GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

(1) Box no. 2241

(2) Folder title/number: (20)
Communist Party Book I

(3) Date: Jan. 1946 - Dec. 1948

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
332	d, e

(5) Item description and comment:
i) Includes Contents List
ii) Secret

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

File under no. COMMINIST Page No-

	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPIS
		1948		
44A	CCD Intercept.	14 Oct.		Communists to Use Individualistic, Independent Tactics in Coal Mining Industry to Prevent Communist Party from Assuming Responsibility.
45	GS	18 Oct	G-2	Information RE Kawaminami Industry
46.	G -2	9 Nov.	E.S.S.	Minimum Wage Law Proposed by Japan Communist Party.
46A	Mil Intell.	15 Nov	GS	Alphabetical Index of Leftist Organizations in Japan.
46b	G-2	27 Nov.	G.S.	Communist Party Preparation for the General Elections
47	JW	9 Dec		Dobashi's Manifesto
~~48~~	~~SCAP - GS~~	~~6 Sept~~		~~Memo for the Record~~
49	G-2	31 Dec	GS	Communists within Kanagawa Prefectural Gov't Building.

File under no. COMMUNIST Page No-

	FROM	DATE 1948	TO	SYNOPSIS
37		20 July		Statement Concerning the Assassination Plot against Secretary-General Tokuda
38	G-2	21 July		JCP Directive #268
39	G-2	27 July	GS	Meeting of Tohoku Regional Committee, Japan Communist Party
40	G-2	5 Aug	GS	Movements of the JFU Leadership Character Establishment League and the National Convention Struggle
41	----------	-------	------	Issue No. 29-Copy No. 27 - CIS Periodical Summary: Dobaski Kazuyoshi, Militant Menace to Japanese Labor
42	G-2	19 Aug	GS	Japan Communist Party Central Committee Directive No. 282
42A	G-2	27 Aug.	GS	Communist Party Directive Incites Hatred and Violence
43	GS	30 Aug	CI&E	Anti-Communist Drive
44	G-2	2 Sept	GS	Communist Party Election Tactics in Election of Village Mayor in Ishikawa-ken

File under No. COMMUNIST Page No-

	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPSIS
		1948		
31	G-2	28 May	GS	Japan Communist Party Directive No. 246
32	GS	8 June	ESS	Communist Party and Japanese Tax Collections
33	G-2	24 June	GS	JCP Semi-Directive #118 (Crush Reactionary Laws)
34	G-2	28 June	GS	JCP "Organization Propagenda Guide"
35	G-2	1 July	GS	Communist Party Directive # 259
36	G-2	19 JULY	CI&E-GS	Communist Party Directive of Opposition to School Board of Directors Bill

COMMUNIST

File under No._____ Page No._____

	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPSIS
24	G-2	1 May	GS	Future Strife Policies of the Korean League
24A	G-2	6 May	GS	Derogatory Statements Made by Japanese Communist Against the Occupation
25	G-2	8 May	ESS-GS	Communist Party Instructions Concerning Elections of Regional Labor Committemen
26	G-2	8 May	GS	Resignation of Vice-Mayor of Tomita-mura, Ochi-gun, Ehime-ken.
27	COMMUNIST PARTY		KADES	AKALATA, Official daily organ paper of the central committee of the Japanese Communist party
28	G-2	11 May	GS	Communist Agitation in Kanagawa Prefecture
29	G-2	14 May	GS	The Japan Communist Party, 1 Apr 1948
30	G-2	17 May	GS	Japan Communist Party Intelligence Activities

4

File under No. COMMUNISTS Page No.

	FROM	DATE 1948	TO	SYNOPSIS
12A	G-2	27 Mar	GS	Communist Party Plans to Deceive GHQ and the Japanese Gov't
12B	G-2	30 Mar	GS	CP Movement to Infiltrate New Police System
13.	G-2	1 Apr	GS	Statements by ITO Ritsu on Communist Offensive
14	G-2	7 Apr	GS	Statements by ITO Ritsu on Communist offensive
15	G-2	8 Apr	GS	Communist Continue Campaign for the Resignation of Governor of Yamagata Prefecture
16	G-2	9 Apr	GS	Statements by ITO Ritsu on General Election
17	G-2	13 Apr	GS	Communist Party Campaign Against Ashida Cabinet
17A	GS	13 Apr	G-2	Mrs. Phillips resistance movement
18	G-2	14 Apr	GS	Communist Party Directives for May Day 1948
18A	GS	16 Apr	G-2	Communist party plans to diceive GHQ and the Japanese Government
19	G-2	22 Apr	GS	Communist Party Meetings in Niigata Prefecture
20	G-2	24 Apr	GS	Japan Communist Party Directive on Basic Policy of the Election Campaigns
21	G-2	24 Apr	GS	Central Committee Meeting of Japan Communist Party,.
21A	G-2	24 Apr	G-2	Communist party plans to deceive GHQ and the Japanese Government
22	G-2	26 Apr	GS	May Day 1948
23	G-2	30 Apr	GS	Communist Plans for Seizing Control of Hokkaido
23A	G-2	30 Apr	GS	May Day 1948

5

File under No. COMMUNIST Page No.

	FROM	DATE 1948	TO	SYNOPSIS
1.	G-2	30 Jan	GS	Communist Party Plans to Deceive GHQ and the Japanese Government
2.	G-2	30 Jan	GS	Communist Party Plans to Deceive GHQ and the Japanese Government
3.	GS	10 Feb	G-2	Communist Party Plan to Deceive GHQ and the Japanese Government
4.	State Dept.	13 Feb	SCAP(POLAD)	Pravada News Item Concerning Japanese Political Parties
5.	SCAP	10 Mar	WARCOS	ROIOTITY
6.	Comm.member of Diet	11 Jan	Gen. MacArthur	Petition from Communist Members of the Diet
7.	G-2	2 Mar	GS	Japan Communist Party Central Committee: Secretariat's Office Directive No. 199 (Preparation for Election Strife)
8.	G-2	27 Feb	Chief, CIS	Korean Demonstration, Maizuru City.
9.	G-2	9 Mar	GS	Communists Campaign for the Resignation of the Governor of Yamagata Prefecture
10.	G-2	16 Mar	GS	Decisions of Central Committee, Japan Communist Party
11.	G-2	20 Mar	GS	Japan Communist Party Central Committee Directive #217 (Pre-election War Criminal)
12.	G-2	26 Mar	GS	Communist Party Propaganda Policy

6

File under No. COMMUNIST Page No. _____

	FROM	DATE 1947	TO	SYNOPSIS
1A	Diamantes	2 May	Marcum	Interview with Roger Baldwin, Tokuda and Nozaka.
1.	G-2	10 Jul	GS	Statements of Communist Leaders
2.	G-2	18 Sep	GS	Decentralization of Japan Communist Party
3.	G-2	20 Nov	GS	Robbery of the Hokkaido Reginal Committee Headquarters. Japan Communist Party
3A	G-2	9 Dec	GS	Robbery of the Hokkaido Regional Committee. Hqtrs. Japan Communist Party.

7

File under no. COMMUNIST Page No-

	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPIS
		1946		
aa		25 Jan	C-in-C	Interview with Nosaka
bb.		25 Jan		Interview with Nosaka in the Asahi Shimbun of 25 Jan 1946
A1	OCCIO	11 Feb	GS	Translation of Statutes of the Japanese Communist Party
A1a	ROEST	13 Feb	C/GS	Sanzo Nosaka
A2	ESS/PC	24 May	GS	Translations of Instructions to Communistic Groups
AA2	SCAP	6 Sept		Conference with Sanzo Nosaka of the Communist Party of Japan.
AA3	DS	6 Nov	GS	Comments of American Embassy at Moscow on GS Study on Japanese Communist Party

Communists

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: Communists Within Kanagawa Prefectural Government Building

00066

Note No.	From: G-2	To: Government Section	Date: 31 December 1948 CIS/SpInt/PM/al
1			

1. Forwarded herewith is Summary of Information dated 30 December 1948, subject as above, which contains information on the members and sympathizers of the Japan Communist Party who are currently employed by the Kanagawa Prefectural Government.

2. This is forwarded for your information;

1 Incl:
S/I, subj as above,
dtd 30 dec 48 (in dup)

C.A.W.

FEC AGO Form No 37

48

9

SECRET

0940—FEC Printing Plant—4/48—50M

(1)

SECRET

Communists Within Kanagawa Prefectural
Government Building

C-2 Government Section 31 December 1948
CIS/SpInt/PM/al

1

1. Forwarded herewith is Summary of Information dated 30 December 1948, subject as above, which contains information on the members and sympathizers of the Japan Communist Party who are currently employed by the Kanagawa Prefectural Government.

2. This is forwarded for your information;

1 Incl:
S/I, subj as above,
dtd 30 dec 48 (in dup)

C.A.W.

10

SECRET

(2)

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

APO 500
30 December 1948

CIS/SpInt

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Communists within Kanagawa Prefectural Government Building

1. On 23 October 1948 a report was received from a reliable source indicating that a cell of the Japan Communist Party was in existence among the Government employees in the Kanagawa Prefectural Government Building. The following is a translation of this report:

"On 29 September 1948 a wall newspaper with the following information was found posted on the west-side entrance of the Prefectural Government Building,

'Wall Newspaper No. 1

With your cooperation, a Prefectural Administration Cell of our Communist Party came into existence. Will it be the road to fascism by our sacrifice or anti-fascism by our will? Through our present living conditions, we have approached a point whereby we must choose between the two.

To oppose the Public Service Law is one of our problems. There are men who intend to split the union and the vocational rank system is applied at random. We must guard our living from these complicated affairs by means of solidarity; and this same road leads us straight to the stand to oppose the traitorous Cabinet that stands for violence. Though the problem may be small, we must fight them one at a time. This wall newspaper is ours, and we hope that we hear your sincere voices on our paper'.

Prefectural Administration Cell, Japan CP
Masuda Masayasu, responsible person."

2. On 3 November 1948 a list of the Kanagawa Prefectural Government Cell members was obtained from a reliable source. This list is a copy made from the "Cell Register" kept at the Yokohama City Committee, Japan Communist Party. The following is the list, as obtained, with pertinent information:

Masuda Seikyo	Reparations Section
Ogawa Hiroshi	Liaison Section
Hirata Kazu	Education Section

Encl #1

11

SECRET

(3)

Terazawa Minoru	Liaison Section
Umeno Toshiaki	Liaison Section
Kasuya Taiji	Unemployment Insurance Section

The source further stated that there are a number of sympathizers in the Prefectural Government building, however, this roster is not kept by the Japan Communist Party.

3. On 5 November 1948 an identical list (refer par 2) was obtained from a reliable source. The list was a copy made from the "Cell Register" kept at the Yokohama City Committee, Japan Communist Party. Names of any sympathizers are unknown, however, it is believed that liaison with the Yokohama City Committee and the Prefectural Government cell was being maintained by Masuda Seikyo, the cell captain. The cell has been relatively inactive, but Masuda is a frequent visitor to the Yokohama City Committee, Japan Communist Party.

4. On 6 November 1948, a list of Communists and sympathizers within the Kanagawa Prefectural Government was obtained. This list is as follows:

Masuda Seikyo	
Kasuya Taiji	
Ogawa Hiroshi	
Sakai Itsuko	Labor Administration Section
Hosaka Satoshi	Farmland Section
Sato Keiji	District Labor Board
Saito Haruo	District Labor Board

Information further received indicated that the responsible person of the cell is Masuda Seikyo, and that the cell has been inactive as far as could be determined.

5. On 15 November 1948 Sakai Itsuko (mentioned in Par 4 above) was interviewed. Preliminary investigation revealed that Sakai is a quiet, modest and conscientious worker in the Labor Section. Sakai stated that she became a member of the Communist Youth League in June 1948, however, is not a Party member. Sakai identified Masuda, Umeno, Ogawa, and Kasuya, as the Communists in the Prefectural Government, and that Hosaka, Sato, and Saito, were sympathizers. Sakai further stated that she has not attended any cell meetings and that the cell is not active.

6. On 16 November 1948 Kasuya Taiji was interviewed. Kasuya stated that he became a Party member in April 1947 and that the Prefectural Government Cell had its last meeting during the early part of September 1948. Kasuya stated that the cell has been inactive, and that the cell

12

(4)

meetings were held at the Yokohama City Committee, Japan Communist Party, usually attended by Ogawa Hiroshi, Masuda Seikyo, Kasuya Taiji, and Umeno Toshiaki. Kasuya further stated that Hosaka, Saito, and Sato are Party sympathizers, and have not attended any cell meetings. The cell meetings were conducted by Maruyama Ichiro, responsible person of Yokohama City Committee, JCP, Masuda Kanichi, Chairman of Election Supervision Committee, Kanagawa Prefectural Committee JCP, and Nagano Akira, Personnel Department Chief and Permanent Committee member of Yokohama City Committee, JCP. Kasuya stated that cell activities within the Prefectural Government have been at a stand-still mainly due to the opposition received from anti-Communist elements among Government employees.

7. On 7 December 1948 Hirata Kazuo was interviewed. Preliminary investigation revealed that Hirata did not participate in cell meetings, and was considered anti-Communist by his superiors, (attention is invited to the fact that Hirata's name was listed in the "Cell Register" at the Yokohama city committee, JCP and was not known as a Party member by the police or other officials. Hirata stated that he became a Party member in May 1948, however, after paying 20 yen a month dues for two months, and attending one cell meeting at the Yokohama City Committee, he voluntarily declined to participate in any Party activities. Hirata stated that he became a Party member through the urging and recommendation of Kasuya, however, it did not take him long to understand the true Communist motive of promoting strifes and thereby increasing membership. Hirata identified Masuda, Kasuya, Ogawa, Umeno, and Terazawa as Communists in the employment of the Prefectural Government. Hirata did not know any sympathizers. Hirata stated that he is, technically, still a Party member, as he was not notified officially of the acceptance of his resignation.

8. An employment check was made by the Public Safety Section, Yokohama Municipal Police, on 10 December 1948, to ascertain the present occupation of Terazawa Minoru. Terazawa was listed as being a member of the Prefectural Government cell (refer par 2). This check revealed the following information:

Terazawa Minoru
Present Address: Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokohama City, Kohoku-Ku, Shinohara-machi, 484
Present Occupation: R & U Finance Section
Yokohama City, Jaka-Ku, Choja-machi, k chome

Further information received indicated that since Terazawa was working with the Occupation Force, he would be registered as an employee of the Prefectural Government's Liaison Section.

9. Personal History Statements of all Prefectural Government employees are on file at the Kanagawa Prefectural Government Personnel Affairs Section. The following are pertinent extracts made on 13 December

13

5

1948 from these statements:

Masuda Seikyo (Masayasu)
Permanent Address : 1112, Minami Saiwai cho, Kawasaki City
Present Address : Same
Date of Birth: 21 July 1924
Education: Grad Kawasaki City Saiwai cho Primary School, March 1937
Grad Kanagawa Prefectural Kawasaki Middle School, March 1942
Grad from Literary course, #1 Waseda Higher Institution
Attends Waseda University Commercial Department
Occupation: 21 June 1948, started work in Reparations Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government

Ogawa Hiroshi
Permanent Address: 36, Tatsudo cho, Minato ku, Tokyo
Present Address: 411, Hashimoto Sagamihara cho, Koza gun, Kanagawa Prefecture
Date of birth: 20 January 1928
Education: Grad from Tokyo Omukai Primary School, 27 March 1940
Grad Kokushikan Private School, 28 March 1945
Enrolled at Waseda University, in Japanese and Chinese Literary Course, 3 April 1945, quit in March 1946
Occupation: 23 August 1946, employed by Kanagawa Prefectural Government, assigned to Sagamihara Daily Workers Labor Office 11 October 1947, assigned to Commodities Distribution Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government. 22 July 1948, assigned to personal Affairs Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government. 1 September 1948, assigned to Liaison Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government.

Hirata Kazuo
Permanent Address : 1224, Ikeda, Hisame Mura, Himi gun, Toyama Prefecture
Present Address: c/o Kencho Apartments, 48 Banchi, Momijigaoka, Nishi ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture
Date of Birth: 7 April 1926
Education: Grad Toyama Prefecture Himi Middle School, February 1944. April 1947, enrolled and still attending Trading Course, 2nd Department, Yokohama Technical School
Occupation: October 1947, assigned to Education Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government -

Terazawa Minoru
Permanent Address: Kanagawa Prefecture, Hiratsuka City, Hiratsuka 354
Present Address: Yokohama City, Kohoku ku, Shinohara machi, 484

IX

Date of Birth: 14 October 1923
Education: Grad Kanagawa Prefectural Hiratsuka City #1 Primary School, Mar 36
Grad Kanagawa Prefecture Hiratsuka City Special Higher Primary School, March 1938
Occupation: April 1938, Blueprint Section, Japan International Aircraft Co., Ltd., in Amanuma, Umairi, Hiratsuka City. April 1939, enrolled and worked at machinery course, 2nd Department, Tsurumi Engineering Institution, Tsurumiku, Yokohama City. March 1941, grad above school. May 1942, employed at Planning Section, Chigasaki Plant, Tokyo Meters Manufacturing Co., Koza Gun, Chigasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture. May 1944 - August 1945, section leader, Naval Guard. March 1946, employed at Transportation Section, Yokohama Branch, Housing Corporation. May 1947, assigned to Liaison Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government.

Umeno Toshiaki
Permanent Address : 112, 4 chome, Isezaki, cho, Naka ku, Yokohama
Present Address: 1833, Mutsuura cho, Kanazawa ku, Yokohama
Date of birth: 5 September 1923
Education: Grad Yoshida Grammer School, March 1936
Grad Yokohama City Commercial School, March 1941
1 December 1943 - August 1945, service in Japanese Army
1 April 1946 - 23 February 1948, matriculated in Economics Department of Kanto Gakuin
Occupation: 25 August 1948, assigned to Liaison Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government

Kasuya Taiji
Permanent Address: 32, 2 chome, Yamato cho, Naka ku, Yokohama
Present address: 50, 3 chome, Sake cho, Kanagawa ku, Yokohama
Date of Birth: 25 February 1910
Education: March 1929 grad from Municipal Yokohama Commercial School
Occupation: 1 February 1930, employed by Yokohama City Office, at Naka Ward Office. 1 October 1934, employed by Kyosan Manufacturing Co. Ltd. 10 February 1939, employed by Kanagawa Shipping Industry Co., in Kanagawa ku, Yokohama. 1 November 1945 employed by Kaminaka Shipbuilding Co. Ltd., in Tsurumi ku, Yokohama. 1 March 1947, employed Unemployment Insurance Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government.

Sakai Itsuko
Permanent Address: Kochikuji, 413-2, Higashi Hachicho, Toyobashi City, Aichi Prefecture

15

7

Present Address: 2088, Higashidai, Higashi Terao cho, Tsurumi ku, Yokohama
Date of Birth: 19 July 1923
Education: 17 March 1941, grad Niigata Prefecture Niigata Girls Higher School. 15 October 1943, secretary of Niigata War Time Social Education Planning Committee. 1 January 1945, secretary of Niigata Private Youths Association. 22 April 1947, Labor Administration Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government.

