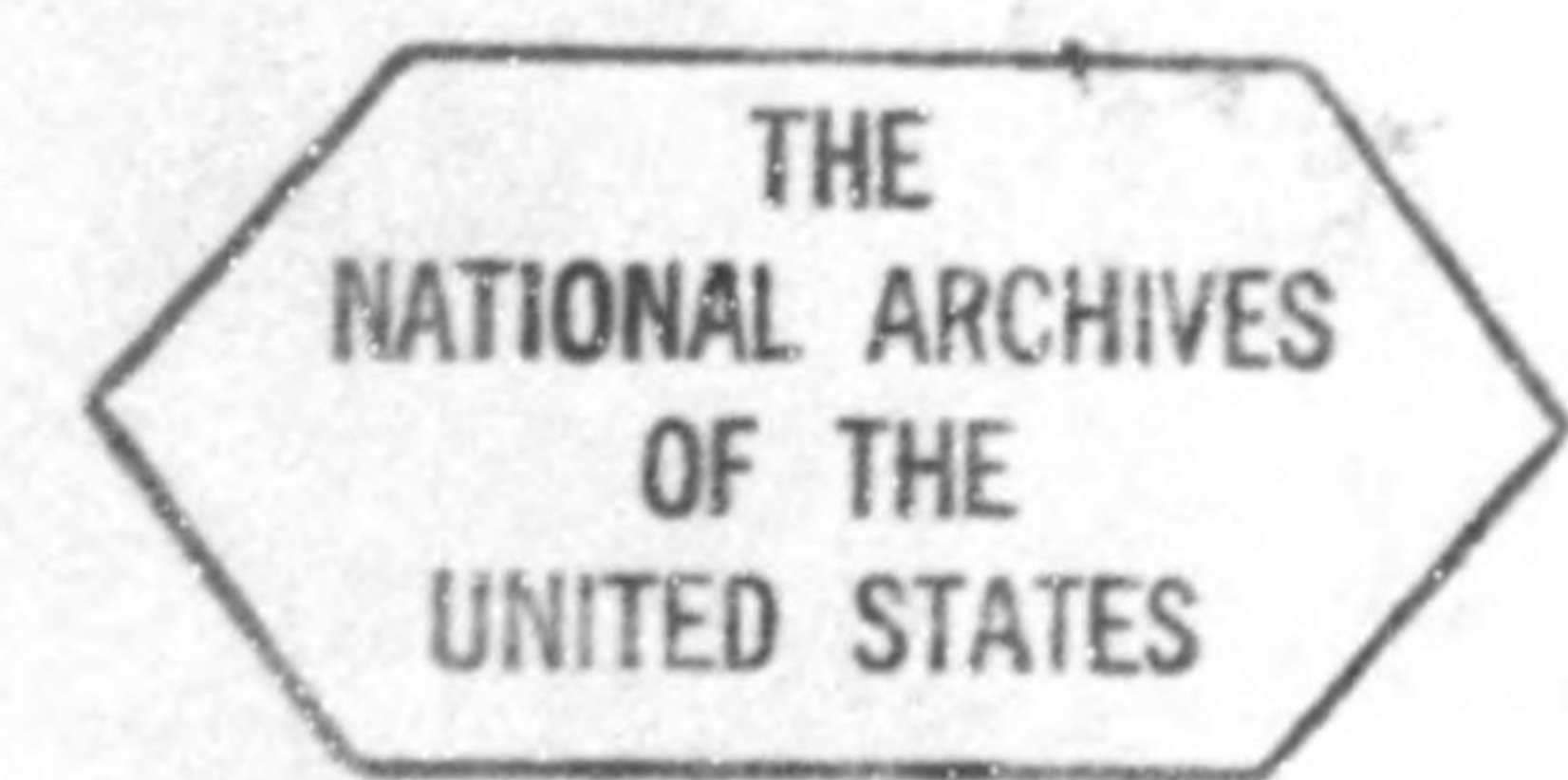


GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents



- (1) Box no. 2241
(2) Folder title/number: (24)
Civil Censorship Detachment Intercepts

(3) Date: Oct. 1948 - Dec. 1949

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
021	e

(5) Item description and comment:
Secret

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no. _____ Sheet no. _____

SECRET
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

36410

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: _____
Subject: **Trade Policies of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society**

Note No.

From: G-2

To: GS

Date: 5 December 1949
CI Div/JPP/NER/kk

1.

Forwarded as of interest to Government Section is a copy of a Summary of Information, subject: "Trade Policies of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society" (Incl 1).

1 Incl:
S/I, subj as above,
dtd 29 Nov 49

[Handwritten Signature]
J.O.A.W.

SECRET

Trade Policies of the Japan-Soviet
Friendship Society

G-2

GS

5 December 1949
CI Div/JPP/NER/kk

1. Forwarded as of interest to Government Section is a copy of a Summary of Information, subject: "Trade Policies of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society" (Incl 1).

1 Incl:
S/I, subj as above,
dtd 29 Nov 49

G.A.W.

SECRET

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SECRET

29 November 1949

CI DAV/JPPH/HR

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Trade Policies of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society

1. As the climax to a six-months campaign calculated to establish it as the pro-Soviet cultural group to supersede earlier JCP-sponsored organizations of the kind, the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society (NISSO SHINKOH KYOKAI) held its inaugural meeting in Tokyo on 22 April 1949. Prominent as sponsors of the inaugural were Lt Gen Derevyanko and other members of the Soviet Mission, important leaders of the JCP, and representatives of Chinese and Koreans resident in Japan. General Derevyanko subsequently confirmed his cordial interest in the Society by accepting the position of Honorary President.

2. Whereas the publicity build-up during the preparatory stages of the Society, and the fanfare attendant upon the inaugural meeting itself, laid chief emphasis upon the role of the new Society as cultural leader in matters relating to exchange of information between Japan and the Soviet Union, it is to be noted that one of the principles enunciated at the inaugural meeting was: "let us develop trade between the Soviet Union and Japan." Among the undertakings specifically mentioned at the meeting as goals of the Society were: 1) Investigation into Japanese-Soviet trade, and 2) Exchange of cultural, economical and political missions between the two countries.

3. That the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society was to be a pro-Soviet organization, making a strong appeal for membership to labor groups, and having as its aim the furthering of cultural and trade relationships between Japan and the Soviet Union, was clearly indicated in the choice of officers elected at the inaugural meeting of the Society. Chosen as President was KAN Inabote, and as the two Vice-Presidents, HIJIKATA Yoshi and MORIE Muraichi. KAN is Chairman of the National Congress of Industrial Unions, and one of the JCP's chief labor authorities. He was chosen as delegate, but not given permission to go, to both the Tenth Moscow Convention of Soviet Trade Unions, April 1949, and the Milan Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions, July 1949. In April 1949 he was an active promoter of the JCP-sponsored Peace Preservation Conference, held in Tokyo in conjunction with the Paris Congress of World Partisans of Peace. HIJIKATA has long been one of the JCP's chief cultural leaders. Active in Japanese theatrical circles, he is popularly known as the "Red Count" because of his Moscow training and communist leanings, and enjoys a cordial association with the Soviet Mission in Tokyo. MORIE is a JCP authority on economic and international affairs, with long experience as a leader in JCP-sponsored pro-Soviet groups, officiating frequently as lecturer for the Democratic Scientists' Association.

4. Immediately subsequent to the official inauguration of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society, the Society itself and, it is to be noted, the JCP as well, embarked upon a campaign to obtain members and to establish branches of the Society throughout Japan. This campaign laid increasing stress upon the trade aspects of the Society's program."

On 25 April 1949, Notification No. 131 was issued by the Kansai Regional Committee of the JCP, entitled: "Toward the Expansion and Strengthening of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society". This notification, in the course of stressing the necessity of informing the public about the

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S/I, subj: Trade Policies of the Japan-Soviet
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Japan-Soviet Friendship Society, states that "A widespread democratic racial front should be set up in accordance with the decision reached at the 5th General Meeting of the Central Committee, including racial industrial capitalists (rolling stock companies, shipyards and foreign trading companies which are aided by orders placed by the Soviet Union)". The 5th General Meeting referred to was held by the JCP Central Committee on 5 and 6 February 1949. It is significant that the Party should choose the new Japan-Soviet Friendship Society as a channel through which to pursue its economic objectives.

On 13 May 1949, the Society held a meeting of its Central Committee, at which the necessity of gaining 20,000 labor union members was stressed, and at which also the Society's impending role as promoter and supervisor of Japan-Soviet trade was discussed. WATANABE Michio, Councillor of the Society and chief JCP representative in activities connected with the World Federation of Trade Unions, spoke of the increased orders of rolling stock, barges, fishing ships and semi-diesel engines by the USSR. It is reliably reported that subsequent to this meeting of the Society's Central Committee, both the Society and the JCP have been giving particular attention to shipbuilding activities in the Osaka area. The Osaka branch of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society has appealed to small industrialists by propagandizing the "huge profits" accruing to Japanese enterprises which do business with the USSR. In line with the appeal to labor discussed at the meeting just referred to, may be cited a petition issued over the names of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Society, together with the name of WATANABE Michio, in which request is made of labor unions for donations to the Society. The petition reads in part: "Our Society is trying to portray to our people the real state of affairs in various fields such as fine arts, science, techniques of production, life, politics, economy, etc., of the Soviet Union; to improve the commercial relationship existing between Japan and Soviet Russia."

5. As an important part of its popularization campaign, the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society dispatched its Vice-President HORIE Muraichi and its Councillor WATANABE Michio, among others, as lecturers and advisors to various prefectural preparatory committees. In a discussion of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society with members of the National Congress of Industrial Unions in Nagoya, on 7 May 1949, HORIE told the labor men that economic coalition between Russia and Japan was being planned through the Society. Subsequent to this Nagoya visit of HORIE's, an invitation letter was sent out on 2 June 1949 by SUZUKI Masaaki, member of the JCP and head of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Preparatory Committee in Nagoya. In inviting addressees to a round-table conference for promotion of trade between Japan and Russia, to be held in Nagoya on 7 June 1949, the letter stated in part:

"In order to protect our industries and the workers' living, it is absolutely necessary to promote friendly relations with the Soviet Union, Chinese Republic and the United States....

"As to Soviet-Japanese trade, a round-table meeting was held in Tokyo last April in which a representative of the Soviet Union, Lt Gen Dorevanko, gave his consent to be the honorary president of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society. He also committed himself to promote the reopening of Soviet-Japanese trade....

"Exports for the Soviet Union are tea, ships, rolling stock, rails, electric instruments, machine tools, steel, etc. Most of them are manufactured in the Tokai District....It is not too much to say that Soviet-Japanese trade is our only means of livelihood to protect and rehabilitate the native industries....

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"In order to protect the native industries which went to ruin as a result of the destructive policy of the Democratic-liberals' government, and to rehabilitate our country, there is an urgent need to reopen Soviet-Japanese and Sino-Japanese trade without intervention of a third nation."

Political implications of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society's trade policy are pretty clearly indicated in the mention of Lt Gen Teroyanako's sponsorship of trade between the two countries, and in the reference in the last paragraph quoted, to trade without intervention of a third nation. It is interesting to note that a notification concerning the same round-table conference was issued on 3 June 1949 by the Aichi Prefectural Committee of the JCF.

At the 7 June round-table conference in Nagoya, which was attended among others by ten representatives from Nagoya business concerns, HORIE Muraichi was the chief speaker. The gist of his speech is as follows:

"In order to protect the industry of Japan, we must promote trade with China and with the USSR. So long as the trade of Japan is made with a certain country only, we shall never hope to realize the independence of Japan and never hope to protect the industry of Japan. Realistically, the trade between Japan and the USSR amounts to two billion yen at present. The USSR wants ships, locomotives and vehicles. In particular she is going to place orders for a great many vehicles, which will be used for mining in Siberia. The export by Japan of machines for the mining industry therefore seems promising. In exchange for such articles, coke, coal, lumber, cement, black lead, paper for newspapers, etc., will be imported into Japan.

"The USSR has announced that trade will be carried on under a barter system, as a general rule, but she is prepared to pay for excess imports in dollars. Since the USSR is not far from Japan, Japan can benefit from ease of transportation and can use her own ships. Also since the trade is carried on between the governments of the two countries, there is no chance for private traders who pursue profits to wedge themselves into this trade. In case commodity prices and wages should rise, payment for goods exported is to be made in accordance with such rise in commodity prices and wages. Therefore, enterprisers are in a very advantageous position, being able to raise the wages of their workers without suffering any loss.

"Trade with the USSR is not a mere hope, but has had actual successes in the past. Trade with the USSR will become the foundation of trade with China, which is to be promoted in the near future. So, we must undertake large-scale propaganda for the promotion of Japan-USSR trade. Trade with the USSR, with China, and with a Korea unified North and South, should be promoted by means of nation-wide propaganda."

A little later in his lecture tour on behalf of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society, HORIE spoke at a meeting sponsored by the Society in Yahata, Fukuoka Prefecture. His subject was "The Soviet Union and World Economy", and in the course of his speech, he stated:

"American capitalists are attempting to control all world trade, but are running into a snag because of the overwhelming victory of the Chinese Communist Army.....The only way for Japan to recover is to overthrow the Yoshida Cabinet and immediately establish trade with the Soviet Union and Red China."

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S/I, subj: Trade Policies of the Japan-Soviet
Friendship Society

29 November 1949

6. The Soviet Press, official organ of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society, has frequently made mention of the Society's interest in trade. In Issue No. 12 of the Press, dated 5 August 1949, there is an article on a round-table discussion between Japanese businessmen and Soviet delegates, held on 28 July 1949, at which expediting of trade between Japan and the Soviet, and machinery orders, were the chief topics discussed. In the same issue, the mayor of Kyoto is quoted as saying that "Japan-Soviet trade is indeed the road for the development of Kyoto."

7. Although the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society has directed the major part of its trade promotion campaign at industrialists and businessmen, there have been indications that the Society intends to make use of the controversial question of northern sea fishing-rights as a gambit both for trade promotion and political advantage. At the end of June 1949, when it temporarily seemed probable that a large-scale labor offensive would redound to the credit of the JCP, YOSHII Ryoshige, a Councillor of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society and a member of the JCP, and also a reporter for the newspaper Osaka Jiji Shimbun, had this to say about the international situation:

"...Within a few months Japan will be extremely oppressed, and will not be able to progress, by reason of heavy taxes, discharge of workers, economic panic due to rise in rice prices, house rent and land rent, with destruction of industry. At that time the Soviet will undertake diplomatic steps for Japan, and it will release fishing rights, and supply materials. It can be plainly seen, also, that the present economic crisis will be removed by the Communists."

This statement of YOSHII, made in conversation, perhaps gains additional significance in light of the fact that YOSHII knows the Russian language and sometimes translates Soviet Radio news for the Nagano Prefectural Committee of the JCP.

On 15 September 1949, the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society issued a mimeographed communication announcing a discussion meeting to be held at NCIU Hall in Tokyo, on 1 October 1949. Included in the agenda for this meeting, along with plans for the Society's celebration of the 32nd anniversary of the Russian October Revolution, were the two items: 1) Soviet-Japanese trade promotion movement and future policies, and 2) Northern Sea fishing industry problem. At this meeting WATANABE Michio gave a general report on the activities of the Society in the six months since its formal inauguration. He stated that "satisfactory results have been gained by dispatching lecturers to the various districts in order to distribute information on the importance of establishing Japan-Soviet Friendship Societies and of promoting Japan-Soviet trade. MATSUDA Shigehisa, a JCP representative at the meeting, stated in substance as follows:

"Many canneries and fishing facilities are idle due to the present restrictions on the fishing areas. It is necessary for all persons and organizations concerned with fishing to hold a meeting to discuss means of expanding our fishing areas. The Japan Fishermen's Union, Nichiro Workers' Union and the Toigo Marine College professors must hold meetings to discuss activity plans. A fisheries committee will be established in this (Japan-Soviet Friendship) Society and work towards the establishment of a Society for the Establishment of North Sea Fishing."

As reported in Alphata, 4 November 1949 issue, a round-table conference on Northern Sea Fisheries was held on 3 November, under the joint sponsorship of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society and the All-Japan Council of Fishery Workers' Unions. (The meeting strategically preceded the Diet hearings on the new Fisheries Bill, scheduled for later in November.) Significant

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statements made at this meeting are extracted from Alpha as follows:

Present at the meeting were HORIE Masaoichi of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society, HAHAMADA Satomi from the JCP Central Committee, KIKUCHI Kenzo and SHIMAZU Masayoshi from the JCP caucus in the Diet, ICHIHAYAMI Junpei (Speaker of the House Prefectural Assembly), WATANABE Michi (official of the Fisheries Agency and member of the Chiba Fishermen's Council), MIYASHI Yutaro of the Fisheries Survey Office, MIYAZAKI Hisaji of the Polar Whaling Company, and representatives from the All-Japan Council of Fishery Workers' Unions.

The conferees discussed the reopening of fishing in the northern seas, which has been closed to Japan since the termination of the war. The Communist representatives emphasized that the problem cannot be solved by the anti-Soviet and anti-Communist policies of the Yoshida Cabinet, but can be solved only through peaceful and democratic measures.

The conferees reached the conclusion that a nation-wide movement must be launched jointly by the enterprisers and workers, with popular backing, to promote the reopening of fishing in the northern waters, through friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. At the same time, an association of intermediaries should be formed to appeal to business and political circles. These round-table conferences in Tokyo should be continued, and at the same time principles of the movement should be disseminated to local units so that the drive will develop on a nation-wide scale.

OHYAMA Kiyotaka, of the Shinsei Shimbun newspaper, said: "the 100,000 persons who were engaged in fishing in the northern waters in pre-war days are by no means anti-Soviet or anti-Communist.... They are looking for the early resumption of fishing activities in those waters."

HAHAMADA Satomi quoted Managing-Director MIYATA of the Russo-Japanese Fisheries Co. as having said, in the November issue of the magazine Shinsei (Kobunsha publication): "In order to resume the fishing industry in the northern waters, we must recapture the Kurile Islands." HAHAMADA commented on MIYATA's statement in saying, "As long as such militaristic ideas are held, the reopening of fisheries is quite impossible. I believe, therefore, that the sufferings of fishermen must be alleviated by new methods."

MIYASHI Yutaro, of the Fisheries Survey Office, stated that incidents involving trespassing into the northern sea fishing grounds had arisen from the fact that fishing vessels from all over Japan are now forced to converge on the Kurile coast and northwards, because of the limited coastal fishing areas. "The problem has now reached the point," he said, "where fishermen and affiliated political bodies alone cannot find a solution, and where a national movement is necessary."

