion before the Central Committee on February 27,

(b) On the basis of the materials, the Central Committee decided nominees in charge of counter-measures for the medium and small enterprises as follows :

Yoshio SHIGA
Tadao KITAZOE
Toshio TACHIBANA
Hana ONUMA
Tsunesaburo TAKENAKA
Kenji KAWATA
Mineo IKEDA

These nominees have unofficially organized TO CHUSHO KIGYO UNDO TAISAKU IINKAI (Party Medium and Small Enterprises Counter-measures Campaign Committee) and presented the conclusion before the Central Committee, after they discussed almost six times the campaigning methods or tactics.

(c) The Central Committee has approved the campaigning tactics in a whole sale way through a carry about consideration. Consequently, the Central Committee issued on March 30, the directive for subordinate orgens, which is summarized as follows.

2. Gist of the directive marked for the campaigning tactics aiming at the medium and small enterprises.

(a) Summary of the preamable.

It is a regretful thing for the Party as well as every branch machinery that the Party has neglected the great significant campaign for medium and small enterprises. These enterprisers have been on the brink of the desperate crisis. The Party should take positively strenuous efforts not only for labor struggles but also for campaign for medium and small enterprises. Furthermore, taking advantage of these struggles and campaigns, the Party should go a long way toward reinforcement of its machinery and unification of democratic and racial fronts.

(b) Target of the campaign.

(1) Formation of anti-government organization by all Japan medium and small enterprisers.

(2) Concurrence toward anti-tax campaign.

(3) Coopers tive s truggle with unemployee campaign and labor s truggle.

(4) Participation in democratic and racial field.

(5) Reinforcement of the Party basis as the election campaigning tactics.

(c) Struggling tactics.

The methods of campaign are divided into two ways and the one is the opposing campaign by means of extreme agitation and propaganda, the other the relief movement based on the Party method. As a rule, the former method will be manoeuvred but the latter will be utilized in accordance with the circumstances.

(d) Methods scheduled as the primary step.

(1) Campaigns against the release or sacrifice sale of hoarded goods which destroys the medium and small enterprises.

(2) Anti-heavy tax campaign.

(3) 'Money demand' campaign for governmental offices.

(4) Shop strike manoeuvred in respective area.

(5) Petition campaign manaeuvred in wave.

(e) Methods scheduled as the secondary step.

(1) Diversion of the funds of the Deposit Bureau. Facilistion of loan of the Counter-part Aid Funds to Japan. Demanding campaign for enforcement of increase of the medium and small enterprises framework funds in the Bank of Japan.

(2) Petition campaign for exemption of tax or indefinite post-ponement of collection of tax for medium and small enterprises.

B. As to the campaigning tactics of medium and small enterprises, Tadao KITAZOE, member of the Party Medium and Small Enterprises Counter-measures Campaign Committee revealed his opinion as follows :

The medium and small enterprises occupy 95 per cent of all the industries throughout the country. Of these enterprises, 75 per cent of industry and 67 per cent of commerce cannot save their situation. These enterprisers have been indignant at the lack of policy plan by the government. Perhap in April desperate situation will be viewed at various places throughout the nation. It is expected that all shops in this country will be obliged to close their doors and small enterprises stop their

operation. Taking advantage of this opportumity, the Party should make the 'money demand' campaign concur with labor struggle, and further lead to completely carry out the throughout shop strike, to embarrassment of consumers in general. It is the time when medium and small enterprises, supporters and patrons of the Democratic Liberal Party should campaign for the same demanding struggles as general laborers are doing now. The struggle of these enterprisers may be uneasy more or less because of their lack of consolidation power. However, their struggles will be easily developed into a serious campaign under the leadership of the Party.

III. None.

IV. This report will close the case without further action.

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

COPY

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

(4SEC.No. 180)

May 2 , 1950

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

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

CCXIX SUBJECT : Disturbing Activities of the Japan Communist Party against the Sano Municipal Police).

1. The case was investigated according to an account entitled, "The Sano Municipal Police was forcibly searched " in the Shimozuke Shimbun (Newspaper) dated February 25, 1950.

II. An investigation was started by Secretary KAWAMATA of Kanto District Branch, SIB from February 28, 1950 and the following facts were detected.

Inspector Yoshisaburo AOKI of the Police who was then under bail for an economic offence and the anti-Police Chief faction within the Police.

(2) On the other hand, the Ansa Area Committee of the Japan Communist Party intended to establish the favourable conditions for the Party activities by making good use of such a rivalry within the police and of an anti-police feeling among some citizens and issued a directive to each cell on February 28, last year to push forth a struggle to disclose the wrongdoings of the Police leaders. Further the Committee members met the mayor of Sano City on March 15 with 15 members of the Sano Citizens' Livelihood council and demanded for an instant dismissal of the police chief of that self-governing body and for a drastic reduction of the police expenses.

2. The forcible search for the Municipal

1. Public Procurator NAKAMURA of the Utsunomiya Public Procurator's Office and Public Procurator HOSOYA of the Ashikaga Public Procurator's Office made a forcible search for the Sano Municipal Police Office on Februery 23 on a charge of an underground dealing of an auto-bicycle for official use. This case provoked the communist party's activities ot disturb the Sano Municipal Police, taking advantage of the rivalry between the pro-police chief and anti-police chief factions and its future development is being watched. The circumstance is stated as follows.

(1) There was an internal strife in the Sano Municipal Police between the pro-police chief TAKIJIMA faction and the Vice-police chief KOIKE's faction. Namiji KAWATA alias KAWANAMI and other anti-police elements among the citizens, taking advantage of this rivalry, had been manoeuvring to oust the Police Chief, in conspiracy with ex-Assistant Police

Police made by the procuration Authorities could produce nothing and the Communist Party's expectation for this case was reduced to nothing in the end. In connection with this case, the police officers concerned state as follows.

(1) Talk of Chief WAKABAYASHI of the Police Guard Section, Tochigi Prefecture :

"I suppose this case was made use of by the Communist Party. The Ansa Area Committee of the Party issued a directive to each cell on December 28, last year to urge each to push forth a struggle for disclosing the worngdoings of the police and to form a resisting organization against the Municipal Assembly, the Municipal Office, the Tax Office, etc. If the case of this time was to be utilized so as to favour Communist Party in promoting such machinations as mentioned above, the Procuration Authorities are open to the charge of having been careless in their step taken for that case."

(2) Talk of newly appointed police Sergeant ISHIKAWA of the Sano Municipal Police :

"Every secret within the Police leaks out to the outside and it is true that some of the Police leaders give informations to others. It is necessary, I dare say, to make a thorough-going reform for the Sano Municipal police in some way or other and this would show the defect of the local police in general.

III. None.

IV. The case is to be closed for the present with this report, putting the said Committee under further surveillance.

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

[No. I-I-3]

COPY

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

((SECRET)85)

May 2 , 1950

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

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

CCXXXI SUBJECT :

Yuwa Domei (Alliance of Harmony).