Hosaka Satoshi
Permanent Address: 322 Anakiri Machi, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture
Present Address: Tokyo, Arakawa ku, Oku machi, 6-343
Date of Birth: 20 April 1922
Education: March 1935, grad Kofu Grammer School
10 March 1946, finished Japanese and Chinese Literary course in higher Normal Department, Hosei University
Occupation: August 1937, employed by Kofu City Office. 25 April 1946, work at Kawasaki City Office. 30 September 1947, assigned to Farmland Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government

Sato Keiji
Permanent Address: 411, Oshikami, Shinbo mura, Shinagawa gun, Toyama Prefecture
Present Address: 131, 5 chome, Hanasaki cho, Nishi ku, Yokohama City
Date of Birth: 22 October 1929
Education: March 1946, grad Honmoku Private Middle School. April 1946 - June 1946, Waseda #1 Higher Institution December 1947, grad Kanto English School
Occupation: July 1946, worked at Kanagawa Prefecture Allied Forces Residence Yokohama Management Office September 1947, worked for sanitation section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government. 28 February 1948, worked for District Labor Board, Kanagawa Prefectural Government

Saito Haruo
Permanent Address: 309, Arai Machi, Kohoku ku, Yokohama
Present Address: 373, Namamugi cho, Tsurumi ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture.
Date of Birth: 5 April 1926
Education: Grad Yokohama Municipal Namamugi Primary School, 31 March 1939
Grad Tokyo Business School, March 1944.

16

V

April 1944 - 1 October 1945 enrolled Economic Course, Yokohama Technical School

Occupation: 25 April 1942 - September 1945, worked at Japan Steel Tube Co., Tsurumi Steel Refinery. 15 October 1945-31 December 1947, employed at Matsuura Industry Company. 5 July 1948, assigned to District Labor Board, Kanagawa Prefectural Government.

SECRET

APO 500
30 December 1948

CIS/SpInt

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Communists within Kanagawa Prefectural Government Building

1. On 23 October 1948 a report was received from a reliable source indicating that a cell of the Japan Communist Party was in existence among the Government employees in the Kanagawa Prefectural Government Building. The following is a translation of this report:

"On 29 September 1948 a wall newspaper with the following information was found posted on the west-side entrance of the Prefectural Government Building,

'Wall Newspaper No. 1

With your cooperation, a Prefectural Administration Cell of our Communist Party came into existence. Will it be the road to fascism by our sacrifice or anti-fascism by our will? Through our present living conditions, we have approached a point whereby we must choose between the two.

To oppose the Public Service Law is one of our problems. There are men who intend to split the union and the vocational rank system is applied at random. We must guard our living from these complicated affairs by means of solidarity; and this same road leads us straight to the stand to oppose the traiterous Cabinet that stands for violence. Though the problem may be small, we must fight them one at a time. This wall newspaper is ours, and we hope that we hear your sincere voices on our paper'.

Prefectural Administration Cell, Japan CP
Masuda Masayasu, responsible person."

2. On 3 November 1948 a list of the Kanagawa Prefectural Government Cell members was obtained from a reliable source. This list is a copy made from the "Cell Register" kept at the Yokohama City Committee, Japan Communist Party. The following is the list, as obtained, with pertinent information:

Masuda Seikyo	Reparations Section
Ogawa Hiroshi	Liaison Section
Hirata Kazu	Education Section

Encl 1

SECRET

Terazawa Minoru	Liaison Section
Umeno Toshiaki	Liaison Section
Kasuya Taiji	Unemployment Insurance Section

The source further stated that there are a number of sympathizers in the Prefectural Government building, however, this roster is not kept by the Japan Communist Party.

3. On 5 November 1948 an identical list (refer par 2) was obtained from a reliable source. The list was a copy made from the "Cell Register" kept at the Yokohama City Committee, Japan Communist Party. Names of any sympathizers are unknown, however, it is believed that liaison with the Yokohama City Committee and the Prefectural Government cell was being maintained by Masuda Seikyo, the cell captain. The cell has been relatively inactive, but Masuda is a frequent visitor to the Yokohama City Committee, Japan Communist Party.

4. On 6 November 1948, a list of Communists and sympathizers within the Kanagawa Prefectural Government was obtained. This list is as follows:

Masuda Seikyo	
Kasuya Taiji	
Ogawa Hiroshi	
Sakai Itsuko	Labor Administration Section
Hosaka Satoshi	Farmland Section
Sato Keiji	District Labor Board
Saito Haruo	District Labor Board

Information further received indicated that the responsible person of the cell is Masuda Seikyo, and that the cell has been inactive as far as could be determined.

5. On 15 November 1948 Sakai Itsuko (mentioned in Par 4 above) was interviewed. Preliminary investigation revealed that Sakai is a quiet, modest and conscientious worker in the Labor Section. Sakai stated that she became a member of the Communist Youth League in June 1948, however, is not a Party member. Sakai identified Masuda, Umeno, Ogawa, and Kasuya, as the Communists in the Prefectural Government, and that Hosaka, Sato, and Saito, were sympathizers. Sakai further stated that she has not attended any cell meetings and that the cell is not active.

6. On 16 November 1948 Kasuya Taiji was interviewed. Kasuya stated that he became a Party member in April 1947 and that the Prefectural Government Cell had its last meeting during the early part of September 1948. Kasuya stated that the cell has been inactive, and that the cell

meetings were held at the Yokohama City Committee, Japan Communist Party, usually attended by Ogawa Hiroshi, Masuda Seikyo, Kasuya Taiji, and Umeno Toshiaki. Kasuya further stated that Hosaka, Saito, and Sato are Party sympathizers, and have not attended any cell meetings. The cell meetings were conducted by Maruyama Ichiro, responsible person of Yokohama City Committee, JCP, Masuda Kanichi, Chairman of Election Supervision Committee, Kanagawa Prefectural Committee JCP, and Nagano Akira, Personnel Department Chief and Permanent Committee member of Yokohama City Committee, JCP. Kasuya stated that cell activities within the Prefectural Government have been at a stand-still mainly due to the opposition received from anti-Communist elements among Government employees.

7. On 7 December 1948 Hirata Kazuo was interviewed. Preliminary investigation revealed that Hirata did not participate in cell meetings, and was considered anti-Communist by his superiors, (attention is invited to the fact that Hirata's name was listed in the "Cell Register" at the Yokohama city committee, JCP and was not known as a Party member by the police or other officials. Hirata stated that he became a Party member in May 1948, however, after paying 20 yen a month dues for two months, and attending one cell meeting at the Yokohama City Committee, he voluntarily declined to participate in any Party activities. Hirata stated that he became a Party member through the urging and recommendation of Kasuya, however, it did not take him long to understand the true Communist motive of promoting strifes and thereby increasing membership. Hirata identified Masuda, Kasuya, Ogawa, Umeno, and Terazawa as Communists in the employment of the Prefectural Government. Hirata did not know any sympathizers. Hirata stated that he is, technically, still a Party member, as he was not notified officially of the acceptance of his resignation.

8. An employment check was made by the Public Safety Section, Yokohama Municipal Police, on 10 December 1948, to ascertain the present occupation of Terazawa Minoru. Terazawa was listed as being a member of the Prefectural Government cell (refer par 2). This check revealed the following information:

Terazawa Minoru
Present Address: Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokohama City, Kohoku-Ku, Shinohara-machi, 484
Present Occupation: R & U Finance Section
Yokohama City, Jaka-Ku, Choja-machi, k chome

Further information received indicated that since Terazawa was working with the Occupation Force, he would be registered as an employee of the Prefectural Government's Liaison Section.

9. Personal History Statements of all Prefectural Government employees are on file at the Kanagawa Prefectural Government Personnel Affairs Section. The following are pertinent extracts made on 13 December

1948 from these statements:

Masuda Seikyo (Masayasu)
Permanent Address : 1112, Minami Saiwai cho, Kawasaki City
Present Address : Same
Date of Birth: 21 July 1924
Education: Grad Kawasaki City Saiwai cho Primary School, March 1937
Grad Kanagawa Prefectural Kawasaki Middle School, March 1942
Grad from Literary course, #1 Waseda Higher Institution
Attends Waseda University Commercial Department
Occupation: 21 June 1948, started work in Reparations Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government

Ogawa Hiroshi
Permanent Address: 36, Tatsudo cho, Minato ku, Tokyo
Present Address: 411, Hashimoto Sagamihara cho, Koza gun, Kanagawa Prefecture
Date of birth: 20 January 1928
Education: Grad from Tokyo Omukai Primary School, 27 March 1940
Grad Kokushikan Private School, 28 March 1945
Enrolled at Waseda University, in Japanese and Chinese Literary Course, 3 April 1945, quit in March 1946
Occupation: 23 August 1946, employed by Kanagawa Prefectural Government, assigned to Sagamihara Daily Workers Labor Office 11 October 1947, assigned to Commodities Distribution Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government. 22 July 1948, assigned to personal Affairs Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government. 1 September 1948, assigned to Liaison Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government.

Hirata Kazuo
Permanent Address : 1224, Ikeda, Hisame Mura, Himi gun, Toyama Prefecture
Present Address: c/o Kencho Apartments, 48 Banchi, Momijigaoka, Nishi ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture
Date of Birth: 7 April 1926
Education: Grad Toyama Prefecture Himi Middle School, February 1944. April 1947, enrolled and still attending Trading Course, 2nd Department, Yokohama Technical School
Occupation: October 1947, assigned to Education Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government

Terazawa Minoru
Permanent Address: Kanagawa Prefecture, Hiratsuka City, Hiratsuka 354
Present Address: Yokohama City, Kohoku ku, Shinohara machi, 484

Date of Birth: 14 October 1923
Education: Grad Kanagawa Prefectural Hiratsuka City #1 Primary School, Mar 36
Grad Kanagawa Prefecture Hiratsuka City Special Higher Primary School, March 1938
Occupation: April 1938, Blueprint Section, Japan International Aircraft Co., Ltd., in Amanuma, Omairi, Hiratsuka City. April 1939, enrolled and worked at machinery course, 2nd Department, Tsurumi Engineering Institution, Tsurumiku, Yokohama City. March 1941, grad above school. May 1942, employed at Planning Section, Chigasaki Plant, Tokyo Meters Manufacturing Co., Koza Gun, Chigasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture. May 1944 - August 1945, section leader, Naval Guard. March 1946, employed at Transportation Section, Yokohama Branch, Housing Corporation. May 1947, assigned to Liaison Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government.

Umeno Toshiaki
Permanent Address : 112, 4 chome, Isezaki, cho, Naka ku, Yokohama
Present Address: 1833, Mutsuura cho, Kanazawa ku, Yokohama
Date of birth: 5 September 1923
Education: Grad Yoshida Grammer School, March 1936
Grad Yokohama City Commercial School, March 1941
1 December 1943 - August 1945, service in Japanese Army
1 April 1946 - 23 February 1948, matriculated in Economics Department of Kanto Gakuin
Occupation: 25 August 1948, assigned to Liaison Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government

Kasuya Taiji
Permanent Address: 32, 2 chome, Yamato cho, Naka ku, Yokohama
Present address: 50, 3 chome, Sake cho, Kanagawa ku, Yokohama
Date of Birth: 25 February 1910
Education: March 1929 grad from Municipal Yokohama Commercial School
Occupation: 1 February 1930, employed by Yokohama City Office, at Naka Ward Office. 1 October 1934, employed by Kyosan Manufacturing Co. Ltd. 10 February 1939, employed by Kanagawa Shipping Industry Co., in Kanagawa ku, Yokohama. 1 November 1945 employed by Kaminaka Shipbuilding Co. Ltd., in Tsurumi ku, Yokohama. 1 March 1947, employed Unemployment Insurance Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government.

Sakai Itsuko
Permanent Address: Kochikuji, 413-2, Higashi Hachicho, Toyobashi City, Aichi Prefecture

Present Address: 2088, Higashidai, Higashi Terao cho, Tsurumi ku, Yokohama
Date of Birth: 19 July 1923
Education: 17 March 1941, grad Niigata Prefecture Niigata Girls Higher School. 15 October 1943, secretary of Niigata War Time Social Education Planning Committee. 1 January 1945, secretary of Niigata Private Youths Association. 22 April 1947, Labor Administration Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government.

Hosaka Satoshi
Permanent Address: 322 Anakiri Machi, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture
Present Address: Tokyo, Arakawa ku, Oku machi, 6-343
Date of Birth: 20 April 1922
Education: March 1935, grad Kofu Grammer School
10 March 1946, finished Japanese and Chinese Literary course in higher Normal Department, Hosei University
Occupation: August 1937, employed by Kofu City Office. 25 April 1946, work at Kawasaki City Office. 30 September 1947, assigned to Farmland Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government

Sato Keiji
Permanent Address: 411, Oshikami, Shinbo mura, Shinagawa gun, Toyama Prefecture
Present Address: 131, 5 chome, Hanasaki cho, Nishi ku, Yokohama City
Date of Birth: 22 October 1929
Education: March 1946, grad Honmoku Private Middle School. April 1946 - June 1946, Waseda #1 Higher Institution December 1947, grad Kanto English School
Occupation: July 1946, worked at Kanagawa Prefecture Allied Forces Residence Yokohama Management Office September 1947, worked for sanitation section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government. 28 February 1948, worked for District Labor Board, Kanagawa Prefectural Government

Saito Haruo
Permanent Address: 309, Arai Machi, Kohoku ku, Yokohama
Present Address: 373, Namamugi cho, Tsurumi ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture.
Date of Birth: 5 April 1926
Education: Grad Yokohama Municipal Namamugi Primary School, 31 March 1939
Grad Tokyo Business School, March 1944.

April 1944 - 1 October 1945 enrolled Economic Course, Yokohama Technical School

Occupation: 25 April 1942 - September 1945, worked at Japan Steel Tube Co., Tsurumi Steel Refinery. 15 October 1945-31 December 1947, employed at Matsuura Industry Company. 5 July 1948, assigned to District Labor Board, Kanagawa Prefectural Government.

FILE UNDER:

Communists

INDEX SHEET

DATE:

9 DECEMBER 1948

FROM:

JW

TO:

SUBJECT:

Dobashi's Manifesto

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER:

~~2 wks. FILE~~

memo to C/G.S.

CLASSIFIED FILE:

47

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

31670

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: Communist Party Preparation for the General Elections

Note No.	From: G-2	To: Government Section	Date: 27 November 1948 CIS/SpInt/PM/mh
1			

1. Forwarded herewith is Summary of Information dated 26 November 1948, subject as above, which contains information on the plans of the Japan Communist Party for general elections.

2. In anticipation of the dissolution of the Diet and subsequent general elections, the Japan Communist Party convened the 4th General Assembly of the Central Committee to formulate plans for its campaign activities. The highlight of the meeting was the speech made by Secretary-General TOKUDA Kyuichi, in which he pointed out the pre-election policies of the Party. The assembly also adopted comprehensive election slogans. These policies and slogans are outlined in attached Summary.

3. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
S/I, subj as above, dtd 26 Nov 48 (in dup)

1 copy pulled for PPD. JWD

for C.A.W.

AGO Form No. 37

5177-64 ENGR-3-27-47-100,000

46b.

SECRET

APO 500
26 Nov 48

CIS/SpInt/PM

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Communist Party Preparation for the General Elections

1. Since the fall of the Ashida Cabinet, the Japan Communist Party has been feverishly preparing itself for the general elections which it believes will take place by the end of this year. Numerous executive orders and informational bulletins have been issued recently to subordinate organs of the Party exhorting these organizations to carry out concerted pre-election activities.

2. On 24 October 1948, the Japan Communist Party convened the 4th General Assembly of the Central Committee, at which time leading officials of the Party formulated plans and policies for the coming general elections. In his speech to the Assembly, TOKUDA Kyuichi, Secretary General of the Party, stated that:

a. In order to let the masses understand the slogans of the Party, lectures, conferences, public meetings, etc., should be held.

b. Rather than post slogans, names of candidates should be posted at conspicuous places to emphasize the candidate instead of the slogan.

c. The Party should roundly criticize and disrupt the Democratic-Liberal Party as well as criticize other Parties.

d. Instead of the Procurator's Office exposing illegalities, the populace should be made to believe that they themselves should expose those incidents through the Japan Communist Party.

e. Opportunism should be stopped and a people's offensive should be started immediately while the government is at unrest.

f. Having members of labor unions as election candidates will tend to undermine the unions so it should be thoroughly propagandized that the candidates should come from political parties only.

g. The newly formed Labor-Farmer Party should be given material criticism and cooperation as the situation warrants. Make it explicit that the leadership will be in the hands of the Japan Communist Party.

Incl 12

h. The idea that by means of economic struggles people will naturally vote for the Party is false; together with these economic struggles, political 'agitation' should be carried out. The populace should be made to understand the Communist Party and the defeatist mood of the voters in regards to voting for the Party should be abolished completely.

i. Although due attention must be given strongly Communist areas, those areas which are potential should not be ignored.

j. Cultivate sympathizers among the election committee.

k. Conceit and over-aggressiveness will destroy the Party. Strengthen the activities of the basic organizations and elevate them politically. There is absolutely no other election measure.

3. The following slogans will be utilized by the Party in the next general election:

a. Stabilization or undermining of living conditions?

b. Victory for Democracy or Surrender to Fascism?

c. Racial independence or enslavement to foreign capitalists?

d. Peaceful Democratic Racial Front or War-Mongering Conservative Reaction?

e. Communist Party for the working people or the Corrupted Four Parties?

f. People's Democratic Government for freedom, peace, and independence.

g. Strict enforcement of the Potsdam Declaration.

h. Immediate peace treaty with all Allied Countries.

i. Absolute freedom of speech, assembly, organization, and strike.

j. Against the tremendous budget which leads to war.

k. Against low wages, and low prices for rice.
Against high prices, and heavy taxation.

l. National administration and people's control of financial institutions and important industries.

m. Prohibit confiscation of land. Land to be placed under the management of farmers.

Slogans assigned to respective Departments

Political:

a. Against tyranny and oppression by bureaucrats.

b. Against reinforcement of the police.

c. Complete exposure of dishonest acts or scandals.

Financial:

a. Discontinue the budgets which will become the nourishment of big capitalists and bureaucrats.

b. Dont tax the people, tax the capitalists.

c. Exposure of large-scale tax-dodging.

d. Against forced contributions.

e. All educational expenses are to be paid from the national treasury.

Economic:

a. Abolishment of bureaucratic control. Establishment of a control system by the people.

b. Reduction of monopolistic prices, and increase of prices on farm and marine products to a reasonable level.

c. Reasonable prices must be set on products manufactured by small and medium-scale enterprisers.

d. Against the establishment of agents of foreign firms. Against starvation through export.

e. Against the introduction of foreign capital which is a menace to peace and independence.

f. Use of foreign funds for the benefit of the people.

