Diet to observe the Constitution, to keep the independence of the Diet, and to preseve the independence of Japan.

Under the title of "'Which is the Best Country in all the world ?' A Korean child replied, 'It is America.' TAJIMA (a Japan Communist Party woman member) uttered her firm determination loudly", the following comments were inserted :

"The remains of Japanese laborers and crew who were driven to the Korean battle-fields have come back to Yokohama. On January 28 last year, two laborers on board the Shinkomaru S S which had set sail from Yokohama Harbor with a sealed order were shot dead under the girder-bridge only because he had gone out to buy cigarettes while the ship was at anchor."

"Against whom should Japanese people under occupation protest such an inhuman and atrocious act and by what means protect our fundamental human rights ?"

"These are,on one hand, a policy to make children forget the existence of their fatherland and, on the other hand, that of inspiring war and militarism for all children. These are the so-called rearmament and its policy itself."

In such a way, the KOKKAI JOHO (National Diet Information) inserted the comments quite contradictory to facts, harmful to public safety, with destructive

criticism against the Allied Powers' Occupation Forces and opposition and resistance to these Forces.

(3) The following were published under the title," Dietman HAYASHI debated at the plenary session of the House of Representatives on the opposition to war, Japan's rearmament and a separate peace treaty, and changing seventy per cent (70 %) of military expenditures in the budget for the benefit of the people" in No. 8 issue of the paper dated March 6, 1951:

"It is especially important that a Dietman who is opposed to war and a separate peace treaty was brought up. What speaks plainly the above is Communist Representative KAWAKAMI's case. This is clearly more riotous acts than that committed to SAITO Takao at the Imperial Diet session. The indignation of the masses against this outrageous act is growing larger day by day."

"The Attorney General's office strengthens its structure and is placing stress on changing the control over those who are opposed to war into the suppression of them.

And also it is attempting the revival of the vast secret police structure."

"It is steadily carrying out the rearmament of Japan by force under the name of the selfdefence of our country."

"The Yoshida Cabinet boldly neglects the Potsdam Declaration and various decisions made at the Far East Committee as foreign country's cat's-paw and is serving for foreign countries at the sacrifice of the Japanese race."

As mentioned above, the paper publiched such a editorial as to be contrary to the facts, to broke down public peace, to criticize destructively the allied Occupation forces and to resist against the Occupation forces.

(4) In the paper No. 9 dated March 30, 1951, They inserted articles with a title "Prohibiting any explanation by force, they pulled down Mr. KAWAKAMI from the platform" and subtitled, "the new facts of home and foreign policy prove the varidity of 'question'," and with a title "the discipline on Mr. KAWAKAMI's explanation is a shameless act," and in the paper No. 12 dated April 13, that year, with a title," My question is right. Look at the fact, home and foreign," they inserted that "We can point out the fact that they are planning to make the Japanese territory the base of aggression into Asia, and to conclude a separate peace with US by means of destroying Japanese democratization fundamentally through Japanese rearmament, restoration of munition-industry, militaristic colonization and slavish forced labor of the people." and "the Yoshida Cabinet is the puppet of US, so that it delivered the advantage of the Japanese race to US," and it goes on, "---is pointing out in details that all the Japanese territory has become the US military base with factories for munitions, naval ports, military roads and other military facilities, and air-fields spotting from Hokkaido to Kyushu are the base-network of agression into Asia." "If it be true, there is no more liberty and no more democracy in Japan,

even the Diet itself we cannot find here,-- we will be able to say so." And titled "To disclose the plot of discipline severely, and who are oppressing the all-out peace treaty--disscussion by NASHI~~More~~KI, Representatives, it inserted that" the speech made by Mr. KAWAKAMI disclosed completely the plot of Yoshida Government for the benefit of the International Imperialism" and "---makes Japan the military base for aggression into Asia and carrying out the Japanese rearmament, planning to make the Japanese people the human bullet for the new war," and as to the conception of Mr. Dulles, special emvoy, on the peace treaty with Japan,""it means such a risk as Japan is about to run for the sake of the international imperialism in making her territory the military base, recovering her military works and in making her human resourses the human bullet."

Thus it inserted such debates as some are not coincide with any fact or some are suspected to injure public safety or others are criticizing destractively on the occupation forces or opposing them.

(5) On the same paper dated April 4:

Under a title of "There is no bit of democracy in the Diet and it has become a cat's-paw of Fascism.

Representative, KATO attacks severely the oust of KAWAKAMI," the followings revealed.

"There is no bit of democracy in the Diet and it has entirely become a cat's paw of Fascism."

"It has been attempted to make our fatherland an anti-Soviet and anti-Communism aggressive bases, to make Japanese people human ballets and to offer them all the equipment and materials in this country as tools of a war which is plotted by other country."

Under a title of "Revision of Food Control Law and Law of purchase quantity Indication which only result in squeezing of rice of farmers," the followings revealed.

"The reason why Japanese farm villages become so poor is likely to be attributed to that America is demanding it."

"In order to cooperate with the aggression of the international Imperialism, all industries and economy of Japan are sacrificed for a war."

Under a title of "Traitors filled with old vices. People's mind is alienated from the Liberal Party. Resolution of Diet Dissolution proposed by the Socialist Party supported by Representative, IKEDA," the followings revealed.

"The government is the most faithful cat's-paw of international Imperialism which is attempting to use Japanese people in an anti-communist crusade."

"We can loudly cry out that YOSHIDA Cabinet is a cat's-paw of an aggresion which is the enemy of Japanese people. And we are willing to attack them blaming as a traitor of the Potsdam Declaration,"

"The Imperialists can control at their will the two important main arteries of Japan making use of counter-part fund as a bait."

"The foodstuff policy depending on a foreign country has given the right of life and death over Japanese people to the foreign country,"

"They have adopted such policies that under a camouflage of relief of unemployment the military roads and military bases are made and the laborers have been taken away as far as to Korea for transportation of bullets."

Title: The Worst Tax Law Revision in the World at the Sacrifice of Working Masses, Representative Tachibana Discussed

For six years since the end of the war the reactionary forces both home and abroad, in their cooperative efforts, have tried to degrade Japan into a military colony for their wicked intention against all Asian democratic forces...The revision bill is nothing but a part of imperialists' world conquest programme...The cruel exploitation of this kind is the very act of fiendish hearts... We must realize the local tax law is based on 'Shoup Advice'... To appropriate war expenses, this is the point of the revision bill. It also aims to plunder Japanese people to the last penny possible.

It carried the abovementioned article, the contents of which are all untrue, dangerous to public safety, further a dustructive criticism detrimental to the occupation policies inciting people to resistance against occupation forces.

(6) In the April 17 No. 13 issue of the same paper was printed the following item under the title: The Communist Statement on the Discharge of Gen. MacArthur, an Expression of the Corruption of a Corner of the War Provocating Policy:

"The discharge of Gen. MacArthur shows that the rivalry within the imperialisms has been intensified before the peace protection movement of the whole world and a corner of the war provocating policy has begun to be decayed. And under the title: The Reason of Gratitude is False and Framed Up: Foreign Reports Say Japanese Want Him to Return Hastily to America:

"The laborers engaging in the work of special procurement or direct military demand are actually forced to hard labors under supervision of foreigners and laborers are taken over to Korean battle fields to be killed there".

"There are in Japan no fundamental human rights to be seen nor any guarantee of the human life."

"At present dominates all over Japan a military police government characteristic of violent administration and suppression just resembling to such a situation as placed under the martial law."

"There is found in Japan no freedom nor democracy, not to speak of the independence nor the peace of the country either. There are only bad tax, poverty, unemployment, suppression, colonial slavery."

"It is an unreserved expression of reactionary nature disguised in the expression of gratitude by the indigenous monopolistic capital under the foreign control aimed at the further continuation of the colonial slavery of the whole people of Japan, holding the full deprivation of the human rights and the suppressive government put forth from the end of the War up to now for the sole due government."

In the paper in question was printed an article which, as stated in the above quotations, may be contrary to the true fact or extend to a subversive criticism on the Allied Occupation forces and further oppose and resist to the Occupation forces.

Each of them not only violates the memorandum about the freedom of speech and press dated September 10, 1945, the memorandum about the press code for Japan dated September 10 of the same year but also falls under the provision of Article 2 Clause 1 of the Organizations Control Order. They disseminate propagation of communistts and hurt awfully peace and welfare of the

public by violating the law and disturbing the order.

The aforesaid articles of the KOKKAI JOHO propagate the doctrine which resists the law, disturbs the order and destroys the welfare by instigating irresponsible and unlawful minor elements of the society. The intention of edition and the content of the articles are similar to those of the Red Flag which was ordered to cancel its publication. The publisher of this paper and the principal executives of the publishing body are the components of the publishing body of the Red Flag, the Japan Communist Party's organ paper which had been cancelled its publication. Its distribution network is a part of that of the aforesaid Red Flag. The object of publication lies in a partial proxy of the Red Flag. Judging from these points, the paper is deemed to be a confederate of the Red Flag, organ paper of the Japan Communist Party.

Therefore, basing on the instruction in conformity to the messages of the Supreme Commander of Allied Powers addressed to the Prime Minister dated June 26, 1950 and July 18 of the same year, the paper should be cancelled indefinitely from June 26, 1950.

Shibata Q ,I.D. Third (3)(May. 9,1951)(Seq) 377. C

COPY

May 10 , 1951.

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

For : Lt.-Col. Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G.H.Q.

Subject: Two Red Purgees connected with the Asahi Newspaper.

I. As a result of our investigation the following matters have come to light.

A. KAJIYA Yoshihisa.

KAJIYA is not a member of the Communist Party who has filed his declaration.

(1) While a student of the Osaka University of Commerce he had some relations with the strike of 1921 and was suspended by the university authorities. The strike is said to have been had under the guidance of the Communist Party, and therefore he is said to have acted then in harmony with the intention of the said party.

(2) He was a member of Japan Journalists' Alliance which is a contour organization of the Japan Communist Party.

(3) In the Workers' Union of the Asahi Newspaper Office he was a radical element. From June to November, 1948 he was a Central Committeeman of All-Japan Press and Radio Workers' Union (which was the joint organization in which the leading power of the Japan Communist Party

was the most powerful) and was in office of Director of its official organ paper.

(4) In April, 1949, the Workers' Union of the Asahi Newspaper Office was split off, and belonging to the Headquarters of the Workers' Union of All-Asahi Newspaper Office, he became Director of its official organ paper, and in May, 1950, he took up the position of Chairman of Executive Committee. It happened, however, ONISHI Kenji (a Communist), a member of the Workers' Union of the Branch of the Asahi of All-Japan Press and Radio Workers' Union (which was quite different from the organization he belonged to) was involved in the 30 Incident. Then, without going through the formalities, but taking advantage of his official power of Chairman of Executive Committee, he arranged to promote the relief campaign for ONISHI positively.