I. On April 26, 1950, this came to the knowledge of Secretary KUSUNOKI, sixth Subsection, Fourth Section, as a civil information;

II. In accordance with the foregoing information the summary has been made by Secretary KAWAMATA, sixth Subsection, Fourth Section, on April 27, 1950.

a. For the purpose of promoting the revolutionel struggle of the Japan Communist Party, it is rumoured that there

has been formed a terroristic revolutional organization called Yuwa Domei (Alliance of Harmony) by some Communist elements among the repatriates from the Soviet Union. The outline of it is as follows :

1. Name :

Though commonly called Yuwa Domei this organization is regarded as an international organization with its headquarters in peking, and it is said it will be the regular name to call it Yuwa Domei Nippon Shibu (Japan Branch of Alliance of Harmony).

2. Purpose :

Being disatisfied with the peaceful and gradual way of struggle of the Japan Communist Party, it appears to aim at the accomplishment of the people's revolution by terrorism.

3. Office.

The principal office in Japan is regarded to be in the office of Alliance for the Protection of Livelihood of the

Repatriates from the Soviet Union, (about which we are now making private inquiries).

4. Principal staff members:

Hisao YANAMI, alias, Haruyoshi AIKAWA, former chief editor of the "Nippon Shimbun".

Hajime MUNEKATA, former member of editorial staff of the same paper.

Yoshimi HAYASHI, Nobuyoshi HONDA and Ichiro MATSUMOTO, former members of printing staff of the same paper.

Kinnosuke KIRA, Hideo TAKAYAMA, Kensaburo SAITO, Nobue KISHI, Kaoru KATAOKA, Kintaro ASARI, Kichiac YAMADA (Alias, Shuji YAMADA), Sukenobu DOI.

5. Finance.

Kinnosuke KIRA, who is virtually in the position of financial chief of the organization, has contributed to it a sum of 300,000 yen furnished by his home in Kyushu ; besides, it is told that fund campaigns by Hideo TAKAYAMA and others as well as profits obtained

through the sale of goods secretly imported from Soviet-controled areas have been sustaining the finance of this organization.

6. Activity.

It has not been clearly known to what extent the systematic activity of this group is being made ; but it is told that KIN Tenkai, former member of the politoburecau of Japan Communist Party, has been guiding this organization as member of its Peking headquarters, and that arms secretly imported have been concealed in seperate lots in Yamanashi, Nagano and Niigata Prefectures. As to the place for communication with oversea areas, Kanazawa in Kanagawa Prefecture is said to have been appropriated for the purpose, with wireless equipment provided therein.

III. None.

IV. Although the investigation will be maintained

even hereafter, report on this matter will be discontinued for the present.

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

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 170)

May 9 , 1950

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

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

CCXXV SUBJECT : The Movement of the Japan Communist Party in March.

I By order of G.S.

II Since April 1, 1950, Secretary KAJIKAWA, Sixth Subsection, Fourth Section has continued this investigation based on the materials collected.

a. After a lapse of three months since the Cominform's criticism appeared, it is likely that the confused situation has temporarily been stabilized inside of the Japan Communist Party. There is, however, much to be decided on this subject in view of its serious importance leading to a basic change in the original plan of the Japan Communist Party.

The AKAHATA of the Japan Communist Party Headquarters asked its subordinate organs to practise the resolutions which had been adopted in the Eighteenth Assembly of the Enlarged Central Committee, with an emphasis upon the simplification of the Party system. This request was made because, Secretary-General TOKUDA had pointed out two faulty trends developed inside of the Party in his article on the February issue of the ZENEI (Vanguard) with the title, "Struggles worthy of people's confidence."

(1) One of these trends was:

(1) A comment of the Communist Party Information Bureau revealed that the Communist Party had made a basic mistake in carrying out its policy. Therefore, it is necessary to discuss on how the Communist Party should be reformed thereupon. The general report and resolutions of the Committee mentioned above might serve as reference documents but are of no use for practical activities.

(2) The general report and resolutions are lukeworm and unworthy of execution. Our practical activities must be focused upon the attacks against the monopolistic capitalists in the world.

Another was:

There was nothing new. No change in the Party policy was suggested.

TOKUDA wrote this essay to prevent the trend mentioned first.

Notwithstanding that the Japan Communist Party Had admitted candidly the error pointed out by the Communist Party Information Bureau, by taking up in its activity program "Participation in the World Revolution," the Japan Communist Party Headquarters denounced the trend mentioned first as coming from an overestimate upon the comment of the Communist Party Information Bureau irrespectively of subjective and objective conditions.

Though the so-called objective conditions mean "Japan under occupation" and "Conflict with the Organizations Control Order", the basic problem lies in an impossibility to mobilize the multitude into revolutionary activities.

On the March issue of the ZENEI the Japan Communist Party Election Counter-plan Department reported on the number of the people supporting the Communist Party after referring to poor results of the elections especially in major cities.

Kanazawa City (Election for Prefectural Assemblymen)

Reduced by approx 1/4 (compared with the number of the elected last year)

Saitama Prefecture (Election for Prefectural Assemblymen)

Reduced by approx 1/3

Minato Ward, Tokyo (Election for the Ward Lead)

Reduced by approx 1/3

Oita Prefecture (Election for Prefectural Assemblymen

Moriguchi City, Osaka (Election for the Mayor)

Reduced by approx 1/2

Fukushima Prefecture (ditto)

Reduced by approx 1/2

Shimane Prefecture (ditto)

Reduced by approx 1/2

The above Department confessed candidly that all the communist candidates had been defeated with an exception of one elected as a municipal assemblyman in Yamaguchi City. This moderate expression sound strenge in view of the fact that it has made too much of the success of all the movements under the guidance of the Central Headquarters, but herein is observed a tendency to check bureaucratism that was brought into question in the Eighteenth Assembly of the Enlarged Central Committee.

This is called the Party's "self-criticism."

b. Democratic People's Front.

The AKAHATA issue dated March 24 reported on a manifesto of the Japan Communist Party Politics Bureau concerning the formation of Democratic People's Front in response to Cominform Organ's statement to the effect that a definite activity platform is indispensable to the Japanese workers. Therefore, it must be regarded as a new activity platform of the Communist Party after the Cominform's criticism.

The Japan Communist Party adopted the formation of the Democratic People's Front as a strategy in the Sixth General Party Assembly, but it is doubtless that there was something based on parliamentalism under the influence of Mao's Theory of Coalition Government suggested by NOSAKA. In short, the principles of the Democratic People's Front themselves aimed merely at the election campaign and lacked the essential characters to the democratic people's revolution.

Cominform critics made adverse criticism on this point, and at the same time, they demanded the Japan Communist Party to develop courageously anti-American struggles for the materialization of the world revolution.

It is no doubt that the four essays referring to the Democratic People's Front reported on the March issue of the ZENEI, various tones of argaments on the

AKAHATA issues, and a manifesto on the 24th-- all of these accepted Cominform's criticism unconditionally. In other words, the Japan Communist Party is being disposed to meet the Cominform's requirements despite of its various troubles involved. The democratic revolution is, according to the sayings of the Communist Party, necessitated under the following contions:

In violation of the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration and of the sixteen principles of the Far Eastern Committee,

(1). The Government suppresses strike and demonstration tactics of the labor unions.

(2). The Government discharges the active labor unions members and places the labor unions under the government control.

(3). The Government controls speeches, meetings and demonstrations.

(4). The Government changes the police to military forces and revives the secret police system.

These all prevent the growth and development of democracy, the Communist Party states.