On 4 November a round-table conference took place in Aomori, with fishing industrialists of that city and members of the JCP participating. The subject of the conference was promotion of northern sea fishing. Explaining that fishing in the northern areas is at a standstill, Chairman SHIMAZU of the Aomori Municipal Assembly declared in the opening address that "partisanship must be set aside, and a lower-level movement launched to tide us over this crisis." Following up this argument, HORIE Masaoichi of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society suggested that all anti-Soviet and anti-Communist propaganda should be dropped to enable effective joint effort for solution of the fishing problem. The members of the conference gave this suggestion unanimous approval, and agreed upon the establishment of an Aomori branch of the Society.

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S/I, subj: Trade Policies of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society 29 Nov 49

8. The trade promotion activities of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society were not forgotten on the occasion of the Society's celebration on 10 November of the 32nd anniversary of the Russian October Revolution. At this meeting, Japanese businessmen, according to Alphata, were represented by a Mr. NAKA, of the Japan Rolling Stock Industrialists Association. NAKA in the course of his speech at the anniversary meeting, thanked Lt Gen Derevyanko for the numerous orders from Russia, which have revived Japanese exports, and for the kind treatment given to Japanese businessmen by Soviet inspectors. NAKA also mentioned his hope that more orders will come from the Soviet Union, so that the Japanese will have more opportunity to cultivate mutual understanding between Japan and Russia. Lt Gen Derevyanko, in the course of general remarks on the Russian desire for an early peace treaty for Japan, stated that the "USSR's program for world peace include the amplification of economic and trade connections with various countries."

9. SUMMARY: It is evident that the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society was sponsored by the JCP as an organization through which JCP and Soviet trade policies might be pursued, either jointly with, or under cover of, pro-Soviet cultural activities. The Society has made a strong attempt to attract the interest of both labor on the one hand, and small industrialists on the other, holding out as an inducement to membership the expanded trade with the Soviet which would accrue as the result of the Society's activities. It may also be expected that whatever phases of Japanese-Soviet relationships the JCP wishes to propagandize, even such economic and political matters as may arise in connection with a peace treaty, will be channeled through the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society to its wide and varied audience.

10. Information contained in this Summary of Information was obtained from reliable sources and is considered to be probably true.

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*ccd
Intercepts*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Public Administration Division

22 August 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR NAPIER

SUBJECT: CCD Intercepts

1. Government Section received 2,258 comment sheets from CCD during the month of July 1949, -- the second highest number forwarded to any SCAP Section or other user. The highest number sent to any Section (G-2, GHQ, FEC) was 11,629. The least, 8 to Legal Section. Total number of intercepts forwarded was 18,564.
2. Source of the above statistics was a chart, subject: Comment Sheets Disseminated to Censorship User Agencies, July 1949, opposite page CCD-6, Issue No. 43, 15 August 1949, CIS Periodical Summary.
3. Comment sheets are supplied to Government Section in accordance with request, checknote 1, GS to G-2, subject: CCD Intercepts, dated 22 December 1948, and others. The checknote is attached.
4. Cost of CCD operation for June 1949 was \$286,947.80 including pay of all personnel plus supplies (source: chart opposite page CCD-4, Issue No. 43, 15 August 1949, CIS Periodical Summary).

J. D. M.
J. D. M.

- 1 Incl.
Checknote fr GS to G-2 dtd
22 Dec 48 w/reply 4 Jan 49

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150

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Maj Napier 26-6962

CCD Intercepts

From: Govt Sec

To: G-2

Date: 22 Dec 48

1

CCD Intercept Reports furnished to Government Section have proved of great interest and value in the past, and it is requested that Government Section again receive intercepts covering the subjects of assigned Government Section Staff interest. Commentary pertaining to SCAPINS 548 and 550, and political developments, movements, parties and personalities is of particular interest, while there is general interest in all information touching upon political and governmental affairs, and persons prominent therein. Intercepts are for the information of the Chief, Government Section, in his capacity under General Order No. 8, as advisor to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in matters pertaining to the status and internal structure of civil government in Japan. If it is the desire of G-2, intercepts furnished Government Section could be returned to G-2 files after perusal.

-----C. W.-----

2

FROM: G-2

TO: Government Section

CAW/RSB/OBS/HAR/vb

DATE: 4 January 1949

1. Civil Censorship Detachment recently has had a large reduction in personnel, on action of man-power board, and, as a result, has been forced to affect considerable reorganization. During the period of reorganization CCD has of necessity, devoted primary effort to the gathering of intelligence in security matters.

2. When the reorganization has been completed, some of the services which have been suspended temporarily will be resumed. Suspension was not expected to be permanent, but probably only to include December, the estimated time of readjustment. Government Section then will again receive distribution of CCD intercepts, as requested in paragraph 1, of preceding comment.

3. It is expected that this section will be advised periodically of action taken on intercepts.

-----C. A. W.-----

Incl #1

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

125831

CHECK SHEET

16368

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

CCD:CAW/WRG/AHB/f

File No:

Subject: CCD Special Report

Note
No.

From: G-2

To: Government Section, SCAP Date: 2 June 1949

Attached Civil Censorship Detachment Report, Subject: United Nations
deemed to be of interest to your section, forwarded for your information.

1 Incl: United Nations

for A. W.

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CCD:CAN/WBG/AEB/2

CCD Special Report

G-2

Government Section, SCAP

2 June 1949

Attached Civil Censorship Detachment Report, Subject: United Nations deemed to be of interest to your section, forwarded for your information.

1 Incl: United Nations

-----G. A. V.-----

CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT SPECIAL REPORT

Subject: United Nations

1. General: Although many Japanese have found cause for cynicism in the Four Powers discord and the non-settlement of salient issues brought before the United Nations, the majority of commentators manifest strong faith in the organization's durability and success. Comment on the UN during the past six months has been 62 per cent pro, 28 per cent con and 10 per cent indeterminate. Public eagerness for Japan's reinstatement and recognition as an independent power has made her admission to the UN something of a national goal. Censorship intercepts indicate that concerted action is being taken toward this end. Of the favorable references, more than two-thirds describe the progress of committees and cultural and peace campaigns which have been activated throughout the country "in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural program."

2. Japan UN Movement: The scope of Japan's UN movement, which has been gaining impetus since the summer of 1948, is reflected in hundreds of communications from newly formed organizations endorsing UNESCO and telling of their resolve to emulate its program. In addition to branches of the United Nations Association (Nippon Kokusai Rengo Kyokai), a total of 50 "UNESCO cooperation societies" are reported to have been in existence as of Dec 48. Neither officially accredited nor affiliated with UNESCO, their acknowledged purpose is to "pave the way for Japan's reentry into the family of nations" once the peace treaty is signed. Noting that some observers are inclined to regard this endeavor as premature, one proponent explains that "we have recognized the necessity for introducing the spirit of the UN to Japan in preparation for the future." Participants share the hope that these Japanese offshoots eventually will be incorporated with the international body. (a)

The prestige provided by an impressive list of sponsors may be partially accountable for the movement's apparent popularity. Prominent among its originators are Sato Naotake, Japanese ex-ambassador to the USSR, and Harada Ken, former envoy to the Vatican and League of Nations delegate. Other public figures frequently identified with the project include Shimojo Yasumano, minister of education; Morishima Goro and Hotari Kei, House of Councillors members; the director of the Foreign Ministry's cultural section and a number of eminent scholars and journalists. Members seem to be drawn principally from the higher education brackets. Colleges and universities have been a major source of support and there is talk of forming an All Japan Senior High School Students' UNESCO League. Progressive women's groups such as the University Women's Associations also figure among UNESCO society subscribers. As concerns their agenda, emphasis is placed on lecture and roundtable meetings "to popularize an interest in international affairs," the preparation of publications for "the diffusion of UNESCO aims" and the distribution of literature supplied by UNESCO's New York headquarters. Anti-communism is cited in several intercepts from Japanese United Nations Association chapters as a projected subject for discussion. General correspondence conveys widespread enthusiasm over the work undertaken by the UN Commission on Human Rights. (b)

3. World Government Advocate: The World Federalists movement now centered in Paris has found numerous sympathizers among the Japanese. Devotees praise Dr. Albert Einstein's recent tract on the "One World" ideal and express the belief that achievement of this end must be the UN's motivating principle. Letters aver that unless national boundaries are erased and the sovereignty of each state transferred to the UN, "atomic annihilation" is inevitable; others advocate establishment of a world state as the only safeguard against militarism and class oppression. (c)

(a) TOK/103018	IS/NAG/22209	TOK/99621	IS/TOK/214913
TOK/92158	(b) TOK/TLC/28109	OMA/78651	IS/TOK/237186
TOK/99648	TOK/109996	IS/CSA/125116	IS/TOK/231728
NAG/33120	115013, 116266	IS/FUK/296109	IS/TOK/236510
IS/TOK/276639	115013, 96586	(c) IS/TOK/263364	IS/TOK/234463

Playing a secondary role in the drive for UN recognition, Japanese Esperanto adherents are petitioning conference delegates for backing. Urging its adoption as the official language of the UN, intercepts from members of the Communist-infiltrated Japan Esperanto Association (Nippon Esperanto Kyokai) (see CIS Intelligence Summary No. 40, 15 May 49, p. CCD-11) tout Esperanto as "the universal, democratic tongue." Suppressed in Japan during the war, this linguistic crusade is now being propagated as a pacifist movement and an instrument for building world unity. (d)

4. Criticism: As evidence of the UN's impotence, critics point to Korea's bisection, Germany's dismemberment and the Communists' sweep through China. Convinced that there is little likelihood of concord among the major powers, they forecast that the Soviet Union and her satellites will secede from the UN if the western bloc brings further pressure to bear in an effort to break the Berlin deadlock. The Security Council's failure to realize international control of atomic energy and bring about world disarmament is offered as incontrovertible proof of its ineptitude. "The assembly's complete futility," letters state, "is italicized in press reports of conditions in Indonesia, Indo-China, Malaya, Greece and South Africa." (e)

In the opinion of the majority of these addressors, lack of a powerful international police force is the organization's most flagrant shortcoming. Disintegration of the UN is pronounced a certainty unless its security agency is equipped to cope with aggression and intervene when domestic disorder imperils world peace. "There is no greater felony," one correspondent contends, "than that of international homicide and the UN should be empowered to deal with criminal states accordingly." Fault also is found with the organization's structure--mainly the veto right exercised by the five Allies and their scope of influence which "precludes any semblance of equality of nations." Questioning members' motives and integrity, other commentators assert that UN sessions have degenerated into a glorified stageman--"the principals are concerned only with protecting and promoting their personal interests." (f)

Many of those who despair for the UN feel that the Atlantic Pact has hastened its doom. Mail from this contingent accuses the signatories of violating the UN Charter and of depriving the assembly of any vestige of authority. The alliance, they assert, amounts to an admission of the UN's ineffectiveness. (g)

5. USSR Prime Offender: In placing the blame for the Big Four impasse and the UN's inefficacy, three out of four Japanese castigate the USSR. Representative of majority reaction on this score is a Fukuoka merchant's avowal that "the world will never see peace so long as the godless USSR remains a member of the UN." Intercepts dwell upon the plight of "countries which have crumpled before the Red advance," marvel at "the patience of the American diplomats" and exhort the US to adopt stronger measures to circumvent Communist expansion and "obstructionism." Pro-Soviet comment is sparse and depicts the collapse of the Marshall Plan and the rise of the Eastern European nations under the leadership of the USSR. (h)

(a) IS/TOK/308418	IS/TOK/215531	IS/TOK/307766	(g) IS/NAG/41363
IS/TOK/296084	IS/TOK/256329	IS/TOK/303349	(h) IS/FUK/224163
TOK/91704	IS/OSA/108754	IS/TOK/224263	IS/FUK/232950
IS/OSA/165373	IS/FUK/270724	IS/FUK/227466	TOK/114029
(e) IS/TOK/212773	(f) IS/TOK/325918	IS/FUK/222653	IS/NAG/28012

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

12992
124478

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: CCD Special Report

CCD: WRG/TJH/rgl

Note
No.

From: G-2

To: Government Section

Date: 3 May 1949

1

Attached herewith (Incl. No. 1) is Civil Censorship Detachment report, subject: Reactions To The National Personnel Authority; this data, deemed to be of interest to your section, is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
CCD Spec Rpt

Swif
C. A. W.

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CCD Special Report

CCD:WRO/TJH/rgl

G-2

Government Section

3 May 1949

1 Attached herewith (Incl. No. 1) is Civil Censorship Detachment report, subject: Reactions To The National Personnel Authority; this data, deemed to be of interest to your section, is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
CCD Spec Rpt

-----G. A. V.-----

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HEADQUARTERS
CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT

APD 500

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT REPORT

SUBJECT: Reactions to the National Personnel Authority

1. General: Led by the Liaison Council of All Government and Public Workers Union (Zenkanko), government workers unions have joined forces in a united struggle to agitate against the National Personnel Authority and its regulations. Specific targets are the 48-hour week, the ¥6.307 wage base and the "bureaucratic attitude" which the NPA has adopted in its consideration of existing regional allowances.

Press comment on these issues points out the "inadequacy" of the new wage scale and claims that extended duty hours have impaired the efficiency and health of the workers. Leftist labor publications and Akahata denounce the personnel commissioners and their "arbitrary" attitude. Metropolitan newspapers generally contend that the 48-hour week has in effect nullified the recent basic wage increase. A total of 86 news items and editorial comments on the NPA was screened during January, February and March. The majority of the 16 published editorial comments were adversely critical of the Authority and its activities.

2. Joint Struggle by Government Workers Unions: In its dissident struggle against the NPA the Government Railway Workers Union (Kokutetsu) has launched a united front in cooperation with the All Communications Workers Union (Zentei); the Federation of Tokyo Metropolitan Workers Union (Tororen); the All Japan Autonomous Government Workers Union (Jichiro); the All Government Office Workers Union (Zenkanro) and the All Japan Finance Workers Union (Zenzai); under struggle policies formulated by Zenkanko. Press reports of "fundamental" struggle policies under consideration call for the formation of strategy vis-a-vis of critical issues by each of the unions in the joint front as follows: struggle plans against minimum wages by Zentei; plans for opposition to the proposed revision of labor laws by Tororen and Jichiro; plans for opposition to "taxation of the masses" by Zenzai; and plans for "unification of the political and labor fronts" by Kokutetsu. (a)

The "current" struggle policy of this joint front outlines specific instructions for agitation against "pay-rating reduction," dismissals and extended duty hours. In their protest movement against "pay-rating reduction" union members are directed to "file individual protests with the NPA;" "resort to a war of nerves by sending telegrams to the homes of commissioners and having them delivered in the middle of the night;" conduct a vote of confidence and introduce the results to the Fifth Diet session as well as to the public;" "post agitation bills in the vicinity of the NPA building;" and "make the government issue an order increasing the wages of employees whose pay was reduced recently." (a)

The struggle committee "construes the unreasonable oppressions by the Finance Ministry and the Newsprint Allocation Board as the beginning of a large-scale dismissal" and has instructed each union to "scatter agitation bills bearing the name of their respective union in the Finance Ministry buildings," and lodge protests with the Finance Minister "in the name of Zenkanko." (a)

(a) IS:JP/TOK/PPB/1291

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3. Reaction of Government Workers' Spokesmen: The Government Railway News (Kokutetsu Shimbun), circulation 40,000, weekly organ of organized government railway workers, has been persistently vocal in its criticism of the NPA and its rulings, particularly the area allowances problem. Press reports express the union's dissatisfaction with the NPA's decision to dispense with public hearings on problems under consideration. Union representatives, Kikugawa, vice-chairman of Kokutetsu and Shinagawa, secretary-general of Zenkanko, in an interview with an official of the Grievance Division of the NPA warn that "if you do not hold discussion councils, decisions will be reached which no one will support. If you continue to be slow and self-centered, the government and public office workers will discount the NPA completely." (b)

Criticism directed at the 48-hour work week declared that "the NPA enforced it without taking into consideration the improvement of welfare and sanitary facilities, the housing problem and wage increases which should follow extension of working hours." (c) The paper claims that "low wages and intensification of labor are sapping the physical strength of the workers and causing their ruin." (c)

Zentei News (Zentei Shimbun), circulation 50,000, semi-weekly organ of Zentei, the only government workers union affiliated with the Leftist National Congress of Industrial Unions, NCIU (Sanbetsu), commenting on alleged NPA refusal of interview with Central Struggle Committee representatives Takenaka and Kitajima, criticizes the NPA as "reactionary in character" and "absolutely insincere." (d)

All Government Office Workers Union News (Kanro Shimbun), spokesman for Zenkanro, circulation 30,000, published every ten day, quoting union representatives (Sato and Ueno of Zenkanro; representatives of the Construction Board Branch and the Economic Stabilization Board Branch of Zenkanro; and representatives from the Central Telegraph Bureau Branch of Zentei) following an interview with an official of the NPA, declares "while driving us into such straitened circumstances, the National Personnel Authority is bent solely on forcing obligations upon us without paying wages and aiming to fire those who fail to fulfill their duty unavoidably." (e)

Comment on the multi-union vote of confidence in the personnel administrators by Autonomous Labor (Jichi Rodo), circulation 23,000, weekly organ of Jichiro, charges "administrative officials in charge of personnel affairs with obstructing and destroying the nation's public duties that must be performed in a democratic and efficient way." (f) The publication reports compromises on the 48-hour work week in Fukuoka and Okayama.

