

Com
WNA

10 March 1949

To : PMCT, S-2, CIC, TMGT
 From : Minoru Watanabe, Liaison Chief, MPD
 Subject: Communist Headquarters Had Visitors Who Criticised
 The Tokuda Statement Made recently.

Secretary-General of the Japan Communist Party Kyu-ichi Tokuda's latest statement concerning the "non-aggression" against Japan by the Soviets was hard hit by three country-hick visitors at the Communist Headquarters.

On March 6, approximately 1100 hrs, a Sutesaburo Uno, who identified himself as poultry-raiser residing at Sugagawa, Fukushima Prefecture, and two others showed up at the Communist Headquarters and wanted to see Secretary-General Kyuichi Tokuda. Told he was out, the three visitors wanted to see a top-Communist in place of him. Tsunesaburo Takenaka, one of the Central Committee members, saw them.

The purport of their talks:

Uno: "That statement of Tokuda's sounded very pleasing. Still more are we pleased it was made closely after the Communist announcements in several countries in favor of the Soviets. I hope the Tokuda statement wasn't the Communist propaganda or one of the old Communist tactics. Suppose you would have the Soviets promise not to make any attack on Japan. You know Japan has no armed forces. Strong word could not prevent them from attacking us."

Takenaka: "An honest person cannot be told not to steal, still less a country without a slightest idea of aggression not to make an attack. If done, it would hurt his feelings. In this phase of the matter, it is hardly possible to have the Soviets promise. Any way, I'm glad the Tokuda Statement has made it clear that the Japan Communist Party has nothing to do with the Soviets."

Uno: "What makes you say so, as well as Tokuda? How can you tell that the Soviets have no idea at all to try an aggression against Japan? Seeing that you are so sure, I cannot help suspecting that you have something to do with the Soviets."

Takenaka: "Nothing. I assure you. Every indication makes us say that the Soviets have no intention at all to attack Japan. No such intentions as they have, they are much concerned about the emancipation of the Japanese people, I should say."

Uno: "Why, haven't they been yet emancipated?"

Takenaka: "On the contrary. Look at the feud, for instance, between the labor and the management, and you'll see."

Uno: "What do you mean by the emancipation? A farther emancipation than at the present time would mean a Japan without any management."

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Takenaka: "Do you happen to know the Communist theory?"

Uno: "Sure, know. I thought it was funny that the Communist Party should have made such a statement as that, the more because I knew the Communist theory. This is why I have come to ask you."

Takenaka: "In that case I don't think there's any need to answer your question."

The talk lasted only five minutes or so. When Takenaka left the three visitors, they burst into laughter before they went out. The alleged poultry-raiser and the other two country-hick visitors shhad spoken the standard language: not a single provincial accent was heard. They must have been ex-Japanese army officers to judge by their raiments, the informant thought.

10 March 1949

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with*

Subject: Report on Communist Normal School graduates -
Demand drive for employment.
To : FMO, 3-2; CIC, TMGT (Education Section)
From : Liaison Section Chief, MPD

I hereby inform you of the movement of this year's communist graduates from 3 normal schools in Metropolis as follows:

Each normal school located in Metropolis has arranged to have the ~~under-graduates~~ new under-graduates finish respective school and to secure positions for them including 180 graduates from the First Normal School, 200 from the Second Normal School and 180 from the Third. It, however, has happened that those graduates who had been affiliated with the Communist Party, have become less prospective of getting employments, whereupon graduate of the Third Normal School, YANAZAKI, Tsutomu, a Communist, and several other communists from the First and Second Normal Schools (in the latter communist main force exists), formed an Employment Countermeasure Committee, calling to the new graduates of each school, making the following two demands:

1. Effectuate the wholesale securement of employment for new-graduates.
2. Grant to them an employment allowance for which about 200 graduates signed collectively, the demand was submitted to the Metropolitan authorities in the name of Employment Countermeasure Committee on Mar 1.

About 80 graduates of them from the 3rd Normal School being aware of the fact that this drive had been carried out by some communist students' intrigue ~~carried out~~ Some ~~manifested~~ resorted to cancel their signature, while the communists have been countermeasuring by scattering in each school handbills mentioning the two items of the above demands, and developing a sign movement.

*Com
4/2/44*

Mar. 9, 1943

To : P.M.O., S-C, C.I.C. & H.G.F.
 From : H. Watanabe, Chief of Liaison Sect., H.P.D.
 Subject: Communist directive to the "Meeting for the recollection of the Soviet."

The Communist Party headquarters which is being seriously engaged in a campaign to secure repatriates from the Soviet Russia to its membership on March 3 issued the following directive to prefectural committees throughout the country concerning the "Meeting for the Recollection of the Soviet" which is being held from time to time in respective prefectures.

I. Notice to be attended to in respect of the meeting

- Objectives:
- a) To secure repatriates and their families.
 - b) To make publicity of the hospitality received in Russia.
 - c) To make publicity of the party's enthusiasm on repatriation drive.

While the objectives of the meeting are being with as enumerated above, cases are that such objectives are often being forgotten, it merely ending as a consolation meeting or a meeting for representation; in which the priority is given to entertainments and issuance of statement with the meaning of the meeting is being disregarded.

II. No publicity as to the hospitality received in Russia has ~~ever~~ been made in any thoroughgoing manner. What concerns most for the kinsfolk at home are the treatment the detainees are receiving and labor imposed upon them. It is to be hoped that publicity be made in this regard. The use of sentimental phonographic records for entertainment, such as "Ikoku no oka" (Hills of Foreign Land), should be avoided by all means.

III. The meeting should be carried on in technical manner. The meeting differs from other ordinary ones in that it is not attended by Communist members in its entirety. There are found among them some whose desire toward the Party have not yet been decided whether they would in future rely on the Party. This is where much technicality is required in order for the meeting to be carried on effectively. For this objective:

- a) Housewives with babies on their backs should be invited
- b) Those who have received communications from their kinsmen as to their health should be invited
- c) Letters from detainees should be made public.
- d) Kindness of Soviet soldiers should be given publicity
- e) The hospitality the repatriates received in Soviet should be made known.