The Party acknowledges the necessity of the people's revolution on the ground that, on one hand, all the phases of national life, political, economical and cultural, are under the control of the monopolistic capitalists

be deceited by bad officials ! Anybody who wants two hundred fourty yen ! Rally here !"
This leaflet was of vicious nature, aiming at attracting attention of free laboures.

The object of the Communist Party is training and unification of free laborers in this way, and judged from the nature of the Party, it will develop its tactics more actively in winning free laborers to its side.

On the issue of TOKUDA's request.

In the assembly of the Allied Council for Japan held on March 1 President Sebald declared that he is interested in the decision made on February 23 of the Upper House(Compatriots Abroad) Repatriation Committee upon the summons of the Japan Communist Party Secretary-General Kyuichi TOKUDA.

As a matter of fact, his utterance seemed to strike considerably against the Communist Party because it forced the Communist Party to assume a negative attude for the first time in contrast with the possitive activities of the Party since the end of the war.

The Japan Communist Party was much troubled that the repatriation problem of the Japanese remaining in Soviet Russia would attract the public attention, and

of the foreign countries and, on the other hand, the use of this country for military purpose is reducing it to a state of colony. Therefore, the Communist Party prescribes that an important duty of the Party is to enlarge and strengthen the Democratic People's Front for independence, peace, democracy and the stabilization of living conditions, and that the racial independence is prerequisite to the social emancipation of the Japanese people since the materialization of democracy and socialism is unthinkable without the national independence."

The arguments upon which the Japan Communist Party had emphasized in the Diet, in the guidance cases of labor unions or through propaganda organs were distinctly based on the provisions above Leading organizers sent from the Central Headquarters are also concentrated upon the penetration of these principles into and upon the systematization of the people.

For instance, Kenji MIYAMOTO attended the Fukuoka District Committee and remarked,

"Since it is impossible to prevent Japan from being reduced to a state of colony unless U.S. imperialism is checked, we must exert ourselves to make our movements successful through the formation of a extensive people's front and the struggles developed therefrom.--

The "unlawful" activities are impracticable unless we combine with the masses. The combination with the masses is preferable to everything else."

All of communist essays of this kind clarify that human sacrifices are considered inevitable in the execution of communist strategy."

Under the slogans comparatively attractive to the masses, the Communist Party is contemplating to form the united front of the people and is making prepara tions for the actualization of the terroristic revolution.

c. On Labor Offensives

The so-called "Labor Offensives in March" under the instruction of the Diet Joint Struggle Committee went so far as to raise labor troubles in the major industrial companies.

On seeing this, the Communist Party made the best use of the AKAHATA for agitations so as to assume leadership of the regional labor cases, but unfortunately the things have failed to meet the expectations of the Communist Party because labor offensives developed under the strict control of the Central Headquarters.

What is noteworthy among the Communict activities during this month is a series of anti-unemployment struggles (daily workers offensive) which have been carried out in the major cities all over the country under well-controlled program.

From February 24 to March 22, there occurred in Tokyo City the following cases against the Labor Bureau of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office and fifteen Employment Security Offices except insignificant ones such as leaflet scatterings.

Total sum of cases:	48
Persons participated (in cases):	
Approx	7,000
Cases of breaking utensils:	4
Arrest Cases:	5
(Persons arrested	95)
Cases of office personnel injured:	2

The major subjects requested were group registration, working for Sunday, wage increase and non-intermediary employment.

In the Adachi Ward, Tokyo City, there were posted on the walls leaflets saying, "There are some easy jobs worthy of two hundred fourty yen a day. You can find these jobs when you go to Employment Security Offices. But don't go these personally lest you

found it so difficult to explain about the problem whenever necessary.

This is why the Upper House Committee's summons of the Secretary-General with the intentions of the Allied Powers behind brought about a negative situation of the Party.

The keypoints of explanation of the Japan Communist Party about this case are:

(1). Testimonies before the Diet Committee are unfair and unjustified. There are an anti-Russian and Anti-Communist campaign planned by the reactionary powers inside and outside of Japan.

(2). The Communist Party is always demanding for the acceleration of the repatriation program of the Comrades detained in Soviet Russia.

(3). The Kremlin makes denial of the testified facts through the Tass News Agency.

(4). The Japanese Government has found it impossible to explain about the number of the detainees in Soviet Russia coming up to three hundred seventy thousand.

The points of arguments mentioned above are inconsistent and aim at evading responsibility. Their attacks are launched not against the Allied Powers but against the Japanese Government.

On March 9 the AKAHATA insisted, "The summons of TOKUDA is to make the Japan Communist Party stand against the Soviet Russia and thus to separate it from international solidarity of proletariate. The vicious challenge of this kind is heralding a government pressure upon the Party." Thus the AKAHATA emphasized upon the following:

(1). To lay bare the intrigues of the enemy thoroughly.

(2). To propagandize the actual conditions of the Soviet Russia.

Some newspapers reported the failure of the Diet Committee Meeting held on March 16 in the TOKUDA Case because they had superficial view of TOKUDA's big talk relying upon the Soviet Russia and the Tass and of confused scenes caused by the interruptions of the Communist Party members. However, it is no doubt that this subject should be judged according to the degree of the interests of the masses.

The longer the settlement of this subject be delayed, because of the disturbances of the Communist Party, the more serious influence it would exert upon the masses.

The Communist Party well aware of the development of these affairs persisted in a denial of the Tokuda Case and, on the other hand, the Communist Party is scheming so that the Lower and Upper House Diet Members

Groups may put this case aside from their discussions, it must be remembered.

It is a fact that this case is an obstacle to the activities of the Japan Communist Party returning to normalcy after the Cominform's criticism and it seems that the future development will be worth notice.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 191)

May 9, 1950

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

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

CCXXV SUBJECT : Activities of Japan Communist Party during March.

I. This report has been based on informations from Branch Offices, SIB and on various materials such as Communist Party organ papers and magazines.

II. On April 6, 1950, Secretary KAJIKAWA, Sixth Subsection, Forth Section launched voluntarily his investigation and made its following arrangement derived from the investigation.

a. Judging from the fact that the Japan Communist Party has demanded its subordinate machinery to execute the various decisions of the 18th Enlarged Central Committee on the columns of its organ papers, AKAHATA, and others, as to the arrangement of the intra-party affairs, it seems that disturbance in the interior of the Party caused by the Cominform's criticism has not been completely pacified.

Secretary General Kyuichi TOKUDA has affirmed clearly on the March number of ZEN-EI (Vanguard), organ magazine that the following two inclinations are seen in the Party.

The one is a tendency in the Party which relies blindly on the positive phases claimed by the Cominform's criticism. The other is a trend which does not entirely apprehend change of situation. The Secretary general demands that party members shall enlarge the masses' struggle, by challenge to the improper oppression, without plunge into the illegal direction on their own initiative, as to the first inclination.

In Short, as to the situation in this country, the Party judges that the consciousness of the masses is too premature to incure the terroristic revolution. The Election Counter-measures Section, the Communist Party on the March number of ZENEI eagerly desires positive activities of Party members, recognizing clearly the miserable defeat of the Party in every local election. Compared as the past attitude of the Party which has been proudly propagating its victory only without speaking truth in all phases, the current inclination seems to be strange.