Tokyo metropolitan workers have declared a "fight to the finish" against the 48-hour system through their spokesman, the Tokyo Metropolitan Workers Labor Union News (Toshokuro), circulation 16,000, published every 10 days. (g)

Labor Front (Rodo Sensen), circulation 53,000, vituperative semi-weekly propaganda outlet of the NCIU, reports affiliated unions' demands for "better salary measures" but has been non-committal on labor's grievances regarding other regulations effected by the NPA. (h)

4. JCP Denounces 48-hour Work Week and New Wage Base: Akahata and JCP cell publications denounce the 48-hour work week and the new wage scale as evidences that the nine-point economic stabilization program has begun to

(b) IS:JP/TOK/PPB/1291
(c) IS:JP/TOK/PPB/1235
(d) IS:JP/TOK/PPB/1219
(e) IS:JP/TOK/PPB/1215

(f) IS:JP/TOK/PPB/1218
(g) IS:JP/TOK/PPB/1220
(h) IS:JP/TOK/PPB/1196

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be implemented in a "capitalistic way by the reactionary government." (i) Akahata, daily organ of the JCP, circulation 200,000, reports that the ¥6,307 base "had already caused some (civil service workers) to go mad or to commit suicide." (j) A sanatorium cell publication in Tokyo, circulation 100, warns that nurses "will find out that though they work overtime, they will not be paid overtime allowances as heretofore." (i) Denouncing the ¥6,307 basic wage plan as "deceptive and fraudulent" the spokesman for a JCP government railway cell in Oita, circulation 150, alleges that the plan "is favorable to high officials, but unfavorable to petty officials." (k)

Press statement released by the Socialist Party and reported by the Leftist news agency, Associated News Service (Rengo Tsushin), (320 subscribers) criticizes the Yoshida "reactionary" cabinet for "trying to extort wholesale sacrifices from the working masses. It further declares that the Party "is for a seven-hour system and will develop a thorough-going struggle to force them to pay in a regular manner according to the wage base." (l)

5. Comment by Metropolitan Newspapers: Metropolitan journals contend that the extended work week has reduced the ¥6,307 wage base to a mere nominal increase in pay. Comment levels criticism both at the Diet and the personnel commissioners. Tokyo Shimbun, circulation 485,000, claims that "opposition parties in the fourth national Diet, ignoring possible sources of revenue, demanded the ¥6,307 base, pretending to be the champions of government workers, but they made the grave error of neglecting to study the working hours." (m) The same editorial declares that the "one-sided decision of the Personnel Commission to extend the working hours of government personnel, especially after the wage level had been fixed, is indeed incomprehensible." (m) MINAMI Iwao, chief of the General Affairs Bureau of Zenkanko, in a letter to Asahi Shimbun, circulation 1,445,000, charges that the decision on the 48-hour work week "was made as arbitrarily as the actions of the Tojo Cabinet during the war, without any regard to the opinions of government employees and the public." (n) Jiji Shimpō, circulation 264,000, also commented on the "arbitrary" decision of the NPA to lengthen the work week but predicted that the 48-hour week would "bring about an increase in public services." (o) Nihon Keizai, circulation 343,000 accuses personnel commissioners of "lack of comprehension of the actual conditions of the wage standard." (p)

Recent press reports, especially from labor spokesman, have dealt with some length on the meager take-home pay of government workers in January, due to deduction of December salary overpayments and year-end adjustments of earned income tax. Nihon Keizai acknowledges that "since the new Pay Law became effective in December, it is reasonable that illegal overpayments in salaries be deducted from the January pay." (p) However, "if the deduction of overpayments in salary and the additional collection of earned income tax left little for the January pay, the responsibility (lies) with the Personnel Commission which was concerned with the drafting of the bill and with the Diet which passed it." (q) The paper claims that "the Personnel Commission is responsible for protecting the interests of government officials, but it must not be the mere agency of government officials or their unions. It must be an agency of the state and the people. Therefore, it must handle the wage issue in such a way as to make the people understand the matter to their complete satisfaction." (q)

(i) IS:JP/TOK/PUB/644
(j) IS:JP/TOK/PPB/1197
(k) IS:JP/TOK/PUB/645
(l) JP/TOK/PPB/12079
(m) Tokyo Shimbun, 9 Jan 49

(n) Asahi Shimbun, 11 Jan 49
(o) Jiji Shimpō, 6 Jan 49
(p) Nihon Keizai, 11 Mar 49
(q) Nihon Keizai, 11 Mar 49

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HEADQUARTERS CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT

APD 500

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT REPORT

SUBJECT: Reactions to the National Personnel Authority

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(a) IS,JP/TOK/PFB/1292

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(e) IS:JP/TOK/PFB/1215

(f) IS:JP/TOK/PFB/1218
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CCD intercepts
Cross to Purge
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CONFIDENTIAL
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

124447

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

CCD:CAW/WRG/VC/mmg

12924

File No:

Subject: CCD Special Report

Note
No.

1

From: G-2

To: Government Section

Date: 2 May 49

Attached Civil Censorship Report, Subject: Purge of MATSUMOTO, deemed to be of interest to your section, forwarded for your information.

1 Incl: Purge of MATSUMOTO

Swick
C. A. W.

CONFIDENTIAL

CCD:CAN/WRG/VC/ENG

CCD Special Report

G-2

Government Section

2 May 49

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1 Incl: Purge of MATSUMOTO

----- O. A. W. -----

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT SPECIAL REPORT

SUBJECT: Purge of MATSUMOTO

1. General: CCD intercepts reveal that the January purge of MATSUMOTO Jiichiro,* former vice-president of the House of Councillors, has resulted in a mass protest movement conducted by the Japan Communist Party, labor unions, the Socialist party and the Eta (outcast) society. Telegrams, bulletins and pamphlets indicate consolidated leftist opposition to the purge and unified support for its annulment. Since Matsumoto is regarded by the leftist public as an enlightened and democratic leader, his removal from office is viewed as a political ruse of the Yoshida cabinet. The government is charged with conducting a faulty and slanted investigation, and it is considered paradoxical that a left-of-center leader should be expelled from office on charges of ultra-nationalist or ultra-conservative activity. Not only has the JCP capitalized on the purge's popular appeal, but other less extremist political organizations have utilized its propaganda value as an instrument for creating public antipathy toward the Democratic Liberal Party.

2. Extent of Support: The extent of leftist support for cancellation of Matsumoto's purge is revealed in telegrams, mimeographed directives, rally notices, petitions and leaflets. Some of the more important groups participating in the opposition movement are: Eta Communities Outcast Committee, JCP, Socialist party, League for the Protection of Democracy, and the Aid Society for Farmer-Labor Movement. Most of the nation's important unions are also participating in the campaign, including the National Federation of Labor. It appears that the most systematically organized efforts are conducted by the Eta or outcast villagers, for whom Matsumoto is the champion for social equality. In a directive issued by the Outcasts' Village Liberation Committee, details of the mass protest movement are outlined and include efforts to obtain ten million signatures as well as to collect ten million yen to finance annulment efforts. Information slips show that inter-party and inter-organizational cooperation transcends political differences on this one issue, although the Socialists joined the dispute only with the understanding that it would maintain its independence and not be linked politically in any other way with the Communist party. (a)

3. Blow to Democratization: Both organizational and personal letters lament Matsumoto's loss of power on the grounds that his 30 years of political experience have proved him one of the ablest and most enlightened of Japanese statesmen. Public support is largely derived from the purgee's fight for abolition of discrimination against the pariahs, his sympathy toward labor and other liberal policies, which allegedly did not waver even under the stress of war. His political dispossession is therefore considered a serious blow to the advancement and democratization of Japan since few political leaders are endowed with his qualities. (b)

4. Refute Purge Charges: Typical of arguments employed in Matsumoto's defense are refutations of his guilt advanced by the Japan Teachers' Union. Their pamphlet points out that the purgee has suffered imprisonment for his social equality movement and that his zeal did not slacken even under "great pressure" from the militarists during the war. In 1941, he was also approached to become a member of the executive board of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association but declined. Refuting charges that he was a member of the Yamato Daiwa National Service Movement, the pamphlet claims that his

* Matsumoto, former vice-president of the House of Councillors, was purged for his position as an executive member of the wartime Daiwa National Service Movement Headquarters and for his recommendation to Diet candidacy by the defunct Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

(a) IS/FUK/TOS/3119 IS/FUK/TOS/3071 IS/FUK/16951 IS/TOK/TOS/110550
IS/FUK/17174 IS/TOK/TOS/4391 (b) IS/NAG/TOS/32778

name was officially used without Matsumoto's consent. The National Leveling Society for elevation of the outcasts, instead of being a terrorist organization as charged by purge advocates is described as a "humanist" movement devoted to replacing feudalism with democracy. Furthermore, it is pointed out that previous cabinets did not consider Matsumoto dangerous, a factor that denotes political foul play on the part of the current cabinet. (c)

5. Purge Attributed to Politics: Charges of political manipulation by the Yoshida cabinet prevade the majority of personal letters about the purge. Matsumoto's fall is taken as evidence that the government is plotting against liberalism and its leaders. It is averred that the vice-speaker's conviction was based on erroneous data while the true facts would have exonerated the defendant. Letters and political literature indicate that belief in his innocence has done much to strengthen opposition to and distrust of the Yoshida cabinet and the Democratic Liberal Party, which is sometimes called "fascistic." Comments condoning the purge were conspicuous by their absence. (d)

(c) IS/TOK/TOS/4359
IS/TOK/295164

(d) IS/NAG/34665
IS/NAG/38346

IS/FUK/321607
IS/TOK/308141

IS/TOK/308727

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

11656

123946

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

CCD:CAW/WRG/VC/mmg

File No:

Subject: CCD Special Report

Note
No.

From: G-2

To: Government Section

Date: 19 Apr 49

1

Attached Civil Censorship Report, Subject: Anti-Social Forces deemed to be of interest to your section, forwarded for your information.

1 Incl: Anti-Social Forces

Saw
C. A. W.

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT REPORT

SUBJECT: Anti-Social Forces

1. General: From Civil Censorship's examination of approximately 1,035 intercepts, it is apparent that the Japanese public is dismayed and uneasy over the prevalence of crime in all phases of the national life. Post-war confusion and demoralization are blamed for the increased crime rate, and economic difficulties claimed to be aggravating underworld activities. Louder, however, than the fear-ridden cries of citizens against violent, armed robberies, arson, mass murder, and the scornful epithets cast at the prostitute, are the bitter indictments of the boss-henchmen and their activities. Sixty-eight per cent of the examined mail, in varying degrees, charge the bosses with disrupting the economic, social and political life of Japan today. The arrest of Ozu and Sekine, arch-types of the Oyabun, had brought to the public some realization that the practices of the boss in all their criminal manifestations are a cancer in the national structure. CCD intercepts indicate how the tentacles of this vicious Oyabun-Kobun system still have a hold extending into all levels of society. Under this supra-legal system the Oyabun prey upon the weaker ones by blackmail, extortion, smuggling and thievery, but heretofore his acts by a curious distortion of sentiment, were condoned as a feudal legacy. Similar acts in the upper strata of governmental positions were assumed to be the perquisites of office. Censorship intercepts reveal that except for a minimal handful of apologists of the boss-henchman system, writers unanimously deplore the rule of the Oyabun and repeatedly emphasize that the democratization of Japan is impossible as long as the boss is allowed to exist. (a)

2. The Oyabun in Cities and Towns: The drag-nets of the police have not cleared the bosses from urban areas; many letters state that they flourish, operating as professional gamblers (Kashimoto), street-stall brokers (Tekiya) and loosely formed groups of hoodlums (Gurentai), preying upon bars, cabarets and restaurants. If only a few writers mention gamblers, many merchants, businessmen and stall keepers complain that the Tekiya continues to control their domain, regulating the prices of goods and exacting tribute by strong-arm methods. Constituting a law unto themselves, bosses pre-empt public property, carry on large-scale blackmarketing, divert the flow of rationed goods, and allegedly bribe their way to freedom when the law has caught up with them. Their supposed depredations and terroristic acts are recounted in many letters. (b)

3. Labor Bosses: Although coolies of the Akishima Construction Company in Tokyo protest to the Chief of the Labor Standard Supervision Office that their condition is worse than what it had been under the labor bosses. The passage of the Labor Standards Law seems to have curbed the activities of the labor contractors who heretofore enjoyed a unique position in the supplying and exploiting of workers. Many intercepts indicate that the enlightened worker is no longer willing to submit to the extortions of the so-called subcontractors who by acting as liaison between managers and employees exacted an undue proportion of the workers' wages. According to the laborer, the task of removing the boss influence is not an easy one, since even the labor unions find the Oyabun among their leaders. From the coal-pits of Nagasaki and Fukuoka issue protests that boss influence still hag-rides labor. In constructing and engineering circles the grip of the boss is still strong; strong enough to engender a doubt that his hold can ever be broken. Public Employment Security Offices are meeting with a formidable rival in the illegal labor exchanges that bosses continue to operate. Letters from seamen show that the hated boss activities harry workers and coastwise shipping. From the hamlets of Chiba's seaboard and the fishing villages of Nagasaki, fishermen write of lives embittered by boss rule. Many a poverty-stricken fisherman who rents his boat and net from the local boss, sees his catch diverted into illegal channels, and depends upon the Oyabun for cash in the off-season. Attempts at setting up Fishing Cooperatives are being

(a) IS/TOK/248705	IS/OSA/145255	IS/TOK/282727	IS/TOK/264324
IS/TOK/260045	IS/FUK/366274	IS/FUK/27239	IS/FUK/217218
IS/TOK/290899	IS/TOK/206283	IS/TOK/295224	IS/FUK/293048
IS/TOK/207198	IS/TOK/259103	IS/NAG/34592	IS/TOK/247102
IS/FUK/311871	IS/TOK/294147	(b) IS/TOK/247100	IS/TOK/208876
IS/TOK/243216	IS/TOK/263125	IS/TOK/215578	IS/TOK/258659
IS/TOK/258662	IS/FUK/301991	IS/FUK/219026	IS/NAG/24430
IS/FUK/301991	IS/TOK/288154	IS/TOK/210255	IS/TOK/286800

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blocked, not only by the bosses, but by the fishermen themselves who distrust the new organizations and fear to transfer their reluctant allegiance from the local Oyabun. (c)

4. Rural Bosses: The traditional unsavory relationship between all levels of government officials and the Oyabun is duplicated in the village assemblies and council, where the scramble for power may bring the victor the time-honored privilege of enriching himself from public funds, the chance to regulate the flow of official goods and juggle quota figures in favor of farmers willing to bring tribute. Nevertheless, a growing realization of equality before a common law inspired a farmers' revolt in Shirazawa village, Gumma Prefecture, where agriculturists demanded justice in the executing of the land reform. Pessimistic letters report an increase in boss influence throughout the countryside; however, a large number of intercepts indicate villagers are unwilling to tolerate boss rule. Several letters state that village assemblies have resigned en bloc to protest interference by bosses, and members of Agricultural Cooperatives repeatedly describe their struggles to exclude the boss. Youths in rural areas write that they are unwilling to accept the tradition of boss rule and say that Young Men's Associations are banding together to eradicate the potential Oyabun. (d)

5. The Boss in Politics: The infamies revealed by the Arms Disposal Committee, the investigations into the back-stage maneuvers of the Coal Mine Bill and the wholesale corruption of the Ashida Cabinet, had successively and brutally opened the eyes of the public to the graft and rotteness in high places, as well as created a profound distrust in the elected representatives of the people. Throughout these unsavory revelations each citizen could trace the "feudalistic, organized anti-social gangs shaping reactionary political groups". If graft had been assumed to be the rightful perquisite of public office, evidence of its practice appears in many letters which appeal to the police and prosecutors for investigation, or seek the aid of the press to keep bosses out of city assemblies. Against the background of swindling on a national scale, numerous comments attest to a realization that universal franchise has put a new weapon in the hand of the people to fight the "vampires of the Japanese people". Citizens in local elections enjoin fellow voters to sweep out bossism; Niigata voters are forewarned and counselled to cast their ballots against the Oyabun in politics. Many letters seem to indicate a growing realization that probity in local politics is the only basis for sound government. The enormity of the task, the casting off of the boss rule, seems to appal many who fear threats of physical violence and retaliatory measures from gangs in their locality. (e)

6. The Police Force and Anti-Social Elements: Adverse criticism of the police and their function in the control of crime outnumber comments which consider policing adequate. The cynical statement that "sly people can act selfishly and neither municipal authorities nor the police are trustworthy" recur through numberless comments. Again the pervasive influence of the boss obtrudes itself as in such intercepts as the following: "Many bosses are in conspiracy with the police who have reinforced the strength of the bosses", or, "There is a certain influential boss within the police station; even the chief cannot control him", or "The Honjo case revealed the connivance of the police in blackmarketing". "No matter how strongly the weak insist upon justice, they cannot get support, since policemen have a quick eye for gain" is the resigned view of a salaried worker. (f)

(c) TOK/102251	IS/FUK/306481	IS/TOK/263126	IS/FUK/331871
IS/FUK/248159	IS/FUK/266272	IS/FUK/316499	IS/FUK/294091
IS/FUK/294090	IS/FUK/264763	IS/TOK/296347	IS/FUK/317143
IS/FUK/297590	IS/FUK/301271	IS/SAP/2	IS/TOK/248704
IS/FUK/297105	IS/FUK/320150	IS/TOK/300008	IS/FUK/272390
IS/FUK/289115	IS/FUK/309566	IS/TOK/259694	(f) IS/TOK/285016
IS/FUK/294090	(d) IS/FUK/301457	(e) IS/NAG/17909	IS/FUK/294517
IS/FUK/301990	IS/FUK/304221	IS/FUK/301991	IS/FUK/273068
IS/FUK/290049	IS/OSA/155087	IS/TOK/237784	IS/TOK/297763
IS/OSA/143441	IS/FUK/306479	IS/FUK/311872	IS/TOK/260420

7. Juvenile Delinquents: A housewife writing from Kanagawa Prefecture says: "Most of the boys in our village have deteriorated and are forming connections with a boss and his henchmen" and a Tokyo-ite reports "Depraved boys are increasing in Tokyo...I was struck by one of them". Again the blame for such conditions is put upon difficult living conditions and economic instability. Such intercepts as the following reveal that the protean boss is in the background: "...bosses in this town victimize the boys' baseball teams", "the youths in our village are headed by the bosses", "delinquent boys in our neighborhood are watching for an opportunity to break into our house, I hear some man pulls the wires behind them...." (g)

8. Law Violations by Third Nationals: Reports of law violations by third nationals blame Koreans and Chines for blackmarketing, smuggling, and illicit brewing. A Sendai resident writes that loosely organized groups of Koreans and vagabonds of the Yasuda family and the Kyokuto family are haunting the blackmarket stalls of the city. A Yokohama citizen describing the predatory practices of Koreans, resentfully says that "it is General MacArthur's authority that keeps them out of our social collective punishment". Another writers says, "I have been threatened by Koreans who lean on the support of the Occupation Forces, so I had to make concessions to these Koreans..." Police-men severally report Korean riots and suspiciously eye Communists as actual, if not potential law violators. A housewife in Shiga Prefecture hopefully writes that "a movement to purge bosses - one a member of the municipal assembly, and another, president of the Korean League - has been started... Soon we shall have a bright city". (h)

9. Robberies and Thefts in Urban and Rural Areas: Urban dwellers through countless letters express their fear and anger at the increasing number of armed robberies committed both at night and in broad daylight. Housewives find their clothes-lines picked clean of drying garments, merchants complain that warehouses are being pillaged, and a priest writes that not even the sanctuary in his shrine is safe from marauders. Travellers report the depredations of gangs of pickpockets on trains and frequent hold-ups in crowded night coaches. In rural districts farmers write that the countryside is no longer peaceful, that violence and crime are invading their lives; granaries are mysteriously set on fire, store-rooms looted of grain and robbers terrorizing whole villages. Several letters from towns and villages say that householders, in the absence of adequate police forces, are banding together as vigilant committees. (i)

PERCENTAGE OF INTERCEPTS PERTINENT TO SPECIFIC CONDITIONS LISTED	
"Oyabun-Kobun" gangs in cities and towns	38%
Robberies and Thefts in Urban and Rural areas	16%
Labor Bosses	12%
Rural Bosses	11%
The Police Force and Anti-Social Elements	10%
The Boss in Politics	8%
Law Violations by Third Nationals	3%
Juvenile Delinquents	2%
	<u>100%</u>

(g) IS/TOK/206544	IS/OSA/125004	IS/TOK/21735	IS/FUK/218989
IS/TOK/249776	IS/TOK/247860	IS/TOK/223517	IS/TOK/252872
IS/TOK/244640	(h) TOK/106042	IS/NAG/17264	IS/TOK/211001
IS/TOK/286946	TOK/1066136	IS/TOK/238964	IS/TOK/296937
IS/TOK/253688	TOK/97042	NAG/32972	IS/TOK/259606
IS/TOK/266170	TOK/96653	(i) IS/TOK/241694	IS/TOK/245061

CONFIDENTIAL
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

11657

FAR EAST COMMAND

123947

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

CCD:CAW/WBG/VC/mmg

File No:

Subject: CCD Special Report

Note
No.