Farmers:

a. Against one-sided pre-harvent crop quotas.
Delivery of entire harvest for fair prices.
Complete distribution of necessary materials.

b. Immediate emancipation of tenanted land, and hillsides capable of reclamation for agriculture.

c. Against taxation which will destroy farming.

Labor:

a. Wages under which one can work. Establishment of the eight hours work day.

b. Against arbitrary dismissals.

c. Against detrimental modifications of the Public Service and Labor Laws.

Small and medium sized business:

a. Against heavy taxation which will destroy business.

b. Immediate abolition of the sales tax.

c. Provision of materials and for small and medium sized business enterprises.

Citizens:

a. Rice and barley as chief staple foods. Other staples must be supplied as well.

b. Reduction of rates on transportation, postal service, electricity and water.

c. Supply housing and clothing to those who work.

d. Guarantee the health of workers.

Repatriates:

a. Expedite repatriation.

b. Complete preparation for the re-assimilation of repatriates.

c. Guarantee housing and jobs for repatriates.

d. Guaranteed livelihood of families of unrepatriated soldiers.

Youth:

a. Against adoption of the job classification plan. Same wages for the same job.

b. Against colonial trends in education.

c. Freedom of political activity among students.

Women:

a. Abolition of unequal treatment of women.

b. Provision of nurseries for working women.

c. Guarantee of the livelihood of orphans and widows.

d. Provisions of wholesome amusements and playgrounds.

e. Provide complete school lunches for pupils from the national treasury.

Culture:

a. Eradicate treacherous and corrupted culture. Protect Japanese culture.

b. Against colonial trends in science and art.

Communist Party Preparation for the General Elections

G-2 Government Section 27 November 1948

CIS/SpInt/PM/mh

1

1. Forwarded herewith is Summary of Information dated 26 November 1948, subject as above, which contains information on the plans of the Japan Communist Party for general elections.

2. In anticipation of the dissolution of the Diet and subsequent general elections, the Japan Communist Party convened the 4th General Assembly of the Central Committee to formulate plans for its campaign activities. The highlight of the meeting was the speech made by Secretary-General TOKUDA Kyuichi, in which he pointed out the pre-election policies of the Party. The assembly also adopted comprehensive election slogans. These policies and slogans are outlined in attached Summary.

3. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
S/I, subj as above,
dtd 26 Nov 48 (in dup)

C.A.W.

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

CIS/SpInt APO 500

SUBJECT: Alphabetical Index of Leftist Organizations in Japan

TO : **Government Section Attn: Gen Whitney**

1. Forwarded herewith for your information is/are 1 copy (copies) of "Alphabetical Index of Leftist Organizations in Japan," dated 15 Nov 48.

2. The column under the heading "Extent of JCP Influence" denotes the degree to which the organization is subject to communist activity.

3. A limited number of additional copies of the list are available.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

N. S. MATHENSON
Lt Col Infantry
Asst Executive Officer

1 Incl(s):
Alphabetical Index of Leftist
Organizations in Japan.
Copy No 65

46 A

8

SECRET

APPENDIX

CIS PERIODICAL SUMMARY
ISSUE NO. 34
15 Nov 48

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONS IN JAPAN

A) Alphabetically by English translation, with a brief explanation of the organization's activity.

B) Alphabetically by Romaji, with the English translation.

SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE
CIVIL INTELLIGENCE SECTION, G-2
FEC, SCAP

LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONS IN JAPAN

Key to extent of Communist influence

A - Completely controlled by Japan Communist Party
B - Communist front organization, under Communist Control
C - Under Communist control but with opposition present
D - Strongly influenced but not controlled by Communists
E - Slight to moderate Communist influence

* * * * *

Note: Organizations are listed alphabetically by English translations of Japanese names, as standardized in Civil Intelligence Section publications. Translations from other sources occasionally may be at variance with Japanese name translations listed below. In such cases, if Japanese names are available, identification should be made by reference to the index of Japanese "Romaji" names appended to this roster. Commonly used abbreviations appear following the "Romaji".

* * * * *

NAME	EXTENT OF JCP INFLUENCE	NATURE OF ACTIVITY
All Communications Workers' Union (NCIU) (ZEN TAISHIN JUGYO-IN KUMIAI) (ZENTEI)	A	National labor union of all employees of the Japanese Communications Ministry.
All Government Office Workers' Union (ZEN-KANKO SHOKUIN RODO KUMIAI) (ZENKAN)	D	National labor union of employees of Government ministries other than communications, transportation and finance.
Automobile Industry Workers' Union, All Japan (ZEN NIPPON JIDOSHA SANGYO RODO KUMIAI)	D	National labor union of workers in automobile and truck building companies.
Autonomous Government Workers' Union, All Japan (ZEN NIPPON JICHI DANTAI RODO KUMIAI)	C	National labor union of employees of prefectural government offices and metropolitan and municipal government offices.
Chemical Industry Workers Union All Japan, (NCIU) (ZEN NIPPON KAGAKU SANGYO RODO KUMIAI)	C	National labor union of workers in chemical industry.
China Research Institute (CHUGOKU KENKYUSHO)	B	Conducts research into Chinese affairs and publicizes findings thru lectures and publications.
Chinese Communist Area Repatriates' Society (CHUKYO CHIKU HIKIAGESHA KAI)	B	Extends assistance to repatriates from Communist territory in China.
Coal Industry Workers' Union, All Japan (ZEN NIPPON SEKITAN SANGYO RODO KUMIAI) (ZENSEKITAN)	A	National labor union comprising approximately one-third of the nation's coal miners.
Cultural Federation of Korean Residents in Japan (ZAI NICHI CHOSEN BUNKA DANTAI RENGO KAI)	B	Affiliate of the Korean League; Maintains close liaison among the Korean groups in Japan.

SECRET

NAME	EXTENT OF JCP INFLUENCE	NATURE OF ACTIVITY
Dawn Printing Company (AKATSUKI INSATSU KABUSHIKI KAISHA)	B	Prints the official newspapers of the JCP, Youth Communist League and the NCIU.
Democratic Nurture League (MINSHU HOIKU REMMEI)	D	Conducts meetings on democratic upbringing of children.
Democratic Nutrition Ass'n (MINSHU EIYO KYOKAI)	D	Gives advice on diet, and propaganda on current food shortage.
Democratic Paper-Play Group (MINSHU KAMI-SHIBAI SHUDAN)	D	Sponsors paper drama exhibits and lectures.
Democratic Protection League (MINSHU SHUGI YOGO DOMEI) (MINYODO)	B	Political pressure group promoting JCP policies and opposing SCAP programs.
Democratic Scientists' Ass'n (MINSHU SHUGI KAGAKUSHA KYOKAI)	B	Propagates Communist doctrines in natural and social sciences among intelligentsia; conducts lecture courses, seminars, etc.
Democratic Students League (MINSHU SHUGI GAKUSEI DOMEI)	B	Protects students' livelihood, democratization of school, opposition to fascism and militarism.
Education Defense Union (KYOIKU BOEI DOMEI)	B	Struggles for teachers' right to organize and strike, opposition to educational fascism.
Education Democratization Council (KYOIKU MINSHUKA KYOGIKAI)	B	Conducts lecture and discussion meetings on education.
Electrical Manufacturing Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU) (ZEN NIPPON DENKI KOGYO RODO KUMIAI) (DENKO)	C	National labor union of workers in electric apparatus manufacturing industry.
Electric Industry Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU) (ZEN NIPPON DENKI SANGYO RODO KUMIAI) (DENSAN)	C	National labor union of all electric power workers in Japan.
Electric Wire Industry Workers' Union, All Japan (ZEN NIPPON DENSEN KOGYO RODO KUMIAI)	D	National labor union of workers in electric wire industry.
Emancipation Movement Relief Society (KAIHO GISEISHA KYUEN KAI)	D	Affiliate of the Korean League; promotes liberation of Korea.
Express Company Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU) (ZEN NIPPON TSUUN RODO KUMIAI)	D	National labor union of all employees of the Japan Express Company.
Farm-Labor Movement Relief Society (RONO UNDO KYUEN KAI)	B	Extends relief and financial aid to leftist groups and individuals.
Farm-Labor Reporters' Society (RONO KISHA KAI)	D	Maintains liaison among leftist reporters; serves as channel for Communist propaganda.

NAME	EXTENT OF JCP INFLUENCE	NATURE OF ACTIVITY
Federation of Korean Labor Unions in Japan (ZAI NIPPON CHOSENJIN RODO KUMIAI SODO MEI)	B	Promotes political and economic interests of Korean laborers.
Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions (SHITETSU RODO KUMIAI RENGOKAI)	C	National federation of private railway workers' unions.
Federation of Social Science Research Societies (SHAKAI KAGAKU KENKYU KAI RENGO KAI)	B	School organization for study of political and social conditions, especially Communism.
Fed'n of Student Soviet Research Circles (GAKUSEI SOVIETO KENKYU SAKURU RENGOKAI)	B	Liaison among students' Soviet research groups; sponsors lectures.
Federation of Tokyo Metropolitan Workers' Unions (TOKYO TO RODO KUMIAI RENGOKAI)	D	Labor union of employees of Tokyo metropolitan government.
Finance Ministry Three Operating Bureaus Workers' Union (OKURA SANGENCHO RODO KUMIAI)	D	National labor union of workers in the Mint, Printing and Monopoly Bureaus of the Finance Ministry.
Finance Workers' Union, All Japan, (ZEN NIPPON ZAIMU RODO KUMIAI) (ZENZAI)	C	National labor union of employees of the Finance Ministry other than those in Mint, Printing and Monopoly Bureaus.
Foodstuff Industry Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU) (ZEN NIPPON SHOKURYO SANGYO RODO KUMIAI)	D	National labor union of workers in foodstuff industry.
Government Railway Workers' Union (KOKUTETSU RODO KUMIAI)	D	National labor union of all employees of the Japanese Government railways.
Harbor Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU) (ZEN NIPPON KOWAN RODO KUMIAI)	D	National labor union of stevedores.
Independent Dramatic Troupes Council (JIRITSU ENGEKIDAN KYOGIKAI)	D	Gives instruction in dramatics and play writing; aimed especially at labor union dramatics.
Internat'l Politics Research Society (KOKUSAI SEIJI KENKYUKAI)	D	Conducts research into world politics and issues pamphlets on their studies.
Japan Anarchist League (NIPPON ANAKISUTO RENMEI)	E	Solicits converts to anarchism by lectures and publications.
Japan Coal Miners' Union (NIPPON TANKO RODO KUMIAI) (TANRO)	E	National labor union comprising over one-third of the nation's coal miners.
Japan Cultural Cooperative Union (NIPPON BUNKA KYODO KUMIAI)	D	Provides leftist lecturers and material to labor unions and culture groups.

SECRET 12

NAME	EXTENT OF JCP INFLUENCE	NATURE OF ACTIVITY
Japan Demobilized Comrades Ass'n (NIPPON FUKUIN DOSHIKAI)	D	Promotes liaison and extends support to war veterans, repatriates and other war victims.
Japan Democratic Culture League (NIPPON MINSHU SHUGI BUNKA RENMEI)	B	Sponsors cultural conferences, supports radical petitions and protest meetings, serves as clearing house for information, coordinates cultural movements.
Japan Democratic Education Ass'n (NIPPON MINSHU SHUGI KYOIKU KYOKAI)	B	Disseminates communist propaganda by members to school children.
Japan Democratic Women's Council (NIPPON MINSHU FUJIN KYOGIKAI)	B	Sponsors lectures and women's rallies.
Japan Esperanto Study Society (NIPPON ESUPERANTO GAKKAI)	D	Spreads Esperanto studies thru classes, publications, and research.
Japan Farmers' Union (NIPPON NOMIN KUMIAI) (NICHINO)	C	Promotes political and economic interests of farmers.
Japan Fine Arts Society (NIPPON BIJUTSU KAI)	B	Creates and disseminates "democratic" fine arts thru exhibits and research.
Japan Journalists' League (NIPPON JANARISUTO RENMEI)	B	Promotes liaison among leftist newspapermen, opposes reactionary newspapers.
Japan Juvenile Art Society (NIPPON DOGA KAI)	D	Holds lectures and exhibits to influence art teachers and children.
Japan Modern Music Society (NIPPON GENDAI ONGAKU KAI)	B	Gives aid to "democratic" musicians, holds concerts, and conducts music seminars.
Japan Organ Publications Ass'n (NIPPON KIKANSHI KYOKAI)	D	Coordinates efforts to improve position of leftist publications.
Japan Political Economy Research Inst. (NIPPON SEIJI KEIZAI KENKYUSHO)	E	Research institute operated by SANO Gaku; sponsors lectures, compiles reports.
Japan Roman Letters Society (NIPPON ROMAZI KAI)	E	Encourages widespread use of Roman letters in place of Japanese characters.
Japan-Soviet Cultural Relations Ass'n (NISSO BUNKA HEIHAKU KYOKAI)	B	Disseminates pro-Soviet propaganda thru lecture courses and publications.
Japan Teachers' Union (NIPPON KYOSHOKUIN KUMIAI)	E	National union of all Government school teachers in primary, secondary, normal schools, colleges and universities.
Japan Youth Communist League (NIPPON SEINEN KYOSAN DOMEI) (SEIKYO)	A	Subsidiary of JCP; conducts agitation and propaganda among Japanese youth.

NAME	EXTENT OF JCP INFLUENCE	NATURE OF ACTIVITY
Juvenile Literature Writers' Ass'n (JIDO BUNGAKUSHA KYOKAI)	B	Holds research and lecture meetings, liaison with teachers' unions, for creation of a healthy juvenile literature.
Korean Cooperative Union (CHOSEN KYODO KUMIAI)	D	Affiliate of the Korean League; activities unknown.
Korean Democratic Women's League (ZAI NICHI CHOSEN MINSHU JOSEI DOMEI)	B	Affiliate of the Korean League; promotes interests of Korean women in Japan.
Korean Democratic Youth League (ZAI NICHI CHOSEN MINSHU SEINEN DOMEI)	B	Affiliate of the Korean League; acts as the vanguard of the Korean League in its Communist activities; conducts agitation and propaganda among young Korean communists.
Korean Economics Research Institute (CHOSEN KEIZAI KENKYUSHO)	B	Affiliate of the Korean League; disseminates Communist propaganda among the Koreans.
Korean Federation of Industrial Unions (CHOSENJIN GYOSHUBETSU KUMIAI RENGO KAI)	B	Affiliate of the Korean League; promotes welfare of the Korean manufacturers and industrialists.
Korean Industrial and Economic Institute (CHOSEN SANGYO KEIZAI KENKYUSHO)	B	Disseminates Communist propaganda to other leftist Korean organizations.
Korean Literature Association (CHOSEN BUNGAKU KAI)	D	Affiliate of the Korean League; disseminates Korean culture presumably with Communist tinge.
"Kana" Script Society (KANAMOJI KAI)	E	Works for adoption of "kana" script in place of Chinese characters.
Korean Students' League in Japan (ZAI NICHI CHOSEN GAKUSEI DOMEI)	B	Affiliate of the Korean League; promotes interests of leftist Korean students; sponsors leftist cultural activities.
Korean Technical Science Association (CHOSEN KAGAKU GIJUTSU KYOKAI)	D	Affiliate of the Korean League; promotes interests of Korean scientists and technicians.
Labor-Farmer Liaison Council (RONO RENRAKU KAIGI)	B	Communist front pressure group formed in Diet under JCP sponsorship. Participated in organization of Democracy Protection League.
League of Korean Merchants in Japan (ZAI NICHI CHOSENJIN SHOGYO REMMEI)	B	Affiliate of the Korean League; promotes the interests of the Korean merchants in Japan.
League of Koreans Residing in Japan (ZAI NICHI CHOSENJIN RENMEI)	B	Promotes interests of Koreans in Japan under Communist supervision; sponsors leftist activities among Koreans.

SECRET 14

NAME	EXTENT OF JCP INFLUENCE	NATURE OF ACTIVITY
League of Korean Students in Japan(ZAI NICHI CHOSEN GAKUSEI DOMEI)	B	Promotes interest of leftist Korean students; sponsors cultural activities.
League of Korean War Victims in Japan (ZAI NICHI SENSAISHA DOMEI)	D	Affiliate of the Korean League; promotes welfare of the Korean war victims.
Liaison Council of All Government and Public Workers' Unions (ZEN KANKOCHO RODO KUMIAI RENRAKU KYOGIKAI)	C	Liaison group composed of representatives from eight major Government workers' unions, for purpose of pressing demands and coordinating activities of these unions.
Liaison Council of Labor Unions, All Japan (ZEN NIPPON RODO KUMIAI RENRAKU KYOGIKAI) (ZENROREN)	A	Communist-sponsored liaison council composed of representatives from all Communist dominated and Communist influenced labor unions.
Liberal Discussion Society (JIYU KONWA KAI)	D	Holds lecture and discussion meetings for enlightenment of members.
Liberal Lawyers' Group (JIYU HOSO DAN)	B	Provides legal aid and advice to leftist groups and "victims of oppression".
Liberal Movie People's Group (JIYU EIGA-JIN SHUDAN)	B	Disseminates Communist ideas on movies thru conducting classes, research and discussions.
Life Insurance Workers' Union, All Japan, (NCIU) (ZEN NIPPON SEIMEI HOKEN JUGYOIN KUMIAI)	D	National labor union of life insurance company workers.
Livelihood Cooperative Union (SEIKATSU KYODO KUMIAI)	B	Assists distribution of daily necessities thru cooperative buying.
Livelihood Protection League (SEIKATSU YOGO DOMEI)	B	Agitates against taxation by stirring up laborers and housewives.
Lumber Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU)(ZEN NIPPON MOKUZAI RODO KUMIAI)	C	National labor union of workers in lumber and woodworking industries.
Marx-Lenin Research Institute (MARUKUSU-RENIN KENKYUSHO)	A	Conducts research into Communism and produces publications on Marxist ideology.
Materialism Research Institute (YUIBUTSURON KENKYUSHO)	D	Research into materialism and publication of reports thereon.
Medical Treatment Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU) (ZEN NIPPON IRYO JUGYOIN KUMIAI)	C	National labor union of hospital workers, including doctors and nurses.
Metal Industry Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU) (ZEN NIPPON KINZOKU SANGYO RODO KUMIAI)	A	National labor union of workers in iron and steel, machine tool and rolling stock industries.