(5) He is intimated with ~~TANIBE~~ YABE Shin-ichi, a Communist, (who is now under our detection as a powerful man concerned with the succeeding papers of the Akahata,) FUKUDA Eishiro, a Communist, and ASANO Sumie, a Communist (who is making his activity in Minshu Seinen Dan (Democratic Young Men's Corps in the Shin Sekai Building). In about February, 1949, he stayed in the dormitory of the Asahi Newspaper Office in Shiga Kogen

(Plateau), Nagano Prefecture, with the aforesaid three men.

(6) In August, 1950, when he was notified from the Asahi Newspaper Office that he had been dismissed, he organized the Alliance of the Opposition to the Dismissal of Press and Radio Workers (later renamed the Alliance of the Opposition to Speech Suppression). Then, in the Asahi Squad he was concerned with compilation and publication of the official organ paper, among the articles of which were found the announcement of Temporary Guidance Section of the Japan Communist Party and also some anti-American articles. The stencil paper for the official organ paper No. 165 dated March 20, 1951, No. 167 dated March 7 and No. 181 dated March 26 was written by him. There are a considerable ground to be presumed enough that the manuscript "Three Men in the Indonasian Revolution" appeared in the "Shinso", No. 45, a magazine for the exposure of the Leftists (issued on August 15, 1950).

From the aforementioned we can recognize that he is a fellow-traveler of the Communist Party. But, after the investigation made near his dwelling, any positive material has not been obtained, nor was discovered any positive testimony that he acted in conformity with the managing cell of the party. But the

facts given above, particularly the fact that he acted, after he had been purged, with the many party members by forming the Alliance of the Opposite to the Suppression of Speech will make his color as a fellow-traveler most distinctly.

B. OHARA Masao.

OHARA is not a party member who has filed his declaration.

(1) But he adheres strictly to Marxism in ideas.

a. In connection with the economic request in the Asahi Newspaper Office, Chairman FUJII of Executive Committee of All Asahi Workers' Union remarked, "OHARA always opposed so vigorously that we lost the opportunity for compromise. He is a Maxian boy!"

b. In the autumn of 1947 SHINDO Jiro, Director of Social Department of the Asahi Newspaper called OHARA to his seat in the office and talked with him personally, when OHARA did not yield by insisting that the theory of Marxism was right, and so was the Socialistic revolution. Thus SHINDO actually proved by giving the aforesaid facts that OHARA was a Maxian.

(2) In the report relating to the strife of Toho Cinema Studio and that relating to the strife of the Kaizo Sha (a Magazine publishing office), he arranged to write the

unilateral articles of the strikers supported by the Communist Party, and there was something partial in his report regarding the Kaizo Sha Strife. So the Asahi Newspaper Office was warned by C.I.E. Those facts have been recognized by Lt.-Col. Imboden, of C.I.E., not to speak by Director SHINDO of Social Department and Deputy Director TANI of General Affairs Department of the Asahi.

Particularly as to the point that Lt.-Col. Imboden is said to have recognized OHARA as a Communist, we believe there is some further ground, but it is not clear to us. (3) When OHARA once argued about Communism with his old coleague in the Asahi Newspaper Office called KAWATE, a member of Social Department, he told KAWATE that he would cause him to have an interview with ITO Ritsu, a Central Committeeman of the Japan Communist Party in those days so as to confront him with ITO.

That is sufficient to regard him as a fellow-traveler of the Communist Party. But he always acts so very carefully that it is difficult for us to grasp the proof about it. After investigating in the neighbourhood of his dwelling, any positive material cannot be discovered. Such inclination is the characteristic we can see in the pure secret party members. We cannot help judging as to whether he is a Marxist only or he is a pure secret party member.

In the universities where there are regular party members in a considerable number, there are always 20 per cent to 30 per cent secret party members. As he was a graduate of Waseda University, reading English literature, we cannot safely say that he had not possibility of being so.

Furthermore, OHARA is at present taking service at the Kokusai Shuppan Sha (Internationa Publication Office) (the true nature of which is now under investigation).

II. In order to protect the public press organ, it is not desirable to have such figure engaged in it.

III. The report has come to an end.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

ANNEXED PAPER

Table of Career Investigation

Name: OHARA Masao.

Date of Birth: Apr. 1, '13.

Age: 39.

Domicile: 735, 2-chome, Fukazawa-cho, Setagaya Ward, Tokyo.

Address: 156, 1-chome Shimmachi, Setagaya Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

Educational career:

March, 1936: Graduate at Waseda University, reading English Literature.

January 25, 1936: Joined the Asahi Newspaper Office. Temporarily employed as a Quasi-Staff member. Attached to Proof Reading Department.

July 29, 1936: Quasi-Staff member.

Oct. 15, 1936: Social Department.

Sept. 1, 1938-Oct. 15, 1940: Called up to the military active service.

Dec. 5, 1940: Staff member.

March 26, 1943-Dec. 21, 1945: Called up to the military active service.

Dec. 31, 1945: Returned to the Office. Attached to Social Department, Tokyo.

Aug. 1, 1950: Retired from the Office.

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Name: KAJIYA **Yoshihisa.**

Date of Birth: March 28, 1911. (40 of age)

Domicile: 145, Kita-nitto-cho, Tennoji Ward, Osaka City.

Address: 731, Daita 1-chome, Setagaya Ward, Tokyo.

Educational career:

April, 1936: Graduated from the Osaka Commercial College, post-graduate course.

Career:

Jan. 4, 1937: Entered the Matsue Communications Bureau.

Jul. 5, 1937: Appointed to the junior employee.

Aug. 15, 1939-May 10, 1941: Called to the colours for the Chinese Upheaval.

Jul. 1, 1941: Appointed to the employee in the Tsuruga Communications Div.

Mar. 1, 1942: Transferred to the Takao Communications Div.

Nov. 20,1942-Jul. 5, 1946: expecially despatched to Java.

Jul. 5, 1946: Returned to the office, and moved to the Osaka Social Affairs Div.

Jul. 14, 1947: Transferred to the European and US Affairs Div. in the Tokyo Office.

Mar. 1, 1950: to the Social Affairs Div. of the same office.

Jul. 5, 1950: Resigned.

COPY

Shibata. D ,I.D. Third (3)(May 8,1951)(545) 383, C

May 14, 1951.

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

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

SUBJECT: Affiliated Papers of the AKAHATA (the Red Flag), Each of whose Publication We are Considering to suspend shortly.

I. We are considering to execute shortly the suspension of publication of three affiliated papers of the AKAHATA (the Red Flag), the "SHIN SEINEN SHIMBUN" (the New Youth Newspaper), the "RODOSHA" (the Laborer) and the "HEIWA FUJIN SHIMBUN" (the Peace Woman Newspaper) and have made out the following statements for their publication suspension as shown in the separate papers.

II. We regard it necessary to suspend the publication of the said three papers.

III. Concluded.

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

May , 1951.

STATEMENT FOR THE
SUSPENSION OF PUBLICATION
OF THE SHIN SEINEN SHIMBUN
(THE NEW YOUTH NEWSPAPER)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
BUREAU, ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S
OFFICE

Reason for the Suspension of Publication of the "SHIN SEINEN SHIMBUN" (the New Youth Newspaper) published by the SHIN SEINEN SHA (the New Youth Newspaper Publishing Office), regarded as an Affiliated Paper of the AKAHATA (the Red Flag), the Organ Paper of the Japan Communist Party.

1. Name:

The SHIN SEINEN SHIMBUN (the New Youth Newspaper).

2. Publishing Office:

The SHIN SEINEN SHA (the New Youth Newspaper Publishing Office) at 15 3-chome, Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

The above address is printed in the paper dated January 27, 1951, but the paper has so far shown its office as located at 294 Zaimokuza, Kamakura City, since the issue of its first number. No such newspaper office is, however, existent at the said address in Kamakura City. It is the former address of KOIDE

Kazue who was then the nominal publisher of the paper. KOIDE lived at the house of ICHIKAWA at 294 Zaimokuza, Kamakura City. At 15 3-chome, Nishiki-cho, Kanda, which we first cited as the site of this newspaper office, the Isezaki Transportation Company is located, on whose door is only shown the sign of the liaison office of the SHIN SEINEN SHA. We are now searching for the location of its main office. The office is supposed, however, to be located in the headquarters of the SEINEN SOKOKU SENSEN (the Youth Fatherland Front) in the BUNKA KOGYO KAIKAN (the Cultural Industry Hall) at 12 7-chome, Shimbashi, Shiba, Minato Ward, Tokyo.

3. Editor-publisher:

KOIDE Kazue in charge of No. 1 to No. 11.
SHIMAMURA Jiro in charge of No. 12 to the present number.

KOIDE Kazue was served a summons around September 21, 1950 for violation of the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 325 and is missing since then, while SHIMAMURA Jiro, about whom we are now investigating is likely to be a visionary man.

4. Editor and other staff members:

The editorial staff is under investigation. At the said Liaison office of the New Youth Newspaper is

SHIOZAWA alias SHIMIZU Yoshiko found in service and taking charge of a part of the routine work.

5. Printing Offices:

(a) The BUNKYO TAIMUSU SHA (the Bunkyo Times Printing Office), at 16 Nezusuga-cho, Bunkyo Ward.

(b) The NANKAI INSATSUJO (the South Sea Printing Office), at 12 Goban-cho, Kojimachi, Chiyoda Ward.

(c) Some of the latest numbers are printed at the TAIYO SHIMBUN INSATSUJO (the Sun Newspaper Printing Office) represented by MOCHIZUKI Takeo at 9, 2-chome, Minamisakuma-cho, Minato Ward.

6. Circulation:

About 20,000.

7. Publishing Organization:

The New Youth Newspaper is ostensibly published by the independent SHIN SEINEN SHIMBUN SHA (New Youth Newspaper Publishing Office), but the paper proves itself to be the organ paper of the SEINEN SOKOKU SENSEN ZENKOKU IINKAI (the National Committee of the Youth Fatherland Front), utilized as a united organ paper for the youth movement, by publishing such an appeal as entitled as "Enlarge the 'SHIN SEINEN SHIMBUN', an Organ Paper for the Unification of the Youth Movement" in the name of the National Committee of the Youth Fatherland

Front, printed in this paper No. 8 dated November 13, 1950 and another appeal entitled as "Appeal to You at this moment of Our Newspaper's Crisis" in the name of the New Youth Newspaper Office, printed in this paper No. 12 dated January 27, 1951.

Those appeals are outlined as follows:

(a) The former appeal:

"For the purpose of organizing the united action of the all patriotic young people centering around the Youth Fatherland Front, it is absolutely necessary to have a united organ paper which must act as an organizer and propagandist. A militant young people's newspaper is absolutely necessary as our important weapon to indicate truth and our direction. This is the reason why the enemy suppressed and prohibited the publication of the MINSHU SEINEN SHIMBUN (the Democratic Youth Newspaper) for whose compilation the Youth Fatherland Front was responsible. We have lost, however, no chance to protest against such injustice and to demand for the republication of the paper on one hand and have continued to publish the "SHIN SEINEN SHIMBUN" (the New Youth Newspaper) since then as a new united organ paper, supported by all patriotic young people throughout the country ----------."