It is necessary that a good impression should be given to the audience of Soviet at the opening of the meeting.

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- IV. Membership securing should not be made in a hasty manner. Soliciting for membership at the beginning of the meeting is not regarded as good policy.
- V. Lateral liaison should be established. The sponsors of the meeting should not be confined to the party-members. It should be held under joint sponsorship of Repatriation Association League, public spirited persons of villages and towns and others who are interested in the affairs. There should be many matters to considered and contrived in this regards, but above are what came to the attention of the headquarters.

March 9, 1949

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To : P.M.O., 3-2, Hq. 2nd Cavalry Brigade, C.I.C. & Tokyo M.G. Team.

From : M. Watanabe, Chief of Liaison Section, M.P.D.

Subject: Report on the move of Akatsuki Printing Shareholders Society of the Communist Party.

The Akatsuki Printing Shareholders Society of the Communist Party on Feb. 25 held a regular shareholders' general meeting at its main office, No. 714, Sendagaya 4-chome, and made the decisions reported below.

Decisions made:

1. Increase of capital.

Bring the capital to ¥20,000,000 by increasing its present amount by ¥2,000,000.

2. Decision of new responsible members.

Appoint new managers SAKANO, Yoshiro; OKADA, Yasumasa; SHINGO, Hikohiro.

Appoint new auditor SHIRAYSHI, Mitsuo.

With these appointments effected, the leading members of this organization will be:

President.....	VENURA, Susumi.
Managing-director....	SAKANO, Yoshiro.
Managers.....	INOUE, Morie; OKADA, Yasumasa; SHINGO, Hikohiro; INOUE, Nobui.
Auditors.....	AGYAGI, Morie; SHIRAYSHI, Mitsuo.

3. Approval of loss and profit settlement.

Decision made to carry over to the next fiscal year a deficit of ¥267,000 (Profit of the current fiscal year is ¥179,000. This being deducted from the loss in the previous fiscal year, the balance is a deficit of ¥267,000).

4. Consultatory trip of union members.

Decision made to have the union members disburse a monthly sum of ¥50 each with which to let them make a two days' trip. In this plan, however, a major portion of the travelling expenses is to be met by the organization.

5. Moving of the head office.

Move the head office to No. 753, Sendagaya 4-chome, Shibuya-ku.

6. Building of a new printing factory.

Use the present printing factory exclusively for the printing of the newspaper "AKAMATA", and build a new factory in Shinbashi, Nishi, Minato-ku for general printing purposes.

7. Equipping of a super-production printing press.

Equip one super-production printing press for printing newspapers.

8. Allotment of 20000,000 shares providing for a capital increase.

40,000 new shares (one share 500) will be allotted as follows:

People connected with the Communist Party.....	15,000 shares.
General public.....	5,000 "

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METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
City of Tokyo

8 March 1949

*WKG
Communist
file*

TO : PMO; S-2; CIC; Tokyo MGT.
FROM : Chief of Liaison Section, MPD.
SUBJECT : Movement of Communist Puppet Show Team.

The puppet show team of the Japan Communist Party was inactive for some time after the general election in last February due to the sickness of the manager KAWAJIRI Toji which was caused by his overwork during the election campaign. However, with the recovery of his health, the Team has decided to make a tour of the following cities:

March 4-6	Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Pref.
" 7-11	Shizuoka, "
" 12-13	Numadzu, "
" 14-15	Shimidzu, "
" 16-21	Other towns, "
April 7-10	Uyeda, Nagano Pref.
" 11-15	Suwa, etc., "
" 16-20	Nagano, "
" 21-26	Matsumoto, etc., "

The Team is now collecting 50 students for the next training term. Up to the present time, 22 students, all Communists, have been enrolled. They will join the travelling team to receive a training course.

8 March 1949

*Wawa
Communist
file*

To : PMO, 2D Cav Brig, CIC
From : M. Watanabe, Chief of Liaison Section, MPD
Subject: Communists Disorderly Conduct in the Court.

On the afternoon of 1 March 1949 in Tokyo District Court the trial against the communists, HASEGAWA Sakae and another fellow who have been caught for violating Election Law by Arakawa PS that have referred them to Public Procurotors Office was held by the presiding judge in the presence of 6 attorneys from Free Legal Circles who claimed the explanation of reason of detention under Art. 82 of Code of Criminal Procedure; the procurator was not present.

The attorneys' severe criticisms followed the hot disputes between the attorneys and the judge when the attorneys heard from the judge such ambiguous phrases,.... caught in the act of vibration, have not committed violation suspected to have committed violation, etc.

Some 30 communists attendants to listen to the trial began shouting hootings of instigation and creating clamours in the court till at last the situation became uncontrollable despite the effort of the judge with sweating forehead.

The Chief judge set for the indignantly that the court should be closed, by saying, "the trial will be held some day." By the aid of 25 guardmen thus summoned there happened no trouble. At 1630 hrs the court was closed and then the accused were sent back to Arakawa PS.

Such communists' conducts have scarcely been seen in the court. Such disturbance and instigating actions by communists will increase hereafter, and the special watch service on the communists in this matter is keenly felt by us.

8 March 1949

To : PMOT, 3-2, CIC, TMOT
from : Minoru Watanabe, Liaison Chief, MPD
Subject: Communists Try and Hold Police Power.

A Tatsuhiro MITSUI, Japanese interpreter residing at No.1640 Tamagawa Todoroki 2-chome, Setagaya-ku, gave a word to the Tamagawa police concerning alleged latest activities of the Japan Communist Party as follows:

"Looking forward to a Revolution here in Japan, the Japan Communist Party headquarters has lately been sending many a well-trained Communists to the Police College as police students to be trained there.

"It is in the hope to hold the police power in the event of a Revolution that they do. The graduates would rouse themselves to action whenever the time was ripe. They would kick up a row together with the Communists and the mob to fight against the anti-Communist police."

March 8 1949

*Watanabe
Com*

To : FMO
S-2, Hq. 2D. Cavalry Brigade
CIC
Tokyo H.G.T.