NAME	EXTENT OF JCP INFLUENCE	NATURE OF ACTIVITY
Motion Picture and Theatrical Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU) (ZEN NIPPON EIGA ENGEKI RODO KUMIAI)	C	National labor union of workers in motion picture industry and theatrical profession.
National Congress of Industrial Unions (ZEN NIPPON SANGYOBETSU RODO KUMIAI KAIGI) (SANBETSU)	A	Communist-sponsored association of labor unions organized on an industrial basis.
National Council of Cement Industry Workers' Unions (ZENKOKU SEMENTO RODO KUMIAI KYOGIKAI)	D	National federation of cement company workers' unions.
National Council of Korean Labor Unions (CHOSEN RODO KUMIAI ZENKOKU HYOGI KAI)	B	Member organization of the World Federation of Trade Unions.
National Educators' League of Koreans in Japan (ZAI NICHI CHOSENJIN ZENKOKU KYOIKU SHA DOMEI)	B	Affiliate of the Korean League; disseminates Communistic propaganda among the Koreans through its schools.
Nat'l Federation of Repatriates' Organizations (HIKIAGESHA DANTAI ZENKOKU RENGO KAI)	E	Locates work and housing for repatriates.
National League of Ammonium Sulfate Industry Workers' Unions (ZENKOKU RYUAN KOGYO RODO KUMIAI RENMEI)	D	National federation of workers in ammonium sulfate (fertilizer) industry.
National Repatriates League (ZENKOKU HIKIAGESHA RENMEI)	E	Extends aid in solving problems of repatriates
Nat'l Student Self-Gov't Federation (ZENKOKU GAKUSEI JICHI RENGOKAI)	B	Makes protests against tuition raise, board of regents plan for colleges, and "reactionary oppression".
New "Haiku" Poets League (SHIN HAIKUJIN RENMEI)	B	Develops "progressive haiku" poetry through criticism of members' verses and lectures.
New Japan Doctors' League (SHIN NIPPON ISHI RENMEI)	D	Conducts seminars and lectures in order to combat feudalism in medical circles.
New Japan Literature Society (SHIN NIPPON BUNGAKU KAI)	B	Promotes proletarian literature thru discussion meetings and talks by Communist authors.
New Japan Poets' Ass'n (SHIN NIPPON KAJIN KYOKAI)	B	Promotes class-conscious "tanka" poetry through criticism of members' works, publications, and lectures.
New Musicians' Group (SHIN ONGAKUKA SHUDAN)	B	Extends music appreciation to masses and creates proletarian music; gives concerts.

SECRET 16

NAME	EXTENT OF JCP INFLUENCE	NATURE OF ACTIVITY
New Theatrical People's Ass'n (SHIN ENGEKIJIN KYOKAI)	B	Promotes proletarian drama through publications, liaison with labor unions, furnishing scripts and technical advice.
Northern Friends' Society (HOKUYU KAI)	B	Conducts liaison with Soviet occupied territory, smuggles weapons and information.
Northern Star Commercial Co. (HOKUSEI SHOJI KABUSHIKI KAISHA)	B	Imports Soviet films for showing in Japan.
Occupation Forces' Workers' Union, All Japan, (NCIU) (ZEN NIPPON SHINCHUGUN YOIN RODO KUMIAI)	C	National labor union of Occupation Forces' Japanese employees.
Okinawan League (OKINAWA RENMEI)	E	Promotes interests of Okinawans in Japan.
Osaka Fine Arts Theater (OSAKA GEIJUTSU ZA)	B	Presents Communist propaganda through its plays.
Pacific Problems Research Soc'y (TAIHEIYO MONDAI CHOSAKAI)	E	Operates library for members, holds lecture meetings.
People's Emancipation League (JINMIN KAIHO RENMEI)	D	Struggles for removal of discrimination against "ETA" caste.
Printing and Publishing Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU) (ZEN NIPPON INSATSU SHUPPAN RODO KUMIAI)	C	National labor union of workers in printing and publishing industries.
Puku Puppet Show Troupe (PUKU NINGYO GEKIDAN)	B	Disseminates leftist ideas by means of its puppet plays.
Russian Culture Research Society (ROSHIA BUNKA KENKYU KAI)	B	Holds lectures on culture and classes in the Russian language.
Russian Literature Union (ROSHIA BUNGAKUSHA KUMIAI)	B	Facilitates translation of Russian literature by helping obtain translation rights, etc.
Seamen's Union, All Japan (ZEN NIPPON KAIIN KUMIAI)	D	National labor union of seamen.
Shinkyo Dramatic Troupe (SHINKYO GEKIDAN)	D	Puts on leftist and Russian plays before labor unions and cultural groups.
Shipbuilding Workers' Union, All Japan (ZEN NIPPON ZOSEN RODO KUMIAI)	D	National labor union of employees of shipbuilding companies.
Sino-Japanese Cultural Research Institute (CHUNICHI BUNKA KENKYUSHO)	B	Research and leftist propaganda about China.
Society to Protect Japanese Culture (NIPPON BUNKA MAMORU KAI)	B	Promotes "democratic racial front" activities.

NAME	EXTENT OF JCP INFLUENCE	NATURE OF ACTIVITY
Soviet Area Repatriates Livelihood Protection League (SOREN CHIKU HIKIAGESHA SEIKATSU YOGO DOMEI)	B	Provides aid and propaganda to repatriates from Soviet territory.
Soviet Culture Admirers' Club (SOVIETO BUNKA AIKO KAI)	B	Holds meetings to see and hear about the Soviet Union.
Soviet Culture Ass'n (SOVIETO BUNKA KYOKAI)	B	Disseminates information about the USSR and its culture through lectures and publications.
Soviet Researchers' Ass'n (SOVIETO KENKYUSHA KYOKAI)	B	Publicizes information favorable to USSR through study meetings and magazines.
Stage Arts Institute (BUTAI GEIJUTSU GAKUIN)	D	Instructs dramatic techniques.
Unemployed League (SHITSUGYOSHA DOMEI)	D	Affiliate of the Korean League; promotes interests of the unemployed Koreans in Japan.
Vanguard Art Society (ZENEI BIJUTSU KAI)	D	Developes proletarian art through exhibits, talks and publications.
Water-Level Society (SUIHEI SHA)	C	Represents and protects interest of the ETA ("untouchable" class).
Women's Democratic Club (FUJIN MINSHU KURABU)	D	Holds lectures, concerts, and provides employment and domestic advisory service.
Women's Emancipation Society (FUJIN KAIHO NO KAI)	B	Auxiliary of NCIU, does relief work and propaganda through talks.
World Economy Research Institute (SEKAI KEIZAI KENKYUSHO)	B	Conducts research into economic affairs and publicizes them in reports to selected clientele.
Youth and Women's Construction Corps (SEINEN FUJIN KENSETSU TAI)	A	Action squad organization existing within All-Communication Workers' Union

* * * * *

Attention is invited to the fact that in many cases more than one translation is possible and equally correct. The choice is determined by the individual translator. CIS G-2 has standardized as many of these translations as possible for the sake of consistency and clarity in an attempt to utilize the English word that most nearly describes the type of organization.

Following are a few examples of multiple choice:

ROMAJI	TRANSLATIONS	CIS STANDARD
JIYU	Liberal Free	Liberal
REMMEI	League Council Conference	League

INDEX OF JAPANESE ROMAJI NAMES

ROMAJI	TRANSLATION
AKATSUKI INSATSU KABUSHIKI KAISHA	Dawn Printing Company
BUTAI GEIJUTSU GAKUIN	Stage Arts Institute
CHOSEN BUNGAKU KAI	Korean Literature Association
CHOSEN KAGAKU GIJUTSU KYOKAI	Korean Technical Science Association
CHOSEN KEIZAI KENKYUSHO	Korean Economics Research Institute
CHOSEN KYODO KUMIAI	Korean Cooperative Union
CHOSEN RODO KUMIAI ZENKOKU HYOGI KAI	National Council of Korean Labor Unions
CHOSEN SANGYO KEIZAI KENKYUSHO	Korean Industrial and Economic Institute
CHOSENJIN GYOSHUBETSU KUMIAI RENGO KAI	Korean Federation of Industrial Unions
CHUGOKU KENKYUSHO	China Research Institute
CHUKYO CHIKU HIKIAGESHA KAI	Chinese Communist Area Repatriates' Society
CHUNICHI BUNKA KENKYUSHO	Sino-Japanese Cultural Research Institute
FUJIN KAIHO NO KAI	Women's Emancipation Society
FUJIN MINSHU KURABU	Women's Democratic Club
GAKUSEI SOVIETO KENKYU SAKURU RENGOKAI	Fed'n of Student Soviet Research Circles
HIKIAGESHA DANTAI ZENKOKU RENGO KAI	Nat'l Federation of Repatriates' Organizations
HOKUSEI SHOJI KABUSHIKI KAISHA	Northern Star Commercial Co.
HOKUYU KAI	Northern Friends' Society
JIDO BUNGAKUSHA KYOKAI	Juvenile Literature Writers' Ass'n
JIMMIN KAIHO RENMEI	Pepple's Emancipation League
JIRITSU ENGEKIDAN KYOGIKAI	Independent Dramatic Troupes Council
JIYU EIGA-JIN SHUDAN	Liberal Movie People's Group
JIYU HOSO DAN	Liberal Lawyers' Group
JIYU KONWA KAI	Liberal Discussion Society
KAIHO GISEISHA KYUEN KAI	Emancipation Movement Relief Society

INDEX OF JAPANESE ROMAJI NAMES

ROMAJI	TRANSLATION
KANAMOJI KAI	"Kana" Script Society
KOKUSAI SEIJI KENKYUKAI	Internat'l Politics Research Society
KOKUTETSU RODO KUMIAI	Government Railway Workers' Union
KYOIKU BOEI DOMEI	Education Defense Union
KYOIKU MINSHUKA KYOGIKAI	Education Democratization Council
MARUKUSU-RENIN KENKYUSHO	Marx-Lenin Research Institute
MINSHU EIYO KYOKAI	Democratic Nutrition Ass'n
MINSHU HOIKU REMMEI	Democratic Nurture League
MINSHU KAMI-SHIBAI SHUDAN	Democratic Paper-Play Group
MINSHU SHUGI GAKUSEI DOMEI	Democratic Students' League
MINSHU SHUGI KAGAKUSHA KYOKAI	Democratic Scientists' Ass'n
MINSHU SHUGI YOGO DOMEI	Democratic Protection League
NIPPON ANAKISUTO REMMEI	Japan Anarchist League
NIPPON BIJUTSU KAI	Japan Fine Arts Society
NIPPON BUNKA KYODO KUMIAI	Japan Cultural Cooperative Union
NIPPON BUNKA MAMORU KAI	Society to Protect Japanese Culture
NIPPON DOGA KAI	Japan Juvenile Art Society
NIPPON ESPERANTO GAKKAI	Japan Esperanto Study Society
NIPPON FUKUIN DOSHIKAI	Japan Demobilized Comrades Ass'n
NIPPON GENDAI ONGAKU KAI	Japan Modern Music Society
NIPPON JANARISUTO REMMEI	Japan Journalists League
NIPPON KIKANSHI KYOKAI	Japan Organ Publications Ass'n
NIPPON KYOSHOKUIN KUMIAI	Japan Teachers' Union
NIPPON MINSHU FUJIN KYOGIKAI	Japan Democratic Women's Council
NIPPON MINSHU SHUGI BUNKA REMMEI	Japan Democratic Culture League
NIPPON MINSHU SHUGI KYOIKU KYOKAI	Japan Democratic Education Ass'n
NIPPON NOMIN KUMIAI	Japan Farmers' Union
NIPPON ROMAZI KAI	Japan Roman Letters Society

SECRET 20

INDEX OF JAPANESE ROMAJI NAMES

ROMAJI	TRANSLATION
NIPPON SEIJI KEIZAI KENKYUSHO	Japan Political Economy Research Inst.
NIPPON SEINEN KYOSAN DOMEI	Japan Youth Communist League
NIPPON TANKO RODO KUMIAI	Japan Coal Miners' Union
NISSO BUNKA RENRAKU KYOKAI	Japan-Soviet Cultural Relations Ass'n
OKINAWA REMMEI	Okinawan League
OKURA SANGENCHO RODO KUMIAI	Finance Ministry Three Operating Bureaus Workers' Union
OSAKA GEIJUTSU ZA	Osaka Fine Arts Theater
PUKU NINGYO GEKIDAN	Puku Puppet Show Troupe
RONO KISHA KAI	Farm-Labor Reporters' Society
RONO RENRAKU KAIGI	Labor-Farmer Liaison Council
RONO UNDO KYUEN KAI	Farm-Labor Movement Relief Society
ROSHIA BUNKA KENKYU KAI	Russian Culture Research Society
ROSHIA BUNGAKUSHA KUMIAI	Russian Literature Union
SEIKATSU KYODO KUMIAI	Livelihood Cooperative Union
SEIKATSU YOGO DOMEI	Livelihood Protection League
SEINEN FUJIN KENSETSU TAI	Youth and Women's Construction Corps
SEKAI KEIZAI KENKYUSHO	World Economy Research Institute
SHAKAI KAGAKU KENKYU KAI RENGO KAI	Federation of Social Science Research Societies
SHIN ENGEKIJIN KYOKAI	New Theatrical People's Ass'n
SHIN HAIKUJIN REMMEI	New "Haiku" Poets' League
SHINKYO GEKIDAN	Shinkyo Dramatic Troupe
SHIN NIPPON BUNGAKU KAI	New Japan Literature Society
SHIN NIPPON ISHI REMMEI	New Japan Doctors' League
SHIN NIPPON KAJIN KYOKAI	New Japan Poets' Ass'n
SHIN ONGAKUKA SHUDAN	New Musicians' Group
SHITETSU RODO KUMIAI RENGOKAI	Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions
SHITSUGYOSHA DOMEI	Unemployed League

SECRET

12

INDEX OF JAPANESE ROMAJI NAMES

NAMES	TRANSLATION
SOREN CHIKU HIKIAGESHA SEIKATSU YOGO DOMEI	Soviet Area Repatriates Livelihood Protection League
SOVIETO BUNKA AIKO KAI	Soviet Culture Admirers' Club
SOVIETO BUNKA KYOKAI	Soviet Culture Ass'n
SOVIETO KENKYUSHA KYOKAI	Soviet Researchers' Ass'n
SUIHEI SHA	Water-Level Society
TAIHEIYO MONDAI CHOSAKAI	Pacific Problems Research Soc'y
TOKYO TO RODO KUMIAI RENGOKAI	Federation of Tokyo Metropolitan Workers' Unions
YUIBUTSURON KENKYUSHO	Materialism Research Institute
ZAI NICHI CHOSEN BUNKA DANTAI RENGO KAI	Cultural Federation of Korean Residents in Japan
ZAI NICHI CHOSEN GAKUSEI DOMEI	Korean Students' League in Japan
ZAI NICHI CHOSEN MINSHU FUJIN DOMEI	Korean Democratic Women's League
ZAI NICHI CHOSEN MINSHU SEINEN DOMEI	Korean Democratic Youth League
ZAI NICHI CHOSENJIN RENMEI	League of Koreans Residing in Japan
ZAI NICHI CHOSENJIN SHOGYO RENMEI	League of Korean Merchants in Japan
ZAI NICHI CHOSENJIN ZENKOKU KYOIKU SHA DOMEI	National Educators' League of Koreans in Japan
ZAI NICHI SENSAISHA DOMEI	League of Korean War Victims in Japan
ZAI NIPPON CHOSENJIN RODO KUMIAI SODO MEI	Federation of Korean Labor Unions in Japan
ZENEI BIJUTSU KAI	Vanguard Art Society
ZENKOKU GAKUSEI JICHI RENGOKAI	Nat'l Student Self-Gov't Federation
ZENKOKU HIKIAGESHA RENMEI	National Repatriates League
ZENKOKU RYUAN KOGYO RODO KUMIAI RENMEI	National League of Ammonium Sulfate Industry Workers' Unions
ZENKOKU SEMENTO RODO KUMIAI KYOGIKAI	National Council of Cement Industry Workers' Unions
ZEN KANKOCHO RODO KUMIAI RENRAKU KYOGIKAI	Liaison Council of All Government and Public Workers' Unions
ZEN KANKO SHOKUIN RODO KUMIAI	All Government Office Workers' Union
ZEN TEISHIN JUGYOIN KUMIAI	All Communications Workers' Union (NCIU)

SECRET

22

INDEX OF JAPANESE ROMAJI NAMES

NAMES	TRANSLATION
ZEN NIPPON DENKI KOGYO RODO KUMIAI	Electrical Manufacturing Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU)
ZEN NIPPON DENKI SANGYO RODO KUMIAI	Electric Industry Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU)
ZEN NIPPON DENSEN KOGYO RODO KUMIAI	Electric Wire Industry Workers' Union, All Japan
ZEN NIPPON EIGA ENGEKI RODO KUMIAI	Motion Picture and Theatrical Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU)
ZEN NIPPON INSATSU SHUPPAN RODO KUMIAI	Printing and Publishing Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU)
ZEN NIPPON IRYO JUGYOIN KUMIAI	Medical Treatment Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU)
ZEN NIPPON JICHI DANTAI RODO KUMIAI	Autonomous Government Workers' Union, All Japan
ZEN NIPPON JIDOSHA SANGYO RODO KUMIAI	Automobile Industry Workers' Union, All Japan
ZEN NIPPON KAGAKU SANGYO RODO KUMIAI	Chemical Industry Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU)
ZEN NIPPON KAIIN KUMIAI	Seamen's Union, All Japan
ZEN NIPPON KINZOKU SANGYO RODO KUMIAI	Metal Industry Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU)
ZEN NIPPON KOWAN RODO KUMIAI	Harbor Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU)
ZEN NIPPON MOKUZAI RODO KUMIAI	Lumber Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU)
ZEN NIPPON RODO KUMIAI RENRAKU KYOGIKAI	Liaison Council of Labor Unions, All Japan
ZEN NIPPON SANGYOBETSU RODO KUMIAI KAIGI	National Congress of Industrial Unions
ZEN NIPPON SEIMEI HOKEN JUGYOIN KUMIAI	Life Insurance Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU)
ZEN NIPPON SEKITAN SANGYO RODO KUMIAI	Coal Industry Workers' Union, All Japan
ZEN NIPPON SHINCHUGUN YOIN RODO KUMIAI	Occupation Forces' Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU)
ZEN NIPPON SHOKURYO SANGYO RODO KUMIAI	Foodstuff Industry Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU)
ZEN NIPPON TSUUN RODO KUMIAI	Express Company Workers' Union, All Japan (NCIU)
ZEN NIPPON ZAIMU RODO KUMIAI	Finance Workers' Union, All Japan
ZEN NIPPON ZOSEN RODO KUMIAI	Shipbuilding Workers' Union, All Japan

SECRET

SECRET

COMMUNIST

Minimum Wage Law Proposed by Japan Communist Party.

G-2 ESS 9 November 1948

1 Attn: Miss Wilson, Labor Div CIS/SpInt/LMF/mh

To: Government Section

1. Forwarded herewith is Summary of Information, subject as above, dated 8 November 1948, which contains translation of a leaflet outlining a minimum wage law desired by the Japan Communist Party.

2. According to a usually reliable source the leaflet was issued by the Japan Communist Party in September or October 1948, but exact date of issue is not known.

3. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
S/I, subj as above,
dtd 8 Nov 48

C.A.W.

29923-A

GS Info Copy

DISPATCHED 1948 NOV 10 G.H.Q.

24

46.

SECRET

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Special Intelligence

APO 500
8 Nov 48

CIS/SpInt/LMF

SUBJECT: Minimum Wage Law Proposed by Japan Communist Party

1. An original leaflet in Japanese, entitled "Outline of the Communist Party Minimum Wage Law" was obtained on 23 October 1948. According to a usually reliable source, this leaflet was issued by the Japan Communist Party. Exact date of issue is not known.