Thus, it seems that the inclination is a step to overcome the bureaucratism of the Party.

b. Democrtic racial front.

Politburo of the Japan Communist Party declared the manifesto as to the Democratic racial front on AKAHATA, organ paper, issued on March 27. Having been proclaimed in response to the criticism of the Cominform organ paper that Japanese labores under the current situation should inevitably have a definite principle as to their activities, this manifesto should be regarded to

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be the new principles of Party activities after the Cominform's criticism. The contents of the manifesto are nothing but expatiation of affairs demanded by the Cominform criticism. Further, AKAHATA claimed that as to various policies of home affairs, the present Cabinet aimed at the following items, in violation of the Potsdam Declaration and the 16 basic policies of the Far Eastern Commission.

(1) Prohibition of strike and demonstration .

(2)Discharge of fighting labor union members. and conciliating measure over labor unions.

(3) Restriction of speech, meeting and demonstration.

(4) Militarization of police and restoration of secret police system.

(5) Colonization of Japan and her turning to perpetual military base, due to overall control by foreign monopoly capital in every field such as politics, economics, culture and national life.

Thus, the organ paper, concludes that enlargement and consolidation of the democratic racial front

is a fatal task of the Party for the sake of independence, peace, democracy and stabilization of life. The abovementioned statement is the reaffirmation of argument emphasized in the Diet, the leadership of labor movements, university campaigns and in articles of organ papers, AKAHATA and ZENEI.

It is a noteworthy fact that the Communist Party has clearly voiced the internationalism in the fundamental phase of its new principles.

6. Central organizaers' advance in local places.

Prominint figures despatched from the central fields to local area during this month are as follows:

Though their current aims are respectively different, their emphasizing metters have been marked at the demand for execution of various decisions in the 18th Enlarged Central Committee and at enlargement as well as consolidation of the democratic racial front.

(1) Shojiro KASUGA, Central Committee member, and Hiroshi HASEGAWA, Politburo member, were despatched

to Kyoto on March 1, for the sake of decision of countermeasures and principles for the Kyoto governor election.

(2) Ritsu ITO, Politburo member and Teru TAKAKURA, Central Committee member made a speaking tour in Yamagata Prefecture during the period from February 28 to March 6.

(3) Hiroshi HASEGAWA, Politburo member attended the Party members meeting held in Kyoto on March 11.

(4) Ritsu ITO, Politburo member attended the Shikoku regional party conference on March 21.

d, Day-workers labor offensive.

As to the so-called "March Labor Offensive" under the domination of the Diet joint Struggle Committee, the Communist Party has made strenuous efforts for its agitation and aggravation, while the compaign has not been so successful as it was expected by the Party.

Casual laborers' "job demand campaign" scheduled under the complete leadership of the Communist Party has been successively wide-spread

in the major cities throughout the country.
Its condition during one month from February 24 to March 22 in Metropolis with a little decline, is as follows, except distributing leaflets.

(1) Places manoeuvred: Metropolitan Labor Bureau and 15 employment security offices.

(2) Member of cases : 48.

(3) Member of participants: approximately 7.000 .

(4) Damage to goods: 4 case.

(5) Arrest: 5 case with 5 men.

(6) Injury to officials: 2 cases.

Major demend matters

(1) Collective registrotion.

(2) Wage increase demand.

(3) Non-intermedium employment.

Method plotted for gathering day workers was such a simple and evil way as to excite the attention of day workers by pasting the following leaflets, in Adachi ward.

"There is a place where any one can earn 240 yen per day for a simple job. Go to the Employ ment

Secerity office in a body.

If separately, evil official will deceive the affairs. Those who want to earn 240 yen shall go there, Boys will serve the purpose."

From the viewpoint of revolutionary tactics of the Communist Party, it seems to be inevitable that the second offensive aimed at organization and training of day workers will be manoeuvred.

e. "TOKUDA Issue."

The fatal matter driven the Japan Communist Party playing an important role in all the phases after the surrender in to a corner is the so-called "TOKUDA request case" which has summoned the Secretary General Kyuichi TOKUDA under Diet inquiry as to the alledged issne.

The statement emphatically revealed by Sebald, chairman of the Allied Council For Japan, in its session on March 1, gave a vital blow for the Communist Party. AKAHATA, Party organ, issued on March 9 voiced the claim that the so-called "TOKUDA request case" was aimed at the opposition of the Japan Communist Party to the Soviet Union

and the plot to isolate the Party from the proletarian international solidarity. Accordingly it is nothing but a vicious challenge and a tinderbox of oppression against the Party.

Furthermore, the organ paper has stressed the following countermeasures:

(1) Thoroughgoing exposure of the antagonist's plot.

(2) Propaganda of the real condition of the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party seems to clearly have thought that the so-salled "TOKUDA request case" is nothing but countermeasures taken by the government and of the authorities concerned against the movement of the Communist Party after the Cominform's criticism.

The gist of their vindication is summarized as follows:

(1) Testimony in the hearing on the alledged request case is unilateral and it is one of Anti-Soviet and Anti-Communist compaign comtemplated by the reactionary influence at home and abrood.

(2) The Communist Party has earnestly solicited

for acceleration of repatriation of Japanese detainees in the Soviet Union.

(3) The Russian Government denies the so-called "TOKUDA issue" to be groundless, through the Tass correspordence.

(4) The case was plotted by the government, because it could not explain the figures of 370,000 odds Japanese detainees in the Soviet Union.

The above reasons raised on the paper seem to be in disorder and inappropriate.

The attitude of TOKUDA's refusal of testimonies on the hearing before the Lower House Special Examiation Committee heldon March 16, in reliance on Tass or Moscow correspordence from end to end, seems to endorse the fact that the Secretary General has previously consulted something with the Tass agency in Japan. It is no doubt that the so-called "TOKUDA Issue" may play a effective role for refraining the masses from approach to the Communist Party, as an unwelcome obstacle, when the Party is planning the unification of the masses under the banner of the democratic racial front.

It may be wrong to think that the continuation manoeuvre for withdrawal of the alledged "TOKUDA request case" by the Communist Dietmen is a simple distasteful operation.

f. The number of declaration of the Communist cell. Complaint against cell units which did not submit their declaration on the basis of the Organizations Control Order on February 13 seems to have caused a considerable impetus to subordinate organizations of the Communist Party. The number of declaration amounted to 6. 317 cases by the end of March, increasing 692, as compared to 5625. The constituent members of cell units are mostly a few persons. It seems that their declarations as to number of cells are false to some extent.

III. None.

IV. No further investigation will be made for this subject.

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

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 189)

May 9, 1950

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

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

CCXXVIII SUBJECT : Kan ENZAKA, Member of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee.

I. On information received from Chief of Shinetsu Branch Bureau of Special Investigation Bureau.

II. Secretary KAJIKAWA, Sixth Sub-section, Fourth Section summarized on April 20, 1950, as follows.

The true name of the Member of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee, Kan ENZAKA was CHAE TU HAM, and revealed as a Korean.

The carrier and social standing of ENZAKA are as follows:

a. Domicile: Hon Canpokto Mosankun Mosan up, Korea.

b. Present address: 172, 3-chome Imari-machi, Iwamurada-machi, Kita Saku County, Nagano Prefecture.

c. Name and age: CHA E TU HAN ( ) actually 38 years old.