From : M. Watanabe, chief of Liaison sect. MPD

Subject: Report on the holding of Symposium For Criticizing the party by the Tokyo Metropolitan Committee of the Communist party.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Committee of the Communist party held a Symposium for Criticizing the party on the 2nd floor of the party's Kanto District Committee building from 2:00 p.m., March 2. Condition of this symposium is reported below.

1. Unusual remarks made in the symposium.

1) Speaker: A certain Honda of Nakano area.

"The quota system, which the Headquarters often adopts in drives of various kinds, is not a nice thing; for those who have received fixed quotas, when attaining them, stop their drives at once instead of carrying them further on. Besides, we do not understand how the quota figures are decided. And yet these figures finally decide the merits of the entire committee. We want the quota system to be abolished. Take for example the ¥50,000,000 fund drive. In this drive the quota allotted to the Tokyo Metropolitan Committee was 25 percent of the total amount. Besides fulfilling this quota we had to collect one half of it. It is not sensible that a quota assigned to a committee should be changed later."

2) Speaker: Tei Tobun, member of the Tokyo Metropolitan Committee of the party.

"How are the Korean members of the party doing these days? Last year I attended a Korean party members conference. In that conference we spoke Korean. Then some of the Japanese members of the party Headquarters charged us, saying they did not understand what kind of conference it was. I think we have made best efforts at guiding those Korean members so far; but as many of them are still on a lower level of intellect than the Japanese members, I hope you won't think ill of us. I wish members of this party do their work without any discrimination between the Japanese and the Korean members."

3) Speaker: Noro Masaru, member of the Tokyo Metropolitan Committee of the party.

"Leaders of the party are much concerned about the spy case in the party; but what I want to propose first is to abolish secrecy. The policy, for example, not to admit even members of the party, other than those concerned, into assemblies of the headquarters or other general

-2-

assemblies is quite undemocratic, I think. Even lower level organizations of the party are following suit and do not admit any other than the party members into their assemblies. The term "meeting for public hearing" must have come into use to mean that certain meetings are democratic. But so long as this term remains an antonym to "secret meeting," it does not appeal to us. Such a term must be a laughing stock to the general public. For this reason I suggest that all our assemblies be open to the public to show that there is no secret in the communist party. If this is done, we shall be troubled no more by such disgusting thing as spy case, and people will also approach us without hesitation. I have ventured to speak very frankly because this is a criticizing meeting.

4) Speaker: Chief-committee Shirakawa.

"It would be an ideal condition if everything went as Mr. Noto wishes. But it is only an ideal which is difficult to realize. When we held a public hearing in a certain area, the place of meeting was overcrowded with audience who gathered anxious to see an assembly sponsored by the communist party. The meeting met with constant hooting and planned interruption and could not reach any definite conclusion, though. Further, it must be remembered that so long as we have tactics we have inevitable secrets. There are many cases where we make failures if our secrets become known to the reactionaries. With these facts in consideration it is impossible to realize what Mr. Noto suggested."

5) Speaker: A certain Anzai.

"Members of our Metropolitan committee are all men of fine character. We have nothing to complain about them, but rely upon them very much. We will elect any of them unconditionally if asked to. But we have noticed a few points in the method of selecting members which might not be expected from the communist party. For instance, the party permits campaigns by those of the members who wish to hold responsible posts in the party, and also decides committees without consulting with us, though we have to admit we are too incompetent to be consulted with. A man with one of the common instincts of humanity would wish to be appointed committee; but to stage a campaign thrusting other people aside should be said the way of reactionaries. Committees may be decided by means of nomination, but in this case nomination should be subject to the consent of other members of the party. It is because of the present erroneous method of selecting committees that the Socialist party criticize our party as having few good leaders."

March 8, 1949

*Com
WASA*

TO : Provost Marshal's Office, Tokyo
2nd Cavalry Brigade (S-2), Tokyo
CIC, Tokyo
TMGT

FROM : W. Watanabe, Chief, Liaison Section, MPD

SUBJECT: re Movement for Unification of Youth's Front
of the Japan Communist Party.

The matter of movement for the unification of youth's front of the Communist Party was first taken up in October 1948 at the 4th general meeting of the Central Committee, but no concrete steps were decided upon. In the meantime, the necessity for the consolidation of youth's front was felt keenly by the Party in view of the General Election scheduled in January and the Party decided to carry out this movement with the Youth Communist League as the pivotal center. Accordingly, towards the end of January of this year the Party issued instructions to carry on this movement instead of the cultural movement, the plan for which was submitted for approval to the Party Headquarters towards the end of January of this year as a matter to be decided on at the 2nd general meeting of the Central Committee of the Youth Communist League. The Party had KAMIYAMA Shigeo, HISHIZAWA Ryuji, ONDA Hide-ichi, etc. prepare the gist of this movement and made it an important subject for discussion at the second general meeting of the Central Committee of the Youth Communist League held on February 8, 9 and 10. At the same time, the Party made the movement a function in commemoration of the third anniversary of the organization of the Youth Communist League, and, for the unification of the front, formed the Democratic Youth Joint Committee, appointing FUKUYAMA Hideo (member of the Youth Communist League) as chairman.

However, as the present participants in this movement are none but members of the Communist Party and men connected more or less with the Communist Party such as members of the Youth's section of labor unions affiliated with CIO, Alliance of Democratic Young Koreans affiliated with the League of Koreans residing in Japan, Youth's Section of the Japan Farmers Union, etc., the Party is endeavoring to gather youth's organizations all over the country. For instance, on February 19, it succeeded in bringing the All-Japan Democratic Youth Alliance, affiliated with the Labor-Farmer Party into a joint struggle with OYAMA Ikan as adviser.

However, when the formation of the National Youth Congress was announced by the Yomiuri Press to counter this movement, some of the youth organizations which were taking a favorable attitude towards this movement began to give the matter reconsideration and the progress of the movement was interrupted. Under the circumstances, the Communist Party called to its Headquarters NAGASHIMA Tadamu, Chief Secretary of the Youth Communist League, and Chairman FUKUYAMA of the Democratic Youth Joint Committee on March 2, at which time it appears KAMIYAMA, HAKAMADA, etc. gave them some plans concerning future movements. It is arranged that the Party headquarters will encourage and supervise this movement with KAMIYAMA Shigeo taking charge in giving such encouragement and supervision.