2. The following is a translation of the complete text of Subject leaflet:

"Outline of Communist Party Minimum Wage Law

"Introduction:

The 25th Article of the Constitution stipulates that the people have the right to enjoy a healthy and cultural (civilized) minimum livelihood standard and the 1st Article in the Labor Standard Law also stipulates that necessities (labor conditions) must be provided for laborers to live and enjoy a life of human beings. The critical time has come for us to establish a minimum wage system and a general social assurance institution so that the above stipulations may live. This law is aimed to build two foundations, meaning the assurance of a healthy and civilized minimum livelihood standard for laborers and the guarantee of a free economical recovery (Program) and racial independence for Japan.

I. A minimum wage system will be decided upon in accordance with the 25th Article of the Constitution and the 1st Article of the Labor Standard Law in order to plan for the livelihood is that the laborers and their families should be guaranteed a civilized and materialistic livelihood, meaning a complete living assurance.

II. The minimum wage will be based upon at least 8 hour per day labor and not more than 48 hours per week, however, mine labor in the mining industry will be at least 6 hours per day and not more than 36 hours per week. The wages payed for overtime will not be included in the minimum wage mentioned in this law.

25

SECRET

Inc 1

III. The minimum wage must be paid regardless of attendance, negligence, efficiency or disputes; however, if labor efficiency is very low, due to mental and physical disability, the Wage Committee must verify said disability. The difference will be assured through the social insurance.

IV. Minimum wage must be assured through suitable prices of goods necessary for subsistence and adequate ration. If this assurance can not be met, the government must completely make up for the shortage.

V. In accordance with this law, the losses of the medium and small enterprises must be reimbursed through a separate aid fund by the government, provided the above is the decision of the Wage Committee.

VI. A Wage Committee will be formed to decide upon a minimum wage.

VII. The Wage Committee will be comprised of those from the labor unions, capitalists' organizations, farmers and citizens organizations. The majority must be from labor unions.

VIII. The term of office for a Wage Committee member will be one year. However, the selection body can fire a member before the term is up, if they see fit. The successor will complete the balance of the term stipulated.

IX. The Wage Committee will meet one or more times per year according to necessity, and decide upon the goods that make up the details of the minimum wage, as stipulated in Article 1. A general minimum wage must be decided upon in spite of occupational differences. In addition, if the condition necessitates, a minimum wage for different industries and occupations will not be less than the general minimum wage.

X. The government and employers will abide by the decisions made by the Wage Committee.

XI. The Wage Committee will carry out an examination supervision in relation to the minimum wage. The Wage Committee is given the power to examine the place of business, ask laborers questions, and request for the submission of documents and books in regard to wages, working hours and all other matters concerned by the employers. The employers can not refuse the above request.

XII. When the minimum wage is decided upon, its details must be made public. When the minimum wage is made public, the employers must pay the laborers a larger wage than that mentioned above.

XIII. The laborers and labor unions can appeal to the Wage Committee in regard to violations of the minimum wage. Utilizing this appeal as a reason, the employers will not carry out illegal and discriminating treatment against the laborers involved.

XIV. The Wage Committee can examine this appeal, advise the employers in regard to the violation and take said appeal to court.

XV. The employer will be punished in the following cases.

(1) When the minimum wage is made public and the employer does not pay the laborers more than the above mentioned, he will receive a sentence of six months or more. In addition, the employer will have to pay five times that of the minimum wage balance.

(2) When the laborers and labor union make a complaint to the Wage Committee in regard to the violation of the minimum wage and the employer carries out illegal and discriminating treatment against the laborers involved, he will receive a sentense of 3 months or more.

(3) When the Wage Committee examines the place of business, asks the laborers questions in regard to the examination supervision and requests for the submission of documents and books by the employer and said employer refused to do so, he will receive a sentense of one month or more. In addition, he will be fined 20,000 yen or more."

END OF TRANSLATION

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Special Intelligence

APO 500
6 Nov 48

CIS/SpInt/LMF

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Minimum Wage Law Proposed by Japan Communist Party

1. An original leaflet in Japanese, entitled "Outline of the Communist Party Minimum Wage Law" was obtained on 23 October 1948. According to a usually reliable source, this leaflet was issued by the Japan Communist Party. Exact date of issue is not known.

2. The following is a translation of the complete text of Subject leaflet:

"Outline of Communist Party Minimum Wage Law

"Introduction:

The 25th Article of the Constitution stipulates that the people have the right to enjoy a healthy and cultural (civilized) minimum livelihood standard and the 1st Article in the Labor Standard Law also stipulates that necessities (labor conditions) must be provided for laborers to live and enjoy a life of human beings. The critical time has come for us to establish a minimum wage system and a general social assurance institution so that the above stipulations may live. This law is aimed to build two foundations, meaning the assurance of a healthy and civilized minimum livelihood standard for laborers and the guarentee of a free economical recovery (Program) and racial independence for Japan.

I. A minimum wage system will be decided upon in accordance with the 25th Article of the Constitution and the 1st Article of the Labor Standard Law in order to plan for the livelihood is that the laborers and their families should be guaranteed a civilized and materialistic livelihood, meaning a complete living assurance.

II. The minimum wage will be based upon at least 8 hour per day labor and not more than 48 hours per week, however, mine labor in the mining industry will be at least 6 hours per day and not more than 36 hours per week. The wages payed for overtime will not be included in the minimum wage mentioned in this law.

Incl 1

III. The minimum wage must be paid regardless of attendance, negligence, efficiency or disputes; however, if labor efficiency is very low, due to mental and physical disability, the Wage Committee must verify said disability. The difference will be assured through the social insurance.

IV. Minimum wage must be assured through suitable prices of goods necessary for subsistence and adequate ration. If this assurance can not be met, the government must completely make up for the shortage.

V. In accordance with this law, the losses of the medium and small enterprises must be reimbursed through a separate aid fund by the government, provided the above is the decision of the Wage Committee.

VI. A Wage Committee will be formed to decide upon a minimum wage.

VII. The Wage Committee will be comprised of those from the labor unions, capitalists' organizations, farmers and citizens organizations. The majority must be from labor unions.

VIII. The term of office for a Wage Committee member will be one year. However, the selection body can fire a member before the term is up, if they see fit. The successor will complete the balance of the term stipulated.

IX. The Wage Committee will meet one or more times per year according to necessity, and decide upon the goods that make up the details of the minimum wage, as stipulated in Article 1. A general minimum wage must be decided upon in spite of occupational differences. In addition, if the condition necessitates, a minimum wage for different industries and occupations will not be less than the general minimum wage.

X. The government and employers will abide by the decisions made by the Wage Committee.

XI. The Wage Committee will carry out an examination supervision in relation to the minimum wage. The Wage Committee is given the power to examine the place of business, ask laborers questions, and request for the submission of documents and books in regard to wages, working hours and all other matters concerned by the employers. The employers can not refuse the above request.

XII. When the minimum wage is decided upon, its details must be made public. When the minimum wage is made public, the employers must pay the laborers a larger wage than that mentioned above.

XIII. The laborers and labor unions can appeal to the Wage Committee in regard to violations of the minimum wage. Utilizing this appeal as a reason, the employers will not carry out illegal and discriminating treatment against the laborers involved.

XIV. The Wage Committee can examine this appeal, advise the employers in regard to the violation and take said appeal to court.

XV. The employer will be punished in the following cases.

(1) When the minimum wage is made public and the employer does not pay the laborers more than the above mentioned, he will receive a sentence of six months or more. In addition, the employer will have to pay five times that of the minimum wage balance.

(2) When the laborers and labor union make a complaint to the Wage Committee in regard to the violation of the minimum wage and the employer carries out illegal and discriminating treatment against the laborers involved, he will receive a sentence of 3 months or more.

(3) When the Wage Committee examines the place of business, asks the laborers questions in regard to the examination supervision and requests for the submission of documents and books by the employer and said employer refused to do so, he will receive a sentence of one month or more. In addition, he will be fined 20,000 yen or more."

END OF TRANSLATION

D Secret D

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS – MIS – GHQ – SCAP

INTERCEPT: JP/TOS/3567

From:
NAKAYA Hisajiro (中谷壽次郎)
c/o SEKITAN KAIKAN (Coal Hall)
16, 2-chome, Kayaba-cho,
Nihombashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to
(Japan)

LIST:

To:
KOMINAMI Mamoru (小南護)
c/o SEIBU SEKITAN KOGYO REMMEI
(Western District Coal Mine Employers League)
Hinode-machi, Takachiho, Onoda-shi
Yamaguchi-ken, (Japan)

LIST:

Type: Letter

Dated: Postmark: 30 Sep 48

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Passed

Relevant Records:

Examiner: TOS

Prep. Date: 14 Oct 48

Eval-Alloc: 208-14-10

DISTRIBUTION:
CIS/SPI/CH -2
CIS/SHI/JHPB-2
ESS/LA -1
✓GS -1
NRS -1
DAI DIV -2
DAI -4

TEXT

LABOR: COMMUNISTS TO USE INDIVIDUALISTIC, INDEPENDENT TACTICS IN COAL MINING INDUSTRY TO PREVENT COMMUNIST PARTY (LIST: X-76) FROM ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITY

Writer encloses a carbon copy of typewritten bulletin 'TORE' No. 19 dated 28 Sep, and stamped 'Secret', which reads in part as follows:

"The analysis of the struggle policy of the ZEN NIPPON SEKITAN SANGYO RODO KUMIAI (ZEN SEKITAN, All-Japan Coal Industry Workers Union).

Vice-chairman TAKAYAMA of the Central Struggle Committee of ZEN SEKITAN referred to the future struggle policy in the editorial of the union's organ paper TANKO (Coal Mine). It may be said that his opinion revealed the gist of the leftist tactics to be adopted in the future. He stated:

'There are two (2) types of struggle against authority. One is a permanent struggle and the other a temporary one. As to the struggle policy for the acquirement of (a) the minimum wage system, (b) an automatic wage increase in line with the rise in cost of living, and (c) retirement allowance and safety regulations, the policy has been established to conduct regional struggles. The idea is to effect ultimate regional struggles which develop from workshop struggles intended to overthrow the ASHIDA Cabinet.'

"He explains the reason why these policies have been adopted, stating that it is due to the fundamental difference in opinion regarding the analysis of the objective situation. He denounces those realists who oppose the permanent struggle which has political aims, saying that such an attitude would confine the activities of the laboring class to economic struggles only.

"Hinting at the extreme leftist tactics to be used, the editorial reveals that the key for the coming struggle lies in the expansion of the struggle from the rank-and-file members and the adoption of measures that would move masses to carry out struggles of their own. TAKAYAMA's conclusion is as follows:

'It is important to expand a local struggle against local authority. The strong point of an independence union lies in its ability to unify all struggles into a political struggle, directly aimed against regional authority or against the Cabinet.'

"The following cases will affirm our view to regard TAKAYAMA's opinion as an indication of the strategy of the extreme leftists.

1. In the middle of August when the government railway workers actively deserted their posts, TOKUDA Kyuichi (List: XBVa-76) of the KYOSANTO (Communist Party, List: X-76), was summoned by CIC and given a warning that CIC would take definite steps if the party agitated labor too much. He was also questioned if the desertions were caused by a party directive. His reply was that he could do nothing regarding the matter because the desertions were conducted voluntarily by the deserters.

(continued)

31
Secret

#182

CCD Form No. 1 A

Secret 32

JP/TOS/3567

2. On 10 September, Chairman DOBASHI (List: XH-76) of ZENTEI (List: XH-76) and his staff members were told by Mr. KADES, deputy chief of the Government Section, GHQ to explain the so-called 'graded struggle'. Then the ZENTEI issued an amended directive which read, 'As to the workshop struggle, union members will carry out a struggle against authority as individuals'.

47A "From these facts we can draw the following conclusion.

The members of a fraction in ZEN SEKITAN will commence a workshop struggle and a struggle against authority, as individuals."

Secret

Communist

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

23719

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: Communist Party Election Tactics in Election of Village Mayor In Ishikawa-ken

Note No.	From: G-2	To: Govt Section	Date: 2 Sep 48 CIS/SpInt/PM/ab
1	1. Inclosed herewith Summary of Information, dated 1 Sep 48, Subject as above. Attached Summary contains the results of investigations conducted to determine the tactics of the Communist Party during the election for the village mayor of Koshiji-machi, Kashima-gun, Ishikawa-ken. 2. This is forwarded for your information. 1 Incl: Copy S/I, dtd 1 Sep 48		C. A. W.

AGO Form No. 37

33

SECRET

5177-64 ENGR-1-27-47-100,000

44

SECRET

Communist Party Election Tactics in Election of Village Mayor In Ishikawa-ken

G-2 Govt Section 2 Sep 48

1 CIS/SpInt/FM/ab

1. Inclosed herewith Summary of Information, dated 1 Sep 48, Subject as above. Attached Summary contains the results of investigations conducted to determine the tactics of the Communist Party during the election for the village mayer of Koshiji-machi, Kashima-gun, Ishikawa-ken.

2. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 1 Sep 48

C. A. W.

3X

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Special Intelligence

APO 500
1 Sep 48

CIS/Sp Int/PM

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Communist Party Election Tactics in Election of Village Mayor in Ishikawa-ken

Investigation was initiated on 10 August 1948, upon receipt of reports from various sources that the Japan Communist Party had been putting forth special efforts to elect their candidate village mayor of Ishikawa-ken, Kashima-gun, Koshiji-machi, and that Communist tactics in this election were different from those in past elections. Investigation was for the purpose of determining what these Communist Party tactics were and how they differed from those used in the past, and to determine if any remarks against the American Occupation Forces or policies were employed as part of these tactics.

1. On 10 August 1948, the following information was obtained from Uejima Yaichi of the Kashima-gun local office of the Ishikawa Prefectural Government, which had supervision over the election in Ishikawa-ken, Kashima-gun, Koshiji-machi. Uejima stated as follows:

On 1 July 1948 the former village mayor of Koshiji-machi, TANAKA Teiji, resigned because of ill health. The date for the new election was set for 10 August, and on 3 August 1948, both URABE Shuzo on the non-partisan ticket, and OMOTE Muneo on the Communist Party ticket, announced their candidacy for village mayor. Since that time, the Communists have made frequent inquiries at the Kashima-gun local office regarding the election laws.

2. On 11 August 1948, the following information was submitted by a usually reliable source:

On 20 July 1948 the Communist Party held a cell meeting in Ishikawa-ken, Koshiji-machi, Aza Takabe for the purpose of making plans for the election of a new village mayor. Even before that time they planned to put OMOTE up as a candidate for the post left vacant by the resignation of TANAKA. Soon after this the Communist Party launched an intensive election campaign for OMOTE in Koshiji-machi, holding lecture meetings and "paper shows" every night until the election. Many Communists

came from Ishikawa-ken, Kanazawa-shi to assist in this campaign. Youth Communist League members, mostly from the Fourth High School and the Kanazawa Women's College, came from Kanazawa to entertain the young people and to spread Communist propaganda among the boys and girls. They employed "paper shows", "magic lantern shows" and attempted to teach English conversation. This activity was carried on several times a day in all parts of the village. While most of the lectures and campaign speeches were made by local Communists such as TAMURA Shigeo, YOKOYAMA Yoshio, TAKA Eisaku, OMOTOE, and YATA Kikuo (alias SHINO Koichi), other well-known Communists came to the area to spread Communist propaganda and to assist in OMOTE's campaign. These included UMEDA Hyoichi, MIYASHITA Hachiro, HAKAMADA Satomi, and TORIKI Ryo. Their speeches dealt principally with discussions of taxation, rice deliveries, and war between the United States and Russia. The Communists made such remarks as that the farmers need not deliver rice because the best Japanese rice was being taken by the Americans and rationed out by them to make "osushi" or that it was sent to South Korea during the recent elections there. Likewise, they said that it would be best not to pay taxes since almost all of the tax money was being used by the Occupation Forces for occupation costs. Source further stated that the Communists are gradually but vigorously disseminating extremely derogatory anti-Occupational propaganda.

3. On 11 August 1948 SAMI Tetsuo, president of the Ishikawa Branch of the Japan Anti-Communist League, was interviewed. SAMI stated in substance as follows:

On 28 July 1948 the Koshiji Cell of the Japan Communist Party sponsored a lecture meeting at the Koshiji-machi, Aza Arie Primary School at which the speakers were OMOTE Muneo, TORIKI Ryo, and YOKOYAMA Yoshio. About thirty-five villagers were present. TORIKI spoke on why he believes in Communism. He pointed out that he remained in Karafuto after the war in order to learn the true meaning of Communism and that as a result of this, he was convinced that the only way to save Japan is through Communism and that the people should be prepared to face a bloody revolution in order to bring this about.

During OMOTE's speech, a villager asked if it wasn't dangerous to speak out for Communism when Japan is under the occupation of American Forces. SAMI claims that it is considered smart tactics to have one of their own members ask a question at a public meeting and then to answer it boldly. At any rate, according to SAMI, OMOTE stated that the Soviet Union is behind the Japanese Communists and that, in the event of a Soviet-American war, the Russians are sure to win for they have superior planes and a geographical advantage.

The highlight of YOKOYAMA's speech was his remarks to the effect that Japan does not need interference from the Occupation Forces today for she is actually under the control of the Far Eastern Commission.

He stated that the Communists are determined to fight to the last ditch against those occupation policies which are suppressing the workers and farmers. Their weapon is the strike. Already the Occupation policy for Japan has been weakened; this is illustrated by the fact that the 1 Feb strike of last year was called off by an order, while all the Occupation Forces did during the local strikes last March was to advise that they be called off.

NOTE: (1) Arie is that block in Ishikawa-ken, Kashima-gun, Koshiji-machi which is said to be completely Communist dominated. Actually it is about eighty percent Communist. OMOTE Muneo is the block chief. It was in this block that there was recently some question about the allocation of rice quotas and the making of false reports regarding land holdings. Allegations were that Communists in the block were favored. Police reports indicate that there is some degree of truth in the allegations.

(2) This is the first reported incident of active participation in Communist Party activity by TORIKI Ryo since his repatriation from Karafuto on 17 May 1948.

(3) The Communist Party tactic of having one of their own members ask a question at a public meeting to give the appearance that non-Communists are participating in the meeting is an old one that has been confirmed by previous reports from sources close to the party itself.

4. On 11 August 1948, information was received from the Kashima-gun National Rural Police which largely confirmed the report mentioned in paragraph 2, above. In addition it stated, in substance, as follows:

Although TANAKA resigned because of poor health, there are some villagers who say that some sort of agreement existed between TANAKA and the Communist, OMOTE. Investigation by the police failed to bear this allegation out.

In general the villagers frown upon the Communist attempt to spread propaganda among the young people of the village. It was reported that many of the children went out at night to see the "paper shows" and some had stolen money from their homes in order to contribute to the Communist funds. The "paper shows" were free, but it seems that they always collected contributions.