From: G-2

To: Government Section

Date: 19 Apr 49

1.

Attached Civil Censorship Report, Subject: Japanese Reaction to Democracy and the New Constitution deemed to be of interest to your section, forwarded for your information.

1 Incl: Japanese Reaction
to Democracy and the
New Constitution

CAW
C. A. W.

12

CONFIDENTIAL

CCB: CAN/WRG/VC/mmg

CCD Special Report

G-2

Government Section

19 Apr 49

1. Attached Civil Censorship Report, Subject: Japanese Reaction to Democracy and the New Constitution deemed to be of interest to your section, forwarded for your information.

1 Incl: Japanese Reaction
to Democracy and the
New Constitution

----- C. A. W. -----

CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT REPORT

SUBJECT: Japanese Reaction to Democracy and the New Constitution

1. Comment Favorable: Approximately 97 per cent of the 3,000 CCD intercepts discussing democracy and the Constitution are favorable, although, only four per cent express unconditional approval. The vast majority of correspondents seem to agree that democracy is good for Japan but in actual practice much remains to be done before the country can achieve real democracy.

2. Flaws Revealed: While whole hearted approval of democracy generally is expressed in terms of lofty ideals, more down-to-earth correspondents discuss the wide gap between theory and practice. Opinion as to what is wrong with the functioning of democracy in Japan is about evenly divided between those who believe that the new-found personal liberties are over-worked and those who believe that the feudalistic customs and traditions of old Japan are still too strong.

The group which thinks that many Japanese, particularly the young, push individual freedom to a danger point, believes that these excesses are due to a lack of understanding of the Constitution. It is pointed out that the young have been quick to demand their rights but have been reluctant to accept the responsibilities which should go with the rights. Liberty to these people, according to this group, is often no more than selfishness and democracy becomes an overall excuse for all most any action. Some correspondents declare that instead of a serious consideration of the meaning and execution of the principles of democracy, too many are attracted only by showiness such as motion pictures and dancing. (a)

This tendency to go overboard on personal liberties may be possibly a reaction to the rigid old customs, a few writers reason. In any case, this misconception of democracy will delay the reconstruction of Japan since an insistence on living a life of indulgence under the cloak of democracy will destroy the nation, these intercepts declare. (b)

3. Feudalism Deeply Rooted: Feudalism is seen as a major stumbling block in the achievement of a real democracy in Japan. The Japanese, particularly the older ones in rural areas, have been reluctant to scrap the old conventions and customs. A large group of correspondents declare that the individual liberties outlined in the Constitution are curtailed by the oldsters and believe that democracy is a far off dream. Some of these have given up any hope of improvement while others wish to move to the more enlightened cities. A more reasonable attitude is expressed by a number of correspondents who think that the old conventions cannot be expected to change overnight but will give way under democratic pressure in time. Young people write that it is their duty to educate their elders and several state that programs have been initiated for this purpose. (c)

4. Lip Service: The number of high officials involved in public scandals last year leads many to conclude that leaders are only paying lip service to democracy. These correspondents also find it difficult to believe that men who were leaders in the old feudalistic Japan can suddenly switch ideologies and lead the people to democracy. This, they opine, is an indication of merely surface knowledge of the democracy which was handed to the Japanese on a silver platter. There is a tendency among these writers to note that there is too much discussion of democracy and not enough application. (d)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| (a) JP/TOK/299889 | (b) JP/FUK/301634 | JP/TOK/274261 | (e) JP/FUK/310639 |
| JP/FUK/340647 | JP/FUK/300595 | JP/TOK/310654 | JP/TOK/291863 |
| JP/TOK/299138 | JP/FUK/295540 | JP/FUK/310630 | JP/FUK/297230 |
| JP/FUK/310135 | JP/FUK/300022 | JP/FUK/310635 | JP/FUK/298565 |
| JP/FUK/310138 | JP/FUK/297232 | JP/FUK/299637 | JP/NAG/33466 |
| JP/FUK/300978 | (c) JP/FOK/295748 | JP/FUK/299645 | JP/TOK/288241 |

5. Sex-Equality: The Japanese Constitution, in granting rights to individuals, has affected the daily lives of the people and it is this phase of democracy that elicits most comment. Over 32 per cent of current comment on the subject discuss problems facing Japanese women in their attainment of equal rights as promised by the Constitution. While only a few correspondents are opposed to sex-equality, the majority agree that a great deal must be done before these rights become anything more than empty words. Women complain of feudalistic homes and declare themselves nothing more than servants, slaves, housemaids, chattel, domestic furniture. Husbands are described as tyrannical bosses. Counter balancing this picture of continued feudal bondage, however, is the opinion of a number of both men and women that Japanese women are not yet ready for equal rights. Even many women declare that their sex has not been adequately educated and trained for this new role. The view that woman's inferior cultural level is not necessarily permanent is shared by a considerable number of correspondents who advise women to study in order to improve themselves. Men are called upon to aid their unenlightened womenfolk and are chided for not having done so before. (e)

Here again the tendency to demand rights without understanding responsibilities is denounced. Writers point out that sex-equality does not mean that women are to behave as men do. Apparently with a feeling that women are operating in dangerous territory, one group of correspondents advise women to be womanly. And in line with this, a number of men declare that they find these new democratic women unattractive and annoying with their loud and empty-headed talk of equal rights. While a few women advise taking the Constitution in hand and demanding equality, a somewhat larger group advises caution. They define sex-equality as affection and respect between husband and wife rather than a matter of authority and believe that a beautiful life depends on the woman being a good wife and mother. In any event, the conviction that since the husband pays the bills, it is at least advisable to listen to him when he speaks represents a more practical approach to the problem. (f)

A rather curious aspect of the correspondence on sex-equality is the often expressed theory that housework prevents housewives from being democratic. Women seem vaguely disappointed that the Constitution did not lighten their household duties. It may be possible that their conception of democratic home life is based on American motion pictures. This endless drudgery which they claim leaves them no time or energy to study, practice or enjoy the benefits of democracy, leads many to conclude that women's rights can be attained only by economically independent women. As a corollary, women are advised to learn how to make a living. (g)

6. Family System: The impact of the Constitution on the traditional Japanese family system is the dominate subject of 14 per cent of the intercepts under review. Although this correspondence indicates that the system still exists to a considerable extent, there is evidence that it has been badly shaken. Qualified approval generally is given to the abolishment of its legal aspects and it is thought that it must go in order to democratize Japan. Many tragedies are attributed to the system which maintains tight control over family members regardless of individual desires. (h)

Although many believe that the family system will gradually disappear, the tenacity with which the old people cling to familiar conventions promises that the system will survive for a long time. Added to this is the opinion that the system is not necessarily undemocratic but to neglect the family is unnatural and will surely bring misfortune. Some want a modifi-

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| (e) JP/TOK/289614 | (f) JP/FUK/305086 | JP/FUK/300564 | JP/FUK/297656 |
| JP/FUK/298589 | JP/OSA/0133241 | JP/FUK/300591 | JP/FUK/297661 |
| JP/NAG/27997 | JP/FUK/303409 | JP/TOK/288092 | JP/FUK/297672 |
| JP/NAG/35141 | JP/FUK/304905 | JP/FUK/294155 | JP/FUK/294158 |
| JP/FUK/304396 | JP/TOK/294047 | JP/FUK/295552 | JP/TOK/289498 |
| JP/FUK/304405 | JP/FUK/294675 | JP/TOK/29/431 | JP/FUK/294672 |
| JP/TOK/295139 | (g) JP/TOK/293361 | (h) JP/FUK/298572 | |

cation of the family so that each member will have equal rights. Others think that the married couple should be the center of the family. (i)

To the old people, abolishment of the system is almost inconceivable. They write that it is the basis for a beautiful way of life and is an integral part of Japanese society and culture. The conclusion that any form of government which does not include the family system is not suitable for Japan is held by many. Considerable alarm is expressed by the old because their children are no longer compelled to support them. Apparently these fears are not completely groundless as several youths write that they are no longer obliged to support their parents and evidently do not intend to do so. Oldsters consider most of the activities in the name of democracy as excessive and selfish. Another serious blow to beleaguered family system is the demand by boys and girls that they be allowed to mingle, dance, attend mixed parties and any other boy-meets-girl schemes which they can think up and present to their horrified parents. The young complain because they are not permitted to do so and the old complain because they insist on doing so and back their demands with their Constitutional rights. (j)

7. Freedom of Marriage: Another sensitive area in the conflict between the Constitution and the old conventions is the right of personal choice in marriage. Of the 11 per cent of the current intercepts concerned with this phase of the new democracy, a large majority favor a marriage based on mutual consent rather than the old fashioned arranged marriage. However this concept of free marriage is strongly opposed by the old Japanese and intercepts reveal that family control, though no longer legal, is still maintained through tradition and habit. Young correspondents write of being forced into marriage against their will or of not being allowed to choose a mate. Of the few who do have the courage to override the deeply ingrained habits of obedience, there is evidence that some of the marriages have not survived the family's wrath. (k)

The theory that the family should not completely be disregarded in matters of marriage is advanced by a number of writers. Some of these feel that the young are not sufficiently educated and trained to be capable of an intelligent choice of a mate; the experience and knowledge of the older people should be of value. Others, including parents, believe that the family should be consulted but should not hold a veto right. While approving free marriage, a number of correspondents state that those who take that step must accept full responsibility and not bring their troubles home to the family. The view that marriage without consent of the parents cannot be happy is expressed by many. Others write that the ease with which both marriage and divorce is accomplished under the present system leads to decayed morals. (l)

8. Anti-Democratic: The three per cent who oppose democracy and the Constitution, on the whole, merely carry the foregoing criticisms to their logical conclusions. Where young people are accused of misunderstanding democracy and carrying their freedom to a point of indulgence, these writers condemn them and flatly indict the Constitution for the postwar upsurge of immorality. Some go even further and blame the increase in crime on the Constitution. From a somewhat different view, policemen write that under the civil code it is extremely difficult to convict suspects even when there is little doubt as to their guilt. (m)

The individual rights granted by the Constitution are termed excessive by some who are convinced that the reconstruction of Japan will suffer if this freedom is fully exercised. They think that this easy going democracy

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| (i) JP/OSA/0143138 | JP/OSA/0413597 | JP/FUK/300576 | JP/FUK/311182 |
| JP/FUK/294644 | JP/FUK/302126 | JP/FUK/300585 | JP/FUK/296723 |
| JP/FUK/300596 | JP/FUK/300979 | JP/FUK/300588 | JP/FUK/297657 |
| JP/FUK/304907 | JP/FUK/300575 | JP/FUK/300598 | JP/FUK/297664 |
| JP/FUK/304910 | JP/TOK/292577 | JP/FUK/296098 | JP/FUK/298027 |
| JP/FUK/303395 | JP/FUK/302848 | JP/FUK/304878 | (m) JP/FUK/311202 |
| (j) JP/FUK/303395 | (k) JP/FUK/300581 | (l) JP/FUK/302545 | JP/FUK/294149 |
| | | | JP/FUK/294660 |

will produce incompetents. Resentment toward an imported ideology is expressed by a number of writers who declare that Japan must have a culture suitable to its personality. These correspondents feel that this foreign democracy is all right for rich countries such as the US and Great Britain but Japan is too poor for it to function properly. The occupation of the country is also cited as a limiting factor in the operation of a true democracy. Government by the people has little appeal to at least one correspondent who fears that the "foolish masses" are apt to override the more intelligent minority. (n)

9. Renunciation of War: While the renunciation of war by the constitution drew little comment (50), the opinions expressed are of interest. The majority of writers seem glad that Japan is no longer burdened by military forces and can devote all of her efforts to reconstruction. Young men greet the abolishment of military service with enthusiasm, although, several of their elders declare that the discipline taught in the service is needed to snap aimless youngsters back into line. Military forces are missed by a few who want to be independent from foreign countries. (o)

The tense world situation prompts some uneasy correspondents to conclude that the renunciation of war is unrealistic. Several of these feel that it is only a matter of time until world events will pressure a revision of the Constitution and Japan will again have an army. The conviction that Japan's renunciation of war will not prevent her becoming a battlefield is expressed by a number of alarmed correspondents who picture unarmed Japanese wandering through battles between foreign troops in a devastated Japan. (p)

DEMOCRACY AND CONSTITUTION	
SOURCE OF COMMENT	
Professional	17
Farmers	8
Housewives	18
Students	22
White Collar	17
Workers	18
TOTAL	100

(n) JP/FUK/275426	JP/NAG/32258	JP/FOK/291128	JP/TOK/296301
JP/TOK/274852	(o) JP/FUK/302552	JP/FUK/279135	JP/OSA/0133240
JP/TOK/275253	JP/FUK/302853	JP/FUK/299593	JP/FUK/271667
JP/FUK/290453	JP/FUK/300972	(p) JP/FUK/291566	JP/TOK/291865
JP/FUK/302125	JP/FUK/294996	JP/FUK/299173	JP/FUK/302543

CONFIDENTIAL

Maj. J. P. Napier
26-6962

CCD Intercepts

Govt Sec

CCD

12 April 1949

The attached comment of Civil Service Division concerning CCD Intercepts is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl

----- C. W. -----

CS FILES

2

CONFIDENTIAL

CROSS REFERENCE

FILE UNDER: CCD INTERCEPTS

DATE: 21 Mar 49

FROM: HOOVER

TO: NAPIER

SUBJECT: Civil Censorship Detachment "Comment Sheets."

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: MEMO'S TO
OFFICERS

CLASSIFICATION

CABINET # 21, Drw. 4

SHELF #

CONFIDENTIAL

118368

234158

C.C.D. Intercepts

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets) Maj Napier 26-6962

File No.:

Subject: CCD Intercepts

Note No.: From: Govt Sec To: G-2 Date: 22 December 1948

1 CCD Intercept Reports furnished to Government Section have proved of great interest and value in the past, and it is requested that Government Section again receive intercepts covering the subjects of assigned Government Section Staff interest. Commentary pertaining to SCAPINS 548 and 550, and political developments, movements, parties and personalities is of particular interest, while there is general interest in all information touching upon political and governmental affairs, and persons prominent therein. Intercepts are for the information of the Chief, Government Section, in his capacity under General Order No. 8, as advisor to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in matters pertaining to the status and internal structure of civil government in Japan. If it is the desire of G-2, intercepts furnished Government Section could be returned to G-2 files after perusal.

[Signature]
C. A. W.

2 FROM: G-2 TO: Government Section CAW/RSB/OBS/HAE/bb DATE: 4 January 1949

1. Civil Censorship Detachment recently has had a large reduction in personnel, on action of man-power board, and, as a result, has been forced to affect considerable reorganization. During the period of reorganization CCD has of necessity, devoted primary effort to the gathering of intelligence in security matters.

2. When the reorganization has been completed, some of the services which have been suspended temporarily will be resumed. Suspension was not expected to be permanent, but probably only to include December, the estimated time of readjustment. Government Section then will again receive distribution of CCD intercepts, as requested in paragraph 1, of preceding comment.

3. It is expected that this section will be advised periodically of action taken on intercepts.

[Signature]
C. A. W.

CONFIDENTIAL

CCD
Intercepts

CONFIDENTIAL

Maj Napier 26-6962

CCD Intercepts

Govt Sec

G-2

22 December 1948

1

CCD Intercept Reports furnished to Government Section have proved of great interest and value in the past, and it is requested that Government Section again receive intercepts covering the subjects of assigned Government Section Staff interest. Commentary pertaining to SCAPIMS 548 and 550, and political developments, movements, parties and personalities is of particular interest, while there is general interest in all information touching upon political and governmental affairs, and persons prominent therein. Intercepts are for the information of the Chief, Government Section, in his capacity under General Order No. 8, as advisor to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in matters pertaining to the status and internal structure of civil government in Japan. If it is the desire of G-2, intercepts furnished Government Section could be returned to G-2 files after perusal.

----- C. W. -----

f

CS

CONFIDENTIAL

Secret

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

INTERCEPT:

From: ENDO Hajime 遠藤 市
c/o KOKUTETSU RODO KUMIAI
(Government Railway Workers'
Union) (List: H-31)
Muroran Branch,
Kaigan-cho, Muroran-shi,
Hokkaido, (Japan)

To: YOKOMICHI 横路
c/o NIPPON SHAKAITO
(Japan Socialist Party)
Hokkaido Branch Federation
Nishi 1-chome, Minami 2-jo,
Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido,
(Japan)

Type:
Letter

Dated:
10 May 49

Language:
Japanese

Disposition:
Passed

Relevant Records:

Examiner:
TOS

Prep. Date:
13 May 49

Eval-Alloc:
208-19-5

DISTRIBUTION:

G-2 7 INF DIV
6TH CIC DIST

CIOC/CH
CIOC/JPPB
CTS
✓GS
GB/TAR
DAI
CIC Tok

TEXT

ORGANIZATIONS: JCP CONTROLS KOKUTETSU; TO EXTERMI-
NATE OPPOSITION ELEMENTS; AUGUST
OFFENSIVE ON AGENDA

Writer states:

"We are expecting to hold KOKUTETSU's District Council Meeting 25 May. The inclosed NIPPON KYOSANTO (Japan Communist Party) (List: X-76) circular was obtained at the Kotohira National Mass Meeting, so I will forward it for your information. It reads as follows:

SECRET Directive to regular members classified under SAO and KAN (EX: JCP's code; literally translated as 'bamboo pole and tube' respectively. Possibly members classified by the JCP HQ.)