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The Central Committee of the Party Headquarters recently announced its approval of matters to be decided upon at the second general of the Youth Communist League of which principal ones relating to the proposed unification of the youth's front are as follows:-

Essentials of the unification movement:

1. Efforts should be made to have it clearly recognized that the proposed unification is different from the combination of political parties.
Conduct propaganda to let the people know that the purpose of the movement does not lie in unifying them under Marxism, Leninism and Communism, but in meeting all the requirements of the younger generation and that, therefore, they are entirely free to support any political party they like even when they participate in this movement. Christians, members of the Youth's Section of the Democratic-Liberal Party, etc. are all welcome.
2. The combination is to be effected in any area where it is possible to do so. Do not adhere to the organization and platform of the Youth Communist League. An entirely new joint organization may be established. Take particular care not to attack anti-communism nor to try to spread Marxism.
3. Refrain from nominal combination such as the combination of several leagues, but aim at real combination.

As the objects of this movement, youth's sections of labor unions, students' self-governing associations, and particularly those youth's sections which are under the influence of the Social Democratic Party and the Labor-Farmer Party are taken up by the Party. Combination of youth's organizations in farm-villages and organizations of conservative and reactionary youths are also included among the objects of this movement.

After mentioning the essentials of the unification movement classifying them into six items, it is concluded that the ultimate object is the combination of political parties for the working masses and that the purpose of the movement cannot be served unless and until the Social Democratic Party and the Labor-Farmer Party are so made as to stand together or enter into struggles jointly with the Communist Party as political parties for the working masses.

The Youth Communist League is now devoting itself exclusively to the unification movement pretending as if it is going to be disbanded as a communist organization. The publication of its organ paper "Seinen-no-Hata" (The Flag of the Youth) was discontinued with the February 27 issue, and through amalgamation with "The Students' Front" and "The Working Youth," it is expected to be published under the new title "The Democratic Youth" as the organ paper for the Democratic Youth Joint Committee commencing the middle of March.

5 March 1949 *WNA*

To : PHOT
: S-2
: CIC
: TRST

From : M. Watanabe, Liaison Chief, MED

SUBJECT: Report on speech and conduct of repatriates.

1. Name and address: SATO, Rikizo, 26, No. 1,136, Ogu-machi, 1-chome, Arakawa-ku, Tokyo.

Repatriate SATO stated as follows:

"I landed Maizuru Port on December 1 last year after three years' life as a P.O.W. I believe that communism is a real friend to us laborers, and that there is no way to reconstruct our mother country but to depend upon communism. I should say that I myself have taken much pains concerning my faith in this doctrine; for, while educated in a distant foreign country, I always devoted my efforts to the criticism of myself and the doctrine. My present ideology therefore is not one that has come from a superficial observation of the doctrine. Right of my former comrades in army have even abandoned their mother country, homes and relations simply for the purpose of seeking this truth."

2. Name and address: IGUCHI, Fumio, 33, jobless, No. 2,353, Ogu-machi 3-chome, Arakawa-ku, Tokyo.

Repatriate IGUCHI stated as follows:

"I came back to Japan aboard a repatriation ship in June last year after three years' life as a P.O.W. in Khabarovsk Area. Since the spring of 1947 the Soviets began to give all the internees a persistent education which they called "democratic thought" (This was communism). Those of the internees who did not follow it or who showed themselves to be anti-communistic in speech and conduct were put in a camp called "disciplinary unit". For this reason, it appears most of the internees, hoping to be repatriated as soon as possible, pretend well indoctrinated with communist thought.

Since last year, however, the treatment given to the P.O.W.'s in those internment camps has been gradually improved due to the decrease in the number of internees and the new development of international situation; and at the same time there have been published various newspapers and magazines for popularizing anti-American thought. In these newspapers and magazines have appeared, for example, some accounts on acts of violence inflicted on Japanese people by the U.S. Occupation Forces.

I hear that there are around 100,000 internees who have been naturalized as Russians, and that they are mostly those who came from Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the cities struck by atomic bombs, and those who have lost hopes.

Was it not due to the eager desire of the families of those yet unrepatriated as well as to the current of the times that so many Communist Party members were elected in the last general election as representatives to the Diet?"

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
City of Tokyo

Mar. 5, 1949

SUBJECT: Report on a street citizen's hearsay.

TO : PNO
S-2
CIC
Tokyo MGT

I report to you by way of information of a hearsay leaked as follows from a seemingly firm clerk to a Setagaya police on a road near Sangenjaya tram-car stop.

The other day we had a fire which broke out at the Horyuji, Nara, a part of which was damaged, followed by another calamity at the Matsuyama Castle, which occurred on 27 ult. Thus to see the state treasures burnt one after another in our country remind me of the eve of the by-gone Spanish revolution. It has been ominously usual to have precious edifices of state treasure class burnt down on the eve of a revolution. In present Japan after her doing away with army, we could not help feeling helpless if police force should be weakened.

The causes of the recent fires have not been confirmed, but I wonder if they should be attributable to some acts of Communist fraction..... Moreover if the present 9-point economic principles should fail to be realized, an influence of communism would be so swelled that there are possibilities of the situation being reversed by Communists' gaining as many seats in the Diet as have been acquired by the Democratic-Liberals in the recent national election. Transitoriness in the world will hereafter be experienced stronger than ever, he opined.

5 March 1949 *WMA*

To : PMOT, 3-2, CIC, TMGT
From : Minoru Watanabe, Liaison Chief, MPD
Subject: Kyuichi TOKUDA, Secretary-General of the
Japan Communist Party, is told having quite
a sum of bank deposit.

A rumor has it that Kyuichi TOKUDA, Secretary-General of the Japan Communist Party, has in his own bank-book to the tune of two hundred million yen (¥200,000,000).