In addition to the above, YOKOYAMA Yoshio of Koshiji-machi, Aza Kuroji held song fests under the title of "Boys' World" and taught these youngsters songs about the moral degradation and corruption prevalent in Japan today. These songs are hardly fit for children of ten or twelve years. The children could not understand the meaning of these songs but they seemed anxious to learn them within a few days as they were instructed to.

5. On 11 August 1948 UEJIMA Yaichi was reinterviewed, and was informed that:

Of the two thousand nine hundred and seventeen (2917) registered voters in Koshiji-machi, one thousand four hundred and thirty-six (1436) cast votes in the election for a new mayor on 10 August 1948. Of this number, URABE Shuzo polled one thousand one hundred and sixty-five (1165), while the Communist candidate, OMOTE Muneo polled only two hundred and fifty-one (251) votes. The rest were improperly marked ballots.

Although the newspapers had reported that the Communists were planning to protest the election in Koshiji-machi on the grounds that certain officials had told them about the new election laws which have not gone into effect and they had campaigned according to these new rules causing them to be deteated, no formal complaint has been made to the prefectural authorities nor does it seem likely that such a complaint will be made. The Communist Party apparently used the election merely as a means of spreading more Communist propaganda and have tried to stir up the people to dislike the present government.

Attachment

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Anti-Communist Drive

From: G-2 To: G. S. - Gen Whitney
C. I. & E. - Col Nugent 27 August 1948

1. In our mutual local efforts of indoctrinating the Japanese public, I recommend the continuous publication (in Japanese media) of authentic data, that unmasks the Communist conspiracy. I should be happy to assist in funds and procurement of news print; note our recent pulping ofobsolute texts.

2. One of the most important American agencies, which we must fully exploit, is the Congressional Committee on Un-American /Activities. I have just read a brochure by the Chairman, the Hon J. Parnell Thomas (New Jersey) entitled "Ten Years of Vigilance". This clean-cut summary of the Committee's activities also reveals the shattering story of Communist penetration, in all walks of life. As such, it is most instructive: As a reprint, it may serve to remind the Japanese political and labour leaders, that when they toy with Communism they are flirting with disaster. The complete subservience of these traitors, to Moscow, is also clearly driven home. We will assist (thru ATIS) in translating this and any other related material.

3. I take the liberty of suggesting that you expand this line of attack, to include all of this important Committee's past publication. The official dignity of this Committee will carry these publications far better than any other background. I have in mind:

a. Report on Communist Controlof CIO Transport Workers.
b. Report (56 pp) Communist Party as Agent of a Foreign Power.
c. Report Southern Conference Human Welfare (Comm Front).
d. Report on U. S. Comm Party to overthrow U. S. Government.

4. Your writers can digest this material, for circulation in the American Press. It will orient the new political and labour class, on the true nature of Communism as a Soviet tool.

GS

9

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

30 August 1948

2. From: Govt Sec To: CI&E Maj Jack P Napier-26-696
Date: 30 August 1948

Noted.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

30 August 1948

General Whitney read and noted. 39

43

CONFIDENTIAL

JACK P. NAPIER
Maj AGD
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

22998

File No:

Subject: Communist Party Directive Incites Hatred and Violence

Note No.	
	From: G-2 To: Govt Section Date: 27 August 1948 CIS/SpInt/PM/bls
1	1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information dated 26 August 1948, subject: "Japan Communist Party Central Committee Directive No. 278", Attached Summary contains the text of Japan Communist Party Directive No. 278, dated 22 July 1948, subject: "Engage in Activities Against the Enemy's Attack". 2. This directive which capitalizes on the attempted assassination of TOKUDA Kyuichi, is clear evidence that the leaders of the Japan Communist Party are inciting their followers to hatred and violence. It calls on members to "protect" Party leaders from the "enemy", to investigate anti-Communist organizations, to propagandize the "suppressions in Fukui and Osaka", to establish "Defense Organizations", and ends with a vehement appeal to class hatred. 3. A photostatic copy of the above directive is on file in this office. 4. This is forwarded for your information. 1 Incl: Copy S/I, dtd 26 Aug 48 C.A.W.

FEC AGO Form No 37

42A

K0

SECRET

0940—FEC Printing Plant—4/48—50M

Communist Party Directive Incites Hatred and Violence

G-2 Govt Section 27 August 1948
CIS/SpInt/PM/bls

1 1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information dated 26 August 1948, subject: "Japan Communist Party Central Committee Directive No. 278". Attached Summary contains the text of Japan Communist Party Directive No. 278, dated 22 July 1948, subject: "Engage in Activities Against the Enemy's Attack".

2. This directive which capitalizes on the attempted assassination of TOKUDA Kyuichi, is clear evidence that the leaders of the Japan Communist Party are inciting their followers to hatred and violence. It calls on members to "protect" Party leaders from the "enemy", to investigate anti-Communist organizations, to propagandize the "suppressions in Fukui and Osaka", to establish "Defense Organizations", and ends with a vehement appeal to class hatred.

3. A photostatic copy of the above directive is on file in this office.

4. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 26 Aug 48

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

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division

APO 500
26 Aug 48

CIS/SpInt/FM

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Japan Communist Party Central Committee Directive No. 278

The following is a translation of Japan Communist Party Directive No. 278 dated 22 July 1948, Subject: "Engage in Activities Against the Enemy's Attack", as reported by a reliable source:

"Directive #278 22 July 1948

FROM: Secretariate Section, Central Committee, Japan Communist Party

TO: Regional, Prefectural and District Committees

SUBJECT: Engage in Activity Against the Enemy's Attack

1. Up to now you have maintained a watchfulness for the defense of the organization of the party, but the recent attempted assassination of the Secretary General revealed that there was practically no watchfulness for the protection of the principal leaders from the hands of the enemy and that there was no training of party members regarding such matters.

In order to reinforce secretly their weak and dangerous condition and their comprador-like nature, the ruling class is now not only resorting more and more to reactionary laws and oppressive measures, but is organizing the reactionary Anti-Communist elements, giving them funds and facilities and undoubtedly having them commit acts of violent terrorism against party leaders. These organizations are now being organized quite widely in all areas. There are quite a few which are even publishing their own newspapers. Especially in mining areas, capitalists and outside powers are positively instigating and propagandizing the activities of the Anti-Communist elements; already they have committed acts of terror against the cells and local leaders. There have been so many actual incidents that it is impossible to keep track of them.

2. You must realize that the warning our comrade, Stalin, made regarding the attempted assassination of the Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party is also a warning to our party. We must not be one to trust everyone too much. We must not be tied down by old moral concepts such as that it is bad to be suspicious of everyone. All party members must cultivate a healthy suspicious and watchful spirit since we are in the midst of a cruel and violent class struggle and we have vol-

Sec 1 of 1

untarily organized this class struggle.

3. In the event of assemblies and lecture meetings, all party members must maintain a watchfulness not only to see that the meeting runs smoothly, but they must be trained to be able to take proper measures, under the prevailing circumstances for the protection of the leaders.

4. Up to now the Secretariat of the Central Committee has requested that all party organizations investigate such Anti-Communist organizations as these, but there are practically no organizations which have accomplished this. Investigate the following things:

a. Name of organization.

b. Names and background of leaders.

c. Social standing of the members of the Organizing Committee (Ex-soldier, officer, purgee, member of a right wing organization which was dissolved, etc).

d. Matters pertaining to funds.

e. Methods of activity.

f. Newspapers and other publications.

and immediately send what you have to headquarters.

This investigation is not just something to send to headquarters. It is useful in bringing about the realization that all party members must always maintain a watchful attitude over the daily activity of these violent reactionary elements and other organizations. It will bring about the realization that all party members have the task and the responsibility to the laboring class and the party, of making such an investigation.

5. What kind of political reaction did all party members and all party organizations show regarding the attack on the Secretary General? It is requested that all party organizations base their activity regarding this incident on the following basic policy:

a. Thoroughly explain to the masses that the meaning of this incident is related to the changes for the worse of the labor laws and regulations and the oppressive incidents in Fukui, Osaka, and elsewhere.

b. In order to do this, cells will propagandize and organize meetings in their working places.

c. Bring this matter before the guidance section of labor unions and other organizations of the masses, as a request of the masses.

d. Work to organize, at the hands of the people, organizations for the defense of the party and democracy, in the factories, farms and homes.

6. Our failure is that we do not become angry at the baseness of the enemy. It must be realized that political and class hatred toward the enemy is the driving power of struggle and action. The peaceful development of revolution must not dissolve the fierce hatred felt toward the class enemy. Conversely, unless there is an extremely violent public hatred, the peaceful development of a revolution is impossible. If we Party members really understand the political and social significance of the assassination design on TOKUDA, we will be able to instill our rage in all the people.

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

22251

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: | Subject: Japan Communist Party Central Committee Directive No. 282

Note No.	From: G-2	To: Government Section	Date: 19 Aug 48 CIS/Sp Int/LMF/go
1.	1. Forwarded herewith is Summary of Information dated 18 August 1948, Subject as above. 2. Inclosed Summary contains gist of a directive issued 25 July 1948, entitled, "Preparation for Enforcement of Political Fund Regulation Law", which calls for counter-measures against this law. 3. Original directive in Japanese has been obtained by G-2. A full translation is now being prepared. 4. This is forwarded for your information. 1 Incl: S/I, dtd 18 Aug 48, Subject as above. /s/ C. A. W.		

FEC AGO Form No 37

42

KS

SECRET

0940—FEC Printing Plant—4/48—5034

SECRET

Japan Communist Party Central
Committee Directive No. 282

G-2 Government Section 19 Aug 48
CIS/Sp Int/LMF/go

1. 1. Forwarded herewith is Summary of Information dated 18 August 1948, Subject as above.

2. Inclosed Summary contains gist of a directive issued 25 July 1948, entitled, "Preparation for Enforcement of Political Fund Regulation Law", which calls for counter-measures against this law.

3. Original directive in Japanese has been obtained by G-2. A full translation is now being prepared.

4. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
S/I, dtd 18 Aug 48,
Subject as above.

C. A. W.

46
SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Special Intelligence

APO 500
18 August 1948

CIS/Sp Int/LMF

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Japan Communist Party Central Committee Directive No. 282

1. Directive No. 282, entitled, "Preparation for Enforcement of Political Fund Regulation Law" was issued on 25 July 1948 by the Secretariat, Central Committee, Japan Communist Party.

2. The following is the gist of Directive No. 282:

"In spite of the opposition by our party and all democratic organizations, the Political Fund Regulating Law was passed by the Diet effective 1 August 1948. The new law is directed towards the oppression of the political activities of labor unions, farmers' organizations and democratic organizations by limiting their funds. The law aims to destroy our system based on the collection of funds from the masses and to deprive us of funds.

"The law will never affect the reactionary political parties including the right-wingers of the Socialist Party who became notorious for their dealings as was exposed by the Diet's Committee for Disposing Illicit Transactions (FUTO TORIHIKI IINKAI). We of the Japan Communist Party must exert our efforts to crush such ambitions of the reactionary parties and to consolidate our party finance by: (1) Studying of Laws, (2) Book-keeping of contributions, (3) Campaign for collecting ¥10,000,000 and (4) Discrimination of electioneering funds from general party funds.

"This law is to limit our Party activity by limiting our finance, but is also proving troublesome to the bourgeois parties. The bourgeois parties have the help of the bureaucrats so we must watch for illicit transactions conducted by them. We must go on exposing them while taking the initiative in stressing financial activity. By knowing what weapons the reactionary parties are using we will be able to counter their attacks."

COPY

ISSUE NO. 29 - Copy No. 27 - CIS PERIODICAL SUMMARY

SECRET

DOBASHI KAZUYOSHI, MILITANT MENACE TO JAPANESE LABOR

1. Introduction
   a. Leader of Leftist Zentei
2. Has high Ambitions in Youth
3. Political Affiliations Uncertain
   a. Expresses Pro-Communist Sentiments
4. Promotes Party Line in Speeches
5. Dobashi in Zentei
6. Dobashi and the 1 Feb 47 General Strike
7. Zentei During Past Year
   a. Strike Plans Continue
8. Estimate of Situation

1. Introduction:

The Japan Communist Party has worked hard to influence and control labor activity since the war but the number of known Communists in top labor union positions is only a crude index of Communist influence. In addition to cells and fractions Communists have worked through fellow travelers and secret Party members whose affiliation can only be guessed and who obscure the picture of actual Communist control. One of the most prominent sympathizers and possible secret JCP members in Japanese labor is Dobashi Kazuyoshi, energetic leader of the Communist-dominated All Japan Communications Workers Union (Zenkoku Teishi Rodo Kumiai), usually called Zentei. Zentei's aggressive strike offensive last fall and winter culminating in the threatened March-April general strike spotlighted Dobashi as one of the most powerful and certainly the most equivocal of Japan's labor leaders. Although once considered a "political neutral" and one of the most democratic labor leaders in Japan, during the past year and one half, he has directed his union along JCP tactical lines. While denying Party affiliations Dobashi has expressed sympathy for Communist teachings and certainly has had JCP support in his activities with the union.

a. Leader of Leftist Zentei: Unknown in labor or political circles until Dec 45, Dobashi has organized and developed Zentei to its present strength and directs its aggressively leftist activities. In a little over two years he has succeeded in unionizing more than 330,000 workers into a nation-wide organization representing more than 90 percent of all government communications employees. Through strong and intelligent leadership he has developed one of the best organized and most powerful unions in Japan. His meteoric rise in leading Zentei through successive strike periods rates him as one of Japan's most successful labor leaders. As head of the largest member union in the Communist-influenced National Congress of Industrial Unions, (Zenkoku Sangyobetsu Rodo Kumiai Kaigi), Dobashi has lead his union through every major offensive since the war. Zentei's capacity to interrupt all communications facilities in Japan gives it enormous power. Should its leaders choose to pervert the union's power for the tactical uses of the JCP, the effect would be serious. Communists have been aware of this potential and have agitated for strike action among Zentei workers for nearly two years.

Several times since the war the union has come dangerously close to realising a general strike and Occupation authorities have had to intervene. The recent shutting off of power by Soviet-occupied North Korean Communists is an example of how

capriciously Zentei's power could be used should Japanese Communists decide on an all-out effort to bring chaos and distress to Japan as a prelude to attempting to seize control of the government. Since Party sympathizers and secret members have been used effectively by the JCP in achieving its aims in the past, a study of Dobashi is important in understanding the trend of thinking of Communist-inspired Japanese labor leaders whose questionable political affiliations threaten the democratic development of labor movement.

SUMMATION

"Smart in appearance, agile in action, Dobashi would have made good as a movie star if hed aspired to become a Bob Taylor in Japanese filmdom," a press report once said. He is always well-groomed and is something of a dandy. Unusually cool and resourceful, his diplomatic abilith is widely acknowledged among Japan's labor leaders. Although he has many friends in the Japan Federation of Labor (Sodomei) and the Social Democratic Party (Shakaito) he has chosen not to seek political office. There are several reasons for this. If he is a secret Party member he is more valuable to the JCP as a labor leader, since Communists have never won control in any country through legal parliamentary methods. In addition Dobashi is too devoted to union work to give up leadership of Zentei to assume a full time job as legislator.

2. Has High Ambitions in Youth:

Dobashi was born on 1 May 08 in Shimane Prefecture as the second son of a relatively well-to-do country pawnbroker and a proprietor of a tiny confectionary store. An average boy, he accomplished nothing outstanding. He loved sports, however, and became quite skilled in jujitsu, swimming, and javelin throw. At Yonago Middle School in Tottori Prefecture he developed an interest in geography and history. Ambitious and proud, Dobashi wanted to become a professor or a government official and in 1926 went to Tokyo where he studied German law at Meiji University. By then his interest in social sciences had grown and he became an admirer of Oyama Ikuo, noted Socialist who recently returned from the United States. Meanwhile Dobashi read books by Marx and Engels and attended meetings of a student organization called Social Science Society. His father lost everything in a stock market crash just before Dobashi was graduated, but he managed to finish school and complete three years of post-graduate work by taking a job as a drugstore clerk.

There was no professorial vacancy when Dobashi finished college in 1935. In addition, he failed his civil service examination and lost his chance to become a government official. Reluctantly he sought employment with the Central Post Office in Tokyo as a clerk. A year later he married and now has two children. Dobashi made little as mail sorter and his wife was forced to do sewing to help out the family resources. Dobashi's interest had shifted from law to history by then and he read avidly on Japanese history, trying to compare conditions which existed in the Meiji Era with those of the 1930's. He became indignant over the "feudalistic system of old Japan" and developed the idea that "bureaucracy is a perpetuation of feudalism which oppressed the workers." (a)

From Dec 43 to Aug 45 Dobashi served as a private in the Kyushu home defense unit. When he returned to his position in the post office after the war, he resolved to put his anti-bureaucracy theories into practice. After studying the surrender terms Dobashi struck upon an idea to organize labor. After working out a program for unionization Dobashi and a small group of communications workers formed the nucleus of a union in Dec 45. Aiming at the replacement of old bosses of communications workers with new leaders the group proposed a four-point program: (1) improvement of working conditions, (2) elevation of social standing, (3) participation in management and (4) elimination of feudalism, especially bureaucracy. Representatives from several prefectures met a month later and unanimously

49

elected Dobashi chairman of the executive committee of the new union. Since then he has lead Zentei with an efficient and determined hand. (b)

3. Political Affiliations Uncertain:

Dobashi is unquestionably the most difficult person to portray accurately among Japan's labor leaders. His continued hold on union leadership reportedly is due to his ability to maintain a balance of power between the right and left-wing factions. Investigations of his own political status have reached divergent conclusions, however, and despite his rise in labor politics his political affiliations remain obscure. Although some Communists in the union oppose him on the ground that he is too independent and tends to be too moderate by deviating from strong Party policies, this is no proof that Dobashi is not acting on secret orders as a paid tool of the Japan Communist Party. A self-acknowledged admirer of Soviet Russia and communism, to all intents and purposes, he seems to be a Communist

Although once considered a "political neutral" and one of the most democratic labor leaders in Japan, during the past 18 months he had direct pressure from Communist elements within his union and no conclusive proof has yet been obtained that Dobashi is an actual JCP member. It has long been known, however, that he is a strong sympathizer and has, in general, followed Party policy in labor. As early as Mar 46 it was reported that Dobashi relied heavily upon advice of Communist organizers in Zentei headquarters. His conduct and public statements for some time have branded him as a strong Communist sympathizer if not a secret Party member. He has endorsed JCP policies in several public statements.

a. Expresses Pro-Communist Sentiments: In February he told a Japanese newspaper survey of views on Communism. "I favor any Party which is supported by the working masses, and I favor the Japan Communist Party on this ground. The JCP has been exerting every effort to improve living conditions for the laboring class, and has pointed out contradictions in the capitalistic system. The JCP knows the aims of the working people and is trying to assist in the attainment of this aim. I cannot find any indication of exploitation of labor in the JCP. I support that Party with all my heart; the JCP has only a few seats in the Diet and its influence is rather weak. This is due to the fact that Japan's laboring class is rather weak in political consciousness. It is also attributed to a recurring slander against the JCP by the capitalists." Commenting on the Communist revolution, he said "unless we do our very best, a Communist revolution will be difficult." Stating that a revolution "depends upon the tempo of the vicious economic conditions," he charged that big businessmen, bankers and financiers are "the root of the evil." He predicted that "honest laborers, farmers and townspeople will finally come to realize the cause of their suffering" and that "this will lead to a revolution." (c)

At another time Dobashi said: "...I can assure you that in case the Communist Party or the Left Wing of the Socialist Party have power over the nation the present situation will be much improved, since (they) are for the working classes." (d); last February Dobashi joined the JCP in denouncing the Katayama Government as incompetent and exhorted workers to place their faith in the Communist Party, because the "Communist Party is the only party which includes our interests in its party platform." He added: "The JCP is a people's party; there can be no harm in working with it when it agrees with our dispute."(e)

Meanwhile Dobashi reportedly told a meeting of JCP members that he would make public announcement of his Party affiliation if and when he is forced to resign from the chairmanship of Zentei. This would parallel the tactics of Kikunami Katsumi

who kept his Communist affiliation secret while chairman of the NCIU. Upon failure to be reelected in Jul 47 he announced his Party membership. From the organization of the union and as long as he held office Kikunami persistently denied that he was a Communist. Only after resigning did he admit Party membership. Although previously many disbelieved him, he had drawn considerable strength from posing as an independent with no proved relationship with the JCP. He is now a member of the Party's Supreme Council.