1. JCP Secret Directive, issued by the SEIKYO (Japan Youth Communist League) (List: X-76), dated 4 April 1949, to KOKUTETSU, and received by the Ueno Branch, Information and Propaganda Section of KOKUTETSU, reads as follows:

The reelection of KOKUTETSU Central Committee members for 1949, resulted in the election of seventy-two (72) JCP supporters, including thirty-four (34) regular JCP members and thirty-eight (38) fellow-travelers; on the other hand, there were fifty-eight (58) from the opposition. Consequently, we now hold the initiative of the committee, and we can expect to enforce our own program. Therefore, the directives should be put into effect completely.

2. Extermination tactics should be decisively carried out through movements aimed at the workshops, workers' families and outside bodies, and against the present Cabinet. The following are suggestions for your activities.

- a. Aim at the Party enlargement.
- b. Instigate a movement to call for unification of the labor fronts.
- c. Start a clever anti-taxation struggle and a democratic culture movement.

(Continued)

Secret

Secret

JP/SAP/TOS/652

- d. Effect close cooperation with the Chinese residing in Japan.
 - e. Use prudence in carrying out the BOEI KODOTAI (Defense Action Corps) activities.
 - f. Take special care to lead an illegal movement.
3. Suggestions for the movement in workshops, etc.
- a. Aim at the downfall of the chief and leading members of the opposition group.
 - b. Capture all Union officers' positions.
 - c. Circulate topics of conversation which cause uneasiness among the Union members.
 - d. Make efforts to create a state of affairs which will cause people to think illy of the National Railways after personnel retrenchment.
 - e. Endeavour to recruit more secret members for our party.
 - f. Extensively propagandize the authorities' plot by visiting each individual's house.
4. Prepare yourself to meet the 'August Offensive'.
5. The present and future party members should lose no time arranging to keep themselves free of any relations with their relatives. The secret members especially should do so.
6. Should a serious case come up, the members should assemble at the secret base of operations, and adopt positive and appropriate measures.
7. Hereafter, the Action Corps must take some sort of definite measure against the party seceders.
8. ZENKOKU BOEI KODOTAI (全国防衛行動隊 All Japan Defense Action Corps) will be situated in various areas to constantly watch the behavior of the nation's leading individuals, in order to be able to carry out the Party's directives.
9. 'SAO' of every union in Japan must solidly unify, now, more than ever before.
10. The authorities will oppress us more severely in the future, so each member must be careful and endeavour for the attainment of our important objects."

Secret

Secret

200 122583
JP/FUK/TOS/3115

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

INTERCEPT:

From: Unknown
Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken,
(Japan)

To: AKAHATA SOKYOKU
(Red Flag General Bureau)
Tel. No. West 4342,
Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken,
(Japan)

LIST:

LIST: X-76

Type: Telephone

Dated: 14 Mar 49
1525

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Passed

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 15 Mar 49

Eval-Alloc: 208-22-3

DISTRIBUTION:

CIOC/CH
CIOC/JFPB
✓ GS
MIS/DIV/TAF
DAI
CIC Fukuoka
CIC Dis I

LABOR: FUKUOKA COMMUNIST CLAIMS MG INTERVENTION IN NISHITETSU DISPUTE BRINGS FAILURE TO PLANS; ACCUSES MG MAN OF SHIRKING RESPONSIBILITY

From: This is KANANABE of the Prefectural Committee (EX: NIPPON KYOSANTO, Japan Communist Party, List: X-76).

To : This is TANIGAWA.

From: At the NISHITETSU (West Japan Railroad Co., Ltd. Workers Union) (EX: Fukuoka-ken) General Meeting, we tried to boycott the SEIRITSU SENGEN (Meeting Declaration) before its reading, but failed. The cause of our failure is RASUMASU of the Military Government (EX: Fukuoka-ken) who arrived at the meeting and gave the order to read the Declaration. The meeting is now in a disorder. In the document it was written as 'request', so HIROWATARI asked him to change the word 'request' into 'order', but RASUMASU dodged HIROWATARI's demand. Without writing it as an order in the document, RASUMASU calls it an order verbally and tries to avoid taking the responsibility. This will become a serious problem, so I am reporting this to you.

Examiner's Note: The RASUMASU mentioned in the above text may be Captain RASMUS, Fukuoka Military Government Labor Officer. (Source: Kyushu Telephone Directory)

Secret

7983

Secret

122337

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT JP/TCS/4462
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

INTERCEPT :

From : ZENTEI HOMBU
(ZENTEI Headquarters)
4, Shiba Park, Minato-ku
Tokyo-to, Japan.

To : TETSUYU KYOGIKAI
(Railway Postal Council)
3-chome, Kyogoku, Koto-ku
(Tokyo-to, Japan)

LIST: XH-76

LIST:

Type: Letter
(Teushin Jimu)

TEXT

Dated: (None)

LABOR: ZENTEI (LIST: XH-76) USES PRIVILEGED POSTAL CHANNEL TO TRANSMIT STRUGGLE TACTICS AGAINST LABOR LAWS AND TAXES; COLLABORATION WITH COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS IN STRUGGLE AGAINST "DECADENT" CULTURE PLANNED

Language: Japanese

Inclosed mimeographed communication issued by ZENTEI (List: XH-76) states:

Disposition: Passed

"Criticism of Struggles and Future Struggle Methods

Relevant Records:

I. Criticisms:

It was felt that some of the union members ran into a stalemate during our struggles or that the criticisms levied against the trends of ZENTEI movements caused repercussion in some quarters. This matter is of vital importance to our organization. In order to overcome these shortcomings, the following points were pointed out:

Examiner: TCS

1. Ever since the enactment of the National Public Service Law, there has been some retrogressive repercussion among the various organs. As a result, the organs failed to sufficiently take up the problems about which the union members were most concerned.

Prep. Date: 15 Mar 49

2. Inasmuch as the Central Struggle Committee had failed somewhat to grasp the actual conditions of the lower echelons, it has failed to provide substantial leadership in the year-end struggle demanded by the lower echelons.

Eval-Alloc: 208-16-3

3. There are indications that the struggle leadership of various organs were single-phased and mechanical in nature. The organs should take up the most pressing problems of the union members and win the confidence of the struggle organs.

DISTRIBUTION :
CIS/SPI/CH
CIS/SPI/JPPB
CCS
GS
DAI DIV
DAI

4. The ZENTEI newspaper is an organ which every member should read, but there have been criticisms from various quarters that it contains frivolous articles, incorrect reports, etc. It should carry articles which are closely associated with the work-shops and should enhance the readers' confidence in the newspaper. Lower echelons are urged to submit a large volume of accurately-prepared articles.

CIC TOK

5. Although the organs are aware of the fact that information, publicity and reports are the three (3) basic elements of struggles, they have failed to achieve the necessary standards set for them. It is essential that all organs improve their efficiency.

6. Although the collaboration of farmers and townsfolk is being advocated, the union members, who themselves are either farmers or townsfolk, are avoiding each other as total strangers.

II. Present Struggle Methods:

1. Abolishment of consumers' tax and opposition to hikes in transportation and communication rates.
Propaganda leaflets will be distributed in order to familiarize
(continued)

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~~7679~~

Secret

JP/TCS/4462

the entire nation with the propaganda that abolishment of the consumers' tax means one-third (1/3) lower commodity prices.

2. Repeal of the National Public Service Law and opposition to mal-revision of the Labor Laws.

Sentiments against both the National Public Service Law and the mal-revision of the Labor Laws will be aroused outside the Diet. This then will be developed into a struggle within the Diet.

3. Opposition to the administrative reorganization rehabilitation struggle.

a. The number of essential personnel to be determined by the workshops.

b. The local Post Offices, Telecom Offices and Construction Offices shall collaborate to form Anti-Reorganization Committees which will make preparations for struggles against personnel retrenchment and form communications rehabilitation councils consisting of electrical communications apparatus manufacturers, citizens, farmers, etc.

c. Retirement allotment measures be drafted at the Central Struggle Committee.

4. Struggle against decadent culture; wholesome culture must be introduced into the workshops.

a. Carry out vigorous culture projects in collaboration with the NIPPON KINSHU SHUGI BUNKA RENMEI (LIST: XG-76) and other democratic organizations.

b. Produce ZEMTEI motion pictures.

c. Carry out investigations to determine health conditions of union members; the findings then will be used to launch a social struggle."

Secret

Secret

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

INTERCEPT:

From: **KOKKA CHIHO KEISATSU**
(National Rural Police Station)
Asahigawa Area Police Station,
Asahigawa-shi, Hokkaido,
(Japan)

To: **Rumoi Police Station**
Rumoi-shi, Hokkaido,
(Japan)

LIST:

LIST:

Type: **Letter**

TEXT

Dated: **5 Mar 49**

ORGANIZATIONS:

**HOKKAIDO POLICE DISCLOSE TRUE DIS-
POSITION OF AID SOCIETY FOR FARMER-
LABOR MOVEMENT; SOCIETY INVESTIGATES
MOVEMENTS OF OCCUPATION FORCES FOR
RUSSIA**

Language: **Japanese**

Inclosed mimeographed report classified 'Top Secret' dated 21 February 1949, issued by the addressor, gives the following information:

Disposition: **Passed**

**"RONO UNDO KYUENKAI (Aid Society for Farmer-Labor Move-
ment) (List: X-76)**

Relevant Records:

The true disposition of this organization was suddenly brought to light when many members were found in violation of Government Ordinance No. 201. This organization is now steadily intensifying its organizational structure as a 'Red Cross' of the working people; furthermore, this organization is spreading its influence as a part of the KYOSANTO (Japan Communist Party) (List: X-76) throughout Japan. Such being the case, a record of the organizational activities of this communist dominated organization in Hokkaido is forwarded for your information.

Examiner: **TOS**

1. Brief History of the RONO UNDO KYUEN KAI

Prep. Date: **9 Mar 49**

The Sapporo Branch of this organization was formed on 30 June 1948, under the sponsorship of the HOKURO KAIGI (Hokkaido Labor Union Council) (List: (L)X-76) in cooperation with the JCP, Hokkaido Committee. Consequently, its functions had to be carried out through the orders of its Tokyo Headquarters. Although at the time of its formation no active movement was displayed, in July 1948, when they were in violation of the aforementioned Government Decree No. 201 and KOKUTETSU (National Railway Workers' Union) (List: H-31) and ZENTEI (All Japan Communications Workers' Union) (List: XH-76) staged workshop desertions, the Aid Society for Farmer-Labor Movement, Sapporo Branch, initiated an extensive offensive by aiming at the following movements:

Eval-Alloc:

DISTRIBUTION:
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CIS/SPI/JPPB
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DAI DIV
DAI

- a. Relief of the men and their families who were victims of the Government Ordinance.
- b. Direct a court struggle concerning the victims charged with violating the Government Ordinance.
- c. Stage a signature campaign to oppose the Government Ordinance.

(Continued)

Secret

Secret

JP/SAP/TOS/357

Thus they strived hard to strengthen their organization by establishing branches in various districts in Hokkaido, among which the most active are Asahigawa and Hakodate.

2. Organizational Structure of the Hokkaido Branches

(1) Officers

Position	Name	Affiliated Organization
Branch Chief	SUGINOHARA Shinichi (List: (L)X-76)	Hokkaido University
Branch Vice-Chief	HATAYAMA Masataka 島山政隆	ZENKO (All Mine Industry Workers' Union)
Organization Section, Chief	IGARASHI Shinichiro 五ヶ嶽信一郎	KOKUTETSU
Legal Section, Head	KIDA Shigeharu 木田茂晴	JIYU HOSO DAN (Liberal Lawyers' Society) (List: X-76)
Medical Treatment Section, Head	TSUKADA Tatsuya 塚田竜爾	MINSHU IRYO KYOKAI (Democratic Medical Treatment Cooperative Society)
Investigation Section, Head	KOBAYASHI Motoji 小林元次	ZENTEI
Finance Section, Head	INADA Shigetaka 稲田重孝	ZEN SEKITAN (All Japan Coal Mining Industry Workers' Union) (List: (L)X-76)
Business Section, Head	OTA Yoshio 大田芳雄	
Standing Committee	KIDA Shigeharu	JIYU HOSO DAN
"	INADA Shigetaka	ZEN SEKITAN
"	IGARASHI Shinichiro	KOKUTETSU
"	KUDO Yuji 工藤勇二	HOKUKYO (Hokkaido Teachers' Union)
"	SANUKI Tokuyoshi 佐貫徳義	NIKKYO (JCP)
"	TSUKADA Tatsuya	MINSHU IRYO KYOKAI
"	KOBAYASHI Motoji	ZENTEI

(Continued)

Secret

Position	Name	Affiliated Organization
Standing Committee	SATO Mitsunori 佐藤 光徳	DENSAN (Electric Industry Workers' Union) (List: X-76)
"	TAGUCHI Sakan 田口 盛	ZEN NICHINO (All Japan Farmers Union)
"	KIN Ken 金 憲	CHOREN (League for Koreans Residing in Japan) (List: X-76)

(2) Affiliated Organizations

- a. ZEN SEKITAN
- b. JCP, Hokkaido Regional Committee
- c. ZEN ZAI (National Finance Workers' Union) (List: H-31), Hokkaido Regional Committee
- d. National Railway Workers' Union
- e. All Japan Communications Workers' Union
- f. Electric Industry Workers' Union
- g. ZEN NICHUUN RO (All Japan Transportation Workers' Union)
- h. Hokkaido Teachers' Union
- i. Democratic Medical Treatment Workers' Union, Hokkaido Council
- j. League for Koreans Residing in Japan
- k. ZAI NIPPON CHOSEN MINSHU SEINEN DOMEI (Korean Democratic Youth League) (List: XB-76)

3. The Character and Function of the Investigation Section

The Aid Society for Laborers and Farmers Movement is essentially a satellite body of the JCP and is to be active under its guidance. Naturally the activity of its investigation section is also directed by the JCP Headquarters. This Section maintains squads at its lower levels. Absolute secrecy seems to be maintained concerning the names of squad leaders and members. The present function of the Investigation Section is said to cover the following items.

- a. Trends of the military personnel of the Occupation Forces
- b. Trends of C.I.C.
- c. Trends of Military Government
- d. The name and object of the frequent visitors to C.I.C. and M.G.

(Continued)

Secret

JP/SAP/TOS/357

- e. Trends of the police offices and their attitude toward the Labor Associations
- f. The frequent visits of the leading officers of the police offices and their object
- g. Other necessary problems

The results of the investigation are said to be reported to Headquarters and sent to a certain nation.

4. The Activities of the Branches in Hokkaido

The Asahigawa Branch started operating last September. The leader is NAKANO Ryoo (中野了應) head of the Japan Socialist Party, Asahigawa Branch. The first Mass Meeting held on 6 February, was attended by fifty-two (52) leading members of all the Labor Unions who joined the movement. The following were the items then discussed.

- a. The association enlargement movement, the revision of the regulation and the discussion of the budget
- b. Election of officers
- c. Movement program
- d. Countermeasures to meet the latest by-election of the HOKKAIDO PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLY
- e. Countermeasures to meet the coming administrative and enterprise retrenchment
- f. Demand the re-employment of victims of the Government Ordinance

Although the meeting closed without coming to any conclusion, the future activities of the Association will deserve our special attention.

5. Activity Policy

- a. Absolute opposition to the coercion and interference of the authorities and the tough gangs
- b. Immediate abolition of the coercive ordinances
- c. Democratization of the attitude of the police offices, law courts, and jails toward the people
- d. Opposition to dismissals and aid to the unemployed
- e. Support the struggle for the establishment of socialistic laws
- f. Support the improvement of cultural facilities for the laborers, farmers and working citizens

(Continued)

Secret

Secret

JP/SAP/TOS/357

g. Support the improvement of welfare facilities for the laborers, farmers and working citizens

6. Slogans of the members.

a. Give sympathy to the victims of the emancipation movements of the laborers, farmers and working citizens as well as their families

b. "We need the Aid Association to safeguard the people from sacrifice."

Secret

Secret

122086

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

JP/OSA/TOS/3012

INTERCEPT:

From: NIPPON DENKI SANGYO RODO KUMJAI FUKUI SHIBU
(Japan Electric Industries Workers' Union,
Fukui Branch)
c/o HOKURIKU HAIDEN K.K. FUKUI SHITEN
(Hokuriku Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Fukui
Branch), 62 Hinode-Shimo-machi, Fukui-shi,
Fukui-ken, (Japan)
X-76

To: DENSAN HOKURIKU CHIHO HOMBU
(Japan Electric Industries Workers' Union,
Hokuriku Regional Headquarters)
1 Sakurabashi-dori, Toyama-shi,
Toyama-ken, (Japan)

LIST:

LIST:

X-76

Type: Letter

TEXT

Dated: 28 Feb 49

LABOR: DENSAN (List: X-76) FUKUI CHAPTER COMMENCES ACTIVITY
OPPOSING MAL-REVISION OF NATIONAL LABOR LAW BY STRIKE
CONFIRMATIONS

Language: Japanese

Mimeographed news organ #21 of DENSAN (Japan Electric Industries
Workers' Union, List: X-76) Fukui Branch, dated 28 Feb 1949, states
in part:

Disposition: Passed

"Coalition with the Citizens -- News from Fukui Chapter of the
Fukui Branch:

Relevant Records:
JP/OSA/TOS/
2952

1. In order to confirm the directives of KIKU #501 and SAKURA
TSUBAME #24 and to decide the attitude of the chapter, a shop rally
was held on the 25th and 26th of February.

Examiner: TOS

2. At this meeting, a decision was reached to carry out an
office strike plus a black-out strike. The manner in which the strike
is to be carried out was left up to the Executive Committee. The
chapter's Executive Committee declared to launch a strike to the
assistant manager of the Electric Supply Company on the 26th.