(b) The latter appeal:

"All patriotic young people in Japan!
All Democratic Youth League (MINSHU SEINEN DAN) members and all campaigners of the Young Fatherland Front! If any of you should underestimate the New Youth Newspaper, it would betray the expectations of all young people in Japan. We assert this in firm belief. To rally all patriotic young people into our great national movement for an over-all peace, we urge you,

a. to carry out a fivefold increase movement of this paper,

b. to effect a full collection of the subscription fees and promote an advance payment movement for this paper, and

c. to carry out a great fund-raising campaign to defend this paper,

so that we may determinedly secure the regular publication of this New Youth Newspaper for the sake of "Over-all Peace" which is a guarantee for our peace and independence."

There have been printed in this paper the articles and other manuscripts written by such persons as,

(1) Communist and Chairman of the Propaganda and Education Committee of the Japan Youth Fatherland Front

FUKUYAMA Hideo,

(2) Communist and President of the Japan Youth Fatherland Front KAMIJO Shozo,

(3) Communist, National Committee member of the Japan Youth Fatherland Front and Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Democratic Youth League SASA Kan, and

(4) Communist and Superintendent of the Japan Democratic Youth League KUROKAWA Masayo,

and there have also appeared in the paper the statements and others of the National Committee of the Japan Youth Fatherland Front, all members of whose National Committee are the Japan Communist Party members or its fellow-travellers. This fact also proves that the New Youth Newspaper is the organ paper of the National Committee of the said Front.

The National Committee of the Japan Youth Fatherland Front which was registered on July 22, 1950 is an organization established as an outerstructure organization of the Japan Communist Party with the Japan Democratic Youth League as its leading member which was reorganized from the NIHON SEINEN KYOSAN DOMEI (the Japan Youth Communist Alliance) on April 21, 1949 and was officially registered on March 1, 1950. It is

the publishing organization of the "MINSHU SEINEN SHIM-BUN" (the Democratic Youth Newspaper) whose publication was suspended on September 13, 1950.

8. History:

This New Youth Newspaper is a weekly newspaper published from the New Youth Newspaper Publishing Office in Kamakura, with K[illegible]IDE Kazue as its nominal publisher, under the guidance of the National Committee of the Japan Youth Fatherland Front, as a united organ paper for the youth movement since around September 20, 1950. The actual publisher of this paper is, as mentioned above, the National Committee of the Youth Fatherland Front. The Committee adhered strictly to the policy of publishing the paper weekly, even after its organ paper "the Democratic Youth Newspaper" was suspended on September 13, 1950 and issued the first number of the said New Youth Newspaper under the date of September 20, as a successor paper of the former organ paper. It established a liaison office for the New Youth Newspaper at 15 3-chome, Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo Metropolis around January 27, 1951 and then removed its publishing office to the same place. SHIMAMURA Jiro is Printed as the nominal publisher of the paper since its No. 12 issue.

9. Circulation network:

The paper is ostensibly distributed through the channel of branches and subbranches of the New Youth Newspaper Office, but this channel is quite the same with that of the Democratic Youth Newspaper Publishing Office which was suspended on September 13, 1950. It is also put on sale in the streets by street dealers.

10. Articles That Are against Law and Harmful to Public Order and General Welfare.

(1) Date of the Newspaper Concerned:

October 5, 1950.

Title of Article: "Consuming War".

Contents of Article:

"Asano Shipyard has been operating as a P.D. factory since the cessation of the war, and after the outbreak of the Korean internal warfare works in the factory have turned desperate. The support of the U.N. means intensified labour and lower wages, while a great consuming war, in materials and in men, is forced on the Japanese people -----".

This article, which is feared of impairing public peace and contains harmful criticism against the Allied Powers, is in violation of the rule in the SCAP Memorandum concerning Press Code issued on November 19, 1945 and of Item 1, Article 2, Organizations Control Order.

(2) Date of the Newspaper Concerned:

October 12, 1950.

Title of Article: "Let the Red-Purge Be Withdrawn."

Contents of Article:

"What is the aim of war-mongers assembled

under the name of "Youths' Conference for National Defence by Means of Movies?" It is not different from the attempt of those people, Japanese and foreign, to perfectly turn the land of Japan into a colony and a military base and to mobilize the young population for sacrficing them as human-bullets in an aggresive war against Asia. Now is the time when all Japanese people loving peace and independence should fight, in spite of differences in their respective principles, for the protection of Japanese movies."

This article, which is feared of impairing public peace and contains harmful criticism against the Allied Powers and Occupation Forces, is in violation of the rule in the said SCAP Memorandum of September 19, 1945 and of Item 1, Article 2, Organizations Control Order.

(3) Date of the Newspaper Concerned:

January 1, 1951.

Title of Article: "Threat 'To Okinawa' Answered by Fake Manufactures."

Contents of Article:

"In the turnery, where metals for rolling-stock are being manufactured, a mass production of such metals with English letters engraved thereon

was forced for a month recently. Workers grumbled saying: 'Hell! It's ridiculous for us to do such a thing,' and there were increasingly those who refused to engage in the work as time went on. ---- Thus, it resulted in a production of a lot of fake manufactures and the order could not be fulfilled by the fixed date.

In the C.I. factory tanks were being made by order ---- Workers went strike by turns. ---- They said: 'Recently, we keep silence even if some are found out of order; and when once they are out of use, we make them take a rest as long as possible'---".

This article, which is feared of impairing public peace and is against the Occupation Forces, is in violation of the rule in the said SCAP Memorandum of September 19, 1945 and of Item 1, Article 2, Organizations Control Order.

(4) Date of the Newspaper Concerned:

February 17, 1951.

Title of Article:

a. "Labour on Procurement Demand Grossly Intensified after Red-Purge."

Contents:

"---- 'Dont speak absurdily. Isn't the fact is that our wages have not been raised in spite of any increased labour and, in addition, the coal which

we mined has been sent to munitions factories as P.D. coal to make tanks and armed carriages unnecessary to ~~to~~ this country? I can never afford to do any work for the manufacture of such things. So I won't go to work today.'-----".

Title of Article:

b. "Youth Groups 'CHISEI' and 'SHASEI' Unified into One for the Cause of Over-All Peace."

Contents:

"----- In order to turn Japan into a colony and the young population into human-bullets, they are imposing heavy taxes on the people and demanding delivery of mad rice-quotas. Those taxes are being sent to the Police Reserve that shoots anti-aircraft guns and is being trained to use the Bazooca(?) gun, while the rice delivered by farmers with utmost pains has been shipped to Korea as much as 60,000 tons."

These articles, that are feared of impairing public peace and contains harmful criticism against the Allied Powers, are in violation of the rule in the aforesaid SCAP Memorandum and of Item 1, Article 2, Organizations Control Order.

(5) Date of the Newspaper Concerned:

February 24, 1951.

Title of Article: "Bomb-wings That Break Up in the Air."

Contents of Article:

"The Nikkoku Auto-Body Works lacated in Okubo Village, Kyoto Prefecture commenced to manufacture wings of bombs at the end of last year declining to accept an order from the Heiwa Industrial Company for bus-bodies. Recently, it occurred, through examination, that 70 pairs of those wings out of 500 broke up in the air; and no more than 30 % of the intended number has been produced so far. Workers were dilighted saying: 'It served them right!' while the company authorities intensified the watch on workers and have forced all-night operation for the production grumbling as: 'We cannot but subdue to a G.H.Q. order as well as a crying child.' For the resting beds of the all-night duty group there are thin quilts only at the rate of one per two men, and the discontented young workers, who have complained of the work, are showing a prevalent atmosphere of sabotage playing games such as pole-vault, ping-pong and base-ball. ---- 2,000 copies of small leaflets bearing such words as 'Through over-all peace welfare comes in while messengers of the demons go out' were distributed within the company and some of them were brought even into the room of directors,

thus confounding the company authorities who have so far made light of those young workers that have remained after the dismissal of Communist members."

This article, which is feared of impairing public peace and contains harmful criticism against the Occupation Forces, is in violation of the rule in the aforesaid SCAP Memorandum.

(6) Date of the Newspaper Concerned: November 13, 1950.

Title of Article: "Develop 'the SHIN SEINEN SHIMBUN,' the Organ for the Unification of Youths' Movements." (as statement issued on Nov. 7, 1950 by the National Committee of the Japan Youths' Homeland Front)

Contents of Article:

a. The independence of our fatherland and the freedom of young men are being trampled down day after day by the violent Facsism of those reactionary forces, at home and abroad, that push on with the program of challenging war and turning this country into a colony. Now is the time when we patriotic Japanese youths should destroy, with the use of actual power, the plan for war of those imperialists---.

b. "We inevitably necessitate newspapers of our fighting youngmen as vital arms, which flatly expose treacherous facts of wretched traitors selling Japanese to foreign countries and reveal violent attitude of imperialists driving youngmen to slavery and to a battle field, in order to express

difficult life of the young masses weathering their body and spirit and to make them know sources of their bitterness, and to show real condition of their struggle and direction."

c. "Antagonists oppressed MINSHU SEINEN SHINBUN (Democratic Younth Newspaper), under the responsible compilation of SEINEN SOKOKU SENSEN (Youngmen's Fatherland Front), suspending publication of the above newspending publication of the above newspaper. However, we instantly protested them their unreasonable measures and struggled for demand of re-publication of the above paper.

Thus, we have been publishing "SHIN SEINEN SHINBUN (New Youth Paper), by means of strenuous efforts of nation-wide youngmen, as a new and unified organ paper." As mentioned above these articles threatened to be harmful for public peace and made a vicious criticism against the allied nations, including the Occupied Forces. Moreover, the newspapers revealed articles opposing and resisting the Occupation Forces and Allied Nations, and violated the above Memorandum and Organizations Control Orders.

(7) The 12th issue of the above newspaper dated January 27, 1951 revealed the following articles with the title, "Appeal crisis of this paper, five times increase of printing this paper payment in advance, campaign for protection."

"In order to challenge People's Republic of Korea, People's Republic of China and the Soviet Unions to completely violent and hopeless war, the domestic and foreign imperialists have been flatly advancing their conspiracy and intrigue to drive youngment to human bullets.

They are throwing Japanese life into bottom of destruction, with a lie and compulsion. All speech and activities representing demand for independence and peace of the Japanese people and going forward, in negligence of this present fact, are being oppressed by illegal violence trampled completely international treaties and domestic constitution."

As mentioned above these articles threatened to violate public peace and were nothing but a harmful criticism against the Occupation Forces and Allied Nations. The above newspaper revealed articles opposing and resisting these Powers and Nations, and

was contrary to the above Memorandum and Organizations Control Order.