Note: We are now preparing to get the abstract of the census register.

d. School career: Graduate of a certain Middle School in Korea.

e. Party career: He had accompanied in the movement of Communist Party in Tokyo, in the year 1932.

From March, 1946. To December, 1948.	Chief of Committee Member of Nagano Prefectural Committee.
From October, 1947. To May, 1949.	Chief of Committee Member of Hokuriku District Committee.
From May, 1949.	Member of Hokuriku District Committee.
Since 1948.	Member of Central Committee.

He is vocational partyman and making his activity principally in Nagano Prefecture.

f. Family relations: Two in all, namely,

Wife: Tsuna-ko (29 years old)

Elder son: Yoichi (11 years old)

III. None.

III. In view of the above, SIB has concluded there was (was not) a violation of .

Article of the Imperial ordinance No. I, 1947.

IV. SIB proposes to :

—— Make a further investigation.

—— Refer the case to the Public Procurator-General for possible procurator general

—— Issue a warning to subject against such activity rather than recommend an indictment.

—— Close the case without further action.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

Investigator :

〔No. I-I-3〕

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 188)

May 12 , 1950

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

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

CXXI SUBJECT : Dissolved condition of the Japanese Communist Party's Substructures.

I. The substructures of Japan Communist Party the declarations of which had previously been filed in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the Organizations Control Order filed the following declarations of Dissolution by the end of February 1950 as mentioned in the following list.

II. With reference to the above mentioned Information, Secretary TAJIMA, of Sixth Sub-section, Fourth Section has summarized since March 7, 1950, based on the foregoing declarations.

b. The dissolved organizations throughout the country as mentioned in the foregoing list are altogether 245 in number.

However, it does not necessary mean the extinction of their organizations. Because, 87 of the dissolved organizations have amalgamated or join with each other; 47 of them have simply changed their organization; 15 have been separated for the sake of convenience; and 4 others have made dissolution for development though abstractly. Therefore, 153 organizations or 63% of the whole total numbers seem to be the conventional dissolution.

Next, the 23 organizations or 9% of total numbers seem to be the substantial dissolution, and the details of which are as follows :

Loss of activity :	10
Secession :	8
Opinion and resolution of all members :	2
Change of situation :	1
Split of the organization :	1
Inconsistency of education received while in the Soviet Union and the present situation :	1
Total	23

The organizations which have been regarded as having dissolved themselves are 23 in all, that is, only 9 per cent of the whole of them. Attention should be paid to the reasons of their dissolution.

Furthermore, 10 organizations or 4% of total number have made dissolution according to ambiguous reason, such as for certain reasons, for no particular purpose, for the complication of office work and the like. And the remaining 59 dissolved organizations have not mentioned their respective reasons, which shows 24% of the total number of the annexed list.

III. None.

IV. By the present report, the investigation shall be brought to a close, but, continual investigation shall be made by Fourth Section in case of the change of the organization of the Party.

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

[No. I-I-3]

CCXXIX

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 184)
May 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 : On the Trends of Various Strata under the inflaence of the Imperial Tour.

I. According to a report of the Shikoku Branch, SIB, from March 7, to April 4, 1950.

II. Based on this report Secrtyary KAWAMATA, Fourty Section, started this work on April 18, 1950.

A. Much attention has been paid to the reactions of various strata of the Japanese people toward the Imperial tour over Shikoku area from March 12 to April 1. Those

worthy of particular attention are undermentioned:

1. Trend of the Communist Party.

By keeping away from provocative actions by force, the Communist Party made the most of press organs to lay emphasis upon propaganda activities against the Imperial tour.

Hereupon it is considered that the Communist Party used special prudence and caution in view of the importance of this subject and under the overwhelming influence of the majority of the people welcoming the Emperor.

However, the Communist Party introduced all the class organs and wall papers into propaganda activities doing disagreeable things to the Emperor or showing opposite views to his tour. Here are some instances:

(a) In close observation on the sayings and doings of the Emperor, the organs and wall papers attached importance to the unmasking of his human personality.

(b) The Communist Party conducted investigation on special expenditures included in the budgets

of prefecturel, municipal, town and village offices as appropriated for the reception of the Emperor and his suite and for repair of houses needed, and brought to light some cases in which local bosses made an ill use of these expenditures. Anyway it is apparent that the Communist Party objected to the Imperial tour in its saying and doing.

(c) In various districts the Communist Party mobilized the masses into anti-taxation campaign of which Masaki MORITA, Chairman of the Kochi Prefectural Committee of the Communist Party, talked as follows: "Personal tour of the Emperor may be permitted, but his tour with all expenses paid by the people is harmful and disagreeable.

The Emperor is a puppet in the hands of monopolistic capitalists and his tour is a movement in provision against the Upper House election."

2. Trends of labor unions.

The labor unions in his tour spots did not give him a special welcome in companies but

they assumed a moderate attitude toward him. For instance, the Government Railway Labor Union had ordered to discontinue overtime works because of wage standard struggle the laborers engaged in reconstruction work at Gotanda, Yahatahama City, but when the Emperor visited this spot the Labor Union came to an agreement with the authorities and completed this work in full speed.

On the other hand, the Sakaida Municipal Branch of the Electric Industry Workers' Union repaired electric equipments along the route of his tour. As mentioned above, the attitudes of labor unions as a whole were found co-operative with the authorities.

3. Trends of right-wing organizations.

The right-wing organizations such as the KIKUHATA DOSHIKAI (Chrysantheman Flag Comrades Society), confederates of the defunct TOHO KAI (Eastern Way Society) the KYUKOKU SEIJEN REMMEI (National Salvation Youths' League), etc, welcomed the Emperor on their own initiatives.

These anti-communistic organizations voluntarily offered their co-operation with the authorities in rendering watch service along the route of his tour, but it was noteworthy that they had made the most of this chance so as to enlarge their spheres of influence.

4. Trends of the common people.

The Common people, citizens or farmers, showed as usual stong reverence and affection for the Imperor, and helped the municipal, town and village authorities in making prepations for his reception. However, there were among the repatriates, and war victims' families some who tended to reproach the Emperor with his responsibility for the war:

On the whole, however, they were extremely favorable and the welcome spots were thronged with a lot of people without distinction of age or sex.

III. None.

IV. Investigation on this case is closed without further action.

V

"S

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

[No. I-I-3]

CC XXVII

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC No. 188)

May 13, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Recent Management of Organizers of Japan Communist Party.

I. According to the reports obtained by Fourth Section of our Bureau.

II. On April 17, Secretary SHIRATORI of Sixth Sub-Section of the above Section examined the said reports and arranged them as follows :

A. The Second Joint Struggle Organization Meeting for the struggles centering around Tokyo-Yokohama area.

1. Date : 5 : 50 p.m. ---- 10 : 30 p.m.,
Mar. 28, 1950

Place : In the city of Tsurumi.

Attendants :

Unknown member of the Party Headquarters, proxy of Shoichi KASUGA; one of the District organizers, five members of the SOSHIKI KATSU-DOBU (Organization Activity Division) and four members of the Area Committee.