Other observers describe Dobashi as a political opportunist who would range from Left to Right if expedient.

4. Promotes Party Line in Speeches:

Dobashi early became one of the most popular speakers among Japanese labor leaders with his forceful speeches and winning personality. Many of his speeches follow typical Communist lines and have conformed with the Party's anti-American attacks. In April Dobashi reportedly stated that: "If the United States had not interfered the present Ashida Cabinet would have been forced to resign. Those who cooperated with our union, as well as its regular members, have acknowledged the fact that the actual enemy of labor is not the present government, but the United States." (f) Dobashi's criticism of Occupation officials is apparently in accordance with the policy of anti-Occupation propaganda which Tokuda Kyuichi and other JCP leaders have advocated. Dobashi has charged GHQ with "openly and secretly oppressing Japanese labor. . ." (g)

It is significant that during Jan 48 Party leaders reportedly urged the Japanese leftist press to engage in anti-Occupation propaganda by giving publicity to alleged cases of oppression of labor. It is possible that Dobashi is following JCP advice in making remarks critical of the Occupation. In Sasebo, Kyushu, he told union members: "The 1 Feb 47 strike was ordered to be canceled by the Occupation Forces, and this action was contradictory to Labor Union Regulations. . . Labor has the right to strike as a means of obtaining its objectives. We realize that we were defeated in this war, but we should not always accept the orders of the Occupation unconditionally. Althoug the unions strive to advance the labor front it is impossible, due to the Occupation Forces and other opposition." (h)

5. Dobashi in Zentei:

Since Dec 45, Dobashi has organized and developed the union to its present strength and directs its aggressively leftist activities. Aided by Communists, he directed a demonstration against the Communications Ministry in Feb 46 which achieved a 200 to 300 percent salary raise for all government communications workers. In the inaugural national convention of the union on 31 May 46, Dobashi was elected chairman of the union with 518 of the 566 votes cast. He has been reelected since then, has started a union paper and has organized lectures on labor movements for union members. (i) As a result of his successful tactics and shrewd organizing ability, more than 90 percent of all Communications workers joined the union. His repeated pledges to keep the union politically neutral gained a large following among those who considered Communist fraction activity over-impatient and irresponsible. Dobashi refused for several months to bring his union into the Communist dominated NCIU. The union, however, on 19 Aug 46, voted to join the federation and at the inaugural conference Dobashi was elected one of the two vice chairmen.

By virtue of his personality and background Dobashi is the most powerful figure in Zentei. His influence is felt in every phase of major union activity and he is responsible for coordinating the work of the Central Committee, Central Executive

5/

Committee, National Headquarters and Central Struggle Committee. A tireless worker, Dobashi has developed the best organized union in Japan and from the beginning has been its actual as well as its titular head. Through cool and resourceful diplomacy he has better control over his union than any other big union leader in Japan. It should be noted that the Communications Workers Union, due to the nature of the work in which its members are engaged, is able to maintain close liaison between its branches, through government communications channels. Dobashi can, therefore, maintain a more closely coordinated organization than other union leaders, and is able to instigate unified action by all local branches more rapidly than other union leaders who do not have as easy access to these communication channels.

Meanwhile Dobashi works with a strong Communist fraction in the union's Central Executive Committee which is supported by a large group of pro-communists who undoubtedly exert strong pressure upon Dobashi. Directly under Dobashi two of the three vice-chairmen in Zentei follow the Communist line. Dobashi's chief assistant, Takahara Shinichi, vice-chairman is a known JCP member. He may be the central figure in the Communist fraction in Zentei headquarters and unquestionably maintains liaison with the Party. It may be assumed that where Party interest and labor interests conflict this man will use his influence for Party interests. Young and fiery, Takahara has taken a leading role in union affairs for more than a year, taking his orders direct from Dobashi. Besides being chief of the Education Bureau he was a member of the 1 Feb 47 general strike central struggle committee. Last fall he headed a special committee in charge of directing union activities in the projected October Offensive. Takahara's chief deputy is Ebihara Tetsu, a Party liner and possible secret Party member.

6. Dobashi and the 1 Feb 47 General Strike:

Dobashi played an active role in organizing and was one of three leading figures in the Communist-sponsored All Japan Government and Public Workers Joint Struggle Committee, which planned and controlled the projected 1 Feb 47 general strike. He served as one of the key committee members with Ii Yashiro and Suzuki Seiichi, Communist labor leaders. The Joint Struggle Committee directed the entire dispute from the drafting and presentation of the initial demands to the final calling off of the strike a few hours before it was to begin. It consisted of a small group of top leaders who represented their respective unions in the dispute. At least two-thirds of these leaders were Communists or Party sympathizers dominating the group and thereby controlling the entire dispute. During the struggle period Dobashi joined other strike leaders in expressing vehement defiance toward SCAP in accordance with a policy dictated by the JCP and encouraged by Soviet officials in an effort to discredit US Occupation authorities. So vigorously did Dobashi lead Zentei in this dispute that his union became one of the most prominent participants in the strike attempt. (j)

While most unions and their leaders became more inclined to settle dispute by negotiations through established labor mediation machinery after 1 Feb 47, Dobashi continued strike agitation. He joined radical labor leaders in raising loud outcries upon receipt of SCAP's no-strike order and in abusing the Government on the charge that Allied intervention would not have been necessitated had the Government been willing to meet the demands of its workers. Dobashi joined the Government Railway Workers Union (Kokutetsu) in making concerted efforts to initiate independent strikes during February. On 1 Feb, only a few hours after the strike was canceled, Dobashi instructed all local Zentei branches to be prepared to conduct independent strikes at any time after 2 Feb. He told union members to strengthen Zentei's internal organization and continue to press their demands. (k) Thus Zentei remained

5 2

more active than any of the other government workers union following the strike ban. A continuous exchange of comment was carried on between its headquarters in Tokyo and its various branch headquarters regarding plans for an independent strike scheduled for 24 Feb 47. Allied officials intervened again, however, and the strike was called off. On 21 Feb Zentei agreed to drop its state of strike preparedness and by 9 Mar the union's Central Struggle Committee was officially dissolved, but only after prolonged agitation by union leaders and after Zentei had gained most of its economic demands in whole or in part.

7. Zentei During Past Year:

A discussion of Dobashi Kazuyoshi is not complete without a discussion of his union. Zentei remained relatively quiet after it dropped its plans for the 24 Feb 47 strike, but by fall it became clear that Communists were placing greatest emphasis on agitating Zentei, along with the All Japan Electric Industry Workers Union (Zen Nippon Denki Sangyo Rodo Kumiai), for the Party's prolected "October Offensive." Zentei revived its struggle committee in August and directed local branches to present demands to the Central Labor Relations Committee for mediation before 5 Sep 47. Even while union headquarters was submitting grievances to the CLRC there was primary emphasis on the organization of regional waves of strikes which were to engulf the whole country. Work slowdowns, 24-hour walkouts and absenteeism appeared in major cities and spread rapidly until by late fall they had disrupted considerably mail and telephone communications. Although union officials claimed that these strikes were unauthorized and spontaneous, they gave every indication of being part of an organized program. The confusion and delay caused in government communications became so serious that on 23 Oct the Cabinet was forced to issue a sharp warning to communication workers on their "deliberate idleness." Commenting on this remonstration, Dobashi countered that "the issuance of such a threatened statement might well lead to serious circumstances and might even cause a genuine large-scale strike." (l)

On 31 Oct Dobashi protested non-payment of absent workers during the union's strike period. A few days later he endorsed the "sonal negotiation method" for future union activities, apparently trying to relieve union headquarters of the mounting pressure from both the government and the Occupation to halt the organized strike program.

a. Strike Plans Continue: By winter strike action had abated but Dobashi and his followers never actually gave up hopes of realizing a strike and proposed new demands. Beginning 1 Mar 48 the union launched an all-out offensive against the government. Instead of the previous harassing tactics of "wildcat strikes" and slowdowns, the union resorted to locally conducted 24 and 48 hour sitdown or walkout strikes on dates designated by the Central Struggle Committee. By virtue of his position in Zentei, Dobashi heads the union's Central Struggle Committee which directs the dispute tactics of the union and which is responsible for accepting or rejecting CLRC rulings. At present it is a communist-dominated body with more than half its members either JCP members or fellow travelers. On 7 Feb 48 this Committee outlined plans for a "grand offensive" against amendments to labor union laws, revision of labor contracts, reshuffle of administrative personnel and increases in rail and postal rates. The CSC resolved to "apply pressure by all methods to oppose unjust revision of labor laws." (m) Later the committee rejected the Government's ¥2,920 wage base, continued its nation-wide wave of 24-hour layoffs, and scheduled a general strike for 23 Mar 48.

Although the strike was suspended following Labor Minister Kato Kanju's

announcement that there would be no changes in labor laws, Zentei scheduled a three-day strike program which was to reach its climax in a nation-wide general strike on 31 Mar. It actually carried out the first phase of the struggle before official intervention forestalled the threatened strike. The 3 Apr 48 official interpretation of the order prohibiting the scheduled 1 Feb 47 general strike as meaning regional as well as nation-wide strikes served to check the wave of regional strikes by government employees. In the face of this announced application of the strike ban, Zentei's CSC decided to remove central control of local strike activities and to encourage forceful voluntary struggles by union locals instead. (n)

Although Government revival of the strike ban brought relative peace to the labor field, the situation still remained acute. At first Zentei officials regarded regional 24-hour work stoppages as within the law and although they canceled the nation-wide strike scheduled for 31 Mar, local strikes continued. By mid-April an estimated two-thirds of the 1,800,000 government workers had accepted Government proposals for settlement of the dispute, but Zentei remained a principal hold-out. Dobashi lead a three-day Central Committee meeting to decide future struggle policy. He instructed all union branches to establish counter-oppression committees, in expectation of government oppression. The directive told all locals to continue independent strikes while negotiations were proceeding. When the dispute finally ended, Dobashi was named a member of the New Pay Adjustment Committee of 10 Government and 10 labor representatives set up to reach an amicable settlement of the wage issue. Meanwhile the union reluctantly went along with the All Japan Government and Public Workers Liaison Council in accepting the ¥2,290 wage level as a provisional measure pending settlement of new wage scale. (o)

Zentei was not satisfied, however, and Dobashi made it clear that the agreement is only a matter of expedience, saying that "if negotiations end in rupture the union will strike again." Union representatives told the press that the basic labor laws set down by the International Labor Committee protects their right to strike and that they consider themselves free to carry out regional strikes.

8. Estimate of Situation:

Dobashi bears watching, not only because he heads one of the largest and most powerful unions in Japan, but because he has shown an increasing tendency to follow the Japan Communist Party line in his administration of Zentei. The vast powers he has as chief of the union is augmented by the fact that he has better control over his union than other Japanese labor leaders have over theirs. Dobashi's close adherence to Communist policies and the fact that he welcomes Party advice and aid leaves room for conjecture that he is a paid tool of the Party. If he actually is working under Communist instructions he is in a position to divert the enormous powers of his union for Party purposes should the JCP try to cause nation-wide chaos and economic distress before attempting to take over the country.

While it is not known whether Dobashi is an official Party member, there is substantial evidence showing his support of Party policies in labor and that for all intents and purposes he is a communist. His activities in Zentei may be due to Communist influence within the union to which he commits himself in order to retain his position as Zentei chief. Dobashi wants to hold his position in the union and there is no indication that he will resign or will be unseated in the near future. His hold on the union is stronger than ever, as he has proved in leading Zentei through successive strike periods during the past year and a half.

Dobashi's consistent adherence to Communist policies in his union activities is

SX

a dangerous influence and threatens the democratic development of Japanese labor unions. Unless the Japanese themselves can eliminate such radical elements from high positions of labor unions it may postpone indefinitely the democratization of Japan.

Footnotes:

(a) S/I, Compilations CIS, 31 Jan 47, "Dobashi Kazuyoshi"
(b) Sp. Rpt, SA, CIS G-2, 1 Apr 48, "Japan Communist Party"
(c) Comment Sheet JP/IRS, CCD/417, CCD CIS G-2, 24 Mar 48
(d) S/I, CIS, G-2, 26 Feb 48 "Speech by Dobashi Kazuyoshi
(e) S/I, CIS, G-2, 22 Feb 48, "Speech by Dobashi Kazuyoshi"
(f) S/I, CIC Area 10, 14 Apr 48, "AJCWU Strike/For CP
(g) S/I, CIS, G-2, 22 Feb 48, "Speecy by Dobashi Kazuyoshi"
(h) S/I, CIS, G-2, 12 Mar 48, "DOBASHI KAZUYOSHI"
(i) Semi-Weekly Report on Labor Sit No. 66, 441st Cic, 1 Aug 47
(j) Sp. Rpt., CIC, G-2, 28 Mar 47, "Communist Influence in Threatened General Strike of 1 Feb 47."
(k(Spot Intell. Rpt., G-2, FEC, 1 Feb 47, "Strike Orders"
(l) S/I, CIC Area 25, 4 Nov 47, "AllJapan Communications Workers Union"
(m) Intell. Summary No. 2054, G-2 FEC, 13 Mar 48
(n) Intell. Summary 2060, G-2, FEC, 13 Mar 48
(o) S/I, CIC Area 31, 19 Apr 48, "6th Cent. Committee Meeting of AJCWU"

Communist

21124

Movements of the JFU Leadership Character Establishment League and the National Convention Struggle

G-2 ~~ERS~~ 5 August 1948
Govt Sec CIS/SP INT/JCP:EH/bls

1 Forwarded herewith for your information is translation of Japan Communist Party Directive No. 272 dated 10 July 1948, issued by Secretariat, Central Committee, Japan Communist Party.

1 Incl:
Copy Trans., Directive #272

for C.A.W.

40

CONFIDENTIAL

Movements of the JFU Leadership Character Establishment League and the National Convention Struggle

G-2 HRS 5 August 1948
Govt Sec CIB/SP INT/JCP:HH/bls

1 Forwarded herewith for your information is translation of Japan Communist Party Directive No. 272 dated 10 July 1948, issued by Secretariat, Central Committee, Japan Communist Party.

1 Incl:
Copy Trans., Directive #272

C.I.N.

65
VHC 3948
DISPATCHED

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Special Intelligence

TRANSLATION

Directive #272 10 July 1948

FROM : Secretariat, Central Committee, Japan Communist Party

TO : Regional, Prefectural and District Committees

SUBJECT: Movements of the JFU Leadership Character Establishment League and the National Convention Struggle

Recent Movements of the Japan Farmers Union

1. The following decisions were made by Standing Committee Members OZAWA (fnu), SHIMOSAKA (fnu), OKADA (fnu), TANAKA (fnu), and HARUSE (fnu):

a. The 3rd National Convention will be held for 3 days beginning around 20 August 1948.

b. A place will be borrowed which imposes no time limit on the length of the meeting.

c. A Central Committee meeting will be held before and after the National Convention.

2. A summary of the meeting of the Japan Farmers Union Orthodox Faction Comrades Society (SEITOHA DOSHIKAI), which was held 21 June 1948, is as follows:

a. Main participants were as follows:

KURODA Hisao, OZAWA (fnu)(Aomori Prefecture), TAMAI (fnu) (Niigata Prefecture), YAMAGUCHI (fnu)(Ibaragi Prefecture), OBARA (fnu) (Nagano Prefecture), HAMANO (fnu)(Tochigi Prefecture), SHIOZAKI (fnu) (Tokushima Prefecture), SAITO (fnu)(Chiba Prefecture), HORIE (fnu) (Tottori Prefecture). Approximately 20 persons attended.

b. The objective of this meeting was to establish an organ for liaison and cooperation on Japan Farmers Union problems between Japan Farmers Union members who are Socialist Party (SHAKAI-TO) members and who belong to the united (leftist) faction, and independent members of the Japan Farmers Union. Approval was given to join the United Round-table Conference (TOITSU KONDANKAI), which includes the Communist Party, and to engage in joint actions.

57

Sec 171

CONFIDENTIAL

c. The officials are as follows:

Director-in-chief:		KURODA Hisao
Directors	:	OZAWA (fnu), TAMAI (fnu), YAMAGUCHI (fnu), HORIE (fnu), OKA (fnu), FUJITA (fnu)
Assistants	:	All participants

d. There is an intention to make this organization a basis for the foundation of a new political party. It is said that the organization is to engage in collective bargaining with the Communist Party. The main current of this organization is running in the right direction.

Future Prospects and Countermeasures

1. Leadership on the Japan Farmers Union should be in compliance with previous Japan Communist Party Central Committee Directives. However, the following points should be carefully noted:

a. Throughout July 1948, the JFU Leadership Character Establishment League (NICHINO SHUTAISEI KAKURITSU DOMEI) will be strengthened from below with Minister KOMIZO Masaru, and vice-minister OSHIMA (fnu) at the front. Through these activities, the power of the united (leftist) faction prefectural federations will be suppressed. Those prefectural federations, in which the united factions are strong, will be expelled and dissolved on some excuse, and will be denied the right to attend the national convention.

2. Concerning the above conditions, the following leadership must be given:

a. All cells and cell groups must expose the betrayal actions of those delegates of the Leadership Character Faction who approved the huge budget. Emphasize that the burden of the farmer is becoming increased due to increases in various taxes and the raising of transportation and postal rates. Organize a struggle.

b. Although only one National Convention must be held, there is a possibility that two may be convened. Therefore, those United Faction Branches which belong to Leadership Character Faction Prefectural Federations are to remain in their original positions, and develop a struggle to attend the United Faction National Convention. Even though 2 Nation Conventions are convened, it is imperative that opportunities be grasped through delegates who will attend the Leadership Character Faction National Convention, to have policies of the Japan Communist Party fully understood by those farmers who are under the influence of the Leadership Character Faction.