Prep. Date: 9 Mar 49

3. On the 27th, the Executive Committee members divided them-
selves into eight units and visited the prominent people of the city
and explained their reasons why the black-out strike was inevitable.

Eval-Alloc: 208-10-3

4. The people condescended to our fair explanation of the
situation and agreed to cooperate.

DISTRIBUTION:
CIS/SPI/CH
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JGS
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DAI
CIC Fukui

5. Signatures were secured from the citizens' representatives,
and the Chapter's Chief Secretary and the Executive Committee members
set out for Tokyo on the eve of the 27th.

6. On the morning of the 28th, the members of the union set out
for the city to secure signatures as opposed to the mal-revision of
the National Labor Law.

7. Intermissions in theatres were utilized by the cooperation of
the theatre-owners to bring the justness of our demands to the audience."

Examiner's Note: 1. Result of the Joint Conference between DENSAN
Fukui Chapter and Local Chapters, held on 8 and 9 February, is reported
in JP/OSA/TOS/2952.

2. The codes mentioned in the text are identified
as follows:

KIKU (Chrysanthemum) Information
SAKURA (Cherry) Strife Directive
TSUBAME (Swallow) Directive which needs confirmation
(Source: Examiner's knowledge)

Inclosure: 1
1 similar leaflet

Secret

7310

ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation CCD Intercepts: JP/FUK/TOS/2115
JP/TOS/3746
Date _____
From JP/SAP/TOS/120
JP/TOS/4124
To JP/TOS/334
JP/SAP/TOS/303

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

- Security-Classified Information
 Otherwise Restricted Information

FOIA 7c
Authority

4/78
Date

Secret

124577

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

JP/TOS/4769

INTERCEPT :

From: NIPPON KOGYO RODO KUMIAI RENGO KAI
(Federation of Japan Mining Industry
Workers Unions) Secretariate
7, Muro-machi, 1-chome, Nihombashi,
Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to

To: MINEZAWA KOZAN RODO KUMIAI
(Minezawa Mine Workers Union)
Takiyama-mura, Iwata-gun
Shizuoka-ken, (Japan)

LIST:

LIST:

Type:
Letter

TEXT

LABOR: OPEN CODE TO BE USED FOR CALLING STRIKES BY FEDERATION
OF JAPAN MINING INDUSTRY WORKERS UNIONS

Dated:
28 Apr 49

Writer incloses a directive stamped "Secret" issued by OZAWA Yoshio
(小沢 毅), chairman of the Executive Committee of the
NIPPON KOGYO RODO KUMIAI RENGO KAI, which reads in part as follows:

Language:
Japanese

"NIKKOREN Directive No. 2

Disposition:
TOS/MP/A0500-02
Passed

1. Negotiations on the production subsidy system is expected to
reach a crisis early in May. Accordingly, each member union will
complete strike preparations.

Relevant Records:

2. The first strike wave will be of 24-hours duration. As to
the second strike wave, detailed instructions will be given
later.

Examiner:
TOS

3. The method of carrying out the strike will be left to the
discretion of each union, but a minimum number of personnel must
be on duty during the strike for safety precautions.

Prep. Date:
4 May 49

4. The first strike order will be sent by wire as follows:
a. To begin the strike:

X HI HANAMI YARE RETE (Hold (cherry) blossom-viewing party on
(X) day. Chairman of the Federation of Japan Mining Industry
Workers Unions).

Eval-Alloc:
216-4-5

b. To call off the strike:
SAKURA CHITTA RETE (Cherry blossoms are gone. Chairman of the
Federation of Japan Mining Industry Workers Unions).

5. Union receiving the telegram will acknowledge by return wire."

DISTRIBUTION :
CIOC/JPPB
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G2, IX Corps

CIC Tok

Examiner's note: Subject communication has been microfiled as
TOS/MP/A0500-502.

Enclosures: 4
4 innocuous union mimeographed matter

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

JP/TCS/4257

INTERCEPT:

From: DENSAN Tokyo Headquarters
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

To: (UNKNOWN)

LIST: X-76

LIST:

Type: Telephone

TEXT

Dated: 7 Feb 49

LABOR: DENSAN (LIST: X-76) TO ORGANIZE OPPOSITION AGAINST LABOR LAW REVISION PROPOSED BY DEMOCRATIC LIBERAL PARTY; PUBLIC RALLY TO OPPOSE PROPOSED LEGISLATION SLATED FOR 19 FEBRUARY IN TOKYO

Language: Japanese

Speakers stated:

Disposition: Observed

DENSAN: "AYAME TSUBAME (Ex: DENSAN code--General Instruction that requires confirmation) No. 101, dated 5 February 1949, issued by KIRIN (Ex: DENSAN code--Central Struggle Headquarters) to ASAMI (Ex: DENSAN code--Regional Headquarters) reads:

Relevant Records:

'The Democratic-Liberal Party which won majority of the seats in the Diet is about to push through certain labor legislation. We, the workers, are confronted with a threat to our basic aims and objectives. We must realize the critical situation we are in, and each individual member of the union must rise to meet the challenge. Our only means of salvation lies in the efforts of the individuals who rise of their own accord to meet the crisis. Each workshop, therefore, should organize a workshop rally and a SHOKUBA KENKYUKAI (workshop study group). The undertakings of this group will include:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 9 Feb 49

1. Comparison between the current labor laws and the projected revisions of the labor laws.

Eval-Alloc: 208-10-2

2. Study and analysis of existing labor contracts in the workshops and their influence on labor conditions.

DISTRIBUTION:
CIS/SPI/CH
CIS/SPI/JPPB
CIS/SPI/GA

3. Study of the influence of labor contracts on the livelihood and welfare of medium and small enterprises, agrarian populace and the general public.

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DAI DIV
DAI
CIC Tok

4. Consideration of the future of labor activities under the projected revision of the labor laws and proposals regarding labor law improvements commensurate with an improvement on labor conditions.

5. Organization of a coordinated struggle set-up with labor unions in general.

6. Promotion of a coordinated political struggle by winning over the political parties.

7. Organization of an appeal to the masses at large.

'A people's rally will be held in Tokyo on 19 February 1949. In order to develop the struggle, we shall appeal to the masses by employing the practical and effective measure of calling on each individual as was done in the last election campaign.

(continued)

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JP/TOS/4257

The Diet will convene on February 11 to install new cabinet members and will then go into a two (2) week's recess. While in recess, the Diet will conduct public hearing on the projected revision of the labor laws in each prefecture. The local unions are instructed to prepare an effective ideological struggle to advance the aims of labor at those hearings.

'KIRIN (Central Struggle Headquarters) will publish from time to time reference materials on the union organs. The local chapters should gather union organs No. 440 and No. 680, AKAHATA (Ex: official organ of the Communist Party; List: X-76) No 581, SENSEN (Labor Front) No. 113, Asahi Newspaper No. 22580, Nihon Keizai Newspaper No. 22670 and No. 22684 and the reference materials relating to labor struggles, dated 28 January, for their references.'

UNKNOWN: "I understand."

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CIS/2M/1CH

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

JP/OSA/TOS/2701

INTERCEPT:

From: SANAMURA Hideo Tsuruga, Miyazu-cho, (Yosa-gun, Kyoto-fu, Japan)	To: AZUMA Riyokichi Taiza-cho, Taiza Post Office District (Kyoto-fu, Japan)
LIST: (L) X-76	LIST: (L) X-76

Type: Letter
Dated: 14 Jan 49
Language: Japanese
Disposition: Passed
Relevant Records: JP/OSA/TOS/ 1629
Examiner: TOS
Prep. Date: 20 Jan 49
Eval-Alloc: 208-24-1
DISTRIBUTION: 25 G2 III CIC Kyoto CIC CIS/SPI/CH CIS/SPI/JPPB CIS/SPI/GA DAI DIV DAI GS ✓

TEXT

ORGANIZATIONS: JCP (List: X-76) TANGO DISTRICT COMMITTEE INSTRUCTS FRACTION MEMBERS REGARDING ELECTION CAMPAIGN TACTICS

Mimeographed instructions for election campaign, dated 14 January 1949, prepared by the NIPPON KYOSANTO TANGO CHIKU IINKAI (Japan Communist Party, List: X-76, Tango District Committee), reads as follows:

"Comrades! With the election day approaching the time has come when we must make the last spurt. We are challenged now to choose the independence of our nation or the slavery to foreign capitals; life or death; democracy or Fascism; stabilization or destruction of the national life.

"Listed below are important points of the campaign tactics which we hope all of you fraction members would follow:

1. With the form we sent you, immediately apply for the post of scrutineer. Do your best to become a scrutineer for this is important.
2. Hold energetic round-table conferences on the eve of the election. (For lectures which have to be reported to the police beforehand, do not mention that it concerns the election as it is a violation. If there is not time to report to the police, hold lectures where people are apt to gather. Do not use posters at these gatherings.)
3. Secure votes from Party members' relatives, friends, acquaintances, etc. Ask these persons to obtain five to ten votes each from their families, friends, etc. You should call on at least ten persons a day and urge them to join our party. (Ex: Last sentence underlined in red pencil)
4. Let every party member acquire more than one member so that the party may win one million members.
5. Immediately burn the leaflets of the SEIKATSU SODAN SHU (Livelihood Consultation Office) if you still have any.
6. Conduct public opinion polls and make an appeal for the unity of the Communist and Socialist Parties. Make calls on repatriates from the Soviet Union.
7. While carefully estimating possible votes, do your best to secure more than the expected number of votes. Do not fail to report to the district committee.
8. Propagate news of the Communist-Socialist merger and other matter appearing in AKAHATA (Ex: CP organ) on posters. You cannot, however, use mobile wall newspapers or other new methods of wall-newspaper.

(continued)

Secret

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Secret

JP/OSA/TOS/2701

9. Enemy candidates almost always violate regulations towards the end of the campaign. Observe their actions and report any violations.

10. Instruct voters to vote non-confidence of all the fourteen judges of the Supreme Court.

"Each fraction is required to elect and report to the committee the following officers:

1. Secretary (person responsible for the fraction)
2. Treasurer
3. Investigator

Enforce a movement for raising ¥500 per member as funds.

Do not post TSUSHI Ichitaro's (津司市太郎) statement of his withdrawal from the Socialist Party. If already posted, remove it at once."

Examiner's Note: 1. Another communication containing identical information from same sender to the following addressee was intercepted, but not reported.

ADACHI Rikuro 宇達陸郎
Amino-cho, Amino Post Office District,
(Kyoto-fu)

2. Sender, encourages people to attend KAKI NOMIN DAIGAKU (Farmers' Summer School) sponsored by JCP. (Source: JP/OSA/TOS/1629)

3. SEIKATSU SODANSHO (Livelihood Consultation Offices) were established by JCP at various places for candidates in preparation for the election. (Source: Examiner's knowledge)

Secret

Secret

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

JP/SAP/TOS/105

INTERCEPT :

From: **DENSAN**
(Electric Industry Workers' Union)
Hiroshima Branch,
Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken,
(Japan)

To: **Electric Industry Workers' Union**
Hokkaido Central Headquarters,
Kita Odori-2, Sapporo-shi,
Hokkaido, (Japan)

LIST: X-76

LIST:

Type:

TEXT

Telegram

Dated:

LABOR: HIROSHIMA-KEN BRANCH OF DENSAN RECOMMENDS FUJITA SUSUMU FOR CANDIDATE OF CENTRAL LABOR COMMITTEEMAN; SEEKS HOKKAIDO BRANCH SUPPORT

18 Jan 49

Language:

"AS THE CHUGOKU ASAHI (EX: DENSAN Code for Local Headquarters' Office) DECIDED TO RECOMMEND FUJITA SUSUMU AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE CENTRAL LABOR COMMITTEEMAN, WE REPORTED TO THE KIRIN (EX: DENSAN Code for Central Headquarters' Office) ABOUT IT. THEREFORE, WE REQUEST YOU AND THE ENTIRE COMRADES TO SUPPORT HIM."

Japanese

Disposition:

Post-
Reviewed

Relevant Records:

Examiner:

TOS

Prep. Date:

20 Jan 49

Eval-Alloc:

208-25-1

DISTRIBUTION

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JP/SAP/TOS/62

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

INTERCEPT :

<p>From: NIPPON KYOSANTO (Japan Communist Party) Sorachi District Committee, 5-chome, Moto-machi, Iwamizawa- shi, Hokkaido, (Japan)</p> <p>X-76</p>	<p>To: Japan Communist Party Kushiro District Committee, 6, Tottori-machi, Kushiro-shi, Hokkaido, (Japan)</p>
LIST:	LIST: <i>W.P.</i>

Type:	TEXT
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Dated:	28 Dec 48
Language:	Japanese
Disposition:	Passed
Relevant Records:	JP/TOS/3919
Examiner:	TOS
Prep. Date:	6 Jan 49
Eval. Alloc:	215-10-1

ORGANIZATIONS: HOKKAIDO COMMUNIST PARTY CLARIFIES NEW TACTICS IN LABOR MOVEMENT; STRESSES SIGNIFICANCE OF COMMUNIST-SOCIALIST COALITION

Mimeographed leaflet dated 29 December 1948, issued by the addressor, reads as follows:

1. Major Change in Labor Movement: Convert Economic Struggle to Political Struggle

The coal miners' strike, so complicated and long-drawn-out, finally was settled by HEPLER's aid. We, the Japan Communist Party, hereby clarify for you coal miners our view of the agreement, and show you the way to proceed hereafter. When the present coal mine struggle started, our party suggested that you commence the enforcement of real power, demanding resolutely a minimum wage system. But the MINDO (Democratization League) and the Anti-Communist group commented contrary to our suggestion stating demagogically that 'the minimum wage is but a shadow of the moon on the water' and began a nation-wide strike, thinking that the government would surely pay if an average wage was demanded. Hence, the coal miners continued the strike though they felt uneasy about the future.

In this wage struggle the Communist Party cell coal miners in each mine have endeavored to develop a great workshop struggle. In other words, we must enforce a political struggle or a struggle against the authorities by the enforcement of real power. Moreover, we must also struggle jointly with the ZEN KANKO (Public Office Workers' Union), the DENSAN (Electric Industry Workers' Union) (List: X-76) and form a coalition with the farmers and medium and small industrialists.

Opposing us, the Democratization League and the Anti-communist group ignored the laborers' interest and falsified our Communist Party's policy. Furthermore, they spread a rumor that the Communist Party was destructive. Meanwhile the Diet decided a six thousand three hundred seven yen (¥6,307) salary base for Public Office Workers which is insufficient to buy food. This was done by using four corrupted parties, namely, Democratic-Liberal, Democratic, People's Cooperative, and Socialist Parties, as a tool, and preventing the Communist Party members from taking the floor. Thus the coal miners' wage struggle faced the Three Economic

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(Continued)

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JP/SAP/TOS/62

Principles proposed by the Yoshida Cabinet--the reactionary capitalists' party. Therefore, the economic struggle for an average wage base, which had been advocated by the Democratization League and the Anti-Communist group, can no longer overcome, alone, the impregnable Three Economic Principles proposed by tricky foreign capitalists, their clerk, the Japanese government, and the corrupted four parties which enslave Japan to foreign capital. In order to counteract them a political struggle uniting the laborers must be carried out. TSUKI Ryosho (津鉄良夫), representative of the communist group in the All Japan Coal Mining Workers' Union stated, at its general meeting, the following policy of the Japan Communist Party: 'Democratic and Laborers' fronts are developing in all districts now in a form of unity between the Communist and Socialist Parties, merging with the Japan Communist Party as a single political party of laborers. Now we should part from the present struggle aimed at merely the immediate wage struggle and must march toward a political struggle, consolidating fronts on a large scale. You may now consider what is true profit of the people. Now is the time for the All Japan Coal Mine Workers' Union, the Coal Miners' Union League and the United Coal Miners' Union Council to unite into a large body'. As shown in the above statement, and as decided unanimously in the general meeting adopting the Japan Communist Party's proposal, the entire laborers will win the struggle and their living will be protected by the execution of a political struggle consolidating both laborers and democratic fronts.

2. Communist-Socialist Coalition to Seek One Million (1,000,000)

Membership Goal for Communist Party

The tide of Communist and Socialist Parties unifying movement is spreading throughout this nation; for instance, the mass-joining of three thousand (3,000) persons to the Communist Party in Aomori prefecture, and the joining of Socialist party men and others to this party in accordance with the amalgamation policy of Communist and Socialist members in Nagano, Iwate, Tochigi, Tottori prefectures and Shikoku Island. In view of this new political trend, the All Japan Coal Mining Industry Workers Union concluded its general meeting by stressing that the amalgamation of political parties for the workers means, namely, the joint action of the aforementioned two political parties. The former executive members of the All Japan Coal Mining Industry Workers' Union, MIZUKAMI Toshihide (水島敏英), and his staff members of seventeen (17) joined the Communist Party. The Central Struggle Committee of the ZENTEI (All Japan Communications Workers' Union) (List: XH-76) also resolved to support this political movement. Thus all the democratic fronts are developing their struggle, centering around the Japan Communist Party.