(8) The 13th issue of SHIN SEINEN SHINBUN..dated February 17, 1951 revealed the following articles with the title "Defend and increase this paper's printing!

"Appeal to the 3rd National Committee of Youth Fatherland Front, in the name of the New Youth Paper Company."

"Imperialists provoking a new world war and their puppet reactionary fellows are making Japan a base of aggression into Asia and manoeuvring a fanatic demagogue and enforcement of ruthless and violent exploitation and oppression, in order to make youngmen bulwark. We have determined to expose bluntly their vicious conspiracy, to struggle all antagonists and to educate youngmen, with concentration of all demands of multitudinous youngmen."

The above articles threatened to violate public peace and were nothing but a harmful criticism against the Occupation Forces and Allied Nations. Publication of the above opposing and resisting articles against the Forces and Nations is nothing but violation to the

above Memorandum and the Organizations Control Order.

II. Conclusion.

The contents of the above articles of the New Youth Paper has agitated few irresponsible and illegal elements in society, with opposition to laws and regulations, with disturbance of public peace and propagated doctrine to destroy public welfare. The comment, principle, editorials and articles of this newspaper were in harmony with those of AKAHATA (Red Flag) which was already suspended. A part of personnel of publication organization of this paper, in substantiality, and KIDE Kazue, publisher of this paper are constituent members of the Japan Communist Party, publication organization of AKAHATA, and these persons are used for the purpose of distribution of propaganda of false, agitative and destructive communists.

Moreover, this paper is claiming a succeeding paper of the "Democratic Youth Newspaper, affiliated paper of AKAHATA, which was already suspended.

As this paper is taking advantage of a part of distribution net of the succeeding paper of AKAHATA, organ paper, it is doubtlessly persumed to be an affiliated paper of AKAHATA.

Such being the case, on the basis of directives in the form of letters by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers to the Prime minister, on June 26, and July 18, 1950 it is recognized that publication of the New Youth Paper should be suspended for an unlimited term since June 26, 1950, the date of the above directive, as an affiliated paper of AKAHATA.

May , 1951

STATEMENT FOR THE SUSPENSION OF PUBLICATION

OF THE RODOSHA (THE LABORER)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU,

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Reason for the Indefinite Suspension of Publication of the "RODOSHA" (the Laborer), the Organ Paper published by the "RODOSHA" KYODO HENSHU IINKAI (the Laborer Joint Compilation Committee), regarded as an Affiliated Paper of the AKAHATA (the Red Flag), the Organ Paper of the Japan Communist Party.

1. Name: The RODOSHA (The Laborer)

2. Location of publication and editorial office:
   A room in the SAMBETSU KAIKAN Hall, 12, 7-chome, Shimbashi, Shiba, Minato Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

3. Printing offices:
   (1). NIHON KIKANSHI INSATSUJO (Japan Organ Paper Printing House), located at 100, 2-chome, Atago-cho, Shiba, Minato Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.
   (2). ROMAJI INSATSUJO (Roman Letters Printing House)
   The NIHON KIKANSHI INSATSUJO printed the "SHIMBUNKA (New Culture), successor paper to the "AKAHATA" and "RODO SHIMBUN (Labor Press)", affiliated paper with the "AKAHATA."

4. Editor, printer and publisher.
   (1). SHINODA Hiko:
   He is a member of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Japan Metal Industry Workers' Union.

He is judged as a fellow-traveller of the Japan Communist Party according to his principle and conduct. He is a nominal person from August 25, 1950 to February 21, 1951.

(2). YOSHIDA Akira.

He is a secretary of the SAMBETSU (All-Japan Congress of Industrial Unions) and also a representative of the SAMBETSU Cell of the Japan Communist Party. He is a nominal person from February 26, 1951 to April 6 in the same year.

(3). OTAKE Kiyoshi.

He is a secretary of the SAMBETBU and also a constituent member of the SAMBETSU Cell of the Japan Communist Party. He is a nominal person from April 11, 1951 up to present.

5. Editorial staff.

According to informatory sources, one of the editorial staff of the "RODOSHA" is UMEDA Toshio, constituent member of the Cell of Secretariate of the ZENZOSEN (All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union) of the Japan Communist Party. The other members are presumably the same with those of "RODO SHIMBUN," affiliated paper with the "AKAHATA," but an investigation into the real state of affairs is now in progress.

6. Publishing organization.

The publishing organization of the "RODOSHA" is the "RODOSHA" Joint Editorial Committee, SAMBETSU KAIKAN Hall, 12, 7-chome, Shimbashi, Shiba, Minato Ward, Tokyo Metropolis. This Committee was established in November, 1950 holding since then regular meetings of the "RODOSHA" Editorial Council consisting of the representatives of individual unions. One of the members of this Council is SHIGI Shigeyuki, member of the Standing Central Executive Committee and constituent member of the Hitachi Business Office in Osaka of the Japan Communist Party. An investigation into the constituent members is now under way.

7. Circulation.

Around 20,000 copies.

The number of copies distributed through the channel of branch offices is presumably 20,000 involving those sent directly from the Headquarters.

8. Channel of distribution.

Their distribution is made through 158 branches all over the country and various labor unions.

9. History and relationship of the "RODOSHA" to its affiliated paper "RODO SHIMBUN (Labor Press)"

Since August 1947, this paper had been published under the name of the "KINZOKU SENSEN (Metal Front)", organ paper of the All-Japan Metal Industry Workers' Union.

The publication of the "RODOSHIMBUN", organ paper of the ZENROREN (Liaison Council of Labor Unions), was suspended because of its affiliation with the "AKAHATA," organ paper of the Japan Communist Party on July 28, 1950. Then, in the fifty-ninth meeting of the Committee of the ZENROREN held on August 2 in the same year, a proposal was made by MURAI Shigeru, staff member of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Japan Metal Industry Workers' Union, with regard to the measure against the suspension of the "RODO SHIMBUN." This meeting was attended by KANEKO Kenta, staff member of the ZEN ROREN (member of the Standing Central Executive Committee of the All-Japan Metal Industry Workers' Union), MURAI Shigeru, staff member of the ZEN ROREN (member of the Central Executive Committee of the All Communications Workers' Union), ODA Kihei and WATANABE Michio, members of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Japan Metal Industry Workers' Union. All agreed to have the right of publication of the "KINZOKU SENSEN," organ paper of the ZEN KINZOKU, transferred from their subordinate organization ZENKINZOKU with the intention of republishing

it as a central organ paper of the ZENROREN. On the other hand, the ZEN KINZOKU held the fifth meeting of the Central Executive Committee in Hyogo Prefecture on August 8 and 9 in the same year. When the Standing Executive Committee of this union proposed that the title of "KINZOKU SENSEN," organ paper of the ZEN KINZOKU, should be changed to the "RODOSHA" under the new control of the ZEN ROREN and that its contents be made suited for all the laborers as those of an organ paper of the ZEN ROREN. Then, this proposal was adopted. As an organ paper of the ZEN KINZOKU, the "RODOSHA-KINZOKU Edition", was published on August 24, in the same year, with an extra publication of the "RODOSHA" changed from the title of "KINZOKU SENSEN" dated August 25. But the subject of the publication of this paper disappeared when the ZEN ROREN was ordered dissolved on August 30 in accord with the Organizations Control Order. Therefore, the publication of this paper had since then been continued under the name of an organ paper of the ZEN KINZOKU together with the publication of the "RODOSHA-KINZOKU Edition." However, the November 24 issue of this paper revealed that a decision had been made on the transference of this publication to a joint compilation of individual unions formerly affiliated with the ZENROREN. The No. 141 dated March 26, 1951 clarified in it that this

paper would be compiled and published by the Joint Editorial Committee. Thus, the publication of the "RODOSHA-KINZOKU Edition," organ paper of the ZEN KINZOKU, started around February 9 in the same year under the new title of the "KINZOKU RODOSHA (Metal Industry Laborer)" For this reason, it has been made clear that this paper is a successor paper to the "RODO SHIMBUN" affiliated with the "AKAHATA" although its publication house is located at the ZENKINZOKU office.

10. Illegal accounts and essays to disturb public order and destruct general welfare.

The fo'egoing "RODOSHA"

(1) Published a manifesto under the heading "Appeal to All the Laborers on the Occasion of Suppression Exerted upon ZENROREN (National Liaison Council of Labor Unions)" in the names of the NICHIEIEN (Japan Screen and Stage Workers Union) and thirty other organizations on the paper No. 92 dated September 1, 1950, to the effect:

"Fellow laborers in the country! The reactionary Yoshida Cabinet which trembled at the activity of the ZENROREN which was born amidst the anger caused by the suspension of the 2.1 General Strike, opposed the new aggressive war made by imperialists, and has been fighting for racial independence and for protection of peaceful workers' living always in the van of the laborers in the whole country under the flag of the SEKAI ROREN (World Federation of Labor Unions), ordered the ZENROREN to dissolve by a single paper issued in accordance with the Organizations Control Order, on August 30. The property which had been

obtained by the union fee which was collected from your scanty purses, was robbed by force, and leaders you had elected were purged from public office", "The domestic and foreign reactionary powers which are going to build up a war cooperative structure by turning Japan to a military base, and going to reduce our nation to a subordinate one by seperate peace, have robbed your ZENROREN of you, which had been in the van of laboring class, and are going to rob your power of you who have risen up for peace and independence. The laborers of the ZENROREN, who wish for Japanese independence and stand against war! It is unforgettable fact for us that the former military clique dissolved the NIPPON RODOKUMIAI HYOGIKAI (Japan Council of Labor Unions), exerted suppression upon the SODOMEI (Japan Federation of Labor Unions) only to lead if to be dissolved, invited all the laborers to the SANGYO HOKOKU KAI (Patriotic Industrial Association) and drove them toward war as mobilized workers. We, however, shall only answer such a violent suppression with a resolute attack. The BOATSU HANTAI KYODO TOSO IINKAI (Joint Struggle Committee against Violent Suppression) has already been organized and the struggle structure has become firm under a new resolution. Nationwide laborers! Now is the

time when you should protest the Fascist suppression, rise up for a resolute counter-attack, drive a strike to protest the authorities, and strengthen the combination with the SEKAI ROREN. Only your resolute action can protect your living and right."

(2) Published an account under the heading "Protect the flag of independence and peace" on the paper No. 100 dated October 2, 1950, to the effect:

"The long war in Korea is exerting a serious influence upon Japanese laborers' living".

"Such a fact is seen in every industry and all the workshop, while it completely proves the domestic and foreign capitalists' intention that they are rapidly turning the war preparation structure into the military mobilization structure at the sacrifice of laborers' living and taking advantage of the Korean Incident."

"When they would press this plan, they strengthened the Fascist suppression still more in order to restrain their opposite power. When the foregoing two reactionary powers carry out their adventuresome plan for war, they are at a loss. They have not another way than that, in order to drive Japanese

people to war as human bullets and to exploit them like slaves."