Among the labor unions under the influence of the SAMBETSU (The National Congress of Industrial Organizations) (The Second Joint Struggle Organization), a member of each labor union of the following organizations :

The KAWASAKI-SEIKO (Kawasaki Steel Works), the MITSUBISHI-JUKOGYO (Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company), the NITTETSU (Japan Iron Manufacturing Company), of the Kawasaki District; the NIPPON KOKAN (Japan Steel Tube Company), the TOSHIBA (Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company) the JIZERU (Japan Diesel Company), of the Tsurumi District; the FURUKAWA DENKI (Furukawa Electric Company), the Uraga Dock Company, in the Yokohama district and the MITSUBISHI DENKI (the Mitsubishi Electric Co.) of the Ofuna District.

The above "Tokyo-Yokohama Area" means a block between Tsurumi and Ofuna, where Shoichi KASUGA is taking the lead.

2. Contents of the meeting :

(a). The Party Headquarters gave the instructions to pick up some minors from among the members of the cells as members of the "Action-Corps" and to organize them as those of the KAKUMEI-IINKAI (Revolution Committee), the TOTSUGEKI SEINEN TAI (Storming Youth Party) and the MINSHU SEINEN BOEIKAIGI (Democratic Youth Defense Council). The reports were then made concerning the situation of the above organization based upon the said instruction.

(b). The members of the "Action Corps" should be increased by three per cent at the Tsurumi District. The above increase of the staff should be carried out by the end of April and should be selected from members of the "residence cell".

(c). In the Ofuna District, all the minors of the cells belong to the sub-branches of the above area should generally join the "action corps.

(d). The Second Joint Struggle Organization should thereafter start the "sidling struggle", appeal to the general public and carry out a struggle according to the following items at each place where the members were living :

Anti-tax propaganda.

Job-demanding propaganda.

Propaganda of the Government's traitorous foreign trade.

(e). As a counter-measure to the MINDO (Democratic Alliance) faction, some members of the TOKUSAI BUROKKU (Special Cell Bloc) should be sent in the labor unions.

The labor unions of the MINDO faction to which the above members were going to be despatched, were as follows :

The NIPPON TSUUN (Japan Express Company), the FURUKAWA Electic Company, the MITSUBISHI Heavy Industry Company, etc.

(f). As a "daily struggle" of the Action Corps, Anti-tax bloc Struggle against the national power should be started.

B. Activities of evefy organizer.

1. National Organizers' Conference.

Date : From March 31 to April 2, 1950

Place : Party Headquarters office

Contents :

Although the details of the above meeting are unknown, it seems that Ritsu ITO, Party leader, was the central figure of the meeting and the 8 organizers attended it from North Kyushu, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Nagoya, Niigata, Himeji Sendai, Muroran and other cities. They appears to have examined the budget for the struggle funds of the coming struggle.

2. Quasi-National Organizers' Conference :

Date : From April 8 to April 10, 1950

Place : Party Headquarters office

Attendants :

1 from each district. The contents of the above meeting appear to have been as follows :

(a) Criticism on the activities of the labor unions, their branches, sub-branches dominated by the SAMBETSU in the "March Aggression"

(b) Report on development and reinforcement of the "Action Corps".

(c) Instructions on counter-measures and leadership of the "Citizen-Farmer Struggle" centering around the Area Committee.

(d) Instructions of the First and Second Joint Struggle Organizations on counter-measures and leadership of regional struggle.

3. Joint Conference (North Kanto and South Kanto District Bloc Conference)

Date : From April 5 to April 8, 1950

Place : At Takasaki

Attendants :

National organizer	1
Regional organizer	3
Organization Activity Division Organizer	2
Area organizer	2
Representative of the First Joint Struggle Organization	3
Representative of the Second Joint Struggle Organization	3
Citizen (medium and small enterprizers)	2

The North Kanto District Bloc has recently been enlarged and reinforced and the organizers and members of the Action Corps have also been increased and strengthened becouse the above

District is the "District-in-support" for the Tokyo-Yokohama area struggle. The joint conference of the above two bloc was held because the South Kanto District including Fukushima and Taira which carried out the illegal struggle last summer, was enrolled into this bloc as one of the joint struggle organizations.

4. Despatch of organizers

(a) On April 5, a regional organizer and three Organization Activity Division organizers were despatched by the Party Headquarter's to the First and Second Joint Struggle Organizations located between Hiroshima and Onoda of the Chugoku District, in order to reinforce the organization of the Action Corps of the DOKURITSU SEINEN KAIGI (Independent Youth Conference) and the KOKUTETSU TOSO SEINEN KAIGI (National Railways Struggle Youth Conference), and to take the lead of the farmers' party adivities.

(b) On April 7, two regional organizers and three Organization Activity Devision organizaers were despatched to the Kyushu District by the Party Headquarters with the objects of the reinforcement of the MINSHU SEINEN TAISAKU IINKAI (Democratic Youth Counter-Measure Committee)

which is the struggle organization with Nagasaki as its center, and the development of the power of the SHITSUGYO SHA DOMEI (Unemployee's Alliance).

(c) On May 6, a regional organizer and four Organization Activity Division organizers are to be despatched to Aichi Prefecture from the Kansai District Committee as a relief party, with the purposes of the reinforcement of the struggle centering around Nagoya and of the "Aichi Native-land Protection Struggle", development reinforcement and leodership of the cells of the Kariya District, guidance of the District leaders' daily struggles in the National Railways.

(d) On March 20, an organizers' conference was held at a certain place under the leadership of Shoichi KASUGA, Party leader, attended by a member from each of the national, regional and Organization Activity Divisions, organizers; a member from the Shizuoka and Aichi Prefectural Committees respectively; and a member of each labor union of the SAMBETSU faction. It seems that they, then, decided to despatch some organizers from the Central Youth Action Corps around the middle of April, in order to reinforce the Action Corps of the Shizuoka District.

(e) In the Hokkaido area (which is devided into nine areas), organizers are now being concentrated at Iwamizawa and Kitami areas.

It is said that the organizers at Iwamizawa are being stationed there to take the lead of the laborers' struggles in the coal-mine and those of the Kitami area are staying there to keep in thoch with the Kurile Islands.

(f) Satomi HAKAMADA, member of the Central Committee of the Party was the top leader of the Communists' Offensive (Anti-tax struggle against the Takasaki Tax Office) which was launched from March 23 to 28 at the North Kanto area. (Another report says that Saburo KIMURA, member of the Kanto Regional Committee was the actual leader of the above offensive).

(g) Although Kyuichi TOKUDA is said to have been to the Kansai District the other day only to give support to the election campaign in Kyoto, he is likely to have been there to attend the conference of the former League of Koreans in Japan, which was then being held at the Kansai District, and also to establish connection with Kenji MIYAMOTO who is now being stationed in the Kyushu District.

III. None

IV. We should like to discontinue reporting this case without further action.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

(No. I-I-3)

LXVIII

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 203)

May 15, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Summary arrangement of the Japan Communist Party directives.

I. This report has been based on reports submitted by every Branch Office, SIB.

II. Secretary YOSHIJIMA, sixth Subsection, Fourth Section, SIB made the following arrangement on April 6, 1950, on the basis of such materials as directives of the Party, which were obtained during March.

A. Directive No. 65.

Date: None.

Sender: Kagawa Prefecture Committee, Japan Communist Party.