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

JP/OSA/TOS/2616

INTERCEPT

From:

NIPPON DENKI SANGYO RODO KUMIAI
(Japan Electric Industries Workers' Union)
Central Headquarters
1 Tsukiji 5-chome, Chuo-ku,
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

LIST X-76

To:

DENSAN
(Japan Electric Industries Workers' Union)
Kamaishi Business Office
Hommachi, Kamaishi-cho, Iwate-ken,
(Japan)

LIST X-76

Type:

Letter

TEXT

Dated:

28 Dec 48

LABOR: DENSAN (List: X-76) HQS ISSUES DIRECTIVE REGARDING WORKSHOPS' ELECTION STRUGGLE; CANDIDATES FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO ATTEND WORLD FEDERATION OF LABOR'S 2ND CONVENTION DISCLOSED

Language:

Japanese

Enclosed mimeographed "AYAME TSUBAME (Ex: Iris Swallow, DENSAN code meaning General Directive requiring confirmation) No. 92" dated 28 Dec 48, reads as follows:

Disposition:

Passed

"The most scandalous Diet in world history has been dissolved and the problem now is who will take the reins of our government. If such corrupt political parties which act in behalf of the monopolistic capitalists and the parasitic landlords remain to dominate the Diet, it will be impossible to stabilize living conditions of the people. It will destroy industries and violate fundamental human rights. For these reasons, it is absolutely necessary to send as many representatives as possible to the Diet from the political party which represents the democratic influence in the coming election of 23 Jan 49. The demands for the establishment of a minimum wage system and others of the DENSAN actually depend upon whether the laborers can obtain the people's support in this election. Like the amalgamation of ZEN SEKITAN (All-Japan Coal Mining Industry Workers Union) and TANRO (Japan Coal Miners Union League) as well as that of KYOSANTO (Communist Party, List: X-76) and the Socialist Party being carried out in various districts, there are many tendencies of unifying the Democratic front under the leadership of the working class. This is indeed the key for the democratic influence to obtain victory. From the above viewpoints, we direct you as follows so that you can exert your utmost for the election struggle:

Relevant Records:

JP/OSA/TOS/
2572, 2590

Examiner:

TOS

Prep. Date:

11 Jan 49

Eval-Alloc:

208-13-1

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1. Each workshop will ascertain whether the candidates of its region support our slogans which were decided at the Kotohira (Ex: in Shikoku) Convention and announce the result at the workshop meeting.
 2. Hold as many meetings as possible at each workshop to discuss the policies of each political party. If practicable, hold joint discussion meetings with other unions.
 3. Distribute or post, at least one by each union member, our posters and leaflets regarding election news.
 4. As the new election system is made to obstruct the election struggle of laborers in many ways, considerable study and caution should be taken to avoid being arrested and, at the same time, detect violations of reactionary and conservative influences.
 5. Other election struggle tactics should be developed independently with originality by each workshop or its executive organ.
 6. In order to give life to the process and results of this election struggle, they should be reported to headquarters in detail as well as exchanged with other labor unions."
- (continued)

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Enclosed leaflet from sender reveals the list of candidates for election of representative to attend DAI-NI KAI SEKAI ROREN TAIKAI (2nd Convention of World Federation of Labor) as follows:

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15/02/1950

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(7828000) RECORDING
NIPPON DENKI ENDO BODO KUMI

Candidate	Union Affiliated With
KAN Makoto (List: X-76)	ZEN NIPPON KINZOKU (All-Japan Metal Ind. Workers Union, List: (L) C-76)
SUZUKI Ichizo (鈴木重藏)	KOKUETSU (Government Railway Workers Union, List: H-31)
HARAGUCHI Yukitaka (原幸隆)	ZEN NIPPON KINZOKU KOZAN (All-Japan Federation Of Metal Mine Workers' Unions)
TAKAYAMA Keitaro (高山慶太郎)	ZEN NIPPON SEKITAN (All-Japan Coal Mining Industry Workers' Union)
YOSHIDA Sukeharu (List: XB-76)	ZEN NIPPON KINZOKU
TSUZURA Wataru (津良秀)	HAITAN KODAN (Coal Distribution Corporation Employees Union)
ARAKI Shozaburo (荒木正郎)	NIPPON KYOSHOKUIN (Japan Teachers Union)
KAWAZOE Takayuki (川添隆行)	ZEN NIPPON SHINBUN (All-Japan Press Workers Union)
KATO Etsuo (加藤国男)	KOKUETSU
FUJITA Totaro (藤田藤太郎)	NIPPON SHITETSU (Japan Federation of Private Railway Workers Unions)
MUTO Takeo (武藤武夫)	NIPPON TANKO (Japan Federation of Coal Mine Workers Unions)
TAKIDA Minoru (龍田実)	ZEN SEN I DOMEI (National Federation of Fibre Industry Labor Unions)
DOBASHI Kazuyoshi (List: XH-76)	ZENTEI (All-Japan Communications Workers' Union, List: XH-76)
WATANABE Michio (渡辺三夫)	ZEN NIPPON DENKI KOGYO (All-Japan Electrical Workers Union)
KAWAGUCHI Koji (川口孝治)	DENSAN (Japan Electric Industry Workers Union, List: X-76)
SATO Yasumasa (佐藤安政)	ZENKOKU KISHO (National Observatory Meteorological Employees Union)
KAMEDA Togo (List: XB-76)	ZEN NIPPON KAGAKU (All-Japan Chemical Industry Workers Union)
SHIGEMORI Toshiharu (重盛寿治)	TOKYO-TO RODO KUMIAI RENGU KAI (Federation of Tokyo Metropolitan Labor Unions)
HISHI Shinkichi (菱信吉)	NIPPON JICHI DANTAI (General Federation of Japan Autonomous Body Labor Unions)

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15/02/1950

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JP/OSA/TOS/2616

TAKANO Shoji (高野正二)

ZEN NIPPON ZOSEN (All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers Unions)

OSABE Hideo (小部秀男)

Federation of Tokyo Metropolitan Labor Unions."

Examiner's Note: 1. Slogans to be used in DENSAN election struggle are disclosed in JP/OSA/TOS/2572.

2. JP/OSA/TOS/2590 reveals DENSAN chairman to represent the union in coming election of Japan representatives to the World Federation of Labor's 2nd Convention.

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

JP/TOS/4047

INTERCEPT:

From: DENSAN Hdqs.
1, 5 Tsukiji Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to,
(Japan)

To: Yokohama Generation and Transmission
Sub-Station Chapter of DENSAN (List: X-76)
26-1, Miyamae-cho, Kanagawa-ku,
Yokohama-shi, (Japan)

LIST: X-76

LIST:

Type: Letter

Dated: 28 Dec 48

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Passed

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 5 Jan 49

Eval-Alloc: 208-6-1

TEXT

LABOR: DENSAN (LIST: X-76) ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON ELECTION CAMPAIGN TACTICS; LOCAL WORKSHOP STRUGGLE EMPHASIZED

Mimeographed communication AYAME TSUBAME (Ex: DENSAN (List: X-76) code for General Instruction -- to be Confirmed) No. 92 issued by the Central Standing Executive Committee, states:

"KIRIN (Ex: DENSAN code meaning Central Struggle Hdqs.) issues the following directive in order to carry out the election struggle energetically.

1. Employees at each workshop must closely observe the actions of candidates in their own district and find out if they will support our demands which were decided upon at our Kotohira convention.

2. Employees at each workshop should discuss the policies of the different parties. These discussion meetings should be held frequently.

3. Posters sent from KIRIN (Ex: Central Struggle Hdqs.) should be displayed in prominent places. Members should also make posters and print handbills for distribution on the streets and to individual families.

4. Since the present election law is intended to hinder the election efforts of labor as much as possible, observe the regulations carefully. At the same time be ever alert to expose illegal action of the reactionary conservative forces.

5. The election struggle should be based on original tactics and carried out energetically.

6. Experiences gained from the election struggle should be made known not only in our union but also exchanged with other labor unions. Knowledge gained from this exchange of information should be put to practical use. And make certain that detailed reports are submitted to Central Struggle Hdqs.

"It must be remembered that the above activities are to be carried out in conjunction with our efforts to attain workshop demands, not apart from the workshop struggle. In other words the election problem and the workshop struggle must be taken up hand in hand."

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

JP/TOS/4048

INTERCEPT :

From :

ZENTEI HOMBU
(Zentei Headquarters)
4-gochi, Shiba Park, Minato-ku,
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

To :

ZENTEI KANAGAWA CHIKU KYOGIKAI
(Kanagawa District Council of ZENTEI)

LIST: XH-76

LIST: XH-76

Type: Letter
(Tsushin Jimu)

Dated: 27 Dec 48

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Passed
TOS/MF/AO204-08

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 5 Jan 49

Eval-Alloc: 208-6-1

DISTRIBUTION :
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TEXT

CIVIL AFFAIRS: ZENTEI (LIST: XH-76) MEMBER UTILIZES PRIVILEGED POSTAL CHANNEL TO REQUEST SUPPORT FOR DOBASHI (LIST: XH-76) IN THE GENERAL ELECTION

Letter in inclosed sub-cover addressed from OKADA Hisao (岡田久雄) of ZENTEI Headquarters to ONDA Kimbei (恩田金兵衛) of the Kanagawa District Council of ZENTEI states:

"Committee Chairman DOBASHI (List: XH-76) was highly pleased when I told him about our previous day's discussion in which we agreed to give him our support. I, therefore, wish you would offer your services for this cause. I am making you this request because I shall have to leave today to become an organizer in Hokkaido."

Examiner's note:

1. Subject communication is the first intercept in which a privileged mail cover, going through the official Tsushin Jimu channel, contains a non-privileged sub-cover having non-official business contents.
2. Subject communication has been microfiled under TOS/MF/AO204-AO208.

Search

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

JP/FUK/TOS/2205

INTERCEPT:

From:

NIPPON MINSHU JIYUTO
(Japan Democratic Liberal Party)
Fukuoka-ken Branch,
33-banchi, 5-chome,
atanabe-dori, Fukuoka-shi,
(Fukuoka-ken, Japan)

To:

H.I.W.A.I.
Japan Democratic Liberal Party Headquarters,
Youth Department, Chief,
Nagata-machi, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

LIST:

LIST:

Type:

TEXT

Letter

Dated:

Postmark:
13 Nov 48

Language:

Japanese

Disposition:

Passed

Relevant Records:

Examiner:

TOS

Prep. Date:

19 Nov 48

Eval-Alloc:

208-26-11

DISTRIBUTION:

CIS/SPI/CH - 2
CIS/SPI/JPPB - 2
✓GS - 1
GB/POL - 1
DAI DIV - 2
DAI - 4

ORGANIZATIONS: COMMUNIST PARTY COUNTERMEASURES FOR COMING ELECTION DISCLOSED

Portion of inclosed mimeographed circular issued by the addressor, dated 10 November 1948, and classified "secret", reproduces in full, the original text of the election countermeasures of the NIPPON KYOSANTO (Japan Communist Party) (List: X-76), as follows:

*Campaign activities for the coming election is limited to the following six major forms:

1. Public debate
2. Speech meetings by individual candidates
3. Street speeches
4. Radio broadcasts
5. Newspaper advertisements
6. Official publications of candidates' personal history.

'Among these, numbers 1, 2 and 3 should be utilized to the maximum, the most important being the public debate.

1. Public debate
 - a. Nomination of candidates must not be delayed. When necessary, be the first to announce the candidates.
 - b. Participate in as many public debates as possible.
 - c. Advice and direction for polishing the technique and contents of speech must not be forgotten.
 - d. Development of struggle at public debate meetings:
 - (1) Mobilize all Party members and supporters in the area.
 - (2) Make arrangements one day beforehand so as to give support to Party candidates while minimizing the effect of the speeches given by opponent candidates.
 - (3) Hold receptions at the railway stations, hotels and at the debate meetings for Party candidates, sucking in as many outsiders as possible, to give the public the impression that the Party candidates are recipients of overwhelming support. Put up red flags and devise other original methods to increase the results of these receptions.

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- (4) Throw heckling questions at the opposition candidates. Carry out a hundred percent (100%) effective struggle at the meetings as per a well pre-arranged plan. Heckling and questions must neither become abstract nor too oppressive. It is necessary to give an appearance of sedateness, exposing the enemy's true form through presentation of concrete facts. Ask questions which would throw a favorable light on the Party.
- (5) Since it is not a violation of regulations if specific candidates and specific Parties are not mentioned connectively, make extensive house to house calls to lure people to the meetings.

2. Speech meetings by individual candidates

- a. Make minute plans to obtain full results within the limitations. The number of candidates' individual speech meetings are limited to thirty (30) per candidate. Place of meeting will be designated by the Election Control Committee of the city, town or village concerned. Candidates must put in their requests five (5) days before the scheduled date. Individual speech meetings cannot be held in any city, town or village where a public debate meeting is scheduled for that date.
- b. Consequently, candidates' individual speech meeting schedules must be drawn up after careful consideration of the Election Control Committee's public debate plans.
- c. Take maximum advantage of the fact that persons other than the candidate himself can also make speeches at a candidate's individual speech meeting.
- d. All Party candidates will hold the maximum legally authorized number of thirty (30) speech meetings.
- e. To further the results of the meetings, originality will be exercised in the halls' decorations, etc.
- f. Posting notices in ten (10) locations within the city, town or village is insufficient. From one (1) hour prior to the meeting, call in the people who are at liberty. More results will be obtained if propaganda is interwoven into this call for listeners.
- g. Ingenuity in the program is important. KAMISHIBAI (paper plays), NINGYO SHIBAI (puppet plays) and KODAN (story telling) are not prohibited as unauthorized entertainment for buying votes. Make full use of them.

3. Street speeches

Street speeches are unauthorized when candidates are not present in person. As soon as the candidates have departed, sign-boards, paper lanterns, etc., must be removed.

- a. Candidates must realize the importance of street speeches. Poor residential districts, group housing areas and destitute agricultural areas are especially important. So are business areas, and such periods as lunch hours and in the afternoon, when people are leaving the offices for their homes.
- b. For the street speeches, many portable bill-boards, colorful and able to leave a lasting impression, must be designed. These bill-boards can show the candidate's name, letters of recommendation, condensed life history, slogans, political cartoons, candidate's portrait, photographs, etc., and displayed in the manner of a street exhibit. Where automobiles are used, they can be decorated

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JP/FUK/TCS/2205

to represent a moving stage that can be moved at will, enabling the candidate to make speeches at many places. This is an opportunity for a hundred percent (100%) display of originality.

4. Other propoganda tactics:

- a. Street sale of publications. Acting as though to explain the contents of the merchandise, give effective propoganda of the Party policies. With books or other publications containing articles by the candidates, this can be done more effectively. Pamphlets are now being prepared.
- b. Street debates.
- c. Back street conferences. Make such conferences and debates more effective with YUEI NINGYO (finger doll plays) and kamishibai.
- d. Giving addresses is not prohibited. It is permissible for the candidates to make addresses at large gatherings of labor or farmer unions, etc.
- e. Political debate meetings of eligible voters.
- f. Participation in direct people's struggles such as the struggle against damages caused by the mining companies, etc.

5. Exposure of election irregularities.

The enemy will certainly violate regulations. We must deliberately expose the violations committed by the tools of our enemy, the monopolistic capitalists. We must be more determined in this activity than in general external propoganda activities. In the event that a victorious candidate is found guilty of any violation of the election laws, his victory is declared void (Article 34) and he will be deprived of his voting privileges for a specific period (Article 35). Therefore, great importance is placed on violations. Under Article 23, no one is permitted to give or receive any food or drinks in connection with the election under any pretense. Hot water and tea are exceptions.

- a. Evidences of entertainment with food and drinks. Promises to offer such, time and date, name of campaign worker involved, requests for such entertainment and names of witnesses must be compiled.
- b. Door to door canvassing.
- c. Distribution of written matter, pictures or name cards. Exposure must be concrete, giving the time, date, place and names of the people involved.
- d. Bribery.
- e. Acts leading to the recommendation of any candidate by neighborhood associations, labor unions and other organizations.
- f. Candidates must report all contributions made by him during the one (1) year period preceding the election, regardless of amount. Violation of this regulation invalidates his election (investigate all contributions to school organizations, public organizations, public welfare campaigns, religious institutions, newspapers, etc., made by candidates). Give time, date, amount involved, place and purpose of contribution.
- g. Investigation of number of individual speech meetings held by candidates.
- h. Reported instruments (use of automobiles).

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1. Candidates must be present personally at the public debates. His substitute can participate in not more than one fifth (1/5) the total number of debates.

'Violations not connected with the election will also be exposed and charged in rapid succession.'

Incloasures: 1

1 mimeographed circular

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Showa

	Item No.
Profiles of Leading Bank Figures Given.....	SEKAI KEIZAI 1
New Cabinet Airs Views on Economic Issues.....	NIHON KEIZAI 2
Five-Year Plan for Tourist Enterprise Set.....	NIHON KEIZAI 3
Lower House Trade Promotion Measures Announced.....	SEKAI KEIZAI 4
Construction of 'Buyers Row' Begins.....	MAINICHI 5
Gas Heat May Relieve Tokyo Fuel Shortage.....	DAI ICHI SHIMBUN 6
Government Moves to Top Potential Export Market.....	NIHON KEIZAI 7
Same Bureaucratic Faction Fills New Cabinet.....	AKAHATA 8
Small Kanto Iron and Steel Plants Surveyed.....	KOGYO SHIMBUN 9
Control of Inflation and the Farmers Economy.....	CHIJO 10
Rural Industrialization Problems Arise.....	RAKUNO KEIEI 11

ITEM 1 Profiles of Leading Bank Figures Given - Sekai Keizai -
19 Oct 48. Translators: Suzumura, Harasawa & Mitsuhashi. (RL)

Full Translation:

A completely renovated financial world stepped back into operation when the large city banks made a simultaneous new start on 1 October, with capitals increased and old Zaibatsu-tainted names abolished.

The separation of the Teikoku and Daiichi banks is an incident which breaks the balance of power held among banking circles since the war. Thus, on the eve of the banking system reform, the nation's financial machinery is again functioning with an eye toward reorganizing the business and personnel structures. Let us glance at the top leaders who hold the reins of the large banks which have made fresh starts under new circumstances.

Chiyoda Bank (former Mitsubishi Bank): The president and managing director, CHIGIRA Sozaburo, who concurrently holds the chairmanships of the National Federation of Bankers Associations and the Tokyo Bankers Association, is a representative of private financial circles.

CHIGIRA assumed his present position in January of last year after his long overseas career as the heads of the New York and London branches and then as chief of the Osaka branch. Now 58 years old, he is an affable and gentle person. Although CHIGIRA graduated from Keio University and lived in foreign countries for many years, he is still a man of unpretentious and plain appearance, but soundness is his merit.

Ogasawara Was Once Spokesman for City Banks

While Managing Director OGASAWARA Mitsuo was a business department chief, he played an active role in the Federation of Economic Organizations, and once carried considerable weight in business circles as spokesman for city banks. After assuming the directorship together with CHIGIRA, he stopped his external activities to concentrate on the task of steering the Mitsubishi Bank through the stormy financial period. The two are now managing the administration.

At a glance, OGASAWARA seems to harbor a bit of craftiness. A man of prudence and deed, he is a member of the Economic Friends Society.

Assisting these two are Directors MATSUMURA Hitoshi, KAWAHARA Fukuzo, and YOSHIDA Shin, all plain businessmen, YOSHIDA being reputed to be the best of the three. NAKAMURA Toshio, chief of the planning section of the business department, is regarded as a

ECONOMIC

ITEM 1 (Continued)

counterpart of HATAMORI Atsushi of the Reconstruction Finance Bank in his versatility, and leads all the other new figures.

Teikoku Bank (separated from the former Teikoku Bank): President SATO Kiichiro is the most resourceful man in the financial world. A man clear of diction and very "tough," he often created bitter scenes when he negotiated with officials of the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan. He has advocated the establishment of a single exchange rate since last fall.