"The both reactionary powers can maintain their control despite their exploitation and suppression, only because of the cooperation offered by their cat's paws who have been sent into the camp of the Japanese people."

"When suppression and discharge are threatening, Japanese laborers should develope through struggles the right policy of movement, which was once shown by the ZENROREN, combine themselves disregarding the difference in political opinions or of unions they belong to, overcome the pressure in order to protect their living, oppose the war, rise up for the independence of the fatherland, overcome every pressure of authority and plot of traitors, and persistently form resisting force."

(3) Published an appeal made by the Councillors' Group of the SEKAI ROREN concerning the Matsukawa Case on the paper No. 105 dated October 16, the same year, to the effect:

"Nationwide laborers! In the middle of August, last year, there happened a case of an overturned train

near Matsukawa Station on the Tohoku Line. Twenty-two fellow comrades were arrested on the charge, and were detained unlawfully for more than a year and subjected to crazy terrorism. Thus the so-called Matsukawa Case was invented."

"The judgement of the Mitaka Case clearly disclosed the plot of the reactionary authority, but they are exerting every effort for the trial of the Matsuyama Case and are going to carry out the nasty plot in order to recover that failure. For the purpose of preparing for a new war, the domestic and foreign imperialists are persecuting those who protect the truth and righteousness by every crazy or crafty way. Nation wide fellow laborers! The high tide in our struggle should be turned to the trial of the Matsukawa Case. In order to protect the truth to the last, and in order to carry through the justice, not only the struggle for the Matsukawa Case, but also many other powerful struggles should be developed by all the laboring people.

(4) Published an account under the heading "In order to have a new year like Japanese" on the paper No. 116 dated November 24, the same year, to the effect:

"When the year end is near, the Diet session is opened every year. This year, the ordinary and extraordinary sessions will be held. What will the Diet do for us this year? According to a rumor, Premier Yoshida seems to be intending to exploit higher taxes so as to cooperate with the war, and besides intending to recover a militaristic autocracy on the standing of the Liberal Party of an absolute majority."

"That is, of course, an awful thing. We must beg to be excused from the Imperial Rule Assistance Diet. We should not like to see a post-war edition of the 'Imperial Declaration of War'. It is too much for us, Japanese, to be taken to the seperate peace by force under the slogans, such as 'Japanese independence', 'Security', etc., and to be driven to the war. We wish to make the Diet anything but the Imperial Rule Assistance one, but to make it such as managed freely by Japanese people. We must stop the undemocratic way of the autocracy. For that purpose, what should we do? If we stage a furious struggle for year-end allowance, increased wages, decreased local taxes, and non-ration delay or suspension, at the workshop, the foreman will surely be surprised and go reporting it to his boss. The boss means a governor, chief of the police station, Premier Yoshida or these

bosses' boss. The struggle in the workshop is the most important. If we should neglect that struggle, the bosses would quible and leave every thing undone, no matter how many times we should appeal to the Diet."

(5) On the editorial column of the Paper No. 118 dated on December 1, the year, it , titling as "The disregard of consideration right of the Diet and laboring class", inserted an account meaning as follows:

"The nineth special session of the Diet was opened on November 21. And it decided to issue the two laws, the Electric Enterprise Reorganization Ordinance and the Public Utility Ordinance by the Potsdam Imperial Ordinance on the Cabinet meeting on 23rd. The so-called Electric Enterprise Reorganization Ordinance is such, as we members of labor unions had been continuously opposing to its realization, which breaks the electric enterprise of Japan into pieces and intends to establish a constitution of control and exploitation by the international monopolistic capital by the inducement of the Counterpart Fund. And very this, being a switching toward the war basis and being there a strong opposition even among the industrial capitalists as it inflicts a thorough-going blow on the peace-time industry, is that which ended in non-finishing of consideration at the seventh session of the Diet.

Whereas, as there had been written in the letter from General MacArthur to Premier YOSHIDA that the power problem should be delt with the Cabinet Order, it was, after all, disposed promptly following after the directive even the Diet was in session."

"At present, what we must try is at any rate to strike this ringleader YOSHIDA Cabinet down under foot."

(6) On the column of "I have the honor to write you here" of the Paper No. 141 dated on March 26, 1951, under the title of "Let us oppose to the illegalization of the Japan Communist Party in order to protect peace", it inserted as follows:

"HITLER was also a ringleader who suppressed the Communist Party. That the out-law of the Communist Party dangles after the aggressive war and the slaverization of the people's life is so far as the history teaches us."

"At now, the power of the imperialism is so weakened that it could not be compared with before. On the contrary, the power of peace has already become so strong that it would not be swayed by no means. Therefore, the illegalization of the Communist Party, cannot be easily realized. But it is the real characteristic of the imperialism that

it suppresses relying on its force as weak as it becomes.

In the war monger who expands the armaments like a lunatic and boosts up the price of stocks and commodities in sacrifice of the people's blood, there we cannot no longer find any conscience and also any rationality."

(7) On the column of "I have the honor to write you here " of the Paper No. 42 dated on April 1, the year, under the tille of" "Let all peace forces establish a unified front." it inserted as follows:

"The home and foreign imperialistic forces, letting the Democratic Liberal Party monopolize from the Diet to the local assemblies at this time election, are intending to complete the war basis.

However we clamor seriousness of this matter loudly, it is impossible for us to cry it too loud." and "All the colonialization and the trans formation into military base like the construction of military roads and air-bases are being carried out in the sacrifice of the people in every locality. However the respective local outhorities may be tiny, they, serving to the domestic and foreign imperialism,

are exerting a tremendous baneful influence on Japan. In this actuality, how we can entrust the war forces the local assemblies?"

(8) Under the title of "The struggle of the Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union related to peace and independence." it inserted accounts as follows on the Paper:

"When we see the present conditions of Japan, Japan is transformed into the military base for the aggression of the imperialism. As all industries are being reorganized for war and if we become aware of the fact that the power problem has turned out to be a great narrow path, this time struggle implies a great deal of meainings." "Determing the labor conditions which they are now securing the lowest one, the workers of the electric industry are about to stand up in order to protect this." "We at last became to have to fight against the policy of the imperialists and their cat's pows regardless we may like or dislike it making it a materialistic appearance of the so-called reorganization of the electric industry." "While the illumination of the Haneda Air-base is said to be uncommon in the whole world, we are forced to believe that the electric stoppage

is something inseparable from the period of water shortage. That is not all. They are about to deprive us of the electric facilities. For example, after the heavy snowfall, any electric light is not yet switched on at Togane a corner of Chiba Prefecture. If we mention we wish to be switched on, the Power Distribution Co. says that we should get and bring the electric light pole. But the electric light at a foreiger's residence was switched on firstly at Katakai Beach of Togane." "And this is the very situation on which laborers are placed.

The very figure of slave laborers who are forced to work without any hope like living corpses and regardless of Saterday and Sunday is nothing more about to choke us by their very hands same with those which were really stained by the flood of the North Koreans."

(9) On the column of "I have the honor to write here." of the Paper No. 145 dated on April 16, the year, under the title of "The over-all peace is all the more promising, it inserted an account as follows:

"The way of thinking that, whatever we may do, it is hopeless because we are under occupation. The way thinking that the over-all peace must be difficult to be realized. The way of thinking that war should be avoided. A big incident which gave a great change to these way of thinking took place. General MacArthur was dismissed. This is that."

"The peaceful voice which has been desiring not to aggrandize the Korean War is now covering all over the world. This voice and this strength are preventing that the war extends to North-East, (Manchuria). That war cannot be avoided is utterly false. The reality is that we do not prevent war. If we straggle seriously, we can certainly avoid war. Of course, the home and foreign monopolistic capitals which have been raising a tremendous profit may wish to aggrandize the war also hereafter. The Democratic Liberal Party may become a cat's paw of it in the country. It may increase the number of military base and advance the rearmament of Japan and strengthen the slavery of the Japanese people. Never! We must not make ourselves easy." "Now, the time, renewing our

conviction, has come to fight. The home and foreign influences, especially the Democratic Liberal Party, having lost the prop and stay, are pitching and rolling. Strengthening the unified front of peace, to win the increase of wages, local election and Mayday fighting, to collect the signatures of the votes of over-all peace and requirement of holding of Big Five conference. In these struggles, we must not let this golden opportunity flee away."

(10) On the same paper, under a title of "Ousted General MacArthur had remained indifferently for 5 years and a half on discrepant Policy for Asia", the following was published.

"General MacArthur not only had been a ruler of Japan for 5 years and 8 months since he came to Japan in August, 1945, at the head of the Occupation Forces as the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers just after the surrender of Japan, but also had been the Supreme Commander of the U.N. Forces which has advanced in Korea since last June. During his reign, the Japanese Government showed a gesture that it established a new Constitution and gave freedom of political activity to the people and that of labor movement to the laborers. But since the 2.1 strike, it enforced oppression by force on the strikes of Nippon Type, Toho Studio, Japan Steel Pipe and Fujimitaka, established the Public Security Act and revised the Labor Law. As a result of the 5.30 Incident and Questionnaire Case which followed the former, many laborers were arrested. In addition, after the outbreak of the Korean Incident, there occurred successively the Purge of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, suspension of the publication of "AKAHATA" "RODO SHIMBUN (Labor Newspaper)"

and other democratic newspapers and the arrest on a wide scale of the persons concerning the above, dissolution of National Liaison Council of Labor Unions and the discharge of the laborers in the leading position. On the other hand, the rearmament consisting chiefly of National Police Reserve and Maritime Safety Corps is planned and the conversion of industries into munition manufacture is pushed. Consequently, it resulted in strengthening of labor and decrease of substantial wages, and the living of laborers becomes more and more pressed. Therefore, it is easily supposed that the Japanese laboring class will remember this fact for ever."

(11) On the same paper, under a title of "Decisive peace struggle essential," a talk of YOSHIDA Kenji, the chairman of NICO, concerning the oust problem of General MacArthur, was published as follows:

"The oust of General MacArthur tells us the fact that the most adventurous reactionary influence has been entirely isolated. But this does not mean that the policy aiming at making Japan a military bases in Asia has been fundamentally changed. On the contrary, it is supposed that this policy will be pushed more strongly and more premiditatedly. Accordingly, if Japanese people unite in a body in order to oppose to the rearmament and demand an all-out

peace treaty and push on a desperate struggle in cooperation with the other peace-loving influence in the world, the reactionary influence will surely be driven into a difficult situation in an isolation on the problem of Japan. In this juncture, what we should request the YOSHIDA reactionary government is that all reactionary ordinances shall be abolished immediately and all reactionary decisions such as violation of fundamental right or oppression against the labor movement which were practised in violation of Potsdam Declation, various decisions of the Far East Committee and Constitution shall be suspended. And at the same time, we request the immediate resignation of the YOSHIDA Reactionary Cabinet."