3. Branches which belong to the Leadership Character Faction must be halted and a joint struggle must be promoted from within. The party, from the standpoint of uniting the battle front of all farmers, will establish footholds for struggles in various places. Members of the Leadership Character Faction must be purged from the farmers' front.

CONFIDENTIAL

4. When the Leadership Character Faction holds assemblies, etc., mobilise united faction farmers and utilize all opportunities (congratulatory addresses, questions, etc.) to expose their betrayal actions.

5. Make all organ papers of the Japan Farmers Union pass resolutions to overthrow the Ashida Cabinet and to investigate all Japan Farmer Union delegates who approved the budget and advance quotas. Throughout Japan, inform organ papers of this, and send telegrams to all prefectural federations.

6. District councils of the JFU are to convene conferences and influence prefectural federations where the united faction is weak. Prefectural federations must be apparated from the Leadership Character Faction. It is important to utilise the dissention within the Socialist Party and to influence wavering elements.

7. Laborers and farmers must be led to fight the National Convention Struggle. Organize Youth Action Corps (SEINEN KODO TAI) and labor unions in unorganized areas. The leadership of the laborers must be established through actual struggles. After the National Convention, make organs of the JFU pass resolutions to convene a labor-farmer meeting to overthrow the Ashida Cabinet. Collect demands of all the prefectural federations and have KURODA Hisao make demands. Unite with labor offensives and give leadership so that labor-farmer meetings will be held in protest against regional and central authority.

8. On 18 July 1948, the National Labor-Farmer Group Conference will be held; on 19 July 1948, the JFU National Group Conference; and on 20 July 1948, the JFU United Faction Round-table Conference. Have formal organs of the prefectural federations discuss countermeasures for the above meetings. Comply with previous JCP Central Committee Directives on union dues and posters, etc. Send as many Communist Party members as possible to the convention and organizers who can fight at the National Convention. Submit union dues to KURODA Hisao. Dues of branches which belong to prefectural Federations of Leadership Character Factions will submit dues according to prospects of gaining delegates.

Movements for a New Political Party

Among independent delegates and a part of the Socialist Party delegates who opposed the budget, there is a movement to form a new Labor-Farmer Party (RONO TO). In order to encourage the party purge struggle, have JFU organs pass resolutions to encourage those JFU delegates who opposed the budget, and to support the Socialist Party purge movement.

Concerning united faction elements who participate in the movements for a new political party, concentrate their anger on opposing factions within the Socialist Party such as the Socialist Party Purge league and the Opposition to Expulsion League (JOMEI HANTAI DOMEI).

The investigation and purge of NOMIZO Masaru, who cooperates with the Ashida Cabinet, will be the basis for this. Utilize the anti-official atmosphere

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

atmosphere of the Socialist Party Youth Department. Lead them toward a thorough struggle within the Socialist Party. The Communist Party must support them in their struggle on a friendly basis.

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

20240

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: Subject: Meeting of Tohoku Regional Committee, Japan Communist Party

Note No. | From: G-2 | To: Government Section | Date: 27 July 1948
CIS/OD/SA:PM/bls

1

1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information, dated 26 July 1948, subject as above. Attached Summary contains the minutes of a meeting held by the Tohoku Regional Committee of the Japan Communist Party on 2 July 1948 at Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture, as reported by a reliable source.

2. The principal speaker at the meeting was KASUGA Shojiro, a member of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee, and the responsible person of the Tohoku Regional Committee, which has under its jurisdiction Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Aomori, Fukushima and Yamagata Prefectures. In his speech KASUGA discussed the part played by the Communist Party in the strikes conducted by Communist dominated and/or affiliated unions, and discussed the strategy and policies for the coming "September Offensive." KASUGA further stressed the need for strengthening the Party's cultural movements, farm-village activities, and the youth and women movements to increase the influence of the Party.

3. Particular attention is invited to the anti-Occupational statements reportedly made by KASUGA in his speech. His accusations of suppression of labor movements by SCAP and of the attempt to colonize Japan through the introduction of foreign capital is in line with the current Communist Party policy to discredit the Occupation and to instigate anti-American sentiments among the Japanese populace.

4. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 26 Jul 48

for C.A.W.

FEC AGO Form No 37

39

SECRET

0940—FEC Printing Plant—4/48—50M

SECRET

Meeting of Tohoku Regional Committee,
Japan Communist Party

G-2 Government Section 27 July 1948
CIS/OD/SA:PM/bls

1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information, dated 26 July 1948, subject as above. Attached Summary contains the minutes of a meeting held by the Tohoku Regional Committee of the Japan Communist Party on 2 July 1948 at Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture, as reported by a reliable source.

2. The principal speaker at the meeting was KASUGA Shojiro, a member of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee, and the responsible person of the Tohoku Regional Committee, which has under its jurisdiction Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Aomori, Fukushima and Yamagata Prefectures. In his speech KASUGA discussed the part played by the Communist Party in the strikes conducted by Communist dominated and/or affiliated unions, and discussed the strategy and policies for the coming "September Offensive." KASUGA further stressed the need for strengthening the Party's cultural movements, farm-village activities, and the youth and women movements to increase the influence of the Party.

3. Particular attention is invited to the anti-Occupational statements reportedly made by KASUGA in his speech. His accusations of suppression of labor movements by SCAP and of the attempt to colonize Japan through the introduction of foreign capital is in line with the current Communist Party policy to discredit the Occupation and to instigate anti-American sentiments among the Japanese populace.

4. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 26 Jul 48

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

SECRET

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division

APO 500
26 July 1948

CIS/OD/PM

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Meeting of the Tohoku Regional Committee, Japan Communist Party

1. The following information on a meeting held by the Tohoku Regional Committee of the Japan Communist Party on 2 July 1948, was obtained by Counter Intelligence Corps from a usually reliable source. The meeting was held by the Committee for the purpose of discussing the inter-nation situation and the transition of the political situation within Japan.

2. Minutes of the Meeting:

Date: 2 July 1948 (1400 hours to 1900 hours)
Place: Sendai-shi, Higashi Samban-cho, 90, Akahata General Affairs Office
Participants:
Central Committee Members: KASUGA Shojiro
MASUDA Kakunosuke
Regional Committee Members: ENDO Tadao
SAIJO Karoku
WADA Yohei
KISHITANI Yoshio
KAGAYA Kiichiro
HASHIMOTO Setsuji
Other Participants: KAMIYA Rokuro, chief, Akahata General Bureau
TAMAKI Hajimi, Miyagi-ken Committeeman
ODAJIMA Moriyoshi, Akahata Prefectural Chief Editor
NAKAGAWA Tamsuke, Tohoku Organizer
SATO, Eiso, DENSAN
OEDA Morio, DENSAN
SUGAHARA Kunio, KOKUTETSU
NISHIGORI Yoshitomi, ZENTEI
KORIYAMA Yoshio, Democratic Women's League
KIM fnu, Korean League.

3. KASUGA Shojiro discussion on present problems.

a. Our Party should be strengthened by educating and training Party members. The Party Cells should be strengthened as they are essential

SECRET

Ref #9

in carrying out proficient political activities. It is needless to say that the Japan Communist Party was unable to attain its aims in the February 1st Strike. This was due mainly to the pressure of GHQ. However, we must admit that even the Party itself was not internally organized to bring about a revolution. This was due to the inactiveness and lack of political knowledge of party members. To combat this weakness each Party member must be trained in the Bolshevik methods of operations and furthermore the masses must be indoctrinated so that they will adhere to our suggestions and will participate in the revolution. Many of the Party members have a lack of faith in the revolutionary movement and there are inclinations that they are being taken advantage of and are being ordered about by the reactionary forces. The Party's influence must be strengthened and expanded through the examination of qualifications, surveillance of Party members and through the promotion of superior Party members by maintaining strict Party regulations. For these reasons it is important to strengthen the education and propaganda department of the Committee. Education and propaganda departments should be established and classes should be held in respective areas. In each cell, by means of the cell meeting study of the Akahata, debates on world situation should be held and it is essential that each Party member train himself so as to develop a habit of Political Criticism. At the same time lecturers should tour the farm villages and have classes corresponding to the political education of the Party members themselves. The cell should be the nucleus and should conduct propaganda activities for all kinds of public enlightment.

b. Formation of the Organizers Group: The selected comrades from each area or cell should be given Organizers Training at their respective committee headquarters. They should then be directed to places which need to be organized.

c. Cultural Movement: The cultural movement is to be considered as part of the Party movement. Public sentiment is still cold toward the Party due to the past record of our struggle. Through strong cultural activities we must make the masses easily intimate to the Party and convince the masses that Party Communist are strictly and sincerely struggling for the masses. To further this movement we should develop reading clubs, plays and other cultural activities. Students must be strongly indoctrinated because they are to be the personalities to carry out the future of Japan.

d. Farm-village Activities: The winning of the farmers is truly the key to the success of the revolution. However, the farm-village in general are in such a situation that the feudalistic characteristics can never fully be overlooked. Accordingly, the situation at present is that the Farmers Cooperative Union is being taken over by the Head of the Farmers Association. The Party is looking forward to acquiring authority to issue directives to the Farmers Cooperative Union which is in itself a progress of the Farm-village activities. Party members should renew the study regarding the general plan of farming held at the Sixth Mass Meeting and set up a concrete policy.

e. Youth Movement and Women Movement: The youth and women are not concerned with politics and they are easily managed by the reactionary influencing policies. Some organizations which are under the influence of the reactionary powers are: New Japan Farm-villages Construction League, Joint Youth Organization, and various Youth Cultural Groups. The tendency of these organizations is to establish an Anti-CP influence. The Party is vigorously working against this and after smashing it, will immediately make a vanguard toward the revolution.

f. Strengthening of the Youth Communist: The Youth Communist are still basically confused on the guiding policy. The Youth Communist are a massive democratic organization for the attainment of social, economical, political and cultural demands of the youths. It is against Fascism and Militarism and its aims are toward the establishment of a democratic people's Government. In this struggle to establish a people's Government the general plan is to make the masses understand communism. Organize the Youth Communists strongly and through this organization look forward to the strengthening of the Party influence and make it a vanguard of the revolutionary movement.

g. September Offensive: Through the regional struggle the organization within the ZENTEI was strengthened. The regional struggle was temporarily ended due to the pressure of GHQ, however, this pressure by GHQ enlightened the Communist Party on struggle tactics. In the coming struggle we must immediately drive forward to a people's struggle and smash the ambition of the United States, enemy of world laborers. The price readjustment brought the citizens livelihood to a new low. We must renew our resolution to struggle along side with the masses and through the strengthening of propaganda we must perfect our aims toward that of the People's struggle. Already Japan has invited the completion of her colonization under the United States and the people of Japan are as slaves and are ordered about by United States capital. We, the Japan Communist Party, were given the mission of smashing the capitalistic monopoly so we must gather the comrades of the world and dash forward to accomplish the mission. The basic movement policies for the coming struggle are as follows:

1) Life protection struggle contents which are to be for the attainment of winter allotments, raising of actual wages and the establishment of a minimum wage system.
2) Attainment of fundamental rights such as the abolishment of the national public officials laws, the deterioration of labor rules and regulations and the enforcement of labor standard laws.
3) Production recovery struggle which is a guarantee of finance and the establishment of welfare.
4) Democratization of Finance struggles such as the calculation of annual expenses; democratization of the tax-collection organs and the democratization of taxation.
5) Edufational and cultural struggle of those who work to embody the expulsion of degenerating culture and the complete enforcement of the 6.3 system.

Considering the pressure of the Japanese Government and GHQ authorities in the coming struggle we must immediately form the Defense Promotion teams.

h. Investigation Activities: GHQ and the Puppet Japanese Government have attempted to expose the Japan Communist Party. This was expressed by the United States policies toward the international situation. In order to correspond to this situation we must always investigate the movements of the reactionary powers. Even the local Government is investigating our activities. The police department has become a strong organization and their attitude toward us has become stubborn. We must drive forward to strengthen our organization and strengthen our investigative activities.

i. Counter-Measure of the Repatriates: The repatriates activities have not yet reached the border of success. In spite of the fact that good results have been attained through the Soviet Union's education of repats while in Siberia many of the repatriates have started Anti-CP Leagues. We must open a repatriates consultation Association and work vigorously to combat these Anti-CP Leagues.

Communist

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: Subject: JCP Directive #268

Note No.	From: G-2 To: Government Section Date: 21 July 1948 CIS/OD/SA:PM/bls
1	1. Reference is made to Check Sheet dated 24 April 1948, subject: "Japan Communist Party Directive on Basic Policy of the Election Campaign", in which information on Directive #222, dated 3 March 1948, issued by the Japan Communist Party Central Committee, was forwarded for your information. 2. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information dated 21 July 1948, subject as above. Attached Summary contains a translation of Directive #268 issued by the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, which instructs all local committees of the Japan Communist Party to carry out extensive campaigns in preparation for the anticipated general elections. 3. This is forwarded for your information. 1 Incl: Copy S/I, dtd 21 Jul 48 for C.A.W.

19697

FEC AGO Form No 37 38

SECRET

6946—FEC Printing Plant—4/48—50M

JCP Directive #268

G-2 Government Section 21 July 1948
CIS/OD/3A:PM/bls

1 1. Reference is made to Check Sheet dated 24 April 1948, subject: "Japan Communist Party Directive on Basic Policy of the Election Campaign", in which information on Directive #222, dated 3 March 1948, issued by the Japan Communist Party Central Committee, was forwarded for your information.

2. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information dated 21 July 1948, subject as above. Attached Summary contains a translation of Directive #268 issued by the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, which instructs all local committees of the Japan Communist Party to carry out extensive campaigns in preparation for the anticipated general elections.

3. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
Copy S/I, dtd 21 Jul 48

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

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division

APO 500
21 July 1948

CIS/OD/PM

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: JCP Directive #268

The following is a translation of Directive #268, dated 1 July 1948, subject: "Prepare for General Election", issued by the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party to all regional, prefectural and district committees of the Party.

T R A N S L A T I O N

SECRETARIAT
CENTRAL COMMITTEE
JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY

DIRECTIVE No. 268 1 July 1948

TO : Regional, Prefectural and District Committees

SUBJECT: Prepare for General Election

1. Recent political trends point to a general election in the near future. The election will be a people's strife with the All Government and Public Workers Unions as the vanguard, and will have a decided affect on the establishment of a democratic Japan. This election is more significant than previous ones. Therefore, all future strifes should be planned and guided to create conditions which will result in success for the Japan Communist in the election. It is necessary to concentrate our efforts on strategic election targets. Preparations for electioneering activities should be initiated immediately.

2. Efforts were recently made to revise the election laws. A summary of these revisions were reported in the Akahata on 16 and 19 June, and 1 July. Clarification of the text of the law will undoubtedly be made in the near future. Counter measures and tactics in regard to this law will be prepared later. It is requested that the following matters be carried out immediately:

a. Conduct conferences of Cell Representatives in each electorate; and establish concrete policies for the election struggle and have these policies well understood by all the Party members in the electorate.

SECRET

Encl #1

b. In order to consolidate and facilitate ease in the guidance of election struggles, prefectural committees with more than two electorates under its jurisdiction must establish "Election Struggle Guidance Departments" in each electorate.

c. Regional committees, prefectural committees which have more than two electorates under its jurisdiction, and district committees which are not included in the electoral districts must establish Election Countermeasure Departments. Cell groups and fractions of all levels shall establish organs for specific projects of the election struggle. These organs shall immediately initiate the following activities:

(1) Conduct speech tours and campaigns throughout each electorate.
(2) Investigation of economic, political and social conditions.
(3) Procurement of funds and material, such as paper, cloth, paste, lumber and especially bicycles!
(4) Cooperation with and development of artists and individuals in the cultural fields.
(5) Publication of pamphlets, newspapers and other mediums of propaganda which will aid the Party and the candidates.
(6) Draft a program to train propagandists.
(7) Establish Livelihood Consultation Offices in the names of Party candidates wherever possible.

Communist

20 July, 1948.

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION PLOT AGAINST SECRETARY-GENERAL TOKUDA.

The assassination plot involving Secretary-General Tokuda is the most extremely violent action by the cowardly, militaristic, treacherous and reactionary elements still existing in Japan which are being helped by the anti-civil rights and suppressive policies recently pursued by the Japanese Government. This action is not directed against Tokuda alone, but is also a brutal terrorist action against the working class as a whole.

This incident was caused by the reactionary policies of the Japanese Government which is returning to militarism and fascism by means, such as the suppression of all democratic movement by the issuance of public safety by-laws in Fukui city only recently; or the issuance of regulations barring or preventing demonstrations in Osaka, Kyoto and 12 other prefectures; and statements depriving government workers of the right to strike. Furthermore, the culprit is definitely a member of the Anti-Communist League. This (incident) indicates that the reactionary, terrorist organizations, which had been eliminated by the Potsdam Declaration, are still existing under the protection of the ruling classes.

Such tendencies are not limited to Japan, but are world-wide in scope. The sinister assassination plot against the Secretary-

37

General of the Communist Party in Italy explicitly indicates this tendency. We hereby proclaim that we will fight in the name of all the working classes of Japan against the violent policies of the ruling class of Japan which is utilizing the underground reactionary organizations. At the same time, in conjunction with the democratic forces the world over, we demand the strict enforcement of the Potsdam Declaration in Japan, and we hereby make a strong protest against the Japanese Government which is promoting the revival of reactionary influences by sabotaging (the enforcement of the Potsdam Declaration).

APPEAL TO THE WORKING CLASSES IN JAPAN!

Since the ruling class of Japan cannot control the working classes by deceptive measures behind a façade of democracy, they have resorted to extreme and cowardly violence. These fascistic measures have appeared in the form of reactionary laws; on the other hand, it has appeared in the form of violent oppression of the movement of labor unions, farmers' organizations and other democratic organizations. Our party appeals to the working people to organize and awaken. We hereby protest against the political powers in the central as well as local governments; at the same time we propose that you, the people, will organize a democratic defense by yourselves in your own businesses, farming villages and homes. The right of the people can only be protected by the people; there is no other way.

However, these violent policies are merely indications of fear

on the part of the ruling class, of the growth of revolutionary tendencies on the part of the Japanese working people. The Japanese Communist Party has great confidence in the ability of the working class, and it will have the honor of continuing to be the vanguard of such a movement.

In expression of the indignation of the Japanese people, we question the responsibleness of the Ashida Cabinet for the incident, and at the same time we demand it's immediate resignation.

1. STRICT MEASURES AGAINST THE TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS.
2. ELIMINATION OF ANTI-COMMUNIST, MILITARISTIC, TERRORISTIC INFLUENCES.
3. OBJECTION TO THE SUPPRESSION OF WORKERS.
4. ANNIHILATION OR DESTRUCTION OF FASCISM BY THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S FRONT
5. PROTECTION OF PEACE, FREEDOM, AND INDEPENDENCE.

20 July, 1948.

JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY, CENTRAL COMMITTEE.