One day an angler came across another Waltonian on the dike of the river Sagami near Yose Station of the Chuo Line, Government Railways, who identified himself as Otsuka of the Fuji Bank (former Yasuda Bank, one of the big five in wartime Japan.) Poor as the catch of fish was, became heated the discussion between the two. Between ourselves," said the bank clerk dropping his voice, "Tokkyu (TOKUDA Kyuichi) has a huge sum of bank deposit as much as 200 million yen in our Fuji Bank. He sure is extraordinary -- that's what he is. It's none of my business to see where ~~his~~ he's obtained that much. His action is a satire on his being a member of the Lower House's Illegal Property Investigation Committee. If ever the Committee inquired into the suspicious bank deposit of his, people would get to have more interest in it than anything else."

The angler informed the police of Otsuka, the bank clerk, who is quoted above for your information.

JAM

3 March 1949

Subject: Report on conference held ~~on March 1,~~
~~1949~~ by Communist repatriates countermeasure
 section.
 To : PNO, 2D Cav Brig, CIC, TMSGT
 From : Liaison Section Chief, MPD

I hereby report to you on the progress of the above meeting held from 2 pm to around 5 pm on Feb 24, 1949 as follows:

1. Time & Date : 2 pm to about 5 pm, Feb 24.
2. Place : In a small council-chamber of the AKAHATA (Red Flag) Branch Office in the Party Hq.
3. Attendance : 16 of party headquarters personnel
4. Special ~~xxxxxx~~ points of speeches.

1) KITAZOE, Tadao spoke:

"The secretary-General told that we could and had to acquire one-sixth of repatriates. We shall have to buckle down to this aim this year. A plan projected by the counter-measure section has been completed in its outline. Being full of difficult issues, it may not be so successful as one imagine. Especially in case the repatriates' round-table Society, the Soviets recollection society, the Soviets and Japan Friendship society to be formed, we forsaking sectionalism should ask various systems within the party organization for help, we should never think of performing such a great work as this all alone by ourselves. What is the most important thing to do for us is to work plunging ourselves positively into repatriates. Success would never be assured if we should take an attitude of leisurely observing the lower systems as well as the prefectural committees doing the work committed by us. The secretary-general has stirred me up especially in this ~~xxxxxx~~ respect, as well as in respect to the movement, so I ask you all to be active bravely mindfull of his exhortation."

2) YAMAZAKI, Michinori spoke:

"A survey of actual state of things about what has become of the repatriates who did not approach us, revealed that they were almost quite ignorant of political movement, and that to our great astonishment the classification of those who had a faint interest in politics, and supported whichever party they liked, has been shown thus:

Supporters of Democratic Liberals	67%
Communists	21%
xxx Social Democrats	9%
Others	3%
	100%

Our enemy has had the easiness to make the youth who had been trained at such a high degree in the Soviets, completely turn back to his own interests. Furthermore we found that only 40% of the repatriates have had an interest in political move, the remaining 60% even without casting a squint at it, have been concerned about the rehabilitation of their house busi-

2 --

ness, or their employment issues, or the recovery from their-decayed health, there we have found lying a vacuum zone. As I have submitted a plan about how we should hold this vacuum zone to our advantage, please deliberate it."

3) ICHIKAWA, Aiko spoke:

"I have found a far larger vacuum zone to develop. The party have place too much a stress upon the repatriates from the Soviets to overlook those from Dairen, Manchuria, and further North and Central China areas.

As the witness thereof, I say that the party had once kept the Dairen area Repatriation Office, but it was abolished without fully examining the real effect. The party without applying the term "Repatriates" to the repatriates from Dairen Area, has treated and classified them as a citizens stratum together with other general public. I wish to pick them out of the stratum and acquire. As among the repatriates from ~~thatxarea~~ these areas women accopied in number as many as about a half, the drive, I think, will not be so much difficult to carry out, by for example letting them further cry for entitling themselves to equal treatment now given to the repatriates, or by utilizing them as anti-taxation movement as well as "Give me rice" movement."

4) IKEJIMA, Minoru spoke:

"I don't think it proper to temporarily discriminate repatriated party members from those in general. There may be slight difference from point of view of the methods of drive as well as the scope of activity, nevertheless there is no need of discriminating the one from the other, there having been fermented two different categories among themselves. One composing of those who think themselves well treated because of their having been trained in the Soviets, another composing of those who fear lest they may be on the blacklist because of the suspicion as to their loyalism. This fact in whichever way we may consider is, is not ammendable affair. Especially by way of ironing out the repatriated party members who think too much well of themselves, I consider it better to make this point clear.

5) A certain NAKAKA spoke:

"There are too many plans to make me doubt as to whether they could be completely ~~rxaxx~~ realized, because those plans are set up every year with abortive results year after year. Therefore, I think it better to resort to means to increase steadily the members rather in a haphazard way seemingly well projected plan. One is liable to jitters only when one wishes a thing to be done exactly to the plan, thus one being driven to a fix. To throw away an evil practice of sticking to blue-print plan but to go on with factual drive is desirable.

The above was investigated and reported to MPD by the Harajuku PS.

3 March 1949

To : PMGT, 2D Cav Brig, CIG, TMGT, PSD
 From : Minoru Watanabe, Liaison Chief, MPD
 Subject: Communists Start An Extensive Move Against
 Proposed Reinforcement of Japanese Police
 Constabulary.

For your information herewith is submitted the report with respect to the Communist move against the proposed reinforcement of the Japanese police forces as well as the Metropolitan Police Department, which is slated soon be launched all over the nation. The Japan Communist Party headquarters' instructions concerning the move are hereby quoted as follows:

The Japan Communist Party is dead against any proposal to strengthen the Japanese police forces as a means of suppressing the working masses.

For this reason, it will take the following steps in an extensive struggle to fight the proposal:

1. Investigation into and publicity of the police budget in each prefectural Police Department as well as the Metropolitan Police Dept.
 - a) The Communist Party will conduct a thorough check-up into the police budget for each fiscal year in every prefectural police Dept to say nothing of the Metropolitan police Dept to let it be known by the people that the police expenditures are the burdens loaded on the back of the people so far as they are obliged to pay taxes to meet those expenditures. That an increased police expenditures is nothing but a heavier taxation on the people should also be known by the people. The local committee of the Communist Party in every prefecture will make public its report on the police budget so as it may be reviewed by the prefectural residents. The committee will fan the flame until a people's meeting takes place against the proposed reinforcement of the police forces.
 - b) In this anti-reinforcement move there can be no difference between the National Rural Police and the Autonomous Police. They are the marks to be hit alike. All the solons in the national Diet and the local assemblymen as well, who have come from the Japan Communist Party, should help the local committees develop the struggle.