The above involves harmful criticism against the Allied Powers including the Occupation Forces, and shows hostility against them. Therefore it violates Item 1, Article 2, Organization Control Order and the SCAP Memorundam, "Press Code for Japan" dated September 19, 1945.

(12) Conclusion

The contents of the articles in the said RODOSHA (laborer) are nothing but a propaganda of a doctrine that aims at agitation of the irresponsible and

unlawful elements in the society, opposition to the law, disturbance of the order and destruction of the general welfare. The points of argument, principles, assertion and articles of it are similar to those of the AKAHATA, an organ of the Japan Communist Party which was ordered to be suspended, and its successor papers. And the nominal person of editing, printing and publishing of it and a part of the editing staffs of it are Communist Party members who made up a publishing organization of the AKAHATA, an organ of the Japan Communist Party which was ordered to be suspended.

In addition, this paper is recognized to be a successor paper of the RODO SHIMBUN (Labor Newspaper), an organ of the National Liaison Council of Labor Unions which was ordered to be suspended on July 24, 1950 as a similar paper of the AKAHATA. By reason of the above, the said " RODOSHA" is recognized to be a similar paper to the above mentioned AKAHATA.

Accordingly, according to the SCAP directives addressed to the Premier in a form of memorandum dated June 26, 1950 and July 18, 1950, the said RODOSHA is recognized to be suspended unlimitedly from June 26, 1950 as a similar paper of the AKAHATA.

May , 1951

STATEMENT FOR THE SUSPENSION OF PUBLICATION OF THE HEIWA FUJIN SHIMBUN (THE PEACE WOMAN NEWSPAPER)

Special Investigation Bureau,
Attorney-General's Office.

Reason for the Indefinite Suspension of Publication of the "HEIWA FUJIN SHIMBUN" (the Peace Woman Newspaper) published by the HEIWA FUJIN SHIMBUN HONKYOKU (the Peace Woman Newspaper Main Office), regarded as an Affiliated Paper of the AKAHATA (the Red Flag), the Organ Paper of the Japan Communist Party.

1. Name ; HEIWA FUJIN SHIMBUN (Peace Woman Newspaper)

2. Site of Publication :

HEIWA FUJIN SHIMBUN HONKYOKU (Peace Woman Newspaper Main Office) 12, 7-chome, Shimbashi, Shiba, Minato Ward, Tokyo.

3. Editor-Publisher :

KOYAMA Fusako.

This person, who had been dwelling at KAWANO's, 81, Hachinari-cho, Suginami Ward, Tokyo, is believed to have moved on April 13 of this year to 92, 2-chome, Koenji, Suginami Ward, she is a cell member of the Japan Communist Party in the secretariat of the ZEN NIHON ZOSEN RODO KUMIAI (All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union) headquarters and a secretary of the

NIHON MINSHU FUJIN KYOGIKAI (Japan Democratic Women's Council).

4. Editing Staff :

It is assumed that OGAWA Tomoko, Secretary-General of the Japan Democratic Women's Council, SHIONOYA Ai, Chief of the Women's Department of the Japan Communist Party, MATSUZAKI Hamako, member of the same Women's Department and secretary of the Japan Democratic Women's Council and further, those concerned with the above Women's Department and old women reporters of the "Akahata" participate in the publication. But its details are left obscure.

5. History :

The initial number of the Peace Woman Newspaper was issued as the organ of the Japan Democratic Women's Council on February 11, 1951 .

The Women's Council in question has not provided for an organ since its formation and the Communist Party also gave positive support to the

FUJIN MINSHU SHIMBUN (Women's Democratic Newspaper) of the FUJIN MINSHU KURABU (Women's Democratic Club) under the wing of the saide Women's Council as the newspaper for women. And the Temporary Central Guidance Body of the Japan Communist Party issued on January 25, 1951, Notification No. 659, in which the Party announced to publish the "Peace Woman Newspaper" as the organ of the Japan Democratic Women's Council, as it recognized that in the field of the Party's guidance to women there has been raised an injurious inclination of anti-labor women, for the Women's Democratic Club recently came to bear more and more the colour of petit-bourgeoisie and distorted much of the movement course of the Women's Council and opposed to it.

The reason why the "Peace Woman Newspaper" may be considered as a similar paper of the "Akahata" shall be stated later in detail. The paper holds consistently on to print cause, advocation, editorial, explanation and article as ought to be as the mass people's political newspaper of the Japan Communist Party, though written in plain language, advocating that " it should be operated

as a moment to review the women's movement of the Party, subordinating it to the strategy and tactics of revolution from the standpoint of the class struggle. With KOYAMA Fusako as the publisher the paper has been uninterruptedly issued weekly since February 11 of this year.

6. Printing Offices and Mailing :

(1) There is a fact that the SHINYU Printing Office at 161, Shinden-shimo-machi, Adachi Ward, Tokyo Metropolis, set up the type, so that it appears that even now they are being printed at the same place.

(2) Mailing :

It seems that they are being carried from the printing office to post-offices, railway stations, etc. by small-type automobiles, making use of mail or railway parcels.

7. Circulation :

30,000 copies (supposedly)

8. Distribution Net-work :

In the notification No. 657 dated Jan. 25, 1951 of Japan Communist Party's Temporary Guidance Section, it was clarified that, "As the Sub-Section of the FUJIN MINSHU SHIMBUN (Women's Democratic Newspaper) is being constituted only by the lower organization of the NIHON MINSHU FUJIN KYOGI KAI (Japan Democratic Women's Conference), this should be made, really and nominally, an organization belonging to the said Conference and so, guidance by the organ should also be strengthened the more."

Considering from the above fact, these printed matters appear to be distributed, making use of the distribution net-work of the "Women's Democratic Newspaper." Besides, the distribution route of the "AKAHATA (Red Flag)" and its succeeding newspaper is being made use of.

9. Connection with the organ paper, the AKAHATA (The Red Flag).

(1) As shown in No. 659 Notice dated Jan. 25, 1951, "Concerning Issue of Peace Women Newspaper" of the Temporary Central Guidance Body, this paper is under the support and the guidance of the J.C.P which is the issue organization of the Akahata.

(2) The Japan Democratic Women Conference was established by the Women Dept. of the J.C.P which is the issue organization of the Akahata about April 19, 1948 and KUSHIDA Fuki, chairman of the Women's Democratic Club, OGAWA Tomoko, Head Office Dept. chief of the National Railway Corporation's Workers' Labor Union, MATSUZAKI Hamako, the Women Dept. staff of the J.C.P and others took leadership of this Conference. And the slogan of this Conference is as follows:

"Taking advantage of the combined efforts of the democratic women's organizations, we shall make efforts to liberate women through improvements toward women and their livelihood, and we shall make efforts to unite the women's

front for the establishments of the true Japanese democratization and the eternal peace of Japan."

And this Conference had 500.000 constituent members belonging to the Democratic Nurse League, to the Women's Democratic Club, to the Women Dept. of the Zentei and to the Organizations affiliated with All Japan Congress of Industrial Unions, and in various local places, the liaison organs of this Conference were formed.

(3) This paper, aiming at strengthening the guidance upon women, is written with so easy style of writing that women with low education can read it, and its essay, theory, explanation and contents of the articles are somewhat inclined to that of the Akahata Also, on this paper, an over-all peace treaty and opposition to the taxation which are the urgent themes of the Party are emphasized and especially, in connection with Korean war, the actions of the UN Army are misunderstood, on the contrary, the actions of the North Korean Army and the Red Army are justified.

By this reason, this paper is regarded as the same with the Akahata and its succeeding papers.

(4) Person concerned with this paper are the leading members of the Women Dept. of the J.C.P.

(5) The sales girls of this paper, as shown in case of TAJIMA Kimiko appeared at Yurakucho Station in Tokyo, are the same girls of the succeeding paper of the Akahata.

Judging from these points of view, "Peace Women Newspaper" seem to have a close connection with the Akahata.

10. Unlawful Articles infringing public peace and welfare:

(1) The HEIWA FUJIN SHIMBUN (Peace Women's Newspaper) published the following articles criticizing destructively the Allied Nations including the Occupation Forces resisting and opposing to them under the title, "To you workers" in the column of the preface of the inaugural issue dated February 11, 1951:

"The number of military trains with many freight cars has increased since the Korean War. Munitions factories only are awfully busy. It seems that rice also has been transported to Korea. I am told that the ashes of day laborers have been sent from Korea."

(2) The newspaper published the following article under the title, "No more Blood Delivery" on the page 2 of the inaugural issue of the newspaper in order to destructively criticize, resist and oppose to the Allied Nations including the Occupation Forces:

"My husband is working for the Occupation Forces. The compulsory delivery of blood has been shortly carried out among occupation forces Japanese employees in order to express their gratitude towards them. He was obliged to contribute his blood against his will because he will be fired if he rejects the contribution.

I am utterly opposed to cooperate with the United Nations in such a way.

(3) The following article under the title,"In the case of the conclusion of an all-out peace treaty---in the case of a separate peace treaty" was published by the newspaper in the column (Housewife's School-Room) of the third issue dated February 25, 1951:

"Rich men such as American and Prime Minister YOSHIDA say that a peace treaty is better. Working people such as the Soviet Union and China say that an all-out peace treaty is better. To make a long story of a separate peace treaty short, the Soviet Union and China are waging war in Korea, and so they will not conclude a separate treaty. Yoshida Cabinet advocates that Japan, at first, should shake up her hand with America and then participate in the United Nations through the introduction of America. After the conclusion of a separate peace treaty, the withdrawal of foreign forces are desirable and Japanese army will be built again. Thus, taxes imposed upon us will become heavier. It is natural that the prices of commodities should go up because war goods only are manufactured.

All the Japanese people will become so poor that they will not buy goods.

Peace industry will ruin. Unemployed persons will increase in number.

There is possibility that Japan will turn to battlefields just like Korea."

(4) On the first page of the Fifth Number of the paper as of March 11, 1951, an article which contained destructive criticism against the Allied Powers including the Occupation Forces and columns resistant and opposing to them was inserted under the title of "Opposition to Enslavement of Japan. Budding of Friendship between Japan and Korea" as follows:

"Foreigners are snatching food, electric power, fuel and all from us, and we are being troubled little by little. We Koreans, let us oppose the enslavement of Japan in earnest."

(5) At the top of the first page of the Seventh Number of the paper as of March 25, 1951, an article which might disturb awfully the public peace was inserted under the title of "Taxes Are Going to Soar to Increase Expenditures for Warfare" as follows:

"These are dreadful taxes which would destroy peace-time industries, increase suicide by hanging and double suicide of parent and children, increase production of anti-aircraft guns, tanks, machine-guns etc. and make Japan a foothold for war."