Addressee: Kagawa Prefectural Committee, Group committee and cell members. Burn surely this directive after reading it.

Under the current situation, when the Upper House Election scheduled in June is imminent, the dissolution of the Lower House is expected inevitable in August, and preparations and counter measures for the dissolution have been already steadily advanced on the part of the antagonists. Conquest of our disadvantage and tardiness for the election is especially important in Kagawa Prefecture.

1. Party candidate for the national constituency was decided to be Katsuji ITANO and regional candidate, Takashi MORIZAKI on the whole,, while the Socialist Party Kagawa Prefectural Chapters Federation has been insistently adherent to MORIZAKI's entry to the Socialist Party, from the Party egoistic viewpoint. Thus, it is obvious that the Socialist Party has been ambitious to take advantage of the other

democratic organizations, for the sake of con-
didature of Morizaki running for the Socialist
Party, with the intention of making obscure his
characteristic of unified candidate. However,
the Communist Party wants to struggle for the
unified election aimed at the establishment of
the democratic racial front, in accordance with
the decision of the 18th Enlarged Central Committee,
in order to support Morizaki as a jointly recom-
mended candidate, in spite of his party register,
who will campaign for joint principles, especially
for overall treaty, under the established program
initiated by the Prefectural Democratic Organizations
Round Table Conference, to the very end.
Such being the case,

(a) The Party group of each organization shall surely attend the 2nd Democratic organization Unification Round Table Talk scheduled in the end of February or in the beginning of March and shall struggle throughout against the egoism of the Socialist Party Prefectural Chapters Federation.

(b) Each District Committee, Group Committee and cell members shall work on the "Conscience faction" of the Socialist Party and shall neses-sarily form the Unification Round Table Talk and

Unification Election Counter-measure Committee, by developing the daily campaigns, in cooperation with various democratic organizations.

2. Concrete and enforceable methods. These propaganda methods will be omitted, in spite of their variety.

3. Funds.

Every Party machinery shall carry out various entertainment shows and shall tender a part of profits gained by those performances for Prefectural Committee as funds reserved for the election campaign. The Prefectural Committee shall publish panphlets of the Cominform's criticism.

4. Establishment of Election Counter-measure Committee.

The Party Prefectural Committee shall establish the Election Counter-measure Section and issue leaflets available for the Election Counter-measure Committee. Kenzo UEMATSU is the responsible person of the publication.

Every organization above Group Committee shall establish the Election Counter-measure Section

and decide its responsible person.

5. Exposure of other parties' vice and wrongfulness is necessary as a step available for propaganda activities. Offensive against other parties' candidates shall be intensified throughout. (The above was reported by the Shikoku Branch office on March 15.)

B. Directive No. 69.

Date: March 10, 1950.

Sender: Kagawa Prefectural Committee, Japan Communist Party.

Addressee: Every District Group Committee.
Strike of Japan Electric Industry Workers Union shall be more aggravated.

1. The Head quarters of the Japan Electric Industry Workers Union and the Democratization League issued at last a directive for the general strike scheduled to be carried out on March. Dissatifaction of subordinate organizations against arbitration plan, and Electric Enterprise Reorganization Program shall be taken up and consolidated. However, turning the subordinate organizations'

dissatisfaction into a powerful strife is too burdensome to be entrusted to groups.
Every Party machinery shall initiate agitation and hand bill scattering movement for laborers and and work shops.

2. Laborers of small and mediam enterprises have been driven into a corner by electric power allocation and raise of electric rates. Combination of their plight with the strike of the Electric Industry Workers Union will have sufficient conditions available for shift into regional struggle, by forming such organizations as electric round table conference. These conditions should be utilized for worsening. Farmers' dissatisfaction against increase of electric rates shall be available for workers in sub-branch of the Japan Electric Industry Workers Union.

3. Election for staffs of the Japan Electric Industry Workers Union is expected to be held in the near future. The Party candidates for the election have been decided as follows:

Central Committee member, (regular staffs are three.): Tokuhiro UTSUNOMIYA.

Central Delegates (regular staffs are four).

Minoru KUBO.
Hajime NAKAMURA.

Local Executive Committee member (regular staffs are three.)

SATO.
Minoru KUBO.

Local Delegates (staffs are three.)

Hajime NAKAMURA.
Noboru YAMADA.
YAMADA.

Executive Committee members of the Branch Office.

Takamatsu City:	Tadayoshi AKITA. Hajime NAKAMURA. Kuneo KONISHI. SATO.
Sakaide City:	Norio CHUJO. Takayuki KANAMARU.
Tadotsu City:	YAMANOUCHI (Unification faction). HAGI.

All Conference Executive Committee members: Omission.

Voting day: April 1.

Party machinery should campaign to win the victory of the election movement, combining with struggles in

various work shops. Political propaganda, opposition to colonization and claim for independence are especially emphasized in the election campaign.
(The above was reported by Shikoku Branch Office SIB on March 27.)

C. Notification No. 104.

Date: Feburary 23, 1950.

Sender: Kagawa Prefectural Committee, Japan Communist Party.

Addressee:

Every district Group Committee.

As to report of formation as well as construction of Prefectural Federation of Taxation Democratization League.

1. As it has become necessary to unify the Taxation Democratization League in various places into the Prefectural Federation, Tax-payers stir-up Mass meeting will be held, marking the following resolutions.

2. The masses shall be mobilized for demonstration parades hoisting such slogans as rejection of authoritarian reassessment of taxes and

Opposition of unreasonable seizure and the people shall present protest to Tax Administraion Bureau and Prefectural Office.

(The above was reported by Shikoku Branch Office on March 23.)

D. Notification No. 59.

Date: It had been erased by pen, on examination of photographic copy of this notification.

Sender: Shikoku Regional Committee, Japan Communist Party.

Addressee:

Every Prefectural District Group Committee and village cells.

In order to establish the village policy in Shikoku district, the investigation table of the following items shall be sent to comrades.

Investigation table.

1. Present condition of villages.
2. Progress and situation of farm land reconstruction.
3. Farm land economics.
4. In whose hands is assumed the power of villages?
5. Location of agriculture and term of

plantation.

6. How is the village finance?

7. How far are going the control of land, jointmanagement, modernization of village?

8. Situation of Agricultural Cooperation Unions.

9. Situation of unification of farmers front and cooperation with farmers and laborers.

10. Activity condition of cell members.

(The above was reported by Shikoku Branch Office on April 1.)

E. Notification No. 105.

Date: February 6, 1950.

Sender: Kagawa Prefectural Committee, Japan Communist Party.

Addressee: No description.

As to Party student member's gathering.

1. Date: March 12 (Sunday).

2. Place: Prefectural Committee Office.

3. Subject under discussion:

Enlargement and consolidation of Democratization Youth League, reestablishment of groups, peace movement, student circle movement and others.

(The above was reported by Shikoku Branch Office on March 15.)

F. Notification No. 28.

Date: March 6, 1950.

Sender: Kagawa Prefecture Committee, Japan Communist Party.

Addressee: Cell correspondents of every subbranch office.

Principle of correspondence as to the Emperor's tour in Kagawa Prefecture.

1. Exposure of real condition of the Emperor, Symbol of the state, and especially of His Majesty's sayings and doings in details.