2. Struggle in the national Diet:

The solons, whose names listed below, are required exerting their best efforts to prevent a draft, of reinforcement, if any, from being approved by the Houses:

Susumu UEMURA, Sakujiro HASHIKI, Kenji KAWADA,
 Masao INOBUCHI and Yoshio SHIGA.

3. Disclosure of misconducts on the part of the police to keep police expenditures unincreased.
 - a) The Communists will make a public disclosure of the misuse of the police budget in every item of the revenues and expenditures.
 - b) The Communists will make a public disclosure of the contributions made by the people to the Metropolitan Police Department and the local police stations under its jurisdiction, which they often "demand" as yet on one pretext or another, especially for financial reasons that they have no budget to dispose of, while they have spent them as they please.
 - c) See to it that the rank and file on the police should not harbor ill feeling against such disclosure tactics, but that they should get to criticize in the cause of justice their seniors for misappropriating the police expenditures. No personal misconduct on the part of a police constable shall be brought to light. So far as personal misconducts are concerned, they should be held undisclosed if they are conducted by the rank and file.
4. Distribution of propaganda that the police are unconstitutional and that they violate the Police Law.

The power of the chief of the Metropolitan Police Dept is so strong that the Public Safety Commissions have been reduced to the functions no more than the chief's robots. The Metropolitan Police chief should be laid open to public censure in that the Constitution of Japan and the Police Law are being trampled down by the chief himself.

5. The arming of the Japanese police forces at the present time should be publicized. For this purpose, public hearings should be opened to see what in the world makes it necessary to boost the arming of the Japanese police constabulary.
 - a) The arming of the Japanese police forces has never been made public: it is as yet a top-secret item in the national inventory. It goes without saying that the arming of the police forces at present should be known by the people if they are to be asked to approve any reinforcement plan.
 - b) What on earth do they mean by strengthening the police forces? To be sure, they are going to suppress the labor movements by doing so. Sure enough, they do so for fear a violent Revolution might break out. The Communists should have themselves heard through that they have no intention at all to resort to any violence in bringing a Revolution into being. Besides, they should have the workers well acquainted

with the fact that the more they paid the taxes the more would they be suppressed by the police. As for the small and medium merchants and industrialists, they should be led to the extent that they are firmly opposed to any proposal to strengthen the police forces which would suppress their best friend -- the Japan Communist Party. The Government and public officials will ask themselves: "Would it be all right if we agreed to the reinforcement plan while we are to be fired in the administrative retrenchment program?" Our Communist Party will have as many public hearings as practicable held all over the country.

6. Other tactics:

- a) Posters and bills.
- b) Public hearings.
- c) Anti-reinforcement rallies.
- d) Struggles in the Diet and the local assemblies.

3 March 1949

Subject: A Trend of Tokyo Eiga Circle Kyogikai
(Tokyo Cinema ~~Cinema~~ Circle Council)
To : PNC, S-2, CIC, TMGT.
From : Liaison Chief, MPD

The Japanese Pictures Defense League was brought to organization around the Cinema Circle Council of Japan Motion Picture and Theatrical workers union, and Free Cinema-men Group, on January 15, 1949, and under direction of Cultural Department of the Communists Headquarters, its objective being consisted of five items of (1) elimination of profit-first Principle by movies, (2) independence of Japanese Motion Pictures and their development, (3) self-defense from penetration of foreign pictures, (4) expulsion of erotic as well as grotesque cinema productions, and the direct connection of motion pictures with general public. As the first step for the movement, the following report on activities has lately been distributed to the parties concerned by the Tokyo Cinema Circle Council, the chairman of which is SAKURAI, Hiroshi.

REMARKS: -

Report on Cinema Circle Movement by Tokyo Cinema Circle Council.

1. Under what conditions has the Cinema Circle come to existence?

It has been actually proved that the keener the economic and political strife of labor unions grows, the more difficult it becomes to carry out struggle, in order to keep the revolutionary interest promoted among general members of unions from cooling down, owing to the low standards of culture and of consciousness of general public, and we find it impossible for us to overlook the fact that how great the influence given by moving pictures upon general cultural activities is. It is always the case with film enterprisers that they overproduce such films as to go with low cultural standard of general public, by which the class consciousness of people is put to sleep, while bourgeois culture lead them astray. These films are used to the best advantage of splitting labor unions. However, labor unions have also their own Movie Party, table-talking party, etc., under positive cooperation of cultural organizations, such as Labor Unions Moving Picture Council and Itinerant Movie League.

On the other hand, the dispute at Toho has clearly shown to general public the crisis of Japanese Motion picture and its collapse, and consequently, a number of associations has come to existence with the view of protecting the Toho Company as well as Japanese motion pictures. These associations, and the Circles voluntarily organized by masses were brought to an unification to take a concrete shape of the Cinema Council.

2 --

2. What is signified by the Cinema Circle?

It signifies, firstly, to carry out a popular enlightenment movement by means of pictures, -- to educate and enlighten the general public, not only by critics or commentaries, through their visualizing function, more-aided than other cultural activities, simply on motion pictures for their sake, but through critics or commentaries on societies or persons standing on caste systems; secondly, to make enterprisers produce good films with spectators under the first consideration. The motion picture enterprisers decide upon popularity of a film on the merits of performance by the film, and this is an advisable way because of its being able to be developed nation-widely and uniformly. By taking people in general who are movie fans into the first consideration, we can take a good advantage of so called popularity advocated by the enterprisers to our benefit and make them produce good films so as to meet the demands by spectators, and thirdly, to play a role of unifying the front of regional struggles. The circle Council should elevate people's cultural desire by making them able to enjoy motion picture shows at small expenses, as the result of which naturally it will be brought to regional organization, due to necessity of cooperating with movie theaters and of fighting against taxation as well as other local authorities.