Each of them not only violates the SCAP's memorandum "Press Code for Japan" dated September 19, 1945 and "that concerning the Freedom of Speech and Press" as of September 10, 1945, under the provisions of Clause 1, Article 2 of the Organizations Control Order and Article 1 of the 325th of the

Ordinance, and injures awfully the peace and welfare of the public by instigating the women's class who are comparatively low in education with false and destructive articles and by disturbing the order with dissemination of communists propaganda and violation of laws.

11. Conclusion:

The content of the article above-mentioned of the Peace Woman Newspaper is a propagation of its doctrine which agitates a minor elements of the society, unresponsible and unlawful, and, is opposing to law, disturbing the public order and destroying the general welfare, and its opinion, principle and assertion are along the line of 'AKAHATA', organ of the Japan Communist Party, and its successor papers. Moreover, the publishing body involves the Women's Division of the Japan Communist Party, the publishing body of AKAHATA (Red-Flag) and its successor papers, as a powerful constituent element, besides, the editor and publisher of it is a member of the Japan Communist Party, the publishing body of 'AKAHATA' and its successors. And there is a fact that the paper is utilizing a part of distribution net-work of "AKAHATA' and its successor papers. Such being the circumstances, this paper should be recognized a similar paper of "AKAHATA'.

Accordingly, due to the directive by letter from the Supreme Commander of Allied Forces to the Prime Mini-

ster of Japan dated June 26, 1950 and July 18, 1950, the Peace Woman Newspaper shall be recognized to be suspended its issueing unrestrictedly on and after June 26, 1950, the date of said directive, because of its being a similar paper of 'AKAHATA'.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Sugiyama. N ,I.D. Third (3) May. 11 ,1951)(567; 389. C

May 16 , 1951

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

For : Lt.-Col. Jack P. Napier of Government Section, G.H.Q.

Subject: Partial Release of the Sealing of the Ishikawa Printing Office which was a printing works for the JIMMIN SHIMBUN (the People's Newspaper).

I The following facts have come to light as a result of our investigation as to the Ishikawa Printing Office, of whose case we have already informed you in our report (455) 309 C, dated April 9, 1951.

a. The sealed printing machines belonging to the said printing works are as follows:

(1) A full duodecimo printing machine.

(2) A half doudecimo printing machine.

(3) A one-fourth duodecimo printing machine.

b. The printing of the "JIMMIN SHIMBUN" having a square measure of 1,092 millimeters by 768 (a measure before cutting) requires a full duodecimo flat-bed machine.

This is set up in the place shown as No. 1 in the sketch (ANNEXED PAPER), and it was formerly used for the printing of the said "JIMMIN SHIMBUN".

c. The half duodecimo printing machine which is set up in the place as No. 2 in the said sketch can only serve the purpose of printing in a newsprint having a measure of 487 millimeters by 358 (a measure before cutting) and thus it is clear that the machine cannot be used for the printing of the said "JIMMIN SHIMBUN".

d. The one-fourth duodecimo printing machine shown as No.3 in the said sketch cannot be used for printing in any larger paper than that having a measure of 362 millimeters by 245 (a measure before cutting).

It is also clear that this machine cannot serve the purpose or printing the "JIMMIN SHIMBUN".

e. The largest square measure of each printing paper in which each of the said printing machines can print is shown as follows for your information.

Kind of Machine	Length (millimeters)	Width (millimeters)
Full Duodecimo Printing Machine	1,092	768
Half Duodecimo Printing Machine	487	358
One-fourth Duodecimo Printing Machine	362	245

(Remarks)

1. Average monthly expenses of a household in the nation was

about eleven thousand five hundred yen even at the end of last year. The foregoing ISHIKAWA Iwao, manager of a works, has a mother and sister as his family members.

(1) As reported before, he had a loan of two hundred seventy thousand yen from the Industrial Bank of Japan as the establishing fund of the works in September, thereabouts, 1946. The total amount of the repayment by March 5, this year, was one hundred ninety-two thousand yen, and the remains is still seventy-eight thousand year, for the repayment of which he has to raise three thousand five hundred yen per month. Besides, the foregoing bank has placed a chattle mortgage on everything such as the building, printing machines, etc.

(2) Morecver, he had a loan of fifty thousand yen from the KOKUMIN KINYU KOKO (People's Credit Accommodation Treasury), 1-5, Shinkawa-cho, Chuo Ward, around September 1949. Consequently, he has monthly had to repay twc thousand yen as for the principal, and seven hundred eighty-one yen as for the interest, (two thousand seven hundred eithty-one yen as the total) at one per cent of monthly rate of interest from September, 1949. However, since he repaid the portion of May 1950 on October 3, 1950, he has paid nothing, and has thirty-two thousand yen in arrears at present. In these circumstances, as he is unable to repay, the arrearage is left as it was.

(3) Such being the case, he needs to have six thousand two hundred eighty-one yen as the fund for monthly repayment.

(4) Furthermore, he has had a loan of thirty thousand yen respectively from the TOYOTAMA SHINYO KUMIAI (Toyotama Credit Union), from Mr. Kagami, former customer, from elder sister in Nagoya, and from Mr. Inaba, uncle in Gotenba, but he seems to ~~ha~~have no way to repay each of the above loans.

2. The places and articles under seal have been found quite usual.

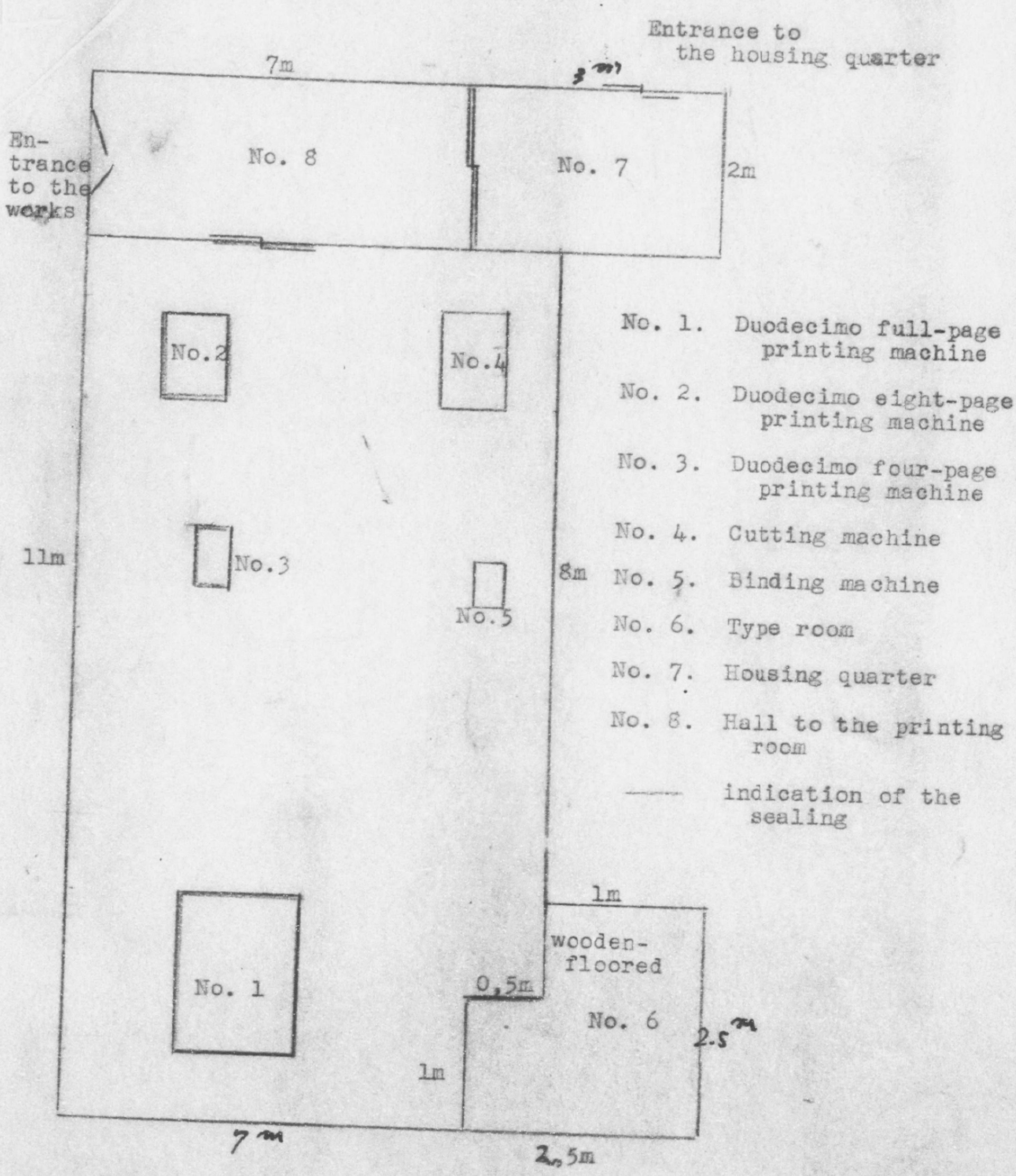
II. It may be thought an excessively severe measure in view of the above said fact, that the whole works has been sealed, though it may be considered reasonable, to seal the only machine that has actually been used in reference to the fact of printing only once the People's Newspaper. It may be not, therefore, regarded as a lawful measure, that the competent official had sealed even the small machines for printing duodecimo eight pages and duodecimo four pages as well as the affected machine, from which resulted the check-up of the whole works, which was consequently forced to drive the life of all the personnel of the works into a difficult situation, without taking any measure against it. (We have already submitted a note to you in reference to the fact that the personnel of the printing office have not any thought sympathetical for the Communist Party and that their attitude was rather positively cooperative for our investigation th there.)

III. For the above reasons we may take here against the printing office such measure as to take off the seals from some parts of the office, though the seal of the duodecimo full-page machine must be left untouched, to impress there the majesty of law; and to make free the above-mentioned two small machines having no relation to the printing of the People's Newspaper, to be further used for ordinary printings, and to recover the way of living for all personnel of the printing office.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

ANNEXED PAPER



No. 1. Duodecimo full-page printing machine

No. 2. Duodecimo eight-page printing machine

No. 3. Duodecimo four-page printing machine

No. 4. Cutting machine

No. 5. Binding machine

No. 6. Type room

No. 7. Housing quarter

No. 8. Hall to the printing room

—— indication of the sealing

last.

COPY

Takahashi, S ,I.D. Third (6)(Apr.27,1951)(30) 428. C

May 30, 1951.

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

For: Lt.-Col. Jack P. Napier, Government Section G. H. Q.

Subject: Strike staged by the ZEN-KO-REN (All-Japan Federation of Mine Workers Unions) for increase of wages in April, 1951, and conditions thereafter.

I. This Bureau made an investigation and has detected the following facts:

a. General conditions.