SATO is often seen at the Tekigaiso, Premier YOSHIDA's residence. As hardened as he is, SATO was completely shocked by the Teigin mass poison murder case. His formation of the large 17-man directors' group when his bank made a fresh start came as a surprise to business quarters.

Sato Outshines His Subordinates

Vice-president OTSUBO Toshijiro and Managing Director TAKAHASHI Tatsuo are completely outshone by President SATO. OTSUBO, SATO's righthand man is razor sharp, while TAKAHASHI is rather steady.

Although the dissolved Mitsui and Mitsubishi concerns had gathered able men, the Teikoku Bank, after merging with the Daiichi Bank, particularly suffered in personnel. The bank had as its section chiefs a number of able university graduates of 1930 and 1931, men who would have assumed the posts of bureau or department chiefs if they had entered government offices, the Bank of Japan, or the Industrial Bank. However, this concentration of top caliber men has been more or less dispersed since the bank separated from the Daiichi Bank.

Fuji Bank (former Yasuda Bank): The Fuji Bank, which leads other banks in deposits, is headed by SEKO Seiji. SEKO succeeded IJIRI Yoshiro as leader of this large bank when IJIRI was purged last June.

Being at the most active age of 51, SEKO is now recognized as a man of real ability. What helps him to maintain his high reputation is not only his career as chief of the business department, but his energetic efforts to become thoroughly acquainted with current problems through his participation in the Economic Friends Society. He is assisted by IWASA Yoshizane, managing director and chief of the business department, who came into power after former Director MARUYAMA resigned in connection with the Showa Denko case.

Among the younger men, KUREBAYASHI Shigeo, chief of the investigation section, has recently come to the front as a theorist. He seems to have drawn some attention from financial quarters for his radical observations made at a meeting of the special committee set up in the Tokyo Bankers Association in order to prepare for the enactment of the Banking Law.

Osaka Bank Has Conservative President

Osaka Bank (former Sumitomo Bank): SUZUKI Tsuyoshi, conservative president, is devoting his efforts to internal affairs, leaving external affairs to Vice-President HOTTA Shozo in TOKYO. The Tokyo branch is led by HOTTA and Manager FURUHATA Hideya.

HOTTA, an enthusiastic advocate of modified capitalism, was more active as a standing secretary of the Economic Friends Society than as a financier. He is now maintaining silence with the downfall of the

ECONOMIC

ITEM 1 (Continued)

Ashida cabinet, although his potentiality is still recognized by many financiers.

FURUHATA, younger brother of Communications Minister FURUHATA Tokuya of the new Yoshida cabinet, is recognized in the financial world for the disputatious nature common to natives of SHINANO province or Nagano prefecture. However, on the brighter side, he takes intense interest in sports.

Dai Ichi Bank (separated from the former Teikoku Bank): It was in March, 1943, that the former Dai Ichi and Mitsui banks merged to form the Teikoku Bank. Teikoku Bank clerks from the former Dai Ichi Bank are reported to have been treated like step-children. Since two banks with their individual policies and traditions merged into one, some conflict in personnel affairs may have been inevitable. This conflict finally brought about the split of the Teikoku Bank.

The president of the new Dai Ichi Bank is OGINO Masataka, managing director of the former Teikoku Bank. Vice-President SAKAI Kyonosuke, also a managing director of the Teikoku Bank, is expected to be an able assistant to OGINO, considering his sincerity and foresight. He occupies the post of secretary in the Economic Friends Society.

Let us see how OGINO and SAKAI, together with Senior Managing Director NISHIDERA Minoru, will exert their efforts to regain the reputation of the former Dai Ichi Bank.

Sanwa President Is Unique Figure

SANWA Bank: President WATANABE Tadao is nicknamed "Small ICHIMADA." He is not only a unique and striking figure in this bank, but also has a bright future in private banking circles.

WATANABE entered this bank immediately after the war when the former president, OKANO Seigo, drafted him out of his former position as chief of the documents bureau of the Bank of Japan. Now, as chairman of the KANSAI Bankers Association, he is the leading figure among banking circles in the KANSAI district, and, at the same time, is important as the deputy chairman of the All-Japan Bankers Association.

WATANABE is a versatile sportsman, loves reading, and is reputed to be modern in his ideas.

The bank's business in TOKYO is managed by NAKAMURA Hachiro, former clerk of the old YAMAGUCHI Bank.

Tokyo Bank: This bank, which started as a secondary bank of the former Specie Bank, has become very popular recently. President HAMAGUCHI Katsuhiko is, as is widely known, the eldest son of the late "Lion Premier," HAMAGUCHI Osachi.

In 1941, HAMAGUCHI was transferred from his position as manager of the Hiroshima branch of the Bank of Japan to the Sanwa Trust Company. When it merged with the Sanwa Bank, he was relegated to the position of auditor. Since coming to TOKYO, he has demonstrated remarkable ability in increasing the bank's capital from 50,000,000 to 500,000,000 yen.

Single Democratic-Liberal Cabinet Favored

Inheriting the vigor and political acumen of his father, HAMAGUCHI lost no time in voicing plainly, at the recent political change, that he wanted to have a single Democratic-Liberal Party

ECONOMIC

ITEM 1 (Continued)

cabinet. His frank statement stood out sharply against the muddled expressions of other bankers, who took the noncommittal attitude of urging a coalition cabinet.

HAMAGUCHI and WATANABE of the Sanwa Bank are expected to be leaders in banking circles in the future. His brother, Iwane, director of the Hypothec Bank of Japan, is in charge of liaison affairs, a post becoming his gentle nature, standing in sharp contrast to that of his brother.

The Tokyo bank is leading other banks in exchange transactions, with able experts of the former Specie Bank taking advantage of the promotion of foreign trade.

Foremost among the active workers are IJUIN Toraichi, managing director and one of the relatives of Premier YOSHIDA; HORIE Kun-yu, director; and OTA Teruo, his helper and auditor.

Daiwa Bank (former NOMURA Bank): This bank, known as the fund route to the NOMURA clique, has hitherto emphasized the promotion of business connected with NOMURA and the financing of smaller commerce and industry enterprises.

The bank has been a sort of intermediate between large and local banks, but has now turned a new leaf to get rid of the former "zaibatsu" taint. MINEURA Eikun, director, has been playing an important role in this change as a manager of the Tokyo office.

Noteworthy among personnel shifts is the bank's recent appointment of MATSUDA Teishiro, former member of the Securities Liquidation and Coordination Council, to take charge of the liaison and exchange business in an effort to revive the exchange business hitherto neglected. MATSUDA was formerly with the Specie Bank.

ITEM 2 New Cabinet Airs Views on Economic Issues - Nihon Keizai -
19 Oct 48. Translator: H. Ihara. (RL)

Full Translation:

Several members of Premier YOSHIDA's new cabinet expressed their views on the nation's economic problems and their proposed methods of solution.

NAGATA Kiyoshi, director-general of the ESB, emphasized the importance of approaching the problem of reconstruction from an overall point of view, without attempting to separate production from currency, wages from prices, etc. The new ESB director-general commented as follows:

1. Measures for checking inflation and promoting production: It is intrinsically wrong to consider the currency and production measures separately. They must be considered the integral parts of an overall policy, and both must be given equal attention. The lack of coordination between banking and production measures formerly had hindered the execution of the production program, and caused the stringent banking conditions.

Banking, Production Measures Must Coincide

The two plans hereafter must coincide with each other. To check the accelerating inflation, it is not enough merely to clamp restrictions on currency. It is necessary to take gradual currency measures, taking into consideration the progress of the production plan. The so-called "currency measure" or devaluation, as has often been rumored, will be meaningless and unnecessary in the present stage.

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

INTERCEPT:

From: DENSAN (All-Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union) Nagasaki-ken Branch, Tel. No. 2900, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-ken, (Japan)	To: All-Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union Ashibe Subbranch, Tel. No. 39, Ashibe-machi, Nagasaki-ken, (Japan)
LIST: X-76	LIST:

Type: Telephone
Dated: 5 Nov 48
Language: Japanese
Disposition: Passed
Relevant Records:
Examiner:
Prep. Date: 9 Nov 48
Eval-Alloc: 208-15-11

TEXT

LABOR: KYUSHU DISTRICT DENSAN ISSUES ORDERS TO IMPEACH TOP COMPANY OFFICIALS, INITIATE PREFERENTIAL SUPPLY TO FARMERS AND FIGHT AGAINST WAGE DEDUCTIONS

Message No. 1

Nagasaki: ASAHI SAKURA TSUBAME (DENSAN code meaning District Headquarters strife directive requiring confirmation) No. 12, issued at 1030 hours on 3 November 1948 by the Kyushu District Headquarters, is as follows:

"Directive No. 7 was issued to win over public opinion. The following orders are now issued as practical measures to push the dispute more strongly and advantageously:

1. Public hearings and street debates on the recent DENSAN dispute shall be held as often as possible in various districts.
2. A signature collection drive for release and relief of illegally detained members shall be started at once and other organizations' members shall be approached and appealed to on the streets.
3. A drive for impeachment of the responsible top officials shall be staged as follows:
 - a. Each workshop shall hold a general meeting and pass a resolution of impeachment, which is to be handed to the top officials.
 - b. A signature gathering drive for impeachment shall be enforced at each workshop and the citizens, farmers and other organizations shall be told of the insincerity of the top company officials."

Message No. 2

Nagasaki: I will report the ASAHI SAKURA TSUBAME No. 13 issued at 1500 hours on 3 November 1948:

"The Kyushu District Headquarters, in order to secure electric power for the farming villages throughout Kyushu, hereby orders that 'electric supply service' be carried out according to the following instructions:

1. On 7 November 1948, except from 1700 to 2200 hours, electric power should be supplied continuously throughout Kyushu. Abuse of electric power by businesses other than farming should be prevented by switching controls.

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2. On 8 November 1948, electric power should be supplied from 1100 to 1400 hours in the Fukuoka, Miyazaki and Kagoshima Prefectures, and from 1400 to 1700 hours in the Oita, Kumamoto, Nagasaki and Saga Prefectures. To secure this power supply, electricity to concerns using over five hundred (500) kilowatts should be suspended from 1100 to 1700 hours, except for the minimum amount of power necessary to maintain safety operation at each concern. Supply to concerns which require no such precautions should be completely cut off. The A, B, C and D methods prescribed in the Blackout Strike Directive should not be applied in this case. Abuse of electric power should be prevented by switching controls.
3. Each branch and subbranch is requested to confirm ASHI SAKURA TSUBAME No. 12 and start active propaganda during the period of preferential supply of electric power to win the farmers' support of the DENSAN stand.

Message No. 3

Nagasaki: ASHI SAKURA TSUBAME No. 14, issued at 1050 hours on 5 November 1948:

1. The wage deduction policy during strike periods taken by the management agrees with the labor policy of the reactionary government. It is clear that this means the cancellation of the Labor Law.
2. The same trend of wage deduction is also observed at the following companies: NISHI NIPPON TETSUDO K.K. (West Japan Railway Co., Ltd.); TOYO KOATSU KOGYO K.K. (Toyo High Pressure Industry Co., Ltd.); MITSUI KAGAKU KOGYO K.K. (Mitsui Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.) Miike Dye Factory; SEKIYU GOSEI K.K. (Synthetic Petroleum Co., Ltd.). Now this problem has brought on public discussion of laborers.
3. The Kyushu District Headquarters will fight against this reactionary labor policy, and orders each prefectural branch and each local to adopt the following tactics:
 - a. Fight strongly against the wage deduction.
 - b. Appeal to the Labor Standard Bureau and the Labor Standard Supervising Office, protesting the violation of Article 24 of the Labor Law.
 - c. Appeal to the local labor relations committee, protesting the violation of the Labor Union Law, Articles 11, 12, and 22.
 - d. Start a joint dispute with the labor unions and friendly organizations in each district.
4. Reaffirm that the right of laborers can be protected only by a tenacious and strong dispute."

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

JP/TOS/3733

INTERCEPT :

From : (See Comment)	To : (See Comment)
LIST :	LIST :

TEXT

Type : Telegram
Dated : (See Comment)
Language : Japanese
Disposition : Post-reviewed Approved
Relevant Records :
Examiner : TOS
Prep. Date : 10 Nov 48
Eval-Alloc : 208-12-11

LABOR: DENSAN (LIST: X-76) WORKERS IN GUMMA AND HOKKAIDO PREFECTURES THREATEN TO STRIKE

I. In a telegram communication, dated 5 Nov 48,

FROM: (Anonymous)
Takasaki-shi, (Gumma-ken, Japan)

TO: Central Executive Committee of DENSAN (List: X-76)
1, 5 Tsukiji, Kyobashi, (Tokyo-to, Japan)

Writer states:

"WE OF THE SAIMOKU CHAPTER (EX: in Kita-Kanra-gun) OF DENSAN IN GUMMA-KEN ARE ABSOLUTELY OPPOSED TO THE MEDIATION PROPOSAL FOR WAGES ONLY. WE, THEREFORE, HAVE RESOLVED TO FIGHT FOR THE PROTECTION OF OUR BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS AND CARRY OUT ELECTRIC POWER BLACK-OUT STRIKES FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD."

II. a. In a telegram communication, dated 6 Nov 48,

FROM: HOKKAIDO ASAHI
(EX: ASAHI is DENSAN code for 'regional headquarters'; thus, Hokkaido Regional Headquarters of DENSAN)
Sapporo-shi, (Hokkaido, Japan)

TO: Central Headquarters Wage Countermeasure Committee of DENSAN (List: X-76)
1, 5 Tsukiji, (Tokyo-to, Japan)

Writer states:

"ALL MEMBERS OF OUR UNION IN HOKKAIDO ARE IN A FIT OF RAGE OVER THE OPERATORS' ATTITUDE TOWARD THE UNION'S DEMAND FOR WINTER CRISIS ALLOTMENT OF TEN THOUSAND YEN PER PERSON. OUR DECISION TO GO ON STRIKE HINGES ON THE OUTCOME OF THE NEGOTIATIONS."

b. In another telegram communication, dated 6 Nov 48,

FROM: Hokkaido Regional Headquarters of DENSAN (List: X-76)
Sapporo-shi, (Hokkaido, Japan)

TO: DENKI JIGYO KLEISHA KAIGI (Electric Industry Operators' Council)
c/o NIION HASSODEN (Japan Electric Power Generation and Transmission Co.), 1, 1-chome, Koishikawa-cho, (Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo-to, Japan)

Writer states:

"DO YOU EXPECT TO FREEZE US TO DEATH BY NOT GIVING US WINTER CRISIS ALLOTMENTS OF TEN THOUSAND YEN PER PERSON? SIX THOUSAND UNION MEMBERS IN HOKKAIDO HAVE BEEN STIRRED UP TO EXTREME INDIGNATION. WE HAVE COMPLETED PREPARATIONS FOR A LARGE SCALE STRIKE. SEND REPLY IMMEDIATELY."

DISTRIBUTION

- CIS/SPI/CH - 2
- CIS/SPI/JPPB-2
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- ESS/LA - 1
- GB/EC - 1
- DAI DIV - 2
- DAI - 4

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

JP/TCS/3734

INTERCEPT :

From: SHIMAHORO Shinagawa, (Tokyo-to, Japan)	To: Kyushu Regional Headquarters of DENSAN (List: X-76) 4-chome, Watanabe-dori, Fukuoka-shi, (Fukuoka-ken, Japan)
LIST:	LIST:

TEXT

LABOR: DENSAN (LIST: X-76) NATIONAL CONVENTION AT KOTOHIRA, KAGAWA-KEN POSTPONED TILL SOMETIME BETWEEN NOVEMBER 20 AND 30

Communication states:

"DUE TO THE FAILURE OF THE VARIOUS REGIONAL OFFICES TO REMIT THEIR CONVENTION FEES, IT HAS BECOME NECESSARY TO POSTPONE THE CONVENTION TILL SOMETIME BETWEEN NOVEMBER 20 AND 30. REQUEST ASAHI (EX: DENSAN CODE FOR VARIOUS REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS) TO SEND CONVENTION FEES, IMMEDIATELY."

Examiner's note: The above text is referring to the DENSAN national convention which was originally scheduled to be held at Kotohira, Kagawa-ken from November 14th to the 16th immediately following the ZENTEI (List: XH-76) national convention there. (Reference: CCD records).

Type: Telegram
Dated: 7 Nov 48
Language: Japanese
Disposition: Post-reviewed
Relevant Records:
Examiner: TCS
Prep. Date: 10 Nov 48
Eval-Alloc: 208-12-11

DISTRIBUTION

CIS/SPI/CH - 2
CIS/SPI/JPPB-2
✓CS - 1
ESS/IA - 1
DAI DIV - 2

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

JP/FUK/TOS/2083

INTERCEPT :

From: KYUSHU HAIWAN K.K. (Kyushu Electric Distributing Co., Ltd.) Kumamoto Branch, 46-banchi, Konyama-machi, Kumamoto-shi, (Kumamoto-ken, Japan)	To: DENSAN (Electric Industry Workers' Union) Minamata Squad, c/o Kyushu Electric Distribution Co., Ltd., Minamata Branch, Ashikita-gun, (Kumamoto-ken, Japan)
LIST:	LIST: X-76

Type: Letter
Dated: Postmark: 23 Oct 48
Language: Japanese
Disposition: Passed
Relevant Records:
Examiner: TOS
Prep. Date: 1 Nov 48
Eval-Alloc: 208-12-11

TEXT

LABOR: DENSAN KYUSHU DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ORDERS INITIATION OF PUBLIC OPINION CAMPAIGN

Handwritten strike directive, "ASHI SAKURA TSUBAME (DENSAN code meaning, 'District Headquarters strike directive requiring confirmation') No. 7", issued at 1100 hours, 22 October 1948, by the DENSAN Kyushu District Headquarters, reads:

"Acquisition of public opinion is most important in order to solve the three (3) big aims and the Kyushu problem and to release the arrested. Though each chapter is actively propagating to secure public opinion for our side, the District Headquarters, furthermore, directs that the following be carried out:

1. Launch a public opinion campaign to win over ten (10) sympathizers for one union member.
2. Make a DENSAN Strike Supporting Signature Book ('Release the Arrested' Signature Book). Send the book to the District Headquarters at the end of October.
3. All workshop members, except for a few key members, are requested to exert all out efforts toward this campaign."

DISTRIBUTION :
CIS/SPI/CE- 2
CIS/SPI/JFPB-2
✓GS - 1
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DAI DIV - 2
DAI - 4

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