3. Present State of the Cinema Circle Council:

There are 120 circles, membership of which sum up to 10,000 persons consisting of CIO, Japan FLE, Neutral, Independent, People's Body, students body, etc. The Circle's organ "Eiga Circle" (Cinema Circle) is published by the film critic committee as an organ of the Council.

4. What sort of problems should the Cinema Circle Council attach ~~more~~ importance to?

1. That the motion picture tax should be exempted or be reduced.
2. Joint effort by experts and other cultural circles.
3. Combination with labor activities.

5. Question of nation-wide organization: (Cultural organizations in Japan now existing around motion pictures.)

1. Kinrosha Bunka Renmei (Wage-earners' Cultural League) in Hokkaido, Nagano, Kanagawa and others.
2. "Bunka-o-Mameru Kai" (Association to protect culture), in Aomori, Akita, Sendai, Fukushima, Utsunomiya, Osaka, Shizuoka, Nagoya, Matsuyama, Fukuoka, etc.
3. "Tomo-no-Kai" (Association of Friends) in Kumamoto.
4. Cinema-men League in Kochi.

Liaison Section
Metropolitan Police Department
Tokyo, Japan

2 March 1949.

Subject : Campaign Principles of the Communists' League for
Democratic Culture
To : PMO, S-2, CIC and MET
From : M. Watanabe, Chief of Liaison Section, MPD

The Japan Communist Party, with a view to rousing up the inactivity of its League for Democratic Culture (commonly called by the abbreviated Japanese name "Bunren" recently distributed pamphlets, under the name of the League's Central Group, among the League's member organizations calling their attention to the newly clarified campaign principles of the League. The highlights of the pamphlet message follows for your attention:

1. Present situation of the League:

The League at present is not doing hardly anything in the way of building and propagating a member organizations' delayed payment of dues to the League and the subsequent dullness in publication activity on the side of the League. There is at present even no tangible routine-business contact between the League and its member organizations not to say of an organic connection.

2. The League's urgent Mission:

In view that the League is a union of various organizations respectively intended for promotion of the democratic culture of their own lines, it is incumbent on the League that it makes the center of various cultural campaigns based on democracy and also leads the joint campaign of struggle among various cultural branches.

What is urgently needed with the League is to join the democratic cultural moves with political struggle-campaigns put up a united struggle front among cultural democratic lines and effect an organic connection with the general working classes. The League should put up a defense of racial culture against the opposing classes' reactionary offensive of anti-culture. This racial culture defense is to be developed into a democratic culture, and in the course of its development, sturggle campaign should be kept up so as to bring about a revolutionary trend among professional people of culture and the woking masses organized with the common cause of culture. Then all these people should be closely combined under the leadership of the Communist Party.

-continued-

-2-

The so-called "professional people of culture" are not to be the privileged class of established cultured cliques. Now we have many, among rural or small-town working people, who are putting up creative, research or reviewing activities covering art, science, livelihood and various other lines of culture. They all are professionals making for the birth of a people's new culture. That no democratic cultural movements and their organic growth are possible without the said people's participation as regular people of culture has already been testified through the past activities of our member organizations (as shown for instance in the organization of field music-leaders through) the medium of music.

The League, for the attainment of the above-said objectives, is required to take part in the cultural struggles advocated and led by the party and to cooperate with labor unions and various other democratic organizations.

Regarding the League's relationship with the party, the League should see that the cultural demands of both the general masses and people of culture are reflected or adopted in the party's activities both in and outside the Diet so that the fact is clarified that the Japan Communist Party is the only political party to really protect the racial culture and possess the policy fighting power for the growth of a democratic culture. This is to help develop revolutionary trend in the democratic culture campaign.

3. The League's first objective:

The firm unification of cultural fronts on the basis of general masses should first be started on the program of the May Day which affords an excellent chance for the unification of Labor-Farmer fronts. The first thing which can be done in connection with the May Day is the campaign for cultural-front unification with the object of getting support from the literary, arts and movie circles, among which a movement is now going on to coordinate their respective fighting fronts, thus to intensify and revolutionize the whole unification campaign. Secondly, the general working classes will be so guided through the May Day that they may make some contributions into the picture-making funds or that they may send in songs of their own make to celebrate the Day. Then again, a program will be drawn up for the introduction of a "Children's May Day" or "Festival for Working Children" to be staged on the regular May Day. Through the new program a remarkable achievement will be made on the unification of youngsters' cultural fronts and incidentally on the democratization of children.

4. National council for the League:

Preparations are now going on for a session of the national council of the League to be held soon to discuss new principles regarding both the organization and finance of the League.

March 2 1949

To : FMO
3-2
CIC
T.M.G.T.

From : M. Satsuma, chief of Liaison sect., MPD

Subject: On the behaviors of the communists

Reg to submit for your reference a report on the above subject in view of the fact that, while the executives as a whole of the Communist party, having gained an unexpectedly large number of seats in the National Diet in the recent general election, are using discretion in their behaviors, there are still found some among the party members who are spurred by the victory in the Diet, unmindful of using violent, threatening languages that a contingency may occur in the near future of this country by even going so far as to definitely indicate the time it may occur.

I. Attitude in their demand to see comrades under detention.

At about 7 p.m. 21 Feb. 1949, Communists Susumu Ikeda, Toshi Chino, Aiko Aoi-gawa and 10 others, visiting Arakawa police station, demanded a permit to see the detained Communists Nishikawa and one other.

The police's answer: "The police resorts absolutely to no such harsh treatment with them as you are afraid of, and at present they are in good health. So we wish you not to be worried over them. But under present circumstances we cannot as yet give permission to see them."

The visitors left at about 9 p.m. but on leaving one of them, who said he lived in Fujisawa-shi, Kanagawa prefecture, said to the police: "You are at present in the position to investigate us; but be mindful, for within a six-month day this situation will be reversed. There will come round within a few months, and with great certainty, a time to this country when you will witness a situation similar to that now existing in China. Be mindful, therefore, in conducting investigations to take into consideration this warning."