The subject federation was making negotiation for increasing wages from April, and made callective bargaining several times from April 17. Among six big-scale companies, the KAMIOKA KOGYO (Kamioka Mining Co.) had the negotiation settled on April 29 and the strike was evaded. The NIHON KOGYO (Japan Mining Co.), BESSHI KOGYO (Besshi Mining Co.), DOWA KOGYO (Dowa Mining Co.), TAIHEI KOGYO (Taihei Mining Co.) and FURUKAWA

KOGYO (Fukukawa Mining Co.) went driving strike on April 27, but each of them had respectively had the strike settled by May 11.

b. Details of the negotiation made by each company (Six big-scale companies).

1. Kamitka Mining Co.

The negotiation was settled on April 29 without strike.

2. Japan Mining Co.

They went into an indefinite-term strike on April 27. As a result of the all-night collective bargaining on May 3, the issue reached to settlement on the following day, consequently the strike was suspended just at 5 p.m. on the same day.

3. Besshi Mining Co.

They ran into an indefinite-term strike on April 27, and after the all-night negotiation continued from 4 to 5, May, they reached to a settlement on the following day, the strike being suspended on 7, the same month.

4. Dowa Mining Co.

They went into an indefinite-term strike on April 27, and had the issue settled on May 7. Consequently, they suspended the strike on the following day.

5. Furukawa Mining Co.

They staged a forty-eight hour strike on April 28. As a result of the negotiation made on May 3, however, the indefinite term strike to be staged on 4 was postponed. On May 11, the issue came to be settled and the strike was suspended on and from 12, the same month.

6. Taihei Mining Co.

They went into an indefinite strike on April 28, but the issue was settled on May 11. Consequently they suspended the strike and returned to their workshops.

C. New wages allowed by each company.

Names of Companies	Base	Extraordinary Allowance	Term-end Allowance (First Term)	Others
Kamioka Mining Co.	¥9,000	¥3,000	¥11,000	¥5,000
Nihon Mining Co.	¥8,300	¥7,000	None	None
Besshi Mining Co.	¥8,100	None	¥7,000	¥ 219
Dowa Mining Co.	¥8,100	¥1,500	¥15,600 (Average of two terms)	
Furukawa Mining Co.	¥7,600	¥1,000	¥ 2,000	
Taihei Mining Co.	¥8,500	¥3,000	¥ 8,000	

d. There was not found any illegal case in each company during the strike.

II. None.

III. None.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Kasahara. K, I.D. First (2)(May, 4, 1951)(541) 396, i

May 18, 1951.

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

FOR: Lt.-Col. Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G.H.Q.

SUBJECT: Declaration of the organizations participating in the campaign for the elections as of April 23 and 30 in accordance with the provisions of the Article 6 of the Organizations Control Order.

The following is the figures of the organizations as of April 30 which are usually not requested to declare but temporarily made its declaration in accordance with the provisions of the Article 6 of the Organizations Control Order in order to recommend or

support candidates in publice offices running for the slections of city, town, village heads and assembly members to be held on April 23 as well as the elections of metropolitan, prefectural and Hokkaido assembly members and governors on April 30.

	Organizations	Members
Local Public Employee's Unions	173	1,186,213
General Labor Unions	625	2,289,288
Supporters Society	188	17,988
Others	1,174	836,729
Total	2,160	4,330,218

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

ANNEXED PAPER

Status of declaration made by the organizations engagi
in election campaign at the local elections in April.

	Local public employee's unions		General labor unions		Supporting society		
	No. of organizations	No. of Members	No. of organizations	No. of Members	No. of organizations	No. of Members	No. of organizations
Hokkaido	2	24,595	11	46,505	1	60	
Aomori			2	206			
Iwate	2	12,860	6	44,338			
Miyagi	3	7,619	7	29,446	2	154	
Akita	3	8,098	14	56,420	1	32	
Yamagata	9	22,082	8	36,768	5	270	
Fukushima	2	2,337	9	10,632	1	23	
Ibaraki			2	30,020			
Tochigi	1	9,800	4	2,454	8	124	
Gumma			3	3,465	4	147	
Saitama	4	14,001	11	577			
Chiba	2	3,728	6	3,738	4	208	
Tokyo	11	776,739	72	694,723	20	1,417	
Kanagawa	4	31,273	16	49,714			
Yamanashi			5	1,691	2	64	
Niigata	19	13,253	51	74,182	12	277	
Toyama	1	3,200	6	36,779			
Ishikawa	5	7,694	3	2,424	17	1,399	
Nagano	2	10,506	2	2,568	4	287	
Shizuoka	1	2,900	5	52,382	12	727	
Aichi	5	26,870	30	50,763	9	563	
Gifu	3	1,071	15	44,395	26	2,170	
Mie	1	3,180	6	1,562	6	337	
Fukui	1	4,023	10	36,186	1	18	
Shiga	3	2,760	10	5,002	4	496	

ANNEXED PAPER

f declaration made by the organizations engaging

ion campaign at the local elections in April.

(as of April 30, 1951.)

eral labor unions		Supporting society		Others		Total	
No. of Members	No. of organi-zations	No. of Members	No. of organi-zations	No. of Members	No. of organi-zations	No. of Members
46,505	1	60	3	265	17	71,425
206					2	206
44,338			3	27,940	11	85,138
29,446	2	154	4	65	16	37,284
56,420	1	32	17	2,655	35	67,205
36,768	5	270	31	195,602	53	254,722
10,632	1	23	9	197	21	13,189
30,020			1	350	3	30,370
2,454	8	124	45	5,336	58	17,714
3,465	4	147	9	691	16	4,303
577					5	14,578
3,738	4	208	15	2,977	27	10,651
694,723	20	1,417	96	78,211	199	1,551,090
49,714			5	1,377	25	82,364
1,691	2	64	13	30,506	20	32,261
74,182	12	277	198	128,253	280	215,965
36,779			5	931	12	40,910
2,424	17	1,399	3	49	28	11,566
2,568	4	287			8	13,361
52,382	12	727	54	20,300	72	76,309
50,763	9	563	26	5,016	70	83,212
44,395	26	2,170	50	9,805	94	57,441
1,562	6	337	14	3,262	27	8,341
36,186	1	18	11	1,444	23	41,671
5,002	4	496	85	3,320	102	11,578

Kyoto	1	5,484	4	4,083			
Osaka	11	48,472	36	313,629	3	85	
Hyogo	25	39,902	37	83,155	8	2,418	
Nara	1	2,567	3	4,155	1	41	
Wakayama	2	5,225	24	26,697	8	1,309	
Tottori	5	3,870	3	11			
Shimane			3	1,594			
Okayama	6	2,645	13	19,305			
Hiroshima	5	15,291	36	57,868	8	865	
Yamaguchi	6	17,591	19	66,419			
Tokushima			3	1,475			
Kagawa	1	2,386	5	1,430			
Ehime	3	1,601	11	65,449	32	3,452	
Kochi	1	736	3	1,668			
Fukuoka	1	4,750	18	97,954	1	66	
Saga	13	16,898	30	40,504	1	16	
Nagasaki	8	21,092	57	108,440	1	420	
Kumamoto	1	4,900	4	47,100	2	57	
Oita	1	12	3	2,147			
Miyazaki			5	1,083			
Kagoshima	3	11,786	12	34,277	5	2,032	
Total	178	1,193,907	633	2,295,383	209	19,534	1,3

4,083			8	1,863	13	11,430
313,629	3	85	48	9,956	98	372,242
83,155	8	2,418	47	37,241	117	162,716
4,155	1	41	12	10,132	17	16,895
26,697	8	1,309	80	11,217	114	44,448
11			19	17,386	27	21,267
1,594			3	29	6	1,623
19,305			11	1,469	30	23,419
57,868	8	865	61	2,917	110	76,941
66,419			13	20,304	38	104,314
1,475					3	1,475
1,430			3	118	9	3,934
65,449	32	3,452	32	6,150	78	76,652
1,668			4	148	8	2,552
97,954	1	66	1	29	21	102,799
40,504	1	16	28	38,142	72	95,560
108,440	1	420	69	26,807	135	156,759
47,100	2	57	12	4,854	19	56,911
2,147			12	127,055	16	129,214
1,083					5	1,083
34,277	5	2,032	26	3,100	46	51,205
2,295,383	209	19,534	1,186	837,469	2,206	4,346,293

COPY

) Hirasawa, Id, I.L. First (2) (May, 14, 1951) (557) 406, i

May 21, 1951.

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

For : Lt.-Col. Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G.H.Q.

Subject: Declaration of Japan Communist Party's Newly-Formed Lower Organizations.

I. Here is reported in the annexed paper the declaration of Japan Communist Party's Newly-Formed Lower Organizations received by the Special Investigation Bureau during April 1951.

II. None.

III. None.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

ANNEXED PAPER

Prefecture	Organization	Representative or Superintendent	Date of Formation	Number of Constituents	Remark
Shimane	Ishinishi Area Committee	TERADA Tetsuro	Apr. 2,'51	5	
Chiba	Sambu County Committee	YAMAMOTO Yoshi-saburo	Mar.10,'51	1	
Saitama	Yukita Cell Group Committee	ORISHIGE Kazuo	Mar.23,'51	3	
Fukuoka	Futasemachi Cell Group Comm.	SANO Yoshio	Mar.20,'51	3	
Hokkaido	Free Laborers' Cell	OGAWA Toshio	Mar.29,'51	3	
Akita	Shimoono Cell	OGASAWARA Hiroshi	"	2	
"	Nishikigi "	NARITA Ginzo	Jan.10,'51	3	
Yamagata	Ohishida "	KIRII Tokushiro	Mar.17,'51	3	
Fukushima	Naigoko "	JUNTO Akio	Mar.28,'51	2	
Ibaraki	Oga "	KANEKO Yoshiaki	Mar.24,'51	4	
Yamanashi	Hoashi "	NAGAYOSHI Kazuharu	Mar.11,'51	2	
Tokyo	Hodogaya "	SUZUKI Satoru	Mar. 7,'51	3	
Shizuoka	Shimada "	TAKIGAWA Kenkichi	Apr. 4,'51	5	
"	Shimizu General Free Union's Cell	KAWASHIMA Yasuhiko	Apr. 4,'51	7	
Shiga	Zezeo Cell	OKUMURA Shozo	Apr.31,'51	3	
"	Aichigawa Cell	KUKI Sachio	Apr.10,'51	2	
Shimane	Hamada City Free Labor Union's Cell	MORI Nagaichi	Mar.10,'51	3	

Okayama	Yukan Cell	DEKIYAMA Shigeru	Mar.15,'51	3
"	Okayamahigashi Cell	HORIUCHI Tadashi	Mar. 8,'51	3
"	Minami Cell	TAKAHASHI Keiichi	Mar. 1,'51	6
"	Kita Cell	HARADA Yoshiharu	Mar. 7,'51	4
Yamaguchi	Onoda Resident Cell	OHI Minoru	Mar.20,'51	3
Fukuoka	Akizuki Cell	SHIBATA Toshikatsu	Mar.10,'51	3
Total	23 organizations			76