2. As to the budget of expenditures of every prefecture, city, town and village. Exposure of injustice of local bosses, and revealing the secret of expenditure appropriated for the Emperor's tour,

3. It is expected to manoeuvre the anti-tax movement by about 100 members on the day of the Emperor's visit, in Kan-nonji temple on March 17.

4. In Sakaide City, about eighty percent member shops of Textile Union are expected to close their shops, being in favor of the Communist Party.
(The above is reported from the Shikoku Branch Office, on March 15.)

6. Notification in the Conference.

Date: I.P.M., March 6, 1950.

Place: Kagawa Prefectural Public Hall.

Sender: Kagawa Prefectural Committee, Japan Communist Party.

Addressee:

Every District Group Committee.

As the Secretary Bureau of the Headquarters inquires of the report as to the following items, every district groups shall submit the report by March 3.

1. Construction and area.
2. Name.
3. Object of organization.
4. Membership.
   Number of persons to pay membership fees.
   Number of persons under the influence of the Party.

5. Chairman, or responsible person.

6. Recently major struggle as to national or local taxes and exposure of injustice.

7. Activities of antagonists, that is, vanguards of foreign capitals, tax station and city, town and village police station.

(The above was reported from the Shikoku Branch Office on March 23.)

H. Notification of activities.

Date: March 2, 1950.

Sender: Propaganda Section, Osaka Prefecture Committee, Japan Communist Party.

Addressee: None.

The masses are accelating their revolutionizing by means of destructive policy. How do organizers struggle under these circumstances?

1. Advance of political qualities.

2. Sacrifice activity.

Party members shall struggle ahead the masses, being supported by the masses, on the basis of the above-mentioned items.

Party members shall aim at the following imminent duties.

(1) Every cell of business circles shall take the attitude to sway real force.

(2) Medium and small enterprises shall assume strife of power.

(3) Cells in dwelling districts shall assume the situation of mobilizing the masses.

(4) Villages shall take the situation of power strife.

Party members shall assume the situation of joint struggle with labor unions.

(The above was reported by the Kinki Branch Office on March 6.)

I. On March 23, 1950.

Secretary Bureau, Central Committee, Japan Communist Party.

Impending slogans.

1. Overall peace treaty on basis of the Potsdam Declaration.

   Speedy evacuation of all Allied Forces after the conclusion of the peace treaty.

2. Opposition to warfare, colonization and turning Japan to military base.

   Protection of peace, cordial cooperation with peace-loving nations.

3. Opposition to servile life skin to colonization. Prevention of fundamental human rights. Unlimitted increase of peace industry. Free trade with the Soviet Union, China, Korea and others.

4. Opposition to resurrection of imperialism. Downfall of the Emperor system, treacherous reactionary power and Yoshida Cabinet. Denounce of treacherous Socialistic democracy.

5. Consolidation of labor front. All patriots! Go to the democratic front. Completion for independence of race. Establishment of democratic people government. (The above was reported in AKAHATA, on March 26, 1950.)

III. None.

IV. This report will be discontinued for the persent.

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

[No. I-I-3]

CCXXX

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(SEC No. 202)

May 15, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Tendency of the Japan Communist Party in the Cinema circles.

I. Based on the investigation and report made by Secretary KUSUNOKI, Sixth Subsection, Fourth Section on April 20, 1950.

II. The following summary has been made by Secretary KAWAMATA, Sixth Subsection, Fourth Section, on April 22, 1950.

a. The tendency of the Communist Party in the Cinema circles is very remarkable as seen in the dispute of the Toho Cinema Company, Ltd.

The nucleus of the organization is Japan Cinema and theatrical Workers Union (Nichi-Ei-En), which joins National Federation of Industrial Unions (San-betsu). Further, it is Japan Cinema Workers Union and Toho Workers Union that are supporting Nichi-Ei-En. The influence of the Communist Party has greatly exerted influence on those two workers Unions.

The finance of San-betsu is said to have been maintained by the campaign fund of Toho Cinema Studio, which has been collected chiefly from the allowance for the workers' service taken staying behind. The allowance in the Cinema studio where there are a lot of night work is esteemed 5.400.000 yen to be paid by Toho alone.

To give the tendency of the cinema companies on which the influence of the Communist Party is exerted, it is as follows :

1. Toho Cinema Company, Ltd.

The structure of Toho is divided into two departments, filming and show, and it is on the filming department that the influence of the Communist Party is overwhelmingly exerting.

Of the whole number of workers of 3,680 those in the filming department are 650, the itemized number of which 250 are regarded to belong to Nichi-Ei-En, 350 to Zen-Ei-Ei (of Min-Do), and 50 to the group of representatives for profit, who pit themselves against the workers union, representing the company, but many of them are regarded in reality to be the sympathizers of the Communist Party.

Besides, NIPPON ENGISHA SHUDAN (Japan Performancers Group), TOHO GIJUTSUKA KYOKAI (Toho Artists society), and NIPPON ENGI KYOSHA (Japan Acting society) have been formed by the elements who were dismissed from or left the Company by the Toho Dispute which took place some time ago. Except Nippon Engi Kyosha belonging to Min-Do, all others are strongly influenced by the Communist Party and are under the guidance of Tokeo ITOH, the former Chief Committee of Nichi-Ei-En.

2. Nippon Cinema Company.

On the workers Union of the company the influence of the Communist Party is strongly exerted as in the case of Toho.

Of 350 workers, the Party members are approximately 50, and the greater part of the rest of the workers are regarded to be the sympathizers of the Communist Party. Getting the financial support from Toho, the company is producing news films. It is considered if the influence is not exerting on the company in the compilation of the news films.

3. Toho Educational Cinema Company, Ltd.

The Company was formed in November, 1948, by those dismissed after the Toho dispute. As the distribution department it has Educational Cinema Distribution Company, Ltd. With the members who were active in the Toho dispute as the nucleus, the strong influence of the Communist Party is seen.

4. Sinsei Cinema Company, Ltd.

This is a new company, which has Takeo ITOH, the former Chief Committee of Nichi-Ei-En as its nucleus, and which started in April this year with the capital 2,000.000 yen. Almost all the leading staff members are either the Party members or the sympathizers. As it was formed a short time ago any film has not been produced.

5. Daiei Company, Ltd.

Compared with Toho Cinema Company and soon, the influence of capitalists is strong in that Company, and so the exertion of the Communist influence is relatively slight. Those regarded to be the members of the Communist Party are 7 and those regarded to be its sympathizers are approximately 20, and in the Tamagawa Studio 3 Communists and in Tokyo Main Office 2 communists are seen.

6. With reference to Shochiku Company, Ltd. and Kokusai News (International New Company, Ltd.), they are now under investigation.

b. Regarding Japan's cinema circles with the filming department as the nucleus outwardly pretend to be progressive, and yet in the inward structure the relations of masters and pupils still remain forcibly, the power of inspectors and professors being extremely strong. Such being the case, the ideological trend of inspectors and professors cannot be avoided to have effect on the subordinates directly through the relations of masters and pupils. On the other side, the repulsion of the subordinates against the feudalistic nature of the inward structure in noticed of the probability of the motive driving them

into the Communist Party going hand in hand with the propaganda and activity of the Communist Party.

III. None.

IV. Though we are continuing our investigation we should bring the report to a close for the present.

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