Another report similar to the above has been received by the police, which is as the following:

II. Case of Takeji Okamoto, communist, 30 Tatedo Nitta-mura, Tomi-gun, Miyagi prefecture.

The above person who repatriated from Soviet in November last year has been reported as having propagated among village youths such words as the following:

"A war between America and Soviet will with utmost certainty break out sometime between the next Spring and Autumn, which will end in Soviet's victory. Then Japan will become a Communistic country—a paradise for the working class. There will be no necessity of paying taxes and tenants will each receive a fair distribution of farmland of 4 or 5 "cho" dimension and forest land. When the Communist party comes into power, every one of the police officials will be acted out with capital punishment, because they are all Cat's paws of the reactionaries."

-2-

Takeji Okamoto posed the following questions to Chiyoto Okamoto, policeman of Yoyogi police station, who had returned home on a furlough.

Okamoto: "Is it true that the FBI is carrying on a stringent control on thought movement?"

Policeman: "That's a demagogism and nothing else. There can be no occasion for suppressing freedom guaranteed by the constitution. Don't you think so?"

Okamoto: "I believe that you will, as a cat's paw of the reactionaries, sooner or later engage in the rounding up of the communists. I should like to hear from you about it."

Policeman: "You are only speaking from your own idea, warped, biased. You communists will be made a laughing stock as being obsessed by an illusion, a shadow far removed from reality."

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
City of Tokyo

March 3, 1949

SUBJECT: Report on A Communist Sponsored Meeting on Educational Issues.

TO : IHO
S-2, 2D Cav. Brig.
CIG.
Tokyo MGT.

FROM : Liaison Section Chief, MPD.

1. Place: In HANAKAWA Primary School, Minami-hanakawa-cho, Shinagawa-ku
2. Time: 7:30 p.m. to 9:50 p.m., Feb. 28
3. Object: Speech meeting on educational issues.
4. Attendance: 21 person
5. Responsible person: Communist AKAMATSU Tatsuo,
No.1865, Minami Hanakawa-cho, Shinagawa-ku
6. Speaker: Communist HORIE Yuichi, Metropolitan Educational Committee

7. Purport of the address:

The educational principle of our party is an intrinsic democratic education based on Potsdam Declaration as well as the provisions of the Far Eastern Committee, i.e. a policy aiming to fostering the spirit of independence and to bringing about racial independence as well as national prosperity by dint of getting pupils used to see truly as it is by casting aside a blind educational method stemming from a vain theory of upholding the emperor. In other words it is to educate your own children to sound boys and girls most righteous and democratic, unrestrained from anything whatsoever. Recently much has been talked about the so-called "red teacher", but their conduct will never be contrary to the Educational Basic Law. It is quite free for education to support, whichever political party's ideology it may want to take. Only is it iniquitous to teach the pupils communistic matters, i.e. to do so as a principle of any school, but nothing can prevent any teacher from popularizing communism among his pupils as a private person.

Interdiction of popularizing communism on the part of the school personnel provided in the Educational Basic Law might as well be applicable to capitalism. Therefore from this point of view the red-education would be unobjectionable. This is consistent with the principles enunciated in Potsdam Declaration, and is a democratic education. A very few people criticize the educational policy of our party, they are large capitalists, big landlords and bosses, and even in America as well as GHQ. there are some people who are opposing to this policy, Mr. Duppel in GHQ being one of them.

I am convinced that the educational policy of our party should be an intrinsic democratic educational one, and I hope you will fully understand the purport and collaborate with us.

共産党の党勢防禦戦術指示について

党では去るヤ十七日中央委員總會以後の状況が國內にあるは益々不利となる傾向にあるので最高幹部も莫剣に状況判断と党の採るべき戦術につき研究を重ねておいた模様であるがこの程最高幹部の意見はほぼ一致したのが大要の様な以迄の口頭指示を記しおきます

記

一、状況判断について

ヤ十七日中央委員總會以後に各般の状況は変化しておらないが

一、^共中露の完全制覇と新中国を認めようとしておる世界の保守陣営國家部と日英との関係は果して変化するか

二、ソ同盟の原子力保持公表はヤ三次世界戦を早めるか延ばすか

三、アジアコンタクトは新中国のソ同盟から一切を委任されて活動するものか又は其の指導によるものか

四、平事件以後の諸事件により党は一般から如何なる批判を

受けつゝあるか、又實際に如何なる不利益を受けつゝあるか

5. 在の事件を理由として党組織の一部切断される場合の対策はどうか

6. 現在の党の欠陥は直に是正出来るか

等の諸條件につき最高幹部の討議の結果や十七回中央總會の決議事項は一切変更の要はない

対外問題は最高幹部だけが処理出来る問題である。下部組織の一部

切断は年内に実施されるであろう。而し非合法時代の斗争を考へて

見れば何年困難となる(きものはない)

問題は敵の術策にこれ以上乗らないこと及び反動諸組合団体の切り崩しに熱中し、自己の勢力を之を現在以上上げられぬことは大いに警戒しなければならぬ事項であると強く確認され本問題につき特に

党勢防禦戦術

を採ることの決定された

党勢防禦戦術は黨員一〇〇万獲得斗争と表面は全く矛盾するが
 これと裏り下げれば内容は同一である即ち現勢力が一歩も崩れず
 保持する事は一〇〇万獲得斗争の基礎が強く残ることをのみ
 意味し機關を見ても直ちに積極的戦法に転換出来ず誤である
 其処で才十七回中央總会の決定斗争事項の實施に當つては
 従来の党勢拡張の爲の斗争と言ふことを全然考慮しなすは
 ない其の結果斗争は一つはわくぬきになる一つは二の防禦
 戦術の目的は自己の各組織を完全防禦す即ち一名の脱党
 者も出な様にする斗争で内部の斗争の様ではあるが定は反動
 民同族への斗争となすものである所謂切崩し防禦の斗争である
 一つは二の斗争は一定期間継続されて日共の完全の一つの
 中に入り込めば急縮したと外部から完全に思はれること及び
 日共は先張り平和革命を希望するとして一般に再認識されて
 始りて巧妙するものである